

Gender Analysis Toolkit for Prioritising SDG Goals and Targets

How to improve the knowledge base for SDGs, remove gender gaps in evidence, and integrate gender perspectives into analyses of SDGs

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Gender analysis toolkit for prioritising SDG goals and targets: How to improve the knowledge base for SDGs, remove gender gaps in evidence, and integrate gender perspectives into analyses of SDGs, February 2022

UN Women is the UN organisation dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

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Executive Summary

Agenda 2030 makes it clear that development will only be sustainable if its benefits accrue equally to both women and men; and the empowerment of women will only become a reality if they are part, on equal terms to men, of the efforts to protect the planet and ensure that all people can live with respect and dignity.¹

In the 2018 UN Women report *Turning promises into actions*² UN Under-Secretary General Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka emphasised that progress on women and girls in Agenda 2030 is unacceptably slow. A key message of the report is that “it is crucial to integrate a gender perspective into the implementation and monitoring of all the Sustainable Development Goals”.³ In September 2019, UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, launched the Decade of Action to accelerate delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals.⁴ During his address he stressed the importance of drastically increasing the pace and scale of SDG 5 implementation and warned that “no country in the world is on track to gender equality by 2030”.⁵ The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on societies everywhere and on women in particular⁶ demands that progress on gender equality is sped up.

Since the start of Agenda 2030, numerous academic studies investigated how to best understand and exploit the integrated, indivisible, and interlinked nature of the goals to come up with implementation strategies that can achieve multiple benefits with fewest trade-offs. Most studies have not included in the analyses questions about interlinkages involving SDG 5 or explored opportunities to achieve gender equality benefits in other goals. The studies that have paid attention to gender equality concluded that “the available knowledge suggests that gender-based action is a highly important, low-hanging fruit for reinforcing a whole range of SDGs, and, in particular the social and economic SDGs”⁷; “that gender equality (SDG 5) has an important impact across the SDG system due to the gains made by mobilising and enabling large parts of the population”⁸, and that “increasing “access” to various resources and benefits is a striking example of an area that transcends goals and would benefit from a coordinated approach”⁹.

The toolkit has three aims: 1) to improve the knowledge base for SDGs; 2) to remove gender gaps in evidence used; and 3) to integrate gender perspectives into the methodological approaches used for analysing and interlinking SDGs for effective implementation strategies.

The benefit of applying the gender lens to all the goals of Agenda 2030 is that it helps illuminate biological, social, cultural, and situational dimensions of gender equality and women’s empowerment. This creates a more holistic understanding of where gender inequalities are

1 UN Women (2018). Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Gender-equality-in-the-2030-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-2018-en.pdf>

2 UN Women (2018). Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Gender-equality-in-the-2030-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-2018-en.pdf>

3 Ibid.

4 UN Secretary-General’s remarks to High-Level Political Forum, 24 September 2019. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-09-24/secretary-generals-remarks-high-level-political-forum-sustainable-development-bilingual-version-delivered-scroll-down-for-all-english>

5 UN Secretary-General’s remarks to High-Level Political Forum, 24 September 2019. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-09-24/secretary-generals-remarks-opening-of-high-level-political-forum-ministerial-segment-delivered>

6 UN Women (2020). Gender responsive prevention and management of the COVID-19 pandemic. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/News%20and%20events/In%20Focus/COVID-19/Gender-responsive-prevention-management-COVID19.pdf>

7 Nilsson, M (2017). Stockholm Environment Institute, Working Paper 2017-06 <http://mediamanager.sei.org/documents/Publications/SEI-WP-2017-06-Nilsson-SDG-interact-HLPF2017.pdf>

8 Ibid.

9 Lim, M.M.L., P. Søgaard Jørgensen, & C.A. Wyborn (2018). Reframing the sustainable development goals to achieve sustainable development in the Anthropocene—a systems approach. *Ecology and Society*23(3):22. <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol23/iss3/art22/>

embedded among the targets and where structural change is needed for gender equality and empowerment of women, and specifically in goals other than SDG 5.

The key observations in this report, which are explained in detail in later parts, are as follows:

1. Agenda 2030 has the unique potential to achieve gender equality across all the 17 SDG goals and to transform attitudes towards gender inequality at individual and institutional levels.
2. The experience and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have magnified existing gender inequalities; revealed many structural weaknesses; and exposed many gaps in knowledge. Making progress on the goal of gender equality and empowerment of women is now even more urgent.
3. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, no country in the world has been on target to achieve gender equality by 2030. The pandemic has put at risk the full implementation of Agenda 2030 goals, including gender equality.
4. Monitoring and quantifying progress on gender equality is hampered by the lack of quality statistical data for the majority of the targets due to weaknesses in the national statistical data collection systems in many countries, although coordinated progress is being made as part of Agenda 2030 to improve them.
5. Six out of the 17 goals lack gender specific indicators and only 12 out of the 56 gender specific indicators have regularly produced data, which means that women and girls remain invisible when these 'gender silent' SDGs are assessed for implementation.
6. UN Women have identified 122 gender-related indicators for the 169 targets. The necessary data are unavailable for most of them.
7. These gender gaps in data together with the silence on gender in many targets have contributed to the general marginalisation of the gender equality goal by SDG analysts when prioritising implementation strategies.
8. The neglect of the gender equality goal has been reinforced by the frequent omission to include available gender knowledge, or seek advice from gender experts, when analysing SDGs.
9. Caution is needed when interpreting available assessments of how goals or targets influence one another because although judgements are validated by evidence that applicable and available gender knowledge may have been excluded, creating the suggestion that gender equality was not a relevant or achievable benefit.
10. Gender mainstreaming across the 2030 Agenda and associated policy frameworks is urgently needed, as recommended in *Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system*.¹⁰
11. Analyses of SDGs should incorporate a gender perspective into examination of every target. The UN Women monitoring report¹¹ recommends that "it is crucial to integrate a gender perspective into the implementation and monitoring of all the Sustainable Development Goals".¹²

10 UN Economic and Social Council (2021). Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system. Report of the Secretary General. <https://undocs.org/en/E/2021/52>.

11 UN Women (2020). Making every woman and girl count: Annual report. <https://data.unwomen.org/publications/women-count-annual-report-2020>

12 UN Women (2018). Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Gender-equality-in-the-2030-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-2018-en.pdf>

12. Consistent integration of a gender perspective into each SDG requires that the methodological approaches used to analyse targets should be capable of identifying gender inequality concerns in the 'gender silent' targets and when mapping interlinkages between them.
13. Analysing targets from a gender perspective can be done in several thus far largely ignored ways, as explained in Parts 2 and 3. As an example, targets can be interconnected through specific gender-related phrases appearing in their text. For instance, 32 targets from across 14 goals share the word "access", which is a concept that hides a multitude of inequalities between women and men.
14. Gender mainstreaming into national and institutional policy frameworks pursued in many countries in the past few years, together with gender sensitive policy decisions, can act as a transformative lever in achieving sustainable and equitable outcomes in Agenda 2030.
15. Equally, partnerships for SDGs' implementation can become agents for transformative structural change for gender equality through coordinated actions on targets that apply to the sectors they operate in, e.g., health-care providers working together to improve women's access to health, or financial services providers developing women-friendly banking facilities.
16. Advancing a gender perspective into Agenda 2030 can be further accelerated by improving the knowledge base on gender for SDGs through the activities of the 42 Sustainable Development Solutions Networks (SDSNs)¹³ of knowledge producing partners, who until now have tended not to pay much attention to the goal of gender equality or empowerment of women.

¹³ SDSN. <https://www.unsdsn.org/>

Purpose and structure of this document

During the first five years of Agenda 2030 implementation efforts, SDG5 and gender equality objectives received only limited interest from researchers, analysts, and policy makers. The prioritised interactions among the goals and targets tended to omit SDG 5 and overlook the role of gender equality as a lever in sustainable development, or as a benefit that could be obtained through all the goals. The COVID-19 pandemic has made inequalities in society significantly worse and has magnified their impact on women's lives, as exemplified in the UN Women report: *From Insights to Action. Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19*.¹⁴

Making better progress on gender equality during the remaining years of Agenda 2030 is not only achievable but also necessary. It requires that all available opportunities to advance gender equality through Agenda 2030 implementation efforts are explored and acted on. Integrating a gender perspective into the methodologies used in SDG analyses will prevent marginalisation of SDG 5 and help identify previously unexplored gender dimensions to interconnect different targets in a novel way and accelerate progress on gender equality. The advice offered in this document is that to do so, it is necessary to ensure that the evidence base used to support analysis of interlinkages includes available gender knowledge and expertise: indicators, statistics, research studies, scholarly reviews, and evaluations of targets by gender experts, etc.

This document is primarily directed at sustainability and SDG researchers, analysts, and policy experts who may not be familiar with available gender knowledge and its relevance to Agenda 2030, but also gender researchers and scholars whose efforts are needed to improve the knowledge base on gender where currently there are gaps. The purpose of the toolkit is to explain the shortcomings of current methodological approaches to SDGs analysis with regard to their capacity to recognise and value gender related interlinkages, and to show how to improve them so that opportunities to achieve gender equality benefits are not overlooked. No goal should be assumed to be free of gender inequality concerns, even if its targets appear to be 'silent' on gender.

The toolkit offers advice on how to 1) improve the knowledge base for SDGs; 2) remove gender gaps in the evidence used to support analyses; and 3) integrate gender perspectives into the methodological approaches used to identify synergies between different goals or targets.

This document is organised into four parts:

Part 1. The gender equality implementation experience during the first five years of Agenda 2030. An overview

This section explains why a toolkit is needed and provides background to the more detailed explanations in later sections. It provides an overview of the most important gender issues in the delivery of Agenda 2030 so far.

Part 2. Integrating a gender perspective into the methodological approaches to SDGs analysis

This section summarises five common methodological approaches used for the analysis of interlinkages between different goals or targets and shows how these methods can be enhanced to help identify all possible gender equality benefits.

¹⁴ UN Women (2022). From insights to actions. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/09/gender-equality-in-the-wake-of-covid-19>

Part 3. An overarching approach and novel methods to analysing interlinkages between targets

This section proposes how to combine the five dominant approaches into a robust overarching methodology and introduces three novel methods: an on-line tool, KnowSDGs, that can be used to collaboratively assess interlinkages among groups of targets; the SDG Synergies on-line tool that supports system thinking; and the Gendered Innovations approach that can be used to prevent gender bias in the assumptions and evidence base used to support analysis.

Part 4. Elaborations on gender context of Agenda 2030

This part expands on the previous section by providing numerous examples and snapshot descriptions from literature of gender inequalities relevant to specific Agenda 2030 implementation contexts, e.g., access rights, energy, transport, partnerships, SDG 16, SDG 17.

The Annex

The Annex offers an extensive selection of gender phrases and keywords identified by gender experts and a reading list recommended by 47 gender experts working in sustainability, development, and SDG areas.¹⁵

This report was produced with the support of a project grant from UN Women and advice from many experts. Guiding the production of the report have been the UN Women team in Kenya, and especially Isabella Schmidt, as well as members of the Steering Group: Prof. David Griggs, from Monash University, Australia; Anne-Sophie Stevance from the International Science Council; Dr Fritz Schiltz from the University of Leuven; Dr Enock Nyorekwa Twinoburyo from the Sustainable Development Goals Centre, Central Africa; and Prof. Judith Ndombi Waudu from Kenyatta University.

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¹⁵ Lee, H., Pollitzer, E. Eds. (2020). Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. Making sure that Agenda 2030 will not leave women behind. Centre for Gendered Innovations in Science and Technology Research. ISBN 979-22-85380-19-3. https://www.globalwomennet.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf

1 The gender equality implementation experience in the first half of Agenda 2030

Background

The year 2022 marks the mid-point of Agenda 2030. The first five years of the implementation efforts have produced disappointing progress on gender equality and the COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation much worse. At the launch of the Decade of Action to accelerate delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals¹⁶ by the UN Secretary General (2019), he urged all actors to dramatically increase the pace and scale of SDGs implementation efforts and warned that:

“No country in the world is on track to meeting the goal of gender equality – without which none of the others will be met”¹⁷

The General Secretary’s warning remarks drew attention to the slow progress in implementation of SDGs as well as failures to synergistically interlink the goal on gender equality and women’s empowerment and other SDGs.

This toolkit synthesises evidence from 45 gender and sustainable development experts who contributed to the 2020 report *Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs*¹⁸, as well as the advice from an additional 18 experts involved in the production and review of the content of this report. The toolkit makes the key observation that while SDG 5 focuses on gender equality, other goals also have a gender dimension. Specifically, it discusses and illustrates important opportunities to integrate a gender perspective into targets that are ‘silent’ on gender.

The toolkit argues that integration of a gender perspective into the implementation efforts for all the SDGs can be sped up through the systematic adoption of gender mainstreaming into policy frameworks for SDGs. These observations are supported by recommendations from leading SDG analysts stating that SDG 5 (*gender equality and empowerment of women*) can positively and meaningfully influence other SDGs^{19,20,21,22,23} and can be positively influenced by them. Until now, however, this potential has not been fully integrated into implementation strategies. Attempts to seek out synergies between SDG 5 and other goals have been rare. This neglect can be traced to gender gaps in the knowledge and methods used for evaluation of how goals influence one another. Generally, studies on gender have been left out from the assembled collections of evidence and gender experts have not been involved in expert consultations when selecting targets for implementation.²⁴ To do better during the remaining years of Agenda 2030, it is essential to ensure that gender perspective is integrated into all the SDGs, as advocated in the UN Women report *Turning promises into actions*.²⁵

16 UN Secretary-General’s remarks to High-Level Political Forum, 24 September 2019. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-09-24/secretary-generals-remarks-high-level-political-forum-sustainable-development-bilingual-version-delivered-scroll-down-for-all-english>

17 UN Secretary-General’s remarks to High-Level Political Forum, 24 September 2019. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-09-24/secretary-generals-remarks-high-level-political-forum-sustainable-development-bilingual-version-delivered-scroll-down-for-all-english>

18 Lee, H. & Pollitzer, E. (Eds.) (2020). Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. https://portiaweb.org.uk/assets/docs/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf

19 Nilsson, M. (2016). Understanding and mapping important interactions among SDGs, Background paper for Expert meeting in preparation for HLPF 2017. Ready institutions and policies for integrated approaches to implementation of the 2030 Agenda Vienna, 14 to 16 December 2016.

20 Lee, H. & Pollitzer, E. (Eds.) (2020). Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. https://portiaweb.org.uk/assets/docs/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf

21 Anderson, Carl C. et al. (2021). A system model of SDG target influence on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *Sustainability Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-01040-8>

22 Dawes, J.H.P. (2020). Are the Sustainable Development Goals self-consistent and mutually achievable? *Sustainable Development* 28, 101-117 (2020), doi: 10.1002/sd.1975

23 Dawes, J.H.P. (2022). SDG interlinkage networks: Analysis, robustness, sensitivities, and hierarchies. *World Development* 149, 105693 <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2021.105693>

24 Lee, H. & Pollitzer, E. (Eds.) (2020). Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. https://portiaweb.org.uk/assets/docs/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf

25 UN Women (2018). Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Gender-equality-in-the-2030-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-2018-en.pdf>

The sections that follow explain the necessity of bringing SDG 5 and the Agenda 2030 gender equality goal to the centre of implementation strategies and efforts.

A gender perspective on Agenda 2030

Agenda 2030 makes it clear that development will only be sustainable if its benefits accrue equally to both women and men; and the empowerment of women will only become a reality if they are part, on equal terms to men, of the efforts to protect the planet and ensure that all people can live with respect and dignity.²⁶

The fact that, of the 17 goals, eight have no gender related target, three have some, and only six goals set clear gender equality objectives that include women and/or girls (see Figure 1) may have contributed to the neglect of gender equality benefits in past assessments of potential synergies between different targets and in the recommendations of implementation strategies.



Figure 1 Grouping of SDGs according to gender gaps in targets and indicators

Applying a gender lens to Agenda 2030 can help reveal previously overlooked interconnections between different targets by identifying and connecting biological, social, cultural, and situational gender dimensions of sustainability and development, creating a more holistic and multi-level understanding of synergies between different targets. For instance, underpinning SDG 13 (*climate action*), SDG 14 (*life under water*) and SDG 15 (*life on land*) is the sustainability concern that climate change and human created pollution may cause alterations in the well-being of

²⁶ UN Women (2018). Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Gender-equality-in-the-2030-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-2018-en.pdf>

terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Any such changes in the environment may disrupt interspecies dynamics and threaten the survival of some species, if more males than females or vice versa are produced, which may, eventually, harm how species co-exist in an ecosystem, as well as the ability of women and men to continue to sustainably exploit the goods and services the land and marine ecosystems provide.

In turn, any deterioration in the ecosystems services on which humans depend for their livelihood, and their own well-being, are likely to worsen progress for women in SDG 1 (*no poverty*), SDG 2 (*zero hunger*), SDG 3 (*good health*), SDG 5 (*gender equality and women's empowerment*) and SDG 10 (*reduced inequalities*).²⁷

The 'gender silent' targets through the gender lens

The 'gender silent' targets are those that fail to mention "women", "girls", "men", "boys" as the intended beneficiaries and/or have no specific gender targets or indicators (e.g., SDGs 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17). But when these targets are examined through the gender lens, multiple opportunities for gender equality actions can be exposed. In the case of SDG 7, for instance, this would mean making sure that improvements in energy access benefit women and men equally, and that women and men have equal influence over policies. Currently, policy making and implementation of measures to improve access to energy and enable transition to renewable energy systems is primarily male dominated. The experience from past interventions shows that the needs of men and their preferences are prioritised.²⁸ In the case of SDG 14, this means ensuring that regulations to protect marine ecosystems recognise women's reliance on these services for livelihood, health, and well-being, which may be different to the men's expectations. In the case of SDG 15, this means making sure that public consultations on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems value women's views as farmers and conservationists on an equal basis to those of men. In the case of SDG 17, this means that full attention is paid to the influence of traditional gender norms on attitudes to women, which can be deeply embedded in social institutions creating often invisible barriers to women's empowerment.

Analyses seeking policy coherence: mainstreaming gender

Many analyses of Agenda 2030 focus on connecting SDGs to available policy frameworks, and on improving policy coherence when selecting implementation strategy. Mainstreaming gender into policy frameworks can be an important and transformative lever in advancing gender equality and sustainable development by enabling systemic efforts to address structural issues that underpin and continue to drive gender inequality.^{29,30}

An example of how this could work in practice is provided by the efforts to protect sustainability of wetlands. The policy framework of relevance is the Ramsar Convention, which has a global reach, and includes recommendations for gender equality actions.³¹ When wetlands experts have been asked to prioritise SDG targets, they identified only one gender target (5a) among the 31 selected in total.³² The most highly scored with regard to its influence on sustainability

27 Lee, H., Pollitzer, E. (Eds) (2020). Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. Making sure that Agenda 2030 will not leave women behind. Centre for Gendered Innovations in Science and Technology Research. ISBN 979-22-85380-19-3

28 Tanja, W., Kirsten, U., Margaret, M. et al. (2019). In the light of what we cannot see: Exploring the interconnections between gender and electricity access. *Energy Research & Social Science*, Vol 60(2020). <https://www.teriin.org/research-paper/light-what-we-cannot-see-exploring-interconnections-between-gender-and-electricity>

29 Adams, R., & Mahomed, F. (2018). A gendered analysis of policy developments in South Africa: Towards a re-evaluation of substantive gender equality. HSRC Policy Brief, March, pp. 1-5.

30 Cornwall et al. (2015). From 'gender equality and 'women's empowerment' to global justice: reclaiming a transformative agenda for gender and development.

31 Joshi, D.(2021). Ramsar Convention and the wise use of wetlands: Rethinking gender equality and inclusion. <https://gender.cgiar.org/news-events/ramsar-convention-and-wise-use-wetlands-rethinking-gender-equality-and-inclusion>

32 Jaramillo, F. et al. (2019). Priorities and Interactions of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with Focus on Wetlands. *Water*, 11: 619. doi:10.3390/w11030619

was the gender silent Target 6.3, which states: “By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally”. Underlying this target are important gender issues^{33,34} that have been recognised in the *Guidance on Mainstreaming Gender under the Ramsar Convention*³⁵, which also advises on structural changes needed. Other examples of gender mainstreaming efforts related to Target 6.3 include the 2017 *Guide to Mainstreaming Gender into UNDP-GEF Projects on Chemicals and Wastes*³⁶ and the 2016 *Toolkit for Mainstreaming Gender in Water Operations*³⁷. This example demonstrates the importance of including a gender perspective into the analysis of each goal and target. Significantly, SDG 6 has no gender indicator and the gender mainstreaming advocated for the Ramsar Conventions³⁸ could help transform data collection for wetlands to help monitor progress on gender equality in the areas prioritised by Target 6.3.

Sweden provides an example of systemic and coordinated mainstreaming of gender into policies and practices in all publicly funded institutions, including in development and humanitarian aid³⁹, which creates an opportunity to strategically interlink SDG 5, SDG 16 and SDG 17 through partnerships of actor and stakeholder organisations that share commitment to gender equality, safe and secure societies, and multistakeholder cooperation.

Exclusion of SDG 17 in past analyses

Like SDG 5, SDG 17 (*partnerships for the SDGs*) has been excluded from analyses of interconnections between different SDGs in most past reports, even though it has been identified together with SDG 5 as an essential lever for accelerating progress towards achieving other SDGs.⁴⁰ Even the first ICSU-ISSC report on the SDGs ‘from the science perspective’ omitted SDG 17 entirely.⁴¹ Although none of the 19 targets in SDG 17 refer directly to women or girls as the intended beneficiaries, many actor and stakeholder organisations that operate in areas relevant to Agenda 2030 have a strong commitment to gender equality and could jointly lead on a coordinated global strategy to mainstream gender into policy frameworks for SDGs and achieve necessary structural changes. Significant among them are the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), OECD, European Union, World Economic Forum (WEF), World Bank, International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Gender Resolution, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the various agencies, programmes and initiatives of the United Nations that explicitly recognise responsibility for gender equality, notably UN Women, UNEP, UNFCCC, and UNEC. Integrating a gender perspective into the implementation efforts that include SDG 17 through coordinated gender mainstreaming actions of the engaged partners could therefore be an important lever in achieving sustainable development and systemic structural change for gender equality.

33 World Water Week (2021). Is wastewater a She? Linking SDG 6.3 (wastewater) and SDG 5 (gender) <https://www.worldwaterweek.org/event/6782>

34 Zhang, Q. et al. (2016). More than Target 6.3: A Systems Approach to Rethinking Sustainable Development Goals in a Resource-Scarce World. *Engineering*, 2(4):481-489. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S209580991730084X>

35 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (2021). https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/mainstreaming_gender_e.pdf

36 UNDP Guidance Document: Gender and Chemicals. Mainstreaming gender into UNDP-GEF projects on chemicals and waste. <https://saicmknowledge.org/sites/default/files/material/UNDP%20Guidance%20Document%20Gender%20and%20Chemicals-ENGLISH.pdf>

37 World Bank Group, Water Partnership Program. Toolkit for mainstreaming gender in water operations. (2016). https://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/sites/cif_enc/files/genderinwater_07_040416_web.pdf

38 Aguilar L. (2021) Guidance on mainstreaming gender under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. Gland, Switzerland: Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/mainstreaming_gender_e.pdf

39 UN Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/step-it-up/commitments/sweden>

40 Anderson, Carl C. et al. (2021). A system model of SDG target influence on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, *Sustainability Science*, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-01040-8>

41 International Science Council (2015). Review of targets for the sustainable development goals: The science perspective. <https://council.science/publications/review-of-targets-for-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-science-perspective-2015/>

The special case of Sustainable Development Solution Networks (SDSN)

A good example of SDG17 in action is provided by the 42 Sustainable Development Solutions Networks (SDSNs)⁴² of knowledge producing organisations that function at regional (e.g., Amazon, Great Lakes, Africa) and national levels (USA, Brazil, South Korea). With very few exceptions, the existing SDSNs have failed to embrace SDG 5, or gender equality, as targets for their knowledge making and sharing activities. This is disappointing, since much of the current scientific evidence on SDGs is ‘gender blind’ for around half of the Goals.⁴³ For instance, only 1% of studies on SDG 7 (*affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*) include considerations of gender even though there is a well-documented risk that gender inequalities in the traditional energy systems will be reproduced and potentially magnified in the energy transition pathways and in the energy systems that will replace them.

Key messages from Part 1

- Agenda 2030 has the unique potential to achieve systemic transformations for gender equality, which the COVID-19 pandemic makes even more urgent. This means transforming attitudes of individuals and structures in society towards gender inequality. The extent to which the SDGs are to achieve gender equality is dependent on the degree to which implementation efforts break down, and replace, current structures of power and privileges that are the source of inequity between women and men.
- Analyses of SDGs are validated by evidence from studies and expert advice but if the analysis is missing gender knowledge, gender perspectives will also be missing, and implementation strategies will overlook opportunities to achieve gender equality benefits.
- A promising approach is to identify interlinkages between targets by examining their text from a gender perspective. One example is provided by exploring shared gendered keywords. For instance, 32 targets from across 14 goals share in their text the keyword “access”.
- Integration of a gender perspective into the implementation efforts for all the SDGs can be sped up through the systematic adoption of gender mainstreaming into policy frameworks for SDGs aimed at structural transformations.
- The 42 Sustainable Development Solutions Networks (SDSNs)⁴⁴ of knowledge producing partners that function at regional and national levels are well placed to i) help produce and apply new gender knowledge for SDGs; ii) address gender gaps in the evidence used to support analyses including, in particular, collection of data for gender related indicators; and iii) show how to integrate gender perspectives into the methodological approaches used to identify synergies between different goals or targets.

42 SDSN. <https://www.unsdsn.org/>

43 Herbert, R.I., Falk-Krzesinski, Holly J. & Plume, A (2020). Sustainability Through a Gender Lenses: The Extent to Which Research on UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Includes Sex and Gender Consideration (September 8). <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3689205>

44 SDSN. <https://www.unsdsn.org/>

Box 1. Selected key resources to help frame the relevance of gender to SDGs

This document cites many studies and reports on gender aspects of SDGs, sustainability, and development, as well as providing a long reading list. Below are a few selected examples to help frame understanding of the gendered nature of Agenda 2030.

UN Women (2018), Turning Promises into Actions. Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2018/SDG-report-Gender-equality-in-the-2030-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development-2018-en.pdf>.

UN Women (2018) Why Gender Equality Matters Across All SDGs, Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Available at: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/sdg-report>.

European Parliament 2014-2019 Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (18.12.2017), Report on Women, Gender Equality and Climate Justice (2017/2086), A8-0403/2017. Available at: (INI) https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/A-8-2017-0403_EN.pdf?redirect.

International Council for Science (ICSU), 2017. A guide to SDG interactions: from science to implementation [Griggs, D.J., Nilsson M., Stevance, A., McCollum, D (eds)] International Council for Science, Paris.

Lee, H. & Pollitzer, E. Eds. (2020) Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. Making sure that Agenda 2030 will not leave women behind. Centre for Gendered Innovations in Science and Technology Research, ISBN 979-22-85380-19-3. https://www.globalwomennet.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf

Anderson, Carl C. et al. (2021). A system model of SDG target influence on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainability Science, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-01040-8>.

2 Integrating a gender perspective into the methodological approaches to SDGs analysis

Many tools have been developed and tested to help identify worthwhile interconnections between SDGs to inform implementation strategies.⁴⁵ This part of the report describes commonly used approaches to SDGs analysis. In general, applications of these methods have not included comparisons involving SDG 5 or identifying gender equality benefits in other goals. After explaining the essence of each method, the chapter describes how the capacity of each method can be enhanced to deal with gender equality questions. In the fast-emerging field of what could be referred to as SDG interaction studies, there is no general agreement on what defines an integrated approach, or on how science can best approach SDG interactions in policy-relevant ways.⁴⁶ These aspects are explored in Part 3.

⁴⁵ UN (2018). Supporting an integrated implementation of the SDGs: Tools for addressing SDG connections and enhancing policy and institutional coherence. https://www.oecd.org/governance/pcsd/Learning%20session%20HLPF%202018_Tools.pdf

⁴⁶ Horvath, S.M. et al. (2022). Handling a complex agenda: A review and assessment of methods to analyse SDG entity interactions. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 131:160-176. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1462901122000351>

Summary of the most widely used analytical approaches

Miola et al. (2019) identified five methodological approaches that have dominated SDGs analyses: linguistic, literature, quantitative, model based, and expert judgement.⁴⁷ Figure 2 shows the essential aspects of each method, what it relies on, and how each approach can benefit from including a gender perspective. This is further explained through examples, and in more detail in Part 3.

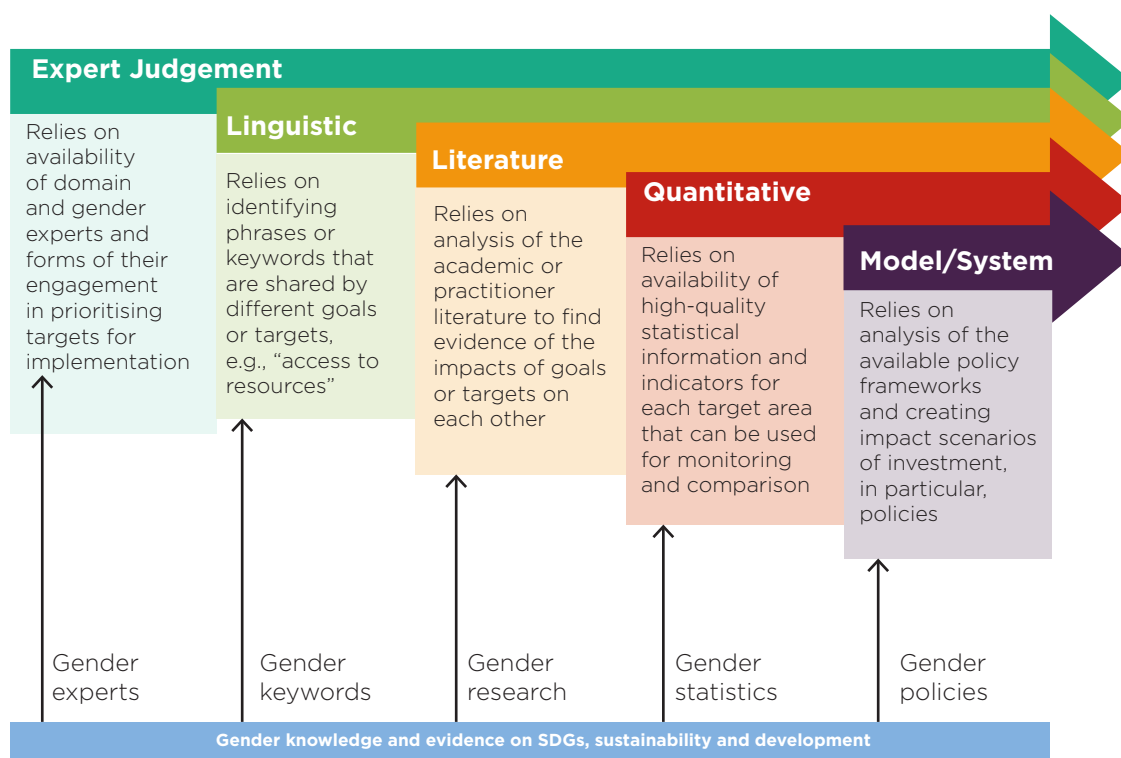


Figure 2: Five commonly used methodological approaches developed to support analysis of interactions between different goals and targets⁴⁸ and how they can be made more responsive to gender concerns.

Expert judgement approach

The **expert approach** relies on the analysis and judgement of which interlinkages between goals or targets to prioritise made by experts who understand the underlying topics, have good grasp of sustainability issues, and of SDGs, but may not have knowledge of related gender issues. Different methods have been developed to quantify expert judgement⁴⁹ but the most widely tested approach is the one developed by the International Science Council (ISC), which scores the benefits vs trade-offs connections on a scale from +3 to -3 (explained in Nilsson et al. (2016)⁵⁰) where +3 indicates that a given goal/target is inextricably linked to the achievement of another goal/target, whilst -3 indicates that a given goal/target makes it impossible to achieve another goal/target.

47 Miola, A., Borchardt, S., Neher, F., Buscaglia, D. (2019). Interlinkages and policy coherence for the Sustainable Development Goals implementation: An operational method to identify trade-offs and co-benefits in a systemic way. EUR 29646 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, ISBN 978-92-79-99556-9, doi:10.2760/472928, JRC115163

48 Ibid.

49 Van Soest, H.L., Van Vuuren, D.P., Hilaire, J., Minx, J.C., Harmsen, M.J.H.M., Krey, V., Popp, A., Riahi, K., Luderer, G. (2019). Analysing interactions among Sustainable Development Goals with Integrated Assessment Models, Global Transitions 1 210e225. <https://www.2030compasscolab.org/>, <https://sdginterlinkages.iges.jp/visualisationtool.html>

50 Nilsson, M., Griggs, D. & Visbeck, M. (2016). Map the interactions between sustainable development goals. Nature, 534. <https://www.nature.com/articles/534320a.pdf>

Interaction label	Interpretation
+3 Indivisible	Progress on one target automatically delivers progress on another
+2 Re-inforcing	Progress on one target makes it easier to make progress on another
+1 Enabling	Progress on one target creates conditions that enable progress on another
+/- Consistent	There is no significant link between the progress of the two targets
-1 Constraining	Progress on one target constrains the options for how to deliver on another
-2 Counteracting	Progress on one target makes it more difficult to make progress on another
-3 Cancelling	Progress on one target automatically leads to negative impact on another

Figure 3. The seven-point scale used to assign quantitative values to the strength of influence of one target on other targets, developed by ICS⁵¹

The scores assigned by experts are not fully objective and can produce biased conclusions, if they assign higher scores to the targets they are more knowledgeable about compared to the targets they are not familiar with, such as SDG 5. For instance, a goal-goal analysis based on the ISC method, which looked for the most influential links between SDG 3 (*health*) and other SDGs, identified the most impactful connections to be with SDGs 2 (*zero hunger*), 8 (*decent work*), 11 (*cities and communities*), 13 (*climate action*) but not SDG 5⁵², even though substantial scientific evidence is available to show important and widespread biological sex and socio-cultural gender differences in health, as documented at length, for example, in The Lancet review *Sex and Gender: Modifiers of Health, Disease, and Medicine*.⁵³

The linguistic approach

The **linguistic approach** works by critically examining the text of the goals to identify shared phrases and concepts in the targets and uses this information to map possible interconnections. This could be enhanced by focusing on gender-related words. For instance, keywords “access,” “women,” “resources,” and “management” feature across several SDGs and multiple targets and provide potentially useful leverage points.⁵⁴

Proponents of the linguistic approach⁵⁵ recommend five features to help categorise relationships between keywords:

Challenges—the topic addressed by the target, e.g., climate change

Subjects—the thing or persons affected or addressed by a target, e.g., developing countries or women

Instruments and conditions—a tool with which to achieve the target or condition under which the target should be achieved, e.g., regulation or the national circumstances

Actions—the verb to achieve the target, e.g., prevent or ensure...

Properties—challenges and issues that clarify the overarching topical challenge, e.g., improving access to a resource or service.”

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² International Council for Science (2017). <https://council.science/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SDGs-Guide-to-Interactions.pdf>

⁵³ Mauvais-Jarvis, F. et al. (2020). Sex and gender: Modifiers of health, disease, and medicine. The Lancet, 396(10250):565-582.. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)31561-0/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)31561-0/fulltext)

⁵⁴ Lim, M.M.L., P. Søgaard Jørgensen, & C. A. Wyborn (2018). Reframing the sustainable development goals to achieve sustainable development in the Anthropocene—a systems approach. Ecology and Society 23(3):22. <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol23/iss3/art22/>

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Literature approach

The **literature approach** relies on the availability in the academic literature of research studies on SDGs and their interdependencies. The scientific literature is used more than twice as often as consulting relevant experts or statistical evidence⁵⁶ as a source of evidence for deciding on the importance of possible interlinkages, which is why advancing the knowledge base for SDGs with gender perspectives is so important to achieving gender equality goals of Agenda 2030.

Searching for research studies can also help identify gaps in knowledge on SDGs. For instance, a bibliometric analysis conducted to help map interactions between SDG 7 (*energy*) and other SDGs⁵⁷ identified gaps in understanding how the achievement of SDG 7 targets interacts with SDG 2 (*zero hunger*), SDG 4 (*quality education*), SDG 5 (*gender equality*), SDG 8 (*decent work and economic growth*), SDG 9 (*industry, innovation, and infrastructure*), SDG 10 (*reduced inequalities*), SDG 14 (*life below water*), and SDG 15 (*life on land*).

Significantly, bibliometric analysis to map gender knowledge on SDGs demonstrated that studies on the majority of SDGs are ‘gender blind’. In the case of SDG 7, for instance, only 1% of studies include considerations of sex/gender differences, and only 2% do so for SDG 9 (*industry and innovation*).⁵⁸

The quantitative approach

The **quantitative approach** relies on the availability of reliable and comparable statistical data and indicators. 239 indicators of progress developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators have been approved for SDGs.⁵⁹ The data collection protocol advises that the indicators should be disaggregated, where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics⁶⁰ because identification of people suffering from deprivation requires sufficiently detailed data across multiple dimensions.⁶¹ This recommendation has not been adhered to sufficiently, or in many cases is currently just not possible for national statistical organisations to implement – a situation made much worse by the disruptive effects of COVID-19 on the work of these institutions and on the health of their staff.

UN Women have identified gender-related indicators for 122 of the 169 SDG targets but the capacity to collect the necessary data has been insufficient in most countries. Therefore, the applicability of the quantitative approach to identify worthwhile implementation strategies, which can deliver measurable gender equality benefits, is restricted to areas where gender data are available. In Part 3, proposals are suggested for the ways to cope with such shortcomings.

The statistical quantitative approach also poses the inherent problem that it uses historic data to examine trends and correlations. In some sense the data stand as a proxy for the coherence, or lack of coherence, of policies in place at the time. Without considerable effort, such an approach is not able to take account of shifts in policy that took place historically, or which make the current situation different to that which the historical data relate to.⁶²

56 Bennich, T., Weitz, N., & Carlsen, H. (2020). Deciphering the scientific literature on SDG interactions: A review and reading guide. *Science of the Total Environment*, 728:138-405. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720319185>.

57 McCollum, D.L. et al. (2018) *Environ. Res. Lett.* 13 033006.

58 Herbert, R., and Falk-Krzesinski, H. J. & Plume, A. (2020). Sustainability Through a Gender Lens: The Extent to Which Research on UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Includes Sex and Gender Consideration. Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=3689205>.

59 UN (2021). Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202021%20refinement_Eng.pdf

60 Ibid.

61 Min, Y. UN Statistics Division. Data disaggregation and the global indicator framework. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/sdg-inter-workshop-jan-2019/Session%202_a_UNSD%20IAEG.pdf

62 Comment provided by Jonathan Dawes, Professor of Applied Mathematics at the University of Bath.

Modelling approach

The **modelling approach** looks for implementation strategies from the perspective of the impact of Agenda 2030 on achieving a sustainable future. Models of interaction tend to rely on sets of socio-economic indicators to represent policy scenarios, for instance, how increasing investment in specific policies could accelerate implementation of Agenda 2030. From a gender perspective, an attractive scenario would include an analysis of how investment in a coordinated mainstreaming of gender into institutions implementing SDGs could strengthen the capacity of Agenda 2030 to achieve desired gender equality advances.

This could be part of Target 17.14 “*Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development*”, which does not set specific targets but could help foster commitment to policy coherence on gender equality and empowerment of women, with the international accountability framework for Agenda 2030.

At present the modelling approach is least developed compared to the other four methods.

Significant attempts to advance the modelling approach for SDGs build on Integrated Assessment Models (IAM)⁶³, which combine different strands of knowledge (although this rarely includes gender knowledge) to explore how human development and societal choices interact with and affect the natural world with the aim to identify sustainability scenario frameworks for synergistic interventions.⁶⁴ Additional efforts link social models of human behaviour change and climate models to identify effective mitigation policies.⁶⁵

Improving gender sensitivity of existing analytical methods for SDGs

The linguistic approach with a gender perspective

The linguistic approach can be made more sensitive to gender equality, enabling interlinkages by focusing on the shared gender concepts and words in the text of each target. For instance, 32 Targets from across 14 different Goals (listed in Box 2) identify the need for action to improve access to resources. The word “access” represents a gendered concept because, in general, women experience gender disparities in access to and control over land and non-land assets⁶⁶, as well as a variety of productive resources⁶⁷, legal systems and justice⁶⁸, employment⁶⁹, and essential services including financial services such as credit, savings and loans, insurance, etc.⁷⁰

Gender differences in “access” are elaborated in Part 4 in relation to different contexts (health, finance, transport, etc.). Targeting inequalities in ‘access’ to resources, products and services would, therefore, facilitate realisation of gender equality objectives across a high proportion of SDGs and correspondingly could have a disproportional impact on effective implementation of Agenda 2030.⁷¹

63 Integrated Assessment Modeling Consortium. <https://www.iamconsortium.org/>

64 Soergel, B. et al. (2021). A sustainable development pathway for climate action within the UN 2030 Agenda. *Nature Climate Change*, 11:656–664. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-021-01098-3.pdf>

65 Beckage, B. Gross, L.J., Lacasse, K. et al. (2018). Linking models of human behaviour and climate alters projected climate change. *Nature Clim Change* 8, 79–84. <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41558-017-0031-7>

66 UN Women. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/RealizingWomensRightstoLand_2ndedition.pdf

67 OECD Library. Social Institutions and Gender Index, SIGI 2019 Global Report. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/6498ea10-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/6498ea10-en>

68 UN Women. Fact Sheet on the importance of women's access to justice and family law. <https://www.unssc.org/sites/unssc.org/files/UNWomenFactSheet.pdf>

69 Frey, D.F. & MacNaughton, G. (2016) A Human Rights Lens on Full Employment and Decent Work in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. *Sage Journals*. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2158244016649580>

70 UN Women Watch. <https://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/ruralwomen/overview-access.html>

71 Lim, M. M. L., P. Søgaard Jørgensen, and C. A. Wyborn. (2018). Reframing the sustainable development goals to achieve sustainable development in the Anthropocene—a systems approach. *Ecology and Society* 23(3):22. <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol23/iss3/art22/>

Box 2. List of the 32 targets that share in their text the keyword “access”

- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- 2.5 By 2030, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.
- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

- 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 5.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.
- 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.
- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
- 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 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.

- 11.7 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.
- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
- 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 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.
- 17.12 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation 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.

Additionally, gender dimensions connected to words or phrases representing ownership, control, participation, decision-making, etc.⁷² are also significant to identify interlinkages resulting in transformative implementations of SDGs.

The literature approach with a gender perspective

The success of finding relevant research studies in the body of academic literature depends on the ability to construct a search query with the right combination of search terms. This is by no means easy. The academic members of SDSN Australia/Pacific compiled 900 SDG-related keywords covering SDGs 1-16, 40 of which have been allocated to SDG 5, but very few gender keywords have been recommended for other goals.⁷³ Identifying words in the text of individual targets that have a gender dimension would greatly help SDG analysts recognise studies with gender content to support decisions on where interlinkages with gender equality benefits are located within and among the targets.

Gender experts can advise not only on the selection of relevant gender terms to include in the search query but also help ensure that the adopted search strategy does not overlook important gender studies in the pool of identified studies and filtering out wrongly categorised studies, as well as identifying gaps in knowledge.

An example of a two-stage literature review process with the input and review by gender experts is shown in Figure 4 (adapted from McCollum et al. (2018)).⁷⁴ Such a literature search strategy could help guarantee that the knowledge base assembled for the next UN Global Sustainable Development Report includes sufficient representation of studies with gender perspectives.

⁷² Advice from reviewer Amon Ashaba Mwiine. Makerere University.

⁷³ SDSN AP (2016). Compiled list of SDG keywords, <https://ap-unsdsn.org/regional-initiatives/universities-sdgs/>

⁷⁴ David L McCollum et al. (2018). Environ. Res. Lett. 13 033006

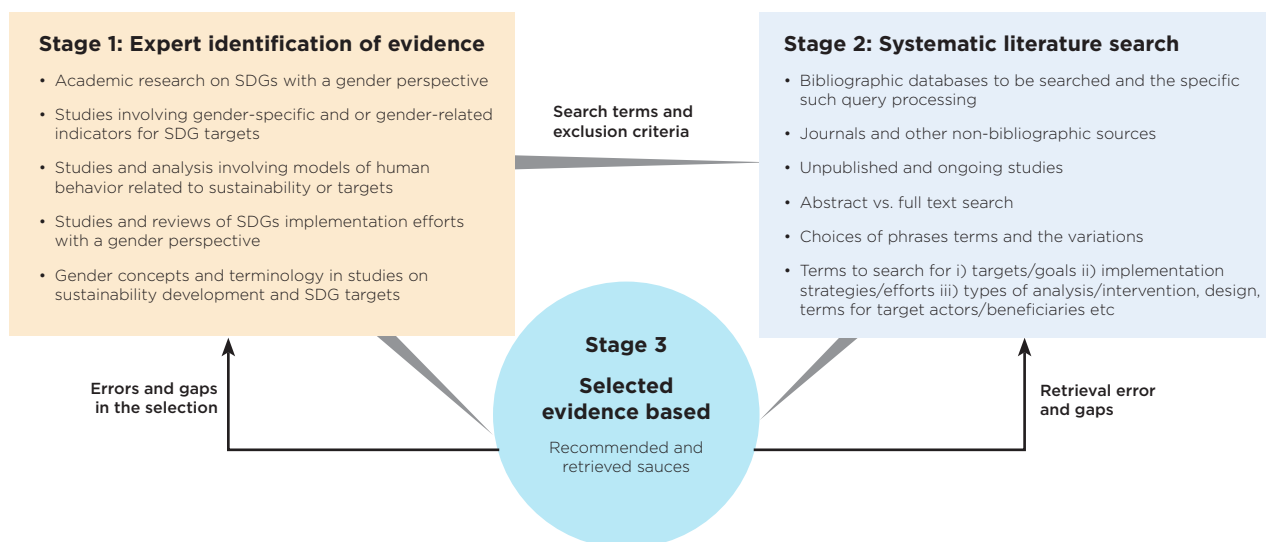


Figure 4 An example of a two-stage search strategy with a gender perspective, adapted from McCollum et al. (2018)⁷⁵

An example of a search query with a gender dimension used in a study by Johnson et al. (2020), *Assessing the gender and social equity dimensions of energy transitions*⁷⁶, is presented in Box 3. The aim of this search query was to find resources on energy transition pathways and gender in the study by connecting studies on (a) low-carbon energy, (b) transitions, and (c) gender and social equity impacts.

Box 3. An example of a search query used to identify studies at the nexus of gender and energy transition

Database	Date	Search string
Scopus (Title, keywords, abstracts)	9 Jul 2019	(((((“sustainable?energy” OR (“low?carbon” OR renewable*) AND (development OR energy OR power OR electricity OR generation OR industry))) OR (solar* AND (power OR photovoltaics OR PV OR concentrated OR “home?system*” OR industry)) OR (wind* AND (power OR electricity OR turbine* OR industry)) OR hydropower* OR (geothermal AND (power OR electricity OR industry)) OR (biomass AND energy) OR bioenergy OR biofuel* OR agrofuel* OR “mini?grid*”) AND (transit* OR transform* OR change* OR shift* OR pathway* OR polic* OR strateg*)))
Web of Science core collection (Topic search)	30 Jun 2019	AND ((“social?impact*” OR “social?outcome*” OR “socioeconomic*”) OR gender* OR wom*n* OR m*n OR girl* OR boy* OR child* OR youth* OR “young?people” OR elder* OR “old?people” OR (disable* AND (group* OR people* OR communit*)) OR (poor AND (people* OR communit*)) OR (rich AND (people* OR communit*)) OR (wealthy AND (group* OR people* OR communit*)) OR (“low?income” AND (group* OR people* OR communit*)) OR (vulnerab* AND (group* OR people* OR communit*)) OR (marginal* AND (group* OR people* OR communit*)) OR (ethnic* AND (group* OR people* OR communit*)) OR (indigenous* AND (group* OR people* OR communit*))))

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Johnson, O.W., Han J. Y-C., Knight, A-L., Mortensen, S., Aung, M.T., Boyland, M. and Resurrección, B. P. (2020). Intersectionality and energy transitions: a review of gender, social equity and low-carbon energy. *Energy Research & Social Science*. 70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2020.101774>

Expert judgement approach with a gender perspective

Box 4, presented in table format below, provides an example of how the ISC seven -point scale was used to explore interactions between SDG 14 and other SDGs.⁷⁷ No direct connection was made in this example to SDG 5 or its targets but there is a substantial scope for SDG 14 targets and the interconnected targets in other goals to achieve gender equality benefits. The evidence from studies in the literature is briefly outlined below.

Box 4: Example of the application of the ISC seven-point method to show positive and negative influence of SDG14 targets on targets in other SDGs. Extracted from Mans Nilsson (2017)⁷⁸

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development				
Examples of positive interactions				
Interaction score	Interaction targets(s)	Important interactions	Key dependencies	Stage of knowledge base/level of agreement
+3	Regulate harvesting, end overfishing (14.4)	Indivisible from sustainable and resilient food production (2.4)	Traditional and local institutions for harvest regulation play an important role	Increasing agreement and growing knowledge base on both fish stocks and systems for managing local resources
+3	Sustainably manage marine and coastal ecosystems (14.2)	Indivisible from building resilience of poor and vulnerable (1.5)	Generally applicable	Agreement, although uncertainty in knowledgeable functioning of marine systems
+3	Address ocean acidification (14.3)	Indivisible from climate mitigation (13.2) as ocean acidification, a major threat, is a direct consequence of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere	Generally applicable	Strong agreement in principle, although uncertainty in knowledge about ocean-atmosphere interactions
+2	Regulate harvesting, and overfishing (14.4)	Reinforce food security and access to food for vulnerable groups (2.1), food security depends on status of stocks	Short-term trade-offs might occur in terms of local livelihoods, but absolutely critical positive interaction in the long term	Agreement and scientific gaps on carrying capacities of different fish stocks

77 Nilsson, M. (2017). Important interactions among the sustainable development goals under review at the High-level Political Forum 2017. <https://mediamanager.sei.org/documents/Publications/SEI-WP-2017-06-Nilsson-SDG-interact-HLPF2017.pdf>

78 Nilsson, M. (2017). Important interactions among the sustainable development goals under review at the High-level Political Forum 2017. <https://mediamanager.sei.org/documents/Publications/SEI-WP-2017-06-Nilsson-SDG-interact-HLPF2017.pdf>

Interaction score	Interaction targets(s)	Important interactions	Key dependencies	Stage of knowledge base/level of agreement
+2	Economic benefits from the sustainable use of marine resources (14.7)	Reinforces the creation of decent jobs and small enterprises in e.g., tourism industry (8.5 and 8.9)	Generally applicable in coastal areas	Agreement but gaps in knowledge base regarding marine ecosystems services and economic development. Lack of assessment.
+1	Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems (14.2)	Enables the development of decent jobs and small enterprises in e.g., tourism industry (8.5 and 8.9)	Generally applicable in coastal areas	Agreement but gaps in knowledge base on the reverse interactions, e.g., sustainability impacts of aquacultures
-1	Prevention of marine pollution (14.1), protection of coastal ecosystems (14.7) and conservation (14.5)	Constrains the development and promotion of industrial activity in particular in coastal areas (9.2)	Affects mainly coastal areas, although upstream catchment areas must be considered. Zoning in, permitting, and planning that gives industry clear guidelines can minimise this constraint.	Agreement but gaps in knowledge on sources of marine pollution, including litter
-1	Prevention of marine pollution (14.1), protection of coastal ecosystems (14.7) and conservation (14.5)	Constrains increasing agricultural productivity (2.3) through enhanced fertiliser use	Depends on natural conditions, run-offs, etc., (regional content), but mitigation opportunities also in application of fertiliser according to modern precision standards	Agreement but weak knowledge base in many geographical areas
-1	Regulate harvesting and end overfishing (14.4)	Constrains the achievement of full and productive employment for all (8.5) in the short term (but enabling in the long term)	The significance of this constraint depends on the productive capacity of the ocean, which in turn depends on ecosystem health and effective governance structure	Agreement but scientific gaps in carrying capacities of different fish stocks. Even when science is relatively clear, it is not used in determining sustainable catch
-2	Protection of coastal ecosystems (14.2) and conservation (14.5)	Can be counteracted or constrained by urbanisation	Coastal and waterfront housing are observed in many countries, leading to coastal sprawl and placing pressures on coastal ecosystems (e.g., habitat degradation and destruction, pollution) but interaction depends very strongly on geographical context)	Strong agreement

A variety of studies are available to demonstrate the relevance of gender to SDG 14. For instance, regarding Targets 14.4, 14.5, 14.7, 8.5, 2.1, 2.4: studies show that women's contribution towards livelihoods from fishing, or conservation are invisible because the necessary data are not collected (Bruger and Williams, 2017; Brugere, 2015; Williams et al., 2012); and when data are collected they suggest that 2.1 million women participate in small-scale fishing activities (Harper et al., 2020), and in the Pacific, women account for 56% of annual small-scale catches (Tuara and Passfield, 2011). Regarding Targets 14.2, 14.7, 2.4: studies show that men and women often use, experience and benefit from ecosystem services in different ways, and may possess different ecological knowledge (Fortnam et al., 2010). Regarding Targets 14.3, 13.2, 2.1: studies show that climate change effects can impact on sex determination and demographics of aquatic species (Ellis et al., 2017) and seriously disrupt marine ecosystem dynamics and services that women and men depend on for their livelihood and well-being.

Quantitative and statistical approach with a gender perspective

The UN Women identifies 122 gender-related indicators for the 169 targets of the 17 SDGs; this is more than twice the number of the gender-specific indicators in the collection of the SDG progress indicators.⁷⁹ For the majority of the gender specific indicators, data collection is poor with only four out of ten countries collecting comparable statistics.⁸⁰ For the UN Women collection of gender-related indicators the situation is even worse. This makes monitoring of progress on gender equality in Agenda 2030 a challenging task.

The lack of reliable gender indicators for monitoring progress on sustainable development has consequences outside Agenda 2030. For instance, The Lancet Countdown on the Health Impacts of Climate Change consists of 43 indicators (shown in Box 5 on the next page)⁸¹ but none, so far, directly represents gender, even though gender differences in health are well documented in academic literature, as exemplified in The Lancet review *Sex and Gender: Modifiers of Health, Disease, and Medicine*.⁸²

79 UN DESA (2020) SDG Indicators, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Statistics Division (UN DESA) (November 2020). <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>

80 UN:The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2020.pdf>

81 The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change. <https://www.thelancet.com/countdown-health-climate>

82 Mauvais-Jarvis, F. et al. (2020). Sex and gender: Modifiers of health, disease, and medicine. The Lancet, 396(10250):565-582.. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)31561-0/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)31561-0/fulltext)

Box 5: The 43 indicators in The Lancet Countdown on Health Impacts of Climate Change⁸³

Panel 1: Working group indicator

1. Climate change impacts, exposures, and vulnerabilities

- 1.1: health and heat
 - 1.1.1: vulnerability to extremes of heat
 - 1.1.2: exposure of vulnerable populations to heatwaves
 - 1.1.3: heat and physical activity
 - 1.1.4: change in labour capacity
 - 1.1.5: heat and sentiment
 - 1.1.6: heat-related mortality
- 1.2: health and extreme weather events
 - 1.2.1: wildfires
 - 1.2.2: drought
 - 1.2.3: lethality of extreme weather events
- 1.3: climate-sensitive infectious diseases
 - 1.3.1: climate suitability for infectious disease transmission
 - 1.3.2: vulnerability to mosquito-borne diseases
- 1.4: food security and undernutrition
 - 1.4.1: terrestrial food security and undernutrition
 - 1.4.2: marine food security and undernutrition
- 1.5: migration, displacement, and rising sea levels

2. Adaptation, planning, and resilience for health

- 2.1: adaptation planning and assessment
 - 2.1.1: national adaptation plans for health
 - 2.1.2: national assessments of climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation for health
 - 2.1.3: city-level climate change risk assessments
- 2.2: climate information services for health
- 2.3: adaptation delivery and implementation
 - 2.3.1: detection, preparedness, and response to health emergencies
 - 2.3.2: air conditioning: benefits and harms
 - 2.3.3: urban green space
- 2.4: health adaptation-related global funding and financial actions

3. Mitigation actions and health co-benefits

- 3.1: energy system and health
- 3.2: clean household energy
- 3.3: premature mortality from ambient air pollution by sector
- 3.4: sustainable and healthy transport
- 3.5: food, agriculture, and health
 - 3.5.1: emissions from agricultural production and consumption
 - 3.5.2: diet and health co-benefits
- 3.6: mitigation in the healthcare sector

4. Economics and finance

- 4.1: the economic impact of climate change and its mitigation
 - 4.1.1: economic losses due to climate-related extreme events
 - 4.1.2: costs of heat-related mortality
 - 4.1.3: loss of earnings from heat-related labour capacity reduction
 - 4.1.4: costs of the health impacts of air pollution
- 4.2: the economics of the transition to zero-carbon economies
 - 4.2.1: coal and clean energy investment
 - 4.2.2: employment in low-carbon and high-carbon industries
 - 4.2.3: funds divested from fossil fuels
 - 4.2.4: net value of fossil fuel subsidies and carbon prices
 - 4.2.5: production-based and consumption-based attribution of CO₂ and PM_{2.5} emissions

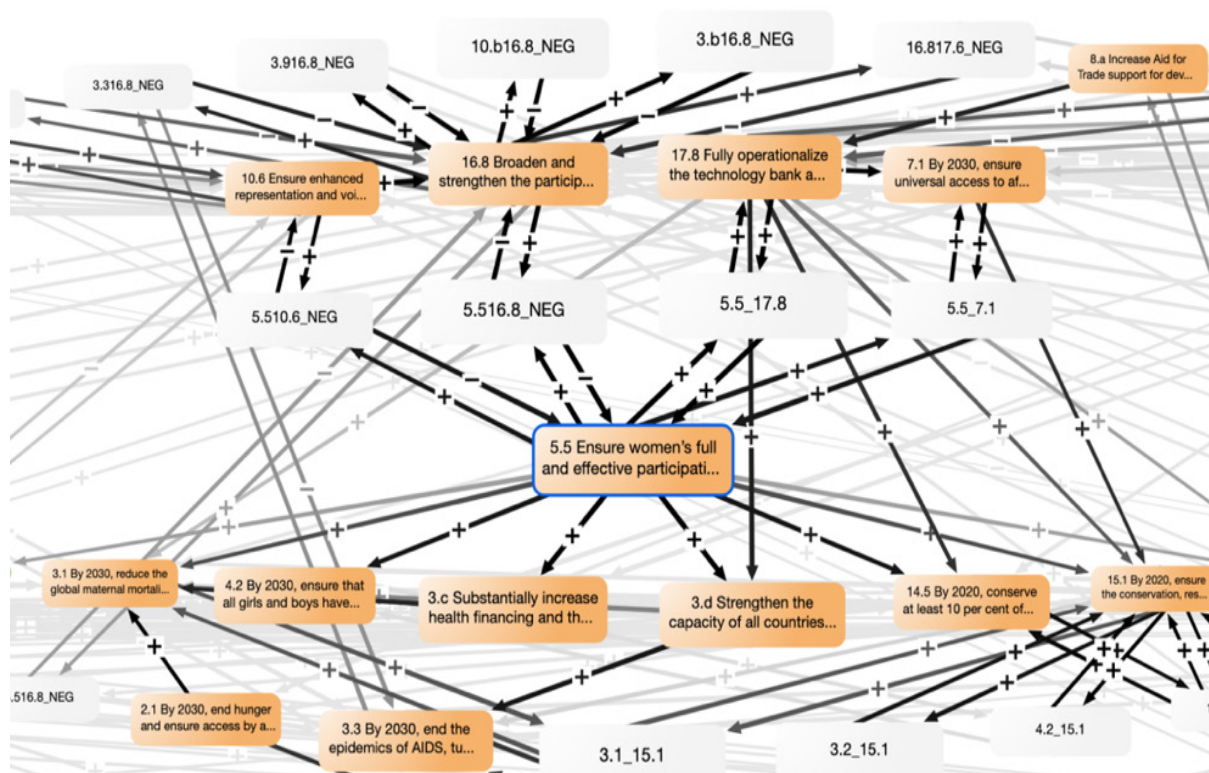
5. Public and political engagement

- 5.1: media coverage of health and climate change
- 5.2: individual engagement in health and climate change
- 5.3: coverage of health and climate change in scientific journals
- 5.4: government engagement in health and climate change
- 5.5: corporate sector engagement in health and climate change

83 The Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change. <https://www.thelancet.com/countdown-health-climate>

Modelling approach with a gender perspective

The modelling approach enables a system-based view of the impact of Agenda 2030. Figure 5 shows the results from one such analysis that included an assessment of the influence of gender equality on different targets.⁸⁴ The figure shows that ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life (target 5.5) has the capacity to greatly increase the influence of SDG 5 on the whole of the SDG system.



Key messages from Part 2

1. Five different methodological approaches have dominated the analysis of SDGs for implementation during the first five years of Agenda 2030. Each is drawing on a different type of evidence: shared keywords in target descriptions (linguistic); findings in published studies (literature); informed judgements (experts); statistical information (quantitative); and policy frameworks (model/system).
2. The lack of high-quality sex disaggregated data means that progress on gender equality cannot be systematically monitored.
3. SDG 5 and gender equality goals of Agenda 2030 have been mostly overlooked in the applications of the current methods, but this does not mean that the methods themselves lack capacity to recognise interlinkages with gender equality benefits.
4. Each approach can be enhanced to be more responsive to gender equality goals of Agenda 2030 by integrating a gender perspective that can be created by using gender keywords, literature search with gender terms, and gender experts' judgement in the analysis process. This will help avoid gender bias in the evidence used to prioritise implementation strategies and increase opportunities to achieve gender equality benefits.
5. Analyses that combine different approaches can make more effective use of available evidence on gender.
6. On-line platforms for SDGs analysis make it possible for interdisciplinary teams of experts to analyse SDGs and base their decision on their combined knowledge of the goals, the targets, and gender equality.

3 An overarching approach and novel methods for analysis of interlinkages

Part 3 focuses on improving opportunities for achieving gender equality as a benefit of implementing each and all the SDGs. It outlines a combined analytical approach, which utilises the five methodologies described in Part 2, and in addition, explains three novel methods:

1. the KnowSDGs tool⁸⁶, a web platform that provides tools to organise knowledge on policies, indicators, methods and data to support the evidence base for implementation of the SDGs;
2. the SDG Synergies Tool, a practical tool for understanding how policy agendas and goals interact, using systems thinking⁸⁷; and
3. the Gendered Innovation methodology, which is designed to eliminate and prevent gender bias in knowledge, and stimulate new ways to validate quality of the knowledge used for SDGs analysis.

⁸⁶ European Commission KnowSDGs Platform. <https://knowsdgs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

⁸⁷ Stockholm Environment Institute: SDG Synergies User Manual. https://www.sdg synergies.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/SEI_SDG-Synergies-Manual-V03.pdf

Analysis process with a gender perspective

Captured in Figure 6 are the key steps in the analysis process with examples of how integration of a gender perspective can support identifying gender equality benefits. Firstly, the scope of the analysis is narrowed down by deciding if the assessment will be at the level of goal-goal or target-target interactions. Another strategy is to examine target-policy interactions. To reduce the complexity and the number of potential interactions, a subset of goals or targets is chosen. The next step is to assemble the evidence base to assess how goals relate to other goals or how each target relates to other targets. The strength of the evidence is used to assign a value to the interlinkages. These decisions are validated by experts, including gender experts. But the experts can also be consulted on the choice and quality of the evidence base. Experts can also validate and prioritise benefits to decide on the most impactful implementation strategy.

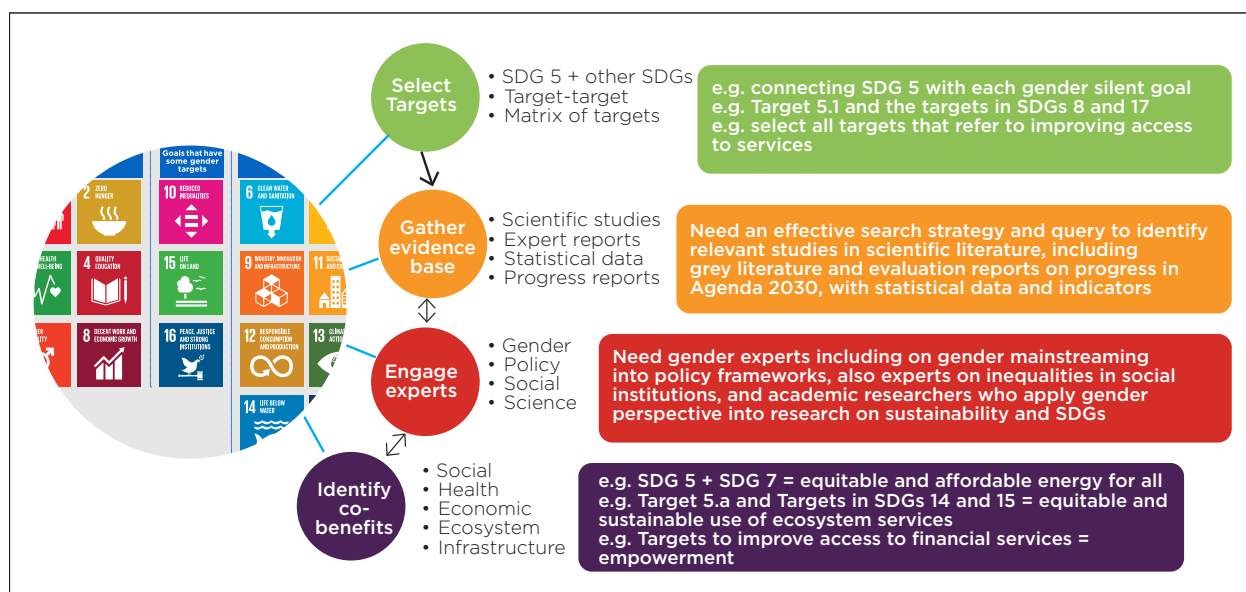


Figure 6 Integrating gender perspective into the process of analysing interlinkages between different targets

A combined and coordinated approach using established methods

The five individual methods explained in Part 2 can be combined strategically to create an overarching, coordinated approach to ensure that all available gender evidence and expertise are fully utilised to produce recommendations for implementation, as shown in Figure 7.

The strategy is to:

1. In consultation with gender experts, critically and methodically analyse the text of Agenda 2030 to identify gender concepts shared among different targets.
2. Use this analysis to assemble search terms to be used for literature search: consult gender as well as domain experts to validate the search terms and afterwards the results of the search.
3. Gather available statistical data and indicators to further search available literature for studies with relevant evidence, especially where data for the indicators are patchy.
4. Using the assembled evidence, examine potential interconnections between the targets to make recommendations for implementation.

5. In addition, where possible, use modelling tools to develop implementation scenarios based on available policy frameworks and review/strengthen earlier recommendations.
6. In addition, where robust quantitative indicators are available, use quantitative evidence to make new recommendations or review/strengthen those already proposed.

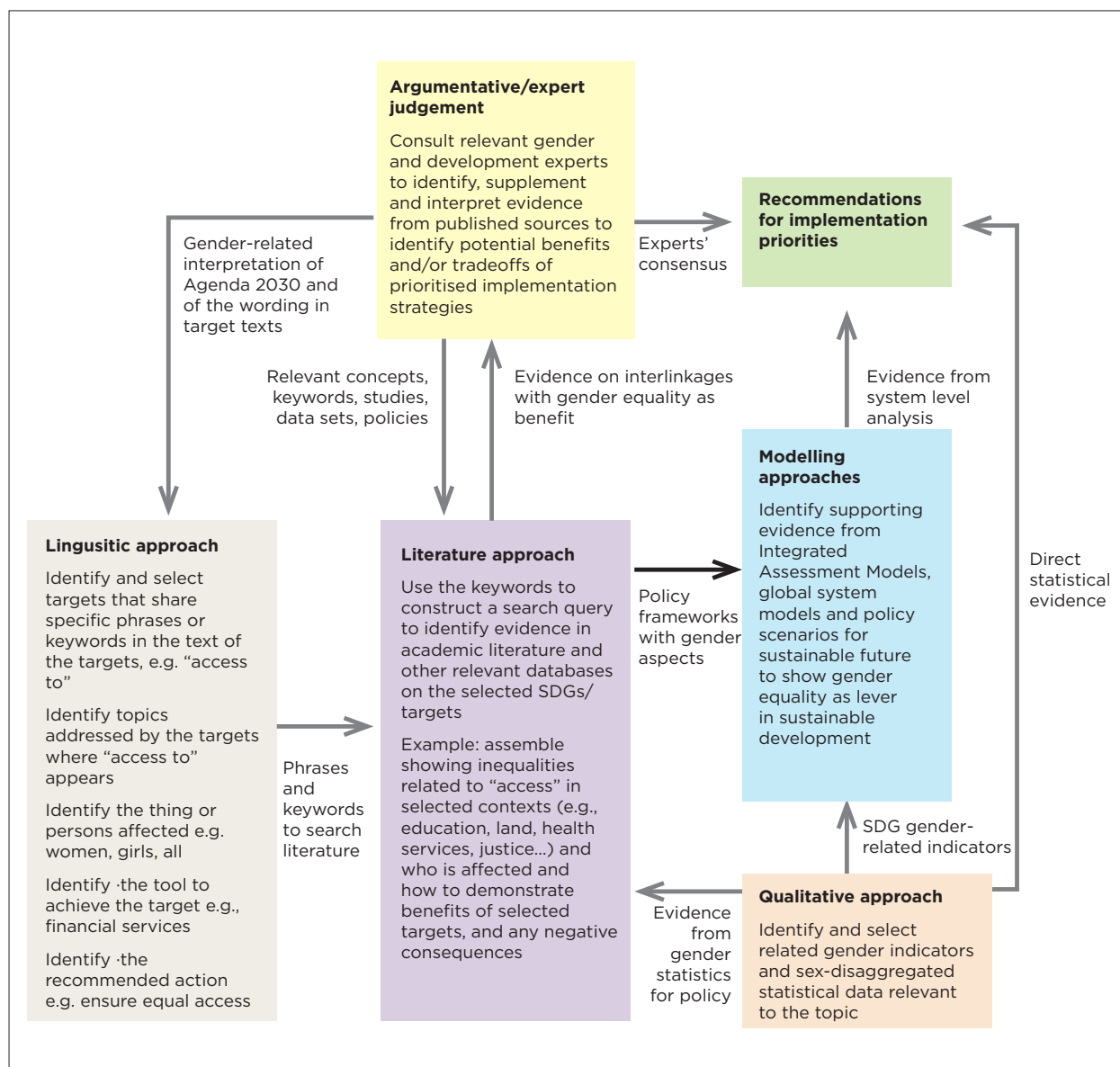


Figure 7 A combined, overarching gender sensitive analysis of interlinkages between targets

Novel approaches to support analysis of targets

The KnowSDGs platform for analysing target-target and target-policy interlinkages

The KnowSDGs platform⁸⁸ was developed by the EU Joint Research Centre⁸⁹ to support analysis of policy coherence as related to SDGs prioritisations. The platform offers an important resource for collaborative gathering of evidence and recommendations for gender-based interlinkages between different targets, where gender equality benefits can be achieved, shown in Figure 8.

⁸⁸ European Commission: Know SDGs Platform. <https://knowsdgs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

⁸⁹ Miola, A., Borchardt, S., Neher, F., & Buscaglia, D. (2019). Interlinkages and policy coherence for the Sustainable Development Goals implementation: An operational method to identify trade-offs and co-benefits in a systemic way, EUR 29646 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg. ISBN 978-92-79-99556-9, doi:10.2760/472928, JRC115163



Figure 8 The collection of tools for SDGs analysis available on the KnowSDGs platform

Figure 9 shows the interface to the SDG Mapper tool on the KnowSDGs platform. This tool allows a matrix to be created with the selected targets. The targets in Figure 11 are those that share the phrase “access to financial service/products”. The interface allows for pairs of targets to be selected and the strength of the interconnection between them valued by choosing one of the seven colours, with dark green being strongly reinforcing and red being strongly restricting. This decision is validated by supplying supporting evidence in a dedicated data entry box. The process shown in Figure 11 has just started, hence all the squares except for two are grey.

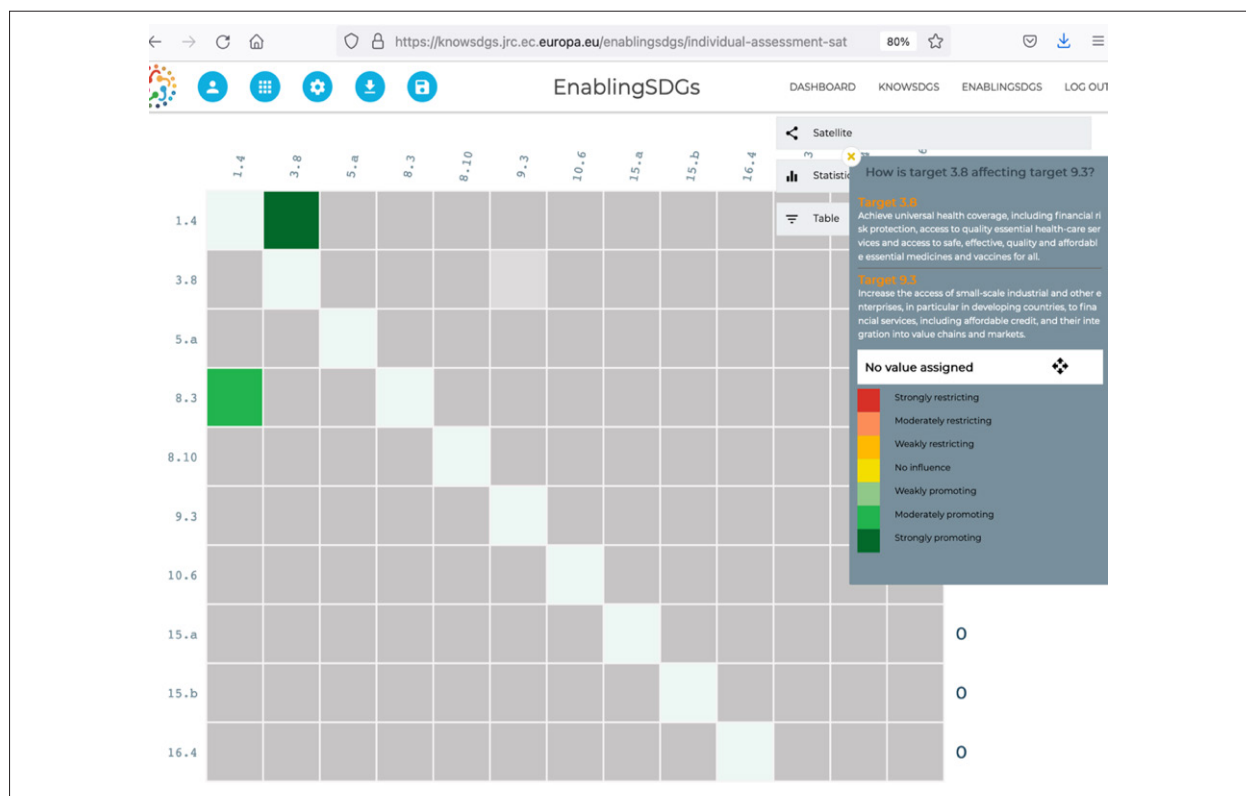


Figure 9 The interface to the KnowSDGs platform where sets of targets can be analysed to assign importance to their influence on one another

SDG Synergies Tool from Stockholm Environment Institute

SDG Synergies was designed by researchers at the Stockholm Environment Institute and is a practical tool that can be used to understand based on systems thinking how policy agendas and goals interact. Even though the tool was originally developed to support governments to implement the Sustainable Development Goals, this system can also be adapted to include other agendas' policy goals. Its application is therefore very useful within and beyond the field of sustainability. The tool makes use of advanced network analysis and visualisation capabilities and can identify more complex relationships, for example, how the consequences of one interaction can impact the entire system. The visualisations and analyses can, for example, inform decisions about how to prioritise or sequence the implementation of different goals or how potential trade-offs between different goals can be administered. This can also be used to pin-point the international collaborations that will be most productive. The overall impact that one goal has on every other (the outdegree) is shown in the right-hand size of the matrix as the sum of the row. Along the bottom of the matrix the sum of the columns are given. This demonstrates the extent to which all others influence one goal (the indegree). From these two calculations, it is possible to infer whether individual goals can have an aggregated synergic (positive) or negative effect on the rest of the agenda.

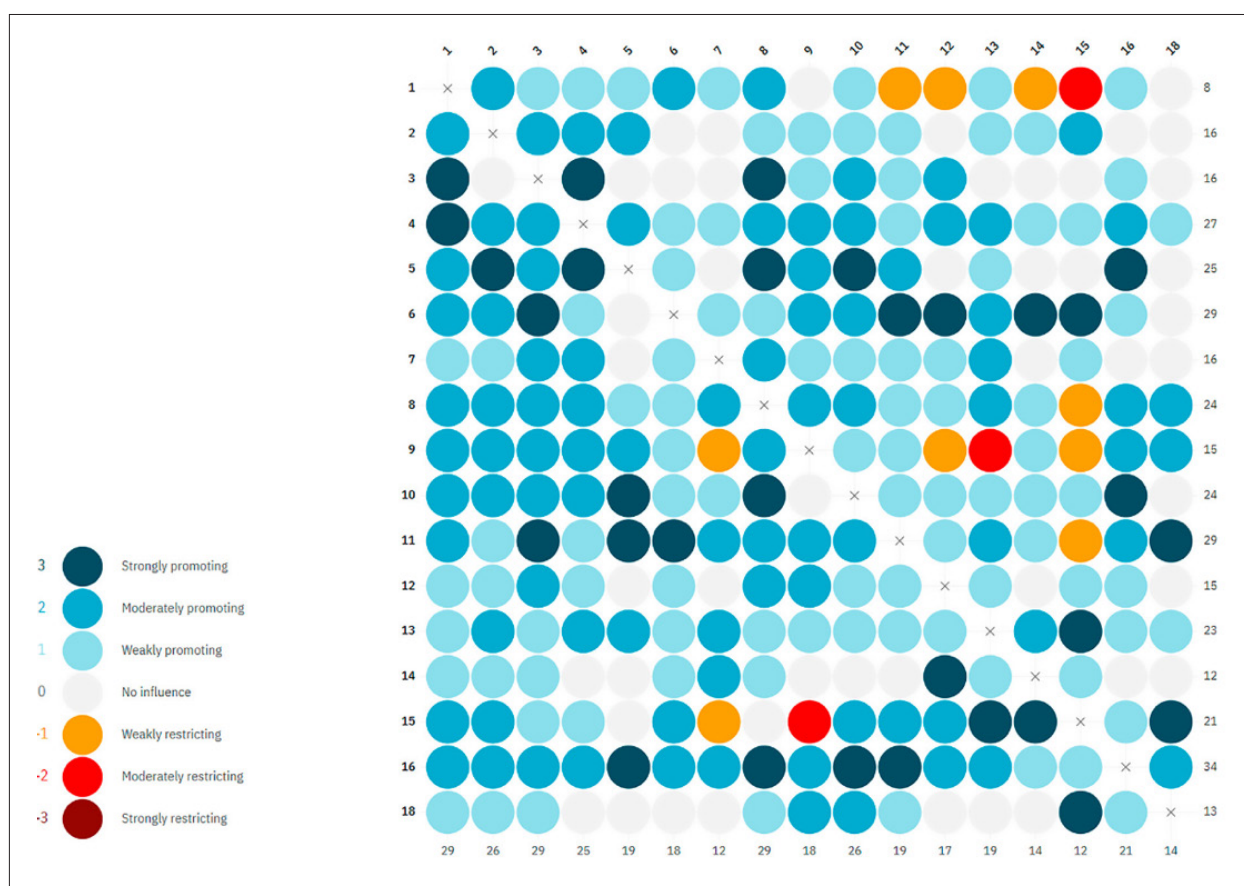


Figure 10 SDG Synergies example matrix, extracted from the SDG Synergies User Manual⁹⁰

90 SEI: SDG Synergies User Manual. https://tool.sdg synergies.org/assets/docs/SDG_Synergies_Manual.pdf

The Gendered Innovations approach for identifying gender perspectives on SDGs

The Gendered Innovations approach⁹¹ is a response to the historical male gender bias in science knowledge production, applications, and communication, which has created gaps in knowledge for women and the risk that quality of research outcomes may be worse for women than for men.

Academic studies are the most common source of evidence when conducting analysis of SDGs (see Figure 11 below) and it is therefore important to be aware of potential historical gender biases and gaps in knowledge on women.

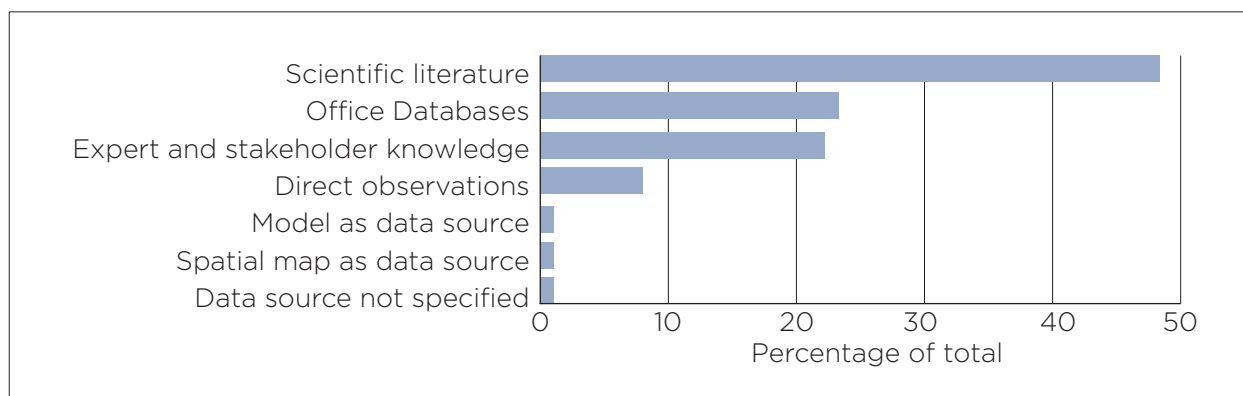


Figure 11 The sources of the evidence used to guide and validate analysis of interdependencies between SDGs, from Bennich et al. (2020)⁹²

Gendered Innovation is also about understanding intersectional conditions, especially age, sex, sexuality, social status, education, ethnicity, and race. The Gendered Innovations approach recommends several areas of action, each providing a particular way to integrate a gender perspective into the SDGs:

- Research Priorities and Outcomes need to be reconsidered
- Concepts and Theories should be thought through
- Revisiting how Research Questions are articulated
- Analysing Sex
- Analysing Gender
- Analysing how Sex and Gender Interact
- Approaches aimed at understanding intersectionality
- Developing and supporting Innovation Processes
- Making use of co-creation and Participatory Research methods
- Revising Standards and Reference Models
- Revisiting Language and Visual Representations in new ways

These areas of action have the potential to encourage a critical reflective approach on why gender inequalities in development practice persist and how to develop approaches and strategies that can move beyond addressing symptoms of gender inequalities to actions that challenge structures of inequality.^{93,94}

91 European Commission. Gendered Innovations 2: How inclusive analysis contributes to research and innovation. https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/research_and_innovation/strategy_on_research_and_innovation/documents/ki0320108enn_final.pdf

92 Bennich, T., Weitz, N. & Carlsen, H. (2020). Deciphering the scientific literature of SDG interactions: A review and reading guide, *Science of the total environment*, 728. 138405. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969720319185>

93 Heinz, K. (2018). Implementing gender-transformative approaches (GTAs) in agricultural initiatives. Agrilinks. <https://agrilinks.org/post/implementing-gender-transformative-approaches-gtas-agricultural-initiatives>

94 FAO, IFAD and WFP (2020). Gender transformative approaches for food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture – A compendium of fifteen good practices. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb1331en>

Rethinking Research Priorities and Outcomes

Rethinking research priorities and outcomes means accepting that gender differences are or may be relevant. In the context of SDGs this is particularly important when assembling an evidence base for the silent on gender SDGs, because academic studies on these SDGs are generally 'gender blind' and because collection of statistical gender data for these SDGs is particularly poor. Therefore, when the knowledge base is assembled to support analysis of interlinkages between different targets it is essential to ask right from the start if, why, and how gender differences matter and could influence results of implementation efforts with different quality of outcomes for women and for men.

Rethinking Concepts and Theories

Rethinking concepts and theories means unpicking definitions (e.g., "gender equality") and clarifying understanding of the wording used in the text of the targets (e.g., "affordable energy") and in descriptions of the aims of Agenda 2030 (e.g., "integrated", "indivisible"). It also means understanding the influence of formal and informal social institutions, social norms, and gender stereotypes of human behaviour.

Formulating Research Questions

Formulating research questions is about scoping the analytical approach to identify gender-related interlinkages between different targets and at the same time being sensitive to contextual gender factors. It is particularly important for SDG targets that are conceptually complex as, for instance, in the case of Target 8.4: *Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead and requiring clarification*. The relevant gender question can be, for instance, how to ensure gender equality in the upstream and downstream of consumption and production processes, and what the impacts are of environmental degradation on women's livelihoods and health, which would suggest potential interconnections based on interrelated gender dimensions between SDGs 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 17.

Analysing Sex

Analysing sex means paying attention to essential, unchangeable biological differences and how they influence response to poverty, hunger, disease, or changes in environmental conditions, which can apply to human and non-human species. For instance, man-made pollution combined with climate change effects can have a negative impact on sustainability of ecosystem services by disrupting how species reproduce, mature, and adapt, and how their biology controls these responses, and in this way potentially negatively transforming the natural ecosystems on which women and men depend for their livelihood and health.

Analysing Gender

Analysing gender means understanding socio-cultural norms and stereotypes used in society to label an individual as male or female and recognising how socio-cultural differences and inequalities between women and men are maintained by social institutions. Analysing gender is directly relevant to all the targets where human behaviour plays a role, which implies all the SDGs.

Analysing how Sex and Gender Interact

Analysing how sex and gender interact means combining biological and socio-cultural perspectives on the role and behaviours of women and men. For instance, tracking the impact of greenhouse gas emissions may involve understanding the gendered nature of consumption as it relates to work, or within the household, and how it relates to health and well-being. For example, sex and gender interact in the context of girls' education, health, safety, and human

rights. The goals that may benefit from adopting this gender perspective include SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

Intersectional Approaches

An intersectional approach to gender analysis means paying attention to other human characteristics such as age, social status, education, ethnicity, race, and geography, that play a role in defining vulnerability to natural disasters, wars, or epidemics. In relation to SDG 7, for instance, this would not just be about social equity impacts on women, but also communities that are physically close to the development site of large infrastructure projects to explore the broader regional, national, and even global effects of transitions to renewable energy developments, including identifying and preventing perpetuation of existing structures of inequalities.⁹⁵

Engineering Innovation Processes

The engineering innovation process is exemplified by implementation efforts to improve access to infrastructure: transport, energy, and social. For instance, how to ensure that energy transition pathways and low-carbon technologies do not propagate gender inequalities embedded in existing technologies. As an example, solar panels are particularly difficult to dismantle, which makes attempts to recycle the components very difficult, contributing to accumulation of electronic waste, but also restricting opportunities for creating employment for women in the electronic waste processing sector. The engineering innovation gender perspective would be relevant to SDGs 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11.

Co-creation and Participatory Research

Co-creation and participatory research means involving multiple actors and stakeholders in the analysis of problems and generation of proposals for solutions. In the context of Agenda 2030, this can be about systematic and systemic efforts to mainstream gender into policy frameworks for SDGs. But also, about methods for including the voices of rural, poor, indigenous, or other marginalised communities in implementation efforts. It can also mean creating partnerships for SDGs with multiple actors and citizens to ensure sustainability of implementation efforts.

Revising Standards and Reference Models

Revising standards and reference models may be relevant to SDGs where transparency and traceability in procurement of resources, products, and services are needed, for instance to ensure safety and availability of drugs, vaccines, water, energy, as well as infrastructure: cities, industrial production, consumption, and management of waste.

Revisiting Language and Visual Representations in New Ways

Revisiting language and visual representations in new ways means demonstrating the gendered nature of Agenda 2030 and the central gender concepts in a way that can be easily comprehended by non-gender experts. This could be by using images, graphics, stories, etc.

⁹⁵ Healy, N., Stephens, J. C., & Malin, S. A. (2019). Embodied energy injustices: Unveiling and politicizing the transboundary harms of fossil fuel extractivism and fossil fuel supply chains. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 48(June 2018), 219–234.

Key messages from Part 3

1. Achieving gender equality as a benefit of implementation efforts can be accelerated by introducing gender perspectives into the methodological approaches used for SDGs analysis and including gender experts in the analysis process.
2. The quality of evidence to support and validate implementation decisions can be overcome by adopting a combined analytical approach that incorporates the five commonly used methodologies.
3. The on-line KnowSDGs tool provides a space where gender experts can collaboratively explore interlinkages between different targets and make accessible the gender evidence base for their decisions.
4. The on-line SDG Synergies Tool supports understanding how policy agendas and goals interact, using systems thinking.
5. A novel framework (in relation to analysis of SDGs) is offered by the Gendered Innovation approach which recommends 11 ways in which to ensure that the analysis process is not subject to gender bias.
6. The Gendered Innovations approach picks up on the latest and critical debates in the field of gender, research, innovation, and development.
7. Bringing these innovative gender approaches into current debates and contextualising these around specific SDGs makes the need to achieve gender equality goals more understandable.

4 Elaborations of the gender context of Agenda 2030

Part 4 offers elaboration of the gender context of Agenda 2030 in the light of the interlinkage analysis issues discussed in Parts 1-3.

It provides specific examples of evidence on gender inequality issues, especially in relation to:

1. the concept of “access”;
2. energy access in Africa;
3. implementing the gender silent goals: SDG 16 and SDG 17 in Africa;
4. transport; and 5) COVID-19 pandemic.

Elaboration of gender inequalities related to “access”

In the sections below, brief snapshots are provided to elaborate on the discussions of gender inequality in relation to the targets that call for improved “access”. The aim is to demonstrate the variety of gender dimensions of improving “access”.

‘Access’ in the context of infrastructure⁹⁶

Infrastructure is not a gender-neutral issue. Infrastructure can be physical (transport, energy, water) or social (education, health, social services). How infrastructure is provided can have a positive impact on society if the needs of women and men are paid the same attention. In some countries discriminatory legislation and social norms continue to perpetuate negative gender-specific effects of infrastructure and sometimes make it worse. For example, inadequate access to basic services such as water, sanitation and energy, and the concomitant role of girls and women in collecting water and biofuel deepen gender related obstacles in infrastructure in poor countries. Poor sanitation facilities at schools also affect menstruating teenage girls’ school attendance because of stigma.

‘Access’ in the context of ownership, property, inheritance⁹⁷

Globally men are more likely than women to own property. Gender gaps are most pronounced for groups that are already disadvantaged, for example, the rural population and or the lowest income quintiles. Women’s poor property ownership is the culmination of a number of factors. Examples include discriminatory norms and laws on inheritance, property ownership, and marital regimes. When the legal system in a country is more egalitarian, there is generally also higher levels of property ownership by women, especially housing. Women’s unequal access to land and property continues to be a key obstacle to women’s economic empowerment. Land deals can reduce the welfare of women and their families, even if men’s income increases, and land-related investments promoted in the name of “rural development” will discriminate against women unless the needs of women are recognised as equally important to those of men.

‘Access’ in the context of natural resources, ecosystem services, fisheries, genetic resources⁹⁸

Behavioural expectations, knowledge systems, formal institutions, and the patriarchal society give rise to ecosystem services being strongly associated with male and female roles and responsibilities; these are examples of gendered social processes. All of these can and are being utilised as a form of control over the access to and benefit derived from these resources. For instance, gender research shows that the exclusion of women from statistical evidence on small-scale fisheries results in an underestimation of total catch, and an underestimation of the diversity of animals and habitats targeted by men and women fishers, which have repercussions for how ecosystems are understood. Gender research also shows that the high demands on women’s time for domestic

96 <https://www.oecd.org/gov/gender-mainstreaming/gender-equality-and-sustainable-infrastructure-7-march-2019.pdf>, Australian Government (2016) Gender Review. <https://www.dfat.gov.au/sites/default/files/infrastructure-programs-gender-review.pdf>, UNECE: Gender and infrastructure. <https://unece.org/statistics/video/gender-and-infrastructure>

97 SIDA: Quick guide to what and how: Increasing women’s access to land. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/47566053.pdf>.

Behrman, J., Meinzen-Dick, R. & Quisumbing, A.R. (2011). The gender implications of large-scale land deals. IFPRI Policy Brief 17. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Full_Report_85.pdf.

Gaddis, I., Lahoti, R. & Swaminathan, H. Women’s legal rights and gender gaps in property ownership in developing countries. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/34652/Womens-Legal-Rights-and-Gender-Gaps-in-Property-Ownership-in-Developing-Countries.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

98 Lesley Evans Ogden, Fisherwomen—The Uncounted Dimension in Fisheries Management: Shedding light on the invisible gender, *BioScience*, Volume 67, Issue 2, February 2017, Pages 111–117. <https://academic.oup.com/bioscience/article/67/2/111/2931761>

FAO Mainstreaming gender in fisheries and aquaculture. <https://www.fao.org/3/i3184e/i3184e.pdf> https://www.scirp.org/pdf/ajcc_2020090315330712.pdf

tasks and family care, together with restrictions on their mobility outside their home domains, and the gender norms and values embedded in local cultures and social institutions pose complex challenges to their equitable participation and benefiting in the fishery and aquaculture sectors.

‘Access’ in the context of financial products and services⁹⁹

Most women experience obstacles to access financial services due to lower levels of education, lack of formal employment, and lack of stringent collateral requirements – this is particularly true when they are not heads of family households. With approximately 305 million women in developing and emerging countries without any form of formal identity, being able to prove one’s identity is a critical element for access to financial services. The gender gap of financial inclusion persists and stands at 9% in the developing world despite progress having been made in financial inclusion. Research shows benefits of increased access to financial services. For example, after receiving savings accounts, Kenyan market vendors who are primarily women, saved at a higher rate and invested 60 percent more in their businesses than those who did not have access. In Malawi farmers who had their earnings deposited into savings accounts spent 13 per cent more on farming equipment and increased their crop values by 15 per cent.

‘Access’ in the context of health, health care, medicines, vaccines¹⁰⁰

For universal access to health care to be achieved, full coverage of all needed health services is required. This includes services such as health promotion, treatment, rehabilitation, and palliation as well as taking cognisance of other variables such as physical accessibility, financial affordability, and social acceptability. Health systems policies are consistently biased by gender and consequently the World Health Organisation (WHO) suggested that gender inequities be “identified and included in all strategic agendas in the health sector”. Basic interventions that can potentially save the lives of countless women and girls either do not exist or cannot be accessed in many countries. This ranges from immunisations to skilled birth attendants to screenings for cervical cancer.

Elaboration of gender inequalities in energy

According to the 2020 edition of the *Tracking SDG7: The Energy Report*¹⁰¹, significant progress has been made to increase the number of people with access to clean and affordable energy. Globally the number of people without access to electricity decreased from 1.2 billion in 2010 to 789 million in 2018. During the same year the number of people without access to clean cooking reduced by 200 million people from 3 billion to 2.8 billion. Given that there are no gender indicators in SDG 7, it is impossible to establish whether women benefited equally to men. Additionally, most of the available data singularly focus on indoor pollution and collection of fuel wood on women, but it does not provide evidence on equity in relation to access to electricity and its affordability. The report tracking progress with regard to SDG 7 also highlights that we remain globally off-track in the achievement of universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030. This is particularly true for Africa. The topics that ESMAP (ENERGIA, 2019¹⁰²) has identified as critical to women are summarised in Box 6 below.

99 Demirgüç-Kunt, A., Klapper, L., Singer, D., Ansar, S. and Hess, J. (2018). The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution. World Bank: Washington, DC. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/29510/211259ov.pdf>

Suri, T. and Jack, W. (2016) Science, The long-run poverty and gender impacts of mobile money. Available at: <https://www.jefftk.com/suri2016.pdf>.

UN Women. <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/03/background-paper-on-gender-responsive-financial-inclusion>

100 Global Impact Investing Network, <https://navigatingimpact.thegiin.org/strategy/gli/improving-health-systems-through-gender-equitable-policies-and-decision-making/>, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33292511/>

Klein, S.L. Jedlicka, A. & Pekosz, A. (2010).The Xs and Y of immune responses to viral vaccines. *The Lancet*, 10(5):338-349. [https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099\(10\)70049-9/fulltext?version=printerFriendly](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/laninf/article/PIIS1473-3099(10)70049-9/fulltext?version=printerFriendly)

101 <https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/>

102 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17489PB12.pdf>

Box 6 Recommendations from ESMAP, in ENERGIA 2019¹⁰³

Key Gender Issues Across the Energy Sector

Energy Access <i>Household Energy and Rural Electrification</i>	Time poverty due to fuel collection and cooking; gender-based violence related to fuel collection; health impacts, as women and children are disproportionately affected by indoor air pollution; and lack of access to information and financing for energy services or technologies.
Electricity Infrastructure <i>Generation, Transmission, and Distribution</i>	Displacement, inequity in ownership or land titling during resettlement; inequitable access to new jobs in areas such as energy, engineering, tourism or services; inequitable benefit sharing due to lack of land titles or government identification; gender-based violence related to migration, new roadways and traffic patterns; and exposure (mostly affecting men) to hazardous work on energy infrastructure such as electrical wiring and chemical handling.
Clean Energy <i>Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</i>	Women and female-headed households having less information on new technologies that can create opportunities for employment and training; lack of access to financing and collateral to purchase such technologies or services; lack of voice in household decision-making about energy options and electricity use that can impact behavioural change or adoption of improved energy services.
Energy Policy <i>Subsidies, Tariffs and Reforms</i>	Female-headed households are often poorer and may suffer more from rapid tariff increases than male-headed households; men often have power over household budgets and decision-making; men may be more affected than women by direct job losses in heavy manufacturing; women may not be included in policy consultations and decision-making due to societal norms.

Source: ESMAP 2017

Integrating a gender perspective into implementation efforts in Africa that encompass SDG 7 should include consideration of if and how the energy policy framework in the Sub-Saharan region includes gender provisions on how to develop the sector and to compare the situation to other regions to assess their significance in terms of the number of policies and strategies with gender content.¹⁰⁴

Today 3.8 million people a year die from Household Air Pollution (HAP) related diseases. Due to the use of polluting fuels primarily for cooking, in 2012, women and girls accounted for 60% of the 4.3 million premature deaths caused by HAP.¹⁰⁵ A related but understudied gender factor is the fact that fuelwood and water collection for many people is still head-loaded and hence a health risk, but this aspect of inequality has received less attention than HAP.

There have been significant improvements in providing access to clean cooking measures including improved cooking stoves, use of biogas and other alternatives. Women have been included as entrepreneurs selling cooking stoves, but other issues are yet to be improved, for example, the difference between rural and urban areas in respect of access to clean cooking facilities, or the access of women to financial services or products as enablers of benefiting from the availability of electricity supply.

¹⁰³ Ibid

¹⁰⁴ Power Africa (2018). Energizing equality in the African energy sector. <https://medium.com/power-africa/energizing-equality-in-the-african-energy-sector-cd1a3174fb9a>

¹⁰⁵ Clean Cooking Alliance. Gender aspects of cooking. <https://cleancooking.org/the-issues/women-and-clean-cooking/>

In 2011, the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) developed 24 indicators of progress on sustainability.¹⁰⁶ Indicator 13 stand for “*Change in average unpaid time spent by women and children collecting biomass*”. The GBEP 2019 report for Kenya co-authored with UNEP reported that analysis of the charcoal pathway showed that the time spent by women and children collecting fuelwood, is still a burden in rural areas.

Box 7. Extract from the GBEP Indicator 13 for the case of Kenya¹⁰⁷

Five, three and six studies on sourcing firewood from forests, trees on farms and improved stoves, respectively, were reviewed to determine the time saved by switching from the conventional practice of sourcing firewood from the forest and using a traditional three-stone open fire to an improved system of sourcing from trees on-farm and using improved stoves.

Existing data from household surveys were used to determine the amount of time and money that would be saved by switching from conventional practices to the improved system. The data are from rural areas, where firewood is mainly collected from forests for household use. Distances to sources of firewood in the forests increase with population increase, as residues at the edge are depleted and women must travel further interior. The saved time could alternatively be spent on income-generating activities, leisure, or school activities for children.

Different practices occur in sourcing firewood from trees on-farm that include: 1) one trip purposely made per week, 2) women carrying firewood as they go home after working on the farms and 3) the use of pruning of multipurpose trees such as timber and fruit trees where few branches of the trees are removed annually or once every two years, depending on the tree species and the firewood carried to homesteads in a few days. For comparison purposes, this study used the first option. Households that do not have young boys to prune the trees or young girls to carry firewood from the farms to the homestead pay young men or women respectively to do these chores.

The data available on time spent on firewood collection are per household and do not categorise the time spent by women, children, and men. The assumption made in this work is that women are the main firewood collectors. For example, at Gazi Bay in coastal Kenya, 95 per cent of the firewood collectors were reported to be women and children. Data at the national level are lacking, and some of the available data from case studies fail to indicate whether the time is for a round-trip of firewood collection.

Key findings

From the five case studies, households spent 3 to 8 hours, or 4.2 hours on average, on a round-trip to collect one load of firewood from the forest. From the three case studies where households sourced firewood from trees on the farms, they spent 1 to 2 hours, or 1.5 hours on average, on a round-trip for one load of firewood collection. If the five case studies on households sourcing firewood from the forest were to start practising agroforestry and sourcing all their firewood on-farm, they could save an average of 2.7 hours per load of firewood collected, or a time saving of around 64 per cent. Through the adoption and sustained use of improved cookstoves, integrated with on-farm sourcing of firewood, households can save 33.2 per cent of fuel (from 2,704 kilograms to 1,806 kilograms per year) and 76 per cent of time spent sourcing the fuel.

¹⁰⁶ Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) . http://www.globalbioenergy.org/fileadmin/user_upload/gbep/docs/Indicators/The_GBEP_Sustainability_Indicators_for_Bioenergy_FINAL.pdf

¹⁰⁷ UN Environment Programme: Sustainability of sugarcane bagasse briquettes and charcoal value chains in Kenya. http://www.globalbioenergy.org/fileadmin/user_upload/gbep/docs/AG2/Ethiopia_and_Kenya/GBEP-Kenya-Technical-Report-ISBN.pdf

Elaboration of gender inequalities in transport

Transport is essentially interconnected with sustainable development, gender equality, and women's empowerment issues. Integrating a gender perspective into analysis of transport related development would reveal whether road infrastructure includes gender responsive design such as sidewalks, guard rails, etc. Is public transport safe? Is public transport designed with gender responsive features: lighting, openness, visibility, walking/access path, prevention of harassment of transport users, and mechanisms to make distress call to police?

Available evidence shows that the proportion of deaths across regions varies by road user type and the most prominent mode of travel for women in many rural areas remains walking;¹⁰⁸ this impacts on their risks of injury or death as road users. In many countries, women are less likely than men to adopt new transport technologies (partly due to lack of asset ownership and cultural norms). Lack of safe and secure transport limits women's access to jobs and markets. In developing countries limited access to and the poor safety of transportation are estimated to be the biggest impediments to women's participation in the labour market.

Better transport connectivity in rural Ethiopia increased labour force participation, particularly for youth and females in remote communities working as wage workers.¹⁰⁹ Access to transport services increases use of preventive health care by pregnant women^{110,111} and improved rural connectivity helps increase availability of health care supplies.¹¹² Safe and affordable transport impacts the schooling of both girls and boys as it improves both teacher and student attendance, while better transportation services may help retain girls in school in instances where schools are located far from villages in rural areas.¹¹³

Other gender aspects applicable to transport include the impact on girls' education when living within or beyond a 5km distance from school and similarly, the impact on women's livelihood if living within or beyond a 5 km distance to a basic health facility.

Elaboration of opportunities for implementing GS16 (safe and secure societies) in the Kenyan context

Customary practices and individuals and officials who believe that women do not deserve, and cannot be trusted with marital land and property, continue to undermine women in Kenya's rights to own, inherit, manage, and dispose of property.¹¹⁴

The impacts of these property rights violations continue to affect women and girls and the country's development through its perpetuation of poverty, disease, violence, and homelessness.

Because of discriminatory practices against widows, women almost always have to fight for access and control to family land after the death of their husbands. Under such circumstances, they are vulnerable to other family members or community members who want their land. In some cases, family members secretly alter the title deeds denying them ownership of their marital property. This is a common occurrence where patriarchal cultures dominate, despite very progressive land laws that offer greater tenure security to women and girls.

108 World Bank Blogs, <https://blogs.worldbank.org/transport/bringing-women-and-girls-center-road-design>

109 Nakamura, Shohei; Bundervoet, Tom; Nuru, Mohammed. 2019. Rural Roads, Poverty, and Resilience : Evidence from Ethiopia. Policy Research Working Paper; No. 8800. World Bank, Washington, DC.

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/31495>

110 <https://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Role-of-Transportation-in-Accessing-Maternal-Health-Services-A-Case-Study-of-Sumbrungu-Health-Clinic.pdf>

111 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5b69d458e5274a1521d88e95/Maternal_health_and_transport.pdf

112 <https://systematicreviewsjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13643-018-0842-2>

113 National Academies Press, <https://www.nap.edu/read/22887/chapter/12>

114 UN Kenya (2021), <https://kenya.un.org/en/157665-navigating-alternative-justice-systems-secure-womens-rights-land-kisumu>

Box 8. Making progress on gender equality in GS16 in Kenya

Sustainable Development Goal 16 in the Kenyan context

Targets	Key Words	Reports/Research/Policy	Organisations/Institutions
Target 1	Violence, Kenya, 2021	Bhattacharjee, et al. (2020). BMC Women: Health	OCHA, Human Rights Watch, Equality Now, The Guardian, UN, UNICEF, Aljazeera.
Target 2	Causes, Child, Abuse, Kenya	i)-Ngacha, G. (2009). University of Nairobi. ii)-JA, J. 2018. Prevalence of sexual abuse among children: A study among health care givers at GVRG Nairobi Women's Hospital, Nairobi County Kenya. <i>African Journal of Clinical Psychology</i> , 2(1). ISSN 978-9966-936-05-9,	UNICEF, Gender Violence Recovery Centre, The Standard Media, Freedom Collaboration, The Star, OCHA, Voice of America (VoA), National Council for Children's services.
Target 3	Rule, Law, Kenya, 2021		Institute of Economic Affairs, Open Society Foundation, Organization Internationale de Droit du Développement, World Institute Project, Kenya Law, Afro Barometer, Global Campus of Human Rights.
Target 4	a) Illicit, Financial flows, Kenya.	Ngunjiri, N. (2021). Digital Taxation and Illicit Financial Flow in Kenya. Conference Paper, AIBUMA.	Global Financial Integrity, Transparency International, The Star, The Sentry, All Africa, African Development Bank, African Union.
	b) Illicit Arms Flow in Kenya.		Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kenya News Agency, the East Africa, Gun Policy News, ENACT Africa.
	c) Return and Recovery of Stolen Assets in Kenya 2021 Comment: No mention of gender issues	CiFAR (2020). Sanctions as a Tool for Asset Recovery: Kenya.	Basel Institute on Governance, CiFAR, African Union, Transparency International, OECD, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (EAAACA), Asset Recovery Agency, StAR (Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative -The World Bank.
Target 5	Fight Against Corruption and Bribery in Kenya 2021 Comment: No Gender issues, Gap: Need Gender mainstreaming in the works, it is important to know the gender dimension of the victims and perpetrators and the gender dynamics over the years.	Van Rij, A. (2020). Corruption in Kenya: Understanding a Multifaceted Phenomenon. French Institute of International Relations (Ifri).	Thomson Reuters, Ifri, The Global Legal Insights, The World Bank, Anti-Corruption Resource Centre (U4 Kenya), Open Society Foundation, Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), United Nations, Freedom Home, Transparency International, ENACT Africa.

Targets	Key Words	Reports/Research/Policy	Organisations/Institutions
Target 6	a) Gendered Effectiveness of Institutions in Kenya in 2021	i)-Jattani, D. & Okadia, F. 2021. Exploring the Global Gender Gap Index 2021: Kenya's Policy Choices, Kenyatta University Women's Economic Empowerment Hub and the IIA. ii)-Strategy for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women 2018-2021. iii)-Global Health. Gendered economic, social and health effects of the COVID pandemic and mitigation policies in Kenya: evidence prospective cohort survey in Nairobi informal settlements.	Institute of Economic Affairs, National Gender Equality Commission (NGEC), Kenya national Bureau of Statistics, UN Women, Generation Equality, International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW), UN Women, UNFPA, Ministry of Public Service and Gender, UN Office in Vienna (UNOV) and UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Human Rights Watch, USAID, BMJ Open
	b) Gendered Accountable Institutions in Kenya in 2021	Gender financing in Kenya: Mapping financing to improve gender equality, 2021.	
	c) Accountable Institutions in Kenya in 2021		Financial Reporting Centre, Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), Institute for Law and Environmental Governance (ILEG), The Institute for Social Accountability, The Central Bank of Kenya (not accessible), The Institute of Public Finance (IPFK), OCHA, Global Legal Insights, UNDP.
	d) Transparent Institutions in Kenya in 2021		Transparency International.
Target 7	Inclusivity of decision making in Kenya. Comment: The research is outdated (done before 2014), except the research by NGEC.	NGEC (2016). Status of Equality and Inclusivity in Kenya.	Parliament of Kenya, Political Party Leadership Institute, DEMO FINLAND, NGEC, Kenya Women, World Cat, Kenya Institute of Management (KIM).
Target 8	Not relevant to Kenya		
Target 9	Legal Identity in Kenya in 2021 Comment: No research into the target; articles are mainly done by the media; no gender perspectives.		Open Society Justice Initiative, Research ICT Africa, Rest of World, Africa Portal, Nation Africa, The New York Times, Oxfam, Kenya Law Reform Commission.

Targets	Key Words	Reports/Research/Policy	Organisations/Institutions
Target 10	<p>Status of public access to information and fundamental freedoms in Kenya.</p> <p>Comment: There is an absence of civil society work (non-law professionals); research gaps. and is silent on gender.</p>		Kenya Law Reform Commission, Freedom House, UNESCO, US Department of State, Kenya Law, UN Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR).
16.B	<p>a) Inclusivity and Law in Kenya in 2021</p>	<p>i)-Nyabira, B.C. & Angea, Z.A. (2016). The state of political inclusion of ethnic communities under Kenya's devolved system. DOI:10.4314/idd.v20i1.7.</p> <p>ii)- Ongoya, e. 2021. The two-thirds Gender Rule Mirage: Unlocking the Stalemate. Strathmore Law Journal. DOI: https://doi.org/10.52907/sl.v5i1.147</p>	UKAID, Kenya Law Reform Commission, DEMO FINLAND, Development Initiatives, Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KPSA), Strathmore University.
	<p>b) Gender and Laws in Kenya in 2021</p> <p>Comment: Gender issues are delegated to women, inclusivity is done by law professionals, there is a research gap.</p>		Equality Now, NGEC, UN Women, Women, Business and the Law, I-CONNECT, All Africa, ICRW.

Elaboration of opportunities for partnerships as part of SDG 17 in Cameroon¹¹⁵

Box 9 below illustrates how effective and impactful partnerships for SDGs can be created in Cameroon under SDG 17 to advance shared targets of SDG 17, among other goals. The example shows that such an approach can improve understanding of gender issues, provide access to gender knowledge and expertise, and help identify resources for advancing gender equality benefits.

Box 9. Partnerships for women's empowerment

Identifying all relevant actor/stakeholder organisations/networks with SDG/gender-related expertise or experience

In Cameroon, there are over 140 organisations and associations which, in one way or the other, work on gender issues (*below, find a list of 52 of some of the most active ones*). The Cameroon Red Cross Organisation plays a key umbrella role in rallying most of them together. It has a department in charge of Gender Protection and Inclusion which engages over 110 of these bodies, of which at least 25 are very active. Along with the Cameroon Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) and Ministry of Women Empowerment and the Family Centre (MINPROFF), they all partner and work with the UN system: UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR, UN Human Rights, UNDP, FAO, and OCHA. This broad gender group has subclusters that engage in Child Protection, Gender-based Violence, Person Trafficking, Education, Research, STEM promotion, Inclusion, Female Genital Mutilation, Food Distribution, Humanitarian Outreach, Peace, Protection of Women's Rights, etc. This is a clear indication that they are, therefore, addressing various aspects of the issue, and efforts that can be linked to different SDGs. The bottom-line is that the patriarchal Cameroonian culture and traditions require that women and the communities be educated on what it takes to attain sustainable development and on the benefits of gender equality, women, and youth empowerment, as well as sustainable development. Although progress has been slow in this direction, there is a positive shift. As an example, projects are expected to consider the gender aspects and perspectives to be able to receive support from stakeholders and financing from donors.

Identify which of the SDG 17 targets are most relevant

The shared SDG 17 Targets: 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, (17.16, 17.17, 17.18)

Identify other SDGs/targets that are of strong interest

The other Targets of particular interest are:

SDG 3 – 3.3; 3.4; 3.7; 3.8; 3.b; 3.c; 3.d

SDG 4 – 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4; 4.5; 4.6; 4.7; 4.a; 4.b; 4.c

SDG 5 – 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4; 5.5; 5.6; (5.a); 5.b; 5.c

SDG 9 – 9.5; 9.a; 9.b; 9.c

SDG 16 – 16.1; 16.3; 16.5; 16.6; 16.7; 16.8; 16.b

¹¹⁵ SDGs and the UN Transport Conventions, https://unece.org/DAM/trans/conventn/UN_Transport_Agreements_and_Conventions.pdf

Identify other players who could join a Partnership for SDGs

The influential actors already working closely together are the Committee on the Advancement of Women Chemists (COACH), African Institute for Mathematical Science (AIMS), Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) and Women in Global Health (WGH). The goal of COACH is to increase the number, success and impact of women scientists in particular, all career women, and even men! This is done through ***Professional training workshops** that especially assist women scientists and engineers at all levels to achieve their career goals, ***Mentoring and networking activities** to assist in the advancement of graduate students, postdoctoral researchers and career scientists in their research, teaching, leadership and career advancement, ***International workshops and cyber-networking activities** aimed at increasing the global intellectual capacity in STEM fields in developing countries and under-represented groups, ***Programmes that help** academic institutions and departments, organisations & government laboratories in the recruitment, retention & success of under-represented groups in STEM fields, ***Extensive social science research** that is integrated into all COACH activities to assist in programme development and assess the short and long-term impact of its programmes. COACH conducts empowerment workshops to build capacity and train women on themes like: *** Selling Your Science: The Art of Effective Proposal Writing**; ***Publishing Results in Peer-Reviewed Journals**; ***Effective Leadership Skills for Women**; ***The Art of Effective Communication & Negotiation – Don't Ask, Don't Get**; ***Career Launch & Acceleration**; ***Effective Scientific Presentations**; ***Successful Mentoring Methods**.

These activities are directly relevant to advancing the gender equality ambitions of Agenda 2030 by developing and communicating scientific understanding of gender issues that can inform mappings of interlinkages among targets along shared gender dimensions.

Box 10 Organisations in Cameroon with gender knowledge and SDG expertise

Organisations in Cameroon with gender knowledge and expertise relevant to Agenda 2030

1. ACAFEJ: Association Camerounaise des Femmes Juristes
2. ACAFEM: Association Camerounaise des Femmes Médecins
3. AFAIRD: Association des Femmes Africaines Integres Pour La Recherche et le Development
4. AFASO: Association des Femmes Actives et Solidaires
5. AFEMIC: L'association des femmes du secteur minier du Cameroun
6. AFESCAM: Association des femmes solidaires du Cameroun
7. AIMS-WIS: African Institute of Mathematical Sciences – Women in Science
8. AJLDD: L'association des jeunes leaders pour le développement durable
9. ALVF: Association de Lutte contre la Violence faite aux Femmes
10. APF: Foundation for Women's Advancement
11. APPIFAPE: Association de protection et de promotion des intérêts des familles en perils
12. ASAFE: Association pour le soutien et l'appui à la femme entrepreneur
13. ASPEFA: Association Pour l'Education la Formation Professionnelle et l'Auto Emploi
14. Association of Women Petty Traders: BuyAm-SellAm, Cameroon
15. ASAFE: Association pour le Soutien et L'Appui à La Femme Entrepreneur
16. Cameroon Red Cross
17. CAFOW CAM: Caring For Women – Cameroon
18. CAGED: Centre for Advocacy in Gender Equality and Action for Development
19. CAMNAFAW: Cameroon National Association for Family Welfare
20. CaPROWN: Cameroon Professional Research-Oriented Women Network
21. CARE Cameroon
22. CAWOMA: Cameroon Women in Mathematics
23. CHRAPA: Centre for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy
24. COACH Cameroon: Committee for the Advancement of Women Chemists, Cameroon
25. COMINSUD: Community Initiative for Sustainable Development
26. DENTOU HUMANITAIRE
27. DLY: Dynamic Ladies of Yaoundé
28. EMIDA Education
29. ERE: Elles Rayonnent Ensembles
30. FADEC: Women Actors for Community Development
31. FEDCAM: Forest and Development Association
32. FEDEV: Foundation for Environment and Development
33. FELECA: Femmes Leaders Cameroun
34. FENARAFEC: Fédération nationale des réseaux d'associations féminines chrétienne
35. FESADE: Femmes, Santé et Développement
36. Fondation Concordia
37. FWAC/FAFCAM: Federation of Women's Associations in Cameroon
38. GENECCAS: Génération Egalité Zone CEMAC
39. HFC: Humanity First Cameroon

40. HIGHER Women Consortium: Higher Institute for Growth in Health Research for Women
41. Horizons Femmes
42. ICRAF: World Agroforestry
43. Leadership, Entreprise et Action pour le Développement
44. Les Femmes Reines
45. OWSD-CAM: Organisation for Women in Science for the Developing world - Cameroon Chapter
46. PAWED: Pathways for Women's Empowerment and Development
47. Presse Jeune Développement
48. PUDAWA: Purpose-Driven African Women Association
49. Reach Out Développement
50. RENATA: Réseau National des Associations de Tantines
51. RESCAM: Animal Disease Epidemiology Surveillance Network
52. Réseau des Jeunes Féministes d'Afrique Centrale
53. Respect Cameroun
54. SWAA: Society for Women and AIDS in Africa
55. WAA Cameroon: Women in Alternative Action
56. WAAW Cameroon: Working to Advance STEM Education for African Women
57. WFACC: Women For A Changed Cameroon
58. WGH: Women In Global Health, Cameroon
59. YOHEDA: Youth for Health and Development of Africa

Elaboration of impact of Covid-19 pandemic on progress in Agenda 2030

As noted by the UN Secretary General in 2019¹¹⁶, five years into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, progress had been uneven, and acceleration was needed in many areas. The world was not on track to deliver the SDGs by 2030. COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on all 17 Goals and threatening the achievements already made in many areas. While the virus has impacted everyone, it is the poorest and most vulnerable who have been affected disproportionately by the pandemic.

The impact and implications for women and girls in the COVID-19 pandemic

Extracted from <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/News%20and%20events/In%20Focus/COVID-19/Gender-responsive-prevention-management-COVID19.pdf>

COVID-19 has global implications including for women and girls. Scrutinising the Ebola and Zika outbreaks shows that infectious disease can magnify existing inequalities, including with regard to economic status, ability, age and gender. The impacts of COVID-19 will have far reaching gendered implications, from exacerbating already high levels of violence against women, to stunting women's engagement in the labour market. COVID-19 threatens to reverse hard won gains on gender equality, while also increasing women and girls' vulnerability to COVID-19 transmission and impacts. Experience shows that a systematic and intentional gender lens leads to a better local, national and global response and management of infectious disease. Women's leadership and contributions are critical to curbing infection rates and enabling resilience and recovery. In addition, UN Women's analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic has identified five (5) critical areas that leave women and girls most vulnerable, and that must be addressed within all comprehensive response plans. These are:

- Increased risks for gender-based violence in the context of pandemic response policies.
- Unemployment, economic and livelihood impacts for the poorest women and girls.
- Unequal distribution of care and domestic work.
- Women and girls' voices are not being included for an informed and effective response, particularly for those most left behind.
- Policy response mechanisms do not incorporate gender analytical data or gender responsive plans.

¹¹⁶ UN Secretary-General's remarks to High-Level Political Forum, 24 September 2019. <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-09-24/secretary-generals-remarks-high-level-political-forum-sustainable-development-bilingual-version-delivered-scroll-down-for-all-english>

Key points from Part 4

1. Extensive evidence is available in the academic and grey literature to support analysis of gender dimensions in the interlinkages between targets that share in their text reference a phrase that include the word “access”.
2. To manage complexity created by too many targets with the word “access” in their text, the targets can be grouped by the intended context, e.g., access to financial services, or access to health care.
3. A significant body of gender knowledge is available to elaborate gender aspects of SDG 7, SDG 16 and SDG 17, which would greatly improve recognition of possible gender equality benefits in implementation strategies, especially for the ‘gender silent’ goals.
4. Transport has no special SDG, but it underpins the success of most goals, and it is important to recognise its gendered nature since not doing so will lead to missing important multiple benefits for women due to improvements in transport infrastructure.
5. Certain goals, such as SDG 16, require a good understanding of socio-cultural issues and capacity building for gender sensitive implementation efforts where gender experts and organisations with local knowledge are indispensable.
6. Whilst it is common for women’s organisations to cooperate on shared gender concerns, there is a need to develop their capacity and facilitate their involvement in SDGs implementation efforts.

Final reflections

Comments from Prof. Heidi van Rooyen, Deputy CEO: Research (Acting) Human Sciences Research Council and Group Executive, The Impact Centre Human Sciences Research Council, Honorary Professor: University of the Witwatersrand; and Dr Ingrid Lynch, Senior Research Specialist in the Human Sciences Research Council.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, centring on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), provides a blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet. It also signals an urgent call to action to the globe to commit to addressing these goals.

The evidence in this toolkit demonstrates that “Agenda 2030 has the unique potential to achieve systemic transformations for gender equality and the COVID-19 pandemic makes this even more urgent”. Systemic change must refer to mindsets of individuals and structures in society towards gender inequality.

Almost mid-way into the implementation of Agenda 2030, this toolkit offers timely advice on how to integrate a gender perspective into implementation of the SDGs. The toolkit offers guidance on how to 1) improve the knowledge base for SDGs; 2) remove any gender gaps in the evidence used to support analyses; and 3) integrate gender perspectives into the methodological approaches used to identify synergies between different goals or targets.

A key observation the toolkit makes is that, while SDG 5 is focused on Gender, many of the other goals also have a gender dimension. It argues and illustrates that integrating a gender perspective into the goals or targets which are ‘silent’ on gender is of critical importance. The toolkit offers useful advice on the need to work with these goals and targets, not in silos but in an integrated, interrelated, and synergistic way.

The toolkit argues that integration of a gender perspective into the implementation efforts for all the SDGs can be sped up through the systematic adoption of gender mainstreaming into policy frameworks for SDGs. Some examples of the extent to which this has been done in Africa, relative to more developed contexts, could help pinpoint the barriers and obstacles that still need to be overcome in aligning developing country policy contexts towards gender mainstreaming.

Much has changed in the world around gender since the drafting of Agenda 2030 in 2015. One of these is the pitfalls of the language of 'gender mainstreaming' and especially so when situating this within a development context. The SDGs are more technical and instrumentalist than transformative in their agenda. If we are to achieve the goal of gender equality, then we must look to transforming the broader contexts in which these goals and targets live.¹¹⁷

If we agree that current neoliberal macro- economic policies disadvantage the poor and increase inequality, then mainstreaming gender into those policies will fail to achieve gender justice. But if we argue that one of the primary goals of gender mainstreaming is ensuring the redistribution of power and resources, then we are moving closer to a transformative goal of gender mainstreaming.¹¹⁸

The important thing, in considering the extent to which the SDGs are to achieve gender equality is the degree to which the strategies and concepts put forward are not limited to techniques but enable us to break down and replace current structures of power and privileges so that we are able to ensure gender equality and human development.

117 Cornwall et al. (2015). From 'gender equality and 'women's empowerment' to global justice: reclaiming a transformative agenda for gender and development.

118 Lynch, I., & Reygan, F. (2021). Sexual and reproductive justice for LGBTQI youth in policy responses across Eastern and Southern Africa. *Oxford Journal of Education*. DOI: 10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.013.1363, Adams, R., & Mahomed, F. (2018). A gendered analysis of policy developments in South Africa: Towards a re-evaluation of substantive gender equality. *HSRC Policy Brief*, March, pp. 1-5.

Appendix

Common gender phrases used in SDG-related research

The list below contains gender-related phrases and keywords proposed by gender experts who contributed to the expert report *Applying gender lenses to identify interlinkages and synergies between SDGs*¹¹⁹

Age-gender divide
Early childhood girls/boys
Equity in maternal health
Family planning
Female economy
Female entrepreneurship
Female experience of violence
Female headed household
Female labour force participation
Female power
Female representation
Feminisation of..
Feminist research/theory
Gender action plan
Gender analysis
Gender and development
Gender and farmer preferences
Gender and innovation
Gender and migration
Gender and resilience
Gender and risk attitudes
Gender and sexuality
Gender and urbanicity
Gender assessment
Gender assessment
Gender budgeting
Gender capital
Gender classification
Gender data
Gender development
Gender differences
Gender differential effects
Gender differentiated

Gender digital divide
Gender dimension
Gender diversity
Gender divides
Gender dynamics
Gender equal (e.g., labour market)
Gender equality
Gender equitable
Gender equity
Gender factor
Gender framing
Gender gap
Gender gap in productivity
Gender in innovation
Gender in science
Gender in water governance
Gender inclusive (e.g., in governance)
Gender inclusiveness
Gender Index
Gender inequality
Gender norms
Gender integration
Gender justice
Gender lenses
Gender mainstreaming
Gender parity
Gender pay gap
Gender perception
Gender perspective
Gender quotas
Gender responsive (e.g., budgeting)
Gender role stereotype
Gender roles
Gender scoping
Gender segmented markets
Gender sensitive research
Gender specific (e.g., analysis, causes, indicators)
Gender transformative programme/
interventions
Gender vulnerability
Gender wage gap
Gender-based violence
Gender-related concerns

¹¹⁹ Lee, H., Pollitzer, E. (Eds.) (2020) *Applying gender lenses to the interlinkages and synergies between SDGs. Making sure that Agenda 2030 will not leave women behind*. Centre for Gendered Innovations in Science and Technology Research, ISBN 979-22-85380-19-3. https://www.globalwomensnet.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf

Gendered impacts
Gender health inequalities
Glass ceiling
Human rights of women/girls
Intimate partner violence
Mainstreaming women's rights
Maternity care
Partner violence
Pregnant women
Regional gender agenda
Reproductive health
Reproductive rights
Rural women/men
Sex-age specific mortality
Sex disaggregated data
Sexual and reproductive health
Sexual behaviour
Sexual dimorphism
Sexual exploitation
Sexual reproduction
Sexual violence
Social differences
Social safety nets

Sustainable gender equality framework
Underrepresentation of women
Women's access (e.g., to education, resources)
Women and poverty
Women entrepreneurship
Women in development
Women of colour
Women-oriented approach
Women's access to land/resources
Women's achievement
Women's assets
Women's decision-making autonomy
Women's empowerment
Women's feminist engagement
Women's health
Women's land rights
Women's leadership/leaders
Women's mobility
Women's movement
Women's representation
Women's sanitation practices/needs
Young women

List of all the Targets

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
- 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
- 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.
- 1.a Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.
- 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
- 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.
- 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births.
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1 000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1 000 live births.
- 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
- 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
- 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
- 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.
- 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
- 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries

to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
- 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and , achieve literacy and numeracy.
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.
- 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.
- 4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

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 the 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 mutilation.
- 5.4 Recognise 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 International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
- 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 technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women.
- 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.

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- 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.
- 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.

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

- 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 advanced and 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.

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.
- 8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.
- 8.b By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation.

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation

- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.
- 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
- 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending.
- 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.
- 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities.
- 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.
- 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.
- 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.
- 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements.
- 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.
- 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

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

- 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 urbanisation 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 2015J2030, 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 utilising local materials.

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

- 12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
- 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.
- 12.4 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 minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
- 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
- 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
- 12.c Rationalise 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 minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

- 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.
- 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible.
- 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from Land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
- 14.3 Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.
- 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.
- 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation.
- 14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.
- 14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.

- 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.
- 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.

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

- 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 utilisation 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 Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.
- 15.b Mobilise 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.

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.
- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.
- 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.
- 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, 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 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent 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 Mobilise 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.

Technology

- 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 operationalise 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.

Capacity building

- 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.

Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, 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 Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation 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.

Systemic issues

Policy/and/institutional/coherence/

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for 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/

- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Data/monitoring/and/accountability/

- 17.18 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.
- 17.19 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.

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