2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Gender equality and women’s rights as a crucial pillar to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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20 April 2016, at COFACE in Amsterdam
About the Women’s Major Group

• Over 800 women’s and feminist organizations from 100+ countries

• Self-organized to use the “women” space in the UN process

• Open to all interested organizations working to promote human rights based sustainable development with a focus on women’s and girl’s human rights, women’s empowerment and gender equality.

• Facilitates women’s civil society participation, speaking, submission of proposals, and access to documents

• 8 facilitators “Organizing Partners” (global and regional)
The United Nations: only intergovernmental space to solve global conflicts and challenges

- One vote per country - Independent of how rich or poor
- Basis of all work – Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- CEDAW is convention which has been ratified by MOST countries in the world... also Convention on the Right of Child etc.
- UN Women’s Rights Agreements have been major force for improving women’s rights at national level
- Most decisions consensus based
Key principles Women CSO participation at UN

• Self-organisation of civil society – *not represented by others, not organised by others*

• **Independent and critical** civil society – *allow watchdog role, do not ‘muzzle’*

• **Full diversity of civil society** – *not only the wealthier international CSOs*

• **Not just symbolic** – *no ‘participation-washing’*

• **Most progressive positions** – *not lowest denominator*
Women

Introduction

The Women’s Major Group was created at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992, where governments recognized Women as one of the nine important groups in society to achieve sustainable development. Since 1992, the Women’s Major Group has been recognized by the United Nations in the UN processes on Sustainable Development and since 1996 in the processes of the United Nations Environment Program.

The Women’s Major Group takes responsibility for facilitating women’s civil society input into the policy space provided by the United Nations (participation, speaking, submission of proposals, access to documents).

The WMG is self-organised and open to all interested organisations working to promote human rights based sustainable development with a focus on women’s human rights, women’s empowerment and
WMG focus is on 2030 Agenda but aims at coherence with other policies

- Climate - UNFCCC
- Financing for Development
- ICPD
- Trade & Finance
- Beijing+20
- Peace and Security
- Biodiversity
- Rio+20

Sustainable Development
Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda
From MDGs to SDGs

**Universal** – because no country has achieved Gender Equality

**Indivisible, coherent** – like human rights, one rights does not stand above another they are indivisible

**Integrated** – social, economic, environmental, governance and peace

Why better than MDGs?
- Less donor driven
- Less limiting
- Bringing in the responsibility of all
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

5.1 end **all forms of discrimination** against all women and girls everywhere

5.2 eliminate **all forms of violence** against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

5.3 eliminate **all harmful practices**, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations

5.4 recognize and value **unpaid care and domestic work** through the provision of public services, **infrastructure and social protection policies**, and the promotion of **shared responsibility** within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

5.5 ensure women’s **full and effective participation** and equal opportunities for leadership at **all levels of decision-making** in political, economic, and public life

5.6 ensure **universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights** as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the ICPD and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

Means of Implementation

5.a undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to **ownership and control** over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources in accordance with national laws

5.b enhance the use of enabling technologies, in particular ICT, to promote women’s empowerment

5.c adopt and strengthen **sound policies and enforceable legislation** for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
The sticky negotiation issues

- Sexual rights were NOT agreed: we wanted - the full respect, protection, and fulfilment of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all, but got SRH and HR
- Concentration of power and wealth imbalances are not sufficiently addressed and risks of partnerships private sector
- Burden of unpaid domestic and care work still rely on women
- Insufficient attention to women’s role in peace and justice
- Families in all their diversity including same sex: not agreed
- End the gender pay gap and ensure living wages
- Lack of recognition of women as farmers, fishers, indigenous peoples and key for sustainable natural resource management.
Not achieved..

• The role of men and boys for achieving gender equality

• The needed reform of the global trade and finance agenda, including the responsibility of IFIs, has not been sufficiently addressed in either OWG or ICESDF
  
  • Extraterritorial practices should have been addressed, ending impunity and transferring the burden, impacts and costs to States, citizens and the environment.

  • Progressive tax systems” worldwide, including elimination of VAT for basic foods, medicines, sanitary products, the implementation of innovative financing mechanisms for development, such as global taxes, specially the financial transactions taxes

  • Eliminate illicit financial flows, transfer pricing and tax havens

• Fair, safe, sustainable, gender responsive technology, infrastructure, chemicals, nuclear, climate ..

• …could not avoid „as nationally appropriate“
But…. overall a great success for Women’s rights movement

- Strong stand-alone Gender-Equality Goal (SDG5)
- Targets specifying women’s role and Gender Equality in 10 out of 17 global Goals
- Gender Equality mentioned as key in the preamble
- Commitment to Gender Responsive Budgeting and women’s leadership in the AAAA – financing for sustainable development
Next Steps 2016 and beyond..

- Financing for Development
- UNFCCC Climate negotiations
- UNFCCC Climate negotiations COP21 30 Nov-11 Dec Paris
- National climate action till 2020
- CSW 60 NY
- CPD 49 Population & Dev
- Security Council UN1325
- Indicators SDGs
  - Summit Sept. 15 2030 Agenda adopted
  - December approved
  - March UNSTAT meeting
  - High Level Political Forum NY
  - FFD AAAA forum
- NATIONAL and Regional Implementation processes of 2030 Agenda, AAAA
### Indicators not yet finalized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1</strong></td>
<td>Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</td>
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<td><strong>5.2</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 (15^+) subjected to physical, psychological and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months by form of violence</td>
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<td><strong>5.2</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of women and girls aged 15-49 (15^+) subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, since age 15 and by place of occurrence</td>
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<td><strong>5.3</strong></td>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and age 18 (i.e., child marriage)</td>
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<td><strong>5.3</strong></td>
<td>Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, disaggregated by age group, with a particular focus on ages 15-19</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5.4</strong></td>
<td>Average weekly hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (for individuals 5 years and above)**&lt;br&gt;Percentage of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work by sex, age and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.5</strong></td>
<td>Proportion of women in national parliaments and local governments&lt;br&gt;Share of women in managerial positions</td>
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5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.
...indicator agreed but methodology to be tested

**Metadata:** Yes - However revised metadata is being submitted as part of this exercise.


**Data coverage (2010+):** AP 7%, AF 7%, LAC 33%, Europe/NA 29%

**Data coverage (2000-2009):** AP 17%, AF 13%, LAC 21%, Europe/NA 44%

**Methodology:** Yes. There is a suggested methodology, but it has not been tested. No. There is currently no agreed international standard, but work in ongoing towards the development of one.

**EXPLANATION:** Different classifications of activities are used by different country groupings. For example, while the International Trial Classification of Time Use Surveys (ICATUS) is mainly used in developing countries in Africa and Asia. The Harmonized European Time Use Survey (HETUS) classification is used in much of Europe and in transition countries. In contrast, in most of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Classification of Time-use activities for Latin America (CAUTAL) is used. Finally in New Zealand and the United States, national classifications are used. The UN Statistics Division is currently working on an updated version of ICATUS to be presented to the Statistical Commission in 2017.

"Based on data compiled by UN Women in 2015, 75 countries currently have data measuring paid and unpaid work activities. In most cases the survey is national representative, but not all. There are also other differences, including (as identified in Charmes, Forthcoming):

- Surveys that are not nationally representative but are conducted at least on large samples of different regions in the country or at urban level
- In some cases surveys based on a diary, i.e. a questionnaire designed for the collection of time spent in the various activities, per time slots of - at most - one hour (and more usually 10, 15 or 30 minutes slots) along the 24 hours of a day. Living standards surveys collecting data for a limited list of activities (less than 10) and for a reference period of a week or a month have not been taken into account.
- In other cases surveys based on a detailed questionnaire for each eligible household member asking for the number of hours weekly spent (on weekdays, on the one hand, on weekend days, on the other hand) according to a detailed list of activities (mostly used by countries in Latin America and the Caribbean).
- The diversity of age groups used for data collection on time use: from 5 and 6 (and even 3) to 15, 18 and even 20, with some countries using a maximum age of 65 or 74.
- Surveys sometimes may not capture seasonal variations in time use, limiting the data collection to a duration of a few months."
Next steps in Europe...

• Push governments to monitor AND implement at home
  • Care economy – unpaid domestic and care work
  • Violence against women – e.g. Migrant women
  • Quota for leadership positions in private sector
  • Support women’s initiatives

• EU to Take lead on e.g.
  • New indicators e.g. on unpaid care and domestic work
  • The right to a healthy environment, - no toxic chemicals, waste, climate change...
  • Prioritizing Social, environmental, gender equitable entrepreneurship
  • Inequalities caused by our production, consumption, finance, trade...
Who wants change?

Who wants to change?
Unsustainable consumption patterns
Few rich men...
Cuts in budget expenditures
Social protection in case of unemployment

Figure 5.1 Existence of unemployment protection schemes by type of scheme, 2008–09
Social Protection Floors can be paid from e.g. Financial Transaction Taxes
1960-2008
- Ecological Footprint

2008-2050, Scenarios
- Moderate business-as-usual
- Rapid reduction

y-axis: number of planet earths, x-axis: years
Common But Differentiated Responsibilities

Yo! Amigo!!
We need that tree to protect us from the greenhouse effect!
Wrong policies?

- Increasing VAT on basic goods (e.g. sanitary napkins) as main measure to raise domestic revenue
- Tax paradise as a development model
- Austerity measures are necessary – even if increases burden women
- Invest in export zones, not rural areas – and underpay women workers
- Trade agreements and investor protection clauses are main growth path going against decent work, equal pay and human rights
What works to reduce inequalities?

• **Social protection floors**
  • Minimum income guarantee
  • Universal, free public services, health, education, housing, water
    example Brazil 50 million people out of poverty in Lula’s presidency period

• Share the tax burden fairly, **shifting taxation** from labour and consumption towards capital and wealth
  • Introduce financial transaction taxes a.o.

• Introduce **minimum wages and ensure a living wage** for all workers

• Introduce **equal pay** legislation and promote economic policies to give women a fair deal

• Reduce and redistribute **women’s burden of unpaid work**

• **Stop tax dodging** by corporations and rich individuals

• **Debt restructuring and relief** !!
Institutionalize diverse CSO participation in SDG implementation

- Create own “spaces” for self-organised civil society (women & gender ...)
- Engage in development of national and local SDG implementation plans
- What indicators and priorities from women & gender perspective!
- Support financially CSOs to monitor and do, shadow reporting
- Have strong criteria and rules regarding accountability and transparency
- Support social entrepreneurship and cooperatives, create fair playing field

- E.g. European coalition of Civil Society in EU “SDG Watch” includes WECF and European Women’s Lobby
Wunschzettel für eine nachhaltige und gerechte Welt!

Umsetzung nachhaltiger Entwicklungsziele auf kommunaler Ebene


Gerade der kommunalen Ebene kommt im Zusammenwirken von Politik, Verwaltung und Zivilgesellschaft eine zentrale Rolle zu. Denn wenn wir davon ausgehen, dass die SDGs zu verwirklichen sind, sollte die kommunale Ebene eine führende Rolle spielen.

Die 17 SDGs nützen sich an der Regierungsstufe der Länder, aber ohne aktive kommunale Beteiligung ist eine nachhaltige Veränderung nicht möglich. Kommunen bieten vielfältige Lösungsansätze zur Verwirklichung einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung.

Der Universalitätsanspruch bedeutet, dass die SDGs für alle Menschen gelten. Sie nehmen auch Deutschland in die Pflicht, bei Fragen wie Energie, Einkommen, Äquität, Ernährung, Klima und Finanzen. Dazu sollen die internationalen SDGs in nationale und kommunale Ziele überetzt werden. Neben der Unterstützung des UN-Systems durch Deutschland und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit kommt es auf die Umsetzung in Deutschland an, die die Akzeptanz der Gesellschaft für die notwendigen Veränderungen fördert.


- Wie können die SDGs auf kommunaler Ebene umgesetzt werden?
- Können im Rahmen der SDGs bestehende Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien auf regionaler Ebene aufgebaut und verstanden werden?
- Welche Akteure und welche föderalen Initiativen sind hierzu zu unterstützen?

WECF war maßgeblich an den Verhandlungen beteiligt. Wir werden Sie weiterhin auf dem Laufenden halten über die Resultate des UN-Sonntags und in den Verhandlungen der Münchner Fachakademie „SDGs – Der 2030-Prozess und seine Umsetzungsmöglichkeiten auf kommunaler Ebene“ darstellen.

WECF ist eine Nichtregierungsorganisation und arbeitet mit anderen namhaften Organisationen zusammen, um eine nachhaltige Zukunft zu erreichen. Mit der Agenda 2030 und den SDGs setzen wir uns nachhaltige Entwicklung als Ziel.
More information

www.wecf.org

www.womenmajorgroup.org