

**Draft Main Messages for ECOSOC Vice-President Chatardova
Monday 17 July**

Review of SDG 3

- The review of SDG3 emphasized the multi-sectoral nature of successful health interventions—we need to address the social determinants of health, so that progress in SDG 3 will help achieve progress in other goals.
- Health solutions will need to connect with efforts in education, nutrition, empowerment of women and girls, climate change and air pollution, and financial mechanisms like taxation.
- Equity is a fundamental principle that must be intentionally and proactively pursued—universal health coverage is an essential means for achieving equity in health care, and for leaving no one behind.
- We must ensure that governments and other stakeholders, including the private sector, devote adequate funding to health, including research and innovation, community-based interventions, health infrastructure and social safety nets.
- We wish to encourage work at the local level, raising awareness and listening to community voices, including youth, women, indigenous people, older people and people with disabilities.
- We support the training and hiring of health workers.
- More effort is needed to collect and analyze disaggregated data and make it transparent and accessible to all.
- Finally, the single most effective health intervention is girls' education. More must be done towards investing in women and girls, including in their sexual and reproductive health.
- This brings us to the review of SDG5...

Review of SDG 5

- Achieving gender equality is not only a goal in itself, but a prerequisite for prosperous societies and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda as a whole.
- Women's empowerment is critical for breaking poverty cycles and for economic growth.
- Some progress has been made in ending discrimination against women and girls in laws, policies and practices since adoption of the SDGs.
- Many countries set in legal provisions and institutional frameworks to tie the development agenda to human rights conventions aiming at eliminating discrimination against women and girls.
- Efforts have been launched in some countries to encourage women's participation in science, technology, engineering fields and as entrepreneurs.
- Yet while remarkable efforts have been made in setting laws and policies, two years is still early to map out the full progress on the implementation of SDG 5.
- Systemic and structural changes for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls take time and have a long way to go.

- We must do more to develop and strengthen the statistical capacity of state and non-state actors to collect, analyse and use gender-disaggregated data and information for planning.
- Within the global indicator framework, the methodology and data sources for tier 2 and 3 indicators should be prioritized.

Leveraging interlinkages

- More clarification is needed on the various concepts and terminologies around interlinkages, such as coordination, policy coherence, synergies, trade-offs, including the conceptual and analytical framework behind these concepts—interlinkages and coordination are connected, but not the same.
- Political leadership is important for effective inter-ministerial coordination and policy coherence.
- The success of a whole-of-government approach should be evaluated by outcomes rather than by processes as putting processes into place does not automatically mean that results will be achieved.
- Interlinkages should be reflected in incremental budget allocation.
- Interlinkages should be more prominent in voluntary national reviews and when revising Secretary-General's voluntary guidelines, interlinkages should be more explicitly featured.
- Data has become a central pillar of the global conversation on SDG implementation.
- We need to use this momentum to move towards implementation of tier 1 indicators, work on tier 2 indicators and continue the conversation to develop methodologies for tier 3 indicators.
- Achieving the goal of “leaving no one behind” requires disaggregated data, but also capacity building for national statistical offices.
- The next step in “leaving no one behind” should be to obtain data from those who are actually at risk of being left behind.