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2.

. An under-regulated global economic and financial system has widened income, gender, and geographic inequalities, and produced systemic crises - food, fuel and financial - that have disproportionately affected the livelihoods and wellbeing of women and girls. Austerity measures to manage the crises have resulted in significant cutbacks in essential public services, placing increased demands on women and girls. A global and stable economic and financial system is one that rests not on generating wealth alone but on its redistribution to address inequalities.

3.

. States are responsible for putting in place non-discriminatory and gender-responsive laws, institutions, and planning and budgeting systems and processes. States must also promote economic policies, both fiscal and monetary, that mobilize domestic resources by implementing progressive tax systems that fully integrate gender equality objectives and shift the tax burden to groups with higher incomes, especially corporations, the financial sector and extractive industries.

4.

. States must promote policies that support the generation of decent work; reduce the gender wage gap; and recognize, reduce and redistribute care work as well as address the barriers women and women-owned businesses face in accessing financial services, new markets, investment, technology, skills and training. States should also prioritize investments in and ensure universal access to essential public services, including care services, social protection and infrastructure.

5.

. Strengthened knowledge and capacity of States on GRB is needed to ensure the targeted allocation, transparency, and effectiveness of adequate resources to the implementation of policies in support of gender equality. States can also use gender-responsive budgeting to monitor public expenditures and analyze the effects of fiscal, including tax policy, and monetary policies on gender equality as well as to strengthen accountability for gender equality commitments.

6.

. The private sector is an important actor, particularly in relation to job creation and infrastructure development. It must take full account of the gender implications of its investments as well as its own internal operations and support the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as well as the UN Women's Empowerment Principles. States are also responsible for regulating the private sector to ensure that their actions are aligned with national development strategies and for holding private actors accountable to the same human rights and environmental standards as public actors.

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gender equality-focused ODA, i

. ODA must continue to be a dynamic driver for advancing . To enhance and maximize the quality of