

Guidance Note

# Integrating a gender perspective into implementation of Agenda 2030



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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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## Acknowledgements

In September 2019, the UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, launched the Decade of Action to accelerate delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals. 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 gender equality by 2030”.<sup>1</sup> In the UN Women monitoring report *Turning promises into actions*<sup>2</sup> the Under-Secretary General Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka stressed 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”.<sup>3</sup>

The aim of this *Guidance Note* is to help the UN Women country teams promote gender responsive implementations of SDGs by showing the benefits of integrating a gender perspective into assessments of all the SDGs, and to show how to approach this task as a way to enhance gender mainstreaming across the 2030 Agenda in line with the recommendations in *Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system*.<sup>4</sup>

The evidence and examples used in this *Guidance Note* are derived from two gender expert reports: *Applying gender lenses to identify interlinkages and synergies between SDGs* and *Gender analysis toolkit for prioritising SDG goals and targets*.<sup>5</sup> These reports show a direct connection between the observed lack of progress on gender equality in Agenda 2030 and the absence of available gender knowledge in the approaches used to analyse SDGs for implementation. The evidence gap on gender inequalities has encouraged biased perceptions of how SDG 5 influences other SDGs, and vice versa, and a failure to identify opportunities to advance gender equality in Agenda 2030 through the other goals.

When Agenda 2030 is assessed through a gender lens, each goal reveals opportunities to advance gender equality and, furthermore, gender equality can be shown as an effective lever in sustainable development. This *Guidance Note* explains how the integration of a gender perspective could be promoted by UN Women country teams through the core processes they engage with as part of Agenda 2030, and especially the mechanisms associated with the High-level Political Forum, the Voluntary National Reviews, the Global Sustainable Development Report, the High-level Dialogue on Energy, and the conferences on Sustainable Transport, because of their power to shape future policy directions and implementation strategies for Agenda 2030

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1 UN (2019) Secretary-General's remarks to High-Level Political Forum, 24 September 2019, <https://www.un.org/sg/en/content/sg/statement/2019-07-16/secretary-generals-remarks-opening-of-high-level-political-forum-ministerial-segment-delivered>

2 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>

3 Ibid.

4 UN Economic and Social Council (2019). <https://undocs.org/en/E/2021/52>

5 UN Women have contributed to both reports. In the first report through expert advice, and in the second through a project grant and expert advice.

# 1 | Introduction

Since the start of Agenda 2030, numerous academic studies have analysed how to best understand and exploit the integrated, indivisible, and interlinked nature of the goals to identify implementation strategies that can achieve multiple benefits with the fewest trade-offs. Many studies have omitted to consider interlinkages involving SDG 5 and failed to identify opportunities for gender equality in other goals. Integration of a gender perspective into reviews and implementation decisions made at the highest level of Agenda 2030 should help stimulate new research on SDGs that is sensitive and responsive to the gender inequality issues underlying each goal as demonstrated in the UN Women monitoring reports.

Studies that have paid attention to gender equality conclude 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”<sup>6</sup>; “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”<sup>7</sup>, 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”<sup>8</sup>.

The evidence from gender sensitive studies confirms the need for and the benefits of adopting a gender perspective in the implementation and monitoring of Agenda 2030. This Guidance Note makes practical suggestions on how gender equality can be advanced through the High-level Political Forum, the Voluntary National Reviews, the Global Sustainable Development Review, the High-level Dialogue on Energy, and conferences on Sustainable Transport. It also provides examples of opportunities and benefits of gender proofing implementation efforts to achieve outcomes with gender equality benefits.

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

7 Ibid.

8 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/>

# 2 | Acceleration mechanisms for gender mainstreaming in Agenda 2030

## 2.1 Background

Figure 1 shows that there is still a considerable amount of work to be done in the areas of sufficiently engendering all the SDGs, as well as increasing our understanding of the underlying linkages and connections between these SDGs.



Figure 1: Visual representation of the degree of engendering of the 17 Sustainable development goals

UN Women staff and gender advocates can increase awareness and accelerate the process of increased engendering of the SDGs by consciously including gender mainstreaming in a number of SDG related activities in which they are involved.





Figure 2: SDG gender mainstreaming acceleration opportunities

These acceleration opportunities are discussed in more detail in the subsequent sub-sections.

## 2.2 Accelerating progress on gender equality through the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

The forthcoming *High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)* that will meet in July 2022, plans to conduct an in-depth review of the Sustainable Development Goals 4 on quality education, 5 on gender equality, 14 on life below water, 15 on life on land, and 17 on partnerships for the goals. SDGs 4 and 5 include targets with clear gender equality objectives and good progress has been made on some of them. In this case, the HLPF review requires a gender perspective that can identify how to make progress on the underachieving targets, and also how progress on gender equality can be accelerated by encouraging implementation strategies that interlink SDG 4 and SDG 5 targets with the targets of other goals.

In contrast, SDGs 14, 15 and 17 have no targets with direct reference to gender equality benefits. Here, the HLPF review requires a gender perspective showing the, so far, overlooked opportunities to achieve gender equality benefits and point out the risk of propagating existing gender inequalities if implementation efforts are ‘gender blind’. The gender perspective should also include identifying beneficial interlinkages between SDG 5 and these three SDGs.

For instance, in the case of SDG 14, gender equality and empowerment benefits can be demonstrated in terms of improving women’s access to marine ecosystem services; empowering them as fishers and as contributors to the economy through improved access to essential marine technology; recognising women’s role as leaders in protecting coastal ecosystems; and advancing women into policy decisions on sustainable use of oceans.

A gender sensitive HLPF review of SDG 15’s targets should recognise overlooked opportunities for gender equality and empowerment in terms of improving women’s livelihoods through equitable access to terrestrial and inland fresh-water ecosystems and their services, including access to genetic resources; ensuring women’s right to ownership and control over land; and advancing women into management roles in the conservation and restoration efforts.

In the case of SDG 17, integrating a gender perspective into the HLPF review process should help identify gender equality dimensions across all its targets, and the opportunities to advance gender equality through coordinated mainstreaming of gender into the policies prioritised in the

SDG 17 targets; interlinking SDG 17 with other SDGs by promoting and facilitating multistakeholder partnerships underpinned by shared commitments to gender equality; and creating communities of practice that include women experts to advance availability of reliable gender statistics and indicators.

## 2.3 Accelerating progress through Voluntary National Reviews

UN Women are uniquely placed to advance integration of gender perspectives into the preparatory processes for *Voluntary National Reviews*, firstly by communicating best practice on the collection and analysis of gender-related data, but also on mobilisation of actors and networks with gender knowledge to form partnerships for SDGs.

The area where integration of a gender perspective is much needed concerns development of sustainable and equitable infrastructure that considers the needs of women and men with equal attention. Helping to understand gender issues, for example, in the context of sustainable transport and mobility, and in the transition pathways from fossil fuel to sustainable energy systems, could help identify impactful interlinks between different goals based on shared gender dimensions, e.g., availability of safe transport can assist more girls to attend schools (SDG 4), pregnant women to receive prenatal care (SDG 3), more women to earn a living (SDGs 5 and 10), better access for women to markets for their produce (SDGs 14 and 15), and more girls and women to feel secure when mobile (SDG 16).

Integrating a gender perspective into VNRs would help promote gender sensitivity and responsiveness in the agendas for *High-level Dialogue on Energy*, and *Conferences on Sustainable Transport*. See Box 1 and 2 for illustrative examples of gender inequalities related to energy and transport.

### Box 1 Examples of gender inequality issues in energy (SDG 7)

Gendered roles mean that men have control over household energy decisions because they are needed to purchase these services. Men dominate decisions within the grid, mini-grids and private suppliers, leaving an important potential for women's empowerment untapped. Access is also gendered in respect of users, because men tend to own the houses, have a higher income, and assume a moral right to make major decisions.

Women are at a greater risk of energy poverty because they have lower average incomes, and women with low incomes are disproportionately found as heads of households, either as single-parent families or, due to their greater longevity than men, living alone at pensionable age. Everyday strategies adopted by households living in energy poverty often take on a gendered nature. Attempts to control energy costs via adaptations to domestic practices (such as careful control and rationing of heating, lighting or domestic appliances) are typically undertaken by women.

Women and girls must often walk long distances to obtain cooking fuel, and face increased risk of physical and sexual violence, particularly risky for refugee women and female children, who are more vulnerable to sexual violence. The impact of introducing electricity supply to villages in India showed that women were neither the sole nor primary beneficiaries of access to electricity. Even when appliances that would particularly benefit women are affordable, the intrahousehold dynamics prioritise the energy uses and interests of men.

Hydropower projects have a negative effect on women's livelihoods; the often traumatic displacement and loss of community identity in addition to general impoverishment and negative health impacts. Women are hit harder than men from the loss of fertile land, forests, and water resources, as well as kinship and social networks on which they depend for support.

## Box 2. Examples of gender inequality issues in mobility and transport

The most predominant mode of travel for women in many rural areas remains walking. Limited access to and safety of transportation is estimated to be the greatest obstacle to women's participation in the labour market in developing countries. In rural Ethiopia better transport connectivity increased labour force participation, particularly for youth and females in remote communities working as wage workers.

The proportion of deaths across regions varies by road user type. Lack of safe and secure transport limits women's access to jobs and markets. Research shows high levels of violence, sexual harassment and sexual abuse directed at women and girls in public transport and adjacent public spaces in many cities around the world.

Household surveys often don't disaggregate transport expenditure and ownership or usage of transportation assets by sex. Improved rural connectivity helps increase availability of health care supplies. Access to transport services increases women's use of preventive health care, particularly by pregnant women. Motorised transport proved to be instrumental in improving perinatal health in rural Kenya.

Transport improves both teacher and student attendance at schools, thus impacting the schooling of both girls and boys. When schools are located far from villages in rural areas, better transportation services may help retain girls in school.

Women's mobility patterns are dictated by the economy of care. Women make up a majority of essential workers, including health-care workers, and are subject to more unpaid care and domestic work and experience higher levels of gender-based violence, which has increased during the pandemic.

The promotion of cleaner energy transportation technologies provides an opportunity to engage women in the conceptualisation and production of new technologies (in a sector that has traditionally been male dominated). In many countries, women are less likely than men to adopt new transport technologies (partly due to lack of asset ownership and cultural norms).

## 2.4 Accelerating progress through multistakeholder partnerships

None of the 19 targets of SDG 17 refers directly to women or girls as the intended beneficiaries. However, integration of a gender perspective into implementation efforts involving SDG 17 can be achieved by developing partnerships for SDGs that share strong commitment to gender equality. UN Women country teams are uniquely placed to advance gender responsive partnerships through their knowledge of and engagement with a diverse array of actor/stakeholder organisations/networks with SDG/gender-related expertise and with understanding of the local and national socio-cultural and political context. See Box 3 for an illustrative example of opportunities to create collaborative multistakeholder partnerships for SDGs in Cameroon.

Strategically, UN Women country teams could advance development of partnerships for gender sensitive and responsive implementation efforts in Agenda 2030 by helping to develop collaborative networks, if not already in existence, of all the relevant actor/stakeholder organisations/networks in the country with SDG/gender-related expertise or experience and involve them in cross thematic analyses of SDGs, e.g., to explore interlinkages between SDG 5 targets and the targets that call for improved access to financial services.

### Box 3. Enhancing partnerships for women's empowerment. The case of Cameroon.

In Cameroon, there are over 140 Organisations and Associations which, in one way or another, work on Gender issues; 52 organisations are very active.

The Cameroon Red Cross Organisation plays a key umbrella role in rallying most of these organisations 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 for there to be 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, for example, currently projects need to consider relevant gender aspects and perspectives to qualify for support from stakeholders and financing from donors.

On a global scale, integration of a gender perspective through partnerships can be made more impactful by involving significant actor organisations with Agenda 2030 and gender equality commitments such as 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 (ICUN), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands Gender Resolution, International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

## 2.5 Accelerating progress through the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR)

Scientific literature is the most often used source of evidence when assessing how different SDGs interact and influence one another, but research on many SDGs lacks evidence on gender. For instance, only 1% of studies on SDG 7 include considerations of gender, which means that when benefits of implementation strategies are assessed, important gender inequality issues may be overlooked, namely women may still lack having the same access to affordable energy as men have. Integrating a gender perspective into the preparations of *Global Sustainable Development Reports (GSDR)* will help ensure that evidence on gender is sufficiently well represented in the knowledge base the reports are based on. The 2019 edition warned that until now the influence of SDG 5 on other SDGs was perceived as weak for half of the goals, and for the other half, the influence of SDG 5 appears to be entirely overlooked, specifically for SDGs: 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 17. Integrating a gender perspective into the analyses of interlinkages involving these goals is particularly urgent for Agenda 2030 to make progress on gender equality.

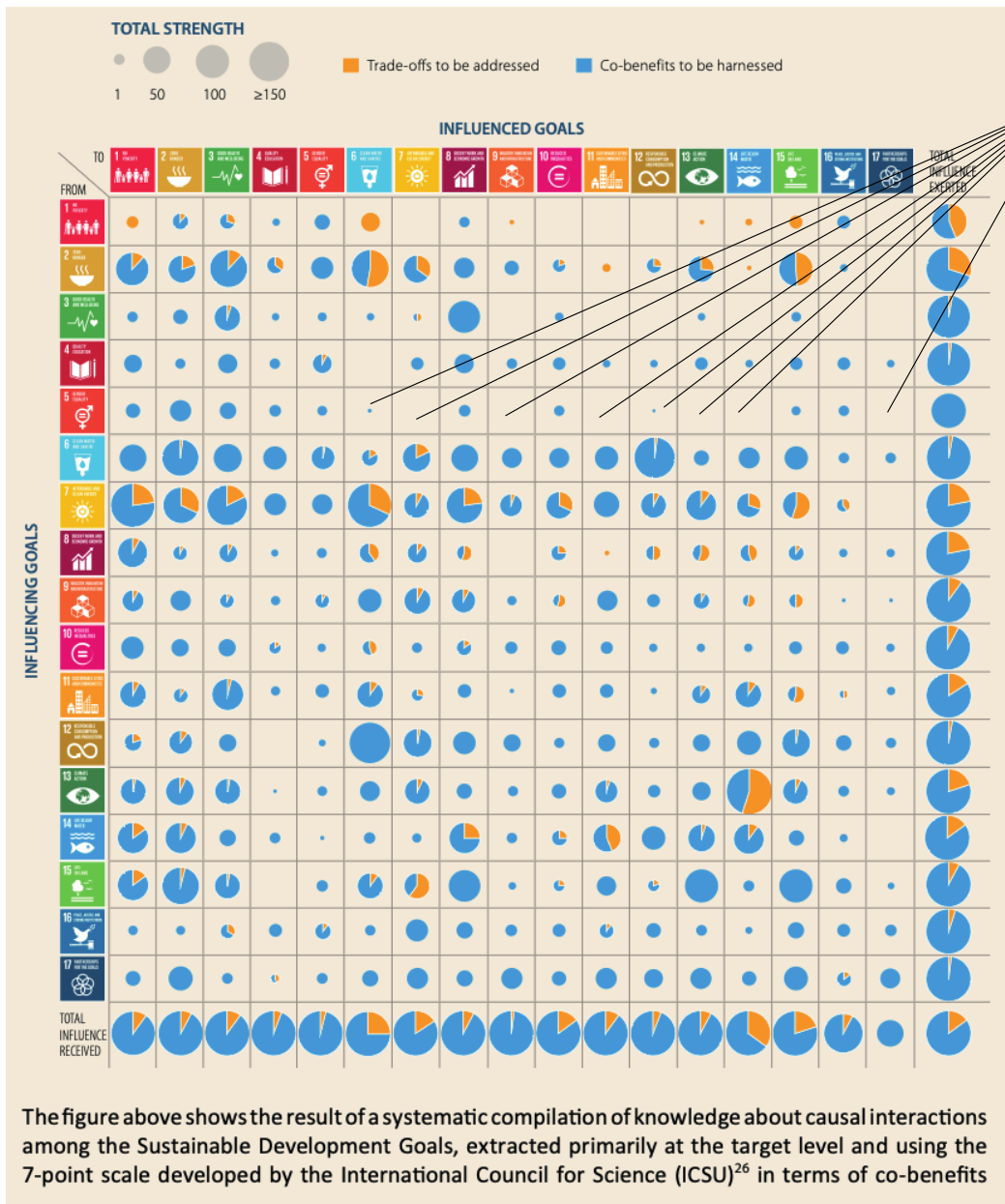


Figure 3: An overview of goal-goal influences across SDGs. Analysis of the influence of SDG 5 on other SDGs is missing for eight goals<sup>9</sup>

9 Reproduced from: UN (2019) Global Sustainable Development Report, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/gedr2019>

# 3 | Additional mechanisms for integrating a gender perspective into implementation strategies and efforts

## 3.1 Mainstreaming gender into SDG policy frameworks to facilitate gender responsive implementation strategies

Gender mainstreaming into policy frameworks for SDGs provides an important lever in aligning policies on gender equality with the gender equality ambitions of Agenda 2030. For example, the Ramsar Convention, which unites global efforts for sustainability of wetlands, explicitly supports gender equality actions, and this commitment provides an opportunity to integrate a gender perspective into prioritisation of SDG targets for implementation to protect the well-being of wetlands so that gender equality benefits are part of the selected outcomes. Equally, over the last decade, in Sweden there have been systematic efforts to mainstream gender into policies and practices in all publicly funded institutions, including universities and development promoting organisations. This creates an opportunity to strategically interlink SDG 5, SDG 16 and SDG 17 and enhances systemic progress on gender equality in Sweden's approach to implementing SDGs.

## 3.2 Integrating a gender perspective into the gender 'silent' targets

The recommendation to integrate a gender perspective into implementation and monitoring of all the SDGs is particularly important for the goals that don't explicitly refer to "women", "girls", "men", "boys" or to disadvantaged members of society as beneficiaries, e.g., SDGs 7, 14, 15, 16, and 17. Such silence may encourage neglecting gender equality as a benefit or a lever in implementation efforts.

Including gender experts when analysing the gender silent goals would help identify any 'hidden' inequalities and opportunities for gender sensitive and responsive implementations that can deliver equality benefits. For example, integrating a gender perspective would help make sure that interventions to achieve affordable energy access would produce equitable outcomes for women and men (SDG 7); that regulation to protect marine ecosystems recognise women's reliance on these services for their livelihood and well-being, which may be different to the needs of men (SDG 14); that public consultations on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems value women's views as much as those of men (SDG 15); that social institutions are equally inclusive to women's and men's needs for justice and security (SDG 17). Box 4 illustrates examples of gender inequalities underlying SDG 14 found in research literature.

## Box 4 Examples of gender inequality issues in life under water (SDG 14)

There is a lack of comprehensive and timely data on women in aquaculture. Women's contribution towards livelihoods from fishing or conservation tends to be overlooked in available analyses. It is, however, estimated that 2.1 million women participate in small-scale fishing activities, and in the Pacific, women account for 56% of annual small-scale catches.

Men and women often use, experience, and benefit from ecosystem services in different ways, and may possess differing ecological knowledge. Men and women do not participate in, and benefit from, aquaculture value chains in the same way, and it is especially rare for women to be in top management positions in fishing.

Human made pollution impacts on sex determination and demographics of aquatic species. Women and men face different types of marine pollution and habitat. Women and men 'consume' plastic products in different ways. Any analysis of plastic value chains and plastic leakage into the ocean will need to consider gender patterns.

Pollution and Climate Change effects influence 500 species of fish sex change in adulthood, in response to environmental cues such as changes in temperatures or acidity of water. Current models of marine interspecies dynamics cannot predict how climate change will affect the reproduction and survival rates of individual species. Systemic instability of marine ecosystems due to climate change may occur if more males or more females are produced.

### 3.3 Integrating a gender perspective when judging the strength of goal-goal or target-target influences

The key method used to quantify the strength of the influence of individual targets or goals is the seven-point scale of values from +3 to -3 developed by the International Science Council (ISC),<sup>10</sup> where the score of +3 represents the strongest positive influence, and the score of -3 the strongest negative impact, whilst 0 represents neutral effect. Significantly, when SDG 5 is analysed in this way, all identified impacts tend to be positive (from +1 to +3). These value judgements can be improved by engaging gender experts knowledgeable about individual SDGs and sustainable development issues who can identify the necessary gender-related evidence base and recognise interlinkages between different targets that can produce desired gender equality co-benefits. See Figure 4 for an overview of such an engagement.

### 3.4 Integrating a gender perspective into implementation efforts guided by statistics and indicators

UN Women have identified 122 national-level gender-related indicators for the SDGs but obtaining reliable data is proving to be difficult because in many countries the necessary data collection systems are underdeveloped and frequently under-funded. Integrating a gender perspective into implementation efforts that are guided by statistics and indicators that have not been fully technically validated is needed to recognise possible ambiguities in how the available data should be interpreted. As an example, the HLPF 2022 plans to assess in-depth progress on SDG 15. This goal has no gender-related indicator in the UN Women's database.

<sup>10</sup> A Guide to SDGs Interaction: From Science to Implementation, ICS 2017, <https://council.science/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/SDGs-Guide-to-Interactions.pdf> Nilsson, Måns, et al.

Integration of a gender perspective into implementation strategies involving SDG 15 would help to provide an important understanding of underlying gender issues that have been reported in research literature, which often includes locally relevant data. Integrating a gender perspective into SDG 15 would help interpret and compare any available statistical data to recognise gender-related variations in land ownerships and gender differences in access to terrestrial ecosystems and their services, including contextual conditions for equitable control and sharing of available resources, and for effective consultation of women to understand their ecosystems and biodiversity values.



# 4 | Enhancing the methods, process and evidence base for analysing and prioritising interlinkages between targets

## 4.1 Improving gender sensitivity of common analytical approaches

Numerous approaches have been developed by SDG experts to help identify goals or targets that can positively influence one another and make possible the achievement of multiple benefits simultaneously. Integrating a gender perspective helps identify targets that have the capacity to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment benefits even when gender is not explicitly mentioned in the text of the goal.

Five methods dominate current analytical approaches used to identify desired interlinkages. Integrating a gender perspective (gender data, gender research, gender expertise, etc.) into each method, as relevant, would greatly improve their capacity to recognise inequalities that need to be addressed and opportunities for achieving gender equality benefits and accelerating progress for women and girls.

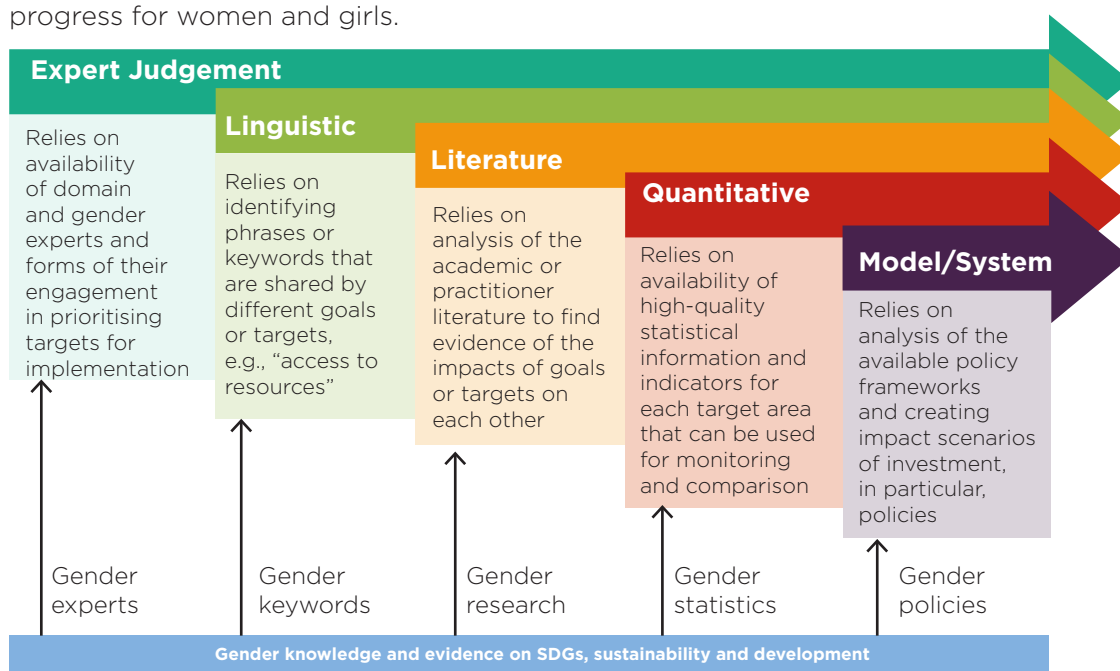


Figure 4: Common analytical approaches that can be used to prioritise interlinkages between SDG targets

The *linguistic approach*, which relies on identifying shared phrases/keywords in the text of targets, could be more effective if it focused on gendered phrases/keywords, e.g., “improve access to resources”. The *literature approach*, which relies on finding scientific studies and reports in bibliometric databases that have investigated and reported evidence on interdependencies between different goals or targets, can be more effective if the literature search query includes gender-related keywords. The *expert judgement* approach used to value strength of influence between individual goals or targets can be more effective if gender experts are also consulted. The *quantitative approach*, which relies on the availability of reliable statistical data and indicators, can be more effective if a comparable set of gender data is available. The *modelling approach*, which depends on defining measurable variables to represent the impact of Agenda 2030, could be made more effective if gender equality was interpreted as a lever in sustainable development.

## 4.2 Improving gender sensitivity of the selected implementation strategies

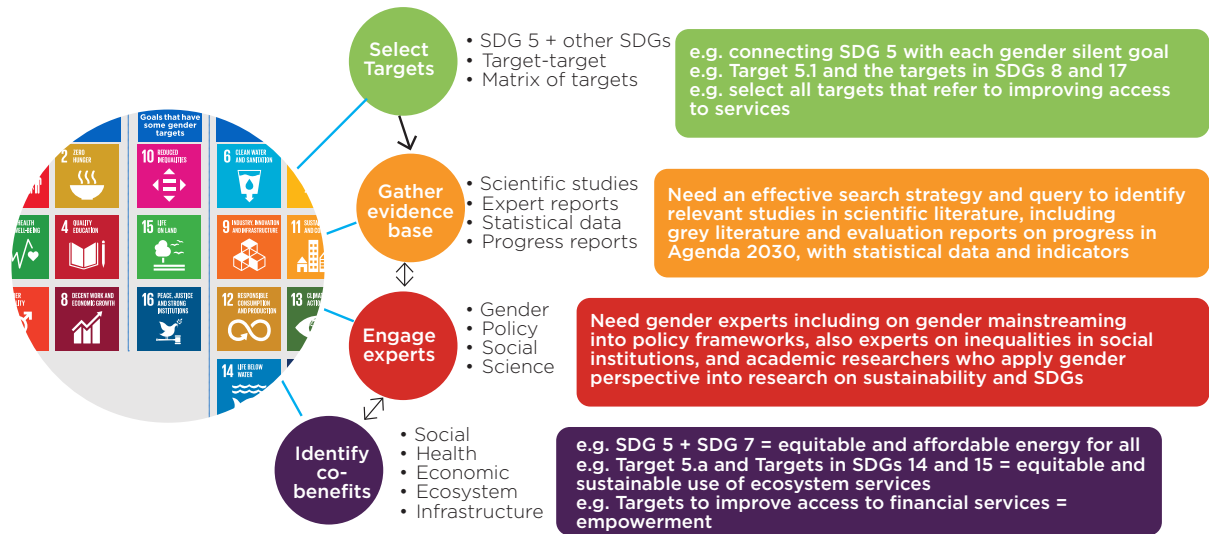


Figure 4: Overview of the process of selecting targets for gender sensitive implementation strategies

It is important to recognise that applying a gender lens to Agenda 2030 helps to illuminate biological, social, cultural, and situational dimensions of interlinkages and this may help reveal multi-faceted relationships between the goals that involve interdependencies between the well-being of human and non-human species. For example, underpinning SDGs 13, 14, 15 is a sustainability concern about how the effects of climate change and human created pollution can cause alterations in how species in the natural ecosystem reproduce. Any disruptions can threaten the survival of a species and ultimately harm how different species co-exist in an ecosystem, potentially affecting the ability of women and men to continue to sustainably exploit the goods and services the land and marine ecosystems provide. Any deterioration in the well-being of natural ecosystems and their services on which humans depend for their own well-being will create negative spill-over effects, thus hampering progress on gender equality in SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10.

## 4.3 Improving the gender evidence base for SDGs: the role of Sustainable Development Solutions Networks (SDSN)

The 42 Sustainable Development Solutions Networks (SDSNs) of knowledge producing organisations that function at regional (e.g., Amazon, Great Lakes, Africa) and national levels (USA, Brazil, South Korea) can be a good target for promoting gender perspectives in SDGs implementation efforts. Until now, with very few exceptions, existing SDSNs have failed to embrace SDG 5, or gender equality, as targets for their knowledge making and sharing activities. A strategic engagement of UN Women offices with the SDSNs active in their countries or regions would help raise awareness and mobilise efforts to promote new knowledge on gender aspects of Agenda 2030. Related to this is the opportunity for UN Women to encourage research and knowledge sharing collaborations on integrating gender perspectives into implementation efforts through the International Sustainable Development Conference series that meets each year in September, in New York.

## 5 | Key Resources

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](https://www.globalwomennet.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Applying_gender_lens_to_the_interlinkages_and_synergies_betweenSDGs.pdf)

UN (2021). Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system April 2021. Report of the Secretary-General. [https://www.un.org/ga/search/view\\_doc.asp?symbol=E/2021/52](https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/2021/52)

UN Women (2021). Gender analysis toolkit for prioritising SDG goals and targets. Tools for researchers in Africa and beyond. Pollitzer, E. (Ed.). *Forthcoming March 2022*.

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>.





