



LINKAGES BETWEEN SDG 10 AND OTHER SDGS (5, 8, 13, 16)

PERSPECTIVES FROM EUROPE

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GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

- Inequality is the difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups.
- The UN-Agenda 2030 strives to tackle extreme inequality in Goal 10. But real action is missing. In many countries, hundreds of millions of ordinary people are denied life-saving health services or are plunged into poverty because they are forced to pay unaffordable fees for their care. The burden is particularly felt by women and children, who have high needs for services but the least access to financial resources.
- Inequality is not inevitable; it is a policy choice. It is possible to build a more Human Economy- one that is more equal. The World Inequality Report 2018 showed that between 1980 and 2016, the poorest 50% of people only received 12 cents in every dollar of global income growth. By contrast, the richest 1% received 27 cents of every dollar. If we are to beat poverty, we must fight, inequality matters. People are demanding change- also in Europe with protests in a lot of countries.
- As inequality is not only inequality in income but also in equal access to resources and services all policies to fight inequality should concentrate on universal public services provided free at the point of delivery.
- Powerful political interests often oppose this way to reduce inequalities. Launching equitable public services requires a large investment of public financing and political capital by governments and political leaders. Needed is redistribution and thus higher taxation of the rich and of wealth as well as taxation of financial transactions and digital business in order to raise the necessary budget to pay for universal public services.

INCOME INEQUALITY AND MORE: GOAL 10

- Goal 10 deals with reducing income inequality: progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average. While this is an important goal, it is still worded in a way that may not necessarily accomplish the goal of reducing inequality even if the target is met. Even if the bottom 40 per cent were to see their incomes grow at faster than average, by the nature of averaging, income inequality could still be rising if the share of the income at the top is rising faster and the share of the quintiles in the middle is declining. See: Oxfam Report 2019
- UN Member countries agreed to fight inequality. The first article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states very rightly that: ‘All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights’. Seven decades later fighting inequality remains one of the world’s most testing issues. Delivering universal public services is a tried and tested way to tackle it.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Up to 30% of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men. Women are also more likely than men to live below 50% of the median income.

INEQUALITY – HOW TO OVERCOME

- **Public services are one of humanity's greatest inventions. No country has developed without investing in them. In rich countries in the 19th century, schooling and healthcare were out of reach for most people. Public services in those same countries today are the most powerful equalizers, reducing income inequality by an average of 20%. Public services and social protection play a fundamental role in meeting peoples`needs and human rights.**
- **Public services and social protection benefits can be engines of equality, working to transform people's lives and unlock potential, pull societies together and close the gap between rich and poor and between women and men.**
- **Public services can bring true freedom: freedom from fear of ill health without care; freedom from illiteracy, which prevents so many from actively participating and progressing in their daily lives; and the freedom of knowing that you and your family will be supported if you fall on hard times.**
- **Public services can be great equalizers, giving everyone a fair shot at a decent life.**
- **Public services also have a very powerful role in reducing both inequality and poverty. Evidence from more than 150 countries, rich and poor alike, spanning a period of more than 30 years, shows that investment in health, education and social protection reduces the gap between rich and poor. One recent review of 13 developing countries found that spending on education and health accounted for 69% of the total reduction of inequality(Oxfam Report 2019).**

INEQUALITY - CHALLENGES

- **The remarkable political polarization in much of the Western world has been a rude awakening for political and economic elites. Populism and political polarization were considered impossible only ten years ago. Actually, Europe is frightened because of the possible outcome of elections for the European Parliament seeing the populist right movement getting a lot of votes. The rise of governments pursuing increasingly nationalistic policies, coupled with strong right-wing and left-wing extremist parties, has affected most Western countries. There is increasing evidence that the rise in economic and social inequality has played a major role in these political developments.**
- **In the field of economics, inequality in income and wealth distribution have been wrongly considered an esoteric topic. Then the blame was put on globalization as the main culprit while insisting that national policymakers could do little about it.**
- **Rising inequality coincided in many countries with a stronger welfare state and an attempt to use redistribution to assist people who were left behind.**



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Legend:

- Significant progress towards SD objectives
- Moderate progress towards SD objectives
- Moderate movement away from SD objectives
- Significant movement away from SD objectives

Inequalities between countries

	Disparities in adjusted gross disposable income of households per capita	
	EU financing to developing countries	
	EU imports from developing countries	
	Disparities in GDP per capita	

Inequalities within countries

	Gini coefficient of equivalised disposable income	
	Income share of the bottom 40 % of the population	
	People at risk of income poverty after social transfers	
	Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap	

Migration and social inclusion

	Asylum applications	:
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INEQUALITY : INTERLINKAGES GOAL 10, 5

GENDER EQUALITY AND INEQUALITY: INEQUALITY IS SEXIST

- **“The pursuit of gender equality must be a priority to achieve sustainable, inclusive growth for the benefit of every citizen...There is no reason for women to trail behind men in social, economic, and political outcomes. Countries need to do much more to reach the gender equality goals.” (OECD)**
- **OECD countries identified the three most important gender inequality issues: violence against women, the persisting large gender wage gap, and the unequal sharing of unpaid work. So does Germany but has a poor gender performance in view to SDG implementation.**
- **UN Secretary Generals confessed: Development is not possible without gender equality. The same applies to the objective of overcoming inequality. Without gender equality inequality will not disappear.**
- **The economic divide both drives the gap between women and men and is driven by it. Economically unequal countries are countries where women and men are more unequal too. Societies in which the gap between rich and poor is much lower are those in which women are treated more as equals.**
- **Gender inequality is neither an accident nor something new. Our economic rules have been written by rich and powerful men in their own interests. The neo-liberal economic model of today has made this worse – cuts to public services, cuts to taxes for the richest individuals and corporations, and a race to the bottom on wages have all hurt women more than men.**
- **Most of the world’s richest people are men. Globally, women earn 23% less than men and men own 50% more of the total wealth than women. Nevertheless, our economic prosperity is dependent on the huge but unrecognized contribution made by women through unpaid care work.**

GENDER EQUALITY AND INEQUALITY

- Gender gaps persist in all areas of social and economic life across countries, and the size of these gaps has often changed little in recent years. While today young women in OECD countries leave school with better qualifications than young men, they are less likely to study in the higher earning STEM-related fields.
- Women's labour force participation rates have moved closer to men's rates over the past few decades, but in every OECD country women are still less likely than men to engage in paid work. When women do work, they are more likely to do it on a part-time basis, are less likely to advance to management positions, are more likely to face discrimination, and earn less than men. The median female worker earns almost 15% less than her male counterpart, on average, across the OECD – a rate that has barely changed since 2010. This is also the case in the European Union. The responsibility for this inequality: unequal burden for care.
- Affirmative action is needed but alone is insufficient to bring about gender equality. Countries need to invest in public infrastructure for care services. At the same time male role models and gender stereotypes and norms have to disappear.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



The 2030 Agenda promises to put an end to barriers that prevent women and girls from realizing their full potential. But significant challenges lie ahead:

5.1 In 18 countries, husbands can legally prevent their wives from working; in 39 countries, daughters and sons do not have equal inheritance rights; and 49 countries lack laws protecting women from domestic violence.

5.2 19% of women and girls aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the past 12 months.

5.3 Globally, 750 million women and girls were married before the age of 18 and at least 200 million women and girls in 30 countries have undergone FGM.

5.4 Women do 2.6 times the unpaid care and domestic work that men do.

5.5 Women hold just 23.7% of parliamentary seats, an increase of 10 percentage points compared to 2000 – but still way below parity.

5.6 Only 52% of women married or in a union freely make their own decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

5.a Globally, women are just 13% of agricultural land holders.

5.b Women are less likely than men to own a mobile phone, and their internet usage is 5.9 percentage points lower than that of men.

5.c More than 100 countries have taken action to track budget allocations for gender equality.



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Legend:

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Gender based violence



Physical and sexual violence to women experienced within 12 months prior to the interview :

Education



Gender gap for early leavers from education and training



Gender gap for tertiary educational attainment



Gender gap for employment rate of recent graduates

Employment



Gender employment gap



Gender pay gap in unadjusted form



Inactive population due to caring responsibilities

Leadership positions



Seats held by women in national parliaments and governments



Positions held by women in senior management



INTERLINKAGE GOALS 10,5,8

GOAL 10, 8, 5

- **SDG 5 and SDG 8 both can contribute to equality in society. But the gender employment gap and the gender pay gap in the EU have only narrowed but persists. On average the gender pay gap remains at 15% on average, in Germany at 22%! Women in senior management positions of the largest listed companies have grown considerably, but still remain far from parity. More women than men still remain economically inactive due to caring responsibilities.**
- **Another challenge is the quality of jobs which contributes to inequality: decent work is still an objective for the EU Agenda 2020. Millions, especially women, are working on temporary contracts with low pay, on involuntary part-time contracts or in jobs with insufficient social security and social protection. The share of the so-called 'working poor' has increased affecting 9.6% of employed people in 2016. The majority of them are women.**
- **If European Union institutions aim at complying with the commitment to ensure greater gender equality in employment participation, as set forth by the Europe 2020 strategy, the trend of favouring physical infrastructure investment over social investments in human capital and in the care sector has to be reversed.**
- **Furthermore, equality between women and men in the labour market is a matter of fairness and has positive effects that go beyond the economic and social sphere. It has been shown that greater equality cannot only lead to substantial macroeconomic gains but is conducive to a greater level of well-being and social inclusion for women.**

GOAL 8 AS CONTRIBUTOR TO EQUALITY

Indicator	Long-term trend past 15 years)	Short-term trend (past 5 years)
Sustainable economic growth		
Real GDP per capita	↑	↑
Investment share of GDP	↓	↗
Resource productivity (*)	↑	↑
Employment		
Young people neither in employment nor in education or training	↑	↑
🎯 Employment rate	↗	↗
Long-term unemployment rate	↑ ⁽¹⁾	↑
Inactive population due to caring responsibilities (*)	↓ ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	↓ ⁽²⁾
Decent work		
People killed in accidents at work	:	↑
In work at-risk-of-poverty rate (*)	↓ ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	↓



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



The global gender pay gap is 23%. Women's labour force participation rate is 63% while that of men is 94%.

SDG 8 AND INTERLINKAGES

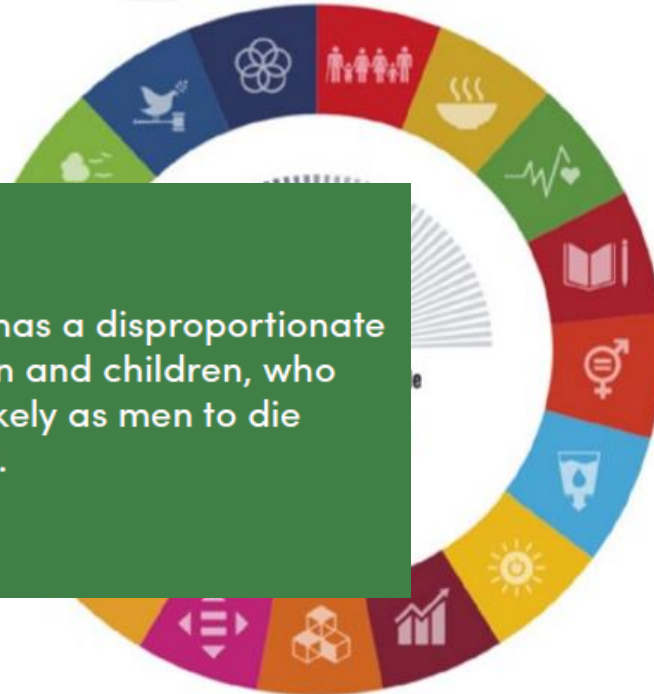
- **Monitoring SDG 8 in an EU context looks into trends in sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work. The EU has achieved some progress in terms of sustainable economic growth over the past few years. While the overall employment situation and working conditions have improved, a gender gap in labour market participation persists and the economic security of the working population still remains an issue.**
- **Sustainable economic growth contributes to society's well-being by enabling people to make a decent living and to enjoy high living standards. While it is an important driver of prosperity, economic growth might also harm the environment it depends on. Therefore, for future well-being it is crucial to pursue sustainable economic growth that tries to satisfy the needs of the present generation in a manner that sustains natural resources and the environment for future generations. Europeans have been enjoying moderate economic growth, with positive implications on sustainability.**
- **Decent employment for all, including women, is a cornerstone of socio-economic development and is crucial for improving the well-being of society as a whole. Apart from generating the resources needed to provide decent living standards and to achieve life goals, work grants opportunities for meaningful engagement in society, promoting a sense of self-worth, purpose and social inclusion. Increased employment and decent jobs are key for making societies more inclusive and reducing poverty and inequality in and between both regions and social groups.**

GOAL 13(NO DATA AVAILABLE) TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Climate change has a disproportionate impact on women and children, who are 14 times as likely as men to die during a disaster.



INTERLINKAGE GOAL 5, 10, 13

- Oxfam Report 2019 has shown that the average carbon footprint of the richest 1% globally could be as much as 175 times higher than that of the bottom 10%. If everyone on earth is living on more than \$5 a day with current levels of inequality it would require the global economy to be 175 times bigger than it is today, which would destroy our planet.
- The way to beat poverty while saving our planet is to tackle inequality. Gender inequalities intersect with climate risks and vulnerabilities. In no country men and women are equal in political decision-making hence also in climate politics, particularly when it comes to the highly technical sectors of energy and transport. So women's perspectives, needs and priorities are often neglected.
- The different positions that men and women occupy in society is both a cause and a consequence of socially-constructed gender roles. Women are usually expected to take on the bulk of the care work within the family. But because of climate change there is an increased workload in the household, due to water shortages, decreasing agricultural productivity, and the growing need to deal with the damages caused by climate-related extreme weather events and health risks.
- Access to resources: As a result of the socially constructed roles and the unequal value that is attributed to different kinds of work, women have more limited access to resources .
- Cultural and legal norms : can restrict women's ability to move about freely or even limit their chances of surviving in the event of a natural disaster.

GOAL 13: TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

- Gender plays an increasingly visible role in international climate policy thanks to the pressure of civil society and academics and their interventions in the Rio Conference 2012, COP 15 in 2006 and the Paris Climate Conference 2015 in joining up gender and climate justice concerns. Thus, the Gender Action Plan at COP23 in Bonn notes:
 - “that gender-responsive climate policy continues to require further strengthening in all activities concerning adaptation, mitigation and related means of implementation (finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building) as well as decision-making on the implementation of climate policies”. (United Nations Climate Change. 2017. *Establishment of a Gender Action Plan. Decision –CP.23. Accessed 24 October 2018.*)
- The German engagement was more about climate justice than gender justice which is clearly demonstrated by the German report to the High Level Political Forum(HLPF) in 2016 in comparison to the German engagement in the COP framework. The German Sustainable Development Strategy does not contain strong commitments in view to gender equality. Indicators are limited to equal pay and figures about women in leading positions.
- The implementation process does not reveal the necessary progress for interlinkaging the sustainable development goals with SDG 5. Unfortunately this is true for the stand- alone goal of Goal 5 but also for the necessity to deal with gender equality as cross- cutting issues.

INTERLINKAGES : GOALS 10,5,16 (PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS)

- The indicators for SDG 16 'Peace, justice and strong institutions' show that life in the EU in comparison to other regions of the world has become safer over the past years. Furthermore, citizens' confidence in EU institutions has increased, the perceived independence of the justice system is stable. The perceived violence against women remains a crucial challenge.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



In times of conflict, rates of homicide and other forms of violent crime increase significantly. While men are more likely to be killed on the battlefield, women are subjected during conflict to sexual violence and abducted, tortured and forced to leave their homes.

SDG 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

TARGETS

12

GENDER-SPECIFIC INDICATORS

6

INTERLINKAGES : GOALS 16,10, 5 (PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS)

- **The right of access to justice for women is essential for the realization of the SDG 5 and all women's rights. Women's effective and equal access to justice is crucial to activate the emancipatory and transformative potential of the law and equally important for gender empowerment. The right of access to justice contributes to equality .**
- **This right is a fundamental element of the rule of law and good governance, together with the independence, impartiality, integrity and credibility of the judiciary, the fight against impunity and corruption, and the equal participation of women in the judiciary and other law implementation mechanisms. The right to access to justice is multidimensional. It encompasses justiciability, availability, accessibility, good-quality and accountability of justice systems, and provision of remedies for victims. Justice systems are designed to uphold the values and customs of a given society.**
- **Therefore, discriminatory social norms and constructions of gender influence the development of justice systems, which, in turn, may perpetuate such norms and constructions. In certain societies, seeking justice may result in challenging prevailing social, cultural, traditional, religious or community-based norms. Given that gender-based violence is often viewed as a private matter to be dealt with within the family or the community, women tend to be influenced by social perceptions and thus withdraw their complaints, particularly in cases of domestic violence.**

ACTION NEEDED TO OVERCOME INEQUALITIES: GENDER EQUALITY FIRST!

TIME FOR ACTION

- **The World Inequality 2018 and the Oxfam Report 2019 give food for thoughts. There is no time to loose from the inequality and gender inequality perspective. The UN- Agenda 2030 has to be respected and implemented so that nobody is being left behind. Needed are:**
- **Introducing universal affordable public services in health care, childcare, care in general, education, culture, transport, and equal access to water, energy and other resources as well as minimum wages, minimum pensions and social protection. Guarantee equal access to resources to men and women. Gender equality means parity in key positions in political and economic life, but also in sharing care between women and men.**
- **Ending the under-taxation of rich individuals and corporations and the race to the bottom on income and corporate taxes. Tax wealth and capital at fairer levels. Agree a new set of global rules and institutions to fundamentally redesign the tax system to make it fair.**