

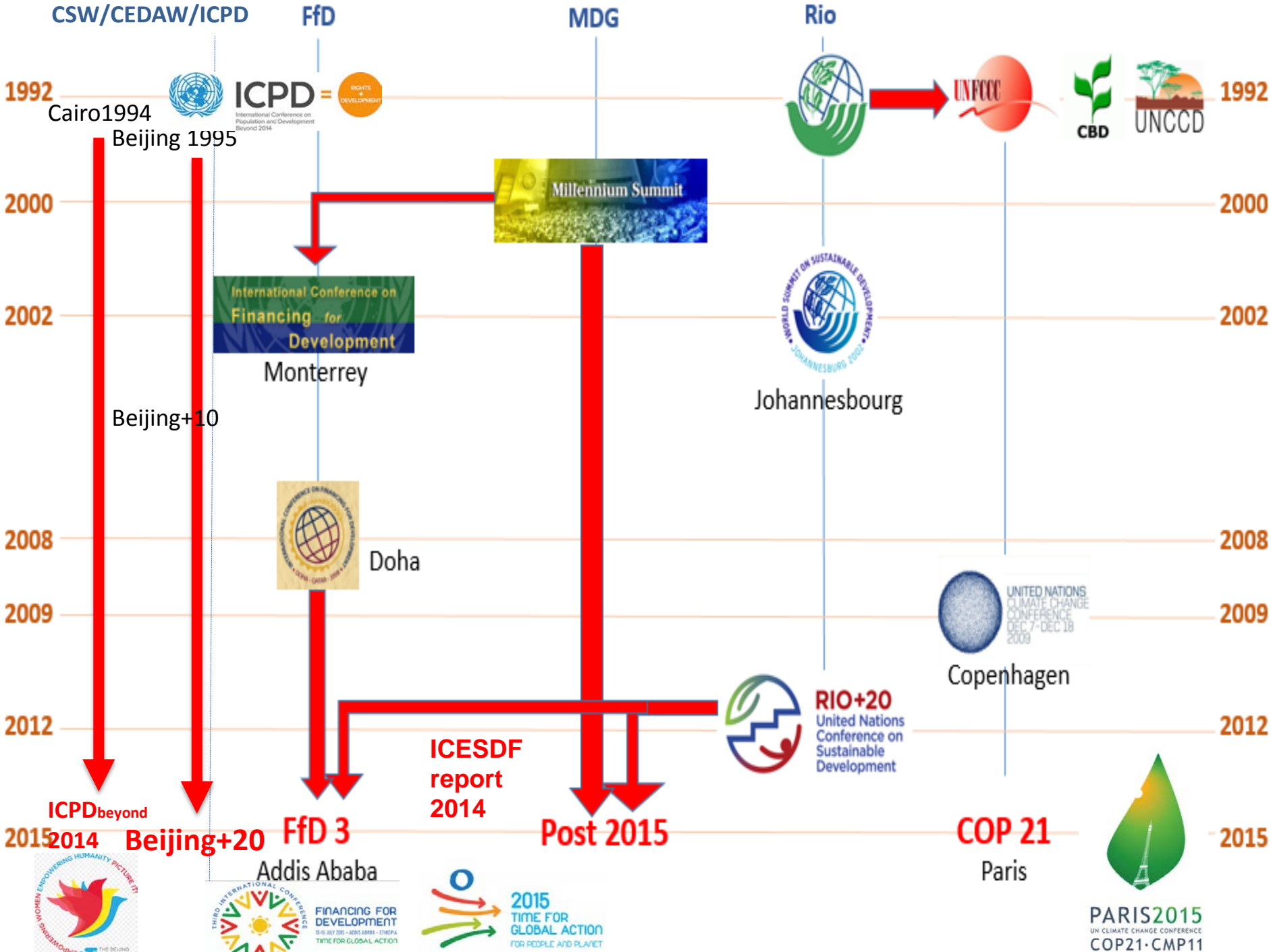
Role of Civil Society Organisations in the implementation of SDGs: making multi-stakeholder partnerships successful

Sascha Gabizon

WECF International

Women's Major Group





Key principles CSO participation

- **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’*

Major Groups - Rio 1992

sustainabledevelopment.un.org

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

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- Women
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Post 2015 process

High-level Political Forum

Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

Statements

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Registry of Major Groups organizations

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Women

Workers & Trade Unions



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Post 2015 process

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Statements

Documents

Registry of Major Groups organizations



Women

- Introduction Statements Governance

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

ORGANIZING PARTNER

Website: www.womenmajorgroup.org
Listserve: women_major_group@googlegroups

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Email: secretariat@wecf.eu



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Women's Major Group

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CREATING A JUST AND SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Sustainable Development: The role of the Women's Major Group is to assure effective public participation of women's non-governmental groups in the UN policy processes on Sustainable Development, Post2015 and Environmental matters.

WMG COMMUNITY | WMG NEWSLETTER

SEARCH

EVENT



CALENDAR

OCTOBER

26 - 28 OCT UN DESA's Statistics Division is organising the second meeting of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)

9:00 AM - 6:00 PM (28) The United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Nok Avenue
Bangkok 10200 Bangkok, Thailand

WMG in SOCIAL MEDIA

Tweets

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bit.ly/1LkuG3a
pic.twitter.com/y42J3HhAGH

Retweeted by Women's Major Group



New regional CSO groups



Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism

Email: aprcem@asiapacificrcem.org



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People Living with and Affected by HIV

Science and Technology

Small and Medium Enterprises

Trade Union and Workers

Urban Poor



Post 2015 Sustainable Development Agenda!

READ MORE

What is the RCEM?

"APRCM is a civil society

<http://www.asiapacificrcem.org/constituency-groups/> is a new Tab 8 free

cross constituency coordination and ensure that voices of all sub-regions of Asia

Each Goal has thematic constituency



E.g. Goal 14: Local level Fisherfolk

7 Oct 2015: Creation of the Latin America Union of Fisherfolks
, from 10 national fisherfolks organizations



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



1 NO POVERTY
End poverty in all its forms everywhere



2 ZERO HUNGER
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



4 QUALITY EDUCATION
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



5 GENDER EQUALITY
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Reduce inequality within and among countries



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



13 CLIMATE ACTION
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*



14 LIFE BELOW WATER
Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



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



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Or this one...??



A Partnership by (a part of) the UN with a private organisation “project everyone” - UN signed away copyright for the SDG icons “allowing abusive use (mercandising) of SDGs by a profit making UK company”

Women's Major Group

To attention of USGs Ms Amina Mohammed and Mr Thomas Gass

Copied: Co-Facilitators Kamau and Donoghue, Member States, UN agencies

Re: Concern regarding Images to present 2030 Agenda and SDGs to the world¹

23 September 2015, New York

Honourable USGs Ms Amina Mohammed and Mr Thomas Gass,

The Women's Major Group, bringing together over 600 national and international women's CSOs, continues to be actively engaged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. We want to contribute to the success of the 2030 Agenda, and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, and help achieve real transformative change towards gender equality, human rights, and responsible and equitable stewardship of the earth's climate and natural resources. As always, please accept our proposals below in that sense of a constructive contribution by the women's organisations.

Overall concern: Although it is good that many different people have become engaged in spreading the word about the 2030 Agenda and the 17 SDGs, we call on leadership from the UN to avoid trivialization and over-simplification in the main messages to the public. We need to maintain integrity and forward momentum of the SDGs in substance and scope in all messages coming from the UN.

Concern 1: Maintain "sustainable development"

The latest proposals for the outreach of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals now speak only of "the Global Goals". Although we appreciate the effort to bring in melody and alliteration, we entirely disapprove of dropping "Sustainable Development". It has been a key achievement of the

that anything short of a parliamentary majority, preferably an absolute one, for his Justice and Development party (AKP) would prolong the security breakdown. "If a political party had been able to secure 400 deputies to

be

responsibility for the assassination of two policemen in what it called an act of revenge. "That was a huge mistake," says Gareth Jenkins of the Institute for Security and Development Policy. "They played right into Erdogan's hands."

torture ... they will be excluded from the amnesty process," a senior Ukrainian official said yesterday. He said a pre-election "moratorium on prosecutions" was one possible compromise that could ensure a poll was held in Donbas early next year.

Prize

1km down. a gigantic es of ultra- flashes of rare colli- toms. The nilar tank y water, quency. s, which a, muon f Kajita low of erated ules in d that assed l the from eam ing rds au. en ge l-

Corruption allegations

Former UN official faces \$1.2m bribery charges

GINA CHON — WASHINGTON

Former UN General Assembly president John Ashe has been charged with receiving about \$1.2m in bribes from a Macau real estate mogul and others in exchange for promoting their business interests at the UN, according to a complaint filed by the US attorney for the Southern District in New York.

From at least 2011 to December 2014, Macau real estate developer Ng Lap Seng, his assistant Jeff Yin and three others are accused of paying Mr Ashe to help their projects in Macau and Antigua, according to the complaint.

Mr Ashe, who has been arrested, was the permanent representative to the UN for Antigua. He allegedly used the money to pay for a family holiday, build a basketball court at home, make mortgage payments, lease a BMW car and buy luxury items, the complaint said.

US attorney Preet Bharara and the FBI were due to hold a press conference yesterday detailing the charges.

Francis Lorenzo, who has been the

deputy permanent representative to the UN for the Dominican Republic since 2004, was also arrested and accused of being a part of the bribery scheme as an agent for Mr Ng. The property developer is chairman of the Sun Kian Ip Group and is a businessman in Macau.

Held: John Ashe, who represented Antigua, is said to have taken bribes from a Macau property mogul



Around 2009, Mr Ng formed a New York-based non-governmental organisation and made Mr Lorenzo an honorary president, for which he was paid a \$20,000 monthly salary, the complaint said. A total of \$12m was wired from Macau to the NGO's bank accounts and additional payments were made to a company in the Dominican Republic where a sibling of Mr Lorenzo is a general manager.

Last month, Messrs Ng and Yin were

arrested for allegedly lying to US customs officials about why they had brought in more than \$4.5m in cash since 2013.

Mr Yin often travelled to the US with large sums, such as in March 2014, when he arrived at John F Kennedy airport, New York, with Mr Ng and \$300,000 in cash, said the complaint.

One of the biggest payments allegedly made to Mr Ashe was \$500,000 from Mr Ng, who wanted to build a multibillion-dollar UN-sponsored conference centre in Macau, according to the complaint. On February 24, 2012, Mr Ashe introduced a document at the UN in support of a project being developed by Mr Ng.

Mr Ashe could not be reached for comment and it is unclear who is representing the accused men. The UN and lawyers for Messrs Ng and Yin did not immediately respond to a request for comment.

Mr Lorenzo's attorney said his client acted in good faith at all times and trusted the individuals with whom he was involved.

Lobby of the powerful

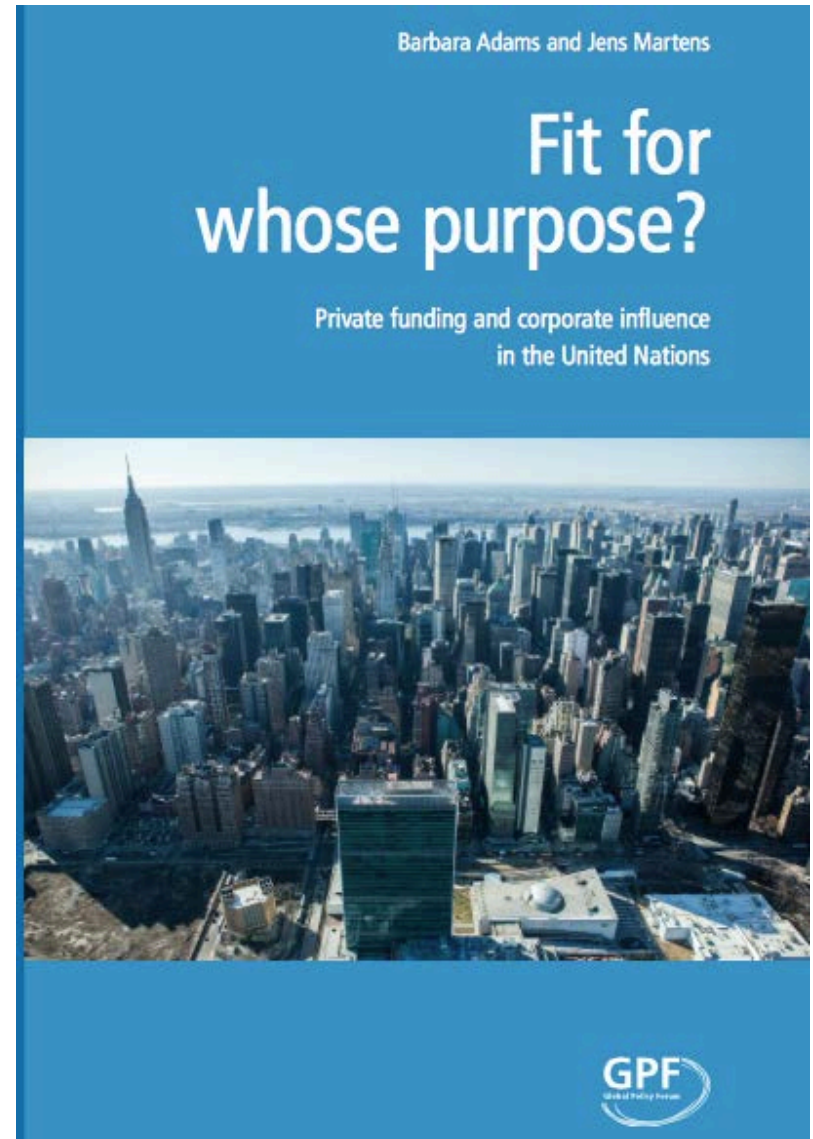
(Oxfam 2014 report on the 1%)

- Elite groups mobilise their vast resources to ensure global rules are favourable towards their interests.
- 20% of billionaires have interests in the **financial and insurance sectors**. These sectors spent \$550m lobbying policy makers in Washington and Brussels during 2013
- Billionaires of the **pharmaceutical and healthcare** sectors saw their collective net worth increase by 47 %. During 2013, they spent more than \$500m lobbying policy makers in Washington and Brussels



Needed: criteria for engaging private sector in implementing SDGs


- Learn from WHO framework for “engagement with non-state actors”
- Legal and ethical regulation to ensure integrity, independence, public confidence
- ... ,white washing’ of image unsustainable businesses
- Distinguish clearly between business actors and Civil Society Actors
- Starting point ‘Bali Guiding Principles on Partnerships for Sustainable Development
- Set up intergovernmental Framework for partnership accountability
- At EU level working on this, e.g. moving away from single chief scientific advisor ...



Margaret Chan on the growing influence of vested interests

"The influence of stakeholders, especially the private sector, in multiple sectors is growing very rapidly at a time when the institutional and regulatory capacity of many countries remains weak.


In the absence of adequate legislation, human and regulatory capacity, the private sector takes on an enlarged role, with little control by the government over the quality and costs of the services being provided. The vital role of government in protecting the public interest is diminished.



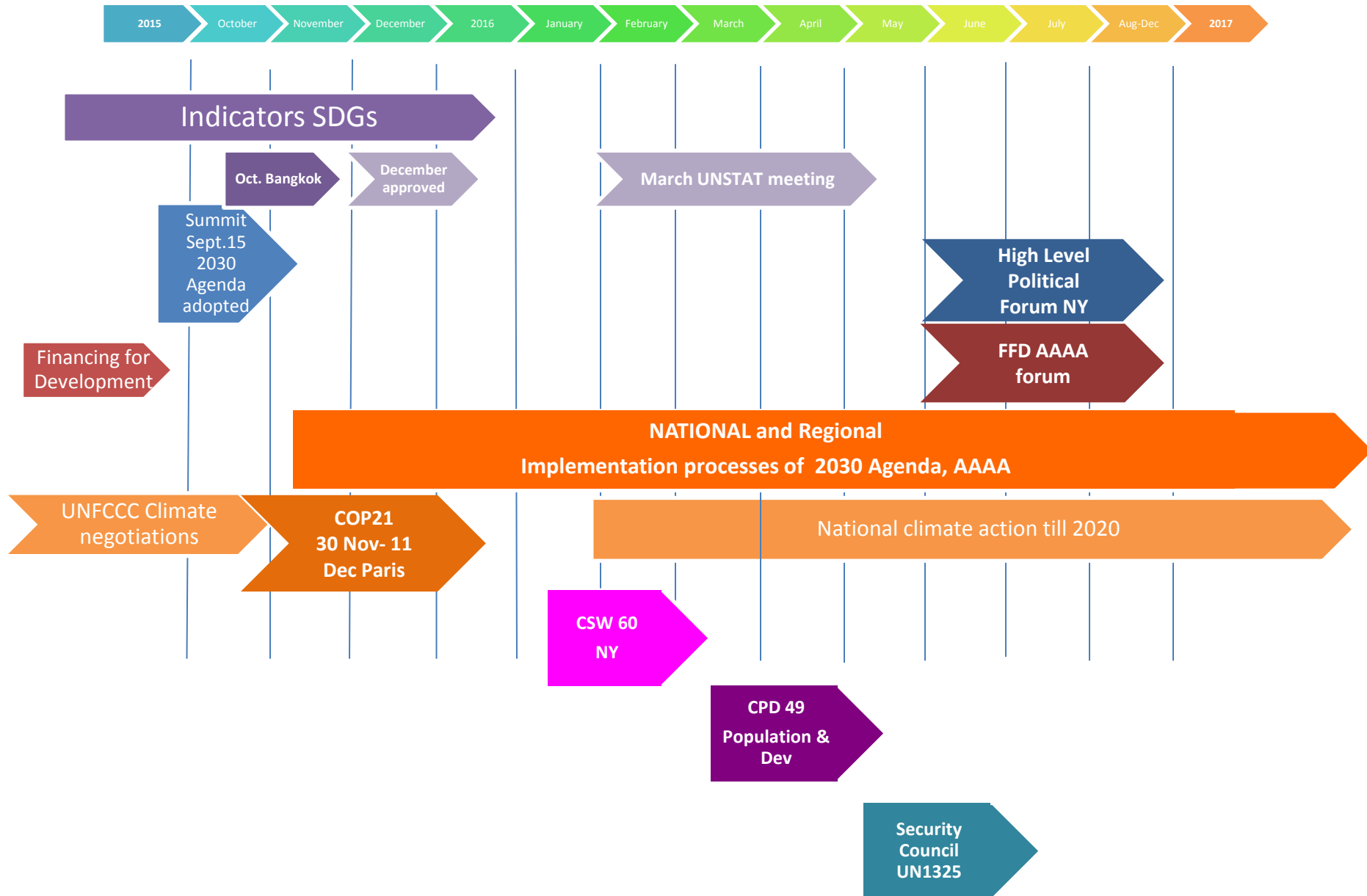
In one especially alarming trend, provisions for the settlement of investor-state disputes are being used to handcuff governments and restrict their policy space. For example, tobacco companies are suing governments for lost profits when national legislation, aimed at protecting health, interferes with their business interests.

When private economic operators have more say over domestic affairs than the policies of a sovereign government, we need to be concerned.

If multisectoral collaboration and multi-stakeholder engagement are the reality for sustainable development in the post-2015 era, we need to debate what type of mechanisms are required to allow all stakeholders to make contributions and to protect against the influence of vested interest. We also need to consider the UN's role as an honest broker that promotes fair play."³⁰²



2016 and beyond..



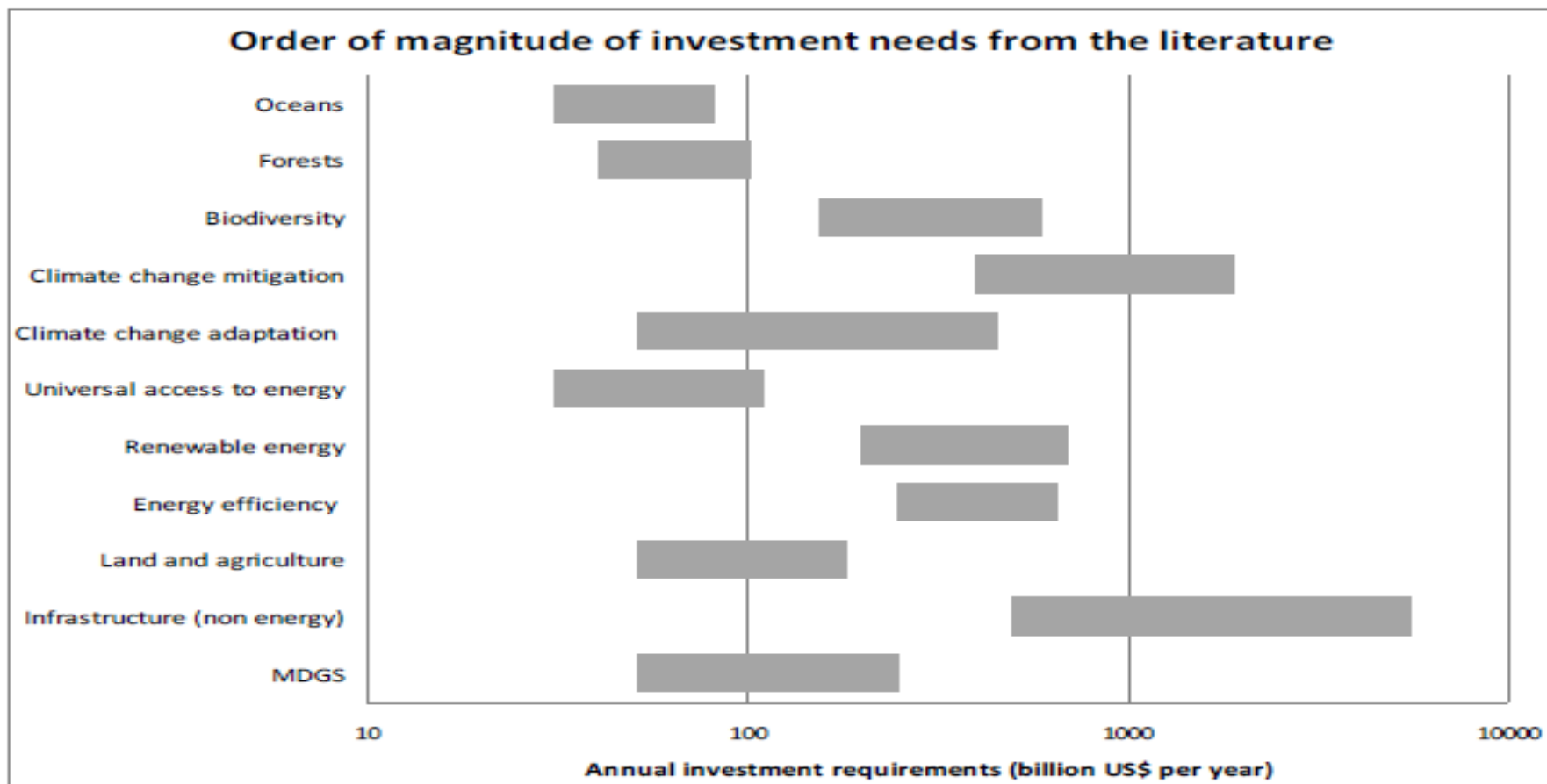


VIA 9GAG.COM



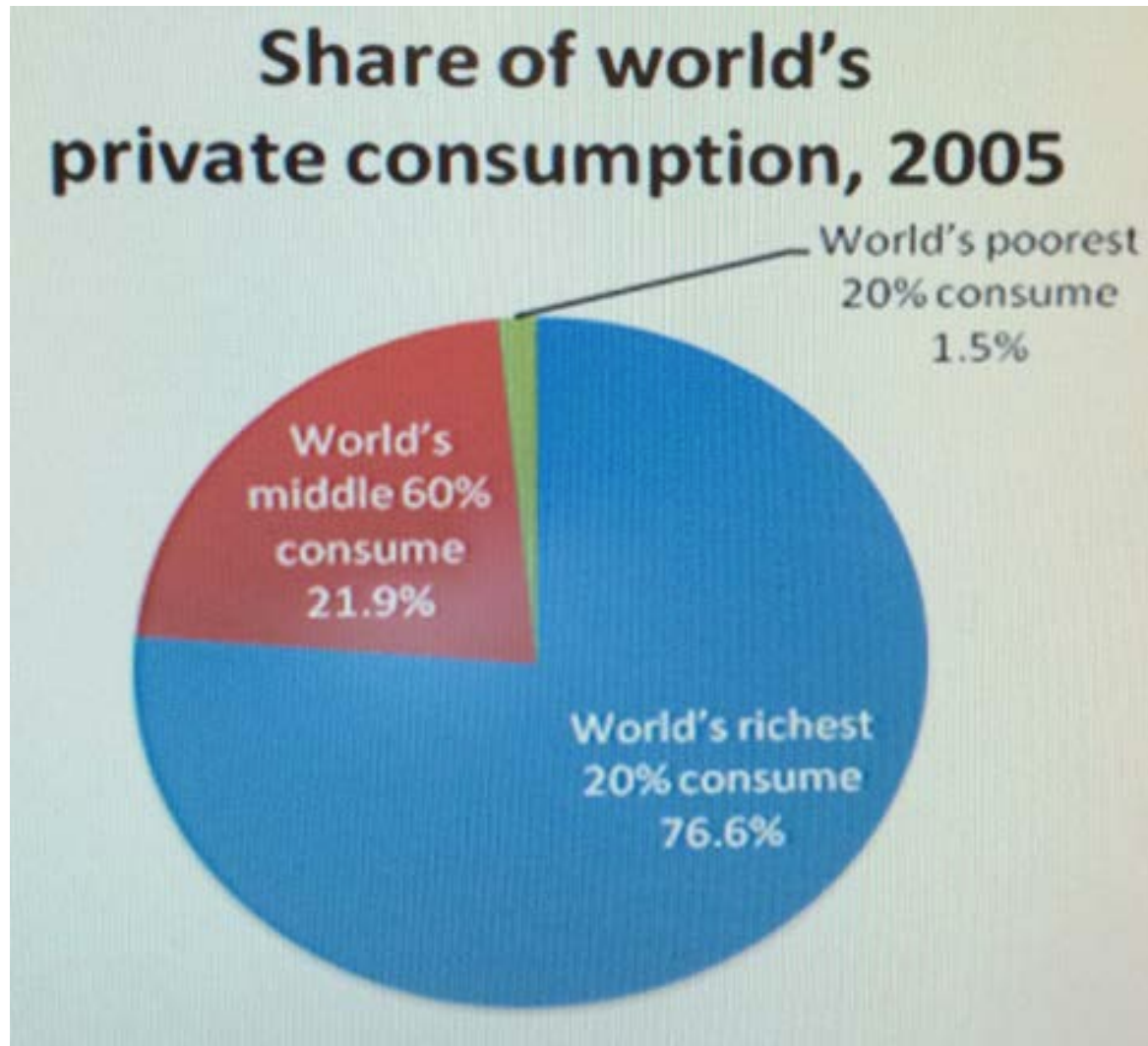
Financial resources required for SDGs

Figure 2: Orders of magnitude of investment requirements for various sectors taken from the literature



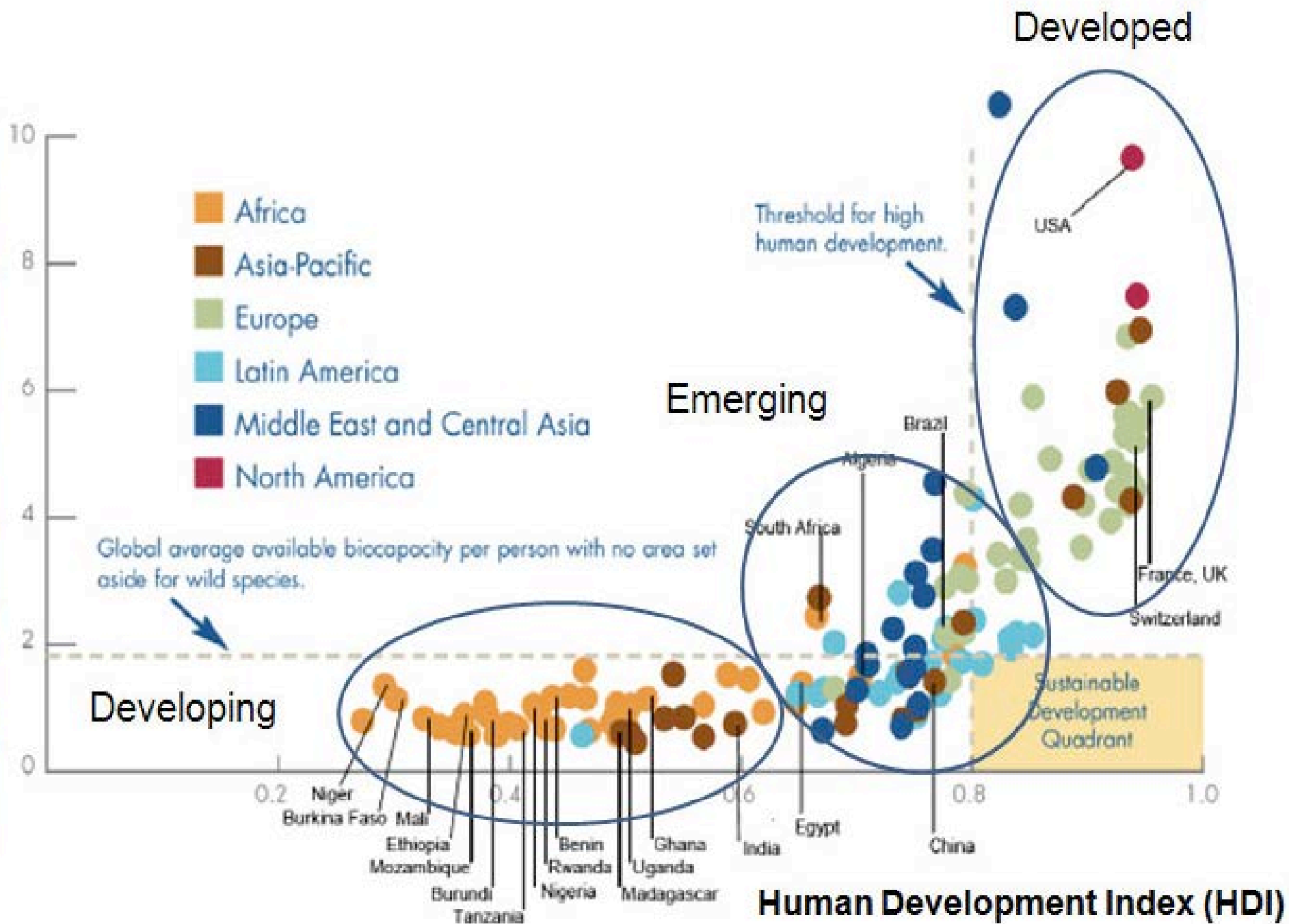
Source: UNTT Background Paper 1, x-axis in logarithmic scale

Unsustainable consumption patterns



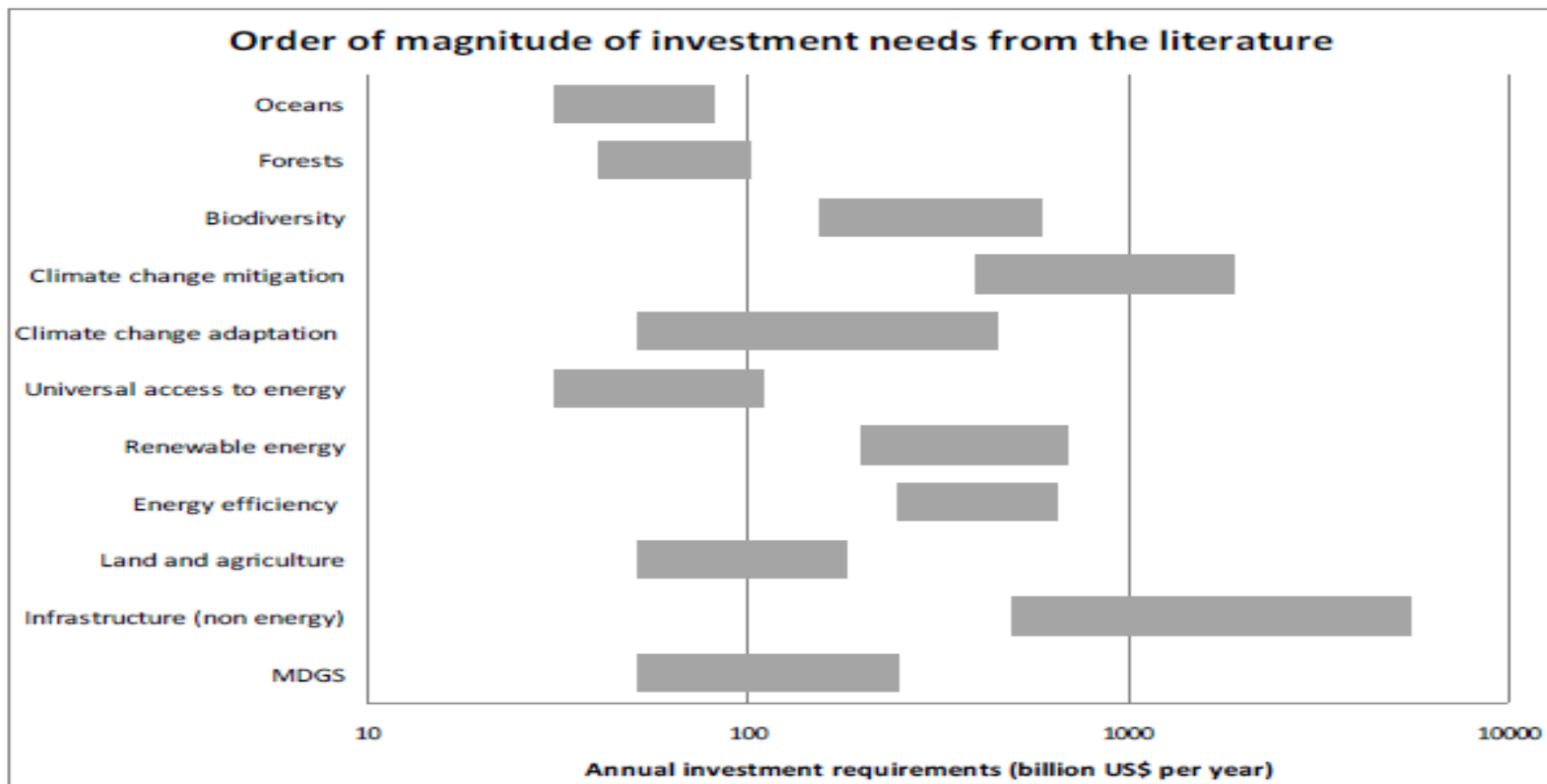
CBDR





Financial resources required for SDGs

Figure 2: Orders of magnitude of investment requirements for various sectors taken from the literature



Source: UNTT Background Paper 1, x-axis in logarithmic scale

**Change energy consumption patterns
phase out fossil fuel and nuclear subsidies while
ensuring safe access for all**

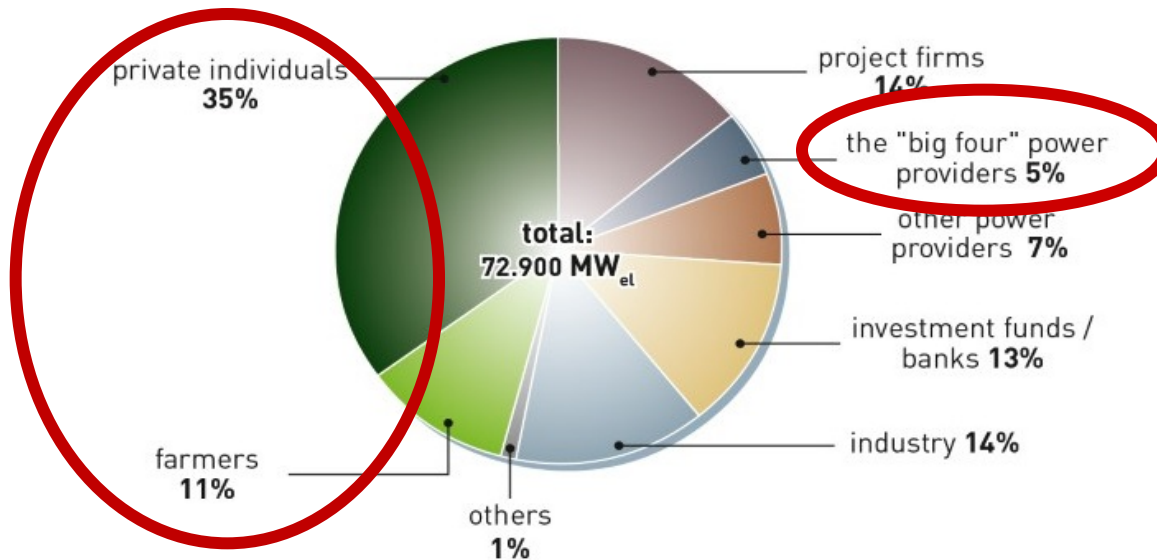
5 300 000 000 000 \$/ year

100 Mrd \$ climate fund = the money spend
each and every week on energy subsidies

604 000 000 \$/ hour

Any negotiation at the COP 21 on that?

An example: the German *Energiewende*:



Ownership distribution of installed renewable electricity generation capacity in Germany (2012).

Source: Blog "German Energy Transition"

In 2014:

- More than 30% of electricity from renewable sources (3% in 1990).
- More than 1000 energy cooperatives.
- More than 50 % of the currently installed capacity (73 GW) are civic energy installations.

Source: Lutz Ribbe, EESC, 2015

Example Energy Transition Georgia

50% rural population still use fuelwood

Wood consumption in the energy mix (in KWh)

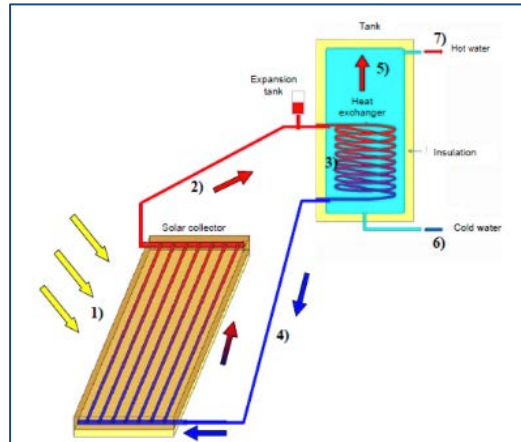
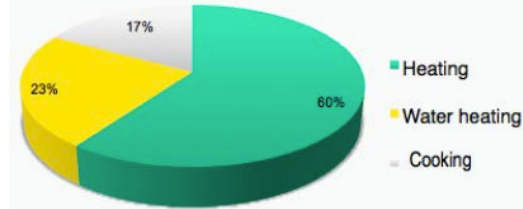
(municipalities without natural gas supply)

■ Wood

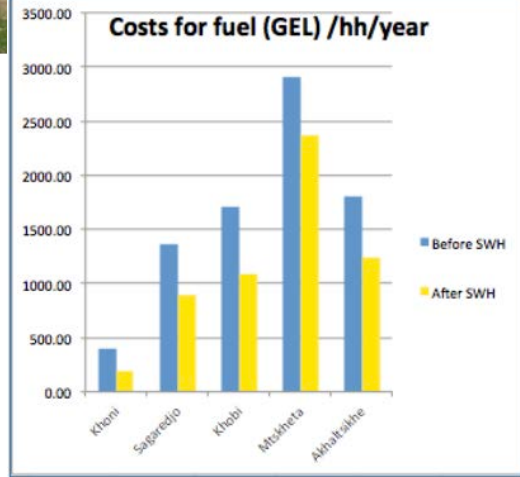
■ other fuels
(bottled gas, electricity)



what fuel wood is for used for in the average rural households
*no gas connection



Costs for fuel (GEL) /hh/year

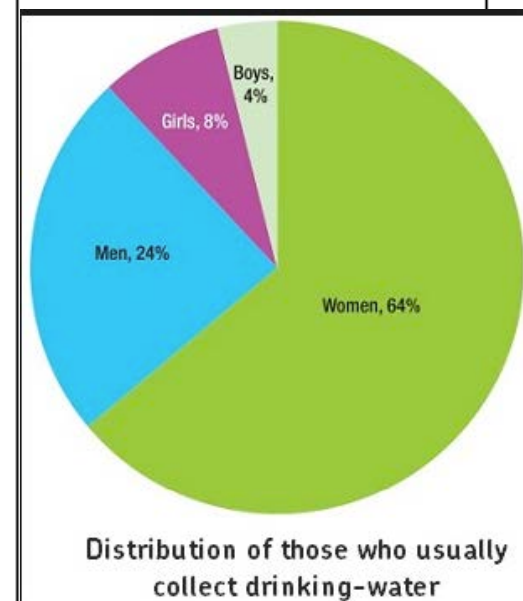


Example Energy Transition Uganda



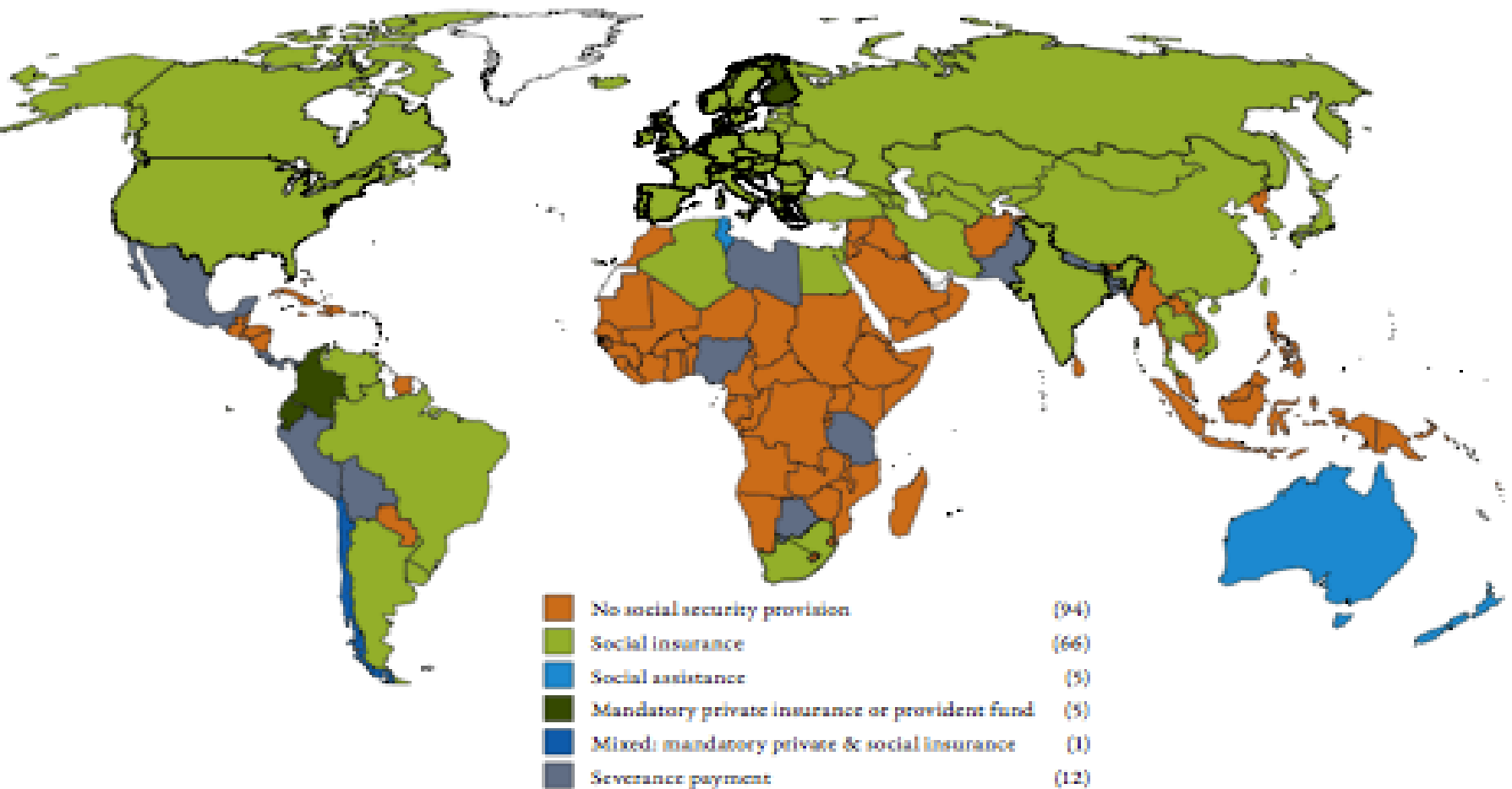
Table: Time spent by women and men in paid and unpaid work around the world (minutes per day)

Country or area	Year	Paid work		Unpaid work		Total work		Ratio of total work (Women / Men)
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Africa								
Benin								
Urban	1998	235	235	195	60	430	295	1.46
Rural	1998	305	285	195	65	500	350	1.43
Madagascar								
Urban	2001	175	290	225	55	400	345	1.16
Rural	2001	240	360	210	40	450	400	1.13
Mauritius	2003	116	296	277	73	393	369	1.07
South Africa	2000	116	190	216	83	332	273	1.22
United Rep. of Tanzania	2006	251	345	253	75	504	420	1.20
Asia								
Armenia	2004	104	318	346	66			
Cambodia	2004	237	370	234	56			
China	2008	263	360	234	91			
Iraq	2007	28	234	347	60			
Kyrgyzstan	2005	210	353	342	139			
Lao PDR	2002/03	270	312	150	36			
Mongolia	2000	267	404	276	130			
State of Palestine	1999/2000	32	307	301	76			
Oman	1999/2000	95	287	296	106			
Pakistan	2007	78	321	287	28			
Republic of Korea	2004	181	314	211	44			
Turkey	2006	68	267	371	88			

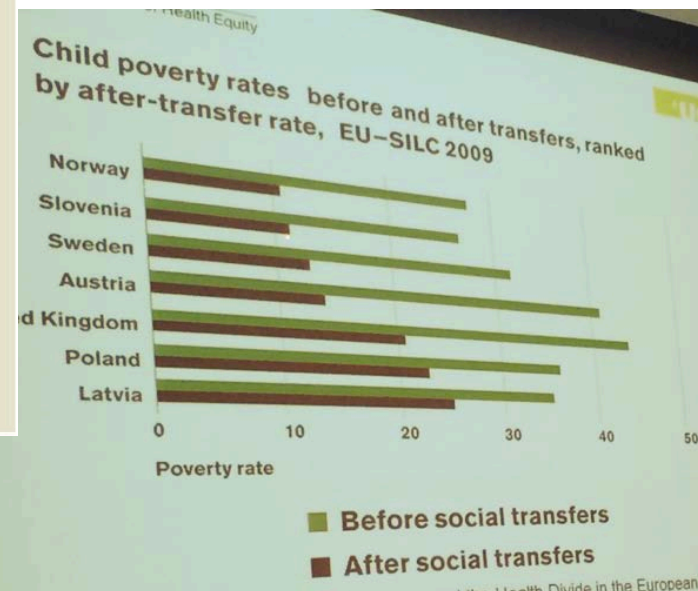
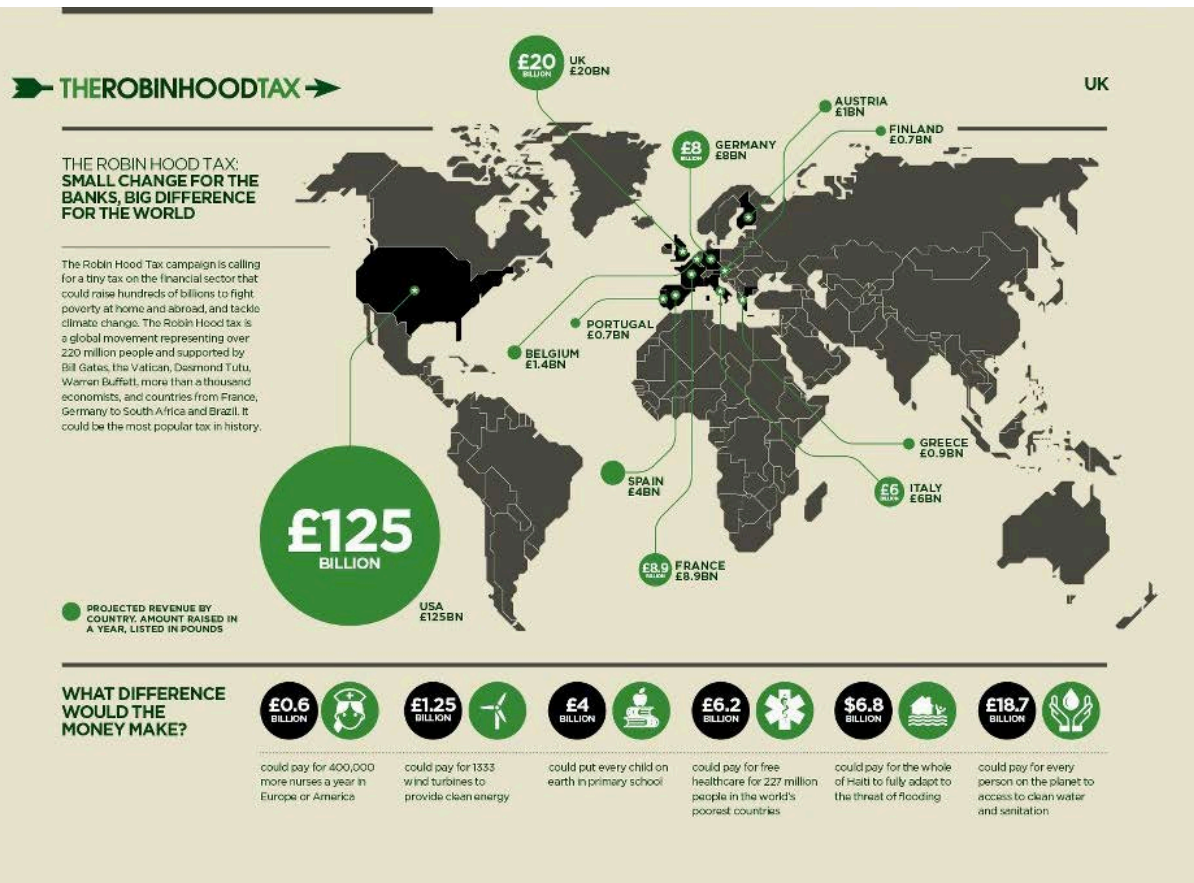


Social protection in case of unemployment

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



Institutionalize diverse CSO participation in SDG implementation

- Create own “spaces” for self-organised civil society (women, indigenous peoples, ...)
- Engage CSOs in development of national and local SDG implementation plans
- Support financially CSOs to monitor and do ‘shadow’ reporting
- Have strong criteria and rules regarding accountability and transparency (IATA)
- Have trust fund for Local Authorities
- Support social entrepreneurship and cooperatives, create fair playing field

Wunschzettel für eine nachhaltige und gerechte Welt!

Umsetzung nachhaltiger Entwicklungsziele auf kommunaler Ebene

Die To-do-Liste für die Menschheit hat 17 Ziele und ist voller Visionen.

Eine Welt ohne Armut, Hunger, Gewalt und Klimakatastrophen, mit Gesundheit, Gerechtigkeit und Wohlstand für alle in einer gesunden Umwelt.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Die Vereinten Nationen haben in New York eine **Agenda für nachhaltige Entwicklung** verabschiedet. Einen zentralen Baustein bilden die zukünftigen Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung, die **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Sie sollen universelle Gültigkeit besitzen.

Die 17 SDGs richten sich an die Regierungsebene 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 Länder gelten. Sie nehmen auch **Deutschland in die Pflicht bei Themen wie Ernährung, Einkommensarmut, Frauenrechte, Energie, Klima und Finanzen.** Dazu sollen die internationalen SDGs in nationale und kommunale Ziele übersetzt werden. Neben der Unterstützung der SDGs durch Deutschlands Entwicklungszusammenarbeit kommt es auf die Umsetzung in Deutschland an, die **die Akzeptanz der Gesellschaft für die notwendigen Veränderungen erfordert.**

Gerade der kommunalen Ebene kommt im Zusammenspiel von Politik, Verwaltung und Zivilgesellschaft eine zentrale Rolle zu, wenn es darum geht, die SDGs zu verwirklichen. Nachhaltige Veränderungen sind nur möglich, wenn sie von Kommunen mit Leben gefüllt werden.

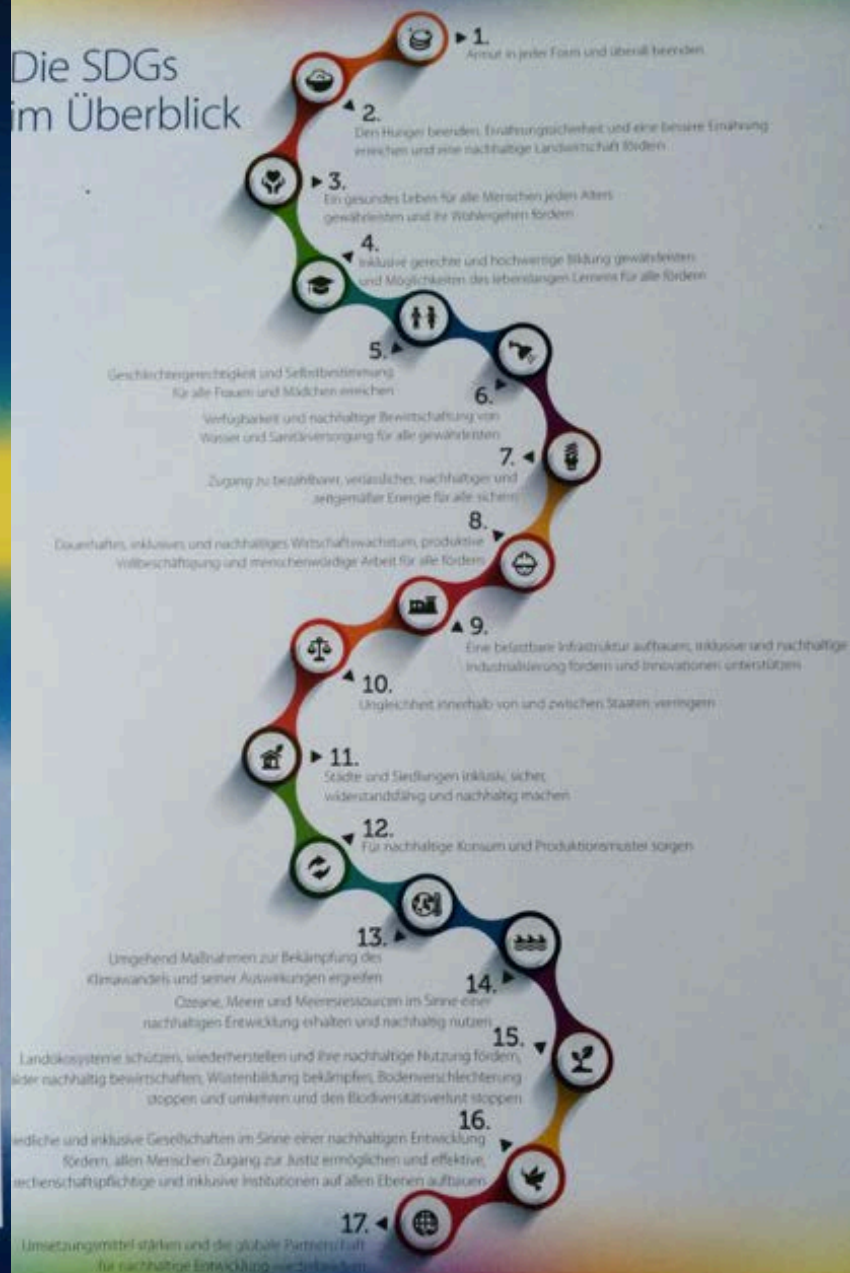
Beim WECF-Fachdialog „Sustainable Development Goals“ im Juli 2015 wurden die Handlungsmöglichkeiten und die Verantwortung der Kommunen diskutiert.

- Wie können die SDGs auf kommunaler Ebene umgesetzt werden?
- Können im Rahmen der SDGs bestehende Nachhaltigkeitsstrategien auf regionaler Ebene aufgegriffen und verstärkt werden?
- Welche Akteure und welche föderalen Ebenen sind hier zu unterstützen?

WECF war maßgeblich an den Verhandlungen beteiligt. Wir werden Sie Mitte Oktober mit einer Publikation über die Resultate des UN-Sondergipfels informieren und auch die Ergebnisse des Münchner Fachdialogs „SDGs – Der SDG-Prozess und seine Umsetzungsmöglichkeiten auf kommunaler Ebene“ darstellen.

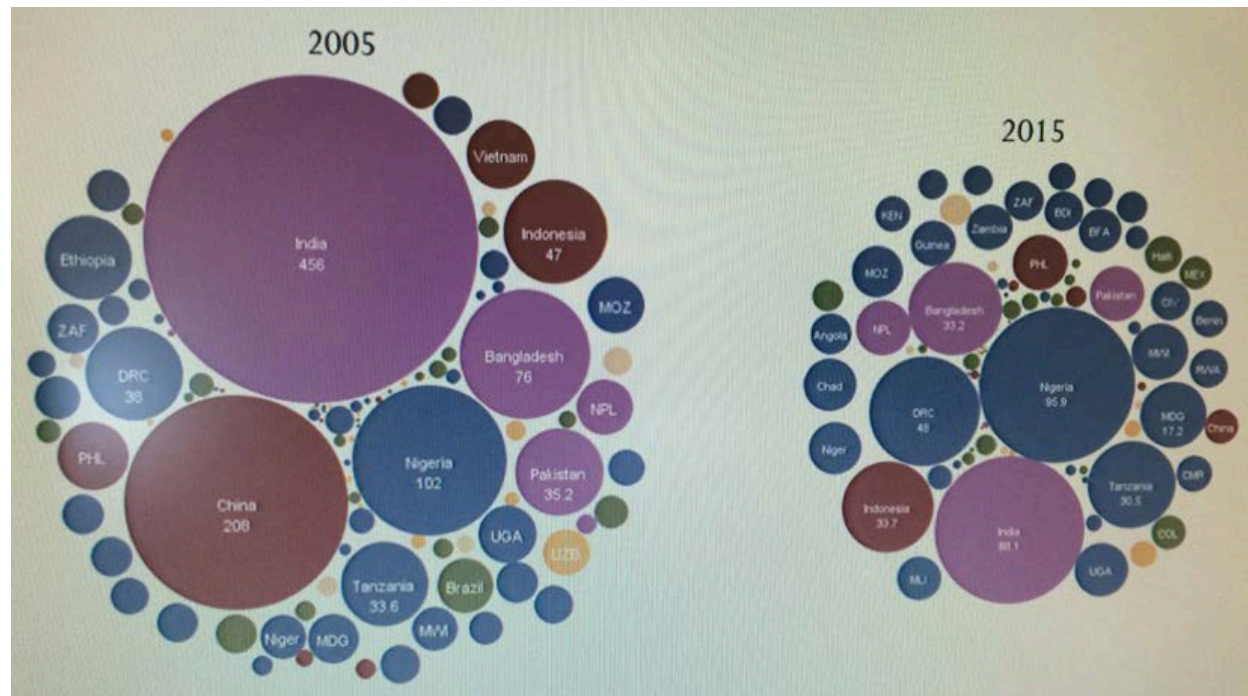
WECF ist eine Nicht-Regierungsorganisation und leitet mit Anderen die **Women's Major Group (WMG)** und ist von daher in die Prozesse für die UN-Millenniumsziele und SDGs sowie den Klimaverhandlungen

Die SDGs im Überblick



End of the “Trickle Down” Myth

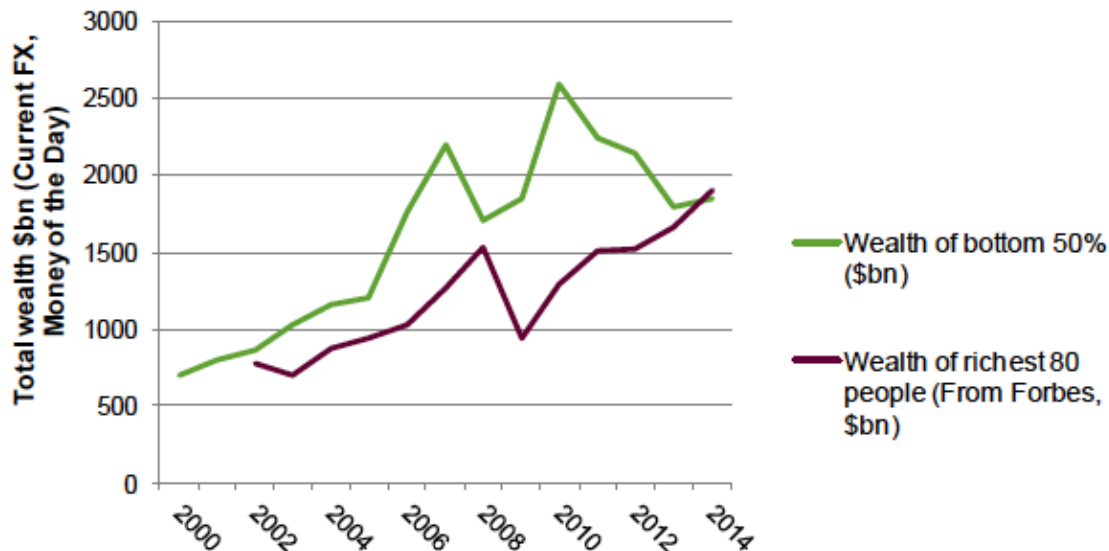
- MDG's aimed at halving extreme poverty.
- MDG has not been achieved, except in China & India
- Despite progress in GDP, majority of population in developing countries have seen no progress
- **What did increase** is inequality: more rich people



Inequality – concentration of power

- The 85 richest individuals now have the same wealth as the bottom 50% of the world's population (in 2010 were still 388 people)
- There is increasing evidence from the e.g. International Monetary Fund, that extreme inequality is not just bad news for those at the bottom but also damages economic growth.

Figure 3: Wealth of the 80 richest people³ in the world has doubled⁴ in nominal terms between 2009 and 2014, while the wealth of the bottom 50% is lower in 2014 than it was in 2009.



What 30 Years Of “Trickle Down” Policies Have Produced

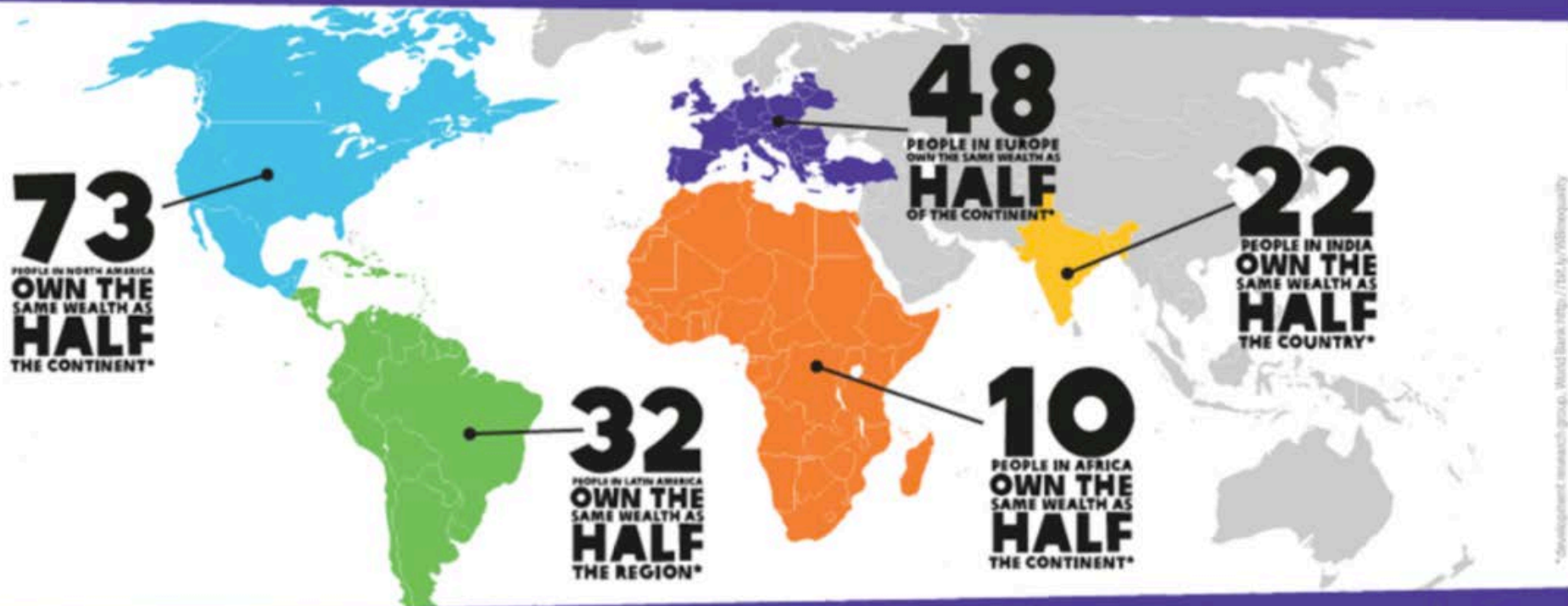
According to a new report by Oxfam, the richest **85 people** in the world control more wealth than the poorest **3.5 billion**



“It is staggering that in the 21st Century, half of the world's population – that's three and a half billion people -- own no more than a tiny elite whose numbers could all fit comfortably on a double-decker bus.”
– Oxfam Executive Director Winnie Byanyima

Few rich men...

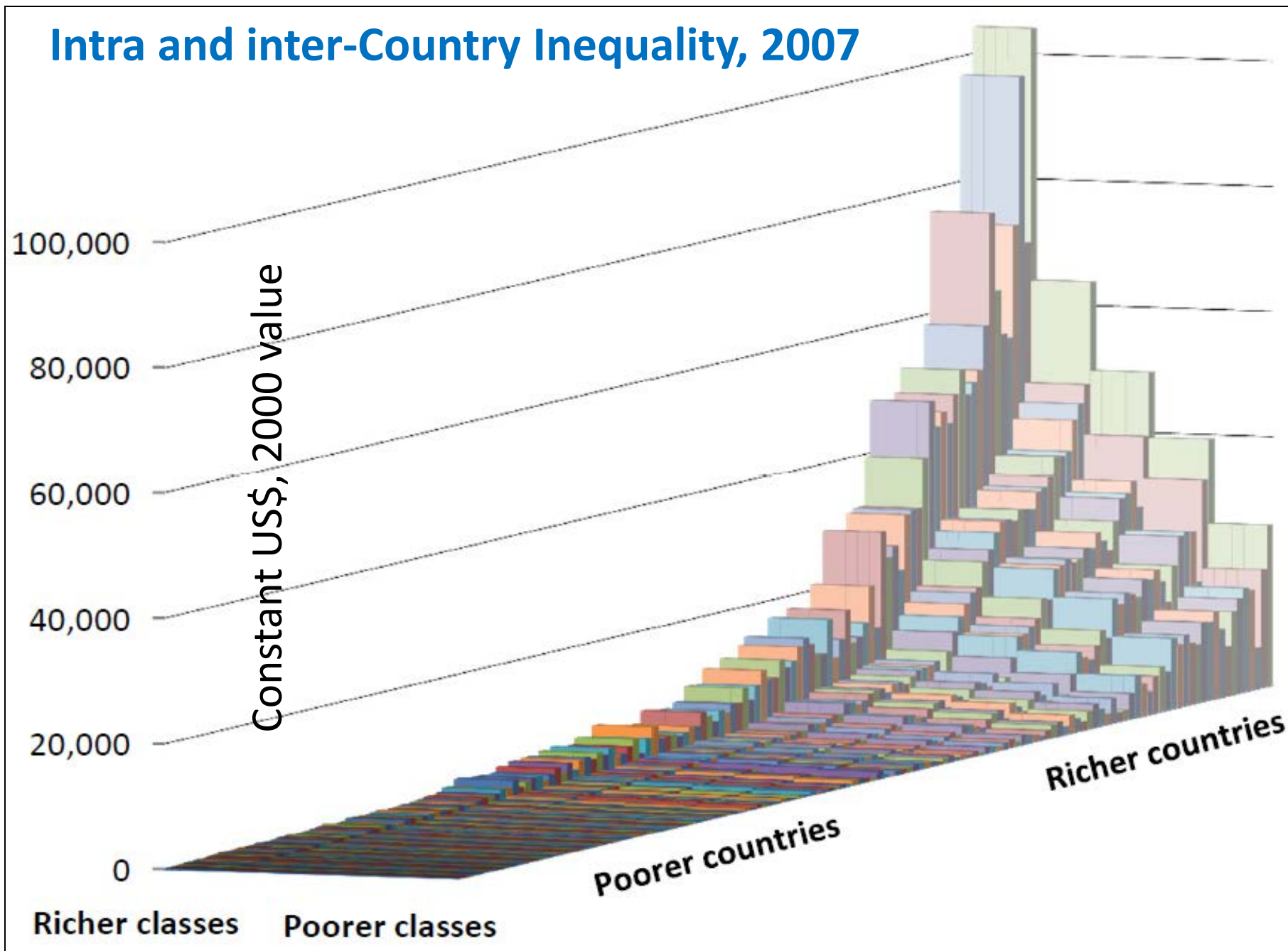
UNLESS THINGS CHANGE, BY 2016 THE **TOP 1%** WILL BE RICHER THAN THE **REST OF THE WORLD** COMBINED



TOGETHER WE CAN END EXTREME INEQUALITY. JOIN US!
OXFAM.CA/EVEN-IT-UP

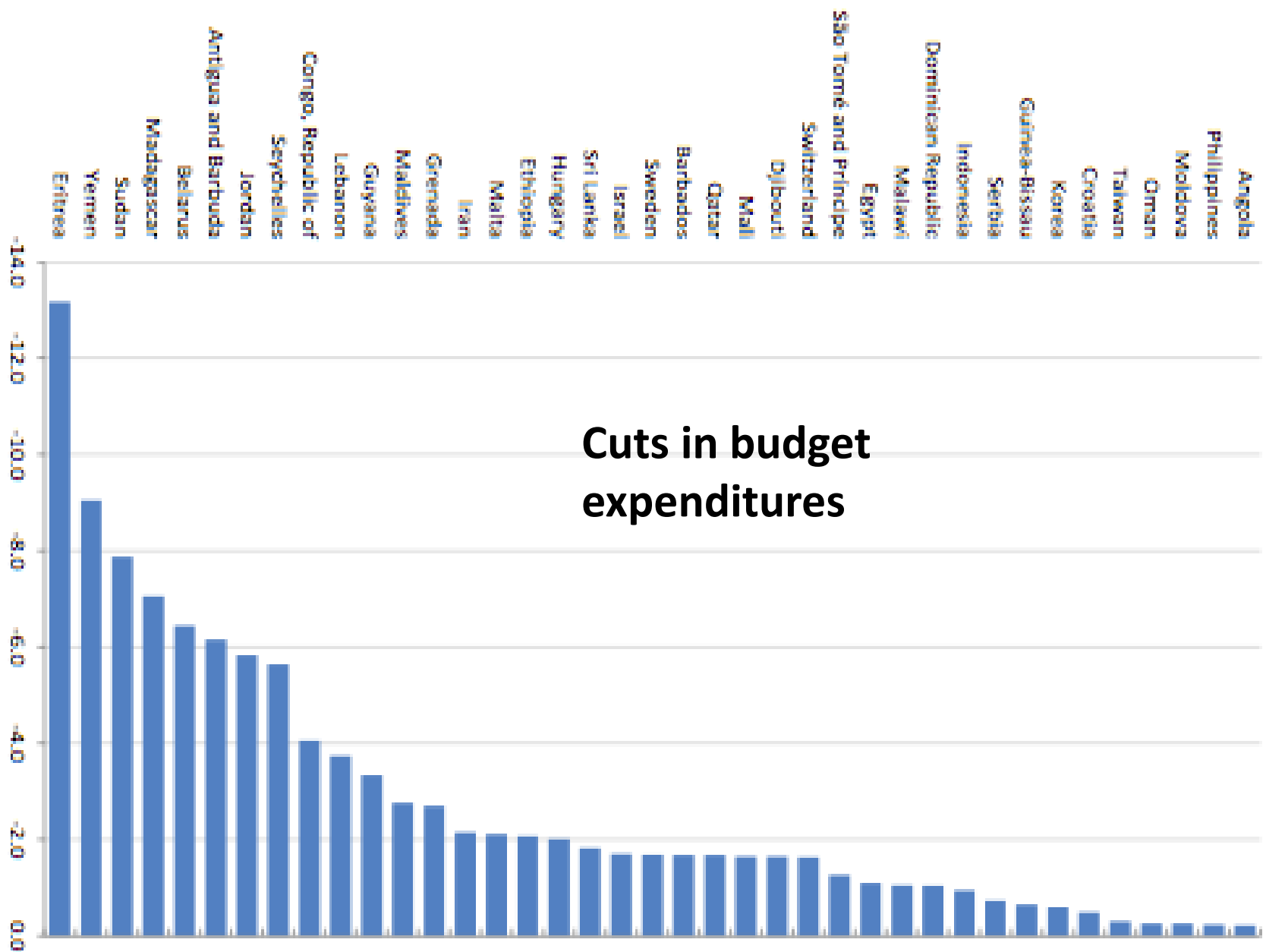
**EVEN
IT UP** |  **OXFAM**

Intra and inter-Country Inequality, 2007

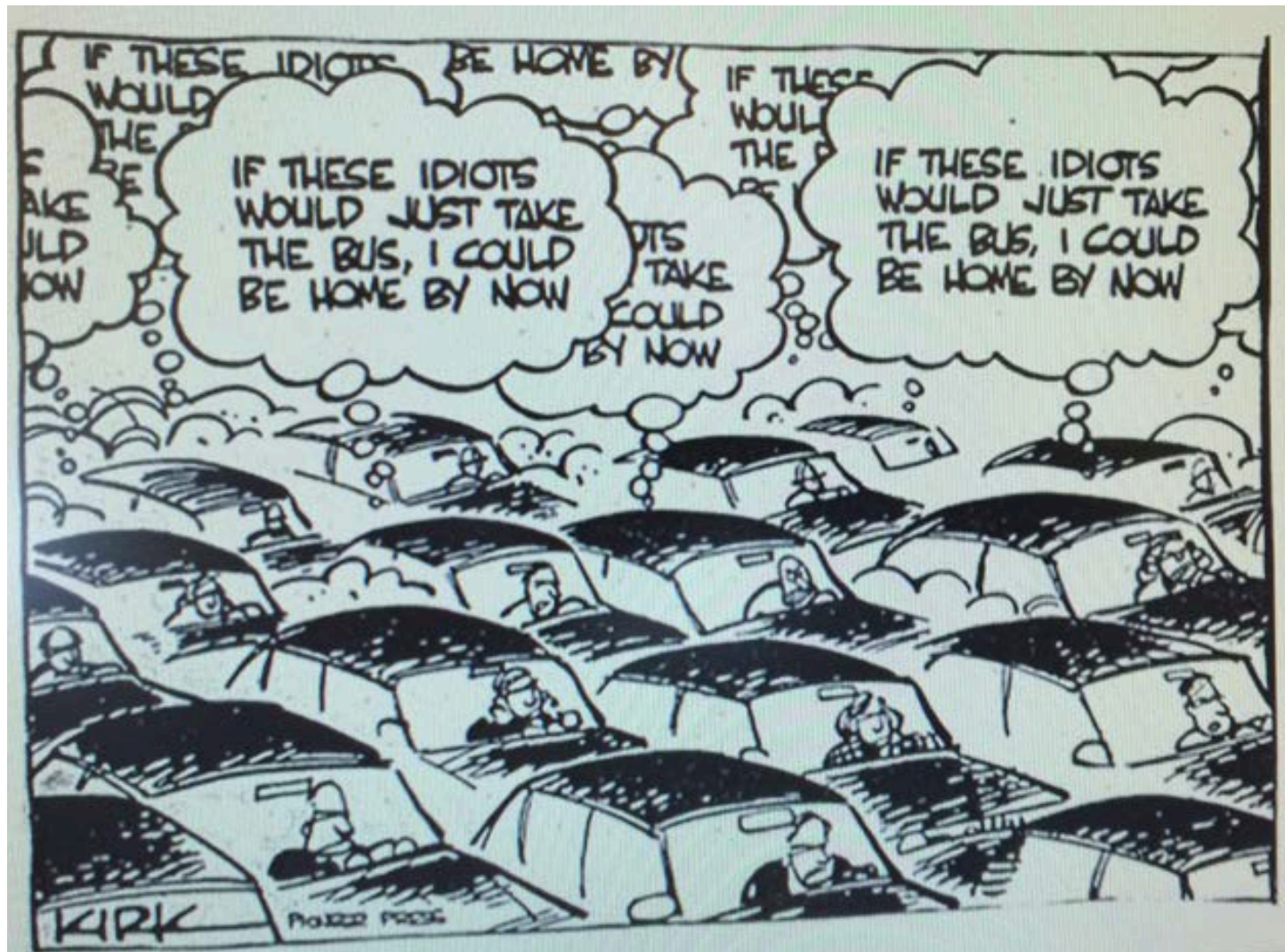


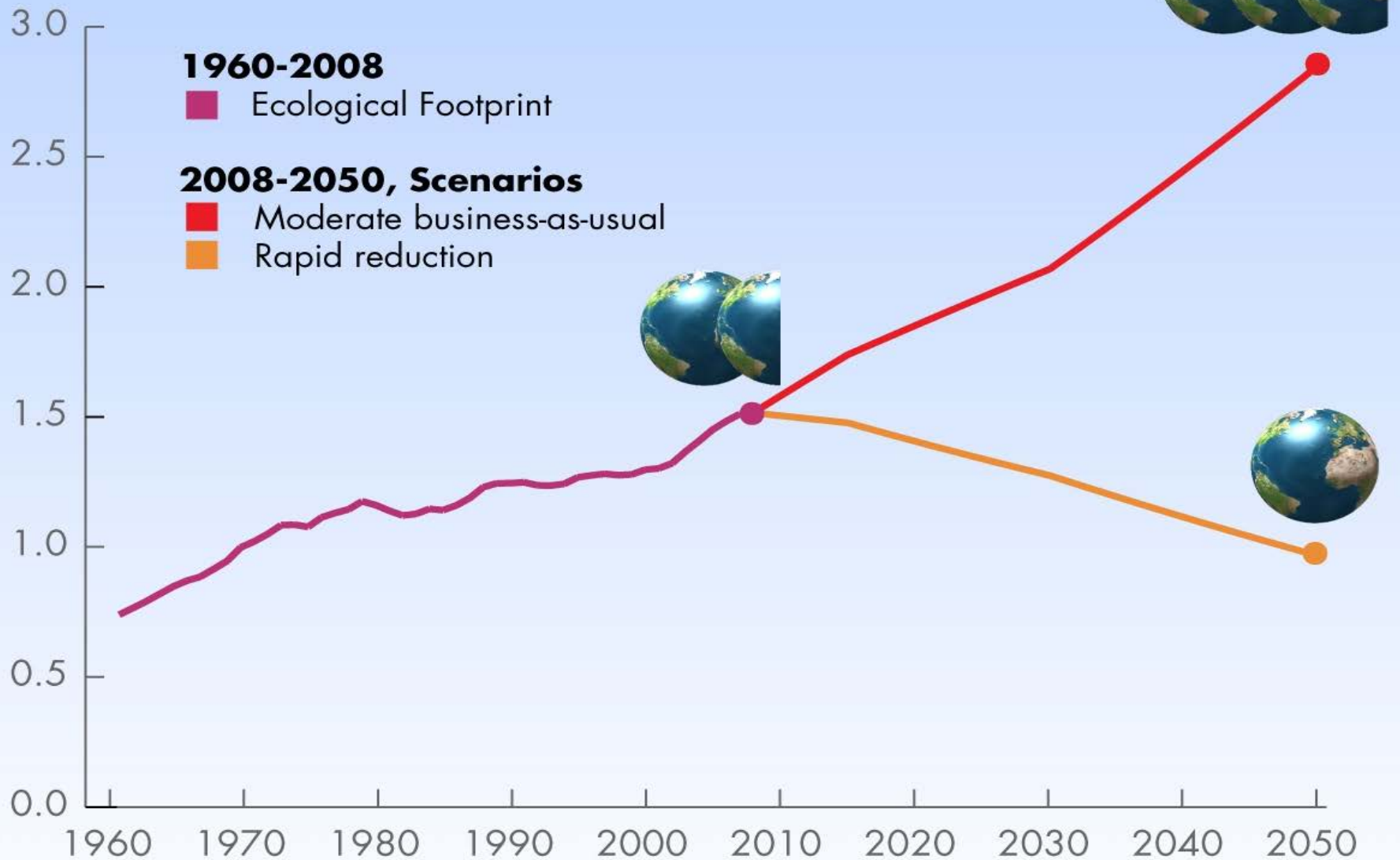
Source: Ortiz and Cummins. 2011. *Global Inequality*. UNICEF

Figure V.2. Projected Change in Government Spending, 2010-12 avg. over 2005-07 avg.
(in percent of GDP)



Equitable sharing





y-axis: number of planet earths, x-axis: years

What works to reduce inequalities?

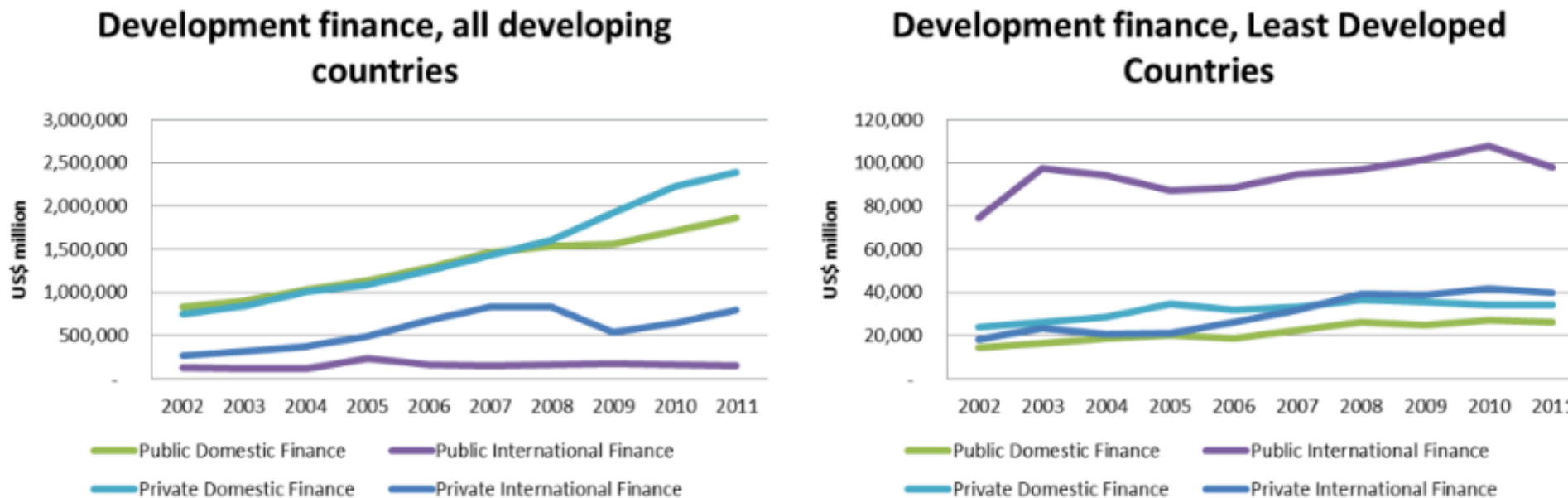
- **Social protection floors**
 - Minimum income guarantee
 - Universal, free public services, health, education, housing, water
example Brazil 50 million people out of poverty in Lula's presidency period
- Share the tax burden fairly, **shifting taxation** from labour and consumption towards capital 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 !!**

Financing For Development

- Focus on Systemic Issues
- Should establish fair rules and democratic multilateral governance on:
 - Tax, financial and monetary policies
 - Debt relief and restructuring
 - Trade
 - Investment

Domestic and International sources

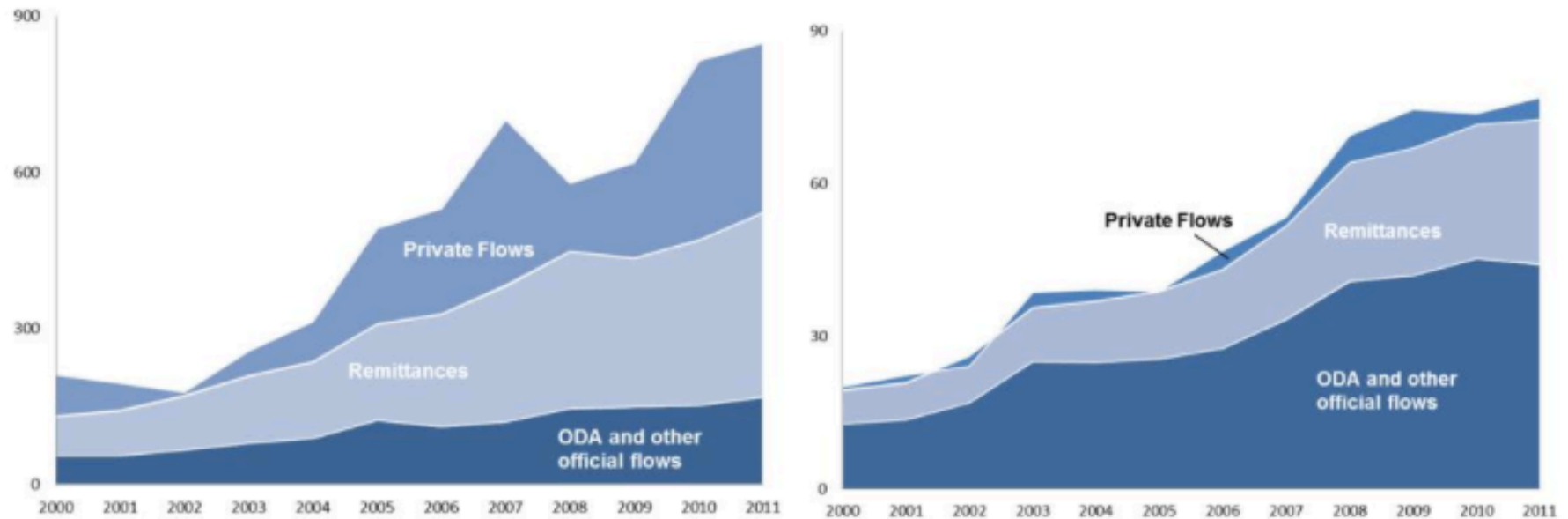
Figure 3: Development finance in developing countries and Least Developed Countries



Source: Cluster 1 report, based on OECD, World Bank data¹⁸

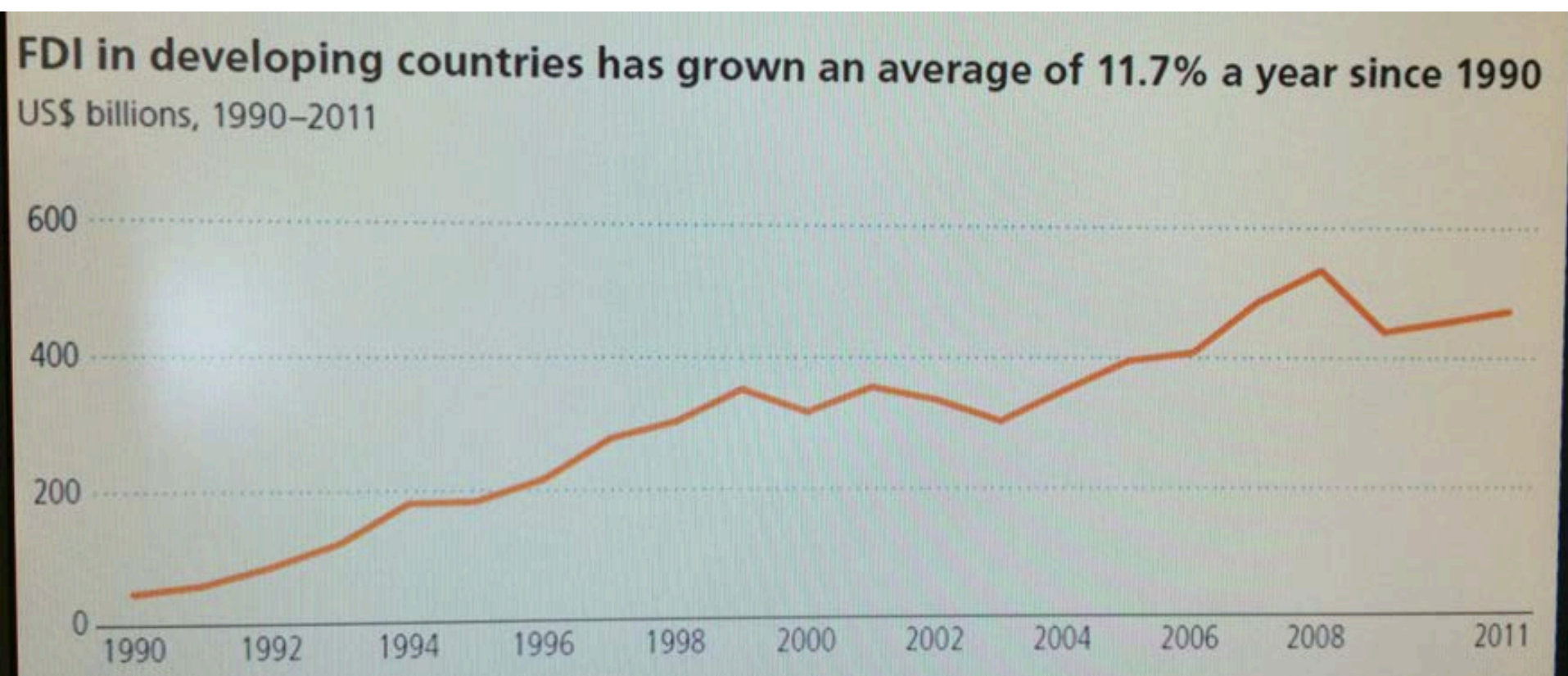
Sources and scope of intl dev.funds

Figure 4: Financing flows to Developing Countries (left) and Least Developed Countries (right), in billions of US\$



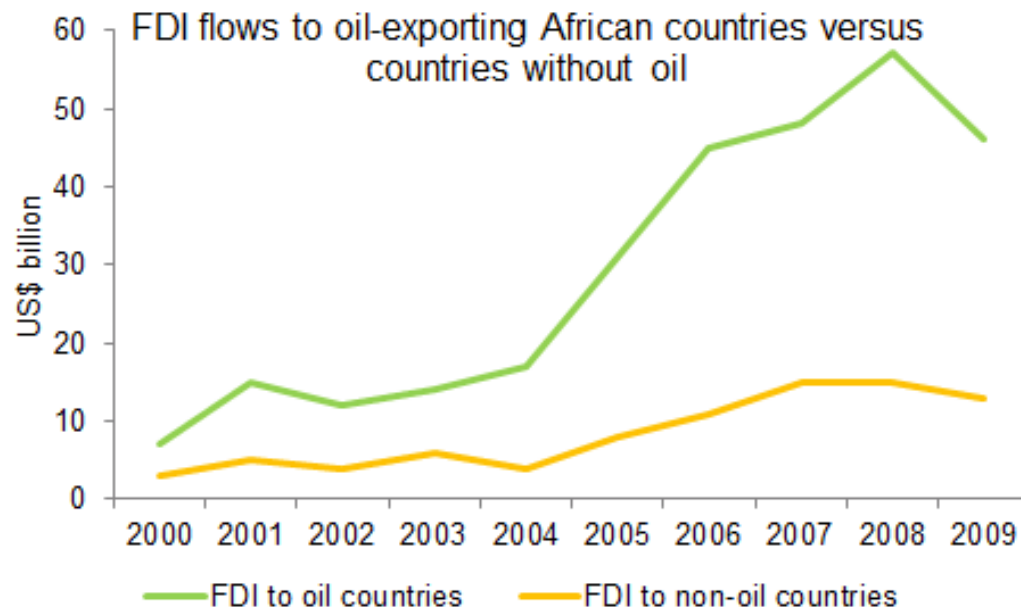
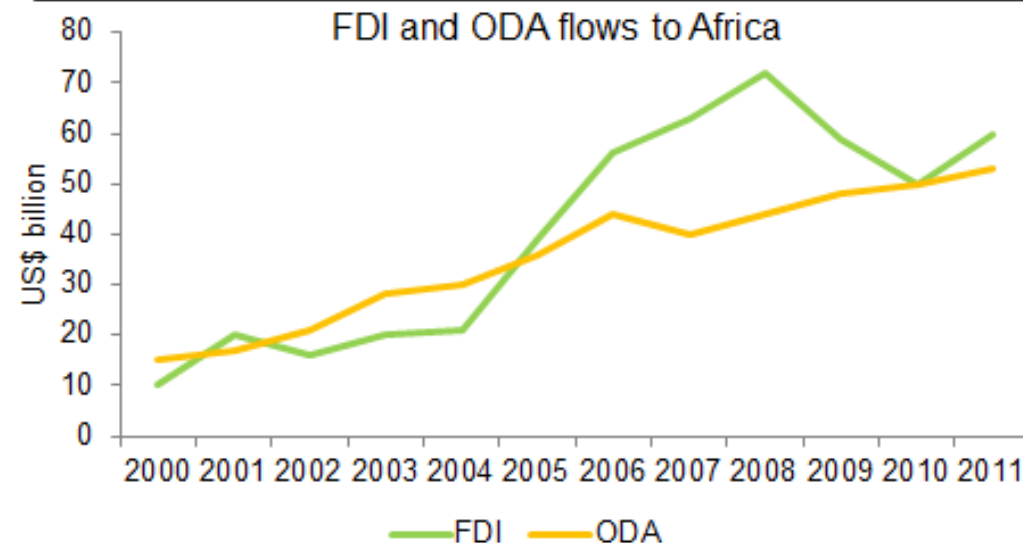
Source: OECD DAC Stats, World Bank Migration and Remittances Data

Foreign Direct Investment (to DAC)



ca. 500 billion; factor 5 higher than ODA

Foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA) to Africa have been rising steadily over the past decade, with oil producing countries receiving a greater proportion of this investment



Wie Nachhaltig?

- Sozial?
- Ökologisch?

Beispiel ECLAC

Out of Africa...

- Illicit financial flows from developing countries in the year 2012— est. **US\$ 991.2 billion**
- Between 2003 – 2013 total **US\$6.6 trillion**
- Illicit outflow increased at an staggering average rate of **9.4 percent** per year—roughly twice as fast as global GDP.
- Africa: ca.50 billion p/yr just from tax evasion and undervaluing by commercial companies

Source: Washington based think tank Global Financial Integrity report “Illicit Financial Flows from the Developing World: 2003-2012” via Global Policy Forum: <https://www.globalpolicy.org/global-taxes/general-analysis-on-global-taxes.html>

Wrong policies ?

- Increasing VAT on basic goods is main measure to raise domestic revenue
- Tax paradise is a good development model
- Austerity measures are necessary path
- Invest in export zones, not rural areas
- Trade agreements and investor protection clauses are main growth path

Dysfunctional global financial system

UNWOMEN:

Support concerted efforts by all stakeholders to transform the global economic and financial architecture by addressing the structural causes and consequences of gender inequality. An under-regulated global economic and financial system has widened income, gender, and geographic inequalities, and produced systemic crises - food, fuel and financial - that have disproportionately affected the livelihoods and wellbeing of women and girls. Austerity measures to manage the crises have resulted in significant cutbacks in essential public services, placing increased demands on women's unpaid care work to fill the gaps. A global and stable economic and financial system is one that rests not on generating wealth alone but on its redistribution to address inequalities.

Redistribution not Austerity !

Progressive tax systems

UNWOMEN:

Ensure an enabling policy, regulatory and institutional environment for gender equality and women's empowerment. States are responsible for putting in place non-discriminatory and gender-responsive laws, institutions, and planning and budgeting systems and processes. States must also promote economic policies, both fiscal and monetary, that mobilize domestic resources by implementing progressive tax systems that fully integrate gender equality objectives and shift the tax burden to groups with higher incomes, especially corporations, the financial sector and extractive industries.

- shifting burden away from poor & women to corporations, especially financial and extractive sectors !!

Social Protection & Unpaid care work

UNWOMEN:

Enable women's full and equal participation in the economy. States must promote policies that support the generation of decent work; reduce the gender wage gap; and recognize, reduce and redistribute care work as well as address the barriers women and women-owned businesses face in accessing financial services, new markets, investment, technology, skills and training. States should also prioritize investments in and ensure universal access to essential public services, including care services, social protection and infrastructure.

- Ensure social protection floors – specifically focussed on women (eg. Brazil)
- Bring back into FFD draft & 31 the ILO Convention 102, and the accompanying Recommendation 202 and as elaborated by the UN CESCR under General Comment 19

Gender Responsive Budgeting

UNWOMEN:

Promote the use of gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) to ensure coherence of national planning, costing and budgeting processes with gender equality objectives. Strengthened knowledge and capacity of States on GRB is needed to ensure the targeted allocation, transparency, and effectiveness of adequate resources to the implementation of policies in support of gender equality. States can also use gender-responsive budgeting to monitor public expenditures and analyze the effects of fiscal, including tax policy, and monetary policies on gender equality and women's empowerment as well as to strengthen accountability for gender equality commitments.

Add „Gender Responsive Budgeting“

Regulate Private Sector to not harm

UNWOMEN:

Promote a socially-responsible and accountable private sector for gender equality and women's empowerment. The private sector is an important actor, particularly in relation to job creation and infrastructure development. It must take full account of the gender implications of its investments as well as its own internal operations and support the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as the Women's Empowerment Principles that set expectations for business to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the workplace, market and community. States are also responsible for regulating the private sector to ensure that their actions are aligned with national development strategies and for holding private actors accountable to the same human rights and environmental standards as public actors.

- Regulate private sector to uphold Women human rights !
- Review all investor protection clauses, tax rulings, trade agreements!
- Social, Environmental and Women rights safe guards !

Global Partnership & reform Int'l Trade

UNWOMEN:

Eradicate global inequalities and power imbalances through a renewed global partnership for sustainable development. Global economic governance institutions must become more democratic in terms of developing country representation and gender balance. In addition, global trade, debt, finance and investment structures and agreements must undergo gender, human rights, and environmental impact assessments to ensure that they contribute to eliminating poverty and inequality within and between countries; promoting gender equality and women's empowerment; and enforcing core labor standards. In addition, a multilateral legal framework for sovereign debt restructuring processes as mandated by A/Res/68/304 should be established to safeguard women and the poor from any disproportionate impacts of debt restructuring.

- Gender Equality and Women's human rights
Safeguards for all trade and investor agreements!
- Implement UN Debt relief and restructuring measures
- Create intergovernmental UN Tax coordination body

ODA to Gender Equality/Women rights

UNWOMEN:

Increase and commit to clear contributions to gender equality and women's empowerment in official development assistance (ODA). ODA must continue to be a dynamic driver for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment globally. To enhance and maximize the quality of gender equality-focused ODA, it should be targeted and mainstreamed across all sectors, not only in health and education but also in agriculture, water and sanitation, transport and energy. Donors must commit to clear allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment and ODA should be systematically screened against the DAC Gender Equality Creditor Reporting System to enable States to track these allocations and to take action on closing resource gaps in underfunded areas.

- Gender criteria and budget allocation for all ODA funds!
- Specific dedicated women's rights funds but NOT via the World Bank!

Space and Funds for Women's Organisations

UNWOMEN:

Adequately resource women's organizations at local, national, regional and global level. Women's organizations play a key role in demanding accountability of all stakeholders for the full implementation of and compliance to international norms and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment. Decisions on public spending and priority setting should be participatory and inclusive with adequate space and resources for women's organizations to participate and influence outcomes. Women's organizations must also be able to meaningfully participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of the post-2015 development agenda.

Add to FFD:

- „**Dedicated**“ **funding** for civil society women's rights organisations (not blended with private sector!)
- Observer seat for Women's organisations in negotiations

on Tax ...

- **Progressive Tax Systems...** (para 22) Good!
- redouble efforts to substantially reduce illicit financial flows by 2030, -- too weak !
- **all companies, incl. multinationals, pay taxes** to the governments of countries **where economic activity** occurs and value is created (para 23) – good!
- “strengthened” **United Nations Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters** (para 29)– too weak, asking for inter-governmental body!

On Technology...

- **"Technology Facilitation Mechanism"** (para 123)
a space to deliberate on technologies and their potential impacts that are relevant to the fulfilment of the SDGs.
- Importance of **"traditional and indigenous knowledge and innovations"**
their role is invaluable in enabling communities to address development and climate change challenges.

Missing: reference to the gender gap in technology. Need measures to include women in design of sustainable technologies

Thank you