

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **Transcript of UN Women's speech on "Gender Equality in the 2030"**

MC : Great, thanks we're very pleased to have with us several guests from UN Women, in the center is the executive director of UN women from cilium lambo in guca, to her left you have Jeanette Ascona who is a research and data specialist, and to her right you have Shara Razavi the chief of the research and data section and lead author of the report gender equality in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development mismo, the floor is yours

Ms.Mlambo : Thank you very much sure today we are proud to launch same if there were new reports and title telling promises into action into action this report gives us the most comprehensive assessment to date of where we stand on gender equality across all 17 sustainable development goals the global community as we all know committed to achieve SDGs by 2030 and we also know that gender equality is both an important goal in itself, and a catalyst for achieving the entire 2030 agenda in a sustainable future for all. that is why it is very important for us that all the goals an address gender equality to some extent but you will find that in in terms of the way the indicators are goal one on poverty goal three on health or for an education goal AIDS on decent work and economic growth 16 on peace and security in five of course on gender equality, is where the substantive issues that address gender equality are addressed, in the other a goals as there is there is an effort started to address gender equality. We for instance would have loved to see more on women in cold six on sanitation and water and a goal 7 on energy. So if all the goals both in implementation and in the manner in which the indicators are had even greater robustness in dealing with gender equality we truly would see 2030 achieving what it is meant to

achieve. So in our reports we are tracking how we are doing with what with what we have which is quite substantive the report reveals that in many years, in many areas progress remains slow to achieve the set the SDGs by 2030. Even where progress is made it may not reach the women and girls who need it most and the ones that are being left a feathers behind. Critically reports also give us recommendations so there's something we can do about the situation. One of the striking examples from the report is that it illustrates the point of how far behind in error eradicating maternal mortality, in both developed and developing country. When we already have the technology and expertise to make birth safe and to ensure that women and their babies receive the necessary medical care, and follow-up. More than 300,000 women should not still be dying that is 300,000 a year should not still be dying from pregnancy related causes. If we are to achieve the global targets in this area by 2030 with definitely need to triple the current rate of change. development it necessarily a guarantee for progress for instance rates of poverty for single mother households are high in many countries including for example countries such as us, Luxembourg, Spain, and of course as well as South Africa my own country and Brazil. We need to ensure that the health of women and their babies give an utmost priority, that women's pain is taken seriously and not dismissed, and that women are believed when they raise issues. We get much better it's reaching poorer women and women in rural areas where we have women working in those communities and as women's movement. and we needs to end harmful practices that contributes to high death rates in teenagers other case studies and datasets from the reports take an in-depth look at the situation of in five countries Columbia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa, and Uruguay for instance

women in the poorest households in Nigeria at 3.6 times likely to be married as children as women from the richest household. In Pakistan almost half of all women and girls aged between 15 and 49 have no say in decisions regarding their own health care. In Colombia the poorest rural indigenous women are more than 200 times likely to let skilled delivery care as women in the richest urban majority group. This this this this this report also has key findings that I would just mentioned that we need to integrate with integrated approaches that put gender equality at the center of STDs implementation and harness initially dishes we need to close, the financing gap in gross underfunding of the women's agenda. As I say sometimes Lumas agenda is broke. Also we need the strengthening of gender statistics in all countries and the countries whose monitoring is needed most tend to be the ones that struggle most to have adequate statistical services. And of course we also need to ensure that those in power are held accountable. So sharra who has been one of the Leo is one of the lead researchers will give you some of the concrete examples in highlights of the reports, thank you.

Ms. Jeanette : So should I just proceed, okay so thank you very much, Edie I'm going to just add a little bit more detail on some of the points that the executive director has already raised. First to begin just by saying that this report is actually the first of its kind it's the first report coming out of the UN system, two years into the new agenda that looks at the entire agenda from a gender equality perspective. We provide a very detailed account of the status of women and girls under SDG 5 which is the dedicated goal on gender equality. But we also look at gender equality and how it plays out on all the other 16 goals of the agenda. To just give you a few examples of some of the interesting sort of findings and new data points that come out of this analysis on

poverty, on poverty UN Women partnered with the World Bank to produce a gendered analysis of poverty rates. And I'm very pleased to say that after many years of hearing many guesstimates of you know 70% of the world's poor are women we actually in this report provide data for 89 developing countries, that together cover 84 percent of the population of the developing world. To show that first women are four percent more likely to live in extreme poverty than men. And secondly once you disaggregate what you will see is that the poverty is particularly the gender gaps are particularly large in the 25 to 34 year old age group. Which is when something like for every hundred men who are who are living in extreme poverty 122 women are living in extreme poverty. And these are of course the peak productive years when a lot of men and women are working to support their families. But also this is the peak reproductive period when a lot of men and women have young children to support. And what this gender gap widening of gender, gap in this particular age group shows is the difficulty that women in particular have in reconciling production and reproduction. And the policy implications are also very clear in terms of the need for greater redistribution of care work between women and men, but also the budge greater need for public support in the form of child care services that are accessible and affordable and in the form of paid maternity and family leaves. another area on food insecurity again we're drawing on data from hundred and forty-one countries to show that women are more likely than men to be food insecure in nearly two-thirds of countries for which there is data, and this includes both developed and developing countries including the UK for example as, well as countries like Peru and Pakistan where the gender gap is at its highest 11 percentage point difference

between women and me. we draw on the available data to also put a spotlight on violence against women, which is one of the key targets under goal 5 to show that globally 19 percent or one in five women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner over the past 12 months. And we show the regional differences in the prevalence of poverty. And we also throw a spotlight on the kind of measures that governments are taking in the form of legislation service provisioning and prevention measures to address this global pandemic that affects all countries. to give you another example from one of the environmental goals, goal 15 we show that between 2010 and 2015 the world lost 3.3 million hectares of forest areas and this is something that particularly takes a toll on poor women, particularly those from rural areas from Lahore from landless households or near landless households who rely on forests for many of the items that they need for day-to-day subsistence whether it's in the form of firewood or food items. And it's particularly worrying in a context where a lot of large-scale investments are displacing women men from these areas. we also throw a spotlight in Chapter four on four particular countries looking at the whole central principle of the agenda which is leave no one behind by showing the way in which women who live in the same city, or the same country can be living worlds apart. Here we look at Colombia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and United States and we show the way in which averages can mask inequalities among social groups which does a lot of injustice to those who are at the bottom of the social scale and hides the privileges at the top. And we show the huge inequalities between different groups of women in these countries in different aspects of the SDG agenda.

In the interest of time I won't go into any detail on this but, I

want to sort of make the point that the executive director has already said that in addition to taking a look at where we're at in terms of what the data shows on progress on gender equality under the different goals. This report is also very forward-looking. And we argue that three key elements are needed in order to monitor and accelerate change for women and girls. Better data much stronger accountability mechanisms and transformative policies. On data let me just give you one indication of the kind of struggles that we have with data on gender inequality. even though in this report we really try to squeeze all the available sources to get the most up-to-date data on, on all the different areas that need to be monitored it's important to point out that only 24 percent of the data that we need to monitor the gender specific indicators we have is recent data that is from 2010 onwards. For only almost a quarter, of the gender specific indicators so that's just one indication of the struggle that one has with data gaps. On accountability we make we make a strong plea for stronger participation and accountability and for making the mechanisms that exist at national level, regional level, and the global level. Including the high level political forum a stronger space for civil society participation and for really trying to bring the good discussions between policymakers and those who are demanding a greater equality. and bringing women's civil society organizations into this into these spaces for the HL PF in particular, we hope that it can become a stronger platform for accountability with more time allocated for voluntary national reporting, for peer reviews and also for civil society participation. And on the third element transformative policies we emphasize that essential services on which millions of women and girls depend, be it health water, and sanitation shelters, these are services that are chronically

underfunded, and or simply just unavailable in too many countries. And when there is austerity measures these are the services that are the first to get the axe so that's a real concern that we have which really goes against the spirit of the agenda. And in virtually all countries there is scope for reallocating or raising new resources to avoid these cutbacks and to instead really try and strengthen these services. What we also show with the example of early childhood education and care with data for two countries South Africa and Uruguay is that this is a measure that is actually possible to do. We show that by providing free early childhood education and care for children zero to five years old. you can not only meet a number of goals in terms of children's development in terms of children's health, education making them prepared for schooling for learning but also reducing the amount of unpaid work that women carry, and at the same time this is also a kind of investment that can meet the decent work agenda by providing and becoming an engine for employment generation, because these services need people to run them and this is a very good way of generally employment, and the data for South Africa shows that providing zero to five universal free services for children would have a cost of 3.2 percent of GDP, annually, which is not a small figure but the returns are also very high. The expansion would create 2 to 3 million new jobs which in South Africa would increase women's labor force participation by a little over 10 percentage points, so this is quite significant. And something like about around 37 38 percent of the initial fiscal expenditure can also be clawed back through the Social Security revenue and taxes that the new jobs would generate. So it is a very good example of a policy that addresses gender equality but also meets many of the other goals on the agenda. just to end I'll say the report does provide a reality

check showing that much remains to be done, but also a road map in terms of how to move forward through dramatic advances in statistics in policies in finances and in strengthening of accountability. We hope that it'll be a useful resource in the hands of all policy actors' policy makers' policy shapers journalists and the greater public, thank you very much.

Ms.Mlambo : Not all bad news from South Africa.

MC : So we will now open up the floor for questions please indicate to whom you're asking those questions showing

Shirin Bryce : On behalf of the UN Correspondents Association. thank you to the panel for this briefing I'm Shirin Bryce be South African Broadcasting, it's a related question to the report how does the me2 movement inform what you seek to achieve through the data you, you, you share with us in this report, and what madam executive director did you make of President Trump's remarks recently that mere allegations by women of abuse is ruining people's careers without due process being followed? Thank you.

Ms.Mlambo : Well we would have done these reports even without meeting in fact the work began before the, the movement air was is visible to everyone but it's been an important enabler. Because it takes us a lot of time to collect data when we're doing research but with a movement like that instantly there's a lot of data out there in front of everybody, everyone can see how prevalent sexual harassment is we can see that one executive can be a serial offender, without any consequences, and how long it takes women to come to terms with the situation and gain the courage to come forward something that we have to monitor over a much long period of time so that has been quite helpful. But also the fact that there have been consequences and there's been a call for accountability in real time has helped us to make with greater agency the fact that this has to end now. So certainly it's been it's



been a great save enabler. And of course people who actually do not believe women, especially if they're policymakers contribute what's in an environment, that takes away the possibility for more women to actually come out and that is why it is important for the public, for Society, for the meter to call them out. So that they'll be louder voices that believe in support women we also support due process no doubt about that. But you know most women will not put themselves into that situation if they don't have a real story to tell, thank

Evelyn : Thank you very much Evelyn Leopold I haven't obviously read the full report but when you mentioned maternal mortality and health, do you have anything in there on sex education or is that still pretty taboo in the GA it seems to me that children having children need to know the dangers of it and what a contraceptive is and so forth

Ms. Jeanette : In the report we do have data on legislation in countries on sexual and reproductive rights and we do have a discussion on the need for not only having the right kind of health services but also information on sexuality on sexuality education and its importance in terms of informing young women and men so there is some mention of itIn the report. We do have it we do have it mentioned you want to follow up on that

Ms. Shara : Yeah just very quickly to say that of course that's one of the targets under goal five is target five point six and what we've done which is trauma mention is something that is not done in any of the other reports out there looking at the segs is to look at every single SDG from a gender perspective. And for goal 5 we actually go at the target level. so for each of the targets we have something to say and that is definitely something where we talk about some of the issues in terms of data as well where we want to have much more data to be able to say something more

concretely about some of these issues

Stefano : Yes is I follow up from the first question and is about the relation of the organization with the media how it can stay you know I could the message can go through especially in situation like this when we have a situation when we see very importantly leader in the world in the White House, now responding like the public opinion will aspect so my question is how you can do I understand that we are here and that is diplomatic concern you cannot say what you may be thinking all the time but, how do you how you can make women in this country all over the world to know that there is a de un a woman that one point will say how things have to be said. Anyway my name is Stefano baqara Radiological a la Boucherie in New York.

Ms.Mlambo : I think for on it's I have to give some credibility to the media in the US about the way in which they have covered the women that have come out. But we also know that this is a tip of an iceberg we actually need more stories like that to be told everywhere in the world. And women is one of the voices we're not the only one but we've definitely one of the voices with love not that would not that we love the subject because as a painter but we love to have opportunities to highlight the situation that women face in in different parts of the world. So regular contacts with people like, like, like you and profiling the stories of women is extremely important to us. especially the writing about those countries, where women find it difficult to speak for themselves, they depending like asking you to actually tell their story so we would love to be able to give the stories of women in different parts of the world especially in the most difficult parts of the world, where they are in no position to speak for themselves.

Matthew : Matthew Lee Inner City Press on behalf of the free UN closed

for access thanks a lot for them I'm going to read over the report as well but I'd wanted to ask you given this question on me too about the UN system itself and whether UN women for example there's a very high-profile case where a claimant from UN aids wrote they say to the secretary-general saying that we're being treated unfairly that basically offered an apology to drop their complaint so they wrote to the secretary-general we don't get a straight answer on whether what the response was, but I wanted to know what is your role, in ensuring that the UN itself lives up to the standards of a fair hearing for complainants and not covering you know not covering up as the complainant in that case fails feels and I have a separate question but I want to ask you since you're here and it doesn't I mean with all due respect I've seen you quoted about current, the current understandably the current news out of South Africa and that's all to the good but at the same time I, I don't know I see conflicting statements by the UN in terms of what international civil servants how do you keep your roles separate I guess I would ask and I say it because it's come up with a deputy secretary-general some other officials peacekeeping sort of what's the, what's the do you, do you say I'm stepping out of my UN role to comment on things in the ANC how does it work, thanks.

Ms.Mlambo : I don't think there's a playbook for that. what on the issue of the if a UN and how we handling these allegations we have decided with the secretary-general that say we actually need to convene a meeting of heads of agencies in the UN in particular also what you'd like to call UN men to dive deep into every agency previous current and potential cases that exist. so that we can actually see the pattern of how we deal with these complaints where we have failed but also the capacity because we the UN does provide a lot of remedies but we don't always have the

capacity to deal with all the cases at the pace that many of the victims and survivors will respond so that puts us on a back foot, when you know that it drags and the complainant is waiting and sometimes if you have them to take it to the police it means that the investigations that's again so these are we've identified those as some of the areas that we're going to improve and we have independence of the of the CSW, we in tend to convene with the colleagues so that we can actually look at our system and at the same time also enforce the five-point plan that the SD recently announced in addition to what is already available in the UN system. I have to say I'll be the first one to say that we actually have a lot of room to improve ourselves. Especially not so much in the policies that we'll have. But in practicing and implementing the policies that we have I think this still was trying to get to the diet but it's going to in the amount of much.

Joseph : Joseph Klein Canada Free Press and this questions for the executive director but if anyone else on the panel wants to comment that's fine the tenth item on 12 takeaways is violence against women and girls and you say quote laws against violence must be enacted and strictly enforced I wonder if you can comment on female genital mutilation and whether you had focused on that at all in Compiling your report and whether you believe that that should be a subject for legislation against violence, thank you

Ms. Shara : Probably jump in is to say that of course we do, we actually have a spotlight on female genital mutilation in the report the headline there is if trends continue rate of FGM will increase over the next 15 years. We estimate that to at least 200 women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM. and it's a challenge still something that is a target in the scg something that we want to see eradicated over the next you know 15 years and we still have

a long way to go. And in our policy chapter and we then go into very specific policy recommendations for how to tackle that elaborate.

Joseph : A little bit on that because for example in the United States there are several state legislatures that are grappling with bills that have been submitted. against female genital mutilation but it's running up against objections by some that this is culturally insensitive so forth, so have you recommended and I guess I'd like to hear from the executive director on this particularly have you have you recommended that to be specific legislation addressing this issue, no, now I'm just giving you that as an example didn't you ask yeah we do, we do, we recommend she'll give you the specific but we do recommend yeah

Ms. Jeanette : In in the chapter in the policy chapter on violence against women we look at FGM and there on the question of legislation and other kinds of actions needed we emphasize the importance of legislation but also that legislation on its own is not enough and that especially because of the kind of argument that is sometimes presented that this is an important part of a culture it's really important to work with communities to try and change the discourses and the thinking around how important an element like this is to any one culture and we give the example of a program in Senegal that has been very important in working with communities with leaders of communities to try and change the social norms around the acceptability of FGM, and that this particular program has by all accounts and evaluations had very positive outcomes in terms of reducing the prevalence of this practice. also add that in order to continue to highlight this sample practice we recently announced a goodwill ambassador from The Gambia who's a young women who has experienced FGM myself and was a child bride but is the strong survivor has

come now lives in the US has a foundation which is fighting these two practices went to engage President Obama when he was in office and facilitated a law to be passed is a federal law to be passed in the u.s. in the u.s. against FGM and she continues to work in Africa and she is now a nominee for a Nobel Peace Prize which we hope many of you will rights were right also that she has a chance of winning because we think that would really help to give profile to the issue because he is a young woman grassroots who is just fought all her life to save other girls so that what happens to her doesn't happen to other girl. So we try different ways to keep the issue in front of policymakers.

Massoud : Thank you my name is Massoud Heather I represent Delhi dawn newspaper of Pakistan, I just want to are about this gender inequality in Pakistan that you have highlighted in your thing I just want to know what is it that you believe click Pakistan come we should do what we call, I mean that you're not already said that the whole world should be doing, why is it specifically Pakistan that is being said and what is it that can be done to improve it because I know absolutely women do need a push forward to be equal to men and that's absolutely essential, what why you singing out Pakistan in this that it should do take steps towards that yeah.

Ms. Jeanette : Let me just explain the this we had four countries selected for in-depth analysis in seeing how different groups of women are very differently disadvantaged in particular national contexts to look at this leave no one behind a principle of the agenda. And the four countries that were selected Pakistan is one of them. the criteria for selection actually was countries that have data that is recent that have data that's sufficiently disaggregated with large enough sample sizes to allow analysis to make sure that we had regional diversity and also that we had data on different

dimensions of the agenda. So in a way the choice of countries was a reflection of countries that have really good data which for us is a bonus point. so countries that were selected the four countries Nigeria, Pakistan, Colombia, and USA they all shine in terms of availability of data which For a report that is on data is a very positive feature. and I think you know we don't provide leak tables where we compare countries you know who is doing better than whom, but this particular very in-depth analysis showed that there are very significant inequalities in Pakistan among different groups of women, in the same way that there are in the other three countries and this was really more illustrative of the inequalities that divide women within specific countries. So and the problems are very pervasive it's not just limited to have you had any dialogue with the government of Pakistan.

Massoud : Or all the women activist groups in Pakistan and that that has provided you with this data.

Ms. Jeanette : I hope that this report will be the basis for having discussions with Pakistani researchers activists government policymakers so we look forward to that to our launch of the report in the region and to those discussions we hope this will be the basis for that kind of discussion

Ms.Mlambo : And we do have a very active office in Pakistan, thank you

Friday : It is Friday from Princeton Latina news agency could you please give me some more details about the situation of the gender equality in Latin America please,

Ms. Shara : I give something more broadly just to say that one of the things that Shara highlighted in her presentation that's quite new in the reports that you won't see anywhere else is the poverty figures, and what we find is that in Latin America in the Caribbean that gap that she mentioned in prime working age primary productive age that gap between men and women is highest in Latin

America in the Caribbean so when she mentioned that globally 22 more women unless than a dollar 90 a day globally that number for Latin America is 32 so 32 more women live on less than a dollar 90 a day for every 100 men in Latin America. so that's a number that we have that quite new in the report and we actually see that that is indicative of the gender gap across countries in the region the other yeah

Ms. Jennete : One more point to that the other way in which Latin America stands out when you look under goal eight at employment and labor force participation it is the region that has had the highest increase in developing region in terms of female labor force participation over the past 10 20 years that we have data for in the report so it does it does point to some very positive things happening in the region as well and on and on education on secondary education girls have really closed and gone beyond closing the gender gap, and we have a case study also in the report on Uruguay again on the provision of early childhood education and care which provides estimates in terms of the gains that can be had in terms of female employment and the kind of costing of that kind of service for Uruguay which is already one of the lead countries in the region in terms of service provisioning for early childhood education and care yes

Person 1 : Just clarification on FGM did you say 200 women in 30 countries that doesn't sound right yeah oh right okay you have

Ms. Shara : that at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries of undergone FGM the data points to some improvements most notably in Liberia Kenya and Ethiopia were the prevalence of FGM among women aged 20 to 24 is 20 percentage points lower than women of an older cohort 45 to 49 so the way we looked at trends there is back pairing younger women to older women and seeing if the practice is lessening among younger women and



we're finding that that is the case in some countries but in other countries FGM is still very pervasive some of the countries with the highest rates are Guinea Mali Sierra Leone Somalia and Sudan where 85% or greater of women aged 20 to 24 are still victims of that practice

MC : so the lambo guca Charles AVI and Jeanette Ascona from UN Women that time thanks very much have a good afternoon everyone.

## APPENDIX 2

No	Utterance	Type of Illocutinary	Description
1.	Well we would have done these reports even without meeting in fact the work began	Representatives	Claiming
2.	It takes us a lot of time to collect data	Representatives	Claiming
3.	Everyone can see how prevalent sexual harassment is	Representatives	Assuming
4.	We can see that one executive can be a serial offender	Representatives	Assuming
5.	Without any consequences	Declarations	Declaring
6.	But also the fact that there have been consequences	Representatives	Warning
7.	So certainly it's been it's been a great save enabler	Representatives	Assuming
8.	That they'll be louder voices that believe in support women	Commissive	Promising
9.	Most women will not put themselves into that situation	Commissive	Vowing
10.	Thank	Expressive	Thanking
11.	We do have data on legislation in countries on sexual and reproductive rights	Representatives	Claiming
12.	We do have it we do have it mentioned you want to follow up on that	Representatives	Affirming
13.	We've done which is trauma mention is something that is not done in any of the other reports out there looking at the segs	Representatives	Claiming
14.	And that is definitely something where we talk about some of the issues	Representatives	Claiming
15.	I have to give some credibility to the media in the US about the way in which they have covered the women that have come out.	Directive	Suggestion
16.	We actually need more stories like that	Representatives	Affirming
17.	Not that would not that we love the subject because as a painter but we love to have opportunities	Representatives	Claiming and Assuming

	to highlight the situation that women face in in different parts of the world		
18.	We would love to be able to give the stories of women	Comissive	Promising
19.	Where they are in no position to speak for themselves. claim	Representative	Claiming
20.	I don't think there's a playbook for that	Representative	Assuming
21.	We have decided with the secretary-general that say we actually need to convene a meeting of heads of agencies in the UN	Declarative	Declaring
22.	We the UN does provide a lot of remedies but we don't always have the capacity to deal with	Representative	Stating
23.	You have them to take it to the police	Directives	Advising
24.	I'll be the first one to say that we actually have a lot of room to improve ourselves	Comissive	Promising
25.	I think this still was trying to get to the diet but it's going to in the amount of much	Representative	Assuming
26.	We actually have a spotlight	Representative	Affirming
27.	We still have a long way to go	Comissive	Committing
28.	We emphasize the importance of legislation but also that legislation	Declaration	Declaring
29.	We recently announced	Representative	Affirming
30.	We hope many of you will rights	Comissive	Advising
31.	Is a young woman grassroots who is just fought all her life to save other girls	Representative	Hypothesize
32.	Let me just explain the this we had four	Declarative	Asking
33.	That we had regional diversity	Representative	Affirming
34.	That we had data on different dimensions	Representative	Claiming
35.	They all shine in terms of availability of data	Expressive	Praising
36.	You know we don't provide leak tables where we compare countries	Representative	Claiming
37.	So and the problems are very	Representative	Affirming

	pervasive it's not just limited to Pakistan		
38.	I hope that this report will be the basis for having discussions	Commissive	Advising
39.	We hope this will be the basis for that kind of discussion advising	Commissive	Advising
40.	We do have a very active office in Pakistan	Representative	Claiming
41.	More women live on less than a dollar so that's a number that we have that quite new in the report	Representative	Assuming
42.	That the other way in which Latin America stands out	Representative	Hypothesize
43.	So it does it does point to some very positive things happening	Representative	Affirming
44.	Thanks very much	Expressive	Thanking