

**Commission on the Status of Women  
Sixty-third session  
11 – 22 March 2019**

**Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for  
gender equality and the empowerment of [all] women and girls  
Draft agreed conclusions**

1. The Commission on the Status of Women [reaffirms] [**takes note of**] the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action [**and the report of the conference**], [**the Programme of Action to the International Conference on Population and Development**], the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly [, **the outcomes of their review-conferences**] and the declarations adopted by the Commission on the occasion of the tenth, fifteenth and twentieth anniversaries of the Fourth World Conference on Women.
2. The Commission [reiterates] [**reaffirms**] that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocols thereto, as well as other relevant conventions and treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, **the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, [the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children]**, provide an international legal framework and a comprehensive set of measures for realizing gender equality and the empowerment [**and dignity**] of all women and girls and the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, throughout their [life course] [**life cycle**]. **The Commission notes the obligation of States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to take measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the spheres of economic and social life in order to ensure conditions of equality between men and women.**
3. The Commission reaffirms that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and [**the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and**] the outcome documents of [its] [**their**] reviews, and the outcomes of relevant major United Nations conferences and summits and the follow-up to those conferences and summits, have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and that the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action will make a crucial contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls **and the full enjoyment of their human rights.**

**International commitments, conferences**

**4. (4.5)**

**The Commission also reaffirms the commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls made at relevant United Nations summits and conferences, including the International Conference on Population and Development and its Programme of Action**

and the outcome documents of its reviews. It recognizes that the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, and the New Urban Agenda contribute, inter alia, to the improvement of the situation of all women and girls in the context of social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure. The Commission recalls the Paris Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

**5. (5.3, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6)**

The Commission also recalls the Declaration on the Right to Development, the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, as well as the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees.

**6. (2.2, 2.3, 2.4)**

The Commission recognizes the importance of relevant International Labour Organization standards related to the realization of women’s right to work and rights at work that are critical for the economic empowerment of women, and to social protection and public services, including ILO Recommendation 202 on Social Protection Floors, and recalls the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization and the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and notes the importance of their effective implementation and welcomes and encourages the work of the Standard Setting Committee: violence and harassment in the world of work.

**7. (5 merged with 3.1)**

The Commission acknowledges the important role played by regional conventions, instruments and initiatives in their respective regions and countries, and their follow-up mechanisms, in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls [throughout their life course] who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, particularly through promotion of their access to social protection, public services and infrastructure. The Commission notes regional agreements such as the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence against Women (Convention of Belem do Para), the Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030, the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, and other instruments related to physical autonomy, empowerment in decision-making and economic empowerment of women, adolescents and girls[, including, but not limited to, women in situations of vulnerability, young women, women heads of households, women deprived of freedom and in psychiatric reclusion and their children, and homeless women and girls, rural and women in agriculture, indigenous, Afro-descendant, mestizo women, women from ethnic and cultural minorities, migrant, displaced and refugee women, from continental or insular territories, lesbians, trans, with disabilities, elderly women and women living with HIV/AIDS, so that they may live lives free from any form of violence, discrimination and exclusion].

**Human rights of women and girls**

**8. (4.2, 4.3, 5.1, 8.9 merged with 2.1, 2.5, 2.6, 5.2 and 7.1)**

**The Commission reaffirms that the promotion and protection of, and respect for, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls, [including the right to development], which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, are crucial to the full and equal participation of women and girls in society and for women's economic empowerment and should be mainstreamed into all policies and programmes aimed at the eradication of poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion. The Commission also reaffirms the need to take measures to ensure that every person is entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the promotion, protection and full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights [including the right to development].**

**9. (7.1)**

**The Commission acknowledges the principle of non-regression, according to which the promotion and respect of human rights recognized in International Law should not be reviewed if this would imply reversing the levels of protection previously achieved, especially with regards to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls [in all their diversity].**

**National policy space**

**10. (3.3, 4.1, 14.7, 15.supra.2, 16.alt.1, 18.2)**

**The Commission reiterates that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development needs to be implemented in a comprehensive manner, reflecting its universal, integrated and indivisible nature, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting each country's policy space and leadership while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, including by developing cohesive sustainable development strategies to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The Commission affirms that Governments have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional and global levels with regard to progress made.**

**11. (3.4, 14.6, 15.supra.1, hh.5)**

**The Commission reaffirms the sovereign right of [each country] [Member States], as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, and the needs of all countries, to implement the [Platform for Action or other proposals in the present resolution], [commitments and pledges in the present agreed conclusions], consistent with national laws and development priorities, with full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of its people, and in conformity with universally recognized international human rights.**

**Reinforcing relationships**

**12. (4 merged with 4.4)**

**The Commission emphasizes the mutually reinforcing relationship among achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the full, effective and accelerated**

implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-[responsive] [transformative] implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. **It acknowledges that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and women's full and equal participation and leadership are essential for achieving sustainable development, promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies, enhancing sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere and ensuring the well-being of all.**

### **Progress made and remaining gaps**

13. (6 merged with 7)

The Commission recognizes the progress made in women's and girls' access to social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure, **particularly in the areas of health and education. The Commission notes in particular** that social protection coverage has increased, that more girls are in school than ever before, and that women's and girls' access to **affordable and quality essential health[-care] [services]** has improved. **It acknowledges that access to these systems and services is a prerequisite for women's equal opportunities and gender equality. However significant gender gaps remain, despite the progress made, and, in some contexts, progress is threatened by budget cuts and austerity measures. It further recognizes that women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are particularly affected.** The Commission recognizes that **significant gender gaps remain** and stresses the importance of addressing them, as well as **inequalities, structural barriers and biases that constrain equal access to** social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure.

### **Structural barriers**

14. (7.2, 8.2, 8.3, 11.1)

The Commission recognizes that progress in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the realization of their human rights has been held back owing to the persistence of historical and structural unequal power relations between women and men, poverty, inequalities and disadvantages in access to, ownership of and control over resources, growing gaps in equality of opportunity and limited access to public services, including health-care services and secondary and postsecondary education, gender-based violence, discriminatory laws and policies, negative social norms and gender stereotypes, exclusion from social protection programmes, and the unequal sharing of unpaid care and domestic work. It stresses the urgency of eliminating those structural barriers in order to realize human rights, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

### *Violence, including harassment*

15. (9.3 with elements of 14.4, 9.4, 13.3, 8.6)

The Commission strongly condemns all forms of violence against all women and girls, and the corresponding impunity and lack of accountability, which is rooted in historical and structural inequality and unequal power relations between men and women. It reiterates that violence against women and girls in all its forms and manifestations, online and offline,

in public and private spheres, including sexual and gender-based violence, gender-based killings, femicide, harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, constitute violations or abuses of women's and girls' human rights and are pervasive, under-recognized and underreported, particularly at the community level, which reflects discriminatory norms that reinforce stereotypes and gender inequality. It expresses deep concern that women and girls may be particularly vulnerable to violence because of multidimensional poverty, limited or lack of access to justice, effective legal remedies and services, including protection, rehabilitation, reintegration, and health care services. It re-emphasizes that violence against women and girls is a major impediment to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and violates and impairs or nullifies their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also affects the quality of public and private services and the access and use of public space and infrastructure, and prevents women and girls from fully participating in society. The Commission reiterates the need to intensify efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres in all regions of the world. It also recognizes that men and boys, through taking responsibility themselves and working jointly in partnership with women and girls at all levels, are essential to efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls.

**16. (9.6 with elements of 10.13, 10.12)**

The Commission recognizes that violence against women impedes the social and economic development of communities and States, as well as the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals. It also recognizes that universal, gender-responsive social protection across the life-course is an important tool in the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence. It further recognizes that, since poverty and lack of empowerment, fear of negative economic consequences, such as loss of livelihood or reduced household income, shame, stigma, fear of reprisals and exclusion from social and economic policies, and from the benefits of education and sustainable development, can place women and girls at increased risk of violence and may prevent many women and girls from leaving abusive relationships, reporting or acting as witnesses in cases of domestic violence and gender-based violence or seeking redress and justice for these crimes.

**17. (9.5)**

The Commission recognizes that sexual harassment is a form of violence and a violation and abuse of human rights and impedes the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. It stresses that sexual harassment in private and public spaces, including in educational institutions and the workplace, as well as in digital contexts, leads to a hostile environment, which has a further negative impact on women and girls in the enjoyment of their rights, equal opportunities, including full and equal access to public services and sustainable infrastructure, and has negative physical and mental health consequences for the victims and may negatively affect their families.

*Trafficking*

**18. (13.15 merged with 14.5)**

The Commission recognizes that poverty, unemployment, lack of socio-economic opportunities, pervasive gender inequality and gender-based violence, discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, marginalization, and persistent demand are among the underlying causes that make women and girls vulnerable to human trafficking. It welcomes the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to prevent and address the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls and encourages them to further enhance their efforts and cooperation, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, including by sharing their knowledge, technical expertise and best practices as widely as possible, and encourages Member States to strengthen cooperation among all relevant actors to identify and disrupt illicit financial flows stemming from trafficking in women and girls.

**Global context****19. (8.alt merged with 8)**

The Commission expresses its deep concern about slow or stagnant economic growth and development, existing and rising inequalities within and among countries, and persistent poverty, in particular, feminization of poverty, volatile food and energy prices, continuing food and energy insecurity, compounded by the disproportionate impacts of protracted effects of the world financial and economic crises, illicit financial flows, slow economic recovery and austerity measures, weakening of multilateralism, widespread labour market informality, erosion of labour market regulations, epidemics, demographic changes, unplanned and rapid urbanization of populations, the insufficient investment in development in rural areas, unsustainable fisheries practices and use of marine resources, water scarcity, natural hazards, natural disasters and environmental degradation, and the increasing challenges caused by worsening political situations, humanitarian emergencies and crises, displacement, armed conflicts, the [adverse] impacts of climate change, the dynamics of migration [, migration challenges] and forced displacement which impact negatively on the lives, livelihoods, and wellbeing of all women and girls, all of which are exacerbating disadvantages, vulnerabilities and inequalities that women and men, girls and boys and their families face.

*Poverty/feminization of poverty***20. (6.5 merged with 8.4, f.alt)**

The Commission expresses concern that the feminization of poverty persists and emphasizes that the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is an indispensable requirement for women's economic empowerment and sustainable development. The Commission acknowledges the mutually reinforcing links between the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the eradication of poverty, and the need to elaborate and implement, where appropriate, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, participatory, comprehensive gender-sensitive poverty eradication strategies that address social, structural and macroeconomic issues in order to ensure an adequate standard of living for women and girls throughout the [life cycle], including through social protection systems and access to public service and

sustainable infrastructure, including measures to eradicate extreme poverty and achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

**21. (6.3 merged with 7.6, 12.1)**

The Commission recognizes that development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process, which aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of women and girls on the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting therefrom. It also recognizes that parents, including young parents, who live in poverty cannot afford to invest in the health and education of their children, perpetuating the cycle of intergenerational poverty. It further recognizes that promotion of children's, including girls', and young women's, access to health care and school enrolment and attendance and social protection programmes can also help break the vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty.

*Employment/decent work*

**22. (13.13)**

The Commission expresses its concern about the continuing significant gender gaps in labour force participation and leadership, wages, income, pensions and social protection, as well as access to economic and productive resources. It also expresses its concern about the structural barriers to women's economic empowerment, including discriminatory laws and policies, gender stereotypes and negative social norms. It is further concerned about unequal working conditions, limited opportunities for career advancement, as well as the growing high incidence of informal and non-standard forms of employment where women are overrepresented in many regions. It also expresses concern that these factors can hamper women's rights to social security in systems in which entitlements are tied closely to formal employment and may not integrate gender-differentiated risks, which can perpetuate women's economic insecurity and poverty.

**23. (11.24)**

The Commission recognizes that investments in equitable, inclusive, quality, accessible and affordable early childhood education and childcare services are amongst the most effective tools for supporting the wellbeing and development of children and the labor force participation of parents, especially women with young children. It stresses the need to provide affordable and accessible quality childcare services, which are crucial in enabling women to remain in the labor market and secure social protection entitlements through employment.

**24. (9.2 merged with 13.9)**

The Commission recognizes the urgency of addressing staff shortages and providing workers with decent working conditions in order to deliver gender-responsive quality public services, especially for women workers who are underrepresented in leadership and decision-making roles, but overrepresented in front-line service delivery. The Commission recognizes further that front-line workers are constrained by low wages, poor working conditions, a lack of voice and exposure to violence and harassment. It also recognizes living wages for all as a central element of the right to just and favourable conditions of work.

### *Climate change*

#### 25. (8.7, 9.10, 11.16, 8.8 and 8)

The Commission is deeply concerned that climate change poses challenges for poverty eradication and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, social security, public services, infrastructure and sustainable development, and that owing to gender inequalities, women and girls, especially in developing countries, including small island developing States, are often disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, extreme weather events and natural disasters and other environmental issues, including land degradation, desertification, deforestation, sand and dust storms, persistent drought, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification. Furthermore, the Commission recalls the Paris Agreement and that the Parties thereto acknowledged that they should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider gender equality, the empowerment of women and intergenerational equity and, in this context, also recalls the adoption of a gender action plan by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-third session. It acknowledges the necessity for every person, including women and girls, of present and future generations to have access to an environment adequate to their health, well-being and the critical importance of ensuring such access for the empowerment of women and girls and the sustainable development and resilience of communities. The Commission recognizes the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage, recognizing the increased danger for women and girls in climate frontline states, and climate change affected areas.

### **Interlinkages**

#### 26. (9 with elements of 9.1)

The Commission emphasizes that social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure are **interlinked and mutually reinforcing**. It stresses the need for **holistic, institutionalized, coordinated and sufficiently financed approaches** and policy coherence, **at national, regional and international levels, and across sectors and levels of government, working to** ensure that social protection systems, public services and infrastructure policies complement one another in their objectives, functions and financing, so as to avoid trade-offs and harness synergies for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of **[all]** women and girls.

#### 27. (11.2, 11.3, 11.21)

The Commission recognizes also that social protection, primary and secondary education, adequate health care, nutrition, full access to clean water, including safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene, skills development and the combating of discrimination and violence against girls, among other things, are all necessary for the empowerment of women and girls.

### **Integrated approaches**



## 28. (10)

The Commission stresses the need for stronger gender-responsive, **[family oriented] [family-centered], [human rights-based] [people-centered], [comprehensive, integrated and multicultural] approaches [that respond to the needs of women and girls]** to the design, implementation **and evaluation** of social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure that **[respond to the needs of women and girls and fully]** recognize, **value, reduce and redistribute** unpaid care and domestic work, **promote shared responsibility within the household and the family [as nationally appropriate]**, enable the mobility of women and girls, support the realization of their **full enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, [including sexual and reproductive health and [reproductive] [rights],] enhance health infrastructure and access to health care throughout the [life cycle], [as nationally appropriate], support their right to education, prevent and address all forms of gender-based violence, enhance their participation in public and political life as well as their access to economic opportunities, in particular their full and productive employment and decent work and equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and strengthen their resilience to shocks.**

## 29. (10.alt.1)

The Commission stresses the need for gender-responsive development and human rights based integrated approaches to the design and implementation of social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure that enable the mobility of women and girls, enhance health infrastructure and access to health care throughout the [life cycle], support the full enjoyment of the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, enhance their access to economic opportunities and strengthen their resilience to shocks.

*Unpaid care and domestic work*

## 30. (10.alt.2, 10.7, 11.4, 11.12, 11.13, 10.17, h.16, h.13)

The Commission recognizes that women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, including caring for children, older persons, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV and AIDS, and that such uneven distribution of responsibilities is a significant constraint on women's and girls' completion of, or progress in, education and training, on women's entry and re-entry and advancement in the paid labour market and on their economic opportunities and entrepreneurial activities, and can result in gaps in social protection, pay and pensions. It also recognizes that addressing attitudes and social norms by which women and girls are regarded as subordinate to men and boys at the household and community levels creates an enabling environment for the social and economic empowerment of all women and girls. The Commission stresses the need to recognize and adopt measures to reduce and redistribute the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and the family [as nationally appropriate] and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure development, social protection policies and

accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care services, childcare, maternity, paternity or parental leave.

**31. (11.18)**

The Commission recognizes that social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure have not adequately addressed care needs and have resulted in care work being provided mostly in the private sphere and relying primarily on women and girls of all ages, limiting their access to education and opportunities.

**32. (11.15)**

The Commission recognizes that the burden of care and domestic work increases for women after disasters and that the destruction of food stocks, housing and infrastructure, as well as the provision of water and energy, and the absence of adequate social protection systems and health care services, entail specific consequences for women and girls, increasing their vulnerability and mortality, and impacting their economic activities and their access to resources such as information and education, which are necessary for recovery and adaptation.

*Social protection*

**33. (9 merged with elements of 6.1 and 5.4)**

The Commission notes that social protection or social security systems usually comprise a number of schemes that provide comprehensive protection across the [life course], including child and family benefits, maternity protection, unemployment support, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, old-age benefits, disability benefits and survivors' benefits, as well as access to affordable medical care. It reiterates that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond their control and that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. It recognizes that nationally appropriate social protection systems can make a critical contribution to the realization of human rights for all, in particular for those who are trapped in poverty and those who are vulnerable or marginalized and subject to discrimination, and that promoting universal access to social services and providing nationally appropriate social protection floors can contribute to addressing and reducing poverty, inequality and social exclusion and promoting inclusive economic growth.

**34. (6.1 merged with 8.1 and 11.19)**

The Commission notes with concern that although social protection has emerged as one of the key policy instruments for reducing inequality, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, and promoting inclusive growth, significant coverage gaps remain, especially for women, and recognizes that investing in child, old-age, disability, and family benefits could directly reduce women's poverty rates, have wider positive impact on their nutrition, health and education, as well as on local economic development and employment, and could reduce the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work for women, resulting

in lower levels of poverty and vulnerability in the medium and longer term. It recognizes that social protection systems must be designed and implemented from a gender and human rights perspective, and an intersectional, intercultural and intersectoral approach, allowing countries to generate responses and protect women and in the most vulnerable and marginalized situations.

**35. (7.3, 11.29)**

The Commission recognizes the vital importance of birth registration for the realization of all human rights, including access to social protection, and expresses concern at the low levels of birth registration among certain groups, including indigenous women and girls, and expresses further concern that persons without birth registration may be more vulnerable to marginalization, exclusion, discrimination, violence, statelessness, exploitation and abuse.

**36. (13.18)**

The Commission acknowledges the need to assist women migrant workers at all skills levels, regardless of the migration status to have access to social protection in countries of destination and profit from the portability of applicable social security entitlements and earned benefits in their countries of origin or when they decide to take up work in another country.

*Health*

**37. (6.6, 7.5, 9.8, 10.8)**

The Commission reaffirms the right of every human being to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, without distinction of any kind, and recognizes that its full realization is vital for women's and girls' lives and well-being and for their ability to participate in public and private life, and that it is crucial for achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. It recognizes that targeting and eliminating the root causes of gender inequality, discrimination, stigma and violence in health-care services, including the unequal and limited access to public health services, is important for all women and girls.

*Universal health coverage*

**38. (10.16 merged with o.12)**

The Commission underlines the primary responsibility of Member States to promote universal health coverage that comprises universal and equitable access to quality health services and ensures affordable and quality service delivery, especially through primary health care and social protection mechanisms, with the support of enhanced international cooperation and with a view to providing access to health services for all, including those who are vulnerable or marginalized, and also underlines that women and children are particularly affected by disasters and outbreaks. It recognizes that preventing maternal mortality and morbidity is one of the human rights priorities for all States.

**39. (9.9, 10.9, 10.2, 11.25, 10.1, 10.3)**

The Commission acknowledges that universal health coverage, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, requires attention to the significant barriers, financial and non-financial, including user fees, out-of-pocket payments, the exclusion of sexual and reproductive health care services from universal health coverage programs, physical distance, legal and institutional barriers, lack of information, limited decision-making power and fear of discrimination, stigma or abuse. It emphasizes the need for universal and equitable access to age and gender-responsive, quality health services and quality, essential, affordable and effective medicines for all women and girls, while ensuring that the use of such services and medicines does not expose the users to financial hardship. The Commission notes that it is critical to promote physical and mental health and well-being, especially through primary health care, health services and social protection mechanisms, including the promotion thereof through community outreach and private sector engagement and with the support of the international community. It stresses the importance of strengthening health systems in terms of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality in order to better respond to the needs of all women and girls, and enabling the active participation of all women in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of health systems.

### *Education*

#### **40. (6.7, 7.alt, 7.4, 11.22)**

The Commission reaffirms the right to education and stresses that equal access to high quality, affordable, accessible and inclusive education contributes to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. It notes with concern the lack of progress in closing gender gaps in access to, retention in and completion of secondary and tertiary education and emphasizes the importance of technical, vocational and training and lifelong learning opportunities. It recognizes that new technologies are, inter alia, changing the structure of labour markets and that they provide new and different employment opportunities that require skills ranging from basic digital fluency to advanced technical skills in science, technology, engineering and mathematics and in information and communications technology, to address the digital gender gap, and in this regard, emphasizes the importance of all women and girls having the opportunity to acquire such skills.

#### **41. (10.6 merged with elements of 10.15 and 11.23)**

The Commission recognizes that despite gains in providing access to education, girls are still more likely than boys to remain excluded from education, including in the transition to and completion of secondary education. It also recognizes that among the gender-specific barriers to girls' equal enjoyment of their right to education are the feminization of poverty, child labour undertaken by girls, child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, early and repeat pregnancies, all forms of gender-based violence, including sexual violence and harassment on the way to and from, and at school, in their technology mediated environment, the lack of safe and adequate sanitation facilities, the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work performed by girls, and gender stereotypes and negative social norms that lead families and communities to place less value on the education of girls than that of boys and may influence the decision of parents to allow girls to attend school.

**42. (11.31)**

The Commission recognizes that enhancing international cooperation, exchanges and investments in formal and non-formal education and training, the development of entrepreneurial and vocational skills, support for transitions from basic to secondary education and from school to work, the building and strengthening of education infrastructure, better health, active citizenship, respect for cultural diversity, non-discrimination and environmental consciousness for women and girls creates an environment that supports sustainable development and growth.

*Mobility and transport***43. (11.14 merged with 13.12, 10.4, 13.2)**

The Commission reaffirms the importance of safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport and roads that meet the needs, expectations and roles of women and girls, facilitate transport linkages on domestic routes, promote interconnections among cities and villages, peoples and resources and improve transport connectivity in peripheral neighborhoods in order to empower all women and girls, boost economic growth at the local, regional and national levels and facilitate intraregional and interregional trade. It also reaffirms its commitment to promote access for all to safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban mobility and land and water transport systems, enabling meaningful participation in social and economic activities in cities and human settlements, by integrating transport and mobility plans into overall urban and territorial plans and promoting a wide range of transport and mobility options.

**44. (10.5 merged with elements of 13.12)**

The Commission recognizes that public transportation systems rarely meet the needs of women and girls, that current transportation structures and systems are biased to the needs of men and boys, and that certain features, including inaccessible platforms, overcrowded carriages, or poorly lit stops can create barriers for women and girls undertaking their roles, activities and access to public services and that they can expose women and girls to violence, including sexual harassment and assault, limiting their ability to move freely and safely in the public sphere.

*Infrastructure, water and sanitation***45. (10.18 merged with 10.14, x.3)**

The Commission recognizes that access to clean, affordable and safe drinking water and sanitation is a fundamental right of women and girls and expresses deep concern that they face particular barriers in accessing water and sanitation, especially those living in isolated far-flung communities, in evacuation camps, informal urban and rural settlements. It is also concerned that women and girls are particularly affected by water scarcity, unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene, and that they shoulder the main burden of collecting household water in many parts of the world, restricting their time for other activities, such as education and leisure, or for earning a livelihood. It is concerned that women and girls are particularly at risk of and exposed to sexual and gender-based violence, including

attacks, harassment and other threats to their safety while collecting household water and when accessing sanitation facilities outside their homes or practicing open defecation.

*Technology / ICTs*

**46. (11.26)**

The Commission recognizes the clear benefits of new forms of information and communication technology, including artificial intelligence to the public, in fields including health care, transportation, the environment, and economic inclusion, while more attention needs to be paid to the gender and human rights impacts of this technology.

*Family-related policies*

**47. (5.5, 9.7, 10.19, 11.11, 13.14, 14.8)**

The Commission acknowledges the benefit of implementing inclusive family-oriented policies aimed at, inter alia, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and their full participation in society, work-family balance and the self-sufficiency of the family unit and recognizes the need to ensure that all social and economic development policies, including social protection policies, as well as public services and sustainable infrastructure, take into account dynamics in household composition and are responsive to the changing needs and expectations [of families] [of the family] in fulfilling [their] [its] numerous functions and that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected.

**48. (12.3 merged with 13.6, 11.32)**

The Commission recognizes the essential contribution of the family as the natural and fundamental group unit of society and should be strengthened and entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support so that it can fulfill its important role in contributing to social protection. It also recognizes that the sharing of family responsibilities creates an enabling family environment for the empowerment of all women and girls and that women and men make a significant contribution to the welfare of their families and communities.

**49. (13.5, 13.22)**

The Commission acknowledges that the family remains the most important and sometimes sole source of social protection for many women around the world, including women who are among the seventy-one percent of the world's population living in countries unable to provide comprehensive social protection to their citizens.

**50. (13.7, 13.8)**

The Commission recognizes the significant contribution of women [and married couples] to the welfare of the family, and that, in particular, women's contribution to the home, including through unpaid care and domestic work, which is still not adequately recognized, generates human and social capital that is essential for social cohesion and sustainable human, social, societal and economic development, including for social protection.

**51. (13.10)**

The Commission recognizes that the sharing of family responsibilities creates an enabling family environment for women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work, which contributes to development, that women and men make a great contribution to the welfare of their family, and that in particular women's contribution to the home, including unpaid care and domestic work, which is still not adequately recognized, generates human and social capital essential for social and economic development.

### *National mechanisms*

#### **52. (10.11 merged with 5.6, 13.4 and 11.28)**

The Commission acknowledges the important role of national mechanisms for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, the relevant contribution of national human rights institutions, where they exist, and the important role of civil society in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as well as in advancing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Commission notes that alliances and commitments between the national mechanisms for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and civil society organizations working towards gender equality and women's rights are essential to promote the necessary transformation and a guarantee of the sustainability of the conquests and achievements in the empowerment of women and girls.

### **Multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination**

#### **53. (11 merged with 8.5)**

The Commission stresses that while all women and girls have equal human rights, women and girls in different contexts have specific needs and priorities, and face particular barriers to their empowerment, warranting tailored policy and institutional responses in order to leave no one behind. It respects and values the diversity of situations and conditions of women and girls. It acknowledges that [all] women and girls [and their families] might not be able to fully access and benefit from social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure when they face structural, physical and attitudinal barriers and multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization, such as those based on sex, gender, age, income, geographic location, race, ethnic or social origin, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, [sexual orientation and gender identity], health, HIV, marital status, migration status, immigration status, disability, among others, hindering their empowerment.

### *Indigenous women and girls*

#### **54. (11.6 merged with 11.7 and 11.5)**

The Commission reaffirms that indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security, while also recognizing their cultural, social, economic, political and environmental contributions, including to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Commission expresses deep concern that indigenous women and girls regardless of age often

face higher rates of violence and poverty, limited access to social protection, health-care services, information and communications technology, infrastructure, financial services, education and employment, and that their interactions with public services have often been marked by disrespect of their cultural rights, discrimination or institutional violence.

*Women and girls with disabilities*

**55. (11.8)**

The Commission expresses concern that women and girls with disabilities experience stigmatization and an increased risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, including sexual violence and abuse compared to those without disabilities, and that they face a lack of accessible and inclusive social protection, public services and infrastructure, limited access to justice and equal recognition before the law, as well as limited opportunities for productive employment and decent work, participation in political and public life, living independently and inclusion in their communities, and having the freedom to make their own choices.

*Migrant women and girls*

**56. (10.10 merged with 6.4, 13.19 and 13.20)**

The Commission recognizes that women and girls account for almost half of all international migrants at the global level and in this regard recognizes also the positive contribution of migrant women and girls, in particular women migrant workers, to sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination. It underlines the value and dignity of migrant women's labour in all sectors, including the labour of domestic and care workers. It is concerned that many migrant women, particularly those who are employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work, are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, underlining in this regard the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants so as to prevent and address abuse and exploitation, and the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to prevent and combat gender-based violence, trafficking in persons and discrimination against women and girls.

**57. (13.16)**

The Commission recognizes the need to strengthen efforts to provide, make available and disseminate accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on migration-related aspects for and between States, communities and migrants, in particular women migrant workers at all stages of migration and further recognizes the need to this information to develop migration policies that provide a high degree of predictability and certainty for all actors involved.

**58. (13.17)**

The Commission stresses the importance to facilitate and cooperate for safe and dignified return and to guarantee due process, individual assessment and effective remedy, by upholding the prohibition of collective expulsion and of returning women migrant workers and affirms the need to create conducive conditions for personal safety, economic



empowerment, inclusion and social cohesion in communities, in order to ensure that reintegration of migrants upon return to their countries of origin is sustainable.

*Women and girls of African descent*

**59. (11.9)**

The Commission also recognizes that women and girls of African descent can suffer from multiple, aggravated or intersecting forms of discrimination based on other related grounds, such as age, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origin, property, disability, birth or other status and that people of African descent still have limited access to quality education, health services, housing and social security.

*Women and girls belonging to minorities*

**60. (11.10)**

The Commission expresses concern that women and girls belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities often do not have full and equal access to social protection and security and that unequal regional distribution of public services and basic infrastructure in regions where women and girls belonging to minorities live still persists.

*Situations of conflict*

**61. (11.20)**

The Commission acknowledges the need to integrate into social protection systems the effects of armed conflict on women and girls, including effective institutional mechanisms to ensure the protection of their rights, especially those of victims and survivors of sexual violence, women former combatants and women human rights defenders.

**Participation**

**62. (12.alt merged with 12 and 14.3)**

The Commission acknowledges the importance of strengthening, promoting and supporting the active, free and equal voice, agency, participation and leadership, representation of [all] women and girls throughout their [life course] as beneficiaries, users, planners and providers of social protection policies, public services and sustainable infrastructure. It also acknowledges the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women at all levels of decision making in their development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and follow-up as a condition for broadening access and addressing remaining gender gaps and biases in these sectors and for the empowerment of women and girls.

*Civil society, women's organizations*

**63. (11.27, 12.4 merged with 11.28, 12 and 12.alt)**

The Commission recognizes, values and welcomes the participation and major contributions made by civil society, including women's organizations, feminist groups and community-based organizations, non-government organisations, women human rights defenders, girls'

and youth-led organizations and trade unions, enterprises and cooperatives to the debate, in gathering and uniting women and supporting them in all spheres and in placing the interests, needs and visions of women and girls on local, national, regional and international agendas, including the 2030 Agenda, in order to leave no one behind. It also recognizes the importance of having an open, inclusive and transparent engagement with civil society in the implementation of measures on social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

**64. (11.30 merged with elements of 12.5)**

The Commission expresses grave concern about systemic and structural discrimination and the considerable violence and increasing number of threats, risks and dangers online and offline faced by human rights defenders including women human rights defenders of all ages, including those working to promote a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to the design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure. The Commission expresses particular concern at the prevalence of impunity for violations and abuses against them in many countries, where they face threats, harassment and attacks and suffer insecurity, including through restrictions on the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association or peaceful assembly, and the right to privacy, or through abuse of criminal or civil proceedings, or acts of intimidation and reprisal intended to prevent their cooperation with the United Nations and other international bodies in the field of human rights.

**Investments**

**65. (13 merged with 13.1, 13.11)**

The Commission affirms that accelerated investments in gender-responsive social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure, **in tandem with macroeconomic policies that enhance job creation and livelihoods**, are critical in tackling economic, social, environmental, legal and demographic challenges and are important for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and inclusive growth on the path to sustainable development. The Commission stresses the importance of investing in gender-responsive, quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, inter alia, for safe drinking water and sanitation, energy, transport, water for irrigation, and technology, including information and communications technology, and other physical infrastructure to enable accessible public services, including in rural areas and outer islands.

**66. (14.1 merged with 13.alt)**

The Commission reaffirms the importance of significantly increased investments to close resource gaps for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through, inter alia, the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, including domestic and international resource mobilization and allocation, the full implementation of official development assistance commitments and combating illicit financial flows, so as to build on progress achieved and strengthen international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.

## 67. (13.21)

The Commission underscores that, for all countries, public policies and the mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, underscored by the principle of national ownership, are central to the common pursuit of sustainable development, including social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure, and recognizing that domestic resources are first and foremost generated by economic growth, supported by an enabling environment at all levels, including well-functioning, efficient and transparent tax systems.

## 68. (6.2)

The Commission recognizes the importance of a conducive external environment in support of national efforts towards the economic empowerment of women, through promotion of their control, ownership, management and participation in all sectors and levels of the economy, which includes the mobilization of adequate domestic and international financial resources, capacity-building and the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, which in turn would enhance the use of enabling technologies to promote women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

### Men and boys

## 69. (14)

The Commission recognizes the importance of **the full engagement of men and boys**, as agents and beneficiaries of change, and as strategic partners and allies in **eliminating gender stereotypes and negative social norms, and all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, for the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.**

### Chapeau

## 70. (15)

The Commission urges governments **[at all levels] [and] [as appropriate], [parliaments, ] [[and, as appropriate,] with]** the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, **[within their respective mandates and bearing in mind national priorities,]** and [invites [national human rights institutions, [where they exist,]] **[social partners,]** civil society, **[[including] [inter alia] [particularly non-governmental organizations,]** women's organizations, [feminist groups,] **[women human rights defenders, girl- and]** youth-led organizations, **[the involvement of relevant] [faith-based organizations,]]] **[and community-based]** organizations **[unions, cooperatives]** as well as the private sector, **[and financial institutions, employer organizations, the media]** and other relevant stakeholders **[and all individuals]**, as applicable, to [take] **[consider taking]** the following actions [, as appropriate]:**

## 71. (15.alt)

**[The Commission urges governments at all levels and, as appropriate, the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates and bearing in mind national priorities, and invites civil society, the**

private sector, employer organizations and trade unions, as applicable, to take the following actions:]

### **OP Section 1**

*Strengthen the normative, legal and [institutional environment] [policy framework]*

**a. (a)**

Take action to fully implement existing commitments and obligations with respect to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full and equal enjoyment of **all** their human rights and fundamental freedoms so as to improve their lives, livelihoods, **health, education, socio-economic situation, safety** and well-being;

**b. (a.1, a.2, a.3)**

**Consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of particular priority, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocols thereto, limit the extent of any reservations, formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Conventions, review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them, withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the relevant Convention and implement the Conventions fully by, inter alia, putting in place effective national legislation and policies;**

**c. (h.15)**

**Ensure that women, on the basis of the equality of men and women, fully enjoy the benefits of the rule of law, ensure their full and equal participation including in institutions of governance and the judicial system, and secure their empowerment and full access to justice;**

**d. (m.2, k.4, 10.10, elements of (j), (g))**

**Advance compliance with Social Security Convention, 1952 (No. 102) and with ILO Recommendation 202 on social protection floors to guarantee basic universal access for all workers without discrimination, as well as with the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, 2015 (No. 204) of the International Labour Organization; and promote the ratification and implementation of ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Workers and its effective application in national laws, decrees and compliance mechanisms, and adopt measures to ensure the promotion and protection of the human rights of all workers; and strengthen efforts to protect the rights of, and ensure decent work conditions for, domestic workers, including migrant women and girls, in relation to, inter alia, working hours, working conditions and wages, and to promote access to health-care services and other social and economic benefits;**

**e. (12.2)**

**Undertake, at the national level, all necessary measures for the realization of the right to development and ensure, inter alia, equality of opportunity for all in the access to basic**

resources, education, health services, food, housing, employment and the fair distribution of income; undertake effective measures to ensure that women have an active role in the development process; and carry out appropriate economic and social reforms with a view to eradicating all social injustices;

f. (h.24 merged with a.4)

Refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development and may constrain access of women and girls to social protection, public services and relevant infrastructure in other countries, particularly in developing countries;

### **Right to social protection / social security**

g. (b)

[Enshrine the right][Ensure access] to social [protection] [security] in national legal frameworks, supported by national strategies, **gender-responsive policies**, action plans, and **adequate resources to enhance gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and their human rights**;

### **Integrated approach**

h. (c)

Adopt a **comprehensive, integrated, human rights-based, people-centered, development-oriented, age-sensitive and gender-responsive** approach to the design, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of social protection **systems**, public services and sustainable infrastructure, and [ensure] [promote] their availability, **affordability**, accessibility, adequacy, acceptability, quality, **adaptability, inclusiveness and sustainability for women and girls**; ensure **gender-responsive mainstreaming of policymaking processes, including public financial management**; and **strengthen gender equality aspects in public procurement, including in the areas of social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure**;

### *Violence, harmful practices*

i. (p.9 with elements from p.1, p.alt.1 and p.supra.2)

Ensure that social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure contribute to accelerating efforts to eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private spaces, through multisectoral and coordinated approaches to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence against women and girls and end impunity, and to provide protection and equal access to appropriate remedies and redress, to comprehensive social, health and legal services for all victims and survivors to support their full recovery and reintegration into society, including by providing access to psychosocial support and rehabilitation, access to affordable housing and employment, and bearing in mind the importance of all women and girls living free from violence, such as sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, gender-related killings,

including femicide, as well as elder abuse, and of addressing the structural and underlying causes of violence against women and girls through enhanced prevention measures, research and strengthened coordination, monitoring and evaluation, by, inter alia, encouraging awareness-raising activities, including through publicizing the societal and economic costs of violence, and work with local communities, and take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or support programmes aimed at teaching perpetrators of domestic violence to adopt non-violent behaviour in interpersonal relationships with a view to preventing further violence and changing violent behavioural patterns;

**j. (p.supra.1 with elements from (p) and p.1)**

**Adopt, review and ensure the accelerated and effective implementation of laws that criminalize violence against women and girls, as well as comprehensive, multidisciplinary and gender-sensitive preventive, protective and prosecutorial measures and services to eliminate and prevent all forms of violence against all women and girls, in public and private spaces, recognizing the critical contribution of family members in preventing and combating violence against women and girls by providing a supportive environment for the empowerment of all women and girls;**

**k. (p.10 with elements from o.11)**

**Eliminate harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, which have long-term effects on girls' and women's lives, health and bodies, including increased vulnerability to violence and sexually transmitted diseases and which continue to persist in all regions of the world despite the increase in national, regional and international efforts, including by empowering all women and girls, working with local communities and engaging men and boys, to combat negative social norms that condone such practices and empowering parents and communities to abandon such practices; and by confronting family poverty and social exclusion through investing in family-oriented policies addressing the multidimensional aspects of poverty, focusing on education, health, employment, social security, livelihoods and social cohesion, paying special attention to gender-sensitive social protection measures, child allowances for parents and pension benefits for older persons and protecting, supporting and empowering children, including girls, in child-headed households; and ensure that girls and women at risk or affected by these practices, including already married girls, have access to social protection and public services, in particular education, including for pregnant or married girls, and sexual and reproductive health-care services;**

### *Trafficking*

**l. (h.8 with elements of h.7 and 13.15)**

**Devise, strengthen and implement comprehensive anti-trafficking strategies that integrate a human rights and sustainable development perspective, and enforce, as appropriate, legal frameworks, in a gender- and age-sensitive manner, to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking in persons, in particular women and girls; take measures to reduce the vulnerability of women and girls to modern slavery and sexual exploitation, provide**

access, as applicable to protection and reintegration assistance to victims of trafficking in persons; and enhance international cooperation, information sharing, legislative and other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to [discourage] [counter], with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, including sexual exploitation and forced labour, and to help identify and detect suspicious financial activity related to trafficking in persons, while also recognizing the need to protect the confidentiality of personal data of victims;

*Unpaid care, equal sharing, reconciliation of work and family*

**m. (l.alt.2, l.alt.3, l.1, l.2 with elements from l.alt.1, u.5, h.16, (l))**

Take all appropriate measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, through flexibility in working arrangements without reductions in labour and social protections, through the provision of infrastructure, technology and public services, such as water and sanitation, renewable energy, transport and information and communications technology, and through the implementation and promotion of family-responsive legislation, policies and services, such as maternity, paternity, parental and other leave schemes, as well as accessible, affordable and quality social services, care facilities and services for children and other dependents, including persons with disabilities, older persons, persons living with HIV and AIDS and all others in need of care; and take steps to measure the value of this work in order to determine its contribution to the national economy, and challenge gender stereotypes and negative social norms and facilitate men's increased participation in unpaid care and domestic work and family responsibilities, including as fathers and caregivers;

**n. (g.1, h.3)**

Strengthen laws and regulatory frameworks that promote the reconciliation and sharing of work and family responsibilities for women and men within the household, including by designing, implementing and promoting family-responsive legislation, policies and services, such as parental and other leave schemes, increased flexibility in working arrangements, support for breastfeeding mothers, development of infrastructure and technology, and the provision of services, including affordable, accessible and quality childcare and care facilities for children and other dependents, and promoting men's equal sharing of responsibilities with respect to household work as fathers and caregivers, which create an enabling environment for women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work;

**o. ((l) with elements from o.15 and o.16)**

[Ensure] [promote] access to social protection for unpaid women caregivers of all ages, in particular for mothers, including coverage for health care and pensions, and in this regard strengthen social protection schemes that ensure the economic, social and legal recognition of unpaid care and domestic work;

*Family and family-oriented policies*

**p. (m.5)**

**Guarantee the widest possible protection and assistance to the family, which is the natural and fundamental group unit of society, particularly for its establishment and while it is responsible for the care and education of dependent children;**

**q. (o.6)**

**Invest in and strengthen inclusive family-oriented policies and programmes that respect, promote and protect the rights of all family members and that provide the necessary support and protection and are responsive to the diverse, specific and changing needs of women and girls and their family, as well as address the imbalances, risks and barriers that they face in enjoying their rights and protect all family members against any form of violence; as these policies and programmes constitute an important aspect of gender-responsive social protection and are important tools for, inter alia, fighting poverty, social exclusion and inequality, promoting work-family balance and gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and advancing social integration and intergenerational solidarity;**

**r. (h.17)**

**Recognize family as an essential part of provision of a comprehensive social protection system for the empowerment and well-being of all family members, particularly women and girls, as well as contributor to development and in this regard stress the need for investing in, strengthening and implementing family-oriented policies that aim at the empowerment of women and girls as well as providing necessary support and protection for family;**

**s. (n.2)**

**Ensure that adequate measures are in place to protect women in case of widowhood, gender-based violence, or family dissolution, and ensure their implementation, such as maintenance allowance, pension and property rights;**

**t. (o.7)**

**Address the specific needs of widowed women and girls in gender-responsive and inclusive family-oriented policies and in social protection systems, including in access to justice and social services, recognizing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, marginalization and stigma that many of them face;**

*Men and boys*

**u. (h.23 with elements of (m), (j), m.1, h.16, n.1, 14)**

**Fully engage men and boys as strategic partners and allies, agents and beneficiaries of change in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and in eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, in both public and private spheres, by understanding and addressing the root causes of gender inequality, such as unequal power relations, gender stereotypes and practices that perpetuate discrimination against women and girls; design and implement national policies and**



programmes that address the roles and responsibilities of men and boys, including the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men in care and domestic work; ensure men's responsibility to and financial support for their children and families, including through stronger legal enforcement; and transform, with the aim of eliminating, social norms that condone violence against women and girls, and attitudes and social norms by which women and girls are regarded as subordinate to men and boys;

## **Coordination**

### **v. ((d) with elements of e.9)**

Create and strengthen **governance and coordination** across sectors and levels of government, **including between institutions responsible for social protection, public services and infrastructure development and national gender equality mechanisms**, and [, as appropriate,] with **trade unions**, private for-profit and not-for-profit providers, **including with the collaboration of civil society**, for the integrated implementation of gender-responsive **family-supportive social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure**; **ensure adherence to human rights principles by private providers**; and **establish national institutions in partnership with civil society and the private sector for implementing, monitoring and evaluating social inclusion policies at the national and local levels and to develop linkages with women's and girls' empowerment programs**;

### **w. (e.8, h.9 merged with d.alt and elements of h.11 and 10.11)**

**Integrate a gender perspective into the design, implementation and follow-up to policies, plans and programmes, including budget policies, where lacking, on social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure**; **develop and strengthen methodologies and tools for this purpose, including for the monitoring and evaluation of investments for gender-equality results**; **ensure coordination between line ministries, gender policymakers, gender equality mechanisms and other relevant government organizations and institutions with gender expertise, and appropriate collaboration with the private sector, non-governmental and civil society organizations and national human rights institutions, where they exist, paying increased attention to the needs of women and girls to ensure that they benefit from policies and programmes adopted in all spheres and that the number of women living in poverty is reduced**;

### **x. (h.25)**

**Guarantee the universal registration of births and ensure the timely registration of all marriages, which can be a condition of or facilitate access to social protection and public services, including by removing physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to registration and by providing, where lacking, mechanisms for the registration of customary and religious marriages, bearing in mind the vital importance of birth registration for the realization of the rights of individuals**;

## **National mechanisms**

### **y. ((e) with elements of 10.11, 5.6, 13.4, 11.28 and h.20)**

Strengthen the **authority and capacity** of national gender equality mechanisms, **at all levels, with sustainable and adequate funding, including through official development assistance**, to support and monitor the mainstreaming of gender perspectives into the design, delivery **and evaluation of** social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure **across all relevant national and local institutions; enhance their linkages with decision-making and implementing bodies of these three focus areas; and ensure that all national and sectoral plans and policies for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are fully costed and adequately resourced to ensure their effective implementation;**

### **Multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination**

**z. ((f) with elements from (k))**

**Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women and girls based on any ground including sex, race, ethnic or social origin, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, disability, age, sexual orientation and gender identity; and ensure that all women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination enjoy equal access, both in law and in practice, to social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure, which can, among others, contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty and, in particular, the feminization of poverty, and to the reduction of inequalities through the adoption, where needed, of laws and comprehensive policy measures and their effective and accelerated implementation and monitoring, ensuring women's and girls' access to justice and accountability for violations of their human rights; ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations; and ensure the protection of women and girls in particularly vulnerable situations, such as refugee and internally displaced women and girls, and those living in single-parent and child-headed households;**

#### *Women and girls with disabilities*

**aa. (r.1)**

**Promote and protect the rights of women and girls with disabilities, who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including by ensuring access, on an equal basis with others, to economic and financial resources and disability-inclusive and accessible social infrastructure, transportation, justice mechanisms and services, in particular in relation to health and education and productive employment and decent work, as well as by ensuring that the priorities and rights of women and girls with disabilities are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, and that they are closely consulted and actively involved in decision-making processes;**

#### *Migrant women*

**bb. (h.26 merged with o.26 and elements from h.27)**

**Adopt national gender-responsive migration policies and legislation, to promote the economic empowerment of women migrant workers in all sectors and protect their human rights, regardless of migration status; recognize the skills and education of women**

migrant workers and, as appropriate, facilitate their productive employment, decent work and integration into the labour force, including in the fields of education and science and technology; recognize the importance of protecting labour rights and a safe environment for women migrant workers and those in precarious employment, protecting women migrant workers in all sectors and promoting labour mobility, including circular migration; provide newly arrived women migrant workers with targeted, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, accessible and comprehensive information and legal guidance on their rights and obligations, including on compliance with national and local laws, obtaining of work and resident permits, status adjustments, registration with authorities, access to justice to file complaints about rights violations, as well as on access to basic services;

cc. (h.19, o.27 with elements from h.27)

Encourage cooperation among various stakeholders including countries of origin, transit and destination in ensuring that migrants have proper identification and the provision of relevant documents that facilitate access to social protection mechanisms; recognize the significant contribution and leadership of women in migrant communities and take appropriate steps to ensure their full, equal and meaningful participation in the development of local solutions and opportunities; facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants into community life by providing them equal access to social protection and services, justice, psycho-social assistance, vocational training, employment opportunities and decent work, recognition of skills acquired abroad, and financial services, in order to fully build upon their entrepreneurship, skills and human capital as active members of society and contributors to sustainable development in the country of origin upon return;

*Women and girls living in rural areas*

dd. (c.1)

Adopt or develop legislation and policies that provide rural women with access to land and support women's cooperatives and agricultural programmes, including for subsistence agriculture and fisheries, in order to contribute to school feeding programmes as a pull factor to keep children, in particular girl children, in school, noting that school meals and take-home rations attract and retain children in schools and recognizing that school feeding is an incentive to enhance enrolment and reduce absenteeism, especially for girls;

*Women and girls living with HIV*

ee. (l.5 merged with r.3)

Strengthen efforts to achieve universal access to HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support, and ensure HIV-sensitive social protection, including cash transfers and other multisectoral programmes to ensure access to health-care, education, housing and employment for all women and girls, living with, at risk of, or affected by HIV and AIDS, including co-infections and other sexually transmitted infections; address their specific needs and concerns without stigma or discrimination, and promote the active and

**meaningful participation, contribution and leadership of women and girls living with HIV and AIDS in HIV and AIDS responses;**

*Older women*

**ff. (ff.1)**

**Ensure the effective and meaningful participation of older women in the design and implementation of normative and political frameworks related to social security and social protection that benefit them;**

**Women's right to work and rights at work**

**gg. (h.alt.1)**

**Protect and promote the right to work and rights at work of women, in line with international labour standards and national labour laws, including by setting wages that allow for an adequate standard of living, implementing policies and enforcing regulations that promote decent work and uphold the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, in the public and private sectors, and taking measures to eliminate gender-based discrimination, occupational segregation, the gender pay gap and unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, and provide effective means of redress and access to justice in cases of non-compliance, and promote the implementation of equal pay policies through, for example, social dialogue, collective bargaining, job evaluations, awareness-raising campaigns, pay transparency and gender pay audits, as well as certification and review of pay practices and increased availability of data and analysis on the gender pay gap;**

**hh. (h.alt.2)**

**Guarantee all women's full and equal access to decent work by abolishing discriminatory legislation, and tackling negative social norms, gender stereotypes including in choice of field of quality education and occupation, and economic and socio-cultural disincentives for women to work, such as culturally anchored repartition of domestic work between men and women, as well as promoting work-life balance, support the formation of trade unions, promote and strengthen collective bargaining, promote workplace flexibility and family-friendly policies, ensure women's access to and control over land as well as recognizing their right to own and inherit land and enable women's career advancement and their full, equal and effective participation in leadership and high level positions, recognizing that investment in the training, recruitment and retention of professional social workers is a key tool in developing social protection system;**

**ii. (e.1, e.2, e.3, h.1)**

**Enact or strengthen and enforce laws and regulatory frameworks that ensure equality and prohibit discrimination against women, in particular in the world of work, including their participation in and access to labour markets, inter alia, laws and frameworks that prohibit discrimination on the basis of pregnancy, maternity, motherhood, marital status or age, as well as other multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination; take appropriate measures to ensure that women, throughout the life [cycle][course], have**

**equal opportunities for decent work in the public and private sectors, while recognizing that temporary special measures aimed at accelerating de facto equality between men and women should not be considered discrimination; address the root causes of gender inequality, gender stereotypes and unequal power relations between men and women; and provide, as appropriate, effective means of redress and access to justice in cases of non-compliance and accountability for violations and abuses of human rights;**

**jj. (d.1 with elements of h.2)**

**Address gender inequalities and protect women's labour and human rights in the world of work by adopting and implementing legislation and policies, including with respect to minimum wages, social protection and equal pay for equal work or work of equal value by promoting collective bargaining and providing for recruitment, retention and promotion policies targeting women; harness opportunities for extending coverage through adequate provision of cash transfers and services to women with low pay, interrupted patterns of paid work and in informal work; and provide affordable and good quality child care and adopt mechanisms for the acquisition of appropriate equipment and information technologies to reduce the burdens of unpaid care work;**

**kk. (14.2)**

**Ensure active labour market policies, in order to provide decent work for people living in poverty and a fair share for workers of gains from increased productivity resulting from structural transformation and trade, and to accelerate efforts to eliminate barriers to social inclusion and to promote full participation in all aspects of society by people living in poverty and in vulnerable situations, including women, children, youth, indigenous peoples, local communities, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees, internally displaced persons, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities and people of African descent;**

*Decent work in public services and sustainable infrastructure*

**ll. ((h) with elements of o.5, u.4, h.14)**

**Ensure that women have equal access to decent work in the infrastructure and public services sectors, including health, education and social protection; enforce the principles of human rights and decent work standards, including the right to equal pay for equal work and the right to collective bargaining; take appropriate measures to eliminate structural barriers for women, eliminate gender pay gaps, where they exist, increase women's representation in decision-making and eradicate exposure to workplace violence and harassment, including sexual harassment; and promote affirmative action so that women can equally benefit from jobs in infrastructure and public services, including greater access to employment and to levels of responsibility in sectors traditionally dominated by men;**

*Women in the informal economy*

**mm. ((g), l.4 with elements from (k), u.2 and h.12)**

Invest in social protection **systems**, public services and sustainable infrastructure **that** support the productivity and economic viability of women's work, **especially** in the informal economy, **in rural and urban areas, and support their transition from the informal to the formal economy, by extending social protection and wages that allow for an adequate standard of living, and take measures to address unsafe and unhealthy working conditions that can characterize work in the informal economy by promoting occupational safety and health protection for workers in the informal economy;**

### *Harassment*

**nn. (o.14 with elements from h.18)**

**Implement legal and institutional measures, including reporting systems, to ensure that work environments are free from discrimination, harassment, including sexual harassment and gender-based violence;**

### *Financial inclusion*

**oo. (o.25, ee.2 with elements of o.2)**

**Facilitate the financial inclusion and financial literacy of women and enable them to participate in economically productive activities through their equal access to formal financial services, including timely and affordable credit, loans, savings, insurance, and remittance transfer schemes; integrate a gender perspective into finance sector policy and regulations, in accordance with national priorities and legislation, encourage financial institutions, such as commercial banks, development banks, agricultural banks, microfinance institutions, mobile network operators, agent networks, cooperatives, postal banks and savings banks, to provide access to financial products, services and information to women, and encourage the use of innovative tools and platforms, including online and mobile banking; and undertake capacity development on financial literacy to build knowledge and expertise by inducting users on the basics of the financial modalities;**

## **OP Section 2**

*[Address [gender] gaps [and biases] in] [Strengthen access to] [women's access to and enjoyment of] social protection*

**pp. (i.supra)**

**Encourage and recognize the efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and social protection programmes for women and girls, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and increase investment, capacity-building and systems development in this regard;**

### **Context-specific risk assessments**

**qq. (i)**

Conduct context-specific assessments of gender-differentiated risks **and vulnerabilities** across the life [course] [cycle], and their intersection with other forms of discrimination to inform, **guide and improve** the design, implementation, **monitoring and evaluation** of social protection schemes **and appropriate national social protection measures and systems, including floors;**

### **Social protection systems**

**rr. ((j) with elements of f.alt, m.2 and n.alt)**

Work towards universal, **inclusive, age- and gender-responsive, family-oriented [nationally appropriate]** social protection systems **and measures** including floors **that are based on the principle of solidarity, and take measures to progressively achieve higher levels of protection to ensure the income security of [all] women across their life [course] [cycle] and ensure the meaningful participation of women and girls as users and beneficiaries;**

**ss. (h.10 merged with h.6, o.3 and elements of m.3)**

**Ensure that non-discriminatory social protection systems contribute to a more equitable distribution of unpaid care work between women and men and foster co-responsibility among the State, the private sector, the community, families and households with regards to the tasks of social reproduction; prevent the taxation of social protection schemes, including child allowances, disability and unemployment benefits and livelihood protection, to avoid policy incoherence and ensure the intended impact of the schemes; and reinforce regulatory and legal frameworks for the development and strengthening of national social protection systems, including social protection floors for nationals and migrants, in particular women migrant workers, with a gender and human rights perspective, and an intercultural and intersectoral approach in their design and implementation;**

**tt. (u.7 with elements from o.18)**

**Ensure that efforts to use social protection approaches in response to crisis, the impact of natural hazards, humanitarian emergencies, armed conflict and post-conflict situations effectively integrate a gender perspective, tackle gender inequalities and strengthen gender-responsive programming and planning; ensure that social protection systems play, in combination with humanitarian assistance, an important role in building the resilience of communities and individuals in helping them to cope with the stress of armed conflict and natural and other disasters and shocks, including those related to climate change, and in disaster risk management strategies, including through the transition of short-term emergency response programmes such as cash transfers or school meals into long-term social protection systems;**

### **Food and nutrition**

**uu. (m.9 with elements from (s))**

**Ensure integrated food and nutritional support and nutritional services for women and girls, including those who are pregnant and breastfeeding, and their access at all times to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food requirements for**

an active and healthy life; by 2030, end all forms of malnutrition and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons;

**vv. (m.10)**

Encourage the implementation of nutrition policies with special attention to women, girls, infants and young children, especially during pregnancy and lactation, when the nutritional requirements are increased, with special attention to the first 1,000 days, from the start of pregnancy to the age of 2 years to promote and support adequate care and optimal feeding practices, including exclusive breastfeeding up to six months and continued breastfeeding thereafter until the age of 2 years and beyond, with adequate complementary feeding, thereby contributing to women's full and equal access to social protection and resources;

*Unemployment benefits*

**ww. (o.1)**

Promote women's access to unemployment insurance, including for first-time job seekers, and provide health care to workers in both formal and informal employment to reduce long-term costs;

*Pensions*

**xx. (k.1, k.2 with elements from n.3 and o.10)**

Promote legal, administrative and policy measures that promote income security for older women and ensure women's full and equal access to pensions, through contributory and/or non-contributory schemes that are independent of their employment trajectories, and reduce gender gaps in coverage and benefit levels;

*Portability of social protection*

**yy. (b.1 merged with k.6 and elements of o.19, n.4, o.20 and o.21)**

Promote the right of women migrant workers to social security and integrate provisions on and develop mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits in national social security frameworks in countries of origin, transit and destination that facilitate portability requests from migrants, and establish social protection systems for women on the move; establish dedicated instruments, such as migrant welfare funds in countries of origin, that support migrant workers and their families;

**zz. (m.4)**

Create reciprocal bilateral, regional or multilateral social security agreements on the portability of earned benefits for women migrant workers at all skills levels, which refer to applicable social protection floors in the respective States, applicable social security entitlements and provisions, such as pensions, healthcare or other earned benefits, or integrate such provisions into other relevant agreements, such as those on long-term and temporary labour migration;



## Maternity protection, leaves

aaa. ((m), m.supra with elements from m.6, m.7, m.8, l.3, f.1, 14.9, (k))

Guarantee [Provide] access to maternity protection and support for all women workers and facilitate breastfeeding for working mothers; promote job-protected paid maternity, paternity and parental leave and adequate social security benefits for both women and men, take appropriate steps to ensure they are not discriminated against when availing themselves of such benefits, and promote men's awareness and incentivize their use of such opportunities, as a means of enabling women to increase their participation in the labour market; ensure that maternity, motherhood, parenting and the role of women in procreation is not a basis for discrimination and recognize the social significance of maternity, paternity, motherhood, fatherhood and the role and shared responsibility of parents, women and men, and society as a whole in the upbringing of children, provide appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children;

## Means-testing

bbb. (n)

Prevent the exclusion and stigmatization of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination by avoiding narrow means-tested targeting and opting for [broad] [universal] coverage of benefits;

## Conditionalities

ccc. ((o) merged with o.4)

Assess the need for and promote the revision of existing conditionalities related to cash transfer programmes to avoid reinforcing gender stereotypes and exacerbating women's unpaid work, and ensure that, where conditionalities exist, they are adequate, proportional and in line with human rights principles, and that non-compliance does not lead to punitive measures that exclude women and girls who are marginalized or in vulnerable situations;

## OP Section 3

[Transform] [Enhance][Strengthening access to] public services [for] [to promote] gender equality [and][,] women's empowerment [, and the dignity of women]

(Header.alt.1) [Philippines: How do we make public services gender-responsive. Invest in public services. Remove barriers to access]

## Investments in public services

ddd. ((p) merged with p.alt.1 and elements from p.8 and p.6)

Scale up investments to increase the availability, affordability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of public services, including care services, basic social services, sexual and

**reproductive health care services, psychosocial and mental health services, and comprehensive, coordinated, multi-sectoral, interdisciplinary and sustained services for women and girls who are victims and survivors of all forms of violence, including in situations of natural hazards and disasters, humanitarian emergencies, displacement and armed conflict and post-conflict situations;**

*Child care services*

eee. (p.5 merged with o.17, t.10, t.11, m.11)

**Foster social transformations and prioritize investments that contribute to reducing the care workload that is performed mostly by women, including in child care and other support services; extend the coverage and ensure the quality of child care services for children up to 3 years old and pre-school education for boys and girls aged 4 and 5 years old; and increase the availability of after school services for children and adolescents in line with the average paid and unpaid work day of their caregivers;**

*Services for survivors of violence*

fff. (p.7 with elements from p.alt.1 and p.8)

**Provide accessible, affordable and adequate services for all victims and survivors of gender-based violence, for their protection, rehabilitation, support and socio-economic reintegration that are adequately resourced and include effective and coordinated action by, as appropriate, police and the justice sector, including shelters and crisis centres, access to long-term accommodation, public housing services, educational, employment and economic opportunities, access to health care services, including sexual and reproductive health, medical, psychological and other counselling services, 24-hour hotlines, child [protection] services, legal aid and assistance, access to recourse and reparation means, and equal access to justice; recognize the importance of such services in preventing violence and re-victimization of survivors, while emphasizing that violence and discrimination hinder women and girls from accessing services they are entitled to;**

**Access barriers**

ggg. ((q) merged with h.4, h.5, p.4, v.5)

**Identify and [overcome] [promote the removal of] financial and non-financial barriers that constrain women's and girls' access to public services, such as geographic barriers in order to guarantee their access on a regular basis and during emergencies, including in rural areas, as well as legal and institutional barriers, including age and marital status criteria as well as spousal consent; address the lack of clear and accessible information and decision-making power, stigma and discrimination; and ensure effective and equal access to justice guaranteeing, transparency, independence, timeliness and quality of service, including reparation of damage in case of violation of their rights in areas related to social protection, public services and infrastructure development;**

hhh. (p.2, p.3)

**Ensure the provision of public services for women deprived of freedom, in accordance with the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders;**

### **Quality public services**

#### **iii. (r)**

Ensure that public services are of adequate quality, **inclusive**, gender-responsive, **rights-based**, age- and disability-sensitive, culturally relevant, physically accessible, free from **harassment including** sexual harassment, **gender-based** violence, **coercion**, stigma and **discrimination on any ground, for all women and girls, including** for older women, women and girls with disabilities, **indigenous women, national or ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, and persons with mental health conditions or psychosocial disabilities;**

### **Health**

#### *Right to health*

#### **jjj. ((s) merged with s.5, t.5, aa.5, s.4, 15.supra.3)**

**Take concrete measures to [realize] [protect and fulfill] the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health for women [for all women and girls of all ages]; ensure the affordability, availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality, accountability and reliability of gender-responsive, age- and disability-sensitive, people-centered, community-based and culturally relevant public health care services, including universally accessible primary health care and support services and social protection mechanisms, with particular attention to women and girls with disabilities, those affected by, at risk of and living with HIV, and those in vulnerable situations; and provide universal access to a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health services and the assurance of reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action, [as nationally appropriate,] across the life [course] [cycle];**

#### *Universal health coverage*

#### **kkk. (s.alt.1, s.alt. 2 and s.2)**

**Achieve universal health coverage for all women and girls, including financial risk protection, that comprises universal and equitable access to affordable quality essential health-care services;**

#### *Funding*

#### **lll. (s.2, s.3, v.2, cc.1, x.5, s.8, s.9, s.10)**

**Increase financial investments in affordable and accessible quality public health-care systems and facilities for all women and men with safe, effective, quality, essential and affordable medicines and vaccines for all and health technologies, the systematic**

utilization of new technologies, and integrated health information systems, including through community outreach, private sector engagement, the support of the international community;

**mmm. (s.2, s.8, s.9, s.10, u.alt.1)**

**Increase investments in a more effective, socially accountable, motivated, well trained and appropriately equipped health workforce that has adequate remuneration, safe working environments and conditions and ongoing education and training, including human rights and multicultural education, with special emphasis on access to sexual and reproductive health and rights;**

**nnn. (u.alt.1)**

**Intensify national and international efforts to improve public health and strengthen health-care systems and access to health facilities, including access to diagnosis services, and for the prevention, treatment and care of non-communicable and communicable diseases;**

### *Sexual and reproductive health*

**ooo. (s.6)**

**Ensure that national social protection systems provide women and girls with universal, affordable or free access to sexual and reproductive health services, without discrimination on the basis of their sex, race, ethnic or social origin, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, disability, age, sexual orientation and gender identity;**

**ppp. (s.12, e.4)**

**Promote tailored laws, policies and programs that provide all women and girls with the support, resources and opportunities they require in order to manage their own sexual and reproductive health and exercise their sexual and reproductive rights, including the right to decide freely and responsibly on the number, spacing and timing of children and to have the information and means to do so, and to enter into marriage only with free and informed consent, and amend or repeal any laws or policies that violate women and girls' reproductive rights, including third party authorization laws and policies that allow the administration of forced medical procedures;**

**qqq. (s.13 with elements from s.11)**

**Develop and enforce policies and legal frameworks and strengthen health systems that make universally accessible and available quality comprehensive sexual and reproductive health-care services, commodities, information and education; ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, and recognizing that the human rights of women include their right to have control over and decide freely and**

responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, as a contribution to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and the realization of their human rights;

**rrr. (s.8, s.9, s.10)**

**Promote education on sexual and reproductive health, especially family planning, safe, effective and modern contraception measures, emergency contraception, teenage pregnancy prevention programs, the necessary products and services for menstrual hygiene; attention to prenatal, birth and postnatal care, respecting ancestral knowledge and practices, as well as the legal access to abortion without risk, from a human rights perspective, without contravening national legislation;**

**sss.(t.6 with elements from aa.5 and (s))**

**Take measures to end preventable deaths of newborns and children and reduce global maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality and morbidity, and increase access to quality health care before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth to all women through interventions such as improving transportation and healthcare infrastructure to ensure that women can access emergency obstetric services and training and equipping community health workers, nurses and midwives, to provide basic prenatal and postnatal care and emergency obstetric care, inter alia, by providing voluntary, informed family planning and empowering women to identify risk factors and complications of pregnancy and childbirth and facilitate their access to health facilities;**

**ttt. (s.7)**

**Take measures to prevent institutional violence and abuse, including discrimination and the refusal to provide services or impede access to women and girls, and forced procedures, and provide adequate gynaecological and obstetric care which takes into consideration cultural and ethnic differences in accordance with ethnic origin and an intersectional approach;**

## **Education**

### *Right to education*

**uuu. (s.15, t.alt.1; t.alt.2; t.alt.3; t.alt.4; t.alt.5; t.alt.6; t.1, t.alt.7)**

**Promote and respect women's and girls' right to education throughout the life [course][cycle,] and at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, by providing universal access to quality education, including free and compulsory primary and secondary education, ensuring inclusive, equal and non-discriminatory quality education, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, eliminating female illiteracy and gender disparities in access to all areas of secondary and tertiary education, promoting financial and digital literacy, ensuring that women and girls have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships, and adopting positive action to build women's and girls' leadership skills and influence; adopt measures that**

**promote, respect and guarantee the safety of women and girls in the school environment; strive to ensure the completion of early childhood, primary and secondary education and expand vocational and technical education for all women and girls, and foster, as appropriate, intercultural and multilingual education for all;**

**vvv. (t)**

**Use gender-responsive, human-rights based and age-appropriate educational curricula at all levels and use gender-fair language to improve the quality of education services and training, eliminate gender stereotypes, transform unequal power relations, and promote positive roles and equal relationships for women, men, boys, and girls;**

**www. (t.14 merged with s.14)**

**Commit to scaling up financing and investments in public education systems; eliminate discriminatory laws and practices, address gender-based discrimination, negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems, including in curricula, textbooks and teaching methodologies, that devalue girls' education and prevent women and girls from having access to, completing and continuing their education and provide incentives to this end; provide inclusive, safe, non-violent and accessible schools with gender- and disability-sensitive infrastructure, including lighting, safe, accessible and affordable transportation to school, and separate and adequate sanitation facilities; train, recruit and retain qualified teachers in rural areas, especially women teachers where they are underrepresented; support women and girls with disabilities at all levels of education and training; and ensure that all women and girls have equal access to career development, training, scholarships and fellowships, and promote an effective transition from education or unemployment to decent work and active participation in public life;**

**xxx. (t.15)**

**Take steps to promote educational and health practices in order to foster a culture in which menstruation is recognized as healthy and natural and in which girls are not stigmatized on this basis, recognizing that girls' attendance at school can be affected by negative perceptions of menstruation and the lack of means to maintain safe personal hygiene, such as water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in schools that meet the needs of girls;**

**yyy. (aa.3)**

**Ensure the respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to choose for their children schools, other than those established by the public authorities, which conform to such minimum educational standards as may be laid down or approved by the State and to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions;**

### *Pregnant adolescents and young mothers*

**zzz. (s.16, t.2, t.3, t.4, o.9)**

**Ensure that pregnant adolescents and young mothers, as well as single mothers, can continue and complete their education, and in this regard, design, implement and, where**

applicable, revise educational policies to allow them to remain in and return to school, providing them with access to health care and social services and support, including childcare and breastfeeding facilities and crèches, and to education programmes with accessible locations, flexible schedules and distance education, including e-learning, and bearing in mind the important role and responsibilities of, and challenges faced by, fathers, including young fathers, in this regard;

### *Safety*

aaaa. (t.16, r.2)

Intensify efforts to improve the safety of, and prevent and eliminate violence and harassment including sexual harassment against, girls on the way to and from, and at school by: creating a safe and violence-free environment, implementing effective violence prevention and response activities in schools and communities that also engage men and boys, educating children from a young age regarding the importance of treating all people with dignity and respect, designing educational programmes and teaching materials that support gender equality, respectful relationships and non-violent behaviour, adopting policies to prevent, address and prohibit sexual harassment through all appropriate measures in order to eliminate all forms of school-related violence against girls, and holding perpetrators accountable; and by improving infrastructure, such as transportation, separate, adequate and hygienic sanitation facilities and improved lighting and playgrounds;

### *Skills development and employability*

bbbb. (u.supra.1 with elements from t.7)

Continue to develop and strengthen policies, strategies and programmes to enhance the employability of women, including young women, and better remunerated employment options through labour market policies and by improving access to formal and non-formal education, educational curriculum and skills development and vocational training, lifelong learning and retraining and long-distance education, inter alia, in information and communications technology and in entrepreneurial skills, particularly in developing countries, including with a view to supporting the economic empowerment of women in the different stages of their lives and promoting work-life balance;

cccc. (s.17 with elements of o.8, t, t.8, t.7 and v.4)

Support women and girls in diversifying their educational and occupational choices and facilitate access to and opportunities in emerging fields and growing economic sectors, such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics and information and communications technology, and recognize the value of sectors that have large numbers of women workers, to eliminate gender-based segregation at work and to close the gender pay and skills gap; support adequate professional training for women in high-growth industries and technical development, and enhance women's and, as appropriate, girls' participation as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders, in order to promote their empowerment and to develop the skills, information

and knowledge that are needed to support their labour market entry, livelihoods, well-being and resilience and facilitate their access to decent work;

### *Information on sexual and reproductive health*

dddd. (t.alt.8, t.12, t.13 with elements of (t))

Use comprehensive curriculum-based sexuality education, to eliminate gender stereotypes and transform unequal power relations as well as to ensure that young people can lead safe, healthy and productive lives, to empower young people, especially girls, to question gender stereotypes and see themselves and others as equal members in their relationships, with a view to reducing rates of unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV; develop and introduce age-appropriate, evidence based, scientifically accurate mandatory curricula at all levels of education covering comprehensive information on sexual and reproductive health and rights, responsible sexual behaviour, prevention of early pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, providing adolescent girls and boys and young women and men in and out of school, with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, information on sexual and reproductive health and rights and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and foster informed decision-making, communication and risk-reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

### **Public services workers**

eeee. ((u) merged with o.13)

Create opportunities, improve employment standards and promote conditions of decent work, security, social protection and decent remuneration for [women workers] [public service workers] in front-line health, education and care services which are traditionally undervalued sectors with a majority of female workers, including for those who are in vulnerable situations, such as people who work in border services, community health workers and migrant workers and strengthen provisions for their recognition and protection;

ffff. (u.3)

Address the shortage and inequitable distribution of doctors, surgeons, midwives, nurses and other health-care workers by promoting decent work with adequate remuneration and incentives to secure the presence in rural and remote areas of qualified health-care professionals, enabling safe working environments and conditions, and expanding rural and community-based health education and training and strengthening education for health professionals;

### **OP Section 4**

*[Make] [Strengthen] infrastructure [investment work for [all] women and girls]*



## **Sustainable infrastructure for gender equality**

**gggg. ((v) with elements of v.1 and w.1)**

Prioritize investment in **accessible**, environmentally sustainable and climate resilient infrastructure, including in technology, digital telecommunications, **energy-saving technologies, water, sanitation and hygiene, urban drainage, storm water management, sewage and solid waste management systems, affordable housing, reduction of air pollution** to promote women's and girls' rights, health and well-being and women's livelihoods, productivity and **economic independence**, generate employment for women in these sectors, including in non-traditional sectors; ensure that infrastructure is friendly to women and girls, forms part of integrated urban and territorial development plans, including housing and mobility, and that underinvestment in infrastructure is addressed, particularly in sectors with the most positive impacts for women and girls, including by putting in place proper regulation and incentives; and include women and girls on an equal footing with men and boys as beneficiaries and decision makers;

## *Climate change*

**hhhh. (11.17, e.7, e.5, u.8, with elements from aa.4, v.6, e.6 k.5, v.supra)**

Develop and adopt gender-responsive strategies on mitigation and adaptation to climate change to support the resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls to respond to and recover from economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters, humanitarian emergencies and the impacts of climate change, natural disasters and extreme weather events through the provision of essential infrastructure, social protection and public services that are sustainable as well as appropriate financing, technology, humanitarian relief, forecast and early warning systems and through, inter alia, the promotion of their health and well-being, as well as access to sustainable livelihoods, and the provision of adequate resources to ensure women's full participation in decision-making, at all levels, on environmental issues, in particular on strategies and policies related to the impacts of climate change, and by ensuring the integration of the specific needs of women and girls into humanitarian responses to natural disasters, into the planning, delivery, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction policies, in particular, urban infrastructure and land-use planning and resettlement and relocation planning during the aftermath of natural disasters, and into sustainable natural resources management; ensure that social protection systems, public services and infrastructure are sustainable through the integration of climate-smart dimensions and tools, including accurate and downscaled climate services developed in participation with the sectors involved, connecting science, policy and practice;

## *Information and communications technology*

**iiii. (o.22 merged with v.3 and elements from o.23 and o.24)**

Harness the potential of information and communications technologies and digital infrastructure to improve the efficiency, accountability and transparency of social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure for the benefit of

women and girls, including for those hardest to reach; ensure that programmes, services and infrastructure are adaptable and suited to meet different positive cultural values and technological barriers, including literacy; and increase access of women to digital technologies to enhance their productivity and mobility in the labour market;

**jjjj. (v.8)**

**Work towards closing digital gender divides and promote equal access to information and communication technologies and internet for women and girls, including by taking proactive steps towards the inclusion of women and girls in the coding and the design processes of machine learning, including by investments in education, and artificial intelligence technologies as well as to the planning and decision-making processes concerning these and explore the adoption of algorithmic equitable actions to correct real life biases and barriers that prevent women from achieving full participation and equal enjoyment of rights;**

### **Gender impact assessments**

**kkkk. ((w) merged with aa.13)**

**Conduct systematic and transparent assessments of the environmental, human rights, and gender impact of infrastructure projects with the full, equal and free participation of women and girls in affected communities, including women human rights defenders, indigenous women, women from grassroots and community-based organizations, rural women, women in agriculture and fisheries and afro-descendant women, through social dialogues, especially during negotiations and conflicts over large-scale infrastructure projects, thereby protecting all human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression and to freedom of peaceful assembly and association;**

### **Water and sanitation**

**lll. ((x) merged with x.2 with elements from x.4)**

**Ensure availability, accessibility and sustainable management of sufficient, safe, acceptable and affordable drinking water, safe and adequate sanitation and basic hygiene facilities and services for all women and girls, including for menstrual hygiene management, in homes, schools, health facilities, transportation hubs, government offices, courts of justice, marketplaces, work sites, temporary shelters for refugees, migrants or people affected by natural disasters, emergencies and armed conflicts and post-conflict situations, and all other public and private spaces, in order to guarantee the full enjoyment of their human rights to water and sanitation as components of the right to an adequate standard of living, while implementing effective mechanisms to manage and ensure the safety of women and girls while fetching household water and in the use of public sanitation services and other related facilities;**

### **Electricity and energy**

**mmmm. (y)**

Ensure **that every household has access to adequate levels of affordable and reliable electricity through appropriate grid and decentralized off-grid solutions, in particular from renewable energy sources, that are adequately maintained and support women's and girls' multiple roles and their specific livelihood needs;**

**nnnn. ((z) merged with z.2)**

Ensure that the implementation of community energy systems, such as mini-grids, provides targeted support and incentives for women's **free and equal participation and leadership as users and producers, and strengthen the provision of clean fuel for cooking to curb indoor air pollution which disproportionately affects women and children;**

**Participation****oooo. (x.1, z.1)**

**Promote women's leadership and their full, effective and equal participation in decision-making on water and sanitation and household energy management to ensure gender-responsive water and sanitation and energy programmes through measures to reduce the time spent by women and girls on collecting household water and fuel, to address the negative impact of inadequate water and sanitation and energy services on the access of girls to education, to protect women and girls from being physically threatened or assaulted, including from sexual violence, while collecting household water and fuel and when accessing sanitation facilities outside of their home or practicing open defecation, and to protect women's and girls' equal access to water and sanitation and to take positive measures to guarantee the availability and accessibility of these rights;**

**Planning, public spaces and transport****pppp. (aa)**

Ensure that **public urban, rural and peripheral transport and infrastructure are sustainable, universally accessible, reliable, safe, affordable and gender-responsive, [including access to maternal health infrastructure] and take into account women's and girls' varied circumstances, multiple roles, expectations and needs as workers and caregivers, improve their health, safety and security, and promote their mobility and empowerment;**

**qqqq. (aa.8 merged with aa.10)**

**Promote accessible and gender-responsive urban and spatial planning based on principles of universal design, and integrate a gender and human rights perspective into the use of public spaces, the design and development of smart cities, communities and rural areas and into intelligent mobility planning processes; and respond to the needs of women and girls with disabilities and those who are homeless, and promote accessibility as a means for achieving and as the ultimate goal of inclusive societies and development;**

**rrrr. (v.7 with elements of aa.11)**

**Promote cities and human settlements that fulfil their social function, including the social and ecological function of land, with a view to progressively achieving the full realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, without discrimination, universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation, as well as equal access for all to public goods and quality services in areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation, energy, air quality and livelihoods as well as recreational and sports facilities;**

ssss. (aa.7, aa.12 with elements from aa.9)

**Promote sustainable, safe, accessible and affordable collective transport networks in both urban and rural areas that consider the different needs of women and men, girls and boys, are adapted to be used by people with disabilities, and guarantee access to workplaces, markets, schools, educational and health centres, comprehensive care services, senior centres, and other venues for basic care provision;**

tttt. (aa.1 merged with aa.6 and aa.2)

**Promote safe public spaces and improve the security and safety of women on the journey to and from work and the security and safety of women and girls on the journey to and from educational facilities through gender-responsive rural development strategies and urban planning and infrastructure, including sustainable, safe, accessible and affordable public transportation systems, improved street lighting, storage, security, electricity, water and drainage, waste collection, playgrounds, and separate and adequate sanitation facilities, and through the adoption of policies to prevent, address and prohibit harassment including sexual harassment through all appropriate measures, so as to facilitate women's access to places, products, services and economic opportunities;**

## **OP Section 5**

*Mobilize resources, strengthen [accountability] [women's participation] and [improve evidence] [data collection]*

## **Resources**

uuuu. (bb.supra, dd.3 with elements of (cc))

**Take steps to significantly increase investment to close resource gaps, for example through the mobilization of financial resources from all sources, including public, private, domestic and international resource mobilization and allocation, including by enhancing revenue administration through modernized, progressive tax systems, improved tax policy, more efficient tax collection and increased priority on gender equality and the empowerment of women in official development assistance (ODA) to build on progress achieved, and to ensure that ODA is used effectively to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;**

vvvv. (bb)

In the context of austerity measures, refrain from cutbacks in social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure that **would disproportionately affect women and girls and their family;**

**www. (cc.3 with (cc))**

**Promote fiscal policies that support a better distribution of resources and invest in social care infrastructure, social services and benefits, ensuring they improve human capital, in particular, optimize fiscal expenditures for gender-responsive social protection and care infrastructure, such as equitable, quality, accessible and affordable early childhood education, childcare, elder care, health-care, and care and social services for persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV and AIDS, which meet the needs of both caregivers and those in need of care, bearing in mind that social protection policies also play a critical role in reducing poverty and inequality and supporting inclusive growth and gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;**

**xxxx. (ee.1 with elements from cc.2)**

**Develop methodologies and tools to design, implement and monitor public budgets from a gender perspective; identify and monitor transfers dedicated to social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; promote costing and cost-benefit calculation of the investments needed to ensure that social protection systems, public services, quality sustainable infrastructure and the justice system contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;**

**yyyy. (dd.alt.2, dd.2 with elements from (dd))**

**Urge developed countries to fully implement their respective official development assistance commitments, including the commitment made by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national income for official development assistance to the least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that ODA is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets, to help them, inter alia, to promote social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;**

**zzzz. (cc.4)**

**Encourage the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the poor and people in vulnerable situations, with a view to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, improving tax systems and access to financial services, including affordable microfinance and credit, removing barriers to opportunity, enhancing productive capacity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, encouraging the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, developing sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, emphasizing the important role of national efforts aimed at**

**bringing workers from the informal to the formal economy, complemented by national efforts on effective social policies, including social protection floors;**

**aaaaa. (dd.alt.1, dd.1, jj.1)**

**Strengthen international and regional cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and invite all States to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation focusing on shared development priorities, with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector, while noting that national ownership and leadership in this regard are indispensable for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and to improve their lives and well-being;**

**bbbb. (18.1)**

**Encourage the international community to support political solutions for crises, conflicts that are witnessed by the Arab Region, and bear the burden and the consequences of flows of refugees and IDPs, to provide support to hosting communities in the provision of public services and infrastructure and to ensure the access of refugees and IDPs from women and girls to inclusive and comprehensive systems of social protection;**

### **Women's leadership and participation**

**cccc. ((ff) with elements from h.20)**

**Ensure and promote the full, active, free, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women and girls and of civil society and women's organizations, women's chapters in trade union organizations, girls' and youth-led organizations, and ensure their perspectives are integrated in policy and social dialogues and at all levels of decision-making relating to social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure and ensure a safe and enabling environment, in law and in practice, for this participation as well as provide support for those women, girls and organizations, including by investing in programs that provide opportunities to exercise their voice, agency and leadership;**

**dddd. (h.21, h.22, with elements from k.3, u.6, 12.5)**

**Support the important role of civil society actors in promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls; take steps to protect such actors, including women human rights defenders, and introduce and integrate a gender perspective into creating a safe and enabling environment for the defence of human rights, prevent violations and abuses against them, inter alia, threats, harassment and violence, in particular on issues relating to labour rights, the environment, land and natural resources, and including by providing adequate access to comprehensive support services for those women human rights defenders who experience violence, including shelters, psychosocial services, counselling, medical care and legal and social services, and combat impunity by taking steps to ensure that violations or abuses are promptly and impartially investigated and that those responsible are held accountable; develop and put in place comprehensive, sustainable and gender-sensitive public policies and programmes that support and protect women human rights defenders, including by**

providing adequate resources for immediate and long-term protection and making sure that these can be mobilized in a flexible and timely manner to guarantee effective physical and psychological protection, while also extending protection measures to their relatives, including children, and taking into account the role of many women human rights defenders as the main or sole caregivers in their families;

eeee. (aa.11 merged with t.17)

Support the advancement of women in all areas of athletics and physical activity, including coaching, training and administration, and as participants at the national, regional and international levels; and ensure equal opportunities in cultural, recreational and sports activities, as well as in participation in athletics and physical activities at the national, regional and international levels, such as access, training, competition, remuneration and prizes;

### Private sector

ffff. (ee)

Consider and evaluate the costs and benefits of private sector participation in social protection systems, public service delivery and infrastructure development, hold private providers accountable for promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, encourage them to mainstream a gender and human rights perspective into their efforts, and ensure that the private sector, particularly the corporate sector, contributes effectively to the financing of social protection for women and girls by paying progressive taxes;

### Accountability mechanisms

gggg. (gg)

Create and strengthen gender-responsive accountability mechanisms, such as gender audits, and include beneficiaries and users, including women and women's organizations, in the planning, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of social protection, public services and infrastructure projects;

### Disaggregated data and evidence

hhhh. (ii.alt.1, hh.alt.1, hh.4, hh.alt.2, hh.alt.3, with elements of hh., ii.2 and gg.1)

Strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant government institutions to collect, analyse, disseminate and improve the transparency of high quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, on access to and adequacy of social protection benefits, including child allowances, pensions, disability and unemployment benefits, public services and sustainable infrastructure, to support policies and actions to empower women and girls and to monitor the implementation of such policies and actions, as appropriate; and enhance partnerships and the mobilization, from all sources, of financial and technical

assistance to enable developing countries to systematically design, collect and ensure access to high-quality, reliable and timely disaggregated data and gender statistics;

**iiii. ((ii), ii.alt.2, ii.alt.3, with elements of hh.1, hh.3, ii.2, ii.3)**

Strengthen the collection, **availability and accessibility** of data on time use and on **all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation** against all women and girls, **including sexual and gender-based violence, and trafficking; on mobility, including activity and schedule, and on the access to and the use of public space, energy, water and sanitation, and transportation from a gender, intercultural and geographic perspective, and other relevant factors;** and use these data to **improve the design, planning, evaluation and adaptation** of social protection, public services and infrastructure policies;

**jjjj. ((jj) with hh.2 and elements from ii.4)**

Complement quantitative impact evaluations with qualitative studies of the implementation of social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure to make visible the adverse consequences **and positive impacts on the human rights of all women and girls, accepting the data provided by all stakeholders, including civil society; and promote studies highlighting the costs generated by gender biases in social protection systems, public services and infrastructure, and the benefits of reversing them to protect and increase adequate levels of investment.**

### Closing paragraphs

72. (16)

The Commission recognizes its primary role for the follow-up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action **and its outcome documents**, in which its work is grounded, and stresses that it is critical to address and integrate **human rights**, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls throughout national, regional and global reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and to [ensure] [**promote**] synergies between the follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action and the gender-responsive **human rights-based** follow-up to the 2030 Agenda.

73. (17 with elements from 17.alt.1)

The Commission calls upon the United Nations system entities and **regional and other relevant international organizations, such as the International Labour Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, UN Office for Project Services and the International Organization for Migration, and international financial and business institutions and other stakeholders, including the private sector, NGOs, National Human Rights Institutions to work collaboratively, within their respective mandates, to support Member States, upon their request, in the implementation, measuring and monitoring of the present Agreed Conclusions and of the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda at all levels, including in social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.**

74. (17.1)



**The Commission calls upon the United Nations system, including its agencies, funds and programmes, to continue and strengthen the mainstreaming of gender-responsive planning and budgeting and intensify the use of gender marker systems.**

75. (18)

The Commission calls upon UN-Women[, **among other agencies,**] to continue to play a central role in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of **and full and equal enjoyment of human rights by all** women and girls and in supporting Governments and national women's **and gender equality** machineries [**organizations**], upon their request **and in the context of national priorities and values**, in coordinating the United Nations system and in mobilizing civil society, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders, at all levels, in support of the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action [**and the conference report**] and the **human-rights based and** gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including towards social protection systems, access to **quality** public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of **and full enjoyment of human rights by [all]** women and girls.

76. (18.3)

**The Commission recalls General Assembly resolution A/RES/72/181 and requests the Secretariat to report at the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on the participation of national human rights institutions that are fully compliant with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles), in the work of the Commission and requests the Secretariat to also consider how to further enhance the participation of such national human rights institutions, and their networks, at the sixty-fourth session of the Commission, in compliance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).**