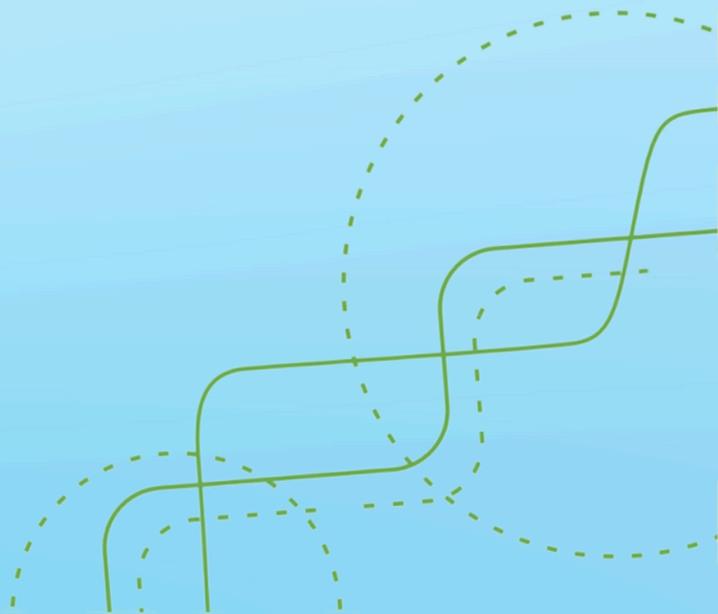




**High-level Political Forum on  
Sustainable Development (HLPF)  
July 14–23, 2025**

# **Care Advocacy Toolkit**



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This report was prepared by the Technical Secretariat of the Global Alliance for Care. Its content does not necessarily reflect the views or positions of the Alliance's members. For more detailed information about the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, please consult the official website, available [here](#).

# I. Introduction

In its 2025–2030 Strategic Priorities, the Global Alliance for Care (GAC) identified the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) as a key space to amplify advocacy efforts, integrate care into sustainable development frameworks, and promote its recognition as a cross-cutting element in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The HLPF also presents a significant opportunity for the Global Alliance for Care to advance its transformative vision of care.

Building on members' insights and ongoing advocacy efforts, this HLPF Advocacy Toolkit is designed as an information resource for Alliance members seeking to gain a better understanding of HLPF, participate in the Forum, and promote a transformative vision of care within and beyond its proceedings. It provides general background information on HLPF, details on its relevance to the care and support agenda, advocacy opportunities, and additional resources produced by members.

You can access previous care advocacy toolkits [here](#)

## II. What is the HLPF, and why is it important?

The High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is the United Nations platform for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It was established in 2012 at the Rio+20 Conference through the outcome document *The Future We Want*. Since then, the Forum has met annually under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and every four years at the level of Heads of State and Government under the UN General Assembly, in what is known as the “SDG Summit.” The next SDG Summit is scheduled to take place in September 2027.

The HLPF brings together Member States, United Nations entities, civil society, private sector actors, and other stakeholders to assess global and national progress on sustainable development, share good practices, and identify emerging challenges. The Major Groups and Other Stakeholders (MGoS) mechanism also facilitates participation for different constituencies (e.g., women, youth, indigenous peoples, NGOs, workers and trade unions, and persons with disabilities).

### *What does the HLPF do?*

- Monitors progress on the SDGs at global, regional, and national levels, with an in-depth review of a selection of SDGs.
- Facilitates dialogue among governments, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders.
- Hosts Voluntary National Reviews, where countries present their progress and challenges in implementing the SDGs.
- Issues political declarations and recommendations to guide global sustainable development efforts.

### *Why is the HLPF important?*

- **Global Accountability:** Provides a formal mechanism for countries to report progress, promoting transparency and accountability in SDG implementation.

- **Policy Influence:** Shapes global policy directions on sustainability and influences national development strategies.
- **Multi-Stakeholder Engagement:** Fosters inclusive dialogue by integrating voices from civil society, youth, and other non-state actors, ensuring diverse perspectives in global decision-making.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** Serves as a space to exchange best practices, data, tools, and innovations that support the achievement of the SDGs.
- **Partnership Building:** Facilitates cross-sectoral partnerships and collaborations among governments, international organizations, and grassroots actors.

#### Notes:

- Under the auspices of ECOSOC, the Forum concludes with the adoption of a negotiated Ministerial Declaration.
- Under the auspices of the General Assembly, the SDG Summit concludes with the adoption of a negotiated Political Declaration.

## **HLPF 2025**

The High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2025 will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from July 14 to 23, 2025, in the framework of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda. The theme will be “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind”.

## **Preparations**

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), in collaboration with relevant UN agencies, organized a series of Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) to inform discussion of SDGs under review.

1. Some local governments also carry out Voluntary Local Reviews, which are unofficial but reflect the local dimensions of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

These meetings brought together experts from governments, civil society, academia, and international organizations to analyze progress, identify challenges, and propose evidence-based solutions for the SDGs under thematic review. The insights generated during the EGMs informed background papers, strategic messages, and policy recommendations presented during HLPF sessions, ensuring that the forum is grounded in inclusive, interdisciplinary, and data-driven dialogue.

Regional Forums for Sustainable Development, convened by the United Nations Regional Commissions, also contributed to supporting the implementation, follow-up, and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the regional level.

Thirty-seven countries, including four GAC members (the Dominican Republic, Germany, Guatemala and the Philippines), presented Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) in the lead-up to HLPF 2025. Sixty-one intergovernmental bodies and forums, including six GAC members, as well as fourteen Major Groups and other Stakeholders presented inputs and position papers to inform the Forum. The Secretary-General prepared three reports to guide discussions at the HLPF, and the Secretariat also published background notes for each segment of the official programme.

In preparations for HLPF, ECOSOC held a Partnership Forum in February 2025 to exchange ideas, expectations and priorities for the Commission and HLPF, as well as others focused on Development Cooperation (March 2025), Youth (April 2025), and Science, Technology and Innovation (May 2025).

SDGs under review

HLPF 2025 will conduct an in-depth review of the following SDGs:

- SDG 3: Good health and well-being (July 14)
- SDG 5: Gender equality (July 15)

<sup>2</sup> The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

<sup>3</sup> All the aforementioned documents are available [here](#).

<sup>4</sup> Each of the SDGs has already been reviewed two times. Consult HLPF over the years [here](#).

- SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth (July 16)
- SDG 14: Life below water (July 17)
- SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals

## Activities organized around HLPF 2025

- **Official meeting:**
  - **Thematic discussions:** Sessions focused on specific aspects of implementing the 2030 Agenda (for example, issues facing Small Island Developing States, securing financing to achieve the SDGs).
  - **SDG review:** Sessions focused on the specific SDGs under review and their interlinkages with others.
  - **Voluntary National Reviews:** Sessions where countries that have presented Voluntary National Reviews present these documents and respond to questions on the matter.
  - **General debate:** The general debate of the High-level Segment of ECOSOC, including the ministerial segment of the 2025 HLPF, is scheduled for 21 to 23 July 2025 and will focus on the theme “UN@80: Catalyzing Change for Sustainable Development”. This event will bring together Ministers and high-level representatives of participating States, intergovernmental organizations, the UN system, major groups, and others.
- **VNR Labs:** Interactive sessions where countries, stakeholders, and experts share experiences and lessons learned from the Voluntary National Review process, fostering peer learning and dialogue.
- **Special Events:** High-profile meetings or panels during the HLPF that focus on priority themes or emerging issues, often featuring senior policymakers and global leaders.
- **Side Events:** In-person (on-site and off-site) or virtual parallel events organized by UN entities, member states, or civil society to highlight specific topics, showcase projects, and promote dialogue related to the SDGs.

5-Floro, M. S., & Poyatzis, G. (2018). Climate change, natural disasters and the spillover effects on unpaid care: The case of Super-typhoon Haiyan. In K. Bee, M. S. Floro, P. Cagna (Eds.), *Feminist political ecology and the economics of care* (1st ed., p. 29). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315648743>

6- Cattaneo, U., Licata, M., & Montefiori, M. (2019). The impact of HIV on care work and the care workforce. International Labour Organization. <https://www.ilo.org/media/404496/download>

7- Ibnouf, F. O. (2020). *War-time care work and peacebuilding in Africa: The forgotten one*. Palgrave Macmillan.

- **Exhibitions:** On-site displays or showcases held during the Forum that present innovative initiatives, research, and tools supporting sustainable development efforts globally.

### **III. How is care related to HLPF 2025?**

As highlighted by the Global Alliance for Care in its 2025–2030 Strategic Priorities, care should be considered as a cross-cutting element throughout the entire development agenda. It thus has connections to all the SDGs: lagging behind on any of the goals has major implications for paid and unpaid care workers, as well as care and support receivers. Transforming care systems would be a significant enabler of achieving all the SDGs, including SDGs 3, 5, 8, 13, and 17, which are under review this year.

#### **SDG3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**

Recognizing the essential role of care in promoting well-being and health for individuals, communities, and the environment is crucial. Care encompasses a wide range of activities, including ensuring access to food, maintaining healthy living conditions, and tending to the needs of sick or vulnerable individuals. In times of crisis, such as natural disasters, epidemics, or armed conflict, the need for care intensifies as people are affected or injured, with women disproportionately shouldering the increased demands.

The social organization of care also affects the health and well-being of caregivers themselves. Long working hours, unequal distribution of caregiving responsibilities, lack of social and labor protections, inadequate recognition, limited access to rest and leisure, exposure to illness or hazardous substances, and poor infrastructure all contribute to the physical, mental, and emotional strain experienced by both paid and unpaid caregivers.

8- Abdul Rahim, H. F., Fendt-Newlin, M., Al-Harashsheh, S. T., & Campbell, J. (2022). *Our duty of care: A global call to action to protect the mental health of health and care workers*. World Innovation Summit for Health.

9-Schulz, R., & Sherwood, P. R. (2008). Physical and mental health effects of family caregiving. *American Journal of Nursing*, 108(9 Suppl), 23–27. <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.NAJ.0000336406.45248.4c>

10- UN Statistics Division. (2024). *SDG indicator metadata: 5.4.1 – Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location*. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-04-01.pdf>

11- For a review of the links between the care agenda and the Beijing+30 process, see the GAC's [CSW69/B+30 Advocacy Toolkit](#) and [Post-CSW69 Report](#).

Robust care and support systems are vital to sustaining health across the life course. By ensuring access to quality, dignified care and support services, they support both those who provide and receive care. The urgency of investing in such systems is heightened by demographic shifts, particularly population aging, which increases demand for care and places even greater pressure on women, who continue to bear the brunt of caregiving responsibilities.

## **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

SDG 5 directly addresses care work through Target 5.4, which aims to “recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate”. Progress on this target is measured through Indicator 5.4.1: the proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, disaggregated by sex, age, and location. As of 2024, less than half of UN Member States are reporting on this indicator, highlighting a significant data gap in tracking progress. This year’s review of SDG 5 is also framed in the context of the 30th Anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Beijing+30), which held high significance for the care agenda.

In 2018, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated that women globally spend 16% of their day on unpaid care work—more than three times more the amount men spend. This disproportionate burden has far-reaching implications for gender equality, limiting women’s well-being, personal development, and economic empowerment, a situation that became particularly visible during the COVID-19 pandemic. Approximately 708 million women are excluded from the paid labour market due to unpaid care responsibilities, compared to just 40 million men—accounting for 45% of all women outside the labour force.

12-Addati, L., Cattaneo, U., Esquivel, V., & Valarino, I. (2018). *Care work and care jobs for the future of decent work*. ILO  
[https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS\\_633135/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_633135/lang--en/index.htm)

13-UN Women. (2020). COVID-19 and the care economy: Immediate action and structural transformation for a gender-responsive recovery. UN Women.  
<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/Library/Publications/2020/Policy-brief-COVID-19-and-the-care-economy-en.pdf>

14- International Labour Organization. (2024). *The impact of care responsibilities on women's labour force participation*. ILO.  
<https://www.ilo.org/publications/impact-care-responsibilities-women%25s-labour-force-participation>

15- Lawson, M., Parvez Butt, A., Harvey, R., Sarosi, D., Coffey, C., Piaget, K., & Thekkudan, J. (2020). *Time to care: Unpaid and underpaid care work and the global inequality crisis*. Oxfam.

<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/time-to-care-unpaid-and-underpaid-care-work-and-the-global-inequality-crisis-620928/>

16-Addati, L., Cattaneo, U., Esquivel, V., & Valarino, I. (2018).

As previously noted, care responsibilities and resulting time poverty have detrimental effects on women's mental and physical health. They also constrain women's political participation and decision-making power, limit their access to social protection, disrupt educational attainment, and increase vulnerability to violence, among other consequences. These dynamics are central to shaping women's status in society, and their impacts are exacerbated for rural, racialized, LBTQI or migrant women, as well as young women and girls, older women and women with disabilities. At the root of this imbalance lie entrenched social norms and systemic gender inequality, which construct unpaid care work as an inherent duty of women while simultaneously rendering it invisible and undervalued.

### **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.**

Care work sustains entire economies by ensuring that people are healthy, nourished, and able to participate in the labor force. Estimates value unpaid care work at approximately \$11 trillion USD, equivalent to 9% of global GDP. Analysts argue that investing in care policies could yield substantial economic returns, potentially creating up to 299 million jobs by 2035, boosting GDP, and increasing tax revenues. However, many experts also contend that continuing to rely on traditional indicators like GDP that obscure the true value of care work reinforce our current unequal and uncaring economic models. As a result, there is growing advocacy for alternative economic models that place care at their core.

Care is also central to achieving decent working conditions for all. Policies that support work-life balance, such as paid maternity, paternity, and parental leave; flexible working hours; and remote work, are essential for increasing women's participation in the formal labor force and redistributing care responsibilities across genders. A recent ILO study reveals that while mothers are entitled to an average of 24.7 weeks of paid parental leave, fathers receive only 2.2 weeks, highlighting persistent challenges to redistributing care. Creating care-friendly work environments must also include respect for workers' organizations, as well as guarantees for collective bargaining and social dialogue.

17-Addati, L., Cattaneo, U., & Pozzan, E. (2022). Care at work: Investing in care leave and services for a more gender equal world of work. ILO.

[https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms\\_838653.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_838653.pdf)

18-Parvez Butt, A., Berkhout, E., Chawkat Zaghbour, M., Bush, A., Pheko, L. L., & Verma, R. (2023). *Radical pathways beyond GDP: Why and how we need to pursue feminist and decolonial alternatives urgently*. Oxfam Great Britain.

<https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/radical-pathways-beyond-gdp-why-and-how-we-need-to-pursue-feminist-and-decolonial-621501/>

19-International Labour Organization. (2025). Closing the gender gap in paid parental leaves: Better parental leaves for a more caring world of work. ILO. <https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2025-06/ILO%20Care%20Economy%20Brief%20-%20Closing%20the%20gender%20gap%20in%20paid%20parental%20leaves.pdf>

Paid care workers, including domestic workers and those in childcare, health, and education, face specific hardships shaped by the broader undervaluation of care. Women are also overrepresented in this sector. These workers often endure precarious conditions, low wages, informality, and limited access to training, certification, and social protection. Migrant care workers encounter additional discrimination and exploitative legal frameworks. To achieve SDG8, greater commitments are needed to improve labor conditions in the care sector, particularly in light of emerging employment models such as platform-based care work.

### **SDG 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.**

Preserving and caring for marine ecosystems is one of the most pressing social responsibilities in the face of the current climate crisis. Climate regulation, food production, water supply, and maintenance of ecological balance all depend on the health of these environments, which are often cared for by women. Their degradation also leads to increased burdens of care work, especially during natural disasters, resource shortages, or forced displacement.

Women engaged in fishing, aquaculture, and seafood processing shoulder multiple and often invisible care burdens. They carry out essential roles along the fishing production chain, many of which are unpaid or underpaid, while simultaneously assuming caregiving responsibilities within their households and communities. In the agricultural and fisheries sectors, their paid work is often limited to low-skill or low-status jobs. For instance, although women make up around half of the workforce in fish processing, cleaning, and marketing, they represented only 19% of those directly involved in wild fish capture or aquaculture in 2014.

20-Seiffarth, M., Bonnet, F., & Hobden, C. (2023). *The road to decent work for domestic workers*. ILO. [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/%40ed\\_protect/%40protrav/%40travail/documents/publication/wcms\\_883181.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/%40ed_protect/%40protrav/%40travail/documents/publication/wcms_883181.pdf)

21-UNI Global Union. (2025). *Fixing the care crisis: Stopping the staff exodus, building resilient care systems*. <https://uniglobalunion.org/wp-content/uploads/FINAL-UNI-Care-2025-Report-Fixing-the-care-crisis.pdf>

22- Ram-Bidese, V. (2015). Recognizing the role of women in supporting marine stewardship in the Pacific Islands. *Marine Policy*, 59, 1-8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2015.04.020>

23- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2016). *The state of world fisheries and aquaculture 2016: Contributing to food security and nutrition for all*. FAO. <https://www.fao.org/3/i5555e/i5555e.pdf>

The impacts of climate change and environmental degradation vary across regions, emphasizing the importance of engaging the communities who live in, depend on, and care for these ecosystems. Understanding their specific needs, challenges, and perspectives is essential for identifying effective solutions to the degradation of oceans, seas, and marine resources—and for addressing its direct and indirect impacts on care work.

## **SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

SDG 17 is particularly relevant to the Global Alliance for Care, given its nature as a multistakeholder platform dedicated to advancing the care agenda. As emphasized in the Alliance’s transformative vision, building caring societies requires a whole-of-society approach. While governments are the primary duty-bearers in establishing a just social organization of care, the private sector also bears significant responsibility in creating caring workplaces and ensuring decent conditions for care workers. In addition, communities and households play a vital role in fostering gender-equal and caring societies.

This inclusive vision is embodied in the Alliance’s multistakeholder structure, which brings together governments, civil society organizations, trade unions, philanthropies, donors, academia, and the private sector to jointly strategize and drive systemic transformations regarding care. At its core, the Alliance is committed to cooperation and collaboration, working to build bridges between diverse actors, movements, and sectors.

SDG 17 also calls for strengthened international cooperation and increased public investment to fulfill the 2030 Agenda. This principle is central to the Alliance’s vision, which stresses the urgent need for governments to expand fiscal space and scale up public financing for care systems. To support a fairer social organization of care, international cooperation and philanthropic actors must also invest in comprehensive, rights-based care policies.

24- L. Scuro, C. Alemany and R. Coello Cremades (2022). *Financing care systems and policies in Latin America and the Caribbean: contributions for a sustainable recovery with gender equality*. Available [here](#).

25- V. Serafini and A. I. Arenas (2025). *Systematization of the Learning Community on Taxation and Care: Realities and challenges regarding the financing of care policies and systems*. Available [here](#).

The Global Alliance for Care and its members have explored various mechanisms to finance care systems—including tax reforms, debt restructuring, combating illicit financial flows, co-payments, blended finance, budget reallocations, and other innovative measures .

## IV The GAC at HLPF

The Global Alliance for Care is a unique platform for members to collaborate, co-create, and generate collective advocacy, learning, and communications strategies to advance the care agenda and intersections at the global level. HLPF is a critical opportunity for Alliance members to convene and discuss progress, achievements, challenges, and opportunities around care and its recognition as a cross-cutting element in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

GAC members are actively participating in the roadmap and official proceedings of HLPF with contributions in different segments: writing statements, contributions to papers, as well as the organization of side events.

The Technical Secretariat of the Alliance is monitoring how care is reflected in the lead-up to HLPF, as well as in the general discussions, Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), parallel convenings and intergovernmental negotiations during the Forum. This vigilance will help identify emerging opportunities and challenges in integrating care into SDG implementation.

A HLPF Post-Report will also be prepared as a mechanism to amplify members' conclusions about their participation and the outcomes achieved.

### **What is the GAC transformative vision that members bring to HLPF?**

The Global Alliance for Care's transformative vision and 2025–2030 Strategic Priorities offer a set of collective principles and messages that can be amplified, positioned, and connected to other issues during HLPF:

- Care is **essential to our societies and economies**. It allows individuals to be fed, clean, and participate in their communities in a healthy environment. However, this labor is largely unrecognized and undervalued.

- Care consists of the **activities undertaken to ensure the day-to-day physical, economic, and emotional well-being and development of persons**. It includes the provision of elements essential to human life, such as food, shelter, sanitation, cleanliness, health, and company. Care work comprises two overlapping activities: direct, personal, and relational care activities, such as feeding a baby or nursing an ill partner; and indirect care activities, such as cooking and cleaning. Care can be unpaid, as in the case of housework or community caregiving, as well as paid, such as domestic work or workers in other care sectors (health, education, among others).
- **Women and girls assume the lion's share of care work**, dedicating three times more time to this labor than men globally. This is a **significant hurdle to achieving gender equality**, as it generates time poverty and limits women's economic participation and security, their educational attainment, and their time for self-care and recreation.
- The current social organization of care is also **unsustainable for people who require care and support, as it fails to provide quality, accessible, and sufficient services, and does not** guarantee the right to autonomy and independent living.
- **Paid care workers, who are also mainly women, also face precarious labor conditions, low wages, and a lack of social security**. Many such workers are migrants and face multiple forms of discrimination due to nationality, migration status, and/or ethnic and racial identity.
- Care is a **cross-cutting issue central to development, and it intersects with many other agendas, including labor rights, the environment and climate action, migration and forced displacement, demographic trends**, including population aging, trade, combatting violence, housing and urban development, health, debt restructuring, fiscal justice and austerity, education, technology, and conflict, among many others.
- Care must be recognized **as work, as a right, and as a public good**. All individuals and sectors of society **share responsibilities** for care work. While States are the primary duty-bearers for the provision of public care services, the private sector, households, and communities also have a role to play. Men must also be equally engaged in caregiving.

- Stakeholders should be guided by the **5Rs of care framework**: Recognize, reduce, and redistribute care work, and reward and represent care workers. Several policies must be implemented in order to achieve this:
  - Care workers must enjoy **decent work conditions and social protection**, and their right to collective **Data and research** must be generated on care inequalities and care work must be captured in national accounts.
  - Governments must develop **universal and progressive comprehensive care systems and policies**, including care-supporting infrastructure, childcare, long-term care, and others.
  - Governments must also sustainably **invest and finance these policies** and expand fiscal space. Other co-responsible sectors, such as philanthropies, donors, and international cooperation agencies, should also provide funding opportunities and support projects directed toward transforming care systems.
  - Workplaces must be **care-friendly**, with flexible work arrangements, leave policies, and on-site care facilities.
  - Argaining and organization must be guaranteed. Their formalization, certification and skills development must be prioritized.
  - **Civil society**, including caregivers' and receivers' organizations, must participate in designing, implementing, and monitoring care policies, and **social dialogue** must be maintained.
  - Persons with disabilities, older persons, people with illnesses, as well as children and adolescents, must be seen as **subjects of rights and agents of change** by care policies, rather than dependents or mere receivers of assistance.
  - Policies must be **localized** and adopt an **intersectional perspective**, considering needs and interests arising from gender, age, ethnicity, income, and disability, among other factors.
  
- **How can the care agenda be positioned at HLPF?**

In addition to attending or addressing the HLPF, stakeholders may want to take advantage of heightened conversations on the 2030 Agenda to explore and raise awareness of intersections between care and the Sustainable Development Goals through the following activities:

- Engage in dialogue with Member States, Major Groups, and other stakeholders to advocate for a care lens at the HLPF and commitments to care as a cross-cutting lens to advance all the SDGs.
- Organize and participate in events and convenings that facilitate conversation on issues related to care and the five SDGs under review.
- Produce, compile, and disseminate useful research and data to support advocacy efforts focused on care and the SDGs under review.
- Launch engaging multimedia campaigns that offer an accessible narrative and key messages on care and topics featured at HLPF.
- Promote active engagement with the Global Alliance for Care as a multistakeholder platform for action on these issues and beyond.

## Additional resources

- Global Alliance for Care: **Care in Focus Statistics Sheet** (2024)
- The Asia Foundation: Climate and Care Work: Integrated Solutions for Intersecting Crises (2024)
- Center for Global Development, the Asia Foundation, CIPPEC, Women Deliver, and the International Center for Research on Women: The Global Roadmap for Action on the Care Economy (2024)
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean: **The Care Society: A Horizon for Sustainable Recovery with Gender Equality** (2022)
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific: Investing in our Common Future, Building “Caring” Societies (2024)
- International Trade Union Confederation: Putting the Care Economy in Place: Trade Unions in Action Around the World (2022)
- Overseas Development Institute: **Building caring societies: how states can shift the gendered norms of care** (2023)
- Oxfam: Time to care: Unpaid and underpaid care work and the global inequality crisis (2020)
- Public Services International: Care Manifesto: Rebuilding the Social Organisation of Care (2025)
- UNI Global Union: **Winning Rights: The Path to Empowering Care Workers** (2024)
- United Nations: Transforming care systems in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals and our common agenda (2024)
- If you have any additional resources you’d like to add to this toolkit, kindly send them to [info@globalallianceforcare.org](mailto:info@globalallianceforcare.org).