



**FOURTH SESSION OF THE POST-2015 INTERGOVERNMENTAL NEGOTIATIONS  
(Means of Implementation and Global Partnership for Sustainable development)**

**1:15-2:30PM, Tuesday 21 April, Conference Room 6**

Title: What Means of Implementation Means for Women: MoI from a Feminist Perspective

Looking from a rights-based framework, legislation and its effective implementation is one of the key mechanisms. However, only 142 countries grant equal rights for men and women on property ownership, and in 116 countries daughters and sons have equal inheritance rights, meanwhile only 76 countries have legislation that specifically addresses domestic violence, and just 57 of them include sexual abuse. However to fully achieve gender justice, national legislation will need to adapt advance progress towards more gender responsive taxation and fiscal policy, as well as adopt national policies towards private sector accountability for gender justice in particular.

Much of the FFD document touched on women as economic agents (often defined as 'untapped resources') to pursue economic development by donors, multilaterals, governments and the private sector with the aim for growth. Indeed, globally women still spend at least twice as much time as men on unpaid care, and existing policies are limiting women's access to productive assets, wealth and other economic opportunities. It is critical that strong labour market legislation exists according to ILO and other agreements, but also the private sector policies and practices should undergo assessment by Women's Rights Organisations (WROs) as a key accountability mechanism in following-up the implication of legislation. We also need to recognise that the issue of the UN Guiding Principle (UNGP) on Business and Human Rights a gender issue due to women's status being more vulnerable in global supply chains, and their possibility if harm is done to access justice.

More specifically, we should work towards principles on public-private partnerships (PPPs) that are now seen as major development financing means – but these put women and the environment at risk due to inadequate international and national policies. Also safe-guards are lacking in International Financial Institutions, and even the WB safe-guards do not include gender safe-guards. Another element is the accountability of the private sector in terms of reporting annually in mandatory financial, environmental, Social and Governance reporting – but we still do not know much about the gender pay gap due to incomplete reporting from companies themselves. We should mandate companies to be more transparent on gender equality issues, so that governments and citizens can better monitor companies. It is therefore important to adopt financial reporting by companies on a public country-by-country and open beneficial ownership registries to tackle illicit financial flows that mainly generated through commercial transactions.

We should recognise that strong women's rights groups across the world have been essential in advancing women's rights, and their gradual adoption in national policies as well as being able to change social norms. A study that analysed governments' policies on violence against women in 70 countries across four decades (1975 to 2002) revealed that the most important and consistent factor driving policy change has been the presence of a strong national feminist movement, and on the international level as exemplified by the women's major group in the UN system. It is critical that international aid and domestic resources reach Women's Rights Organisations, and that they can play a key role in assessing how public finance is spent and what impact it has on improving women's lives.

Q: elen rater, socio economic, intersectionality between race and gender and to connect this in some way -- race, ethnicity, gender, race – all look through equal opportunity legislation, low income women hardest hit, absolute base of the hierarchy colour and household, other factors and single household, family household, and then

Q: sasha, clearest session on the zero draft from the gender perspective. TIPP is finished, maybe there will be an interesting outcome document in Addis Ababa, what is the main opportunity in here, and its timing.

Q: femnet, statement last week on gender equality, would it benefit the statement if we had more countries to make more countries to support it, if we push more advocacy in the regions to support it.

Q: representative of adjerbaidjan, long question, thank you for speakers, financial flows – affirmative actions in the cultural framework, to change some stereotypes in local women to achieve to achieve beneficial quality of these outcomes, financial flows.

Q: