



Embedding the SDGs in Business Day 2

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Our five sessions this week

2

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2018

- ▶ What are the SDGs and where have they come from?
- ▶ How are the SDGs embedding in Global Business and Governance?
- ▶ What counts? Reframing economic indicators of flourishing and well being – Human Development Indicators, Social Reproduction and GNP
- ▶ Why bother? The case for Gender Equality / Equity and economic flourishing
- ▶ Harnessing the SDGs for Global Justice and stabisation in the face of international conflicts, Organised Crime, and Terror

Top Five SDGs from the group

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- ▶ SDG 4 Quality Education
- ▶ SDG 3 Good Health
- ▶ SDG 16 Peace and Strong Institutions
- ▶ SDG8 Decent Work
- ▶ SDG 7 Affordable clean energy



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



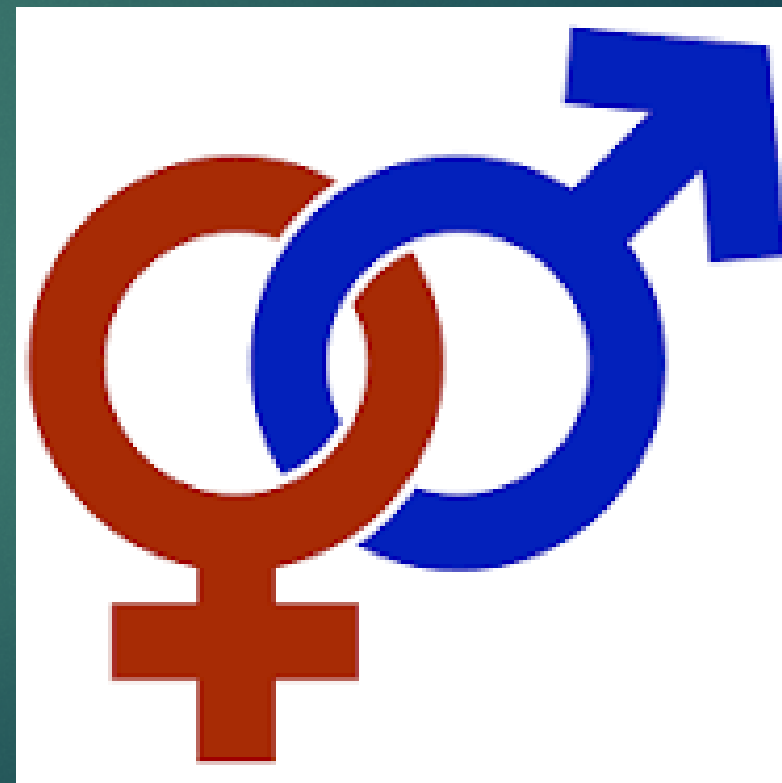
Caretaker at the UN for Goal 5

UN Women

5

- ▶ But Gender is NOT just about women – it about equality and equity across the sexes

▶ Lets Look at Gender



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5 GENDER EQUALITY



What is Gender?

What is GENDER

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- ▶ Gender is a **socially constructed definition** of women and men. It is not the same as sex (biological characteristics of women and men) and it is not the same as women. Gender roles are determined by the conception of tasks, functions and roles attributed to women and men in society and in public and private life. Life in every culture in the world is Gendered – and now we have the fresh input into our language of ‘Transgender’ - which can mean the creation of a third non binary Gender – or a radical separation of biological sex from Gender in the overall definition

Gender lexicon

- ▶ The Gender approach is distinct in that it focuses on women and men and not on women in isolation. It highlights:
 - ▶ the differences between women's and men's interest even within the same household and how these interact and are expressed.
 - ▶ the conventions and hierarchies which determine women's and men's position in the family, community and society at large, whereby women are usually dominated by men
 - ▶ the differences among women and among men, based on age, wealth, ethnic background and other factors
 - ▶ the way gender roles and relations change, often quite rapidly, as a result of social, economic and technological trends

Wijk and Francis, 1999
- ▶ Gender Analysis takes into account social and economical differences between women and men at each stage of policy development for the purpose of:
 - ▶ Revealing potential different impact of policy, program and law on women and men;
 - ▶ Ensuring equal results for women and men, boys and girls, in measures design and implementation

Gender Equality and Gender Equity

- ▶ Gender equity requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Gender equity does not mean that women and men unravel biological sex difference or have to be catered for identically - but that their opportunities and life chances are equal and there is equality in respect, reward and ability to progress and flourish.
- ▶ Gender Equity also suggests that there are times when in seeking to bring more equality in opportunity and reward between the sexes, that there can be 'unequal' interventions to enable equality to be achieved – as in Positive Action in the Job market, flexible working permissions supporting Maternity leave and re-introduction into the Job market and in breaking the 'glass ceiling' for board opportunities.
- ▶ Other areas of inequality where Gender Equity principles kick in?

What does Gender Equality mean for you?

- ▶ ***“We must reject not only the stereotypes that others hold of us, but also the stereotypes that we hold of ourselves.”***
- ▶ ***Sally Chisholm First Black Woman member of the House of Congress US***

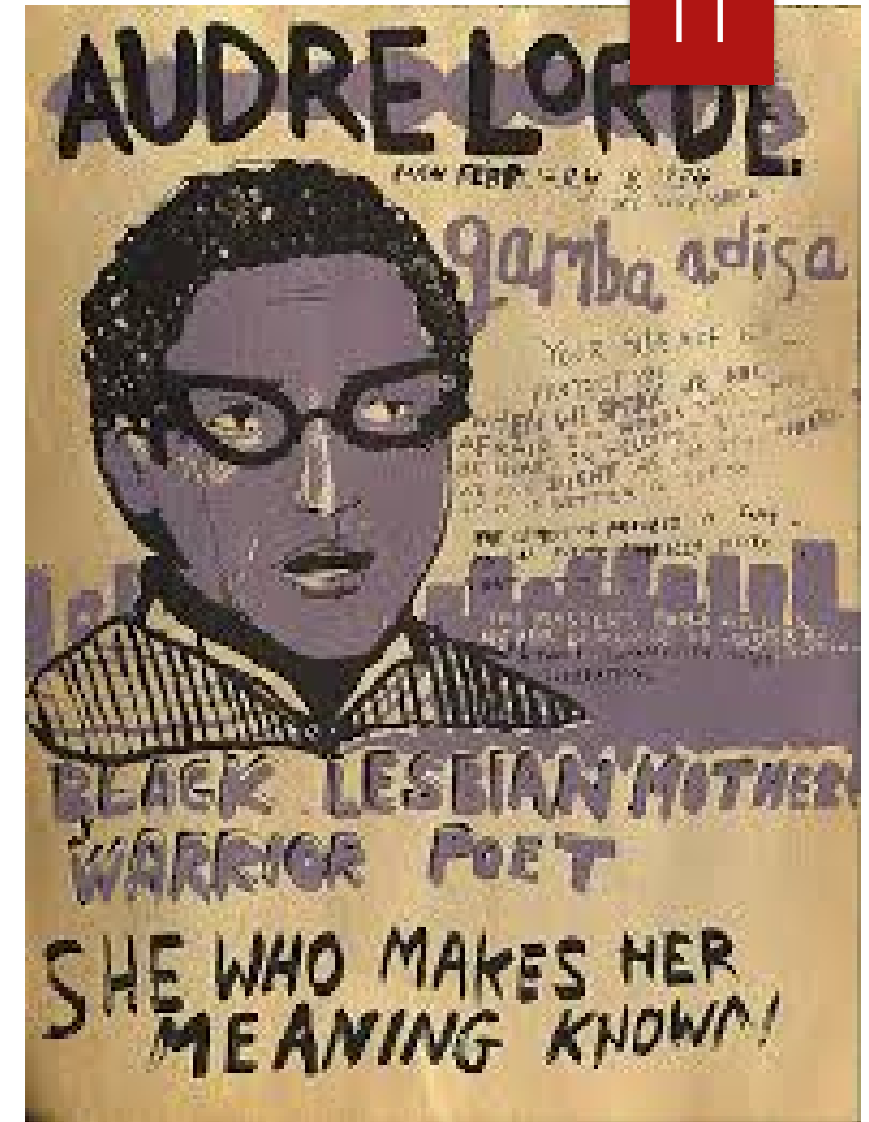


Intersectionality-

Shackles which bind

- ***“I am not free while any woman is unfree, even when her shackles are very different from my own.”***

Audre Lorde



Intersectionality / Complexity

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- ▶ Refers to a discourse cluster – a set of critical theories which describe the ways in which oppressive institutions (racism, sexism, homophobia, transphobia, ableism, xenophobia, classism, etc.) are **interconnected** and cannot be examined separately from one another.
- ▶ How do we respond to Intersectionality ?
- ▶ Cultural thematic and Intersectionality – whose discourse wins?
- ▶ *‘an oppressed person’ is often the best person to judge their experience of oppression; however, this can create paradoxes when people who are similarly oppressed have different interpretations of similar events – this insight sits behind the momentum to ensure PARTICIPATION of the RECIPIENTS of interventions at inception **before projects are elaborated***

Leave no-one behind?

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What are the steps of the SDGs on Gender ?

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg5>

- ▶ 5.1
- ▶ End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- ▶ 5.1.1
- ▶ Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
- ▶ 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
- ▶ 5.2.1
- ▶ Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
- ▶ 5.2.2
- ▶ Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
- ▶ 5.3
- ▶ Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- ▶ 5.3.1
- ▶ Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
- ▶ 5.3.2
- ▶ Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
- ▶ 5.4
- ▶ Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- ▶ 5.4.1

Intersectionality and cross-cutting SDGs implicated for Gender Equity and Equality

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- ▶ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/women-and-the-sdgs/sdg-5-gender-equality>
- ▶ Have your 17 SDG door ways ready to explore inter locking themes !

THE WOMEN'S ATLAS

"THE MOST
IMPORTANT BOOK
THAT WILL BE PUBLISHED
THIS YEAR."
CATHERINE MAYER,
CO-FOUNDER,
WOMEN'S EQUALITY
PARTY

JONI
SEAGER

Resources to THINK

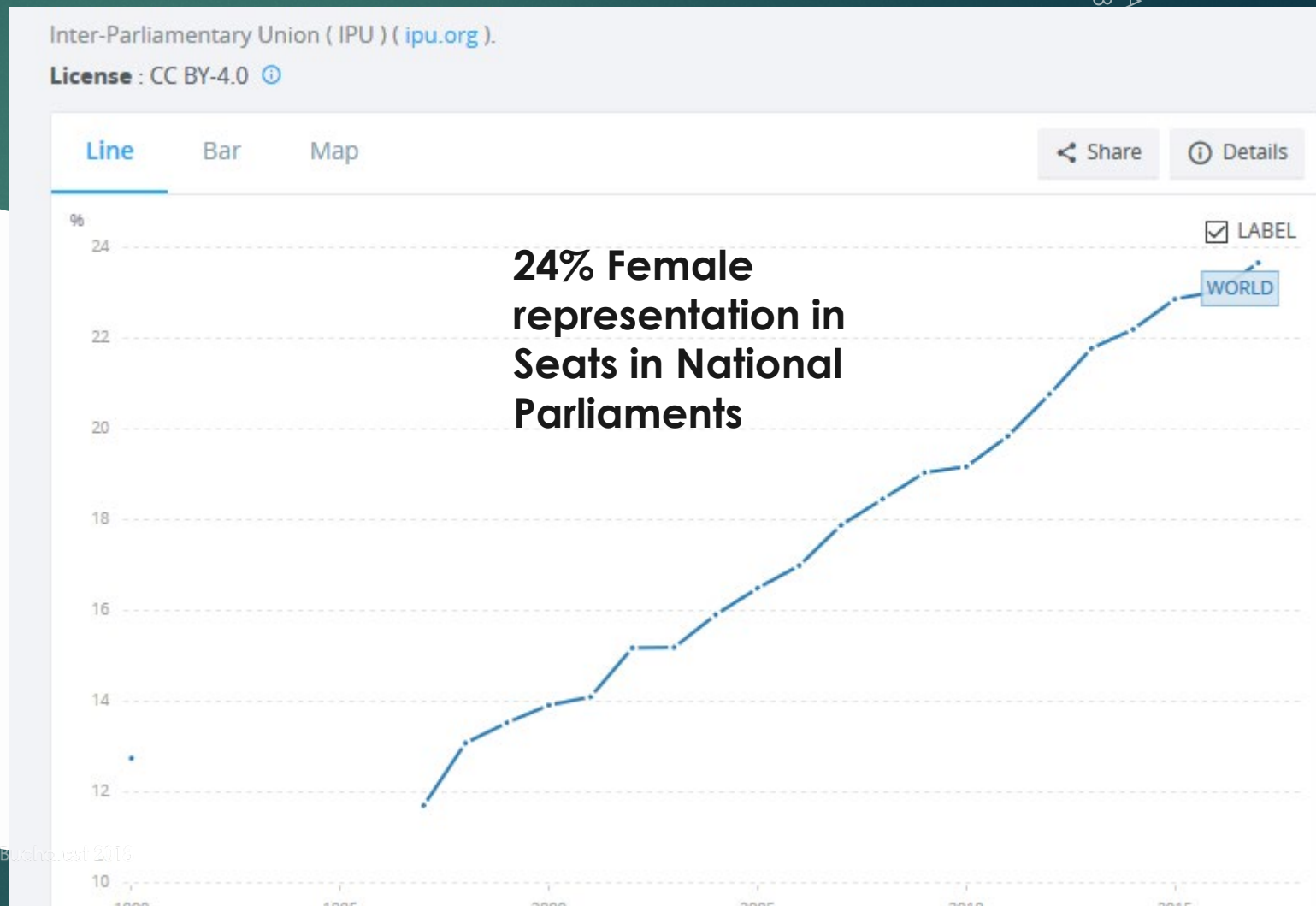
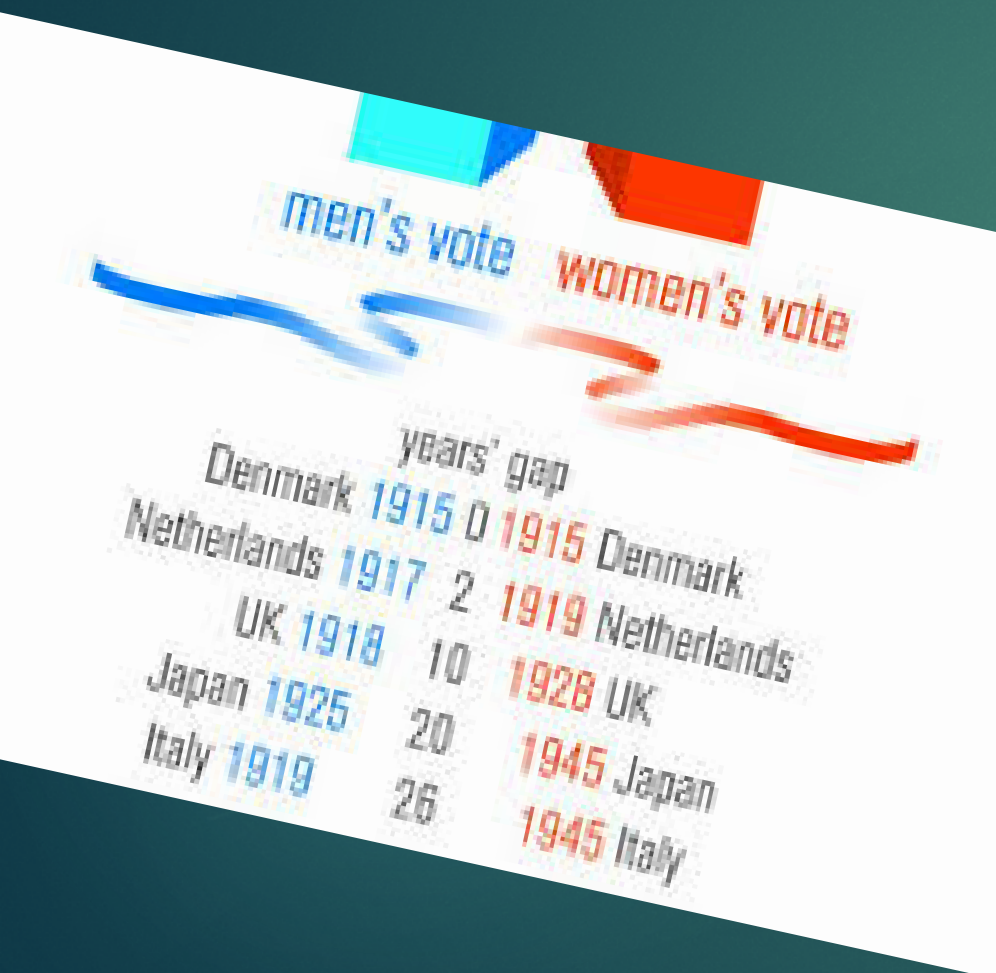
What isn't counted
doesn't count?

We'll explore later

Access to Political Representation? Equality in Representation?

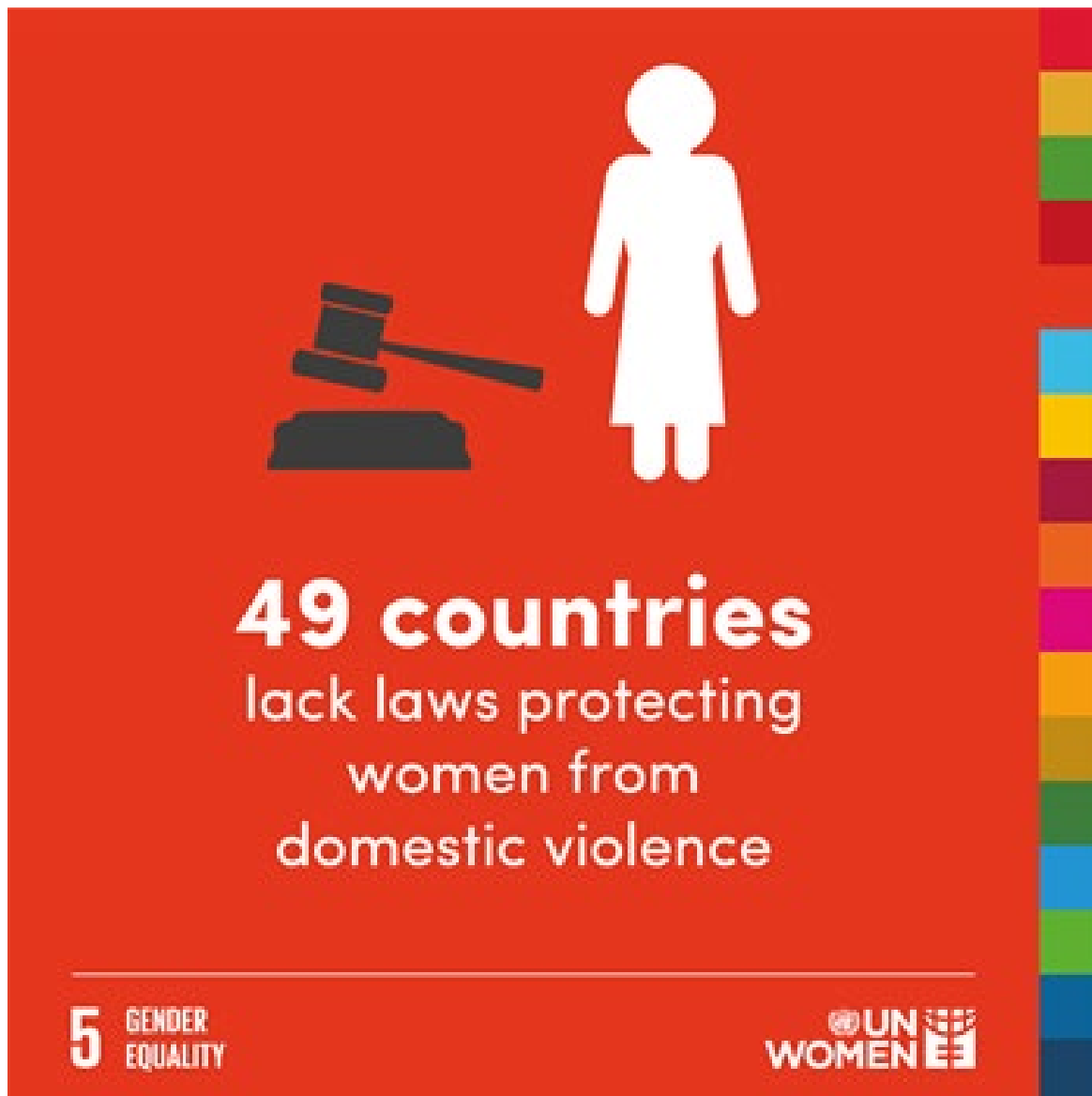
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CCA
2018



Access to Justice and the Laws which are Made

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Violence Against Women and Girls say what you mean!

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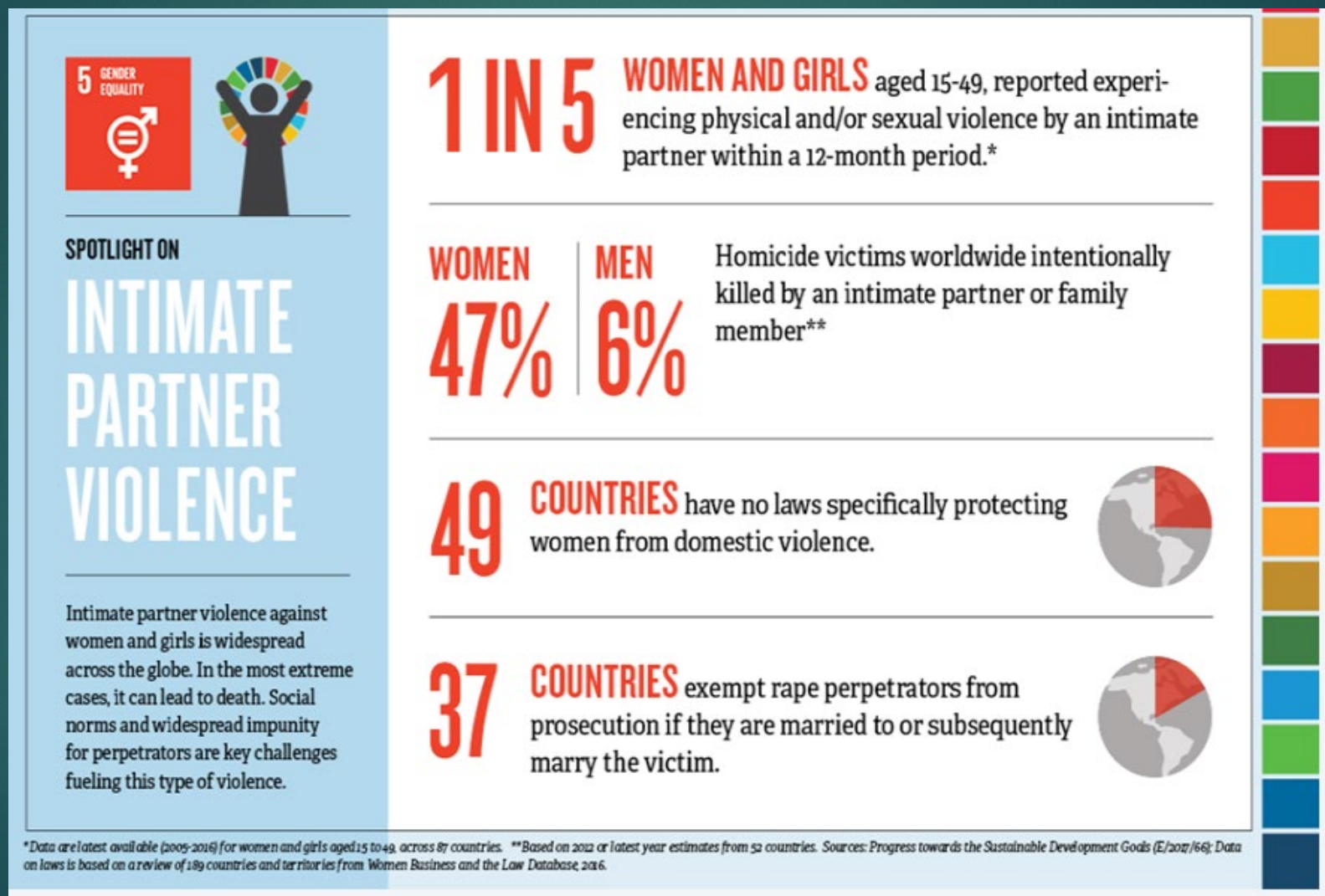
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- ▶ Core agencies UNDP, UNFPA and UN Women, and overseen by the Executive Office of the UN Secretary-General
- ▶ Spotlight 62nd Session of the Commission to End Discrimination Against Women – CEDAW
- ▶ .5 Billion Euro to respond to the challenges of VAW

<http://www.un.org/en/spotlight-initiative/index.shtml>

The Ubiquity of Gender Based IPV

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Why does GBV Matter?

What are the costs to Society?

- ▶ Economy
- ▶ Social Relations – impacts
- ▶ Community
- ▶ Gender Relations
- ▶ Health Services
- ▶ Education Services
- ▶ Policing and Social Services
- ▶ The value of the individual impacted
- ▶ New legislation in Romania -

**NON.
NO.
NEIN.**

Say No!
Stop
violence
against
women

Violence against women is rooted in women's unequal status in society, and that status reflects the unbalanced distribution of social, political, and economic power among women and men in society. It is one of the most pervasive human rights violations of our time and a form of discrimination that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women ⁽¹⁾. Violence against women undermines women's dignity and integrity and imposes serious harms on families, communities and societies. In the EU, estimates suggest that 1 in 3 women (or 61 million out of 185 million) have experienced physical or sexual violence, or both, since the age of 15 ⁽²⁾.



The full extent of violence against women is difficult to estimate. Violence against women continues to be under-reported and stigmatised, meaning that what actually gets reported is only a fraction of the reality. In Romania, just under 50 % of the population tend to trust the police, significantly lower than in the EU overall (just over 70 %) ⁽³⁾.

In EIGE's Gender Equality Index 2015 it was found that where people tend to have more trust in justice institutions, levels of disclosed violence are higher ⁽⁴⁾. It is estimated that in Romania, 30 % of women have experienced violence, which is about the same as in the EU overall ⁽⁵⁾.

Romania and the EIGE GEI

The European Institute for Gender Equality has estimated that the cost of intimate partner violence against women in Romania could amount to EUR 4.3 billion per year. This figure was calculated according to the methodology used in EIGE's 2014 study ⁽⁶⁾, which Member States can replicate, as done by Estonia in 2016 ⁽⁷⁾.



**Costs of
Violence
IPV
4.3 billion
Euro per
annum**

Category	Against terrorism	Against war	Against crime	Against violence
violence	51%	60%	51%	50%
no	30%	30%	30%	30%
not sure	19%	10%	19%	20%

-
- | Category | Against terrorism | Against war | Against crime | Against violence |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| violence | 51% | 60% | 51% | 50% |
| no | 30% | 30% | 30% | 30% |
| not sure | 19% | 10% | 19% | 20% |

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Romania

EU AFR

The Law reviewing Beijing, and the SDGs, and the Istanbul Convention

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- ▶ http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/Gender/publications_and_publications/ENG_FINAL_ROMANIA_National_Review_Beijing_201234.pdf

The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health).



Gender Equality Index 2017: Romania

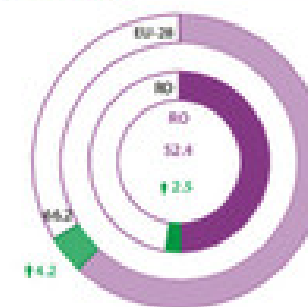
The Gender Equality Index 2017 examines the progress and challenges in achieving gender equality across the European Union from 2005 to 2015. Using a scale from 1 (full inequality) to 100 (full equality), it measures the differences between women and men in key domains of the EU policy framework (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health). The index also measures violence against women and intersecting inequalities. These are satellite domains and are part of the framework of the Gender Equality Index, but do not have an impact on the overall score. Intersecting inequalities show how gender intersects with age, education, family composition, country of birth and disability. The Gender Equality Index provides results for each domain and sub-domain for the EU and its 28 Member States (7).

Progress in gender equality in Romania, 2005-2015

In the Gender Equality Index 2017, Romania achieved a score of **52.4 out of 100**, which is an increase of 2.5 points. This trend shows slower progress than the EU-28 average. Romania's index rank has dropped one place and currently sits in 25th place.

The biggest improvements have been in the domains of **money** and **knowledge**, with Romania making gender equality improvements at a relatively faster pace than the rest of the EU-28. The gender equality scores in the domains of **health** and **work** are the highest in Romania. They rank 26th and 23rd respectively in the EU overall. Romania has slightly progressed in the area of health but has regressed in the work sphere.

The greatest challenges are in the domains of **time** and **power**. The gender division of time dedicated to care activities has become more unequal. Gender equality in decision-making is below the EU average and, contrary to many other EU Member States, gender equality in the economic field has regressed.



Change in score from 2005 to 2015

Exploring the Data - intersectionality

- ▶ <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>
- ▶ Disability / class/ region/ sexuality/
age/ years in education/gender/
race
- ▶ ElGE.Europa.eu/gender-equality-
index

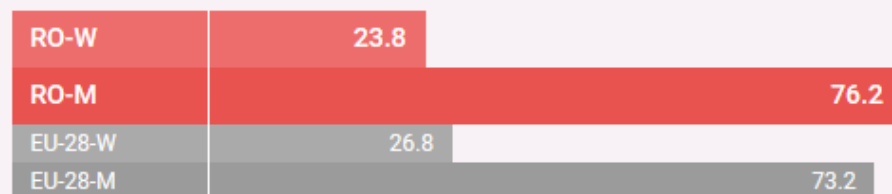


Intersectionality
revisited
Work
Knowledge
Health
Power
Violence
Time

Political

32.9

Share of ministers (%)



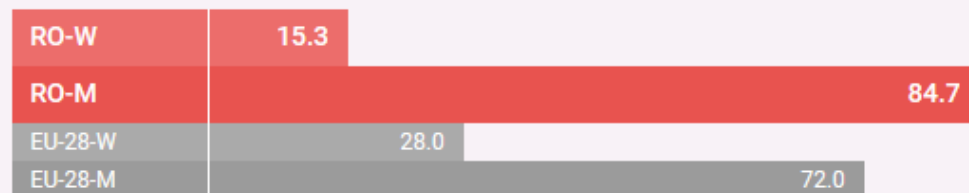
Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2014-2015-2016. EIGE's calculation.

Share of members of parliament (%)

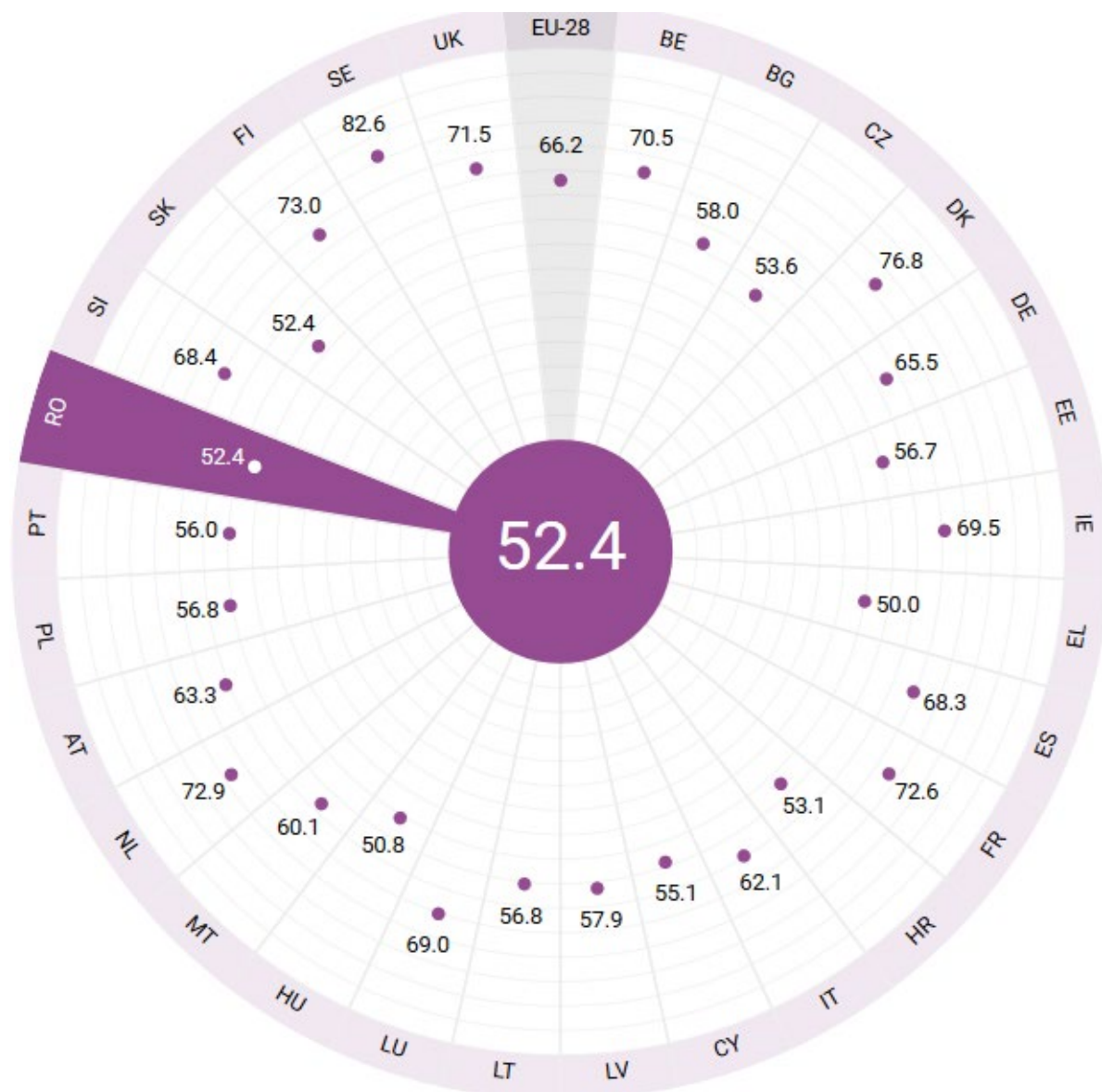


Source: EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID, 2014-2015-2016. EIGE's calculation.

Share of members of regional assemblies (%)



Political space



Explore the data EIGE

Current progress

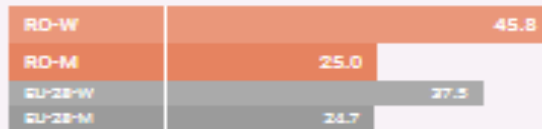
32

- ▶ While some forms of discrimination against women and girls are diminishing, gender inequality continues to hold women back and deprives them of basic rights and opportunities. Empowering women requires addressing structural issues such as unfair social norms and attitudes as well as developing progressive legal frameworks that promote equality between women and men.
- ▶ Based on 2005–2016 data from 56 countries, 20 per cent of adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 who have ever been in a sexual relationship experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey.
- ▶ Globally, around 2017, an estimated 21 per cent of women between 20 and 24 years of age reported that they were married or in an informal union before age 18. This means that an estimated 650 million girls and women today were married in childhood. Rates of child marriage have continued to decline around the world. In Southern Asia, a girl's risk of marrying in childhood has dropped by over 40 per cent since around 2000.
- ▶ Around 2017, one in three girls aged 15 to 19 had been subjected to female genital mutilation in the 30 countries where the practice is concentrated, compared to nearly one in two around 2000.
- ▶ Based on data between 2000 and 2016 from about 90 countries, women spend roughly three times as many hours in unpaid domestic and care work as men.
- ▶ Globally, the percentage of women in single or lower houses of national parliament has increased from 19 per cent in 2010 to around 23 per cent in 2018.

Care activities

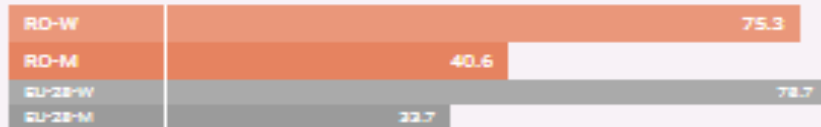
70.7 ↓

People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (%) ①



Source: Eurofound, EQLS, 2016. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (%) ①

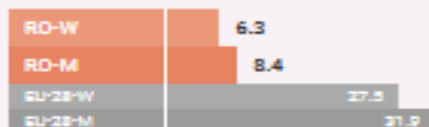


Source: Eurofound, EQLS, 2016. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

Social activities

35.8 ↑

Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (%) ①



Source: Eurofound, EWCS, 2015. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (%) ①



Source: Eurofound, EWCS, 2015. EIGE's calculation with microdata.

Time Social caring Reproduction leisure

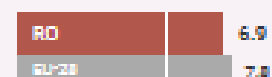
Time distribution – differences why does it matter? What can be done

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- ▶ 75 % of women compared to 41 % of men do cooking and housework every day for at least 1 hour. This gap has widened and is greater among couples with children (79 % of women and 42 % of men) than in couples without c
- ▶ Inequality in time-sharing at home also extends to social activities. Men are more likely than women to participate in sporting, cultural, and leisure activities outside the home (8 % and 6 %, respectively).
- ▶ Participation in voluntary or charitable activities is slightly higher for men than for women (8 % and 6 %, respectively), but this gap is smaller than in 2005.

Percentage of women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months ❶



Source: EIGE's calculation, FRA, Violence against women: an EU-wide survey, 2012.

Women victims of intentional homicide by perpetrator, rate per 100 000 inhabitants ❶



Source: Eurostat, [crim_hom_vre], 2014.

Severity 42.0

Percentage of women who experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since age 15 ❶



Source: EIGE's calculation, FRA, Violence against women: an EU-wide survey, 2012.

Percentage of women who experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months ❶



Source: EIGE's calculation, FRA, Violence against women: an EU-wide survey, 2012.

Percentage of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from several types of perpetrators (current partner, former partner and/or non-partner) ❶



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Source: EIGE's calculation, FRA, Violence against women: an EU-wide survey, 2012.

Violence VAW/GBV

Investigating the numbers:

Reporting

Registering

Responding

ELGE method of measurement

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- ▶ domain of violence is made up of three sub-domains:
 - prevalence**, which measures how often violence against women occurs;
 - ▶ **severity**, which measures the health consequences of violence;
 - ▶ **disclosure**, which measures the reporting of violence.
- ▶ WHAT ELSE??

The numbers

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- ▶ 13 % of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months have not told anyone, which is similar to the EU-28 average of 13 %.
- ▶ At the societal level, violence against women costs Romania an estimated EUR 9 million per year through lost economic output, service utilisation and personal costs (1).
- ▶ Romania's score for the domain of violence however is 25.0, which is slightly lower than the EU average.
- ▶ In Romania, 30 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.

Thoughts on DATA and RESPONSES

ECOSOC RESPONSES

38

- ▶ the need for a collective response. “We need to engage as many [actors] as possible, international, regional organizations, individual states, but very importantly, non-state actors and civil society organizations.” Helga Schmid, Secretary General of the European External Action Service,
- ▶ Requirement for those with disabilities were “10 times more likely to experience violence than women without disabilities
- ▶ wider efforts for inclusion of the LGBTQ advocate from Fiji urged.

EXPLORE THE WORLD

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VAW and Trafficking in Persons

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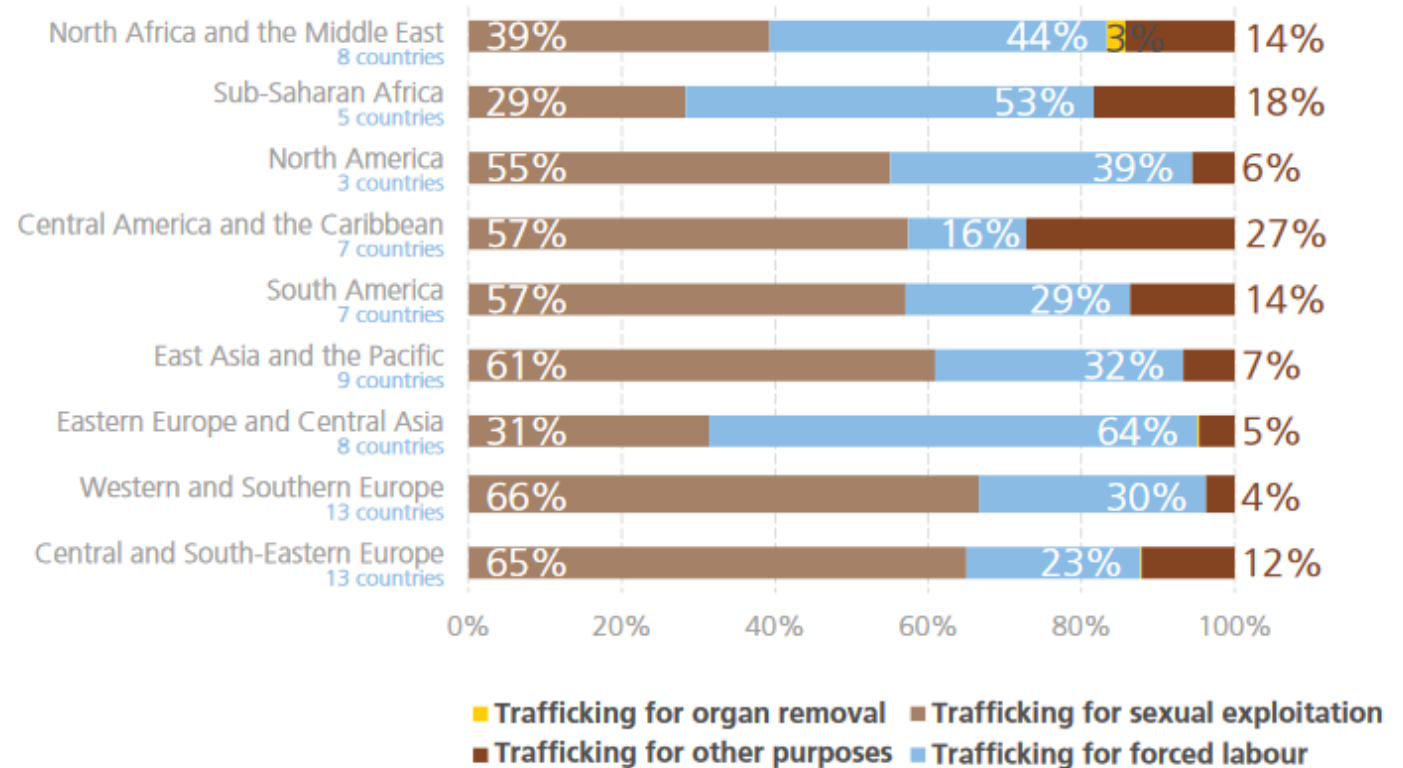
2016 Report
focused on Children
2018 on MIGRATION

UNODC top findings

- https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/glotip/2016_Global_Report_on_Trafficking_in_Persons.pdf

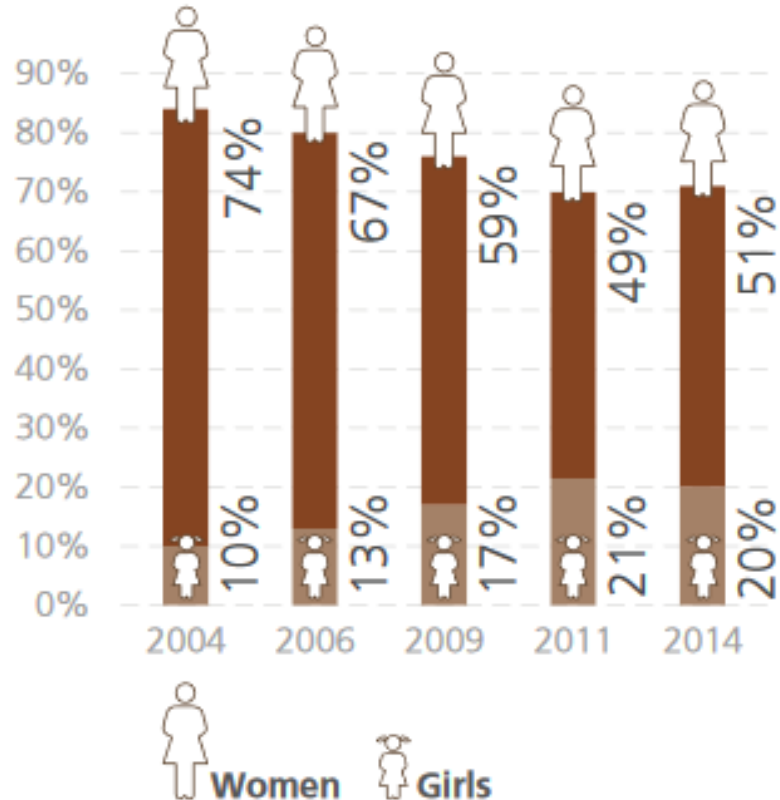
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■ Share of forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, by region of detection, 2012-2014 (or most recent)



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

FIG. 2 Trends in the shares of females (women and girls) among detected trafficking victims, selected years



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Reading the Data

Gender based trafficking types and detection



Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Key findings

Most frequently detected victim profile:
Women, 54%

Most frequently detected form of
exploitation: Sexual exploitation, 65%

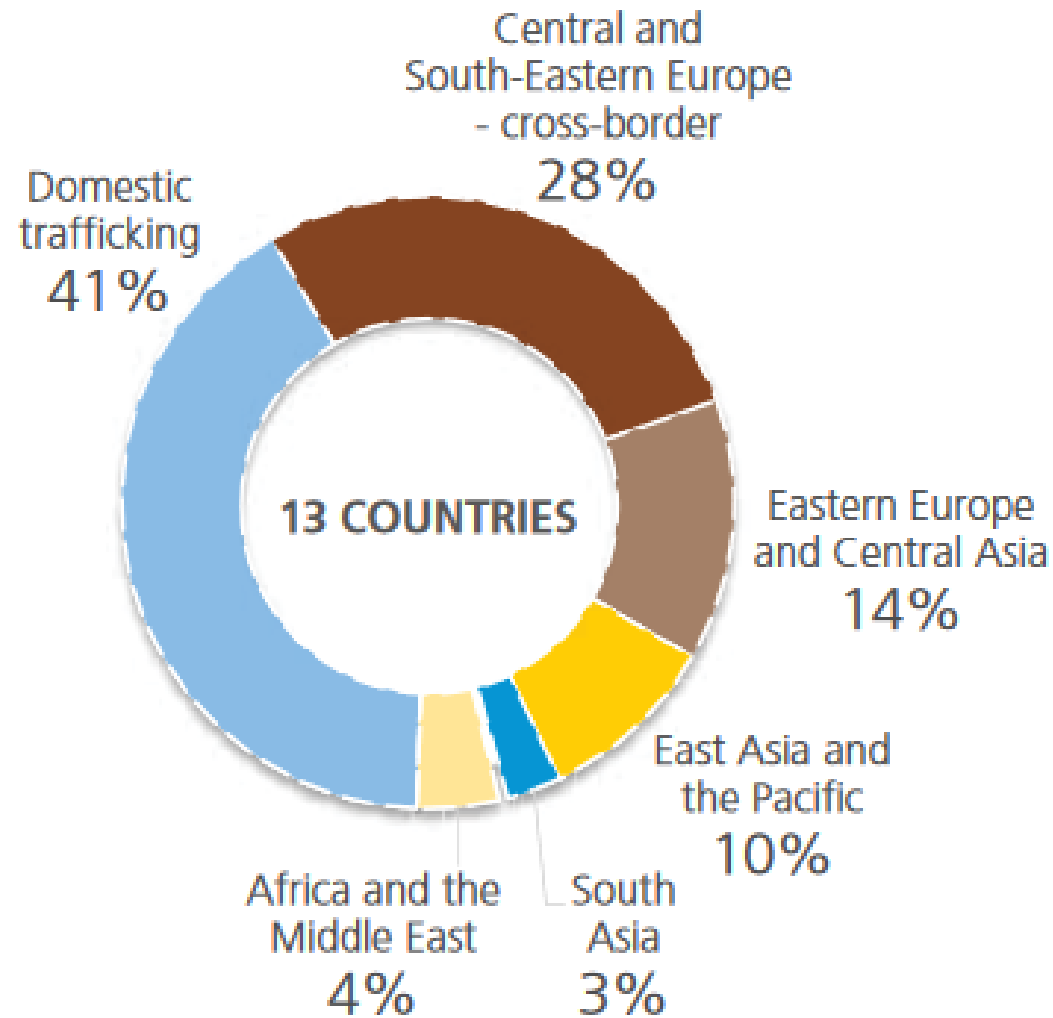
Gender profile of convicted offenders:
84% males

Share of national citizens among offenders:
96%

Eastern Europe UNODC report 2016

43

FIG. 63 Detected victims of trafficking in Central and South-Eastern Europe, by citizenship, 2014 (or most recent)

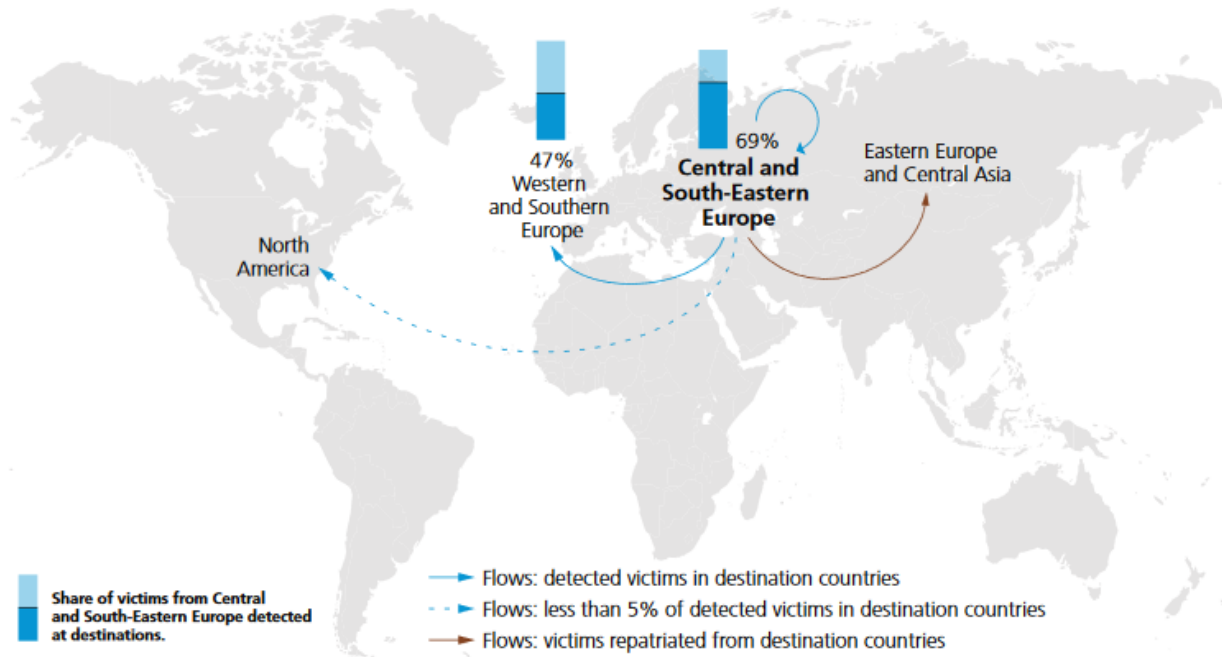


Romania and South – Eastern Europe

Trafficking flows from South East Europe globally 2016 UNODC

45

MAP 6 Destinations of detected trafficking victims from Central and South-Eastern Europe, by subregion, 2012-2014



Source: UNODC elaboration of national data.

Note: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

The SDGs are a common language
and shared purpose...

...for addressing the world's most urgent sustainability
challenges and creating a better future for all

17
SDGs

169
targets



Business needs a common disclosure set and
practical guidance to report on the SDGs



An Analysis of the Goals and Targets

- List of established disclosures for reporting
- Illustrative list of possible actions per target
- List of possible gaps where disclosures are not yet established



Integrating the SDGs into Corporate Reporting: A Practical Guide

- Structured approach to reporting and action, based on the SDG Compass
- Step-by-step anchored in the GRI Standards and the UN Global Compact Ten Principles

Remember Cross cutting Matrix of the SDGs

The three strands of DNA in SDG 17

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- ▶ 10 concentrating on Economics and Society
- ▶ 5 focussing on Ecology
- ▶ 2 on how Nations and different sectors of society can work together in a harmonious, peaceful, productive manner.

Lord Stern London School of Economics

Director of Policy and Research for the Prime Minister's Commission for Africa from 2004-2005; Head of the [Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change](#), published in 2006;

The Ten Global Principles

► <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission/principles>

► Lets go Find!

THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT



1 RESPECT
and support
internationally
proclaimed human
rights in its area
of influence



2 MAKE SURE
the company
is not complicit with
human
rights abuses



3 UPHOLD
the freedom
of association
and recognize
the right to
collective
bargaining



4 ELIMINATE
all forms
of forced or
compulsory
labor



5 EFFECTIVELY
eradicate all
forms of child
labor from its
productive chain



6 ELIMINATE
discrimination
in respect of
employment
and occupation



7 SUPPORT
a precautionary,
responsible, and
proactive approach
to environmental
challenges



8 UNDERTAKE
initiatives and
practices to
promote and
disseminate
environmental
responsibility



9 ENCOURAGE
the development
and dissemination
of environmentally
friendly
technologies



10 WORK AGAINST
corruption in
all its forms,
including
extortion
and bribery

Power, Knowledge, Discourse

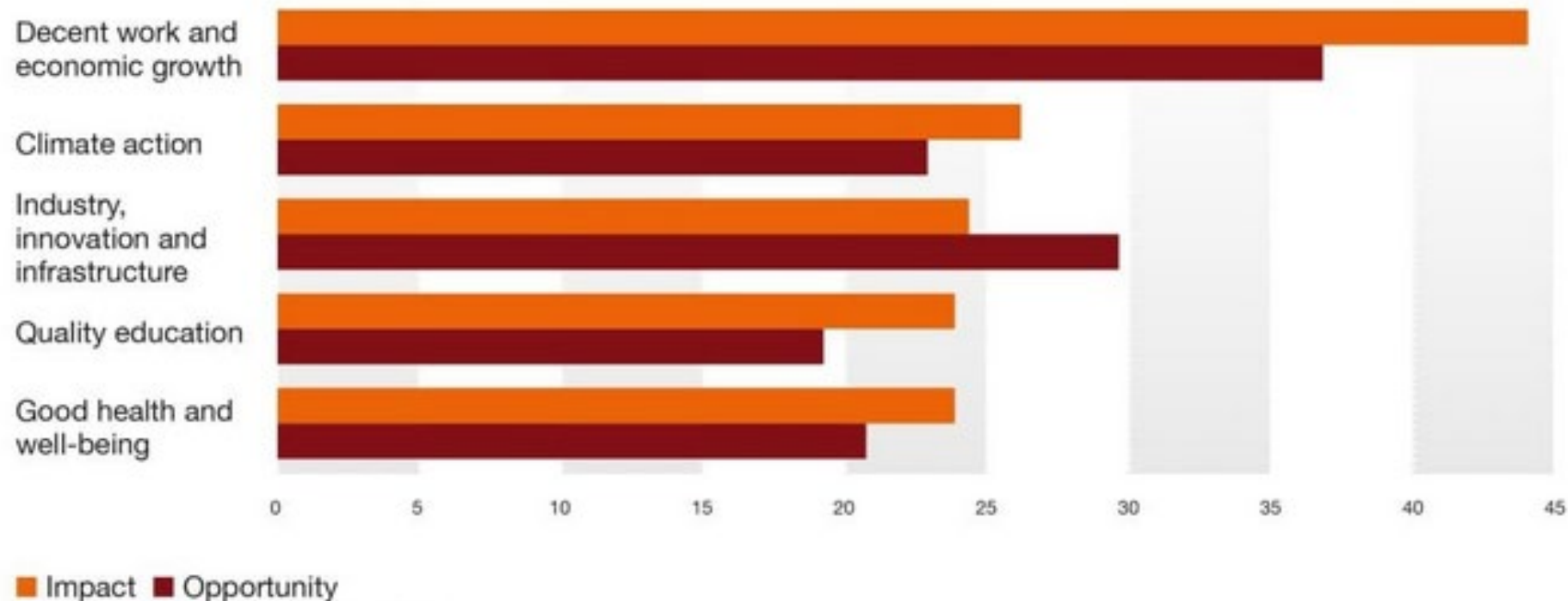
The
deployment
of language
and
mediation of
power



Business impact on the SDGs and potential opportunities

Q. From the list below, please rank the five SDGs where you believe your business (and your value chain) has the greatest impact. (mean index score)

Q. From the list below, please rank the five SDGs that could represent a business opportunity for your company in the future. (mean index score)

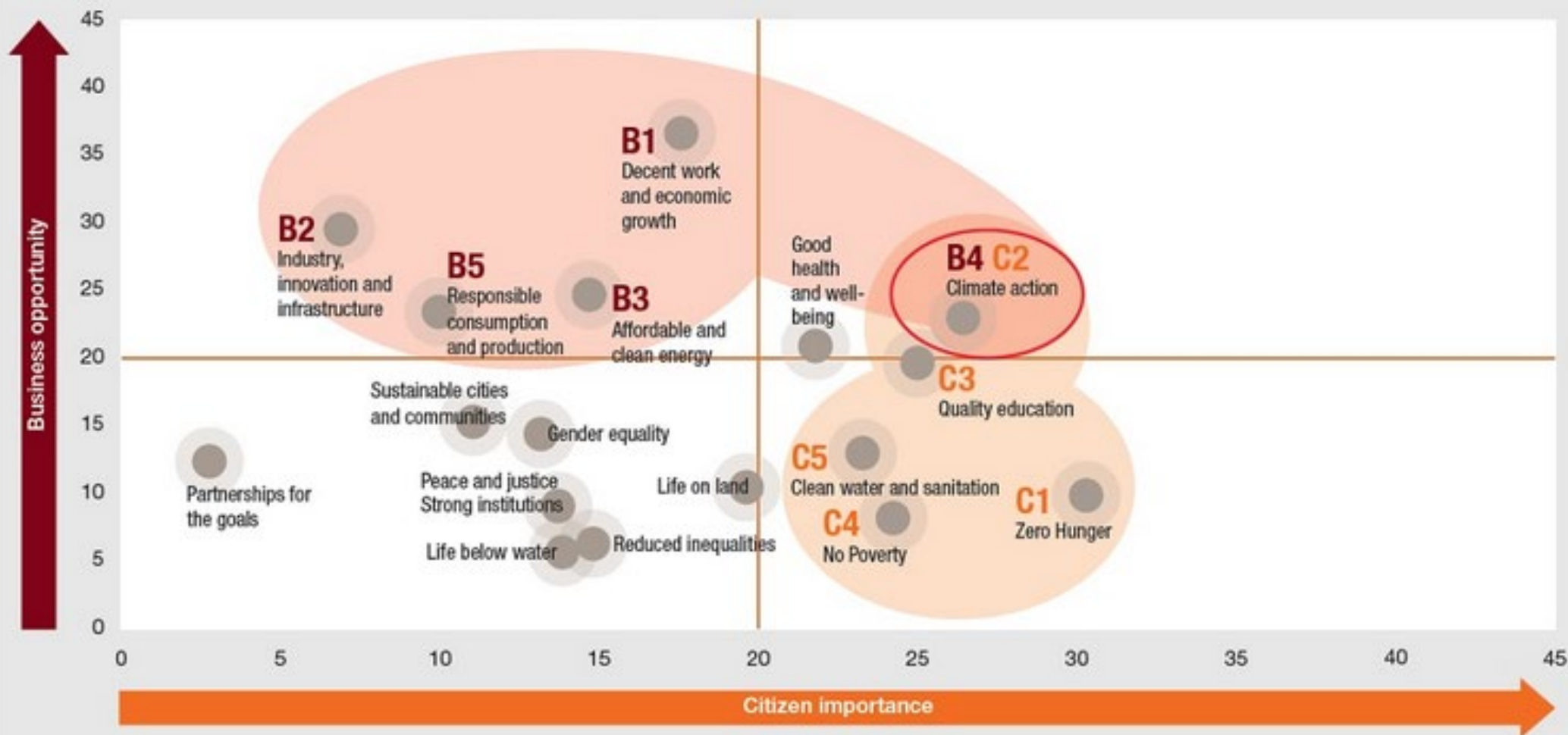


Source: PwC SDG Engagement Survey, 2015

Are business and citizens on the same wave length?

Q. Please rank the five SDGs that could represent a business **opportunity** for your company in the future (mean index score).

Q. From the list below, please rank the five SDGs that you consider most **important** to you (mean index score).



Key Players

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- ▶ Map the Actors
- ▶ Why Act? Why Act Now?
- ▶ What the Rewards?
- ▶ What the Punishments?
- ▶ What will make the difference? To what? For whom?
- ▶ Role of Social Media? Traditional Ballot Boxes? New Forums for influence?

The Seven Key SDGs for Business ?

- ▶ <https://www.sdgsinaction.com/>
- ▶ Globalisation
- ▶ Gender
- ▶ Intersectionality
- ▶ IPV
- ▶ UNODC
- ▶ Beijing Conference
- ▶ Istanbul Conference





The Power of
Central
Reporting

How nations
and businesses
line up?

Virtue Signaling?



SDGs –
So why
should we
get
involved?

Civil Society
Business
States