



## **Report and Recommendations**

**Expert Group Meeting on “Building sustainable and resilient societies through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”**

5 and 6 June 2018, Nairobi, Kenya

*Organized by UN Women, UN Environment and UN Habitat*

*Note: The opinions expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.*

## **Introduction**

On 5 and 6 June 2018, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), co-organized an Expert Group Meeting on “Building sustainable and resilient societies through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. The meeting took place as a contribution to the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) at its July 2018 session.

The meeting provided an opportunity for Member States, UN entities, civil society organizations, academics and other stakeholders to discuss good practices, implementation challenges and lessons learned in the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals under review during the 2018 HLPF: SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 7 (energy), SDG 11 (cities and human settlements), SDG 12 (consumption and production) and SDG 15 (terrestrial ecosystems).

Participants focused on the integration of a gender perspective in SDGs 6, 7 and 11 on the first day, and SDGs 12 and 15 on the second day. Discussion of each SDG was framed by a short expert presentation, followed by interactive dialogue among the experts. In the afternoon of the second day, participants engaged in working group discussions on key recommendations for the 2018 HLPF on the integration of a gender perspective across the five SDGs.

## **Summary of discussions**

Over the course of the two days, participants underscored that the unsustainable use of natural resources has contributed to increased water scarcity, pollution, environmental degradation and climate change, which all have disproportionate impacts on women and girls. Over-extraction, deforestation and unsustainable consumption and production patterns can jeopardize women’s and girls’ food security, livelihoods and health, further exacerbating gender inequalities and discrimination. The achievement of SDG 5 through the systematic integration of a gender perspective in policies, budgets and plans at all levels is critical to ensure that women and girls are not left behind and can contribute towards building resilient and sustainable societies.

In discussing the key interlinkages between the implementation of SDG 5 and the SDGs under review, participants emphasized the importance of identifying catalytic factors which will advance gender equality and achieve benefits that will contribute to the integrated implementation of multiple goals. Participants reiterated the need to break silos across sectors, integrate a people-focused approach to policies, plans and investments and focus more on building awareness about the 2030 Agenda and accountability. Moreover, interventions on the implementation of the goals should be developed with a better understanding of women’s roles and specific needs, identifying opportunities to address gaps critical to global environmental benefits and the achievement of the SDGs.

In every discussion, participants also underscored the importance of strengthening women’s participation and leadership in decision-making processes at all levels of governance, and ensuring that national and local policies recognize and aim to reduce and redistribute women’s unpaid care and domestic work. More work is needed to strengthen national statistical capacities to improve the collection, analysis and

use of data disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location and other relevant characteristics in order to strengthen the development of policies and programmes. In addition, participants highlighted the potential of using community-driven data to inform decision-making and measure progress.

## **SDG 6**

Lack of access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities has critical implications for the health and safety of women and girls. These challenges increase their burden of water collection and risks to illness and violence, as well as impede their education and work opportunities and mobility.

Participants highlighted the importance of designing and financing the infrastructure service chain for safe drinking water and for safe sanitation and hygiene to contribute towards the implementation of multiple SDGs. They stressed the importance of public investment in piped and treated water at city/municipal scale, to provide access to safe drinking water, while also noting the high financial and environmental costs of bottled water.

Moreover, the provision of public or shared sanitation facilities is essential for women's sanitation and hygiene needs, including menstrual hygiene management, as women spend time outside their homes at school, work, marketplaces, on the road and other public areas. Sanitation policy should ensure the protection and remuneration of sanitation and waste management workers, who are often stigmatized in society and include women engaged in unpaid work.

Current challenges such as water pollution and water scarcity, as well as women's unequal participation in water management, were highlighted. Participants emphasized the need for integrated water resources management (IWRM) for sustainable water management, as IWRM integrates all sectors using water, including agriculture, energy, health and other sectors, and measures women's participation in local water management. The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) Strategy for Mainstreaming Gender in Africa's Water Sector (2010-2014) was also highlighted as an example for countries to mainstream a gender perspective in their domestic policies on water. Strong links between SDG 6 and SDG 15 must be recognized and leveraged, as agricultural practices, fisheries, forestry and land management are all linked to long-term water supply and affect women's work and productivity in these areas.

## **SDG 7**

Women are the primary energy managers in households. However, sustainable, modern energy infrastructure – which can relieve women of their disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work and enhance their educational and economic opportunities – often reaches them last. Furthermore, women's unequal rights to land and tenure security has implications on their access to different energy sources, which can further impact their health, food security, water usage and consumption patterns. It is essential to understand energy demand from the bottom up, and consider the energy use of the poorest women who will remain living in poverty without access to energy.

Participants stressed that energy-related policies and investments should address the demands of women to ensure the delivery of affordable, quality and reliable energy services to women and girls, while promoting renewable sources and improved energy efficiency. Decentralized energy sources and renewable energy projects can provide opportunities for increasing women's access to and management of sustainable modern energy. Governments and other stakeholders should undertake measures to strengthen the participation of women in energy governance and their opportunities for employment in

the clean energy sector, including in managerial positions and as entrepreneurs. Building good governance is necessary to create an enabling environment to improve the quality and affordability of electricity and other energy services.

As a result of gender stereotypes and discriminatory practices in educational and institutional systems, women tend to be underrepresented among energy policymakers and researchers. It is essential for women to be involved in the development of technology, including as researchers, to ensure that technology considers and serves women's needs.

### **SDG 11**

National urban policies cover a wide range of sectors, including economic development, spatial planning and environmental sustainability, which must mainstream a gender perspective across all areas rather than taking a siloed approach. Participants also emphasized the need for a stronger representation of women as city planners, including grass-roots women who have developed innovative solutions to the issues faced by women living in cities, including in slums, and informal settlements. The need to strengthen rural-urban linkages was highlighted, as many women producers rely on access to urban markets. Capacity-building for policymakers and decisionmakers on integrating a gender perspective in urban policies can have transformative effects.

Inclusive and sustainable cities require integrating a gender perspective in national, subnational and local policies, planning and budgeting to ensure women's and girls' safety and mobility and their access to infrastructure and services. Eliminating gender-based violence in urban areas and enhancing women's and girls' access to basic services, health care, education, housing and transportation systems must be prioritized.

The need to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of data disaggregated by sex was also emphasized by participants. Disaggregated data is important to monitor the deficiencies in the provision of water, sanitation, health care, schools and other services, in cities and in human settlements. Moreover, providing information on the use of time and space by women and men and understanding the needs of different groups of women is also necessary to tailor policies and interventions to better respond to women and girls in urban areas. Eliminating gender-based violence, by intimate and non-intimate partners, and sexual harassment is critical to promote inclusion and resilience. In addition, it is also necessary to increase access to public infrastructure and services and social protection systems for women and girls. Information and communications technologies, including mobile applications, can help to share information and provide rich sources of data, however there is potential for scaling up the use of ICTs to promote gender equality and empower women and girls.

### **SDG 12**

Participants reiterated that gender equality is key to achieving the shift to sustainable consumption and production patterns, which promote equitable access to and control over resources and services as well as access to decision-making. They stressed that the production of goods and services, including manufacturing and agriculture, has a substantial impact on air, soil and water pollution levels, water and energy usage, natural resource extraction and waste management. In food production, storage, quality and consumption are important aspects to consider, and nutritional value and sustainable diets should be promoted, to reduce food waste and food loss. As household managers of food, water and energy and entrepreneurs of sustainable solutions, women can play a critical role in the transition to sustainable

consumption and production patterns, however they are often excluded from decision-making processes in both the public and private sectors.

Women, especially those who work in the informal sector or engage in unpaid waste management work, are often unknowingly exposed to hazardous materials. Participants stressed that production systems for all industries should pursue sustainable practices to eliminate or limit toxicity related to hazardous waste and chemicals and environmental pollution and promote fair labour standards and safe workplace environments. Stronger legal and regulatory protection and greater investments and incentives are required to promote consumption and production patterns that are sustainable and gender-responsive.

Sustainable consumption and production policies provide important opportunities to trigger transformative changes in economic and social systems and promote the human rights of women and girls. It is imperative to integrate a gender perspective into sustainable consumption and production national action plans, which are the key policy instruments at national level that create the enabling policy environment to achieve SDG 12. Participants also highlighted several initiatives, including the opportunity for governments and other stakeholders to work closely with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable and Production Patterns (One Planet Network) secretariat to strengthen data collection on gender mainstreaming for SDG 12. They also suggested that UN interagency programmes, such as the Partnership for Action on Green Economy can provide support to help mainstream a gender perspective into national inter-ministerial steering and coordination mechanisms.

## **SDG 15**

Efforts towards the implementation of SDG 15 require building resilience in landscapes and ecosystem-based economic development. In this context, participants underscored the importance of women's participation in decision-making and their economic empowerment, including by engaging women as land and forestry managers and farmers. Participants expressed concern for resource depletion and overconsumption of finite natural resources, and the air and water pollution generated by extraction processes. These acts and their impacts increase the burden on women, who often rely on common resources, and impede them from moving out of extreme poverty.

The increasing number of killings of women land and environmental defenders, and the enhanced risks faced by women due to conflicts and climate change impacts are especially concerning and require urgent action. The failure to engage women in peacebuilding processes risks weakening how natural resource issues are addressed and limit the potential for women to participate in natural resource governance and benefit from resource-related reforms. Participants underscored the importance of integrated multi-stakeholder land development approaches to ensure sustainable solutions and leverage the synergies between gender equality and environmental conservation. Specific allocations of budgets towards gender projects and holistic impact assessments were also highlighted as good practices.

Participants also stressed the need for legal reform and enforcement to protect women's rights to land tenure and forestry, which are often impacted by discriminatory customary systems and norms. Women's access to improved knowledge, technology and innovation and their full, equal and effective participation in land, forestry and natural resources management are essential pathways for gender equality and women's empowerment and environmental conservation. Monitoring and evaluation systems also need to be strengthened, researching and measuring beyond obvious or traditional elements, to ensure sustainable approaches to ecosystems management that improve the situation of women and girls.

## Recommendations

**The following recommendations are based on the discussions of the Expert Group Meeting:**

### Overall recommendations

We call upon national and subnational governments, and other stakeholders to undertake the following measures to ensure the gender-responsive implementation of SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15, which will be reviewed along with SDG 17 at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) taking place from 9 to 18 July 2018 in New York:

1. We underscore that gender equality and sustainable development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development.
2. We emphasize that governments as duty-bearers are responsible for the progressive realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of SDG 5 to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Governments are responsible for promoting understanding and education on sustainable development and ensuring the full implementation of national sustainable development plans and gender-responsive policies and action plans.
3. We emphasize that governments and all other stakeholders, including the private sector should promote the human rights of women throughout their life course and eliminate the direct and indirect discrimination faced by women within political, economic and social systems, while recognizing women's important role and contribution to achieving sustainable development and working towards the accelerated implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
4. We highlight the importance of creating an enabling environment at all levels of government to mainstream a gender perspective in the development of all national sustainable development policies, planning processes and budgets, to ensure gender-responsive procurement, expenditures and design of services, and to ensure, maintain and expand the use of public services.
5. We underscore the need to promote and secure women's rights to natural resources through a synergetic set of measures that include legal recognition of women's rights, legal literacy programmes, enforcement measures, equal access to grievance mechanisms and conflict resolution, and advocacy, including with customary and traditional authorities.
6. We reiterate the importance of strengthening the voice, agency, participation and leadership of women, including grass-roots women, young women, indigenous women and women with disabilities, in decision-making processes at all levels and throughout the full cycle of policy and programme development from conceptualization, design, impact assessments, stakeholder consultations, budgeting, implementation, to monitoring and evaluation.
7. We emphasize the importance of strengthening the collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex, age, geographic location and other relevant characteristics in order to strengthen the provision

of basic services. We call on governments, national statistical offices, international organizations and academia to recognize and invest in community-generated and context-specific gender-sensitive indicators and data, including those produced by grass-roots women and their organizations and to integrate those data into formal reporting and monitoring on SDGs.

8. We recognize that capacity-building for sustainable development should be multi-directional between countries of the Global South and Global North, between governments and civil society, including grass-roots organizations, between donors and recipients, between the private sector and public interest groups, between policymakers and researchers across sectors, to share knowledge, good practices and lessons learned for integrating a gender perspective, in policies, plans, programmes and budgets and for on-going institutional and programme assessments.
9. We emphasize that planning, investments and management of infrastructure and basic services provisions, in both urban and rural areas, should take into account women's use of time and space due to their unpaid care and domestic work, also in combination with paid employment, and aim to reduce and redistribute the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by women and girls.

### Specific recommendations

#### **SDG 6**

- Invest in safe, accessible and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure in public spaces to promote dignity of women and girls, set norms and expectations on the provision of public infrastructure and services, and break stigmas about women and girls, including around menstrual hygiene management;
- Take measures to protect and restore water-related ecosystems and surface water, which more than 150 million people use as their primary drinking water source, by addressing and preventing water pollution, improving water quality, including through treating and re-using wastewater, and tackling water scarcity, in particular by addressing water inefficiencies in the agricultural sector;
- Recognize and remunerate sanitation and maintenance workers, who are often stigmatized in societies, especially cleaners of unsewered toilets, including women who engage in this work without pay within local communities, often as part of their unpaid care and domestic work;
- Enhance access to safe drinking water and sanitation by providing institutional structures and multi-stakeholder processes to ensure women's full and equal participation in decision-making on water use and allocations;

#### **SDG 7**

- Address the energy poverty experienced by women and the discrimination they face in their access to land, productive assets and natural resources, and provide them with full and equal access to energy sources that are accessible, affordable, renewable, modern and adaptable to local contexts,

and that aim to reduce and redistribute the unpaid care and domestic work that women and girls expend on energy-related activities and improve their well-being and quality of life;

- Invest in the development of clean energy technologies, especially those that can be scaled up, and enhance women's access to technology, including through government subsidies;
- Reform tax laws to increase designated revenue towards the provision of affordable and modern energy to women and the most marginalized populations;
- Ensure that energy policies consider the energy needs and priorities of poor urban and rural women to reduce their experience of energy poverty while improving food security, livelihood options and sustainable ecosystems;
- Strengthen the voice, agency and full and equal participation of women, including as researchers and scientists, in the development of energy technologies, in monitoring and impact assessments and in energy governance to improve the quality and affordability of energy and electricity services; take measures to increase women's employment in the clean energy sector; and promote women's entrepreneurship in the energy sector through public investment and support;

#### **SDG 11**

- Strengthen the development of evidence-based policies, infrastructure and services to ensure women's rights and access to safe, affordable and accessible housing, healthcare, educational, commercial and other facilities, employment, public transport and public spaces in cities;
- Prioritize measures to end all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces within urban settings;
- Strengthen women's leadership and participation in local governments both as elected officials and technical staff as well as in participatory decision-making processes on urban planning and budgeting;
- Strengthen and improve rural-urban linkages, including through investment in infrastructure and services that ensure the access of women producers to urban markets;
- Establish accountability mechanisms in all sectors to ensure that gender equality commitments are addressed in urban planning processes, using tools such as gender impact assessments;
- Promote training and capacity-building for decision-makers, urban planners and developers on how to integrate a gender perspective in their work, and ensure that gender expertise is available in planning, infrastructure and other relevant departments in local and regional administrations;



## **SDG 12**

- Share good practices on the circular economy, including on food waste management and chemical and waste management that promote women's participation, including at the level of small enterprises, from design, planning to monitoring and evaluation;
- Collect and distribute case studies that show how sustainable consumption and production policies can improve the lives of women and their communities, and support applied research to measure the cost of inaction by not addressing gender issues on sustainable consumption and production policies;
- Develop trainings at the level of policy-makers, as well as institutions, enterprises and communities to learn how to avoid exposure to and reduce and eliminate toxicity related to waste and chemicals and to take appropriate action to empower women who deal with hazardous waste to take environmental action;
- Strengthen networks and partnerships among national and local governments, United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector, to ensure synergies among SDGs, especially SDGs 6, 9 and 12, on resource efficiency and allow for widespread participation of stakeholders, including women's organizations;
- Encourage companies, especially large and multinational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle;
- Promote access to safer alternatives to chemicals of concern and affordable sustainable technologies to assist in reducing illegal traffic in hazardous chemicals, including prioritizing procurement of least hazardous pests control measures and use of best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies of chemicals;
- Use existing sustainable consumption and production national action plans as entry points for the systematic integration of a gender perspective as well as existing guidelines on gender equality (e.g., Global Environment Facility) when developing proposals and implementing multilateral environmental agreements;
- Ensure that women benefit fully from job opportunities – as wage workers and entrepreneurs – in green industries – including in waste management, recycling, organic food production, renewable energy equipment providers, water pipe production and installation – by developing and implementing gender-responsive industrial policies;

## **SDG 15**

- Adopt legislative, administrative, policy and financial frameworks to ensure equal sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of natural and genetic resources for all people, including indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Recognize that women and girls are disproportionately and differently affected by environmental degradation, pollution and natural and human-made disasters, and recognize the valuable

contributions of women to the conservation, protection, regeneration and management of ecosystems and natural resources;

- Adopt gender equality standards in official development assistance, public and private finance on sustainable use of and benefits from the full biodiversity of natural resources and ecosystems;
- Take concerted efforts to ensure that activities on biodiversity, including national policies and plans under the Convention on Biological Diversity, are implemented in a gender-responsive way;
- Promote social and environmental safeguard standards in all investments by international financial institutions and financial intermediaries, recognizing the role and duties that all countries, developing and developed, have in protecting the planet for the benefit of all, and promoting accountability of the private sector for sustainable investments, practices and distribution of returns and profits;
- Strengthen the human ecology and gender capacity of technical experts and community leaders on biodiversity and ecosystems and ensure enhanced coordination across social, economic and environmental sectors for better integration of a gender perspective, including by enhancing coordination among ministries and across sectors;
- Promote the preservation of biodiversity and the ecosystem across with a special focus on young women and men to ensure knowledge transfer across generations.

## **ANNEX**

### **Expert Group Meeting**

#### ***Building sustainable and resilient societies through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development***

UN Conference Complex, Conference Room 13  
UN Avenue, Gigiri, Nairobi, Kenya

### **PROGRAMME**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>5 June 2018</b>	
<b>Day 1: Accelerating the gender-responsive implementation of SDG 6, 7 and 11</b>	
9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	<b>Registration</b> <i>(Light refreshments will be served)</i>
10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	<b>Opening Session</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rafael Tuts, Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat</li><li>• Jorge Laguna Celis, Director, Secretariat of Governing Bodies, UN Environment</li><li>• Simone Oluoch-Olunya, Deputy Regional Director, UN Women - East and Southern Africa</li></ul>
10:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	<b>Setting the stage: Objectives of the meeting and link to the HLPF</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Janet Kabeberi-Macharia, Head of Gender and Safeguards Unit, UN Environment</li><li>• Sylvia Hordosch, Policy Adviser, Intergovernmental Support Division, UN Women</li></ul>
11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.	<b>SDG 6: Enhancing integrated and gender-responsive approaches in water and sanitation sector and services</b> <i>(Focus areas include SDG 6 targets 6.1., 6.2 and 6.b)</i>  Presenter <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Isha Ray, Associate Professor, University of California, Berkeley</li></ul> Lead discussants <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Abdul Hafiz Koroma, National WASH Coordinator, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee Secretariat, Liberia</li><li>• Archana Patkar, Independent expert (former Head of Policy, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council)</li><li>• Lis Mullin Bernhardt, Programme Officer, UN Environment</li></ul> Moderator: Pireh Otieno, Head of Water and Sanitation Unit, UN-Habitat  <u>Guiding Questions for the experts' interactive discussions</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What legal and/or policy measures are required to ensure universal and equitable access to safe, affordable drinking water and adequate sanitation for all by 2030?</li> <li>• What kind of institutional arrangements and/or mechanisms are needed to enhance integrated and gender-responsive approaches in the water and sanitation sector and services?</li> <li>• What types of measures can ensure that gender equality considerations are integrated into the provision of water and sanitation infrastructure and services so that women, girls, boys and men have non-discriminatory and equal access in public and private spaces? What innovative measures have governments / municipalities taken in this regard?</li> <li>• How are national/local level governments collecting and using data to enhance water and sanitation programming and monitor results?</li> <li>• How are UN entities supporting water and sanitation programmes and service delivery at the national level? What efforts are being made to ensure such programmes and service delivery are gender-responsive?</li> </ul>
12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	<b>Lunch</b>
2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	<p><b>SDG 7: Ensuring women’s access to affordable and clean energy by promoting integrated and gender-responsive approaches in energy sector and services</b></p> <p><i>(Focus areas include SDG 7 targets 7.1, 7.2 and 7.b)</i></p> <p>Presenter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Govind Kelkar, Senior Adviser, Landesa</li> <li>• Vincent Kitio, Head of Energy Unit, UN-Habitat</li> </ul> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rose Mensah-Kutin, Director, ABANTU for Development</li> <li>• Natalie Elwell, Senior Gender Advisor, World Resources Institute</li> <li>• Mary Njenga, Board Director, Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Meseret Teklemariam Zemedkun, Programme Manager, Energy Africa Office, UN Environment</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions for the experts’ interactive discussions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What legal and/or policy measures are required to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all?</li> <li>• What are the barriers that women face in access to energy? What are promising solutions that can address women’s energy needs?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of institutional arrangements and/or mechanisms are needed to enhance integrated and gender-responsive approaches in the energy sector and services?</li> <li>• What types of measures can ensure that gender equality considerations are integrated into the provision of energy infrastructure and services? What innovative measures have governments / municipalities taken in this regard?</li> <li>• How are national/local level governments collecting and using data on access to energy to implement programmes and monitor progress?</li> <li>• How are UN entities supporting energy programmes and service delivery at the national level? What efforts are being made to ensure such programmes and service delivery are gender-responsive?</li> </ul>
<p>3:30 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.</p>	<p><b>Coffee/tea break</b></p>
<p>3:45 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.</p>	<p><b>SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities - Ensuring that gender equality considerations are integrated into urban planning, implementation and evaluation</b> <i>(Focus areas include SDG 11 targets 11.1, 11.2, 11.3 and 11.7)</i></p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ana Falu, Gender Expert, National University of Cordoba, Argentina</li> <li>• Shipra Narag-Suri, Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat</li> </ul> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Magdalena Garcia Hernandez, Director General, Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C., Coyoacán</li> <li>• Kathryn Travers, Executive Director, Women in Cities International</li> <li>• Erik Berg, Chair, Habitat Norway</li> <li>• Violet Shivutse, Founder and Coordinator, Shibuye Community Health Workers</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Patricia Cortes, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN Women</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions for the experts’ interactive discussions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What legal and/or policy measures are required to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable?</li> <li>• What kind of institutional arrangements and/or mechanisms are needed to link the implementation of SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda? How can integrated and gender-responsive approaches be enhanced?</li> <li>• What types of measures can ensure that gender equality considerations are integrated into urban planning, implementation and evaluation? How are national governments/municipalities innovating in this regard?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How are national/local level governments collecting and using data on urban planning to enhance programming and monitor progress?</li> <li>• What accountability mechanisms are in place to ensure that cities deliver results for women and girls? How are women’s organizations and grassroots women contributing to this regard?</li> <li>• How are UN entities supporting programmes and service delivery in cities? What efforts are being made to ensure such programmes and service delivery are gender-responsive?</li> </ul>
5:15 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	<p><b>Wrap up of Day 1</b></p> <p><i>Participants will be invited to propose concrete recommendations related to strategies and actions by governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the gender-responsive implementation of SDGs 6, 7 and 11.</i></p> <p>Moderators: Sharon J. Taylor, Coordination Adviser, UN Women and Angela Mwai, Unit Leader of Gender Equality Unit, UN-Habitat</p>
6:15 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.	<p><b>Welcome Reception</b> (Amaica Restaurant, UNON Gigiri)</p>

6 June 2018	
Day 2: Accelerating the gender-responsive implementation of SDG 12 and 15	
9:15 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	<p><b>Day 1 Recap</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Janet Kabeberi-Macharia, Head of Gender and Safeguards Unit, UN Environment</li> </ul>
9:30 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	<p><b>SDG 12: Ensuring that gender equality considerations are integrated into all policy and programmatic efforts on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns</b></p> <p><i>(Focus areas include SDG 12 targets 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4)</i></p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thelma Munhequete, GEF-CSO Network Country Focal Point, Africa Foundation for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Dirk Wagener, Coordinator of Resource Efficiency Programme, UN Environment</li> </ul> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rocio Macarena Ocampo Lillo, Subdirector of Gender, Ministry of National Planning, Colombia</li> <li>• Joni Seager, Professor and Chair of the Global Studies Department, Bentley University</li> <li>• Sergio Baierle, Independent Researcher (former Adviser with NGO Cidade)</li> </ul>

	<p>Moderator: Janet Kabeberi-Macharia, Head of Gender and Safeguards Unit, UN Environment</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions for the experts' interactive discussions</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What legal and/or policy measures are required to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns?</li> <li>• What are the gender perspectives of SDG 12 with regard to food waste and management of chemicals?</li> <li>• What kind of institutional arrangements and/or mechanisms are needed to link the implementation of SDG 12 with other SDGs? How can integrated and gender-responsive approaches be enhanced?</li> <li>• What types of measures can ensure that gender equality considerations are integrated into the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns and in legally binding chemicals conventions?</li> <li>• How are national/local level governments collecting and using data on consumption and production patterns to enhance programming and monitor progress?</li> <li>• How are UN entities supporting programmes on sustainable consumption and production at the national level? What efforts are being made to ensure such programmes address gender perspectives?</li> </ul>
<p>11:00 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.</p>	<p><b>Coffee/tea break</b></p>
<p>11:15 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.</p>	<p><b>SDG 15: Integrating a gender perspective in the contexts of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managed forests, combating desertification, and halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss</b></p> <p><i>(Focus areas include SDG 15 targets 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3)</i></p> <p>Presenters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nidhi Tandon, Executive Director, Networked Intelligence for Development</li> <li>• Siham Drissi, Programme Management Officer, UN Environment</li> </ul> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karen Small, Policy Analyst in the Bureau of Gender Affairs, Jamaica</li> <li>• Esther Mwangi, Principal scientist, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)</li> <li>• Ermias Betemariam, Land Health Scientist, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)</li> </ul> <p>Moderator: Musonda Mumba, Chief of Terrestrial Ecosystems Unit, UN Environment</p> <p><u>Guiding Questions for the experts' interactive discussions</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What legal and/or policy measures are required to protect, restore and promote sustainable use terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss?</li> <li>• What actions are needed to effectively address relevant biodiversity considerations in national and local development plans, including gender equality and poverty reduction strategies, and associated budgets?</li> <li>• How do gains in respect to women’s rights and gender issues in the contexts of agricultural productivity and sustainable land use correspond with improvements in meeting biodiversity objectives?</li> <li>• What are the barriers to women’s receipt of equitable benefits from biological resources (including payment for ecosystem services schemes)? How can these, best be addressed?</li> </ul>
1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	<b>Lunch</b>
2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.	<p><b>Working groups: Identify key recommendations on SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15</b></p> <p><i>Participants will be invited to propose concrete recommendations related to strategies and actions by governments and other stakeholders to accelerate the gender-responsive implementation of SDGs 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15.</i></p> <p>Moderator: Sharon J. Taylor, Coordination Adviser, UN Women</p>
4:30 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.	<p><b>Plenary discussion on key recommendations: The way forward</b></p> <p><i>Participants will review the recommendations proposed by the working groups, with a focus on strategies and actions by governments and other stakeholders to address the gender perspectives of the SDGs under review at the HLPF.</i></p> <p>Moderators: Sylvia Hordosch, Policy Adviser, UN Women and Janet Kabebiri-Macharia, Head of Gender and Safeguards Unit, UN Environment</p>
5:30 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.	<b>Wrap Up and Closing Remarks</b>



**List of participants (in alphabetical order by first name)**

<b>Abdul Hafiz Koroma</b> , National WASH Coordinator, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Committee Secretariat, Liberia
<b>Ana Falu</b> , Gender Expert, National University of Cordoba, Argentina
<b>Angela Mwai</b> , Unit Leader of Gender Equality Unit, UN-Habitat
<b>Ann Gachambi</b> , Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)
<b>Archana Patkar</b> , Independent Expert (former Head of Policy, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council)
<b>Claudia Linke Heep</b> , Coordinator, Green Industry, UNIDO
<b>Damaris Mungai</b> , Gender and Youth Officer, Africa office, UN Environment
<b>David Thomas</b> , Consultant, UN-Habitat
<b>Dirk Wagener</b> , Coordinator of Resource Efficiency Programme, UN Environment
<b>Erik Berg</b> , Chair, Habitat Norway
<b>Ermias Betemariam</b> , Land Health Scientist, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)
<b>Esther Asha Kyalo</b> , Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)
<b>Esther Mwangi</b> , Principal scientist, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
<b>Esther Mwaura-Muiru</b> , Founder & Strategic Adviser, Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)
<b>Evelyn Ongige</b> , Consultant, UN Environment
<b>Faith Bwibo</b> , Communications Assistant, UN Women/Nairobi
<b>Giada Congiu</b> , Consultant, UN Environment
<b>Govind Kelkar</b> , Senior Advisor, Landesa
<b>Ines Sanchez de Madariaga</b> , Professor of Urban Planning, Universidad Politécnic de Madrid
<b>Isha Ray</b> , Associate Professor, University of California, Berkeley
<b>Jack Onyisi Abebe</b> , Knowledge Management and Research Specialist, UN Women/Nairobi
<b>Janet Kabeberi-Macharia</b> , Head of Gender and Safeguards Unit, UN Environment
<b>Joann Lee</b> , Consultant, UN Women
<b>Joni Seager</b> , Professor and Chair of the Global Studies Department, Bentley University
<b>Jorge Laguna Celis</b> , Director, Secretariat of Governing Bodies, UN Environment
<b>Karen Small</b> , Policy Analyst, Bureau of Gender Affairs, Jamaica
<b>Kathryn Travers</b> , Executive Director, Women in Cities International
<b>Lis Mullin Bernhardt</b> , Programme Officer, UN Environment
<b>Magdalena Garcia Hernandez</b> , Director General, Bufete de Estudios Interdisciplinarios A. C., Coyoacán
<b>Mary Njenga</b> , Board Director, Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN)
<b>Meseret Teklemariam Zemedkun</b> , Programme Manager, Energy, Africa Office, UN Environment
<b>Musonda Mumba</b> , Chief of Terrestrial Systems branch, Ecosystems Division, UN Environment
<b>Myles Hallin</b> , UN-Habitat
<b>Natalie Elwell</b> , Senior Gender Advisor, World Resources Institute
<b>Nidhi Tandon</b> , Executive Director, Networked Intelligence for Development
<b>Pamela Murage</b> , UN-Habitat
<b>Patricia Cortes</b> , Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary-General and Deputy Executive Director, UN Women
<b>Patterson Siema</b> , Communications Specialist, UN Women/Nairobi
<b>Paula Pennanen-Rebeiro-Hargrave</b> , Human Settlements Officer, UN-Habitat

<b>Pireh Otieno</b> , Head of Water and Sanitation Unit, UN-Habitat
<b>Rafael Tuts</b> , Director, Programme Division, UN-Habitat
<b>Rocio Macarena Ocampo Lillo</b> , Subdirector of Gender, Ministry of National Planning, Colombia
<b>Rose Mensah-Kutin</b> , Director, ABANTU for Development
<b>Sabina Siankoi Tumeki</b> , Indigenous Information Network
<b>Sergio Baierle</b> , Independent Researcher (former Assessor with NGO Cidade)
<b>Sharon J. Taylor</b> , Coordination Adviser, UN Women
<b>Shipra Narag-Suri</b> , Coordinator, Urban Planning and Design Branch, UN-Habitat
<b>Siham Drissi</b> , Programme Management Officer, UN Environment
<b>Simone Ellis Oluoch-Olunya</b> , Deputy Regional Director, UN Women/Nairobi
<b>Sri Sofjan</b> , Senior Programme Administrator and Strategist, Huairou Commission
<b>Susan Mutebi-Richards</b> , Programme Associate, UN Environment
<b>Sylvia Hordosch</b> , Policy Adviser, UN Women
<b>Teresa Boccia</b> , Professor of Urban Planning, University of Naples Federico II
<b>Thelma Munhequete</b> , GEF-CSO Network Country Focal Point, Africa Foundation for Sustainable Development
<b>Victor Tsang</b> , Programme Officer, UN Environment
<b>Vincent Kitio</b> , Head of Energy Unit, UN-Habitat
<b>Violet Shivutse</b> , Founder and Coordinator, Shibuye Community Health Workers
<b>Winrose Mwangi</b> , Grassroots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS Kenya)
<b>Xuesai Ma</b> , UN-Habitat
<b>Yunae Yi</b> , Safeguard Advisor, UN Environment

### **About the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)**

UN Women is the United Nations organization 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.

The Entity 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, prioritizing five outcomes: 1) UN Women supports the strengthening and implementation of a comprehensive and dynamic set of global norms, policies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women; 2) Women lead, participate in and benefit equally from governance systems; 3) Women have income security, decent work and economic autonomy; 4) All women and girls live a life free from all forms of violence; and 5) Women and girls contribute to and have greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience, and benefit equally from the prevention of natural disasters and conflicts and humanitarian action. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work in advancing gender equality.

UN Women works globally to make the vision of the Sustainable Development Goals a reality for women and girls.

[www.unwomen.org](http://www.unwomen.org)

### **About the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

UN Environment's mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

Gender equality and women's empowerment are cross-cutting priorities across all aspects of UN Environment's work because considerations of gender and environment are crucial to the ability to achieve a just and sustainable future. Women and men must work hand in hand to confront the environmental challenges of our time.

[www.unenvironment.org](http://www.unenvironment.org)

### **About the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlement development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

Mandated by the UN General Assembly in 1978 to address the issues of urban growth, it is a knowledgeable institution on urban development processes, and understands the aspirations of cities and their residents. For forty years, UN-Habitat has been working in human settlements throughout the world, focusing on building a brighter future for villages, towns and cities of all sizes. Because of these four decades of extensive experience, from the highest levels of policy to a range of specific technical issues, UN-Habitat has gained a unique and a universally acknowledged expertise in all things urban.

UN-Habitat mainstreams gender equality throughout its normative and operational work. All project proposals are scored against the 'Gender Equality Marker' to ensure that they meet minimum requirements and pushes projects to become gender-responsive.

[www.unhabitat.org](http://www.unhabitat.org)

### **High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)**

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development provides political leadership, guidance and recommendations and addresses new and emerging challenges, promotes the science-policy interface and enhances the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The High-level Political Forum meets every four years at the level of Heads of State and/or Government under the auspices of the General Assembly and every year under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf>