

GPF Newsletter

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Latest from GPF

Der Nationale Aktionsplan „Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte“ und die Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie

Kommt zusammen, was zusammen gehört?

Fast zeitgleich wurden um den Jahreswechsel 2016/2017 zwei wichtige Dokumente im Bundeskabinett verabschiedet, die die Umsetzung von internationalen Vereinbarungen in Deutschland gewährleisten sollen: Mit dem Nationalen Aktionsplan „Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte“ (verabschiedet am 21. Dezember 2016) sollen die Leitprinzipien für Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte der Vereinten Nationen (UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, UNGPs) in nationale Maßnahmen übersetzt werden. Die neue Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie wurde am 11. Januar 2017 vorgestellt. Sie soll den Beitrag Deutschlands zur Umsetzung der 2030-Agenda und ihrer 17 Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) beschreiben.



Beide Dokumente leisten potentiell wichtige Beiträge zu der Frage, wie deutsche Politik im Sinne der Nachhaltigkeitsagenda kohärent gestaltet werden kann. Bislang vollziehen sich die Diskussionen dazu in Politik und Zivilgesellschaft oft getrennt voneinander. Eine bessere Verzahnung der Auseinandersetzungen über „Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte“ und nachhaltige Entwicklung wäre dringend erforderlich.

Das komplette Briefing [zum Download \(PDF, 200 KB\)](#)

Der Nationale Aktionsplan „Wirtschaft und Menschenrechte“ und die Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie

Kommt zusammen, was zusammen gehört?

Herausgeber: Global Policy Forum Europe
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Bonn, Februar 2017

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Global Policy Watch

Women rights without borders

Combatting inequalities within and among countries is key to women's empowerment

By Barbara Adams and Karen Judd

The economic empowerment of women is the priority theme for the 2017 UN Commission on the Status of Women with special attention to the empowerment of indigenous women. The struggle to empower women and to combat gender inequality goes hand in hand with the struggle for women's human rights. The increasing application of human rights instruments from local to global continues to be the hallmark of organizing that crosses sectors, policy tracks and borders. The work of human rights advocates and defenders has required establishing new rules and systems as well as removing discrimination and bias in the application of existing ones. This is as relevant across territorial borders as within them and the gap between transnational economic activities and global economic governance can magnify inequalities or nullify measures to overcome them.



The wrong message – redundancy and unilateralism in measuring the SDGs

By Dr. Alexander Dill

Suppose you had ten teams of high class scientists assessing the same 141 countries each by its own criteria without knowing each other. One team is assessing 'enabling environment', others estimate 'competitiveness', 'human development', 'social progress', 'prosperity', 'giving', 'ecological footprint' and 'peace'. Team no. 10 is assessing the progress of countries in meeting the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved at the UN. After their assessment they publish their country ranking from 1 to 141. If two of these indexes rank the same countries in the same order, a statistician will say they are "redundant", which means that somehow they ended up measuring the same thing even if under different names or through different proxies. If one index ranks a country as number 1 and the other as 141, the statistician will observe that this country has the maximum possible "standard deviation" (which in this case is 70). If we have ten independent teams measuring ten different things we can expect some of the results to be redundant (for example, better education for girls correlates with lower infant and maternal mortality), while others show deviation: low income equality, for example, can be found both in very rich and very poor countries.

The 48th Session of the UN Statistical Commission — A Quantitative UN Commission faces a Qualitative dialogue on the SDG global indicator framework

By Karen Judd and Sarah Dayringer

The 48th session of the UN Statistical Commission takes place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 7-10 March 2017. Thus far, there are 36 reports for the Commission to consider, 85 side events, an exhibition planned to celebrate the 70 years of work of the Commission, with presentations from the UN World Data Forum.

2030 Spotlight on “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”

By Sarah Dayringer

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a compromise among 193 governments and is the first time in an intergovernmental document, it acknowledges the “enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power” as immense challenges to sustainable development. Furthermore, it aims to address adequately the structural flaws of the global economic and financial systems, the imperative of ecological sustainability and the responsibilities of the global North.

The UN development system

Can it catch up to the 2030 Agenda?

By Barbara Adams and Gretchen Luchsinger

The current model of UN development assistance—operating country by country, and issue by issue, with priorities heavily driven by individual donors and their interests—is no longer fit for its intended purpose. The ambitious vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development challenges the UN development system to fully respond to the inextricable links across countries and among social, economic and environmental concerns. This is not just an issue of greater efficiency and effectiveness within existing arrangements. It is a question of how the UN development system can meet the high demands of new commitments aimed at transforming the course of development so that it is equitable, sustainable and aligned with human rights, and remains within planetary boundaries.

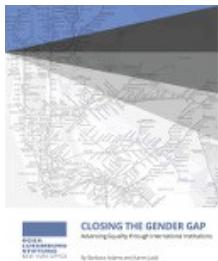


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What's new

Closing the Gender Gap



Almost 22 years have passed since the Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing, marking a turning point for women's rights activists around the world. For many, the approved Declaration and Platform for Action represented a moment of vindication for the rights, living experiences, and human dignity of women everywhere. But the promises made in Beijing regarding the indivisibility of human rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of women and girls were not fulfilled, and it is in the socioeconomic field where this deficit strikes one of its hardest blows.

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