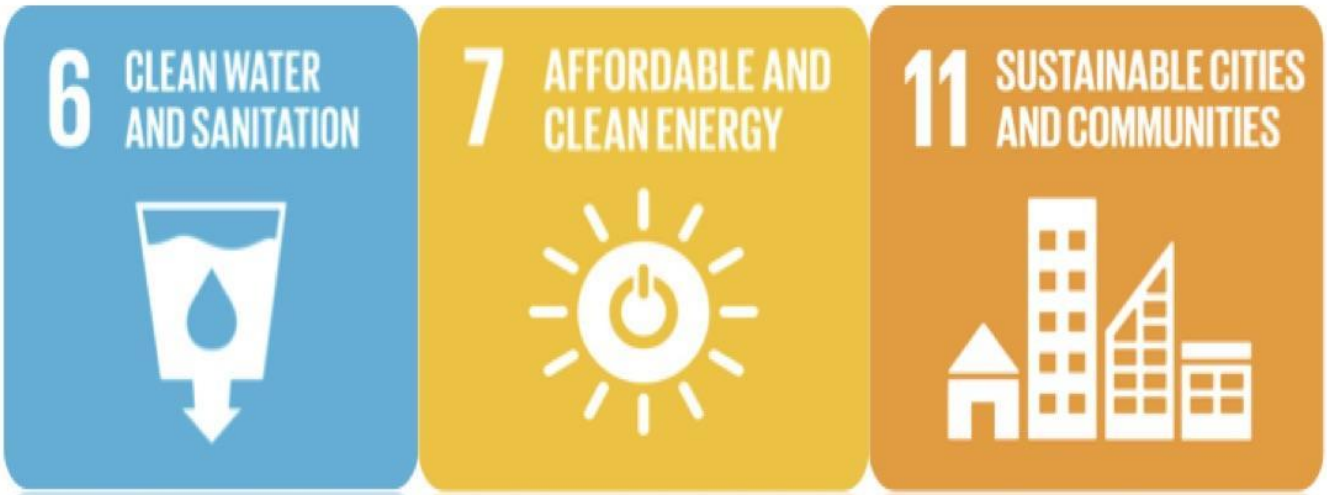

A Gendered Approach to the High Level Political Forum 2018

NGO CSW New York ™

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INTRODUCTOARY COMMENTS FROM THE CHAIR OF NGO CSW/NY

NGO CSW/NY presents to you our *A Gendered Approach to the High Level Political Forum 2018* that applies a gender lens and analysis to the six Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under consideration at the 2018 HLPF: SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 15 Life on Land; and SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals. After presenting each goal with its targets and indicators, there is an overview of the goal, a list of benefits of integrating a gendered lens into the SDG and a section on Best Practices and Case Studies with links to access more information.

I hadn't realized how important and useful our Report is until I looked at the Voluntary National Reviews that have been submitted to date for HLPF 2018 and realized that SDG 5 on Gender Equality, let alone anything on women and girls, is rarely mentioned; if women are mentioned, it is in the context of reproductive health, maternal mortality, education, and security, not water, sanitation, clean energy, sustainable communities or responsible consumption. It is as if SDG 5 on Gender Equality was last year's consideration without the realization that gender equality must suffuse all of the SDGs in order for them to be implemented.

The Gender Mapping Report of the HLPF 2018 UNGA was researched, organized and edited by the interns of NGO CSW/NY from Nepal, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, China, Italy, Colombia, Australia, the United Sates, Ghana and Indonesia.

Do read the Report and use it when you are advocating for implementation of the SDGs with a gender lens. Learn about water-related employment for women, cookstoves for clean energy, the importance of safe public transport for women's health and employment and the importance of women's participation in responsible production or ideas on financing a Global Fund for Gender Equality. I urge you to read, learn, enjoy and advocate.

Susan O'Malley
Chair, NGO CSW/NY

INTRODUCTION

Women and girls, everywhere, must have equal rights and opportunities, and be able to live free from violence and discrimination. Sustainable Development Goal 5 is the only SDG that focuses solely on gender equality, but realizing the human rights of women and girls is integral to all dimensions of inclusive and sustainable development. Investing in gender equality has among the highest returns for development across the 2030 agenda. How can we succeed if we are leaving half of our population behind?

The High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on sustainable development is organized each year since the agreement of the SDGs to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development in 2015. The theme this year will be "Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies", and the following goals will be reviewed:
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

The authors of "A Gendered Analysis to HLPF 2018" are the NGO CSW/NY 2017-2018 interns. The Report was written to demonstrate the need to incorporate gender-sensitive policy and implementation in all SDGs. SDG 5, “Gender equality: Achieve equality and Empower all women and girls” will not be explicitly addressed at HLPF 2018. This report will show how SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12, 15 and 17 uniquely impact women and girls.

The importance of incorporating women and girls into each SDG covered at HLPF 2018 is illustrated through gendered analysis, best practices, statistics and case studies.

Gender equality by 2030 requires urgent action to eliminate the many root causes of discrimination that still curtail women’s rights in the private and public spheres. The 2030 Agenda will be achieved when women have equal rights in all of the different sectors including equal access to decision making, economic independence, security, land rights, redistribution of unpaid carework, sufficient development investment, social protection floors and equitable social standing. Economic stability of countries depends also on the economic development of the population as a whole, including women. It is necessary for SDG 5 to be considered as an essential element within the 16 other goals.

Understanding how SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15 impact women and girls, and ensuring that women and girls are included in all aspects of SDG policy, implementation and financing is imperative to achieving the 2030 Agenda. Gender equality is not only a prerequisite to the success of the 2030 Agenda, but also an investment in gender equality that has among the highest return in financing for development for the 2030 Agenda.

The report is organized in sections covering each targeted SDG for HLPF 2018. It demonstrates

the importance and benefits of including women and girls in the HLPF through gendered analysis, best practices, statistics and case studies that show the holistic impact of incorporating gender-sensitive implementation in the 2030 Agenda.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation.
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Source: UNDP Philippines. Sustainable Development Goals

Goals and Targets

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water - resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Indicators

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

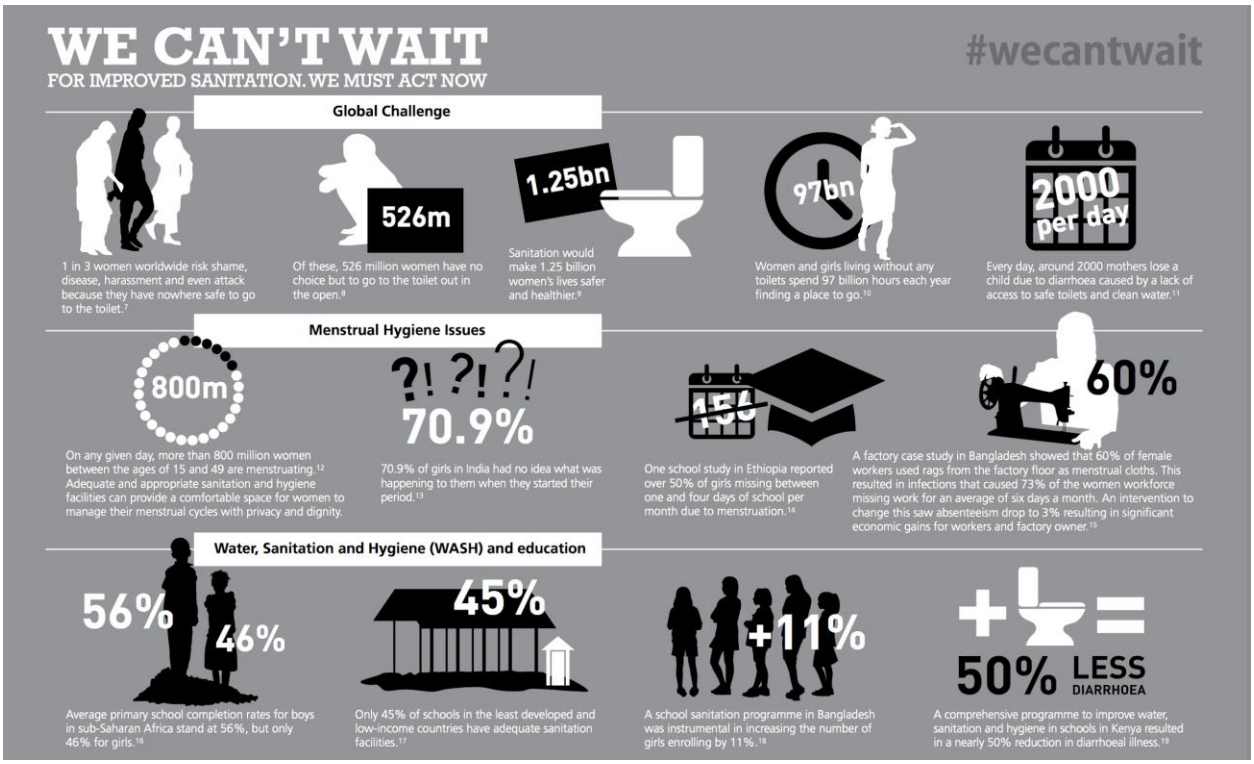
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.B
Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

6.A.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

6.A.2 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

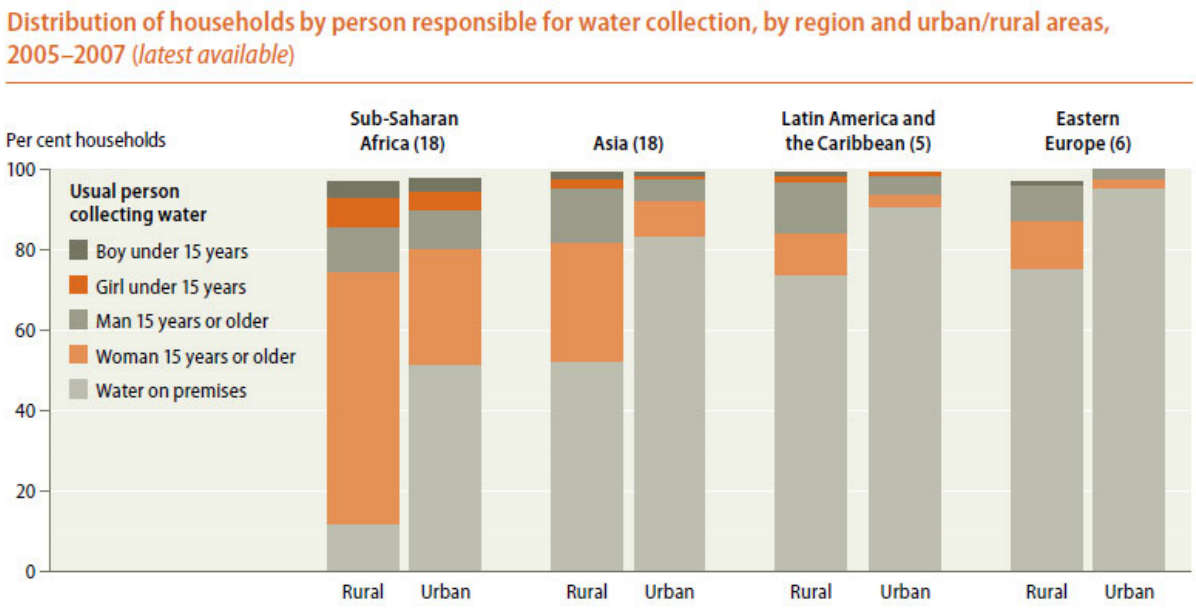


Source: Water Aid, WSSCC, Unilever. We can't Wait: A Report on Sanitation and Hygiene for Women and Girls. 2013

Overview

According to the WHO/UNICEF Report of 2017, 844 million people do not have access to clean water.[1] Climate change and pollution are among the causes of the lack of access to clean water. It is essential to tackle the issues of clean and accessible water for all. The focus of Sustainable Development Goal 6 is access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems. Water is the most important natural resource and a source of life for people all over the world. Lacking such an important resource is detrimental to human development and contributes to the persistence of inequality. Water remains an essential factor for development because it affects hunger, poverty, health, inequalities and education. The issue of access to clean water and sanitation was addressed in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target 7.C by setting 2015 as the year to improve worldwide drinking water sources and sanitation facilities. However, in 2018 these issues remain important concerns. The SDGs take a different approach to achieve a better result. The inclusion of the local community is essential to ensure that the SDGs are met. More importantly, in tackling the issue of water, women and girls must be part of the discussion and decision making because they are the primary people affected.

[1] *Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines*. World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017.



Source: (The) World's Women 2010. Trends and Statistics. UNDESA, 2010.

Women and girls are more affected than men by the lack of access to clean water or sanitation because women and girls are the ones in charge of the collection of water. This takes away time and energy that could be invested in education or increasing the household income. Women's limited financial contribution to the economic growth of the household prevents women from access to decision making at all levels. The construction of sanitation facilities is a way to reduce health issues for all but more so for women and girls as a way to reduce diseases and infections and to better the environment. The UN figures indicate that 80% of people displaced by climate change are women.[2] As women are the ones most affected by water-related disasters, they have the right to make decisions to better their social and economic situations. However, women, particularly rural women, are not always included in decisions on water. During high-level meetings when funding is discussed, money is rarely allocated to the groups absent at the table causing the economic deficit of women. During the COP21 in Paris, women representation was only 32 percent.[3] Water is a factor contributing to the gender gap, particularly in rural areas.

The United Nations is dedicating 2018-2028, as the Water Action Decade. Secretary Antonio Guterres has stated that it will be an opportunity to advance the water agenda. Six countries, Tajikistan, Finland, China, Japan, Israel, and Singapore, have already taken action to improve water for their respective populations. It is, therefore, essential for all governments to include women in decision-making processes on water. Access to water is a human right; governments

[2] Halton, Mary. "Climate Change 'impacts Women More than Men'." BBC News. March 08, 2018. https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-43294221.
[3] "Women's Leadership: Critical to Securing the Paris Agreement; Essential to Fulfilling It." World Resources Institute. http://www.wri.org/blog/2016/11/womens-leadership-critical-securing-paris-agreement-essential-fulfilling-it.

have the obligation to work with communities to know their specific needs and ensure that they are met.

Benefits of Integrating a Gender Lens into SDG 6:

- Women are more likely to engage in environmentally sensitive behaviors such as recycling, conserving water and using environmentally friendly products. (SDG 13: Climate Action)
- Providing access to sanitation and hygiene will decrease childbirth mortality and the mortality level of women. (SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing)
- Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80 percent of households which reduces the time for girls to access school and for women to work. (SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality)
- Having access to clean water will decrease the risk of violence against women and girls because they will not have to travel long distances to get water. (SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)
- Access to clean water will benefit women-led farming by decreasing the time spent walking to the clean water source. It will also lead to better crop yields and better harvests, therefore, decreasing famine. (SDG 2: No Hunger)
- Sustainable production of minerals will also reduce pollution of water and reduce the risk of infecting the land. (SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production)
- Access to toilets in schools will increase girls' attendance and participation in school. (SDG 4: Quality education)
- Better access to clean water will help investment in income-generating activities giving women the ability to be independent and have a say in decision making in their communities. (SDG 5: Gender Equality)

Best Practices:

- Incorporate women into decision-making at all levels (household, community, local, national, and international).
- Involve the community in the implementation and creation of sanitation and hygiene programs. Adapt each program to the regions and needs of the communities to ensure a smooth implementation.
- Work with local schools to incorporate sanitation and hygiene into the school curriculum.
- Create policies that target water-related employment for women.
- Invest in water projects that will benefit women's economic empowerment.

Goal 6 Case Studies

Case study 1: Water and Sanitation management with a gender perspective in Mexico[4]

The aim of this project was to improve the management of water in rural areas in Mexico by developing good water governance which included women in management processes.

[4] "Water and Sanitation Management with a Gender Perspective in Mexico". Sustainable Development Goals Fund. http://www.sdgfund.org/case-study/water-and-sanitation-management-gender-perspective-mexico

Case study 2: Irrigated and integrated agro-production systems help Mozambique adapt to climate change[5]

Some regions of Mozambique suffered from increased droughts and flooding which hindered agricultural productivity. The project worked with three semi-arid communities of the Chicualacuala district, in the Limpopo region, to help adapt to climate change by improving their irrigation system. River water was used for units that combined crop growing with fish and livestock, with the waste from crops being used for fish and animal food, and the manure used for fertilizer. Women were engaged in all activities, and took major ownership of some agricultural activities like fish-farming and pig-keeping.

Case study 3: Soap stories and toilets tales: 10 case studies[6]

UNICEF offices around the world collected 10 stories from local schools and communities to show and reinforce the importance of safe disposal of human excrement and hand washing with soap for rural and urban communities as a way toward social development. In all the cases children played a central role in creating hygienic schools. These stories are essential because they illustrate how girls were disadvantaged by the lack of toilets in school and how they often had to miss a few days of school each month once they reached the age of menstruation.

[5] "Irrigated and integrated agro production systems help Mozambique adapt to climate change". Sustainable Development Goals Fund. http://www.sdgfund.org/case-study/irrigated-and-integrated-agro-production-systems-help-mozambique-adapt-climate-change

[6] "Soap Stories". UNICEF. https://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/SoapStories_and_ToiletTales_from_Schools.pdf

Goal 7. Affordable and Clean energy.
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Source: UNDP

Goals and Targets

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

7.A By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advance cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Indicators

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

7.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

7.B.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Overview

Women's equal and supported access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services is crucial to achieving gender equality and sustainable development.

Lack of energy infrastructure is an obstacle for rural women in particular. "More than two-thirds of the rural population in the developing world depends on solid fuels. The situation is particularly stark in Sub-Saharan Africa (94 percent), Oceania (79 percent), Southeastern Asia (77 percent), and Southern Asia (73 percent)".[7] However, even when the infrastructure is in place, women are at a disadvantage because they are more likely than men to lack finances, appliances, information, training and education to support their access to energy.[8]

As women are largely responsible for caring for the household, and spend significant amounts of time on unpaid care work responsibilities due to lack of energy access, lack of access to energy affects women differently from men.[9] The time women could spend working on education or employment opportunities is spent on household chores due to lack of energy and uneven distribution of unpaid care work responsibilities in the household. Lack of access to electricity can limit the amount of study time for students and increase the amount of time it takes to run small businesses, particularly agricultural businesses.[10] This prevents women from having equal access to education, the workforce and time for relaxation. When women have access to energy, poverty is reduced.

Girls are often tasked with the chore of collecting fuel. A 2014 study of "22 African countries estimates that women and girls spend an average of two hours each day just collecting fuel," an arduous task that puts them at risk of injury, animal attacks and physical and sexual violence and impinges on girls' education and leisure time.[11] Making clean fuels accessible can have an immense impact on girls' wellbeing and access to opportunities. "Girls in households that use solid fuels for cooking spend 18 hours a week on average gathering fuel, compared to 5 hours a week in households using clean fuels".[12] Building clean energy infrastructure and making it affordable and sustainable can increase girls' study time, play time, health and future employment opportunities.

According to a WHO report, "Around 3 billion people cook using polluting open fires or simple stoves fuelled by kerosene, biomass (wood, animal dung and crop waste) and coal." The use of unclean energy, particularly indoors, "causes noncommunicable diseases including stroke,

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[7] "Tracking Access to Nonsolid Fuel for Cooking". World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/18414/880590BRI0know00Box385214B00PUBLIC0.pdf;sequence=1.

[8] "Women, Energy, and Economic Empowerment." Deloitte United States. https://www2.deloitte.com/insights/us/en/topics/social-impact/women-empowerment-energy-access.html.

[9] *Energy and Women and Girls*. Oxfam. https://www.oxfamamerica.org/static/media/files/energy-women-girls.pdf

[10] ibid

[11] ibid

[12] *Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children*. World Health Organization. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf;jsessionid=E18A2F6C62E3D10A63168D5BDBC03AAC?sequence=1

ischemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer".[13] WHO estimates that "in 2012, indoor air pollution caused 4.3 million premature deaths".[14] Women typically perform the majority of the cooking, and are therefore more exposed to the harmful health implications of using unclean cooking fuels.

Lack of access to energy continues the cycle of poverty and inequality. Improving access to energy would improve women's health, economic, education, and environmental outcomes.[15] Access to affordable, reliable and modern energy is vital to achieving Agenda 2030.

Benefits of Integrating a Gender Lens to SDG 7:

- Giving women more access to energy reduces poverty. (SDG 1) Energy is time-saving and enables women to focus on education/work instead of collecting wood or coal. (SDG 4)
- Women's health problems increase as older methods of energy cause air pollution in the home (ex. Better cook stoves). (SDG 3, SDG 13).
- Women reinvest 90% of income in their families and communities while men reinvest about 30-40%. Women's access to energy and, therefore, resources including more time and work/education opportunities, would increase their overall wellbeing and all SDG outcomes. (SDG 10).
- Direct intergenerational benefits for women's economic outcomes improve with energy access. (SDG 8)
- The new market for sustainable energy brings about career opportunities, job creation and economic stimulation.[16]

Best Practices:

- Ensure that women have equal decision-making power at the household, community, government and corporate level. (SDG 10)
- Involve women in the design and execution of energy-access projects. (SDG 9)
- Involve diverse groups of women who can advocate for local cultural and regional contexts of women's needs. (SDG 10)
- Collect and analyze gender-aggregated data when forming policies, programs and assessing development outcomes.
- Create policies that target female-headed households to contribute to gender equality.
- Involve women in the design process of household appliances and other tools used by women. (SDG 9)

[13] "Household Air Pollution and Health". World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health.
[14] "Indoor Air Pollution". World Health Organization. http://www.who.int/features/qa/indoor-air-pollution/en/.
[15] "The Case for a Gender Perspective on Energy Access". Energia. http://www.energia.org/who-we-are/case-gender-perspective-energy-access/.
[16] *Sustainable Energy for All: the gender dimensions*. United Nations Industrial Development Organization and United Nations Women. https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2014-02/GUIDANCENOTE_FINAL_WEB_s_0.pdf

- Employ women throughout all sectors of the energy field to improve supply chain effectiveness. This will achieve more balanced, diverse and empowering income generation and development outcomes for women. (SDG 12)
- Employ gender and energy access as part of a broader strategy for sustainable development and women's economic empowerment. Implement energy access programs in collaboration with other economic, environmental and gender equality development initiatives. (SDG 17, SDG 11)

Goal 7 Case Studies

Case Study 1: Mothers lighting up homes and communities in rural Tanzania[17]

The "Rural Women Light up Africa" initiative, a partnership between UN Women and the Barefoot College, trains illiterate, rural mothers to install and maintain solar panels. After six months, the trainees return to their villages, to electrify households with solar lighting units which they repair and maintain for five years. Lighting improves security and can often reduce violence, particularly against women and girls.

Case Study 2: Women in Sustainable Energy South-East Europe (pilot project in Serbia)[18]

This program aimed to promote participation of women in the field of sustainable energy development. It worked to create a network of women that enhanced professional solidarity and knowledge sharing.

[17] "Mothers lighting up homes and communities in rural Tanzania". UN Women. http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/6/mothers-lighting-up-homes-and-communities-in-rural-tanzania

[18] "Case Studies". Regional Forum for the UNECE Region. http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/RCM_Website/RFSD_2018_case_studies_compilation.pdf

Goal 11. Sustainable cities and Communities. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Source: UNDP

Goals and Targets

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels.

11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local material.

Indicators

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private

funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

11.A.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

11.B.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a

11.B.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

11.C.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

Overview

According to DESA, "More than half of the world's population now lives in urban areas. By 2050, that figure will have risen to 6.5 billion people – two-thirds of all humanity."[19] This trend towards urban migrations amplifies the importance of actively integrating gender equality into urban planning. Many people migrate to urban areas for increased economic opportunity, but women often struggle to gain full access to the benefits of urban life.[20]

Public transportation has an immense impact on gender equality and sustainable cities. Unaffordable, unsafe and inaccessible transportation systems can prevent women and girls from attending school, reaching healthcare facilities, enjoying cultural events and green spaces and obtaining jobs that are far away or require travel at late night and early morning hours.[21] Women and girls are often subject to sexual harassment and crime on public transportation.[22] Additionally, women are less likely to have the economic resources to buy their own cars, and are therefore more reliant on public transit. Gender-responsive transportation systems are vital to achieving SDG 3 for Good Health, SDG 4 for Quality Education, SDG 8 for Good Jobs and Economic Growth, and as a result, SDG 1 for No Poverty.

Affordable and durable housing is also imperative to gender equality and the 2030 agenda. Due to limited access to employment, gender-based violence and insufficient social protection floors, women are subject to higher rates of poverty and homelessness than men.[23] Further, laws in many states prevent women from inheriting and owning property.[24] This prevents women from economic stability, durable housing and socioeconomic security.

As women are traditionally caretakers, children often accompany homeless women in shelters and pavement dwellings. Female pavement dwellers and residents of informal slums and settlements struggle to find adequate sanitation and hygiene, including bathing facilities, toilets and clean water. Women and girls' have unique obstacles in achieving adequate hygiene and sanitation "due to menstruation, cultural norms and gender based violence."[25] Women must be included in the planning and construction of public bathrooms and housing facilities in order to meet their unique needs.

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[19] "World's Population Increasingly Urban with More than Half Living in Urban Areas | UN DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs," United Nations, July 10, 2014. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/population/world-urbanization-prospects-2014.html.

[20] "Sustainable Development Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities". UN Women. http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-11-sustainable-cities-communities.

[21] "Gender and Transport". World Bank. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/transport/publication/gender-and-transport.

[22] "Sustainable Development Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities". UN Women. http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-11-sustainable-cities-communities.

[23] *Women and the Right to Adequate Housing*. Geneva: Publishing Service, United Nations, 2012. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/WomenHousing_HR.PUB.11.2.pdf.

[24] ibid

[25] Marivi Perdomo Caba, "Participatory Design and Management in Housing: By Women for Women," State of the Planet, July 11, 2017. http://blogs.ei.columbia.edu/2016/06/30/participatory-design-management-in-housing-by-women/.

Food deserts in urban settings often lead to hunger, malnourishment, obesity and diet-related diseases, such as diabetes, heart disease, scurvy, goiter, anemia and rickets.[26] As women and girls are generally responsible for obtaining and cooking food for the household, they must travel long distances to get healthy food. When there is not adequate food, women and girls are more likely to sacrifice their portion for their male relatives.[27]

Climate change has major impacts on gender equality in urban areas. Cities are responsible for "consuming 2/3 of the world's energy and creating over 70% of global CO2 emissions."[28] Many cities are also working proactively to combat climate change, and these efforts must be gender responsive. Women and girls disproportionately suffer from the impacts of climate change. As "over 90% of cities are coastal," cities are vulnerable to flooding and storms from climate change.[29] In the event of storms and flooding, women and girls are more likely than men to suffer illness, death and displacement.[30] With limited economic independence, women and girls are less likely to recover from damage caused by natural disasters.[31] Additionally, as women have more unpaid care work responsibilities, women and girls are more likely than men to stay behind in storms with dependents that cannot travel. Women and girls have less access to healthcare, and are therefore more vulnerable to diseases worsened by climate change, including malaria, heat stroke and dehydration.[32] Climate change mitigation and disaster risk and reduction policies must be inclusive of women and girls.

Additionally, women and girls deserve safe access to green spaces to enjoy relaxation, playtime, fresh air and nature in cities.

The growth of urban spaces provides an opportunity for innovation and integration of gender sensitive policies and planning.[33]

[26] Lili Mohiddin, Laura Phelps, and Tamsin Walters, *Urban Malnutrition: A Review of Food Security and Nutrition Among the Urban Poor* (Nutrition Works). http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/drought/docs/Nutrition%20Workds%20Urban%20malnutrition%20201307.pdf.

[27] "Women and Hunger: 10 Facts," UN World Food Programme. https://www.wfp.org/our-work/preventing-hunger/focus-women/women-hunger-facts.

[28] The Barbarian Group, "C40 Cities: Why Cities? Ending Climate Change Begins in the City?" C40 Cities: Why Cities? Ending Climate Change Begins in the City. https://www.c40.org/ending-climate-change-begins-in-the-city.

[29] "Oceans, Fisheries and Coastal Economies," World Bank, April 6, 2018. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/environment/brief/oceans.

[30] International Union for Conservation of Nature, *Disaster and Gender Statistics* Report. https://www.unisdr.org/files/48152_disasterandgenderstatistics.pdf.

[31] "How Climate Change Impacts Women," NRDC, March 27, 2018. https://www.nrdc.org/stories/how-climate-change-impacts-women.

[32] ibid

[33] "Gender and Transport," UNECE. https://www.unece.org/trans/theme_gender.html.

Benefits of Integrating a Gender Lens into SDG 11:

- Premature deaths resulting from air pollution (SDG 7) will be decreased by improving air quality in general (SDG 3, SDG 13).
- Addressing the disadvantages that lead women to die at disproportionate rates to men during disasters would lead to fewer preventable deaths during natural disasters (SDG 6, SDG 13).
- As women are given more access to transportation (SDG 9), employment (SDG 8) and redistribution of unpaid care work responsibilities (SDG 10), women will have access to better economic security and be able to reinvest money in their own and their children's education (SDG 4) and well being (SDG 3).
- Using a gender approach to improving housing conditions, whole families and communities will benefit from more stable, secure and affordable housing (SDG 1).
- Including women in decision-making processes will ensure that women's unique needs are addressed and considered in policy making (SDG 9, SDG 10, SDG 16).
- Collecting gender disaggregated data for urban planning policies and development initiatives will ensure that financing for development is spent effectively (SDG 17).

Best Practices:

- Partner with existing initiatives that focus on urban sustainability to ensure gender equality is included. For example, the City Prosperity Initiative "is a composite index made of six dimensions: infrastructure, productivity, quality of life, equity and social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and governance. These dimensions and related indicators can be adjusted to specific requests for global and local monitoring. This 'equity and social inclusion dimension', which refers to urban based targets such as "Women in local government" (5.5.1) and "Gender wage gap" (8.5.1), is specifically useful in analysing gender equality in cities."[34]
- Consult and employ women in projects relating to urban planning and urban development.
- Increase mindfulness of limitations that women face, particularly around unpaid care work. For instance, some women cannot take a job that begins before her child is dropped off at school.
- Use the Cities for CEDAW legislation in each community and city to ensure gender-sensitive laws and policies at the local level.
- Establish a redistribution of unpaid care work responsibilities among both partners in the household.
- Create policies that target female-headed households and/or give grants, subsidies and insurance remittances as women are more likely to reinvest the money into the home and community.
- Sponsor and encourage more women to run for local government.
- Increase lighting in parks and on streets to decrease sexual harassment for women.

[34] "City Prosperity Initiative," UN Habitat. https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-prosperity-initiative/.

Goal 11 Case Studies

Case Study 1: Cities for CEDAW: Miami-Dade County[35]

Cities for CEDAW is a nationwide, grassroots effort to encourage local governments to become more gender equitable. CEDAW ordinances require cities to evaluate their programs and budgets and ensure they affect men and women equitably. The Miami-Dade County Commission for Women partnered with staff at Florida International University to collect data on the status of women. It found significant discrepancies between men and women in terms of economic development, education, healthcare and safety. Since the passage of the CEDAW ordinance, the local government has taken several steps to combat gender-based discrimination.

Case Study 2: "Women's Leadership in Viet Nam: Leveraging A Resource Untapped" [36]

In this research study, produced by UNDP, organizations in Viet Nam and international programs were reviewed to determine effective best practices for increasing women's representation in the public sector, including in urban spaces. As a result, UNDP produced 14 recommendations that should be incorporated into women's management and leadership training programmes for the public sector. This can be useful in urban planning and governance.

Case Study 3: Gender inequality in Russia's rural informal economy[37]

This study analysed Russia's rural informal economy, and found it to have persistent unequal gender roles in the operation of household gardens. This suggests that tradition and custom remain strong. Gender differentials in time spent tending the household garden are significant, as is the distribution of household tasks into gendered roles in ways that affect professional advancement for women. The institutional impact is highly variegated and the analysis suggests that institutional change may lead to substantial change in economic behaviour.

[35] "CEDAW and the Status of Women in Miami-Dade County". Miami-Dade County Commission for Women. https://www.miamidade.gov/advocacy/library/2016-status-of-women-recommendations.pdf

[36] UNDP. (n.d.). Women's Leadership in Viet Nam: Leveraging a Resource Untapped. Retrieved from http://www.undp.org/content/dam/vietnam/docs/Publications/Women Leadership in Viet Nam Leveraging A Resource Untapped.pdf

[37] "Gender inequality in Russia's rural formal economy". S. Wegren. Post-Soviet Affairs. May 2014. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Stephen_Wegren/publication/277970937_Gender_inequality_in_Russia%27s_rural_formal_economy/links/59dd308e0f7e9b53c196ff18/Gender-inequality-in-Russias-rural-formal-economy.pdf?origin=publication_detail

Goal 12. Responsible Consumption and Production. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Source: UNDP Philippines. Sustainable Development Goals

Goals and Targets

12.1 Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

12.3.1 Global food loss index

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports

12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans

12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Indicators

12.A Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological

capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.

12.A.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

12.B Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

12.B.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

12.C Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

12.C.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

Overview

SDG 12 - Sustainable consumption and production are focused on working *with* the environment rather than working against it. As a species, human beings have for too long used our planet's abundant resources with reckless abandon. With booming global population and the advent of mass consumerism in the last century, the precarious nature of Earth's finite resources has never been plainer.

SDG 12, is, therefore, focused on using resources efficiently and on planning for future environmental and socio-economic stability. However, in aiming to do "more and better with less," there needs to be a systemic approach and cooperation amongst all actors, cutting along all silos.[38] In doing so, we cannot hope to work towards this goal if half the population is left behind.

Girls and women are central to not only households and communities, but also to livelihoods and economies. However, despite their central role as shareholders and stakeholders, girls and women remain excluded from accessing essential resources and forums of participation. For example, on average worldwide, less than 20% of agricultural land is held by women.[39] This exclusion has long term consequences across multiple facets of personal and communal life from health, education, housing and livelihoods.

[38] Mwangi, Patrick. "What Is SCP? UN Environment." *United Nations Environment Programme*, web.unep.org/10yfp/about/what-scp.

[39] " Why Land Rights Matter." USAID. 2015. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USAID_Infographic_Why_Land_Rights_Matter_Print_rev.pdf.

By virtue of strictly defined gender norms, girls and women often find themselves in a position where they not only depend on environmental resources, but also are burdened with the responsibility of acquiring these resources. However, the exploitation of the environment increases the strain on finite resources and the girls and women who rely on them.

Globally, girls and women spend up to 5 hours a day to gather fuel, and collectively spend 73 billion hours a year gathering water for household needs and 97 billion hours a year to find a safe space to defecate.[40] [41] [42] This time and resources could be utilized to integrate girls and women towards productive economic work. The estimated annual value of women's unpaid work is $10 trillion -13% of global GDP. [43] Investing in girls and women is not only the right thing to do; it is the smart thing to do.

Additionally, women are responsible for the majority of household purchases, particularly food and cleaning supplies. Women can act as leaders in conscious consumerism, recycling and reusing materials. As caretakers, women also have the ability to teach the next generation to act as responsible consumers.

Benefits of Integrating a Gender Lens in SDG 12:

- Sustainable consumption patterns lead to environmental conversation, which is essential to women's health, security and overall well being.
- Access to land provides women with socio-economic security and reduces poverty (SDG 1).
- Access to sustainable sources of household energy and water frees girls and women from the task of fuel and water collection.
- Every additional year of schooling for a girl increases her future earnings by 10 to 20%[44] (SDG 4).
- Fully closing the gender gap in work would add up to $28 trillion in annual GDP by 2025[45] (SDG 8).
- Access to water and sanitation facilities improves the overall health (particularly sexual and reproductive health) of girls and women and also reduces their exposure to gender based violence (SDG 6).

[40] "Mutual Benefits of Empowering Women for Sustainable and Inclusive Development." United Nations Industrial Development Organization. 2016. https://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media_upgrade/What_we_do/Topics/Energy_access/03._UNIDO_Energy_Gender_Brochure.pdf.
[41] "Water for Women: Every woman counts. Every second counts." UN Water. 2015. http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/worldwaterday2015/docs/Water%20 For%20Women.pdf.
[42] We Can't Wait: A Report on Sanitation and Hygiene for Women and Girls." 2013. http://www.wateraid.org/what-we-do/our-approach/research-and-publications/view-publication?id=a5ab0a96-1574-4225-a16a-75d5e5ec4232.
[43] "The Power of Parity: How Advancing Women's Equality Can Add $12 Trillion to Global Growth." McKinsey Global Institute. Sep. 2015. http://www.mckinsey.com/global-themes/employment-and-growth/how-advancing-womens-equality-can-add-12-trillion-to-global-growth.
[44] "Accelerating Secondary Education for Girls: Focusing on Access and Retention." Discussion Paper. UNGEI, 2014. 25 Mar. 2016. http://www.ungei.org/resources/files/2014-04-GPE-UNGEI-Accelerating-Secondary-Education-Girls.pdf.
[45] ibid

- A study conducted in 130 countries, found that higher female parliamentary representation is linked with the ratification of international environmental treaties (SDG 5).

Best Practices:

- In their unique position in the domestic households as primary gatherers and consumers of resources (fuel, water, etc.), women need to be front and center in conversations about conservation and environmental consumptions patterns.
- Women need to be actively engaged with respect to their decision-making power and participation in the household, community, private sector and government (SDG 10).
- Gender disaggregated data is key to emphasizing the unique role and impact girls and women play with respect to the environment and in order to ensure that their needs are central to forming policies, programs and in assessing successful implementation of the SDGs.

Goal 12 Case Studies

Case Study 1: Women and the clean cooking value chain[46]

This study found that that women entrepreneurs in Kenya repeatedly outperformed men when it came to selling energy efficient cookstoves. The study demonstrated that engaging women as entrepreneurs (particularly with respect to traditional female roles such as domestic work) is essential from an economic and community perspective. Women were found to be drivers of change and progress through encouraging the correct use of stoves and disseminating correct information regarding clean cooking.

Case Study 2: Food production in Nicaragua[47]

Women from local communities in Nicaragua conducted a risk mapping exercise to identify innovative solutions for improving food production. This activity provided women with a platform to engage in the decision-making process from a political and communal level. After five years, the number of diversified plots in the community quadrupled and crop production for household use increased twelve-fold. Within the same period, each farmer's annual net earnings increased approximately six-fold.

[46] "Understanding Impacts of Women's Engagement in the Improved Cookstove Value Chain in Kenya". Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. http://cleancookstoves.org/resources/356.html.
[47] "Grassroots Women Demonstrating Successful Practices". The Community Practitioners Platform for Resilience. https://huairou.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Successful-Practices-LuLu-baja-min_0.pdf

Goal 15. Life on Land.
Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Source: UNDP Ukraine

Goals and Targets

15:1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

15.A Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

15.B Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

15.C Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Indicators

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index

15.5.1 Red List Index

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

15.A.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.B.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.C.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Overview

As human activities develop, human beings have expanded their territories and exploited natural resources at an unprecedented rate. Many natural resources are at the risk of diminishing, deteriorating and disappearing. Among all the crises, deforestation, desertification and biodiversity loss stand out. According to The Guardian in 2017, "every year about 18m hectares of forest – an area the size of England and Wales – is felled, and in just 40 years, possibly 1 billion hectares, the equivalent of Europe, has been destroyed."[48] From 2010 to 2016, "3.3 million hectares were lost," largely "for profits that bypassed local communities."[49] Also, over the last 40 years, areas around the world affected by drought has increased significantly.[50] Between 1950-1980, 10-14 per cent of the earth's land mass was classified as dry.[51] From 2000-2010 this figure climbed to 25-30 per cent, and "severe land degradation is now affecting 168 countries across the world," according to the research released by the UN Desertification Convention (UNCCD) in 2013.[52] The current rate of global biodiversity "loss is estimated to be 100 to 1000 times higher than the (naturally occurring) background extinction rate and expected to still grow in the upcoming years."[53]

In light of these crises, the Sustainable Development Goal 15, "to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss" is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda. The goal aims at ensuring "the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems, and halting deforestation globally by 2020 and combating desertification and biodiversity loss by 2030."[54]

Though this SDG seems far removed from gender issues, failure of environmental protection and conservation does affect women and girls more than ever. Women make up a critical mass of approximately 45 percent of the people in the agriculture forestry, and their traditional roles and knowledge in natural resource management and food security are crucial.[55] They are severely affected when erosion and diminished soil fertility result in decreased crop and livestock productivity and lessen the sources of income derived from these products. Worldwide, women have been traditionally involved in collecting water, fodder, fuel and other non-timber forest products. A report by UNICEF in 1995 indicates that, "in the 44 developing countries, on

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[48] Vidal, John. "We Are Destroying Rainforests so Quickly They May Be Gone in 100 Years." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 23 Jan. 2017, www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2017/jan/23/destroying-rainforests-quickly-gone-100-years-deforestation.

[49] "Sustainable Development Goal 15: Life on Land." *UN Women*, www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-15-life-on-land.

[50] Lane, Tim. "Desertification: Land Degradation under a Changing Climate." *Climatica*, 17 June 2014, climatica.org.uk/desertification-land-degradation-changing-climate.

[51] United nations convention to combat Desertification. Desertification: The Invisible Frontline. 2014, Desertification: The Invisible Frontline, www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/UNCCD_desertification_the_invisible_frontline_2014.pdf.

[52] King, Ed. "Desertification Crisis Affecting 168 Countries Worldwide, Study Shows." *The Guardian*, 17 Apr. 2013, www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/apr/17/desertification.

[53] "How Many Species Are We Losing?" WWF, wwf.panda.org/ourwork/biodiversity/biodiversity/.

[54] The Global Goals. https://www.globalgoals.org/15-life-on-land 2016.

[55] Doss, Cheryl, and SOFA Team. The Role of Women in Agriculture. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2011, The Role of Women in Agriculture, www.fao.org/docrep/013/am307e/am307e00.pdf.

average, women are the most common water fetchers followed by men and children (58.6% vs. 30.4% and 9.1%, respectively)."[56] Deforestation and desertification make women's work of fetching water and fuels more difficult and insecure, since they have to go farther and farther from their villages, which greatly increases their workload and the likelihood of endangering themselves. One study in Orissa, India, found that "over a twenty-year period from the mid-1960s to the mid-1980s the average distance that people (mainly women) had to walk to collect timber and fodder increased from 1.7 to 7.0 km."[57]

Also, the more time women and girls spend on collecting, the less time and energy they have to receive education and participate in public affairs, the lack of which further marginalizes them in the decision-making process. This is an especially serious issue for girls who need education to have literacy and the knowledge capacity, the lack of which will only keep the present situation unsolved.

That said, though women have been responsible and possess knowledge about forest, land and biodiversity conservation, "the gendered nature of resource management coupled with an unequal access to rights in certain countries leaves many women particularly vulnerable to the effects" of deforestation, desertification and biodiversity loss.[58] Women rarely have control or ownership of productive resources such as land, credit, agricultural inputs, training and extension services, [52] and this means that they cannot influence how these productive resources are used[59]. Their labour and knowledge are generally considered to be less valuable than those of men.

Benefits Of Integrating A Gender Lens To This SDG:

- Women have been traditionally involved in collecting water, fodder, fuel and other non-timber forest products, and they, especially indigenous women, are the knowledge bearers of environmental management for food, water and other natural resources. They have the knowledge and experience in striking a balance between land use and environmental conservation. (SDG 6)
- Women are the main workers in agriculture in many parts of the world, which gives them a vast understanding of crops and seeds and, in turn, how to adapt their food production to changes in weather patterns and food supply. Women's full participation in decision making can help develop the solutions and innovations necessary to combat biodiversity loss. (SDG 9)
- Women are often the knowledge bearer of traditional medicines in terms of growing and collecting. Taking women's expertise into consideration will better the conservation of medicine knowledge and, by extension, help the development of pharmaceutical discoveries, which will also affect the achieving of SDG 3 on supporting the research and

[56] Sorenson, Susan B, et al. "Safe Access to Safe Water in Low Income Countries: Water Fetching in Current Times." University of Pennsylvania: Departmental Papers, May 2011, repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1192&context=spp_papers.
[57] Human, Joe, and Manoj Pattanaik. Community Forest Management: a Casebook from India. Oxfam, 2000.
[58] WEDO.Gender and Biodiversity Loss. http://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/Gender_and_Biodiversity_WEDO.pdf
[59] UN Women. SDG15. http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-15-life-on-land

development of vaccines and medicines for communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries and providing access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines. (SDG 3)

- Women have played an important role in preserving tropical forests. As deforestation continues, women's knowledge can be used to manage forest resources, such as tree planting and nursery development.
- Improving women's resource management skills and access, which will enable them to assume more management responsibilities and more access to education and employment, is needed. (SDG 5, 8)

Best Practices:

- As heads of household and managers of productivity, more women should be incorporated into the decision-making process at all levels.
- Ensure that women are involved in the planning and selection of land use to combat desertification, deforestation and biodiversity loss.
- Create self-help groups of women to achieve greater level of self-governance and accumulate funds to have authority over lands. Also, women's groups must be more than mere instruments or tokens used by planners and experts who want to achieve their own goals without taking into account women's interests or advancing women's agendas.
- Improve women's access to and control over land and water, technological inputs, extension services, information and credit.
- Increase women's leadership capacities, economic power and confidence.
- Ensure that legal frameworks for environmental conservation and the related organizational structures clearly provide for women's representation.
- Initiate public-private partnerships that emphasize the development and implementation of principles and action at higher level of corporations and governments to stop deforestation.

Goal 15 Case Studies

Case Study 1: Rural women's leadership programme in Nepal[60]

The Rural Women's Leadership Programme developed to strengthen women leaders in rural organizations. It was implemented between 2010 and 2013 in Madagascar, Nepal, the Philippines and Senegal.

Case Study 2: OMIL in Peru[61]

Facing the impacts of climate change, the OMIL (the Organization of Indigenous Women of Laramate), with support from UN Women, have employed ancestral farming techniques relating

[60] "Rural Women's Leadership Program". International Fund for Agricultural Development. https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/f42cffd2-de62-481f-bdca-718bd606decd

[61] "Indigenous women in Peru combat climate change and boost economy". UN Women. http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/8/indigenous-women-in-peru-combat-climate-change-and-boost-economy

to seed selection and land maintenance. The result has been healthier produce with a higher yield, as well as improving women's participation in decision-making.

Case Study 3: The diversification of agriculture in Mali to combat land loss and climate change[62]
In Mali climate change has adversely effected agriculture by increasing the number of parasites due to increased temperature and humidity. A UN Women program works with farmers to modernize their techniques to overcome these effects. More women than men are engaged in agriculture in Mali.

[62] "Climate friendly agriculture improves rural women's livelihoods". UN Women. http://africa.unwomen.org/fr/news-and-events/stories/2018/02/climate-smart-agriculture-improves-livelihoods-of-rural-women-in-mali

Goal 17. Partnerships for the Goals
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Source: UNDP Sustainable Development Goals

> *"Finance, fair and equitable trade, technology, capacities, partnerships and data are among the primary tools for achieving gender equality and all other dimensions of sustainable development. They define, for instance, whether or not services are provided to reduce women's burden of unpaid care and improve their access to decent work."*
> – UN Women[63]

[63] "Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals." UN Women, www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-17-partnerships-for-the-goals.

FINANCE

Goals and Targets

17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Indicators

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Overview

Strong commitments towards investing for gender equality have among the highest returns among the sustainable development agenda as a whole. Peace Women argues not only does strong commitments to investment in gender equality bring high returns in education, health and poverty reduction but also gender equality creates more peaceful states.[64] Additionally, financial experts, based on the research of the Women and Foreign Policy Program, state that "reducing barriers to women's economic participation decreases poverty and increases gross domestic product."[65] The Women and Foreign Policy Program has also confirmed that gender equality leads to increased higher agricultural production and lower rates of hunger, which improves the economy. [53] Women accessing education leads to higher household income, better preventative healthcare in the home and reduced gender-based violence.[66]

Despite the high rates of return in investment for sustainable development, "investment in women's economic empowerment amounted to only 2 percent of overall aid from OECD countries…."[67] Financing for development practices should focus significantly more heavily on gender sensitive development.

Funding and growth patterns during the MDGs proved that when initiatives to improve the status of women were funded, the progress was immense. For instance, with MDG funding in education and maternal health care, "between 1995 and 2015, maternal mortality rates fell by almost half, and the gender gap in primary education virtually closed on a global level." [54] Funding for poverty reduction has not been directed towards women's economic empowerment, and as a result, the rate of men living in poverty has decreased, while the rate of women living in poverty has stagnated.

Funding gender equality is crucial to achieving the 2030 agenda.

Best Practices:

- Establish pooled financing mechanisms as multilateral tools that encourage country-led projects with minimal bureaucracy and maximum transparency and inclusion.
- For example, The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Global Sanitation Fund are all pooled financing mechanisms with large government donors that have been very successful at accomplishing their respective missions. This trend of pooled financing mechanisms makes it imperative to create a Global Fund for SDG5.[68]

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[64] Peace Women, from shrinking spaces to feminist movement building: key priorities on sdg 5 and 16 for sustaining peace, http://www.peacewomen.org/node/99384

65 Closing the Gender Gap in Development Financing. (n.d.). https://www.cfr.org/report/closing-gender-gap-development-financing

66 Gender-Based Violence, Health and the role of the Health Sector. (n.d.). http://go.worldbank.org/C1UQRGBCE0

67 Tracking the money for women's economic empowerment: Still a drop in the ocean. (2016, June). https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Tracking-the-money-for-womens-economic-empowerment.pdf

68 The Role of Global Funds in a Post-2015 Development Framework. (2015, May). http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/150515-FAQ-Global-Funds.pdf

- These financing mechanisms would include multisectoral contributors, including member states, private sector partners, philanthropists and other multilateral organizations.[69] This fund would be used to issue grants to effective gender equality initiatives.
- Encourage a high-power country, such as the US, UK, China, France, Russia or India, to convene an international pledging conference for a Global Fund for Gender Equality.[70] This has been successful in the past at collecting large contributions from other governments and private actors.
- Close the financing gap between SDG5 and other SDGs as women's empowerment is crucial to achieving the 2030 agenda.
- Bring together a board of leaders from public and private sectors to assess and utilize diverse monetary sources and distribution methods that can yield public good and financial return.
- Give financial, monitoring and evaluation support to existing finance mechanisms for gender equality. Use experts, including Civil Society and UN Women, to develop effective strategies of implementing funding for SDG5.
- Uphold commitments agreed upon in the Addis Ababa Agreement[71] to establish transformative financing for gender equality and women's empowerment in the 2030 agenda.
- Encourage member states to recognize that women's human rights, gender mainstreaming in the formation and implementation of financing for development and gender equality financing at all levels is essential to the achievement of the 2030 agenda.[72]
- Mainstream a gender equality lens and analysis into general tax policy to improve the quality of public policy and increase the likelihood that taxation will be less biased, increase women's participation in the workforce and increase funding for public programs that support gender equality.[73]

[69] Scaling Up Government-Private Sector Partnerships Critical to Realizing Sustainable Development, Say Speakers in Second Committee | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases. (n.d.). https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/gaef3484.doc.htm

70 Trust Funds: Fund for Gender Equality: About the Fund. (n.d.). http://www.unwomen.org/en/trust-funds/fund-for-gender-equality/about

71 The Addis Ababa Agreement on the Problem of South Sudan. (n.d.). https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SD_720312_Addis Ababa Agreement on the Problem of South Sudan.pdf

72 The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffd3/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/07/Addis-Ababa-Action-Agenda-Draft-Outcome-Document-7-July-2015.pdf

73 Gender at Work. (n.d.). http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/GenderAtWork_web.pdf

TECHNOLOGY

Goals and Targets

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

Indicators

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation

17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Overview

The UN's mandate for "no one left behind" is at risk. Women are increasingly being left behind as digital technology grows globally. In 2016, about 250 million fewer women were online than men. This gap rose from 11 percent in 2013 to 12 percent in 2016.[74] In developing countries, the gender gap of internet access is worse in the least developed countries, in which 31 percent fewer women than men are online.[75] Gaps in access to education, equal wages, employment opportunities and cultural status prevent women from accessing the internet. According to GSMA, "In low- to middle-income countries, a woman is 21 percent less likely to own a mobile phone than a man." [76]

Women's access to technology impacts their health and safety. Mobile phones can be used to communicate with doctors; Facebook can be used to coordinate escape routes during and following natural disasters; and hotlines can provide mental health crisis assistance. Women have greater access to education and information with access to the internet. Women and girls can use technology to join and build social movements. For instance, the #MeToo movement was founded and spread through social media to combat sexual harassment and assault. Women's lack of access to the internet diminishes their chances of being employed in many sectors of employment. According to No Ceilings, "When women in developing countries gain internet access, 30 percent use it to earn additional income."[77] Within the ICT (information and communications technology) sector, women account for less than 20 percent of employees.[78] This means that women's voices are excluded from how social media, internet and other tech products are designed and used. Women and girls experience more harassment online than men, but those designing and monitoring the technology are men. Perhaps if more women were in the ICT sector, there would be less online harassment. Technology reflects the people who make it, and currently most technology is designed by men.[79] This means that the unique needs of women and girls are not considered in the design and production of technology.

In addition to ICT fields, STEM jobs are high in demand, and mainly men are trained to fill these positions. Clean technologies present vast opportunities for women. UN Women reports, "estimates have shown that the value of climate change and clean technology sectors in the next decade amount to 6.4 trillion dollars, while the value of the digital economy in the G20 alone is

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[74] Four Reasons Internet Access Is a Women's Issue. (n.d.). https://www.cigionline.org/articles/four-reasons-internet-access-womens-issue

75 ITU and UN Women announce 'EQUALS': The Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/9/press-release-itu-and-un-women-announce-global-partnership-for-gender-equality-in-the-digital-age

76 Bridging the gender gap: Mobile access and usage in low and middle-income countries. (n.d.). https://www.gsma.com/mobilefordevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Connected-Women-Gender-Gap.pdf

77 200 million fewer women have Internet access than men in developing countries. (n.d.). http://www.noceilings.org/internet/

78 Luxton, E. (n.d.). Where are the women in tech? https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/04/where-are-the-women-in-computing/

79 Kanyoro, D. M. (2017, December 07). IGNITE: Technology Is a Women's Rights Issue. Retrieved from https://www.huffingtonpost.com/dr-musimbi-kanyoro/ignite-technology-is-a-wo_b_6181014.html

4.2 trillion dollars."[80] Millions of clean energy engineers and technicians will be needed to invent and implement technologies for clean air, water, sanitation and related necessities.[81] While girls, on average globally, outperform boys in science and math in school, [67] women's participation in STEM "falls continuously from secondary school to university, laboratories, teaching, policy making and decision-making." [68] Women are equally as capable as men at excelling in STEM fields, but women are being left behind. It is imperative to include women in every level of science and technology in order to ensure that technology serves the global population in pursuit of the 2030 Agenda.

Best Practices

- Advertise and fund women's economic empowerment through STEM training programs.
- Introduce computer literacy coursework into school curriculums.
- Implement gender parity at each level of the design, production and monitoring of technology.
- Utilize existing technologies to improve women's access to healthcare, freedom from gender-based violence, freedom of speech, access to information, education and employment opportunities. [68]
- For instance, UN Women has also been developing mobile apps and games to raise awareness of violence against women and to support survivors in Brazil and South Africa. [68]
- Additionally, PCI Media uses radio shows and other technologies to tell narratives of women's successes.[82]
- Entrepreneurs and craft makers sell their products internationally using the internet.

[80] Women and girls imperative to science and technology agenda. (n.d.). http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2016/2/women-and-girls-imperative-to-science-and-technology-agenda

[81] UN Women. Take Five. http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/4/take-five---suhela-khan

[82] (n.d.). https://www.pcimedia.org/what-we-do-1

CAPACITY-BUILDING

Goals and Targets

17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

Indicators

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

Overview

In order to build international support for SDG implementation and capacity building, women and girls' participation is vital. Using gender-sensitive strategies to improve capacity building in developing countries and support national plans for achieving the SDGs leads to more successful programs.[83] North-south, South-south and triangular cooperation must not only include actors from diverse geographic areas but also must involve gender parity in each aspect of SDG implementation.[84] Donations and technical assistance to support countries is pertinent, and this funding should come with a commitment to fund gender equality across all sectors.

Best Practices

- Leaders of SDG implementation at each level should receive training on issues relating to women and girls, as well as the importance of gender equality to the success of the other 16 SDGs.
- A gender equality audit should be part of the review process for SDG implementation and funding.
- Funding should be directed towards national plans that implement gender-sensitive programming and indicate that gender equality will be incorporated across the SDGs.
- Women should be hired and consulted at each level of capacity building processes.
- Whenever possible, capacity building materials should be adapted for each context and circumstances. These materials should be developed with the participation of local and national partners, ideally with gender parity.
- Rather than focusing on separate funding for gender equality, capacity building efforts should integrate gender equality into the other funding streams and capacity development efforts.

[83] Capacity-building .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform. (n.d.). https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1243

[84] The Role of Gender-based Innovations for the UN Sustainable Development Goals. (n.d.). http://www.ft.dk/samling/20151/almdel/uru/bilag/344/1669621.pdf

Trade

Goals and Targets

17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

Indicators

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Overview

Women's equal access to income generating opportunities drives economic growth and provides women with economic autonomy. Women are more likely than men to invest their income back into their families causing the health and education levels of the community to rise and leading to lower levels of poverty and hunger.[85] Women with economic autonomy also have more decision making-power in their homes and communities. This can raise the quality of life for women and their families. Gender-sensitive economic policies are crucial to reaching the Sustainable Development Goals.

Gender equality is vital to achieving the 2030 agenda, but unequal access to economic opportunity, economic policy formation and the gender pay gap inhibit sustainable development. "In most countries, women earn on average only 60-75% of men's wages."[86] One of the factors that sustains the gender pay gap is the inadequate legal framework of most countries that was not created to support women's economic empowerment. In fact, the World Bank reports that in a survey of "173 countries, 90% had at least one law impeding women's economic opportunities."[87]

[85] 10 reasons why investing in women and girls is so vital. (n.d.). https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/10-reasons-why-investing-in-women-and-girls-is-so/

[86] Facts and Figures: Economic Empowerment. (n.d.). http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures

[87] Ford, L., & Anderson, M. (2015, September 09). Women's prospects limited by law in 155 countries, finds World Bank study. https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/sep/09/women-business-and-the-law-2016-getting-to-equal-world-bank-report

Another factor impeding women's economic growth is the unequal distribution of unpaid care work that prevents women and girls from having full access to education, employment and additional free time. This cultural undervaluing of women leads to significant economic losses for whole communities and regions. Africa has lost "USD 105 billion a year or 6% of the continents GDP" as a result of "economic and social discrimination against women."[88] According to the World Bank's Doing Business Report, "the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women would raise per capita productivity by 40%" globally.[89] The cultural undervaluation of women and girls and the unequal distribution of unpaid care work have perpetuated the gender gaps in pay and education. "If African countries had closed the gender gap in schooling between 1960 and 1992 as quickly as East Asia did, this would have almost doubled per capita income growth in the region."[90] Whole economies benefit from improved gender equality and gender sensitive macro and micro economic policies.

Economic policies impact men and women differently, and gender inequality affects the economic and social outcomes of trade policy. Sustainable development is reliant upon gender-sensitive and inclusive trade policies that aim towards better social, economic and environmental outcomes.[91] According to the World Trade Organization, women own about 40% of small and medium size businesses; however, "only 15% of exporting firms are led by women." [76] Not only are women unable to access leadership positions but also women's economic needs are not considered in the pursuit of export deals and practices.

Women often work in export industries but do not gain significant economic benefits. International trade has the potential to bring about economic growth and women's empowerment, but without proper gender-sensitive policies and a human rights focus, trade can further gender-based violence and increase the gendered nature of poverty. For instance, the garment and textile industries "have an estimated worth [of] $3 trillion, with global trade totalling $600 billion."[92] 75% of garment workers are women. However, "garment workers receive only 0.6 percent of the cost of a standard T-shirt." [93] Garment factory jobs often come with long hours, low pay, high physical risk, sexual harassment and child labour. Women are employed in this sector at great risk to themselves with limited economic benefit because many do not have other options for economic empowerment. Implementing trade policies that consider

[88] A. (n.d.). Challenging Corporate Power: Struggle for Women's Rights, Economic and Gender Justice. https://www.awid.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/ccp_fullreport_eng.pdf
[89] WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION. (n.d.). https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/womenandtrade_e/womenandtrade_e.htm
[90] Boateng, A. (2018). *African female entrepreneurship merging profit and social motives for the greater good*. Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
[91] UNCTAD. (n.d.). Trade, Gender and Development. http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/ditcmisc2013d5_en.pdf
[92] GLOBAL GARMENT AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES Workers, Rights and Working Conditions. (n.d.). https://www.solidaritycenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Global.Garment-Workers-Fact-Sheet.11.15.pdf
[93] Tailored Wages. (n.d.). https://cleanclothes.org/livingwage/tailoredwages/tailored-wage-report-pdf

the rights, needs and circumstances of female labourers could foster gender equality and human rights.[94]

Best Practices

- Evaluate and analyse how trade policies impact men and boys differently from women and girls.
- Identify "gender-based constraints that impede inclusive development." [78]
- Formulate strategies and policies that address the impediments to achieving inclusive development.
- Mainstream gender-sensitive trade policies.
- Include women in policy formation, analysis, implementation, negotiations and reviews.

[94] Gender Justice in Trade Policy: The gender effects of Economic Partnership Agreements. (n.d.). https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/47566754.pdf

Systemic Issues

Policy and Institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b)

have achieved 100 per cent birth registration
and 80 per cent death registration

Overview: Policy and Institutional coherence

Strong institutions are necessary for effective policy-making, SDG implementation and global macroeconomic stability. Policy coherence means that, "when formulating domestic policies, governments should actively look for ways to exploit the potential for positive spill overs and build synergies between different policies to benefit developing countries".[95] In this way policy coherence and coordination can help to enhance global macroeconomic stability. Providing for adequate representation of women and girls in institutions involved in SDG policy-making and implementation ensures that the viewpoints and considerations of women and girls are taken into account in sustainable development policies and SDG implementation processes. A championing of gender equality also provides a positive flow-on effect in relation to the implementation of all SDGs. This was recognized by the United Nations in the resolution containing the SDGs: "realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets".[96] Furthermore, the effectiveness of institutions is improved when they are constituted with regard to gender equality: "Women's economic equality is good for business. Companies greatly benefit from increasing leadership opportunities for women, which is shown to increase organizational effectiveness".[97]

Best Practices:

- Women should be adequately represented in institutions involved in SDG policy making and implementation, including at a senior decision-making level.
- Data on the number of women in institutions involved in SDG policy making and implementation should be disclosed in the Voluntary National Reviews.
- In any index developed to measure policy coherence in relation to sustainable development, gender equality should be measured. The empowerment of women and girls will have a positive spill over effect by way of a country leading by example to show that gender equality improves economic outcomes.
- Decision-makers involved in SDG policy-making and SDG implementation should receive training on the importance of gender equality to the success of the other 16 SDGs.

Overview: Multi-stakeholder partnerships

Multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) are essential instruments for "mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development and poverty reduction."[98] MSPs pool together their different resources and assets to bring recognition to a specific theme, goal or objective and help to solve

[95] EuropeAid. *EU 2013 Report on Policy Coherence for Development.* European. Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/pcd-report-2013_en.pdf.
[96] United Nations. *Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.* https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld/publication.
[97] UN Women. *Facts and Figures: Economic Empowerment.* http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures.
[98] https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdinaction

problems.[99] They have complementary strengths and unique skill sets, which contribute to the achievement of the 2030 agenda.

Gender equality is critical for the advancement of the SDGs. Women suffer the most from environmental, climatic and economic shocks and stresses, which places them further behind in the community. [100] Actions that can spark change often start with women and girls. Investing in the health, education, economics and politics of women has proven to be successful in reducing poverty and improving livelihoods.[101] Furthermore, it is important for women to plan and participate in development programs.

It is important that MSPs, particularly in the development sector, realise the importance of gender equality in their work environments. According to data gathered from CGDev, high positioned women are paid less than high positioned men in organizations connected to global development.[102] And, while women make up 75% of the nonprofit workforce, only 18% of the largest nonprofit CEOs are women who earn up to 8% less than their male peers.[103] Gender equality in the workplace benefits the organization and the public. Research has shown that a more diverse and inclusive team produces better results and creates more innovative ideas.[104] Additionally, how can MSPs encourage women's empowerment if they do not practice it on their own teams?

Inequality goes beyond offices as well. AWID's latest global survey found that of the 740 women's organizations it researched, their average total budget was $104 million USD. In comparison, the environmental protection organization, Greenpeace International, had a budget of $310 million USD.[105] As was mentioned before, investing in girls and women has wide intersectional benefits. Despite these significant links between investing in girls and women and holistic sustainable development, the financial support has generally been low. Only 2% of "aid going towards economic and productive sectors" is for women's economic empowerment.[106] In order to remedy this we need to have diverse funding sources such as training programs or in-kind donations. For example, JP Morgan has a program, "Winning Women" which provides training to develop women's professional business skills.[107] MSPs are essential in ensuring women have equality.

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[99] "Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships". Global Knowledge Partnership. https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/2117.pdf
[100] "Gender Equality and Sustainable Development: A Pathways Approach". UN Women. http://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2016/dps-gender-equality-sustainable-development.pdf?la=en&vs=5218
[101] "Gender Equality". InterAction. https://www.interaction.org/work/gender-equality
[102] "Assessing the Gender Gap at Nonprofits in Global Development". Center for Global Development. https://www.cgdev.org/blog/assessing-gender-gap-nonprofits-global-development
[103] ibid
[104] "Why Diverse Teams Are Smarter". Harvard Business Review. https://hbr.org/2016/11/why-diverse-teams-are-smarter
[105] Feminist Donor List: Who Can Fund My Women's Rights Organizing? AWID Women's Rights. https://www.awid.org/resources/feminist-donor-list-who-can-fund-my-womens-rights-organizing
[106] "Tracking the Money for Women's Economic Empowerment: A drop in the ocean". https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/Tracking-the-money-for-womens-economic-empowerment.pdf
[107] JPMorgan Chase & Co. https://careers.jpmorgan.com/careers/US/en/programs/winning-women-ba

Best Practices:

- Explicitly include gender in budget proposals so that it is clearly understood where to allocate the money.
- Ensure that women will comprise at least 50% of seats and leadership positions within a partner organization.
- MSPs should promote and engage in meaningful discussions about gender equality with other members and the general public.
- In addition to providing financial assistance, MSPs should be used to support feminist causes in diverse ways, for example, hosting workshops that encourage gender equality in the workplace.
- Set up funds that go towards a special program within MSPs that work at training and hiring more women.

Overview: Data, monitoring and accountability

Access to data is an integral part of monitoring improvements/achievements of the SDGs because it holds governments accountable by providing information about their populations, which in turn help with decision making at the global level.

According to www.un.org, data plays an active role in development by measuring progress in an inclusive and fair way through consumer profiling, personalized services and predictive analysis. These same methods can be used to measure people's well being and to target aid interventions to vulnerable groups. However, many governments do not have access to data from their entire population, especially in developing countries.[108]

According to a report by data advocacy group Data2x on *Big data and the Well-being of Women and Girls*, governments continue to rely on conventional data (household surveys, national economic accounts, institutional records) while ignoring big data (geospatial information, digital transaction logs, internet activity) that could help close the global gender data gap. 63% of women working in the informal sector also limits the collection of data and information that can hold governments and institutions accountable. [109] [110]

To expand current initiatives of developing measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, accurately measuring and analysing data on women's labour statistics through sex-disaggregated data should provide more insight into the gaps between men's and women's workforce participation. Since women's increased participation in the workforce grows a country's economy, this data would help governments and stakeholders better identify where improvements need to be made to expand women's

[108] "Big Data for Sustainable Development". United Nations. http://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/big-data-sustainable-development/index.html
[109] "Big Data and the Wellbeing of Women and Girls". Data2X. http://www.data2x.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Big-Data-and-the-Well-Being-of-Women-and-Girls.pdf
[110] "In a Nutshell". UN Women. http://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html

participation in the workforce and labour markets. [111] This will also increase a developing country's resources and enhance its capacities to compete on a global market.

Best Practices:

- Incorporate geo-spatial and big data in disaggregated data especially since 95% of world population lives in an area covered by a mobile network. [112]
- Governments should adapt policies and laws to prioritize the use of mobile data to measure progress in middle-income and developing countries where mobile penetration rates are expanding rapidly.
- Ensure population and data sampling is inclusive of rural women and girls, especially those in the informal sector. 95% of Asian women and 89% of women in Sub-Saharan Africa work in the informal sector; 59% of women in Latin America/Caribbean work as street vendors, farmers and domestic workers.[113]
- Continue to invest in education for women and girls, and review laws that limit them from actively engaging in the workforce.
- Train and hire diverse groups of women to collect and analyse data.
- Implement development programs and monitoring and evaluation systems with the understanding that programs and policies often affect women differently from men.

Goal 17 Case Studies

Case Study 1: A taste for transformation in Timor-Leste[114]

This program that was undertaken in 2009 in Timor-Leste to address undernutrition. A public-private partnership was set up to produce micro-nutrient rich food, and so the fledgling private sector was stimulated, along with maternal and child nutrition. After the food was distributed to all pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children (6-59 months old), there was a significant reduction in the cases of child stunting of growth.

Case Study 2: Formulation of a localized customer service code in the Philippines[115]

This program supported community-based initiatives to provide sustainable delivery of water in depressed communities. It focused on increasing the capacity of stakeholders, particularly women, to demand delivery of services. The health of women and children was improved by having a reliable water supply, and therefore having reduced sickness. Women had more free time from not fetching water over long distances.

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[111] "Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship: Final Report to the MCM 2012. OECD. http://www.oecd.org/employment/50423364.pdf

[112] "ICT Facts and Figures". ITU. https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/ICTFactsFigures2016.pdf

[113] "In a Nutshell". UN Women. http://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/changingworldofwork/en/index.html

[114] "A taste for transformation in Timor-Leste". Sustainable Development Goals Fund. http://www.sdgfund.org/case-study/taste-transformation-timor-leste

[115] "Formulation of a localized customer service code in the Philippines". Sustainable Development Goals Fund. http://www.sdgfund.org/case-study/formulation-localized-customer-service-code-philippines

Case Study 3: Partnerships to combat malnutrition in Guatemala[116]

This program promoted partnerships in Guatemala to address malnutrition in women and young children, and to strengthen relevant institutions by implementing policies on food security and nutrition.

[116] "Partnerships to combat malnutrition in Guetemala". Sustainable Development Goals Fund. http://www.sdgfund.org/case-study/partnerships-combat-malnutrition-guatemala

NGO CSW/NY hopes that this will be useful in your advocacy work with member states at the High Level Political Forum on the SDGs, July 2018.

For more information, please contact info@ngocsw.org
Thank you.