

REPUBLIC OF KENYA




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PARLIAMENT OF KENYA
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT
(FIRST SESSION)

Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

REPORT OF THE PARLIAMENT OF KENYA
DELEGATION TO THE 67TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON
THE STATUS OF WOMEN HELD IN NEWYORK, USA
6TH- 17TH MARCH, 2023

Clerks Chambers
Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 19 FEB 2026	DAY: <i>Tues</i>
TAKEN BY:	<i>Hon. Gathoni Wamuchomba</i>
CLERK RESPONSIBLE:	<i>Mrd. Atabo</i>

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PREFACE

Hon. Speaker,

1. The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. This is a functional Commission of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) which was established in June, 1946. The CSW is instrumental in promoting women's rights, documenting the reality of women's lives throughout the world and shaping global standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women.
2. The Commission holds a two-week annual event where representatives of the UN Member States, civil society groups, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the media and other UN entities converge at the UN Headquarters, in consultative status with ECOSOC, to discuss priority themes critical to the well-being of women around the globe.
3. The 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women took place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 6th to 17th March, 2023. The theme of the Session was: *Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.*
4. In the first fully in-person session following three years of the COVID-19 pandemic, CSW67 registered attendance from 181 Member States, with more than 7,000 participants, including 4 Heads of State and Government and 116 Ministers, 205 side events on UN premises, and about 700 NGO parallel events.
5. For the first time, the session included an interactive youth session with young people, youth representatives of delegations, civil society and UN organizations, engaging in dialogue and providing recommendations on how to ensure young women and girls are part of the digital transformation. The Commission also benefited from important contributions from a wide range of civil society organizations including the leaders and commitment makers of the Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality (ACTIGE), launched as part of the Generation Equality Forum. The Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality has made a significant contribution in cementing alliances between Governments, private sector, civil societies and the UN system and in driving momentum and commitments to advance gender equality through technology and innovation.
6. The National Assembly Delegation to the 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women comprised the following-
 - (i) The Hon. Gathoni Wamuchomba, MP (Leader of Delegation)
 - (ii) The Hon. Elsie Busihile Muhanda, MP

- (iii) The Hon. Irene Muthoni Kasalu, MP
- (iv) The Hon. Catherine Nanjala Wambilianga, MP
- (v) The Hon. Flowrence Jematiah Sergon, MP
- (vi) The Hon. Zamzam Mohammed Chimba, MP
- (vii) The Hon. Leah Soipato Sankaire, MP
- (viii) The Hon. Jerusha Momanyi Mong'ina, MP
- (ix) The Hon. Eve Akinyi Obara, MP
- (x) The Hon. Umul Ker Kassim Sheikh, MP
- (xi) The Hon. Charity Kathambi Chepkwony, MP
- (xii) The Hon. Elizabeth Karambu Kailemia, MP
- (xiii) The Hon. Alice Wambui Nganga, MP
- (xiv) The Hon. Lydia Haika Mizighi, MP
- (xv) The Hon. Fatuma Zinabu Mohammed, MP
- (xvi) The Hon. Mary Emaase Otucho, MP
- (xvii) The Hon. Lilian Achieng Gogo, MP
- (xviii) The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, MP
- (xix) Mrs. Serah Mbula Kioko, Deputy Clerk
- (xx) Ms. Susan Cherotich Maritim, Principal Clerk Assistant
- (xxi) Ms. Anne Shibuko Ogada (Delegation Secretary)

7. On behalf of the Delegation, I wish to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support extended to ensure the participation of the delegation in the event.

Hon. Speaker,

8. It is my pleasure and humble duty to submit the Report of the National Assembly Delegation to the 67th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women for noting and action where necessary.



.....
HON. GATHONI WAMUCHOMBA, MP
LEADER OF DELEGATION

DATED:

17th February 2026

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

1. The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) first met at Lake Success, New York, in February 1947, soon after the founding of the United Nations. From its inception, the Commission was supported by a unit of the United Nations that later became the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) in the UN Secretariat. The CSW forged a close relationship with Non-Governmental Organizations, with those in consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) invited to participate as observers.
2. From 1947 to 1962, the Commission focused on setting standards and formulating international conventions to change discriminatory legislation and foster global awareness of women's issues.
3. Since the codification of the legal rights of women needed to be supported by data and analysis, the Commission embarked on a global assessment of the status of women. Extensive research produced a detailed, country-by-country picture of their political and legal standing, which over time became a basis for drafting human rights instruments.
4. In 1963, efforts to consolidate standards on women's rights led the UN General Assembly to request the Commission to draft a Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, which the Assembly ultimately adopted in 1967.
5. As evidence began to accumulate in the 1960s that women were disproportionately affected by poverty, the work of the Commission centred on women's needs in community and rural development, agricultural work, family planning, and scientific and technological advances. The Commission encouraged the UN system to expand its technical assistance to further the advancement of women, especially in developing countries.
6. In 1972, to mark its 25th Anniversary, the Commission recommended that 1975 be designated International Women's Year—an idea endorsed by the General Assembly to draw attention to women's equality with men and to their contributions to development and peace. New UN offices dedicated to women were established, in particular the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW).
7. In 1987, as part of follow-up to the Third World Conference on Women in Nairobi, the Commission took the lead in coordinating and promoting the UN system's work on economic and social issues for women's empowerment. Its efforts shifted to promoting women's issues as cross-cutting and part of the mainstream, rather than as separate concerns.

8. In 2011, the four parts of the UN system — Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), (International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women) INSTRAW, the Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) and UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)—merged to become UN Women, now the Secretariat of the Commission on the Status of Women.
9. During the Commission's annual two-week session, representatives of UN Member States, civil society organizations and UN entities gather at UN headquarters in New York. They discuss progress and gaps in the implementation of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the key global policy document on gender equality, and the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly held in 2000 (Beijing+5), as well as emerging issues that affect gender equality and the empowerment of women. Member States agree on further actions to accelerate progress and promote women's enjoyment of their rights in political, economic, and social fields. The outcomes and recommendations of each session are forwarded to ECOSOC for follow-up.

1.1 Methods of Work

10. The Commission adopts multi-year programmes of work to appraise progress and make further recommendations to accelerate the implementation of the Platform for Action. These recommendations take the form of negotiated agreed conclusions on a priority theme. The Commission also contributes to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women.
11. Under its current methods of work, at each session the Commission-
 - (a) Convenes a ministerial segment to reaffirm and strengthen political commitment to the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as well as their human rights, and to ensure high-level engagement and the visibility of the deliberations of the Commission, including through ministerial round tables or other high-level interactive dialogues to exchange experiences, lessons learnt, and good practices;
 - (b) Engages in general discussion on the status of gender equality, identifying goals attained, achievements made, and efforts under way to close gaps and meet challenges;
 - (c) Convenes interactive expert panel discussions and other interactive dialogues on steps and initiatives to accelerate implementation and measures to build capacities for mainstreaming gender equality across policies and programmes;
 - (d) Considers one priority theme, based on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly and linkages to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
 - (e) Evaluates progress in implementing agreed conclusions from previous sessions as a review theme;

- (f) Discusses emerging issues, trends, focus areas and new approaches to questions affecting the situation of women, including equality between women and men, that require timely consideration;
- (g) Considers in closed meeting the report of its Working Group on Communications;
- (h) Agrees on further actions for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women by adopting agreed conclusions and resolutions;
- (i) Contributes gender perspectives to the work of other intergovernmental bodies and processes;
- (j) Reports on the aspects relating to gender equality and the empowerment of women of the agreed main theme of the Economic and Social Council, in order to contribute to its work; and
- (k) Celebrates International Women's Day on 8th March, when it falls within its Session.

1.2 Kenya's Country Position Paper on the 67th CSW

12. Kenya prepared a Country Position Paper (CPP) to articulate the country's position on the 67th CSW priority theme. The Position Paper was adopted during a pre-CSW meeting for the Kenya Government delegation that was organized by the Ministry of Public Service, Gender and Affirmative Action on 21st February, 2023 at the Pride Inn Azure, Westlands. The Country Position Paper was presented at the 67th CSW on Wednesday, 8th March, 2023.
13. The Position Paper highlighted some of the measures that the Government had put in place and the significant progress that had been made towards innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
14. In summary, the Paper highlighted the four pillars for provision of digital services to citizens, businesses and other stakeholders as follows-
 - (a) Digital Infrastructure- equitable access to national service through the national ICT Infrastructure;
 - (b) Digital Government Service, Product and Data Management-provision of e-Government information and services;
 - (c) Digital Skills- Development of a digitally skilled workforce and citizenry; and
 - (d) Digital Innovation, Enterprise and Digital Business- enhancing the innovation value chain in order to turn innovative ideas into sustainable businesses.

1.3 Africa's Position Paper on the 67th CSW

15. Prior to the 67th CSW, the African Union held preparatory meetings. The 67th pre-Commission on the Status of Women in Africa (Pre-CSW67) Ministerial consultations convened by the African Union Commission in partnership with UN Women, ECA, ITU,

and UNDP were held in from 29th November to 1st December, 2022, at Addis Ababa and virtually.

16. It was agreed that CSW 67 would provide an opportunity for Africa to influence the global discourse on digital cooperation, to ensure that technology and innovation can accelerate economic growth, while fairly distributing the benefits to African women and girls as well as reshaping socio-cultural norms to create a more equal and just world for them.
17. The 67th Pre-CSW Africa Consultations, reviewed and adopted the Common Africa Position for CSW67 and made recommendations on the following aspects-
 - (a) Access to digital tools, the internet, and relevant content for women and girls;
 - (b) Data availability to support the gender-responsive innovation;
 - (c) Human and Institutional Capacity in support of technology and innovation for women and girls;
 - (d) Human rights and agency;
 - (e) Digital safety for women and children; and
 - (f) Regional digital cooperation.
18. Some of the key messages from Africa's Position Paper include-
 - (a) To address the digital divide, efforts by Member States and all stakeholders need to consider the social, political, and economic factors that drive the design, development, and use of digital technologies, and put women and girls at the centre of technological change, innovation and education;
 - (b) Land data digitalization systems support in generating gender statistical data as well as enable easy access to land information and promote land transaction transparency;
 - (c) Secured land rights for women set off powerful, continued ripple effects that go a long way toward realizing gender equality and a range of critical SDGs and human rights. Stronger women's rights to land and productive assets are linked to enhanced status, improved living conditions, better nutrition and food sovereignty, improved health and education outcomes, higher earning and individual savings, and better access to credit, as well as better protection from gender-based violence; and
 - (d) The benefits of women and girls' inclusion in Africa's technological transformation constitutes the foundation of AU's 2020-2030 Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa, committed to promote gender-inclusive frameworks, policies, opportunities, and digital skills development for women and girls.

CHAPTER TWO: DELIBERATIONS AT THE CSW 67

MAIN PROGRAM

19. The CSW 67 comprised of the Main Program and Side-Events. The Main Program and a program for the side-events are attached as **Annex 2 and 3** respectively.

2.0 Ministerial Roundtable

Ministerial Roundtable meetings were held from the 6th to 9th March, 2023. Ministers also presented their country position papers.

3.0 Young Leaders Interactive Dialogue

20. The 67th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67) marked a momentous milestone for youth representatives, who took part in an interactive dialogue around the CSW priority theme on Monday, 13th March, 2023. The event, organized by UN Women, saw the inclusion of youth leaders in the official negotiations for the first time, opening space for them to share experiences, lessons learnt and best practices relating to the role of innovation and technological change in achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls.

21. The interactive dialogue brought together a wide range of stakeholders—including youth leaders, activists, civil society and government representatives, and the private sector—to highlight the importance of collective responsibility for enacting inclusive digital policies. With the rise of digital technologies, youth representatives emphasized the essential need to ensure that no one is left behind, particularly women and girls in rural and marginalized areas, gender minorities and persons with disabilities.

22. The event was moderated by Chimguundari Navaan-Yunden, the Commission Vice-Chair designate, who opened the dialogue by highlighting the unique opportunity offered by this year's CSW priority theme for young people to contribute to the normative framework on gender equality, technology, innovation and education in the digital age.

23. A major issue discussed during the dialogue was the prevalence of online violence and hate speech against women and girls. The youth representatives highlighted the importance of designing gender-inclusive tech-based solutions and advocating for digital policies that ensure equal access and opportunities for women and girls.

24. It was also noted that there was need for women and girls' increased representation in the tech-industry, noting that the advent of technology is creating new decision-making spaces where, at present, women are not included equally. Issues such as cybersecurity, technology companies, cryptocurrencies, artificial intelligence, technologies applied to e-government, data analysis and other areas are significant in the public and private spheres and it is essential to have the voices of women.

25. In addition, technology access is a necessity. It should not be a luxury or a privilege for some. There's need for investments in policies and solutions that can localize technology, that can be available in languages people understand, that can leverage audio and visuals for users with low literacy, and that can make tech models inclusive for girls and women who are in marginalized communities.
26. One of the young leaders addressed the need to institutionalize gender equality in technology and innovation and to empower girls in Africa, where the challenges faced by women and girls in this sector often go undocumented. There is need to design digital education curriculum that addresses women's needs, including online safety and security, and the potential of technology to empower women economically and socially.

SIDE-EVENTS CO-HOSTED OR SPONSORED BY KENYA

4.0 Smart Cities with and for Women, Adolescents and Girls: Creating Innovative and Inclusive Cities that Leave No One Behind

27. The main objective of this side-event was for panelists to share regulatory aspects and participatory approaches designed for all women, adolescents, and girls to participate in and co-create solutions within the city, in their respective countries. The event was also expected to foster discussion around the importance of the participation of women and girls in smart city developments at all stages.
28. The panellists included Sen. Veronica Maina, MP, Hon. Harriette Chiggai, the President's Women Rights' Advisor, Ms. Begona Lasagabaster, UNESCO's Gender Equality Director, Ms. Aissata Camara, Deputy Commissioner for Policy & Strategic Initiatives, NYC Mayor's Office and Ms. Maimunah Mohd Sharif, the Executive Director, UN-Habitat.
29. Sen. Maina highlighted the Government's agenda which is skewed towards building smart cities, anchored on the agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare and Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy as the five pillars that have the biggest impact at the bottom of the income pyramid.
30. The Session concluded by observing that for smart cities to work there was need to-
- (i) Apply evidence-based planning in order to identify who is being left behind;
 - (ii) Measure progress; and
 - (iii) Apply accountability measures.

5.0 Closing the Gender Gap: Investing in Digitization of Land to Protect Women Land Rights and Promote Food Security

31. The objective of this session was to share strategies to promote food security and protect women land rights from various countries. The panellists included Gov. H.E Ann Waiguru, Governor, Kirinyaga County, Hon. Lillian Gogo, MP and Ms. Husna Mbarak, Team Leader

32. Hon. Lilian Gogo, MP highlighted the following **Legislative Framework on Land Digitization and Women Land Rights:**

- (i) Article 40 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) guarantees the right to access, acquire and own property of any description in any part of the country. Equally, Article 43 1(c) provides that every person has a right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.
- (ii) The National Land Policy (2009) on the other hand concedes that gender discrimination is attributed to customary practices in relation to land hence contravening international and constitutional provisions. This in turn amounts to gender inequality in land management, use, access and ownership.
- (iii) The digitization of land in Kenya, gives effect to Section 9 and 10 of the Land Registration Act 2012 that mandates the Registrar of Lands to maintain the land register, including electronic files, in an accessible, secure and reliable format. The Land Registration (Electronic Transactions) Regulations, 2020 commensurately provides the legal framework relating to the digitization of land.
- (iv) Further, section 83C of the Kenya Information and Communication Act 1998 requires the Communication Authority of Kenya to: facilitate electronic transactions by ensuring the use of reliable electronic records, promote public confidence in the integrity and reliability of electronic records, and promote and facilitate efficient delivery of public sector services by means of reliable electronic records.
- (v) Land acquired by women through marriage is governed by the Matrimonial Properties Act 2013 as well as the Land Registration Act 2012 which allow married women equal property rights to their male counterparts. These Acts stipulate co-ownership of land, spousal consent in case of disposition and the right to a share of the property by women upon divorce or separation.
- (vi) Article 3 of the International Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) together with the AU Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003) have made commitments to gender equality and set a national agenda for action to eradicate such discrimination.
- (vii) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 3) also prohibit

discrimination based on gender hence advocating for equal enjoyment of all rights which include ownership, use and access to land by women.

33. Gov. Waiguru show cased the various strategies implemented in her county to promote agriculture, through the “*Wezesha Kirinyaga*”, which employs initiatives that make agricultural activities translate to better incomes and improved lives for residents. Through the project, the county focuses on four agricultural value chains i.e., poultry, dairy, tomato and avocado. The farmers are guaranteed returns in the poultry project since the county markets all their eggs on their behalf. The project has engaged 32 community groups each rearing 1,250 layers. To ensure that the farmers have access to quality and subsidized chicken feeds, the county government through the Kirinyaga Agricultural Training Centre animal production unit, manufactures feeds and distributes to farmers.
34. The Governor also shared that in dairy production, farmers are supported in animal feed production, promotion of technologies such as subsidized artificial insemination services & vaccination services and establishment of milk collection and cooling facilities.
35. In tomato production, the project supports clean and disease tolerant seed production as well as alternative pest control and management systems. In avocado production, the project supports farmers to increase production of avocados through distribution of certified seedlings that make the produce meet standards required in the international market.
36. At the end of the session, it was observed that in order to promote food security, it was important to ensure-
 - (i) Implementation of Climate smart agricultural technologies;
 - (ii) Involvement of men in Gender programmes so as to unseat deep seated norms;
 - (iii) Improve digital access to innovation e.g., vaccination services, fertilizer etc;
 - (iv) Identification of specific value chains and implementing programs progressively;
 - (v) Combination of technological and social innovation to protect women land rights and promote food security;
 - (vi) Management of Natural Resources; and
 - (vii) Use of customised to fit approaches.

6.0 Addressing Rural Widowhood- Empowerment , Ownership and Access to Justice

37. The main objective of the session was to share experiences to show the link between widowhood, disinheritance and poverty. The panelists who included H.E the Second Lady H.E Dorcas Gachagua, shared their own personal experiences of how being raised in a widowed family set-up brought about numerous challenges especially in the African set-up, where families are disinherited and their property grabbed by relatives as women are rarely land owners and do not have the financial means to access justice.

38. The Session observed that in order to support widows, there is need to review gender equality laws especially on succession laws and stamp duty and promote use of alternative methods to settle disputes in order to complement the courts.

7.0 Amplifying Gender Sensitive Approaches: Male Engagement and Inclusion in Preventing Violence against Women

39. Engagement and inclusion of men and boys can have far reaching benefits to the gender agenda. Men and boys play a key role in the realization of gender equality and empowerment of women; however, their contributions to gender equality agenda have not been fully recognized.

40. The focus on women and girls' perspectives, has denied men the opportunity to effectively participate in the gender agenda space. Consequently, as the gender equality narrative progressed, men and boys who play a pivotal role in shaping culture have been on the periphery.

41. To redress this anomaly, it is critical to integrate men and boys not just as allies and champions, but also as central in the promotion of the realization of gender equality, while respecting their human rights. Globally, evidence shows that while men and boys are predominantly perpetrators of gender-based violence (GBV), they are also the custodians of cultures in patriarchal social constructs. They are therefore pivotal in addressing the challenges of violations of human rights and the resultant public health problems as recognized by the African Union Declaration 2021 on Male Engagement in Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and further espoused in the Kenya National Policy on Gender and Development (2019).

42. Inclusion of men in the gender agenda is critical to safeguarding and protecting the human rights of women and girls from violence. It is imperative that the approaches towards gender equality focus on prevention in order to eliminate all forms of GBV as alluded in the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD@25) Plan of Action. This therefore calls for enhanced efforts towards engagement of men and boys to realize the elimination of GBV in society. In order to unlock bottlenecks in promoting positive masculinity towards accelerated GBV prevention and ending FGM/Harmful practices, the Hon. Gathoni Wamuchomba, MP proposed the need for–

- (a) **Instituting evidence-backed policies and legislations** aimed at facilitating men's and boys' involvement in the prevention of violence against girls and women.
- (b) **Employing a multi-sectoral approach towards male inclusion and engagement**–include a combination of policies and programs that address the main causes of violence against women.
- (c) **Education of boys on male inclusion and engagement** from a very early age, to observe and tame dangerous and violent behavior. This will create a better

environment for girls, as well as to help the boys cultivate positive masculinity as they grow to become men.

- (d) **Research and evaluation** to determine what has worked so far and help to find better ways for male engagement in preventing violence against women and in changing forms of masculinity that contribute to violence.

8.0 Accelerating Entrepreneurship for women through Digital Technology: Overcoming Traditional Barriers in Kenya

43. The panelists in this session included Hon. Leah Sankaire, MP who stated that entrepreneurship for women in Kenya has historically been hindered by several barriers, including limited access to finance, cultural biases and discriminatory laws and regulations.

44. Entrepreneurship is a critical driver of economic, social growth and development, playing this significant role by addressing gender inequalities. One of the key advantages of digital technology is that it can help reduce entry to business barriers by providing women with access to finance and business support.

45. Hon. Leah Sankaire, MP proposed the following recommendations on how to overcome traditional barriers to entrepreneurship for women:

- (i) Public campaigns, media programs, and community education programs can be conducted to increase awareness of the need for women's economic empowerment.
- (ii) Financial institutions that specifically focus on lending to women entrepreneurs can be established with the government providing tax incentives to promote such ventures.
- (iii) The government can collaborate with Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private organizations to provide education and training programs that focus on the unique challenges faced by women entrepreneurs.
- (iv) Countries can foster mentorship and networking opportunities, which are critical components of success for entrepreneurs, by creating formal mentorship programs and networks that connect women entrepreneurs with successful business leaders.
- (v) Provision of regulatory support to women entrepreneurs by establishing policies that promote gender equality in entrepreneurship. This can include policies that promote equal pay, maternity leave, and anti-discrimination policies.

9.0 Women at the Forefront of Justice Delivery

46. The panelists in this session included Lady Justice Lesiit, Judge of the Court of Appeal, who shared the journey of the Kenyan Judiciary in promoting and encourage women to apply for positions at the Bench. She shared the struggled that pioneer judges Ms. Effie Owuor and Ms. Joyce Aluoch faced in order to fight for women at the Bench.

47. Pathways towards achieving women's equal and effective participation in the justice sector are-

- (i) Gender equality in the judiciary is crucial to enhance legitimacy of courts; and
- (ii) An increase of women at the bench humanizes the courts.

10.0 Constitutional Gender Commissions: Promoting Accountability to Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

- 48. The main objective of the event was to enhance the recognition and visibility of Constitutional Gender Commissions in advancing Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls.
- 49. The panellists included Dr. Joyce Mutinda, the Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission and representatives from the South African and Zimbabwe Gender Commissions.
- 50. It was observed that Gender Commissions need to abandon the silo mentality and form gender caucuses for impact; and Gender Commissions are underfunded.

CHAPTER THREE: OTHER SIDE-EVENTS

11.0 The Role of Parliaments in Advancing Gender Equality through Technology-The Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UN Women

51. The main objective of the session was to show-case gender responsive Parliaments. The main outcomes of the session were that:

- (i) Hybrid parliaments improve the work life balance of legislators as well as accessibility of Parliaments by the citizens;
- (ii) Hybrid Parliaments should be encouraged specially to support women legislators who still have other family roles and are caregivers, who may not always be available for physical sessions. Legislators with medical conditions and other disabilities also benefit;
- (iii) Artificial Intelligence needs to be regulated but the legislation has to be one that can be complied with, not dead law. The legislation should also be broad based and not prescriptive as technology is likely to move beyond legislation;
- (iv) IPU should champion a model law on how to legislate the online space; and
- (v) The National Digital Policy to have Gender responsive digital environment so as to have equality in digital competence.

12.0 Digitization for Gender and Rural Women's Empowerment

The session exhibited Nexus between Digital Solutions, ICT Policies and Gender Equality in Rural Areas as follows:

- (i) Data is important to inform policy interventions;
- (ii) Literacy in digital skills is important to empower women especially those in rural areas;
- (iii) Accessibility to digitization in the rural areas has to be supported by necessary infrastructure such as phones, internet, electricity/solar; and
- (iv) Peer to peer learning yields good results.

13.0 Digital Tools for Enhancing Women's Political Participation: Opportunities and Threats

This session explained the relationship between use of digital space by women to enhance their political presence. Some of the outcomes include:

- (i) Online attacks dissuade women from political participation;
- (ii) Governments should have gender responsive policies for women to have safe digital spaces;
- (iii) Cybercrime laws, political parties' laws and Election laws need to recognize online abuse as an offence; and
- (iv) Women need to have digital resilience to be able to thrive in the political arena.

14.0 Bridging the Gender Digital Divide through Policy Action

How gender-inclusive digital policy can change (digital) development outcomes:

- (i) Laws need to be crafted that make it mandatory for women to be included in decision making positions;
- (ii) Visibility and representation are important and as such women need to share their success stories; and
- (iii) Girls need to be empowered at an early age on how to manage the digital space.

15.0 Catalyzing Innovation to End Female Genital Mutilation and Child Marriage

How to use innovations to end FGM and child marriage:

- (i) Men and boys are the real drivers of change to end FGM;
- (ii) Scaling up digital interventions such as using non-internet-based functionality would support women and girls in remote areas that do not have access to internet; and
- (iii) Child marriage and FGM deprive girls of their dignity and healthy childhood

16.0 Exploring the impact of influences of digital technologies on Gender Based Violence work- Canada

Work towards ending technology facilitated Gender based violence include:

- (i) Inclusion of enforcement agencies i.e., police officers trained on Gender Based Violence to resolve cyber bullying cases in a timely manner;
- (ii) Multistakeholder approach comprising of research and education, policy and legal sectors in addressing root cause of the problem; and
- (iii) Empower parents and teachers to guide young ones on how to navigate online hate.

17.0 The Need for Effective National Referral Mechanisms to Combat Trafficking in Women and Girls

The second edition of the National Referral Mechanisms Handbook by the Organization for Security and Cooperation (OSCE) in Europe was updated fifteen years after the first edition in 2004. The new handbook recognizes not only the new challenges in combating human trafficking, but also new developments in approaches and understanding of how best to identify, protect and support victims, as well as on how to prevent them being trafficked in the first place. Most notably, in-depth consultations were made with survivors to ensure that their needs and views are at the forefront of the development of policy responses.

The organisation has been able to improve and strengthen National Referral Mechanisms for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery through:

- (i) Encouragement of survivor leadership so as to use their perspective in problem solving;
- (ii) Continuous training of teachers, medics and law enforcers on techniques to identify and support victims of Gender Based Violence;
- (iii) Having support mechanisms for both online and offline harms;
- (iv) Enactment of laws to punish the perpetrators who are the creators of the system, and not the victims;
- (v) Strengthening of existing laws to define trafficking; and

(vi) Establishment of supportive trauma informed workplaces.

The main challenge highlighted was the investment made by countries to combat the crime is very low compared to the money the criminals earn from trafficking. There was need to strengthen laws to define trafficking through focus on the demand side of traffickers than on supply side of victims.

18.0 Elevating Standards for Women and Girls' Healthcare through Technology and Education

The objective of the session was to equip women and girls with information to assist them make informed reproductive choices through:

- (i) Incorporation of classes on Human Dignity at the formative level of education; and
- (ii) Use of gynaecological fertility and endocrinology to help women understand their natural cycles and effects of hormones.

CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSIONS ADOPTED BY MEMBER STATES

19.0 Agreed Conclusions adopted by Members States

52. The agreed conclusions adopted by Member States provide a blueprint for all stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society and youth to promote the full and equal participation and leadership of women and girls in the design, transformation and integration of digital technologies and innovation processes that fulfill the human rights and needs of women and girls.
53. CSW67 reaffirmed the importance of women and girls' full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in science, technology and innovation, and expressed concern on the limited progress in closing the gender gap in access to and use of technologies, connectivity, digital literacy and education. It also expressed grave concern about the continuity and interrelation between offline and online violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls and condemned the increase of such acts.
54. The Commission called for significantly increased public and private sector investments to bridge the gender digital divide, more inclusive innovation eco-systems, and the promotion of safe and gender-responsive technology and innovation. It also called for inclusive and equitable quality education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, information and communications technology and digital literacy to ensure that all women and girls can thrive in a rapidly changing world.
55. Initiatives to promote innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality must consider the following-
- (a) **Develop digital tools and services to address the needs of all women and girls**, across sectors and geographies, especially for their education, health, economic empowerment and engagement in public life, and ensure women and girls have access to digital literacy and skills throughout their life course.
 - (b) **Mainstream gender in digital policies to remove barriers to equal access** for all women and girls, including those living in poverty, in rural, maritime or remote areas, with disabilities, Indigenous women and girls, migrant women and girls, and older women.
 - (c) **Foster a policy of zero tolerance for gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology** and ensure that public and private sector entities prioritize its prevention and elimination.
 - (d) **Mainstream a gender perspective in the design of emerging technologies** and adopt regulations to ensure they are subject to adequate safeguards to combat new

risks, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, data privacy breaches and improve transparency and accountability.

- (e) **Promote policies and programmes to achieve gender parity in emerging scientific and technological fields** and create supportive workplaces and education settings, including through gender-responsive education, distance learning solutions and interdisciplinary approaches combining the teaching of social sciences and scientific fields.
- (f) **Develop gender-responsive innovation that challenges gender stereotypes and negative social norms**, including through the development of digital content, awareness campaigns and teaching competencies for positive engagement on digital technologies that engage, educate, encourage and empowers youth, including young men and boys, to become agents of change for gender equality.

20.0 68th Session of the Commission on Status of Women

56. The Priority theme for the 68th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women will be **Accelerating the Achievement of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of all Women and Girls by Addressing Poverty and Strengthening Institutions and Financing with a Gender Perspective.**

CHAPTER FIVE: OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

21.0 Observations

57. The Delegation observed that:

- (a) There was need to move beyond the focus on access and ensure women are equipped with the knowledge, awareness and skills to leverage connectivity for their economic and social empowerment;
- (b) Data is important to make informed decisions there is need to continually collect comparable sex-disaggregated data to monitor progress towards meaningful connectivity;
- (c) Policies and programs should be rolled out to facilitate access and subsidize smartphones and other digital devices for women and girls; and
- (d) There is need to develop online content and services which are accessible to women with limited literacy and digital skills.

22.0 Recommendation

58. The Delegation to the 67th Session on the Commission of the Status of Women urges the National Assembly to Note this Report.

ANNEXES

Annex 1- Africa's Position Paper

Annex 2- CSW 67 Main Program

Annex 3- CSW 67 Side-Events Program

Annex 4- CSW 67 Agreed Conclusions

ANNEX 1

**Africa Pre-Commission on the Status of Women Sixty-Seven (CSW67)
Common Africa Position Adopted by Ministers Responsible for Gender
and Women's Affairs and/or their Representatives on 1st of December 2022
with participation of the African Union, the UN system, and
Representatives of Civil Society Organizations**

on the theme

“Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.”

KEY MESSAGES AND STRATEGIES FOR CSW67

I. PREAMBLE

African Union (AU) Ministers responsible for Gender and Women's Affairs met in a virtual consultative meeting on 1st December 2022 in preparation for the sixty-seven (67th) session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW67) on the priority theme *“Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”*. The theme aims to build consensus on strategies and actions for ensuring that African women and girls are at the centre of decision-making in innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, sectors that are strategic for a transformative recovery that strengthen women and girls' social and economic empowerment and leadership and for Africa's resilience.

The meeting built on commitments made in the international and regional normative frameworks on the human rights of women and gender equality, mainly:

At International level:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (UDHR), 1948
- The Convention on the Political Rights of Women, (CPRW), 1954
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 2006
- The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), 1995
- The Programme for Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (PAICPD), 1994

- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SDGs), 2015
- Resolution 73/284 on the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030)
- Marrakech Declaration on Sustainable Development held from 16 to 18 April 2019

At Regional level:

- The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol), 2003
 - The Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa (SDGEA), 2004
 - The Africa Union Agenda, 2063
 - The AU Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2018-2028
 - The AU Digital Transformation Strategy, 2020-2030
 - The AU Convention on Cybersecurity and Personal Data Protection, 2014
 - African Declaration on Internet Rights and Freedoms (2014)
 - Resolution 522 of the African Commission of Human and People's Rights, on the protection Women Against Digital Violence in Africa, 2022
 - The African Union Science and, Technology, and Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA-2024)¹
 - The Dakar Declaration on Education for all and ICT, 2022
1. **Guided** by the aspirations of the African Union Agenda 2063, particularly aspiration 1, *A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development, with well-educated citizens and skills revolutions **underpinned by science, technology, and innovation*** call for the developing of Africa's human and social capital. This process can be carried out through education and skills revolution emphasizing science and technology.
 2. **Cognisant** of the AU commitments on promoting and implementing gender-inclusive frameworks, policies, laws, leadership, and skills development for women and girls, as stated in the Africa Strategy for digital transformation, *"To harness digital technologies and innovation to transform African societies and economies to promote Africa's integration, generate inclusive economic growth, stimulate job creation, break the digital divide,*

¹ African Union (2014). On the Wings of Innovation: Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024.

and eradicate poverty for the continent's socio-economic development and ensure Africa's ownership of modern tools of digital management"².

3. **Reiterating** our concern that "*Women in Africa remain the majority of the poor, the dispossessed, the landless, the unemployed, those working in the informal sector, and those shouldering the burden of care*" as expressed in the African Union (AU) Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) 2018-2028.
4. **Recalling** the resolution made by the African Commission of Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) during its 72nd Ordinary Session held from 19 July to 2 August 2022, which notes with concern that women are constantly at risk of violence online and that most women who access the internet have been subjected to some form of harassment, while a number of States continue to have gaps in their legal frameworks to protect women against digital violence.
5. **Reiterating** the existence and need to track the SDGs related to technological innovation and access to and use of the digital economy, mainly;
 - SDG 1 and 8, where women have access to skills, information, and decent work in creating technologies, thus increasing their income levels towards reduction of poverty.
 - SDG 3, where the use of ICT is embedded in policy to build innovations that promote good sexual and reproductive health.
 - SDG 4, where women are centred in digital training policies.
 - SDG 5 where access to and use of digital devices, internet, and content is increased for women.
 - SDG 7, where digital access is accelerated using clean energy sources.
 - SDG 9, where data and user needs drive investment in industry, infrastructure and technology, and innovations in finance, agriculture, and good health.
 - SDG 10, where technology is used to increase access for women with disabilities, and those who speak local languages.
 - SDG 16, where women lead ICT strategies.
6. **Recalling** the *Declaration of the Principles of Freedom of Expression and Access to information in Africa*, which stress the responsibility of all Member States to take positive steps to ensure that women and girls can

² African Union (2018). African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) 2018-2028)

enjoy their rights to freedom of expression and access to information by imposing sanctions for the harmful sharing of personal information.

7. **Noting** recommendations from the 2020 African Regional Science, Technology, and Innovation (ARSTI) forum for the SDGs, underlining gender equality in STI, as a human right and as a vehicle for Member States to benefit exponentially from a diverse workforce³.
8. **Further noting** the Agreed Conclusions of the 55th CSW (2011) on access and participation of women and girls in education, training, science and technology, including the promotion of women's equal access to full employment and decent work.
9. **Aware** that available, measurable, sex disaggregated data and gender statistics supports the ability to build targeted technological innovations, track diseases, facilitate equitable ownership of resources including land, counter disinformation, keep governments, private sector, CSOs accountable, and act as an educational resource
10. **Express concerns** by the dearth of sex disaggregated data which reduces the use of data to build innovations that aim to reduce gender inequality making it difficult to formulate policy proposals, to monitor progress towards closing the gender gap, reduce transparency of processes.
11. **Further concerned** by the crisis of girls' education in some African countries with the largest number of out-of-school girls⁴, a crisis that was further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Noting however that for those who attended school, data shows equal levels of completion of primary school by both boys and girls⁵.
12. **Aware** on the other hand that although Africa contributes to the highest number of female graduates in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM), education globally which is equivalent to 47%⁶ of the students who graduate at tertiary level in STEM, major disparities still exist among sub regions.

³ ECA. (2020). 2020-2030: A Decade to Deliver a Transformed and Prosperous Africa through the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

⁴ UNESCO Institute for Statistics. (2019). New Methodology Shows that 258 Million Children, Adolescents and Youth Are Out of School.

⁵ Armstrong. M. (2022). Education: Girls are catching up with boys in sub-Saharan Africa.

⁶ Times Higher Education. (2022). The Gender Equality Report – Part 1

13. **Encouraged** by successful national initiatives taken by Member States to address the gaps and challenges to enable women's and girls' education and employment, inclusion and participation in innovation and technological change and education,
14. **Having considered** the challenges still faced by many African countries in technological access and use, despite the numerous progresses made in technological innovation and change, and in education for achieving gender equality and ensure the inclusion of women and girls in the use and creation of technology.
15. **Recognising** that all Governments have the responsibility of developing national policies and priorities in accordance with international and regional obligations and commitments to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and that the UN entities and partners are called to assist governments, upon request, in accordance with national laws and taking into account priorities, realities and capacities.
16. **Aware** that the current situations already marked by a regression of the gains made to advance human rights of women and gender equality due to the effects and consequences of the COVID pandemic. This situation will worsen further as the scale, speed, and velocity of the fourth industrial revolution pose a risk of widening those already existing gender gaps, if women and girls do not acquire the skills needed to thrive in this revolution. This gap will exclude them from future labour markets or economic gains, and they will also be left behind as the jobs of the future emerge and take shape.

II. KEY MESSAGES:

- a) Women participation and empowerment are understood as being multidimensional and intersecting. Considering global and regional commitments made by member states in the various frameworks on Gender equality and Women's empowerment, it is of utmost importance to close the gender gap in technology and innovation. Indeed, if digital transformation is to benefit everybody, it must include women in the full cycle of innovation - from creation, to legislation, and utilization;

- b) To address the digital divide, efforts by Member States and all stakeholders need to consider the social, political, and economic factors that drive the design, development, and use of digital technologies, and put women and girls at the centre of technological change, innovation and education;
- c) Land data digitalization systems support in generating gender statistical data as well as enable easy access to land information and promote land transaction transparency;
- d) Secured land rights for women set off powerful, continued ripple effects that go a long way toward realizing gender equality and a range of critical SDGs and human rights. Stronger women's rights to land and productive assets are linked to enhanced status, improved living conditions, better nutrition and food sovereignty, improved health and education outcomes, higher earning and individual savings, and better access to credit, as well as better protection from gender based violence;
- e) The benefits of women and girls inclusion in Africa's technological transformation constitutes the foundation of AU's 2020-2030 Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa, committed to promote gender-inclusive frameworks, policies, opportunities, and digital skills development for women and girls;
- f) These frameworks must consider;
 - i. **Rights** - protect human rights of everybody by challenging gender norms that bar inclusion in digital and innovation change and ensure consumer data protection;
 - ii. **Education/training** - use education and training to equip women and girls with skills they need to access, use, create, and work with technologies and innovations;
 - iii. **Access** - deliver affordable and easy access to sustainable technologies, innovations, information, services, resources and regularly updated related laws;
 - iv. **Content** - support the creation, availability, and use of contextualized content, including free information on topics such as sexual and reproductive health, legal rights, climate change, and financial services;
 - v. **Targets** - Include gender as one of the evaluation criteria for digital projects. Set and measure concrete gender-equity targets and make data publicly available for use by stakeholders according to the national laws and procedures;

- g) Gaps in policies and processes must, therefore, be addressed and policies, strategies, laws, regulations and procedures developed, to ensure that African women and girls are at the centre of change in technological innovation, and of the process of transforming Africa's development;
- h) Safe and secure participation of women and girls in digital economy is smart economics and will potentially accelerate digital inclusion;
- i) **Considering** the context described above and in response to the calls made in the AU Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa (2020-2030) and in the UN Secretary General's report on the Roadmap to Digital Cooperation, we agree to set our priorities in the following areas:

1. To Build an inclusive digital economy and society through the following actions

- a. Implementing existing pathways for economic development, job creation, access to services by ensuring that women and girls, have their business digitally enabled to strengthen their contribution to the African economy and sustainably investing in women and girls' innovators in start-up, non-profit and academic ecosystems driving change across a variety of technology innovation fields;
- b. Enforce policy and legal measures to address the socio cultural and educational issues, including poor infrastructure, that contribute to the exclusion of women and girls from accessing and using technological tools and facilitate and promote their access to digital devices and services;
- c. Conducting on-the-ground assessment to understand women and girls' connectivity, ownership needs, using and providing data to inform connectivity plans, developing and implementing initiatives that equip women and girls with digital devices and services;
- d. Investing in development of open-source tools and operationalisation of land information systems to generate disaggregated gender statistics in a bid to promote women tenure security in line with the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa⁷;
- e. Creating employment opportunities where women and girls can be creators and builders of technologies that provide information in all

⁷ https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/33005-doc-draft_report_to_au_stc_progress_in_implementing_the_au_declaration_on_land_issues_and_challenges_in_africa_2017_revised_with_guideline.pdf

sectors including finance, agriculture, data driven land governance and administration that secures women and girls land rights and sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights;

- f. Harness the power of community driven data by women and girls in line with SDG principle of Leave no one behind (LNOB) and as an opportunity to build the gender disaggregated ecosystem to track progress and improve programming;
 - g. Investing in building technologies to support the day-to-day lives of women and girls with disabilities and providing fintech services to meet the needs of all women and girls, especially those who lack mobility;
 - h. Give women the opportunity and build their capacity to lead organizations or institutions in ICT and innovation companies;
 - i. Embedding the use of ICT in policies that promote good health and wellbeing and using clean energy to increase access to digital tools for women and girls;
 - j. Supporting women and girls in the use of technology in mitigation, adaptation, prevention, and responding to climate change among other emergency issues.
2. **To engender the Development of human and institutional capacity in innovation, technological change, and education through the following measures**
- a. Taking and enforcing gender responsive legal, policy and programmatic measures to address the attrition of women through the education-to-labour-force pipeline resulting in their minimal presence in the labour workforce in ICT as they face poor recruitment and gender biased and discrimination in the labour market in some countries;
 - b. Addressing the issue of women and girls access to finance and funding by Governments, Private sector, Development partners, Philanthropists, Social Enterprises and NGOs;
 - c. Prioritizing strategic and systematic investment in the development of digital infrastructures, services, skills, and entrepreneurship, to enhance the digital literacy among women and girls, for example through reform of the education system;
 - d. The development of broader and inclusive ICT infrastructure required to enable innovative use of ICT for socioeconomic purposes such as e-health, e/m-banking, e/m-commerce, e/m- government, e-agriculture, and other ICT-enabling services;

- e. Prioritising digital training for women and girls and putting them at the centre of partnership agreements and policies that aim to increase access to and use of digital tools and the internet;
- f. Continuing to build infrastructure to broaden access to and use of technology by women and girls in remote rural areas, migratory routes and in refugee camps;
- g. Prioritising digital training of women and girls as a core aspect of public service policies and program;
- h. Embedding digital capacity in educational curricula; prioritising digital training of women and girls as core aspects of government policies and programmes to equip women with digital skills; promoting the use of digital technologies to start and grow businesses; run e-commerce initiatives; improve access to market and trading information services; improve employability and provide training in health, finances, entrepreneurship, and other sectors;
- i. Providing financial support to women entrepreneurs to enable them utilize ICT;
- j. Equipping communities and institutions with expertise, resources, and leadership to train women and girls on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) skills;
- k. Promote and enforce public voluntarism and work on digital literacy training targeting women and girls including persons with disability.

3. To Protect human rights of women and girls through the following measures

- a. Undertaking research on digital violence against women and girls in the private and public spaces to identify gender responsive legislative policy needs and solutions;
- b. Encouraging the progressive implementation of CEDAW and the Maputo Protocol through development, adoption and implementation of relevant policies, procedures and strategies, and the issuance of legislation that enhance the human rights of women for protection in their participation in public life, in accordance with the provisions in these two frameworks and in all frameworks on gender equality and human rights of women and national legislations and procedures;
- c. Proposing the use of the following strategies and actions which are of importance to prevent and eliminate violence against women online and

in public life, as well as protecting survivors of violence against women in those spaces through the following measures;

- 1) Enhancing women and girls' knowledge of digital safety and security;
- 2) Accessing and utilizing virtual digital space to provide information on violence against women and girls, on response services including safe spaces, reporting and compliance mechanisms and support and approaches to curbing digital risks;
- 3) Develop and implement strategies and actions to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls in the digital space;
- 4) Set up structures and mobilise resources to provide psychosocial support for women and girls affected by online violence;
- 5) Build the capacity of law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, police officers and judges, to apply according to the national laws and procedures;
- 6) Make private ICT and telecom companies aware of internal regulatory system and gender policy and bring them to enforce and implement them to curb violence risk.

4. To promote digital trust, safety, security, and stability through the following measures

- a. Ensuring the availability of a regulatory environment that is safe, secure and stable and promote people's trust;
- b. Strengthening regulations, laws, policies, processes in the building and regulating of the digital ecosystems in Africa and put in place the mechanisms to ensure safe and secure online ecosystems;
- c. Ensuring that Africa governments efforts to digitalise land administration and management information promotes secure women land rights in accordance with the 2009 African Union Declaration on Land issues and Challenges.

5. To Foster intra African and global digital cooperation through the following measures

- a. Building on Africa Strategy for digital transformation and the UN Secretary General call for the international community, development partners and private sector to help ensure all people, particularly women

and girls, are connected, supported, respected, and protected in the digital age;

- b. Encouraging Member States to take concrete actions to foster intra African and global digital cooperation in line with the objectives of the African Union strategy on digital transformation;
- c. Promoting solidarity, cooperation and coordination among continental institutions pursuing the Continent's digitalisation agenda among African Union Member States; the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities, African Institutions, and International organizations;
- d. Adopting an ecosystem approach that is comprehensive in defining and applying the requisite elements and foundations for digital transformation;
- e. Building partnerships with other stakeholders such as the relevant entities of the United Nations System, regional and international organisations, within their respective mandates and bearing in mind national priorities;
- f. Encouraging development agencies, civil society, private sector, employers' organisations, trade unions, professional associations and the media to take appropriate actions with a view to bridge the gaps in developing human and institutional capacity to support country-level digital sustainability;
- g. Building a cooperation platform for all Member States to share knowledge and good practices.

Adopted on 1st December 2022

ANNEX 2

8 December 2022

SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF CSW: PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF WORK 6 – 17 March 2023

WEEK 1	Monday, 6 March 2023	Tuesday, 7 March 2023	Wednesday, 8 March 2023	Thursday, 9 March 2023	Friday, 10 March 2023
10.00 am – 1.00 pm	<p>Opening of the session - Election of officers (Item 1) - Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters (Item 2) - Introduction of documents (Item 3 as a whole)</p> <p>General discussion (Item 3) <i>(opens)</i> Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly GA HALL <i>Deadline for inscription on list of speakers: Wednesday, 1 March 2023, 1 p.m.</i></p>	<p>Ministerial round tables on the priority theme</p> <p>10.00 – 11.30 Good practices in addressing barriers to bridge the gender digital divide and promote education in the digital age for achieving gender equality</p> <p>11.30 – 1.00 Fostering inclusive innovation and technological change to empower women and girls and create safer digital spaces</p> <p>GA HALL</p>	<p>[No scheduled meetings]</p> <p>Commemoration of International Women's Day</p>	<p>General discussion (Item 3) <i>(continued)</i></p> <p>GA HALL</p> <p><i>1 p.m.: deadline for submission of draft proposals</i></p>	<p>Interactive dialogue Review theme</p> <p>Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>
1-3 p.m.					
3.00 – 6.00 pm	<p>General discussion (Item 3) <i>(continued)</i></p> <p>GA HALL</p>	<p>Ministerial round tables on the priority theme</p> <p>3.00 – 4.30 Good practices in addressing barriers to bridge the gender digital divide and promote education in the digital age for achieving gender equality</p> <p>4.30 – 6.00 Fostering inclusive innovation and technological change to empower women and girls and create safer digital spaces GA HALL</p>	<p>General discussion (Item 3) <i>(continued)</i></p> <p>GA HALL</p>	<p>General discussion (Item 3) <i>(continued)</i></p> <p>GA HALL</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p>Interactive dialogue Review theme</p> <p>Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>

ANNEX 2

NB: The Bureau recommends that the Ministerial segment conclude on Thursday, 9 March 2023, at 6.00 pm.

WEEK 2	Monday, 13 March 2023	Tuesday, 14 March 2023	Wednesday, 15 March 2023	Thursday, 16 March 2023	Friday, 17 March 2023
10.00 am – 1.00 pm	<p>Interactive dialogue with youth representatives on the priority theme</p> <p>Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p>General discussion (Item 3) (continued)</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p>Closed meeting to consider the report of the Working Group on Communications (Item 4)</p> <p><i>followed by</i></p> <p>General discussion (Item 3) (concludes)</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p>Interactive dialogue Focus area/emerging issue</p> <p>Getting back on track: Achieving gender equality in a context of overlapping emergencies</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p>Follow-up to the Economic and Social Council resolutions and decisions (Item 5) - introduction and discussion</p> <p>Introduction of draft proposals</p> <p>Action on draft proposals</p> <p>Action on draft agreed conclusions</p> <p>Action on any other outstanding issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provisional agenda for the 68th session of CSW (Item 6) - Adoption of the report of the CSW on its 67th session (Item 7) - Closure of the 67th session <hr/> <p>Opening of 68th session</p> <p>Election of Bureau</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p>
1-3 p.m.					
3.00 – 6.00 pm	<p>General discussion (Item 3) (continued)</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p>Interactive expert panel on priority theme</p> <p>Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls</p> <p>CONFERENCE ROOM 4</p> <p>In parallel with</p> <p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	<p><i>Informal consultations on agreed conclusions</i></p>	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
MONDAY 6TH MARCH 2023					
1.	Panama, Uruguay, UN Women	#Todasconectadas: an experience that transforms the digital inclusion of women in Latin America	08:15am-09:30am	CR-A	maria.salamanca@unwomen.org
2.	Qatar, League of Arab States and UN Women	The Arab states under gender lens: launching of the first regional review of the Arab women development agenda 2030	08:15am-09:30am	CR-8	
3.	The Gambia	Digitalizing women's economic empowerment in the Gambia through the women enterprise fund (WEF)	10:00am-11:15am	CR-B	
4.	France and Civil society partner	CSW high-level event on gender equality	11:30am-12:45pm	ECOSOC Chamber	
5.	Solomon Islands, International Federation for Peace & Sustainable Development	Let girls & women in Afghanistan have access to education	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-A	www.ifpsd.org
6.	Japan	Nikkei women empowerment project international women's day symposium		Virtual	
7.	Nordic Council of Ministers and Iceland	Pushing back the push-back: Nordic solutions to online gender-based violence	01:15pm-02:30pm	ECOSOC Chamber	
8.	Norway	Using technologies to promote gender equality, and the empowerment and participation of women and girls in Myanmar	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-1	Contact
9.	Egypt, UNFPA, UNICEF	Leveraging the empowerment of the most left behind rural adolescent and young girls through "Noura" & "Dawwie": two key programmes leading the collective mobilization for investment in girls	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-B	
10	Estonia, Netherlands and PACE Committee on Equality and Non-Discrimination	Towards a green and digital future: opportunities and challenges for women and girls in public life and the workplace	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-8	l.post@minocw.nl

ANNEX 3

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
MONDAY 6TH MARCH 2023					
11	Armenia and United Nations Development Programme - UNDP	National platform for women economic empowerment	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-A	armenia@missionun.org
12	Germany	How can feminist development policy support women's organizations and activists in the digital sphere?	02:00pm-03:30pm	Permanent Mission of Germany, 871 UN Plaza	
13	Colombia and International Media Support	Media's role in the implementation of the UNSCR 1325	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-A	
14	Lebanon, National Commission for Lebanese Women (NCLW) and Arab Women Organization (WAO)	Women and girls in innovation and technological change	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-4	events@lebanonun.org
15	Canada	Exploring the impacts and influences of digital technologies on gender based violence work	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-1	fegc.ccfnu-uncsw.wage@fegc-wage.gc.ca
16	Jordan, Palestine and UN ESCWA	Launch of the Jordanian and Palestinian national reports On estimating the cost of violence	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-B	rania.ary23@gmail.com
17	Morocco, UN ESCWA	The role of the care economy in tackling women's economic participation obstacles in the Arab region, in light of technological development	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-A	Majda MOUTCHOU (Mrs.) Minister Plenipotentiary - Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations - Phone: +1 212

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
MONDAY 6TH MARCH 2023					
					421 1580 Fax : +1 212 980 1512 - Email: morocco.un@mae c.gov.ma
18	UNESCO	The gender digital revolution: addressing ethics of artificial intelligence, access to information and gendered online violence	04:45pm- 06:00pm	CR-1	e.lamm@unesco.org
19	Finland, Kenya, UNFPA	Amplifying Gender Sensitive Approaches: Male Engagement and inclusion in preventing violence against women and girls	04:45pm- 06:00pm	CR-4	
20	Ukraine	Sexual crimes of the Russian armed forces in Ukraine	06:30pm- 07:45pm	Ukrainian Institute of America, 2E 79 th St, New York, NY 10075, United States	
21	Liberia, World Health Organization and the Gambia	Gender Equity and rights in the prevention and control of NCDS: the role of digital health	06:30pm- 07:45pm	CR-8	bosomtwy@who.int
22	France	TBD	06:30pm- 07:45pm	CR-1	

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2023					
1.	Georgia, UN Women, UNICEF, Armenia, Norway	Joint effort for empowering women in technology	08:00am- 09:30am	Virtual	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2023					
2.	The Inter-American Commission of Women of the OAS (CIM), Panama as country chair of the steering committee and the Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network- (RSMLAC)	Discussing digital violence against women in politics	08:15am-09:30am	CR-A	SPCIM@oas.org
3.	Italy, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Group of Friends for Education and Lifelong Learning	Rewiring the network: digital education and skills for girls' and women's empowerment	08:15am-09:30am	CR-4	sec.italyun@esteri.it
4.	Rwanda , WHO and others tbc	Improving the health of women and girls through digital innovation, technology and education	08:15am-09:30am	CR-8	
5.	The Kingdom of the Netherlands, Count Me In! Consortium and Our Voices, Our Futures	Ending online GBV: how feminist approaches can create inclusive online spaces for all women and girls	08:30am-10:00am	Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the UN, 666 3 rd Avenue, 18 th floor	
6.	Germany	Inclusive algorithms and artificial intelligence – gender equality in the digital age	09:15am-10:45am	Permanent Mission of Germany, 871 UN Plaza	pol-s2-vn@newy.diplo.de
7.	The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania	Rural women's rights and access to technology in Tanzania	10:00am-11:15am	CR-B	newyork@nje.gov.tz
8.	European Union & Sweden as Presidency of the Council of the European Union	Eu high level side event: a gender equal world with technologies, digitalisation and AI – what is our roadmap?	10:00am-11:15am	CR-4	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2023					
9.	Government of Kenya and USA	High level event on 'Innovation and Digital Technology- A facilitator to secure land tenure and natural resources for all	10:00am-11:15am	CR-A	
10.	The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and UN Women	The Role of parliaments in advancing gender equality through technology (annual IPU - UN women parliamentary meeting)	10:00am-06:00pm	ECOSOC Chamber	mgn@ipu.org; gender@ipu.org; mdm@ipu.org
11.	The Gambia	Digitalizing women's economic empowerment in the Gambia through the women enterprise fund (WEF)	11:30am-12:45am	CR-A	
12.	Council of Europe and Iceland's Presidency of CoE	Responding to regional and global challenges: protecting the rights of migrant, refugee and asylum-seeking women and girls	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-4	agust.flygenring@utn.is
13.	Argentina	Women and girls in technology and innovation. Digital gaps. Digital violence	01:00pm-02:15pm	Consulate General of Argentina in New York, 12 West 56 Street	
14.	Czechia, Ukraine	Integrating women refugees: NGOs as key partners and a force for change		The Permanent Mission of the Czech Republic to the UN, One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 885 Second Avenue, 48th Floor, New York, NY 10017 (+online)	czechdelegation.csw@vlada.cz
15.	Colombia	The feminist foreign policy of Colombia	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-A	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2023					
16.	Hungary	Childcare and parenting support for women's empowerment	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-8	hungaryun.ny@mfa.gov.hu
17.	Austria	Women in digital and technological change and the implications for gender equality	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-1	
18.	UN women	Open, safe and equal – shaping a feminist digital future.	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-4	
19.	Pacific Islands Forum, Pacific Community, Tuvalu	Small islands, smart tech: empowering women and girls in the digital age	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-B	tarac@spc.int
20.	UNFPA	Ending Gender Based Violence and all Forms of Harmful Practices against Women and Girls: Innovation and Technology for Acceleration”	1:15pm-2:45pm	Japan Society	nandiop@unfpa.org
21.	United Kingdom	Preventing and addressing technology facilitated gender-based violence: evidence and best practice	03:00pm-04:15pm	UK Mission / hybrid event	
22.	Morocco and UNFPA	The role of digitalization in the economic and social empowerment of women in difficult circumstances	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-1	Majda MOUTCHOU (Mrs.) Minister Plenipotentiary - Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations- Phone: +1 212 421 1580 -Fax : +1 212 980 1512- Email:

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2023					
					morocco.un@maec.gov.ma
23.	South Africa, Sweden, International Labour Organisation, UNCDF, UN Women, Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, and FEMNET	Realizing women's economic rights in the digital economy through financial access and use	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-B	passmoorj@dirco.gov.a
24.	Iceland and Nordic Co-operation	Economic gender equality now! Nordic ways to close the pension gap	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-4	
25.	UNCTAD	Side event by UNCTAD	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-A	
26.	Sweden, ACT Alliance, Act Church of Sweden and GIN-SSOGIE	Backlashes, technology and gender justice	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-B	Rachel Tavernor Rachel.tavernor@actalliance.org
27.	Czechia	New opportunities to reduce the gender pay gap in the digital age: the EU pay transparency directive, examples of national legislation, and further good practices globally	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-A	lenka.simerska@mpsv.cz, CSWpaytransparency@mpsv.cz
28.	Ukraine	Assistance to survivors: six months of the implementation plan for the framework on cooperation between the government of Ukraine and the UN on prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence and the role of women's civil society	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-1	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY, 7TH MARCH 2023					
		organization			
29.	International Organization of La Francophonie	Concertation francophone de haut niveau - le numérique pour des des filles et des femmes éduquées et autonomes	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-4	
30.	Luxembourg, UNAIDS	Empowering adolescent girls and young women in Sub-Saharan Africa and ending Aids by 2030: the education plus initiative	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-8	
31.	Malawi and Global Fund for Widows	Addressing rural widowhood -empowerment, ownership, and access to justice	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-A	
32.	Japan	Transforming Innovation and Technology to empower women and girls - is establishing new faculties of engineering at women's universities the panacea for gender equality?		Virtual	

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 2023					
1.	United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs	Liftoff: Space technology and innovation for gender equality		Virtual	
2.	Spain, Center for Reproductive Rights, and Fòs Feminista	Unlocking the future of gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights through technology	08:15am-09:30am	CR-1	VYagnik@reprorights.org

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 2023					
3.	Indonesia	Innovation, technology and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in area of: non-discrimination, women-led SME's, gender equity health response, rural women and women with disabilities.	08:15am-09:30am	CR-B	
4.	Republic of Korea	The impact of digitalization and technology for the empowerment of women and girls: experiences of the republic of Korea and global partners	08:15am-09:30am	CR-A	jiso.yoon@kwdi mail.re.kr
5.	Finland, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, UN Women	Digital empowerment of women in conflict settings: why it matters.	08:15am-09:30am	CR-8	win@osce.org
6.	United Kingdom	Women and the rules of cyberspace	08:30am-09:45am	Microsoft Offices / hybrid (Teams)	
7.	UNICEF	New frontiers in skills4girls	08:30am-10:00am	UNICEF House, New York, NY	
8.	Kyrgyzstan, Mountain Partnership	Advocating for mountain women and girls' education through student-engaged learning	10:00am-11:15am	CR-1	Nazik Moldotasheva,n.moldotasheva@gmail.com
9.	The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN Women, in collaboration with Generation Equality's Action Coalition on	Achieving equality in decision-making by 2030: what will it take?	10:00am-11:15am	CR-B	Ilias Trochidisgender@ipu.org

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No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 2023					
	Feminist Movements and Leadership				
10.	Saudi Arabia and the Family Affairs Council of Saudi Arabia	Digital transformation and innovation from inclusiveness to sustainability	10:00am-11:15am	CR-A	+1(212)557-1525
11.	Lebanon	Tackling obstacles to women economic participation in the Arab world.		Virtual	
12.	Latvia and Nordic Council of Ministers	The abusive internet: Nordic and Baltic ways to prevent gender-based violence	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-1	
13.	Commonwealth Secretariat & International Trade Centre	Bridging the digital gap for female owned businesses in developing economies - challenges and solutions	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-B	gender@commonwealth.int
14.	Lesotho Mission	Digital solutions to prevent violence against women and girls in Lesotho	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-A	
15.	Socialist International	Situation of women's human rights in Iran.	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-1	rep.nuevayorkonu@maec.es
16.	Denmark and others TBC	Localization of big tech: Online harassment and censorship against women human rights defenders	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-B	
17.	Slovenia and UNESCO WWAP	Strengthening rural women's capacity in natural resources management through improved data	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-8	ursa.ponikvar@gov.si
18.	Czechia, Sweden and alternative to violence	swipe left for dating violence among adolescents and young adults: developing a policy framework on prevention, data collection and eradication of gender-based cyber-violence	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-A	czechdelegation.csw@vlada.cz

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 2023					
19.	IFAD, ILC	Bold actions, beyond the talks: roundtable discussion on gender transformative practices in climate change and land rights	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-B	
20.	European Union and African Union	Rethinking how to bridge the gender digital divide	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-1	alexandra.trant@ext.eeas.europa.eu
21.	Finland	Why is data critical for gender equality?	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-A	
22.	ITU, GIZ, EQUALS Global Partnership	Bridging the gender digital divide through policy action	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-4	
23.	International Organization of La Francophonie	Consultation among Francophone civil society actors	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-A	
24.	Liberia	Pathway to eradicating FGM in Liberia-an intentional participatory process	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-1	vlombe@pmun.gov.lr
25.	South Sudan and IWPG	Development of peace education in the digital age for global partnership and the empowerment of all women and girls	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-4	9172874216
26.	Indonesia	Empowering women in micro, small, and medium enterprises through technology: accelerating sustainable wellbeing economic	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-B	immanuel@indonesiaun.org
27.	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, UN Women, UNODC, Equality Now and Coalition Against Trafficking in Women	Technological challenges and solutions in combatting trafficking of women and girls in overlapping emergencies.	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-4	ala.vechiu@odihr.pl

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 8TH MARCH 2023					
28.	Djibouti	Network of women Parliamentarians of la Francophonie	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-8	
29.	UN Symphony Orchestra in collaboration with United Voices 4 Peace	Global women in music: special concert celebrating the International Women's Day	07:30pm-09:00pm	BMCC Tribeca Performing Arts Centre, 199 Chambers Street, New York	

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY 9TH MARCH 2023					
1.	UNESCO	Women's participation in higher education in Southern Africa: Understanding the regional scenario	TBC	Virtual	
2.	UNIDO	Women as levers of change for transformative, sustainable and inclusive technologies – UNIDO spotlight session	08:00am-09:14am	Virtual	
3.	Finland, ACT Alliance (lead), Act Church of Sweden, Bread for the World, Christian Aid, DanChurchAid, Finn Church Aid, LWF, World Renew, Norwegian Church Aid, World Council of Churches, and World	A phone of my own: sexual and economic empowerment in times of crisis	08:15am-09:30am	CR-A	Dr. Rachel M Tavernor, rachel.tavernor@actalliance.org

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY 9TH MARCH 2023					
	YWCA				
4.	EQUALS, ITU, Canada	Digital skills for life	08:15am-09:30am	CR-B	
5.	UAE General Women's Union, The League of Arab States and UN Women	Arab women in stem as exceptional opportunity to rethink the women economic empowerment paradigm: UAE women as a role model	08:15am-09:30am	CR-1	Myan Tantawy - UAE Mission - +19293052410
6.	India	A world we women and girls want: Technology enabled social and economic advancement	08:30am-09:45am	Permanent Mission of India	
7.	UNESCO, UNITAR, UN Women, BHP Foundation, Government of Mexico	Pursuing second chances: inclusive e-learning for the women who need it most	TBC	Scandinavia House, 58 Park Ave, New York	anna.parini@unwomen.org
8.	UNDP	Disrupting the Gender digital divide: using technology to mobilize a supportive ecosystem for women and girls in stem	09:00am-10:00am	Virtual	
9.	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Leveraging digital inclusion and technological change to enhance equitable and gender-responsive service delivery for all migrants	TBC	Virtual	xinguo@iom.int and michael.evans@unwomen.org
10.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	When digital entrepreneurship empowers women in the forest sector	10:00am-11:15am	Virtual	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY 9TH MARCH 2023					
11.	UN Habitat SDG Cities, UNCDF IncluCity, EllaImpacta Alliance	Women led cities	10:00am-11:15am	CR-A	jessica.powell@uncdf.org
12.	Slovakia, Czechia and Austria	Online safety and digital empowerment of women journalists: combatting online threats and harassment	10:00am-11:15am	CR-1	tomas.grunwald@mzv.sk
13.	South Africa	Beyond policy- technological innovations towards achieving gender equality in the digital age	10:00am-11:15am	CR-4	passmoorj@dirco.gov.za
14.	International IDEA	Digital tools for enhancing women's political participation: opportunities and threats	10:00am-11:15am	CR-B	Amanda Sourek (a.sourek@idea.int)
15.	Canada, UNGEI and Gender at Work	Patriarchy disrupted: embracing innovative feminist learning and digital tools for gender equality!	10:00am-11:30am	UNICEF House	
16.	Burkina Faso, Italy, Zambia, European Union, UNFPA, UNICEF	Harmful practices: catalyzing innovation to end female genital mutilation and child marriage	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-1	+1 (929) 230-9043 - nikiemaghislaine123@gmail.com or +1(929)240-5755 - odetteniamba@burkina-onu.org
17.	Islamic Development Bank	Aiming for a transformative future: the power of digital education for empowering adolescent girls in the Arab region	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-A	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY 9TH MARCH 2023					
18.	The Gambia	Creation of innovation fund to elevate female poverty and enhance women and girls' innovation capabilities for socio economic development.	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-B	
19.	Belarus	Embracing the benefits of digital technology while keeping our children safe	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-B	
20.	Kazakhstan, UN Women	Kazakhstan's experience in applying digitalization and innovation to accelerate delivery on generation equality forum's action coalition commitments	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-B	unkazmission@gmail.com
21.	Side Event Organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Government of Kenya and the Government of Uganda	Digitalization for gender equality and rural women's empowerment: the nexus between digital solutions, ICT policies and gender equality in rural areas	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-A	Huda Alsahi huda.alsahi@fao.org
22.	Islamic Development Bank	LLF 2.0	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-A	
23.	Sweden, Romania, Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (GIWPS), and International IDEA	Summit for democracy gender cohort: gender equality as a prerequisite for democracy	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-B	Amanda Sourek (a.sourek@idea.int)
24.	UNDP	The Next Frontier: transforming economies for gender equality in the digital age	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-B	
25.	Uganda and IGAD Secretariat	Investing in land digitalization systems to close gender data gaps in the IGAD region	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-A	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY 9TH MARCH 2023					
26.	Malawi, Norway, Telenor Group and Plan International	How do we combine private and public sector strengths to secure digital access and skills for all adolescent girls?	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-A	
27.	Dominican Republic, OECD and BBVA Microfinance Foundation	Connecting women in Latin America: the roadmap ahead	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-4	tula.ducasse@mfbbva.org and luzandujar@mirex.gob.do

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
FRIDAY 10TH MARCH 2023					
	Sierra Leone	Advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women in Sierra Leone	08:15am-09:30am	CR-8	Roselynn F. Senesi
1.	Philippines, International Trade Centre, International Telecommunication Union and GSMA	Empowering women micro-entrepreneurs in the digital economy	08:15am-09:30am	CR-B	womenandtrade@intracen.org
2.	Austria, OECD and others TBC	The role of development partners in promoting and funding gender equality in the digital age	08:15am-09:30am	CR-A	DCD.GenderNet@oecd.org
3.	Australia	Gender and military: the benefits of a human right- based approach	10:00am-11:15am	CR-B	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
4.	Mali	La technologie numerique au service de l'autonomisation de la femme au mali: les bonnes pratiques	10:00am-11:15am	CR-A	miperma@malionu.com
5.	International Development Research Centre (IDRC)	Leveraging innovation and technological change for gender equality and inclusion in education in the global south	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-B	avargas-garcia@idrc.ca
6.	Dominican Republic	Addressing gender gaps in science and technology.	11:30am-12:45pm	CR-A	
7.	Papua New Guinea	TBC	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-B	TERESA PINEDA/FRED SARUFA
8.	Philippines	Fighting fake news to create safe digital spaces for women	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-8	nypm3com@gmail.com
9.	IsDB, OIC	Girls digital education	01:15pm-02:30pm	CR-A	Ralam@isdb.org
10.	Canada	The signal for help: Innovation to shift from stigma to support	02:00pm-03:30pm	Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations, 466 Lexington Ave, 20th Floor New York, NY 10017	
11.	World Bank Group	Pathways to women's economic empowerment: the interlocking roles of finance, law, and data	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-A	
12.	Ethiopian Government	Digital Ethiopia 2030 making innovation and technology work for women and girls	03:00pm-04:15pm	CR-B	Elleni Henok

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No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
13.	Uganda, Nigeria and the African Women in Agricultural Research and Development (AWARD)	Accelerating gender equality and women's empowerment in agri-food system	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-A	Ms Celia Nabeta Permanent Mission of Uganda to the UN; Mr. Nnamdi Nze Permanent Mission of Nigeria to the UN
14.	Cote d'Ivoire and International Women Peace Group (IWPG)	Development of peace education in the digital age for global partnership and the empowerment of all women and girls	04:45pm-06:00pm	CR-B	Konan Marc KOUASSI (kouassikonan_marc@yahoo.fr) Emmanuel Fiegolo (fiegolo@yahoo.fr)
15.	Guatemala, C-FAM	How embracing the Geneva consensus declaration advances the well-being of women and girls	06:30pm-07:45pm	CR-8	UNRSVPMarch10@gmail.com

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
MONDAY 13TH MARCH 2023					
1.	Austria, Uganda and CARE International	The power of mobile technology: Uganda's experience of making digitization work for women and markets	8:15am-9:30am	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	

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No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
MONDAY 13TH MARCH 2023					
2.	UNHCR	Achieving gender equality in higher education in displacement settings - role of technology in achieving gender equality within higher education	To be confirmed	Virtual	
3.	Minister of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	Harnessing solar for maternal health	10:00am-11:15am	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	Matilda Singende
4.	UN Women's Entrepreneurship Accelerator initiative, a multi-partnership global initiative of ILO, ITC, ITU, UNDP, UN Women, UNGC and Mary Kay Global.	Gender inclusive innovation ecosystems	10:00am-12:45pm	MetLife Corporate Headquarters, 200 Park Avenue New York, NY 10166	
5.	Government of Kenya and Ethiopia	Closing The Gender Gap: Investing in Digitalization of Land to Protect Women Land Rights and Promote Food Security.	03:00pm-04:15pm	Conference Room A	Contact: Stan Smith - 646-621-9998
6.	Islamic Development Bank	2. Launching LLF 2.0: bringing women's empowerment to the core	11:30am-12:45pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
7.	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	The need for effective national referral mechanisms to combat trafficking in women and girls	11:30am-12:45pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	ala.vechiu@odi.hr.pl
8.	International IDEA	Launch of the inclusion portal by International Idea	1:15 pm-2:30pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	Amanda Sourek (a.sourek@idea.int)
9.	UN Women	Solutions to strengthen civic space & women's digital rights: addressing the	1:15pm - 2:30pm	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96),	

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No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
MONDAY 13TH MARCH 2023					
		pushback against gender equality		Conference Building	
10.	India	Leveraging public private commitment for women's greater access to technology and education	3:00pm-4:15pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building By invitation only	
11.	OECD	Bridging the digital gender divide to power the green transition	04:45 pm - 06:00 pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	Marta.encinas-martin@oecd.org
12.	UNDP	The innovative contribution of the spotlight initiative in Latin America to promote the elimination of violence against women and girls and femicide/feminicide	04:45 pm - 06:00 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53),	
13.	Netherlands, United States, International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and Global Women's Institute (GWI)	Survivor-centered justice for gender-based violence in complex situations	06:30 pm - 07:45 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
14.	Mauritania, Niger, African Union, G5 Sahel, UNODC, UNWOMEN	Breaking barriers: innovative approaches for advancing gender equality in Sahel security and justice	06:30 pm - 07:45 pm	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96), Conference Building	Cristina Iampieri, iampieri@un.org

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY 14TH MARCH 2023					
1.	Argentina, Mexico, Namibia, ILO and ITUC	Online and ICT-facilitated violence and harassment at work: resetting the system	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room 6 - General Assembly Building, (max. capacity: 123)	Pozzan@ilo.org
2.	World Bank	Women in energy: the role of energy utilities in propelling women's potential	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
3.	International IDEA	Enhancing rural women's political participation in Africa: overcoming barriers	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	Amanda Sourek (a.sourek@idea.int)
4.	World Bank Group	Innovation tank: addressing the digital gender gap in rural communities	08:30 am - 09:45 am	Virtual	
5.	WFP	Strengthening sustainable livelihoods and access to markets for rural women		Virtual	
6.	Mali	Platform nationale sur les violences basees sur le genre (vbg): une base de donnees innovante et durable Sur Toutes les forms de vbg au Mali	10:00 am - 11:15 am	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
7.	Sierra Leone	Strengthening efforts for the prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence in sierra Leone	10:00 am - 11:15 am	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	Roselynn F. Senesi
8.	United Nations Department of Global Communications	Information and communication technologies (ICTs) and higher education: a space for gender equality		Virtual	
9.	Islamic Development Bank	ISDB-ADB	11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53),	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
TUESDAY 14TH MARCH 2023					
				Conference Building	
10.	World Bank	The World Bank's multi-sectoral approach to preventing and responding to gender-based violence	To be confirmed		
11.	The Holy See, FEMM Foundation and World Youth Alliance	Elevating Standards for Women And Girls' Healthcare Through Technology And Education	01:15 pm - 02:30 pm	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96), Conference Building	
12.	United Kingdom	Online Safety - What Do We Know and What Can We Do? A Discussion on the Dangers of The Internet And The Steps We Can All Take To Promote The Safety Of Ourselves And Others	01:15 pm - 02:30 pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
13.	Sierra Leone	Building Adolescent Girls' and Power: Feminist Approaches To Financing And Programming	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
14.	Qatar, International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and International Association of Women Judges (IAWJ)	Women at the Forefront of Justice Delivery	06:30 pm - 07:45 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023					
1.	la République Démocratique du Congo	Education Numérique Égalitaire Pour La Paix Et L'autonomisation Des Femmes Et Des Filles En Rdc	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96), Conference Building	missiondrc@gmail.com
2.	Mexico	Global Alliance for Care	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	
3.	World Bank Group	Leveraging Technology for Women Miners – How Digital Platforms Break Supply Chain Barriers	To be confirmed	Virtual	
4.	Co-sponsor: Costa Rica.	Digital Gender Equity? Ensuring Women and Girls A Seat at The Virtual Table	09:00 am - 10:00 am	Virtual	
5.	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	The Role of Innovation and Technology in Empowering and Advancing Rights And Justice For Young People Of African Descent	10:00 am - 11:15 am	Virtual	
6.	United Nations Department of Political and Peace building Affairs	Digital Technologies for Women's Inclusion: Opportunities and Lessons from UN Peace Processes and Peace building Efforts	10:00 am - 11:15 am	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
7.	UN Global Compact	Practitioner's Roundtable: "How Allyship Can Propel the Women's Empowerment Principles into Practice"	To be confirmed	UN Headquarters	events@unglobalcompact.org
8.	Guatemala	Bridging The Technology Gap for Equity and Equality	11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference	

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
WEDNESDAY, 15 MARCH 2023					
				Building	
9.	Solomon Islands & International Federation for Peace and Sustainable Development (IFPSD)	Businesswomen Sharing Their Experience in Reaching Success	11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	www.ifpsd.org
10.	UN Women	Gender Equality in Crisis Contexts: Women's Voice, Agency and Leadership	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	
11.	World Bank Group	Mobilizing Technology to Change Mindsets, Social Norms and Development Outcomes for Women	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
12.	UN Global Compact	CEO Roundtable: "A Gender Equal Future of Work in The Digital Age"	To be confirmed	UN Headquarters	events@unglobalcompact.org
13.	UN Global Compact	Evening Networking Reception	05:00 pm - 07:00 pm	UN Headquarters	events@unglobalcompact.org

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY, 16 MARCH 2023					
1.	ILO, OECD, UN Women, Canada, Costa Rica, Switzerland	Addressing the Gender Pay Gap in the Digital Economy	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96), Conference Building	pozzan@ilo.org and dedova@ilo.org
2.	IFAD and World Bank	Innovation Tank: Addressing The Digital Gender Gap In Rural Communities	08:30 am - 09:45 am	virtual	gender@ifad.org
3.	UNDP	Tech For Inclusion: Harnessing Digital Technologies To Combat Online Violence Against Women In Politics	To be confirmed	Virtual	
4.	Israel, the Rashi Foundation and Google	Ending The Cycle Of Domestic Violence By Achieving Economic Independence	11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
5.	WSIS Gender Trendsetters	WSIS Gender Trendsetters: ICTs For Gender Inclusion	11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	www.wsis.org/forum
6.	Austria, Finland, Ireland, Republic of Korea and OECD	New Data Alert! - Exploring What The Sigi 2023 Database Can Do To Shy Away From Gender-Based Discrimination Launch of the 5 th Edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (Sigi)	01:15 pm - 02:30 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	DEV.Gender@oecd.org
7.	Kenya	Accelerating Entrepreneurship For Women Through Digital Technology: Overcoming Traditional Barriers.	01:15 pm - 02:30 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	
8.	United Nations Conscious Fashion and Lifestyle Network United Nations Office for Partnerships Fashion Impact Fund	Women-Led Innovations Advancing Equitable Workforce Development: The Role Of Fashion	01:15 pm - 02:30 pm	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96), Conference Building	juliette.thiriez@un.org
9.	UN-Habitat	Smart Cities with and for Women and Girls:	01:15 pm -	Conference Room A	+1 (212) 963

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
THURSDAY, 16 MARCH 2023					
		Creating Innovative and Inclusive Cities That Leave No One Behind	02:30 pm	(max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	8725/4200
10.	India	Grassroots Leadership and Transformation: Charting the Path of Empowerment Through Technology and Skill Development	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	
11.	Malawi and Renew Our Earth	Towards Closing the Gender Gap in Science, Technology and Innovation in Developing Countries	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
12.	International Development Law Organization and GQUAL Campaign	A Conversation: Feminist Foreign Policy and Gender Equality in International Justice	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room B (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
13.	World Youth Organisation South Africa	Yes We Can! - A Conversation with Young Women Leaders	04:45 pm - 06:00 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	passmoorj@dirco.gov.za

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
FRIDAY, 17 MARCH 2023					
1.	UNIDO and SEforALL	Equality in Energy Transition Planning: Opportunities and Pitfalls	08:15 am - 09:30 am	Conference Room 8 (max. capacity: 96), Conference Building	
2.	UN Special Rapporteur Irene Khan, IACHR/RELE, APC	Women and Freedom of Expression	10:00 am - 11:15 am	Conference Room A (max. capacity: 53), Conference Building	
3.	Department of Global Communications and International	Women Leaders in Media: Making Innovative Technology Work for Women and Girls	10:00 am - 11:15 am	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	Hawa Diallo, Department of Global

CSW67 SIDE EVENTS: 6TH TO 17TH MARCH 2023

No.	COUNTRY	TOPIC	TIME	VENUE	CONTACT
FRIDAY, 17 MARCH 2023					
	Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRT)				Communication s, dgccso@un.org
4.	Department of Global Communications and International Association of Women in Radio and Television (IAWRT)	Women Leaders in Media: Making Innovative Technology Work For Women and Girls Hands-On Lab	11:30 am - 12:45 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	Hawa Diallo, Civil Society Unit, UN Department of Global Communication s; Email: undgccso@un.org
5.	Cameroon, Center for Family and Human Rights (C-Fam), Jerome Lejeune Foundation (TBC), Hearts of Joy International (TBC) and Save Down Syndrome (TBC)	Changing The Status of People With Down Syndrome For Good: Mothers, Families and Professionals Laying the Foundation for the Future.	01:15 pm - 02:30 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	MEZANG AKAMBA, Email: mezangakamba@yahoo.fr, Lisa Correnti, email: lisa@c-fam.org
6.	Argentina, UN Women and ECLAC	Buenos Aires Commitment	03:00 pm - 04:15 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	
7.	The Bahamas	Innovation and Technical Change, and Education in the Digital Age for Achieving Gender Equality and the Empowerment of All Women and Girls.	04:45 pm - 06:00 pm	Conference Room 2 (max. capacity: 571), Conference Building	Stan Smith - 646-621-9998

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Commission on the Status of Women

Sixty-seventh session

6–17 March 2023

Agenda item 3 (a) (i)

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and to the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”: implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives: priority theme: innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls**Agreed conclusions**

1. The Commission on the Status of Women reaffirms the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,¹ the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly² and the declarations adopted by the Commission on the occasion of the tenth, fifteenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and stresses the need to further strengthen their implementation.

2. The Commission reiterates that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁴ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁵ and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁶ as well as other relevant conventions and treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,⁷ the International Covenant on Civil and

¹ *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

² General Assembly resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S-23/3, annex.

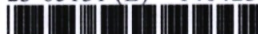
³ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378; and vols. 2171 and 2173, No. 27531; and resolution 66/138, annex.

⁷ See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.



Political Rights,⁸ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,⁹ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination¹⁰ and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,¹¹ provide an international legal framework and a comprehensive set of measures for realizing gender equality and the empowerment 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.

3. The Commission reaffirms that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its 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 Development¹² and to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

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 implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It acknowledges that achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and women's full, equal effective and meaningful participation and decision-making in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, is essential for achieving sustainable development, promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies, enhancing inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere and ensuring the well-being of all. It recognizes that women and girls play a vital role as agents of change for sustainable development.

5. 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, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

6. The Commission 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 Development¹³ and its Programme of Action and the outcome documents of its reviews. It recognizes that the 2030 Agenda, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,¹⁴ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹⁵ the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹⁶ the New Urban Agenda,¹⁷ the World Summit for Social Development and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

¹⁰ Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

¹¹ Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

¹² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

¹³ *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5–13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

¹⁶ General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

universal health coverage¹⁸ contribute, inter alia, to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. The Commission recalls the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.¹⁹

7. The Commission reiterates that the 2030 Agenda 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 all 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.

8. The Commission further recalls the Declaration on the Right to Development,²⁰ the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²¹ and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.²²

9. 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 for 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. It 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, in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

10. 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. It 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.

11. The Commission recalls the establishment of the women and peace and security agenda and reaffirms that the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding is one of the essential factors for the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

12. The Commission reaffirms that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action recognized that it is essential that all women not only benefit from technology, but also participate in the process from the design to the application, monitoring and evaluation stages. It recalls that, in the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Governments pledged to harness the potential of technology and innovation to improve women's and girls' lives and to close the development divide and the digital divide, including

¹⁸ General Assembly resolution 74/2.

¹⁹ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 41/128.

²¹ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

²² General Assembly resolution 71/1.

the gender digital divide, as well as address the risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies.

13. The Commission recalls the vision of a people-centred, inclusive and development-oriented information society, as reflected in the outcome documents of the World Summit on the Information Society, where everyone, particularly women and girls, can create, access, utilize and share digital technologies, information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential in promoting their sustainable development and improving their quality of life, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14. The Commission recognizes that digital technologies have profoundly transformed societies, promoted innovation and offered unprecedented opportunities and that they have the potential to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda and advance social development for all, including women and girls, by ensuring access to lifelong quality education, health-care services, decent work, affordable housing and social protection, especially for those in vulnerable situations, also recognizes that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls will make a crucial contribution to progress across all Sustainable Development Goals, and acknowledges the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the General Assembly.

15. The Commission recognizes the need to ensure that human rights are promoted, respected and fulfilled in the conception, design, development, deployment, evaluation and regulation of technologies and to ensure that they are subject to adequate safeguards in order to promote an open, secure, stable, accessible and affordable information and communications technology environment for all women and girls.

16. The Commission acknowledges that multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization are obstacles to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. It respects and values the diversity of situations and conditions of women and girls and recognizes that some women face particular barriers to their empowerment. It stresses that, while all women and girls have the same human rights, women and girls in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses.

17. The Commission recognizes that while technology can be used to promote women's and girls' full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, it can also be used to perpetuate gender stereotypes and negative social norms and create vicious cycles, in which inequalities are amplified and perpetuated through digital tools, and also recognizes the need to address the impact of structural barriers to the realization of those rights.

18. The Commission expresses concern about the unequal pace of digital transformation and access to technology within and among countries and the structural and systemic barriers, inter alia, gender stereotypes and negative social norms and the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, undermining the ability of women and girls to securely access information and communications technologies and the Internet and to become equipped with the knowledge, awareness and skills for their social empowerment and women's economic empowerment and connected at a level that allows for a safe online experience at an affordable cost, especially in developing countries, including the least developed countries, and small island developing States and African countries.

19. The Commission recognizes that adolescent girls are part of the most digitally connected generation in history and can disproportionately face discrimination, violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, and other barriers in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, which prevents them from accessing the full benefits of digital technologies and meaningful participation in society, and can create and exacerbate inequalities.

20. The Commission notes the potential of digital technologies to strengthen birth registration systems. It also notes the vital importance of birth registration for the realization of human rights, including the right to education, as well as access to social protection systems, and for participation and decision-making in public life, and expresses concern at the low levels of birth registration among some Indigenous women and girls, women and girls with disabilities, migrant women and girls, women and girls in rural, remote and maritime areas, and women and girls belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

21. The Commission remains deeply concerned that all women and girls, especially in developing countries, including small island developing States, and particularly those in vulnerable situations, are often disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, extreme weather events and natural disasters and other environmental issues, such as land degradation, desertification, deforestation, sand and dust storms, persistent drought, floods, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, including disproportionate exposure to risk and increased loss of life and livelihoods, and reiterates its deep concern over the challenges posed by climate change to the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It recalls that the parties to the Paris Agreement acknowledged that they should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and intergenerational equity and, in this context, also recalls the adoption of the second gender action plan by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-fifth session.

22. The Commission notes the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity. It recognizes that technology and innovation can assist countries in improving climate change adaptation and mitigation, particularly efforts to achieve the long-term temperature goal in accordance with article 2 of the Paris Agreement. It emphasizes the importance of promoting equal access to technologies that are affordable and accessible, and to the Internet for all women and girls, as well as digital literacy, finance and capacity-building, working towards closing digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and encourages countries to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and decision-making. It encourages countries to promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change, including by strengthening, protecting and preserving local, Indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors, improving climate resilience and fostering women's and girls' full participation and leadership in science, technology, research and development, in accordance with the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

23. The Commission emphasizes the critical role that women play in disaster response and coronavirus disease (COVID-19) recovery efforts. It recalls that women represent the vast majority of front-line health and social workers and that they are significantly engaged in the delivery of essential and public services. It recognizes that the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on

solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation. It also recognizes that sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies are needed to reduce risks of future shocks, including through strengthening health systems and achieving universal health coverage, and that all responses are implemented with full respect for human rights. It expresses deep concern that, despite international agreements, initiatives and general declarations, there is a lack of equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines worldwide, especially for developing countries.

24. The Commission expresses concern that the economic and social fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic has compounded the impacts of the global food security crisis, climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, and has pushed people further behind and into extreme poverty, exacerbated pre-existing debt vulnerabilities, with many developing countries at high risk of or already in debt distress, magnified the unequal pace of digital transformation within and among countries and shown how these factors, when combined with structural and systemic barriers, can translate into unequal opportunities for women and girls, since the poorest and the most vulnerable, who are the hardest hit, are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies. It expresses deep concern over the increased demand for unpaid care and domestic work and the reported surge in all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.

25. The Commission reaffirms the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), as amended, and also reaffirms the World Trade Organization Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health of 2001, which recognizes that intellectual property rights should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of the right of Member States to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all, and notes the need for appropriate incentives in the development of new health products.

26. The Commission reaffirms that the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in decision-making processes and in leadership positions at all levels is essential to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the realization of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also reaffirms the importance of the participation and leadership of women in decision-making related to information and communications technologies, including policies and programmes to promote women's and girls' ability to use digital technologies and to address any potential negative impacts of such technologies.

27. The Commission recognizes the important contribution of the science and technology community to sustainable development, especially the important contributions of women and girls to education, science, technology, engineering, mathematics and innovation.

28. The Commission also recognizes the critical role digital platforms can play as spaces where all women can advocate, mobilize and participate fully, equally and meaningfully in public life. It emphasizes that women's and girls' online contributions can foster inclusive and participatory public discourse and policy outcomes that take into account the interests, needs and perspectives of all women and girls.

29. The Commission recognizes that digital transformation has the potential to drive breakthrough progress and new solutions towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and overcoming current disruptions in trade and supply chains, and in this regard reaffirms the urgent need to close the digital divides and ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are available to all women and girls by promoting, within and among countries, inclusive, meaningful and quality access to digital technologies, connectivity and the Internet, while reaffirming the need to respect all

human rights and fundamental freedoms in the use and regulation of digital technologies.

30. The Commission recalls that the human rights to safe drinking water and to sanitation are essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. It is deeply concerned that water scarcity and disruptions to supply, induced by climate change, environmental degradation and disasters, disproportionately affect women and girls, with women walking long distances or waiting hours in queues to obtain water, which restricts their time for other activities, such as education and leisure, or for earning a livelihood. The Commission underlines that gender-responsive water and sanitation services and infrastructure, based on sustainable integrated water resources management using research and innovation, as well as the application of new and innovative technologies and digitalization, are key to bolstering the resilience of all women and girls, and recognizes the need to expand women's and girls' access to adequate, safe and clean water and sanitation facilities, including for menstrual health and hygiene, especially in disaster relief and humanitarian emergencies.

31. The Commission notes with grave concern that about a third of the world's population, mainly in developing countries, especially women and girls and people in vulnerable situations, as well as two thirds of women in the least developed countries, do not have access to the Internet.

32. The Commission recognizes that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges for all women and girls, and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries and small island developing States face in accessing and using new technologies, stressing the need to close the digital divides, both between and within countries, including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and to harness information and communications technologies for development, including for women and girls, and recalling the need to emphasize quality of access to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility, including for persons with disabilities.

33. The Commission emphasizes that efforts to close the gender digital divide and ensure that no one is left behind in the digital economy and society must be expanded and grounded in digital equity. It encourages all relevant stakeholders to promote equal and affordable access to digital skills, and to mainstream a gender perspective into the conceptualization, development and implementation of digital technologies and related policies. It recognizes that overlaying digital services onto the existing gender gaps compounds risks, making such services less accessible to those in vulnerable situations, including those living in poverty and rural areas, unless the introduction of such services is accompanied by incentives and targeted support.

34. The Commission recognizes that a lack of access for women and girls to affordable, accessible and reliable technologies and services remains a critical challenge in many developing countries, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries transitioning to a higher income per capita, countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural disasters. It stresses the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and to harness information and communications technologies for sustainable development and to protect and respect the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. All efforts should be deployed to reduce the price and enhance the affordability of information and communications technologies and broadband access and use, bearing in mind that deliberate interventions, including through research and development and technology

transfer on mutually agreed terms, may be necessary to spur the development of lower-cost connectivity options.

35. The Commission notes with concern the limited progress in closing the gender gap in access to and use of technologies, connectivity, digital literacy and education, and emphasizes the importance of technical and vocational training and lifelong learning opportunities, including for women and girls living in rural or remote areas and on islands, as well as migrant women and girls. 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.

36. The Commission recognizes the need to focus on capacity-development policies and sustainable support of all women and girls to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support, with a view to building an inclusive and development-oriented information society that respects human rights.

37. The Commission also recognizes that rapid technological change affects States in different ways, and that addressing these impacts, which depend on States' national realities, capacities and levels of development, requires international and multi-stakeholder cooperation in order to benefit from opportunities and to address the challenges arising from this change, as well as to bridge digital divides, including the gender digital divide, to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and the fulfilment of all their human rights.

38. The Commission notes with concern that new technological developments can perpetuate existing patterns of inequality and discrimination in the absence of effective safeguards and oversight, including in the algorithms used in artificial intelligence-based solutions. It notes that gender bias in technology affects individuals but also contributes to setbacks in gender equality and women's empowerment, and that therefore a gender-responsive approach should be taken in the design, development, deployment and use of digital technologies with full respect for human rights.

39. The Commission recognizes that, despite the opportunities, there is a need to address challenges associated with the misuse of new and emerging digital technologies which can be designed and/or used to incite violence, hatred, discrimination and hostility, *inter alia*, racism, xenophobia, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of women and girls. The Commission expresses concern that women, and particularly girls, often do not and/or cannot provide their free, explicit and informed consent to the collection, processing, use and storage of their personal data or to the reuse, sale or multiple resale of their personal data, as the collection, processing, use, storage and sharing of personal data, including sensitive data, have increased significantly in the digital age.

40. The Commission recognizes that the way many digital platforms are designed, maintained and governed has given rise to disinformation, misinformation and hate speech, which can undermine the fulfilment of women's and girls' rights, including the right to freedom of opinion and expression and to participate in all spheres of public life, and, in this regard, also recognizes that teaching children and young people digital literacy and skills, competencies for positive engagement with digital technologies and respect for gender equality helps to address issues related to online safety, privacy and various forms of violence, including gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, and empowers youth, including young men and boys, to become agents of change for gender equality.

41. The Commission emphasizes that serious harm and discrimination against women and girls triggered by the use of new and emerging digital technologies call for regulations that take into account the voices and experiences of women and girls to improve accountability requirements to address any human rights violations and abuses and enhance transparency on how to use and protect data and address the potential human rights violations and abuses caused by the use of such products and services, taking into account the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

42. The Commission recognizes that social media has transformed how information is shared globally, providing women and girls with new channels to share content and opinions, as well as to come together to raise awareness and mobilize, and therefore stresses the need to facilitate and expand, particularly for women and girls, the accessibility and affordability of safe, secure and inclusive online platforms and digital technology, including by investing in and creating effective regulatory frameworks, including for content moderation and reporting mechanisms, that are fully compliant with relevant obligations under international human rights law.

43. The Commission recognizes that the promotion of and respect for women's and girls' right to privacy, according to which no one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, and the right to the protection of the law against such interference, are important to the prevention of all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, abuse and sexual harassment, cyberbullying and cyberstalking, as well as any form of discrimination which can occur in digital and online spaces. It is deeply concerned at the negative impact that surveillance and/or interception of communications, including extraterritorial surveillance and/or interception of communications, as well as the collection of personal data, in particular when carried out on a mass scale, may have on the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights of women and girls.

44. The Commission notes that many emerging digital technologies remain widely unregulated and recognizes the need for effective measures, for all enterprises which own, manage and govern digital technologies and services, to tackle the challenges associated with the use of such technologies, including those that have adverse impacts on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and to introduce due diligence to identify, prevent and mitigate the risks and negative impacts of technology on women and girls.

45. The Commission recognizes that the use of artificial intelligence has the potential to transform the delivery of public services, societies, economic sectors and the world of work and to contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as their human rights and sustainable development. It also recognizes that the use of artificial intelligence can contribute to setbacks in these areas and have far-reaching implications and cause disproportionate negative impacts on women and girls, especially through new evolving technologies that create new forms of violence, such as deepfakes.

46. The Commission notes with concern the underrepresentation of women and girls, and the lack of or limited participation of women and, as appropriate, girls in the conceptualization, development, implementation and use of digital technologies, as well as the use and production of imbalanced and non-representative data, which can lead to inaccuracies and biases in algorithms, the training of smart applications and artificial intelligence-based solutions, and therefore to discrimination, including racial and gender-based discrimination. It also notes with concern that this impacts the accuracy of facial recognition technologies, including for women and girls, and exacerbates racial inequalities, and notes in this context the importance of effective remedies to address those inaccuracies.

47. The Commission expresses concern that the current innovation ecosystems do not sufficiently contribute to achieving gender equality and are characterized by an uneven distribution of power and financial resources, resulting in women being significantly underrepresented in decision-making, affecting their rights and opportunities in the digital age, and being unable to benefit from the millions of decent and quality jobs created by the digital transitions.

48. The Commission emphasizes that national strategies on technology and innovation should provide a cohesive basis for gender-responsive policies and programming that contribute to the empowerment of all women and girls and protect, promote and respect their human rights. It recognizes the need to take a whole-of-society and multi-stakeholder approach so that each actor contributes to putting in place the conditions that will shape infrastructure, regulations, business, investments and educational systems and provide a more inclusive digital environment. It also recognizes multi-stakeholder efforts related to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the realization of their human rights, taking note of all international, regional and national initiatives in this regard to advance the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

49. The Commission strongly condemns all forms of violence against women and girls, which are rooted in historical and structural inequalities 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, such as sexual harassment, domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicide, harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, as well as child and forced labour, trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation and abuse are pervasive, underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level. It expresses deep concern that women and girls may be particularly vulnerable to violence because of multidimensional poverty, disability and limited or lack of access to justice, effective legal remedies and psychosocial services, including protection, rehabilitation and reintegration, and to 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 all women and girls and that it violates and impairs or nullifies their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

50. The Commission acknowledges the need to address the effects of armed conflict and post-conflict situations on women and girls, including victims and survivors of sexual violence.

51. The Commission recognizes that violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment in private and public spaces, including in educational institutions and the world of work, as well as in digital contexts, impedes participation and decision-making in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, and leads to a hostile environment.

52. The Commission also recognizes that girls are often at greater risk of being exposed to and experiencing various forms of discrimination and gender-based violence and harmful practices, including through the use of information and communications technology and social media. It further recognizes that the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in girls spending more time online, which has been exploited by offenders and has therefore increased the need for measures and education to promote child safety.

53. The Commission expresses concern about the continuity and interrelation between offline and online violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls and condemns the increase of such acts that are committed, assisted,

aggravated or amplified by the use of technology. The Commission is deeply concerned by the magnitude of various forms of violence, including gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by technology, and the significant physical, sexual, psychological, social, political and economic harm it causes to women and girls, throughout their life course, infringing on their rights and freedoms, in particular for those in public life. It recognizes how such violence significantly increases the risk of depression and suicide, especially among adolescent girls.

54. The Commission further condemns gender-based violence and the emergence and rise of harmful behaviours and narratives which undermine and discredit women's and girls' online and offline expression, forcing women and girls to self-censor, close their accounts on digital platforms or reduce their interaction in online and offline spaces, limiting their full and meaningful participation in public life and the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

55. The Commission recognizes the harm caused to girls and, especially when non-consensual, to women by the use, sharing or dissemination, or threat thereof, of intimate or personal sexually explicit content, whether real or simulated, such as photographs or videos, including through peer pressure to create, share or disseminate such content, as well as the short- and long-term repercussions for the victims and survivors as a result of such actions. It notes the fact that several countries have criminalized the online circulation of such content, ensuring that victims do not have to rely solely on other criminal law provisions.

56. The Commission expresses concern that women participating in public life, including politicians, voters, candidates, election administrators, judges, journalists, women in sport and members of women's organizations, face higher levels of violence, including in digital contexts, and especially on social media, which prevents them from exercising their equal right to participate in all spheres of public life, and notes with concern that there is a lack of preventive measures and remedies, which underlines the need for action by Member States in partnership with other stakeholders.

57. The Commission recognizes the need to foster a policy of zero tolerance in the digital environment for all forms of violence against women and girls, harassment, stalking, bullying, threats of sexual and gender-based violence, death threats, arbitrary or unlawful surveillance and tracking, trafficking in persons, extortion, censorship and illegal access to digital accounts, mobile telephones and other electronic devices, in line with international human rights law. It also recognizes the multi-jurisdictional and transnational nature of such activities and the continual use and adaptation of digital technologies by perpetrators to avoid detection and investigation, and calls for active cooperation among different actors, including States and their law enforcement and judicial authorities, and the private sector, with regard to detecting crimes, reporting them to competent and relevant authorities for investigation, safeguarding electronic evidence of crimes and handing the evidence over to those authorities in a timely manner, and enhancing international cooperation involving electronic evidence in this regard. The Commission is concerned about the use of technologies, including the Internet, social media and online platforms, to perpetrate trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual and economic exploitation.

58. The Commission stresses the need to develop and, where it already exists, strengthen and implement legislation that prohibits violence against women and girls that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology and to provide adequate protection for women and girls against all forms of violence in public and private spheres, and the need to improve the coherence of policy actions for the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence, including gender-based violence that occurs

through or is amplified by the use of technologies, around principles focusing on victim- and/or survivor-centred approaches, with full respect for human rights, access to justice, transparency, accountability and proportionality. It expresses concern about the lack of comprehensive and accurate disaggregated data collection on the extent of the prevalence, forms and impact of such violence, resulting in fragmented and incomplete information.

59. The Commission recognizes the contribution of digitalization to the full, equal and meaningful participation and involvement of women in peace processes, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

60. The Commission reaffirms the human rights of girls and recognizes that the fulfilment of these rights is assisted through the development of digital literacy and skills among children, as well as their parents or legal guardians, teachers and educators, and through empowering girls to report and seek help in responding to online threats and bullying in adequate ways, and raising their awareness of online safety. It notes with concern the use of technologies to facilitate various forms of exploitation of girls, including for online child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, and the production and distribution of child pornography, also known as child sexual abuse material.

61. The Commission recognizes that negative social norms, as well as gender stereotypes and systemic and structural barriers, are among the root causes of the gender digital divide, causing persistent gender gaps in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education and women's and girls' lifelong learning opportunities, which keep women from attaining and retaining decent and quality jobs. It also recognizes the importance of women's full, equal and meaningful participation in the technology workforce, including in fast-growing and well-paid careers such as in cloud computing, software and artificial intelligence development and data management, and as entrepreneurs, innovators, researchers and industry executives and leaders. It notes that policies and programmes to achieve gender parity in science, technology, engineering and mathematics should place the responsibility for driving change on those who are responsible for creating supportive workplaces and educational settings in order to promote the representation of women and girls from different backgrounds.

62. The Commission also recognizes that, despite gains in providing access to education, girls are still more likely than boys to remain excluded from education. It further 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, including for menstrual hygiene management, 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.

63. The Commission reaffirms the need to ensure access to inclusive and equitable quality education, including digital literacy, for all women and girls to enable them to thrive in a rapidly changing world, and in this regard stresses that information and communications technologies and applications can create new ways to enhance education, including affordable quality early childhood education and lifelong learning opportunities, as well as accessible learning experiences for women and girls with disabilities. It recognizes that digital learning can remove gender bias and stereotypes around subjects such as mental health, media literacy and online safety.

It also recognizes that exposing girls to computational thinking during their formative early childhood years can enable them to seize equal opportunities and prepare them in technical fields. It encourages the inclusion of gender-responsive teaching strategies in digital literacy initiatives.

64. The Commission notes the convening of the Transforming Education Summit and highlights that digital literacy is negatively impacted by the lack of investments in information and communications technology infrastructure and equipment and school connectivity, as well as a lack of public digital learning content and teacher capacity. It emphasizes the need to leverage inclusive, affordable and accessible digital technologies to improve and supplement teaching, rather than replace in-person education, for all women and girls, including adolescent girls, while recognizing that digital technologies provide lifelong learning opportunities for remote exchange and collaboration and facilitate access to online resources and new types of tools and pedagogies. It recognizes the critical role of teachers and educators, parents and legal guardians in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, and the importance of strengthening their capacities, skills and competencies in online and digital learning by providing support, including through the necessary training, devices, materials and technological infrastructure.

65. The Commission reaffirms that the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is foundational to building the resilience of all women and girls. It underlines the need for strengthening access to gender-responsive, safe, available, affordable, accessible, quality and inclusive health-care services, including those related to mental health, maternal and neonatal health, menstrual health and hygiene management, and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education.

66. The Commission recognizes the important role of digital health, including digital health technologies, digital tools, telemedicine and mobile health, including in ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. It also recognizes the need to ensure that such technologies and tools are developed in consultation with women and, as appropriate, girls, and that they are science- and evidence-based, while protecting personal information, including health information, and doctor-patient confidentiality and prioritizing consent and informed decision-making.

67. The Commission also recognizes that the digitalization of health-care services can positively influence health outcomes for all women and girls and contribute towards achieving universal health coverage, especially by addressing all communicable and non-communicable diseases, including waterborne and neglected tropical diseases, and provide information on nutrition, healthy lifestyles and antenatal and postnatal health.

68. The Commission acknowledges women's and girls' critical contributions to their families and communities. It recognizes the importance of implementing family-friendly and family-oriented policies aimed at, inter alia, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their enjoyment of all human rights in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, and also recognizes the need to ensure that all digital policies and programmes are responsive to the changing needs and expectations of families in fulfilling their numerous functions and that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected.

69. The Commission recognizes the need to promote inclusive family-oriented policies to improve work-life and family balance in the digital economy, including those designed to strengthen parents' and caregivers' ability to care for children, particularly for women heads of household, to expand evidence-based research on the

impacts of new technologies on the multiple roles of women in society, to develop or strengthen policies and programmes to increase women's and girls' access to education, training, science and technology, and to ensure that such policies and programmes also promote shared responsibility of women and men, parents and society as a whole.

70. The Commission reiterates the need to manage technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, including African countries and small island developing States, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the changing world of work and to support women's access, throughout their life course, to skills development and decent work in new and emerging fields by expanding the scope of education and training opportunities in, inter alia, science, technology, engineering and mathematics, information and communications technology and digital literacy, and to enhance women's and girls' participation as users and content creators, and women's participation as employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders.

71. The Commission recognizes that technological and digital innovations, including automation and artificial intelligence, can bring major changes to industries and the labour force, leading simultaneously to job creation, elimination and transformation, and that women will be significantly impacted by jobs lost to technological change in the world of work, owing to occupational segregation, including its vertical and horizontal dimensions. It notes that new jobs generated by the rise of the platform economy often upend traditional employment models without improving the overall labour market position of women, replicating the same biases found in traditional employment, including lower pay, harassment, instability and a lack of labour protection and entitlements, such as social security, child and long-term care services and care leave policies and the right to collective bargaining, and recognizes that digital transitions need to be accompanied by expanded social protection measures, as well as the creation of safe, secure and better-paid employment opportunities and equal pay for work of equal value.

72. The Commission also recognizes that new technologies increase the demand for digital skills and competencies and that, at the same time, developing countries are experiencing higher numbers of young people entering the labour market and a widening gap between their knowledge, skills and abilities and those sought by employers, and expresses concern that the share of women in specialist information and communications technology occupations remains low, especially in developing countries. It recognizes that investment in lifelong education, digital literacy and digital skills is required, including for boosting the employability of women and young people and fostering the social inclusion of older persons in societies.

73. The Commission further recognizes the importance of a conducive external environment in support of national efforts towards the economic empowerment of women, through promoting the leadership, ownership, management and participation of women in all sectors and at all levels of the economy, which includes the mobilization of adequate financial resources and 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.

74. The Commission recognizes that mainstreaming a gender perspective in the digital economy forms a crucial component of progressive structural change aimed at enhancing competitiveness and promoting social inclusion in order to ensure women's economic autonomy and accelerate progress towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. It also recognizes the role and

contribution of women with regard to inclusive economic growth, including through micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the creative economy, which involve, inter alia, knowledge-based economic activities and the interplay between human creativity and ideas, knowledge and technology. It stresses the importance of assisting women and girls in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to address the challenges and opportunities in relation to the use of the Internet by women and girls and e-commerce to develop women's international trade capacities, among other things.

75. The Commission also recognizes that universal access to social protection plays a central role in reducing inequality, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and creating opportunities for women's and girls' education and access to digital technology. 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, medical care, necessary social services and education, and that motherhood, parenthood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. The Commission, however, is concerned that women's and girls' lack of access to education and digital literacy and skills will exacerbate gender gaps in social protection coverage.

76. The Commission further recognizes that women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, which limits women's ability to participate in decision-making processes and occupy leadership positions and poses significant constraints on women's and girls' education and training, and on women's economic opportunities and entrepreneurial activities, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. It stresses the need to recognize and adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure, social protection policies and accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care services, childcare and maternity, paternity or parental leave.

77. The Commission emphasizes the need to identify and eliminate all prejudice, discrimination and obstacles that limit the access of women and girls with disabilities to information and communications technologies, and expresses concern for the particular challenges that inaccessible and exclusionary educational systems pose to women and girls with disabilities in the context of the digital age, as technological advancements risk leaving them further behind due to environmental, physical, attitudinal and other barriers. It underlines the importance of ensuring equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, including those related to digital literacy, for women and girls with disabilities, as well as vocational and entrepreneurial training, decent work and quality jobs for women with disabilities, and encourages the development and equitable distribution of gender-responsive, affordable and accessible assistive technology, as well as safe and affordable access to the Internet, to give them the opportunity to be actively involved, on an equal basis with all others, in all aspects of public, political, economic, cultural and social life.

78. The Commission stresses the importance of the empowerment and capacity-building of Indigenous women and girls, including women's full, equal and meaningful participation in developing policies and programmes and determining resources, where relevant, that target the well-being of Indigenous women and girls, in particular in the areas of innovation and technological change, access to the Internet and digital services, quality education, financial services and the transmission of traditional, scientific and technical knowledge, languages and spiritual and religious traditions and practices, including through digital technologies, as well as productive

employment and decent work for Indigenous women. It also stresses the importance of taking measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights, including in relation to digital infrastructure development on communal and traditional Indigenous lands and the use of their natural resources. It recognizes that Indigenous women and girls, regardless of age, often face violence and discrimination and have limited access to digital health-care services and to digital infrastructure and technologies.

79. The Commission recognizes the potential of technology and digital innovation to improve the effectiveness and transparency of migration procedures and to connect migrant women and girls with their families around the world, as well as the need to address the digital divides for migrant women and girls and ensure their online connectivity and equitable access to services, while upholding the protection of personal data and their right to privacy. It also recognizes the positive contributions of migrant women towards inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, including through the sending of remittances, which are fundamental for the empowerment of women and are a vital source of support for their families and communities. It emphasizes the need to promote a holistic approach, including through a gender perspective in migration policies and programmes, to addressing the situations of vulnerability that migrant women and girls face, including in accessing quality education and learning opportunities in the digital age, underlining in this regard the obligation of States to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants.

80. The Commission also recognizes the need to ensure the economic independence and full participation and empowerment of widows, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, inter alia, by enabling their access to digital technologies and promoting the control, ownership and management of their own businesses and entrepreneurships, including through the incorporation of financial instruments such as bonds and credit lines, the mobilization of sufficient financial resources and capacity-building.

81. The Commission further recognizes that the digital divides have a particular impact on older women, as they often experience less exposure and in some cases even no exposure to new technologies and skills, including due to time spent out of the paid labour force, inter alia, in order to carry out unpaid care and domestic work, which can also lead to a lack of education and confidence in using digital devices. It therefore stresses the need to close the gender digital divide by investing in the digital literacy and skills of older women and by providing them with universal and affordable access to and use of technologies, including information and communications technologies, including new technologies, and the use of digitally enabled services.

82. The Commission welcomes the major contributions of civil society organizations, especially women's, young women's, girls', youth-led, grass-roots and community-based organizations, rural, Indigenous and feminist groups, women human rights defenders, women journalists and media professionals and trade unions in promoting and protecting the human rights of all women and girls, in placing their interests, needs and visions on local, national, regional and international agendas and in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of measures to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. It expresses concern that such civil society organizations face many challenges and barriers to full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership, including diminishing funding, as well as violence, harassment and reprisals directed at, and threats to the physical security of, their members.

83. The Commission reaffirms the importance of significantly increasing investments to close resource gaps for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through, inter alia, the mobilization of adequate 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.

84. The Commission acknowledges the important role of national machineries for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, the relevant contribution of national human rights institutions, where they exist, and the important role of civil society and the media in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

85. 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 the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, in order to combat and eliminate the gender stereotypes, sexism and negative social norms that fuel discrimination and all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and undermine gender equality, while noting the ongoing need to educate children from a young age regarding the importance of gender equality, human rights, treating all people with dignity and respect and promoting a culture of peace, non-violent behaviour and respectful relationships.

86. The Commission urges governments at all levels 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 civil society, inter alia, women's organizations, youth-led organizations, feminist groups, faith-based organizations, the private sector and national human rights institutions, where they exist, and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable, to take the following actions:

Prioritizing digital equity to close the gender digital divide

(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 their human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

(b) 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) Take targeted measures to identify and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls, including those exacerbated by the use of new and emerging technologies, and ensure that all women and girls enjoy full access,

both in law and in practice, to innovation and technology, and education in the digital age, which can, inter alia, contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and, in particular, the feminization of poverty, and enhance efforts to combat discrimination resulting from the use of artificial intelligence and predictive algorithms, including by exercising, as appropriate, due diligence in assessing, preventing and mitigating the adverse impacts of such technologies on gender equality in order to ensure women's and girls' access to justice and accountability for violations and abuses of their human rights, as well as effective remedies, and ensure that existing provisions of respective legal systems are in full compliance with States' international human rights obligations;

(d) Mainstream gender and age perspectives in national laws, digital policies, programmes and budgets to include gender-, disability- and age-specific targets, allocate resources, increase coherence to remove barriers to equal access for women and girls to science, technology and innovation, especially those related to the costs of and access to devices and data, lack of skills and safety, and coordinate actions, subsidies and incentives to ensure universal meaningful, high-quality and affordable connectivity, and the provision of public facilities for accessing an open, accessible, safe and secure Internet for women and girls, through a systematic, comprehensive, integrated, sustainable, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach;

(e) Take targeted measures to address the growing digital divides within and among countries in order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through, inter alia, strengthened enabling policy environments at all levels, legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation, public-private partnerships, low-cost technology, universal access strategies and international cooperation to improve affordability, capacity-building, financing, investment and technology transfer;

(f) Enhance efforts to achieve universal and affordable connectivity, expand digital learning and literacy and facilitate access to information and communications technology for women and girls, who are disproportionately affected by the gender digital divide, including women and girls living in rural and remote areas and on islands, women and girls with disabilities, migrant women and girls, Indigenous women and girls, and displaced and refugee women and girls, and strive particularly to remove barriers and provide support for non-users and the least connected;

(g) Promote equal, safe and affordable access to information and communications technology for all women to enhance their productivity and mobility in the labour market, working towards closing digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and ensure that programmes, services and infrastructure are adaptable and suited to tackling different technological barriers;

(h) Take measures to ensure that all women and girls can enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms and access to information; and eliminate, prevent and respond to all unlawful measures that prevent or disrupt access to information, including practices which are in violation of international human rights law;

(i) Put in place conditions supporting the creation and expansion of safe, affordable, accessible, relevant and inclusive public and private digital tools and services to address the needs of all women and girls, across sectors and geographies, in particular those who face additional challenges to accessing digital tools, including through the adoption of safety-by-design approaches in the development and deployment of digital tools and technologies;

(j) Take concrete measures to enable the participation of all women and girls in education and training, ensure equal access to affordable mobile devices and an open, affordable, accessible, safe and secure Internet, develop e-government tools to,

inter alia, enhance women's political participation and engagement in public life at all levels, and promote pro-poor digital policies and applications, while improving the responsiveness of such technologies to the specific needs of women and girls;

(k) Support early warning systems through the application of digital tools and resources to enable equal access by women and girls to risk-informed information, forecasting and preparedness, data, knowledge and communications and for the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes;

(l) Commit to improving women's financial inclusion through access to, and the usage and quality of, financial services and to enhancing digital skills and literacy for all women and girls, including by expanding the use of digital channels, promoting innovation, competition and transparency, reducing transaction costs and increasing digital and financial inclusion, which depend on sound infrastructure, inter alia, by adopting digital solutions to promote faster, safer and cheaper remittances and concrete actions to reduce transaction costs to less than 3 per cent by 2030;

(m) Take concrete measures to realize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health for all women and girls, and ensure the availability, accessibility and acceptability of quality health-care services to address all communicable and non-communicable diseases, including through universally accessible primary health care and support services and social protection mechanisms;

(n) Increase financial investments in quality, affordable, resilient and accessible public health-care systems and facilities and in safe, effective, quality, essential and affordable preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitation services, as well as in health technologies, including digital health technologies and digital tools developed for women's and girls' health and well-being, including sexual and reproductive health-care services, as well as to address all communicable and non-communicable diseases, including HIV and AIDS, and waterborne and neglected tropical diseases, and provide information on nutrition and healthy lifestyles, including through community outreach and private sector engagement, and with the support of the international community, with a view to supporting each country's path towards achieving universal health coverage for all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

(o) 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, 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, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

(p) Implement quality education and training programmes to increase the digital, data and media literacy and skills of all women and girls, as well as those with disabilities, throughout their life course, focusing on their empowerment and building confidence and trust for use, including skills to use and understand technology, search for, share and manage information, build knowledge and awareness of their rights and online risk mitigation, and foster support for registering for identification papers, capacity-building, community engagement and public awareness campaigns to eliminate negative social norms and gender stereotypes and gender-based violence,

and support for the development of inclusive, accessible, affordable, age-appropriate and multilingual online content, including in local languages, for women and girls, particularly those with limited literacy or accessibility or in vulnerable situations;

(q) Integrate an inclusive approach into the development, review and implementation of laws, policies and programmes relevant for the digital age to combat new risks, gender stereotypes and bias in the fields of artificial intelligence, predictive algorithms and robotics;

(r) Promote the adoption of equitable and inclusive strategies by employers in technology sectors where women are underrepresented and face systemic barriers, and develop gender-responsive innovation that challenges gender stereotypes and negative social norms;

(s) Take measures to protect and promote the rights of all women and girls with disabilities, including by addressing all barriers that prevent or restrict their full, equal and meaningful participation in the design, management, resourcing and implementation of information and communications technology policies, ensuring their access to disability-inclusive and accessible digital information and technology, digital literacy and skills, in particular in relation to health, quality education, distance learning, productive employment and decent work, including remote work, for women with disabilities, and rehabilitation and other independent living support services and assistive technologies that enable women to maximize their well-being and realize their independence and autonomy, and ensuring that their priorities and rights are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, developed in close consultation with women with disabilities;

(t) Promote the equal access of women in the rural economy, including fisheries production, to agricultural and digital technologies that are affordable, sustainable and accessible through the transfer of technology and financing, and promote technical, agricultural and vocational education and training and relevant information programmes for rural and women farmers, fishers and growers to improve their digital skills, productivity and employment opportunities;

(u) Promote and protect the rights of all Indigenous women and girls by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, ensuring access to quality and inclusive education, the Internet and digital services, and Indigenous women's access to employment and economic resources, including land and natural resources, and promoting their full and effective participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, taking into account the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and their ancestral knowledge and practices, and recognizing their cultural, social, economic and political contributions and priorities and the preservation, revitalization and promotion of their languages, with the support of digital tools, as well as the transmission of their traditional, scientific and technical knowledge;

(v) Adopt national gender-responsive migration policies and legislation, in line with relevant obligations under international law, to protect the human rights of all migrant women and girls, regardless of migration status; and ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are available to all migrant women and girls to promote their digital literacy and digital education, while recognizing the need to close all digital divides and promote digital inclusion and addressing the challenges associated with access, connectivity, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness;

(w) Increase the resilience of older women and ensure that they are able to maintain adequate financial resources, including during emergencies, through, inter alia, addressing the digital gap that currently affects many older persons, particularly

older women, and the barriers they face to education, lifelong learning and training, including vocational training, protecting them from violence and abuse in digital contexts and striving for the full, equal and meaningful participation of older women in the development and enjoyment of innovation and technological change;

(x) Promote a whole-of-society and multi-stakeholder approach and foster collaborations across different societal sectors to combine knowledge, skills and resources towards concrete actions to address the root causes of gender inequality and bridge the gender digital divide, including in developing countries;

Leveraging financing for inclusive digital transformation and innovation towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

(y) Significantly increase public and private sector investment in evidence-based initiatives aimed at bridging the gender digital divide, and build more inclusive innovation ecosystems to promote safe and gender-responsive innovation for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by using innovative finance mechanisms and developing specialized financing instruments to strengthen women's entry into and retention in the digital economy;

(z) Put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems for gender equality, harness the potential of emerging digital technologies to leapfrog existing technologies for development, take into account the socioeconomic context of countries and attract and support private investment and innovation, particularly ensuring digital inclusion and encouraging the development of local content and entrepreneurship by women;

(aa) Deepen cooperation, including financing, to strengthen sustainable and resilient digital infrastructural development and promote knowledge-sharing and technology transfer, including the development, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, and strengthen digital and data capacity-building and governance, to address the gender digital divide and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(bb) Increase financing for women's civil society organizations and enterprises working on issues relating to innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, while ensuring full transparency in this regard;

(cc) Urge developed countries to fully implement their respective official development assistance commitments, including 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 official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and help them, inter alia, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

(dd) 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 multiple 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 all women and girls and for improving their lives and well-being;

(ee) 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, particularly in developing countries;

(ff) Ensure that funding for all national and international digital policies and programmes, innovation and technological research grants and procurement systematically integrates gender analysis, global targets, monitoring and evaluation, gender statistics and the collection of data disaggregated on the basis of income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;

(gg) Encourage research and development, with a particular emphasis on research and programmes led by women, and the development of viable strategies that could result in further competitiveness, investment and rapid reductions in the cost of technologies to ensure their accessibility and affordability for women and girls, in particular in rural areas, for women with disabilities and older women, including information and communications technologies and broadband access, as well as mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost, especially in developing countries, and strengthening international cooperation and enabling policy environments at all levels, the provision of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, and legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment, innovation and public-private partnerships;

Fostering gender-responsive digital and science and technology education in the digital age

(hh) Promote and respect the right to education for women and girls throughout their life course and at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, and address gender disparities, including by investing in public education systems and infrastructure, eliminating discriminatory laws and practices, providing universal access to inclusive, equal and non-discriminatory quality education, including free and compulsory primary and secondary education, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, eliminating female illiteracy and promoting financial and digital literacy, and ensuring that women and girls have equal access to leadership training, career development, scholarships and fellowships; 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; and address negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems;

(ii) Develop policies and programmes with the support, where appropriate, of international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, giving priority to formal, informal and non-formal educational programmes, including scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education that is relevant to cultural contexts and that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians and with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, with information on sexual and reproductive health 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 full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

(jj) Promote evidence-based programmes and the exchange of best practices to ensure full, equal and meaningful access to participation in and leadership by all women and girls in diverse situations and conditions in science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics, including the teaching of computational thinking and interdisciplinary approaches combining the teaching of social sciences and scientific fields, and encourage efforts to mentor, attract and retain women and girls in science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics education and research and to support them in leveraging science and technology;

(kk) Promote and invest in gender-responsive, quality, equitable and inclusive education, lifelong learning, reskilling, and vocational training and studies, and ensure that women and girls diversify their educational and occupational choices in emerging fields, such as science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics, and information and communications technology, and acquire digital skills; strive to expand vocational and technical education for all women and girls, including pregnant adolescents and young mothers, as well as single mothers, to enable them to continue and complete their education, and provide catch-up and literacy education, including digital literacy education, and education for those who did not receive formal education, as well as special initiatives for keeping girls in school through early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary education, to ensure that they acquire the knowledge and skills to attain high-quality jobs in the digital and sustainable economy;

(ll) Create conditions for gender-sensitive, safe and inclusive digital learning environments, to supplement in-person education, for all girls and women, including those who have missed out on education, including by investing in educational systems and school infrastructure, the distribution of inclusive, free, safe and accessible digital public learning resources, including distance learning solutions, that are created in collaboration with women and girls, e-learning, tele-education and community radio with high-quality, multilingual, intercultural and context-relevant educational content, taking into account online risks;

(mm) Take measures to ensure the training of teachers, especially women, who make up more than half of teachers in pre-primary, primary and secondary education, and other educational professionals in digital literacy and to use gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive learning methods, especially for the delivery of blended and hybrid learning and digital skills training, and ensure the availability and affordability of learning materials and remote learning platforms, connections and devices, including for the provision of distance learning opportunities, to close the digital divides and remove barriers, inter alia, through the use of Internet, television and radio teaching alternatives, especially in developing countries;

(nn) Encourage efforts towards putting children's needs, in particular those of girls, at the centre of digital policy, where relevant, and public and private investment, providing all children with equal and effective access to age-appropriate information, and information on their rights, and to high-quality online resources, including on digital skills and literacy, and ensuring protection from online risks and human rights violations and abuses, as well as arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy on social media, as well as taking measures to prevent their exposure to violent, harmful and sexual content, exploitation and abuse, gambling and the promotion of or incitement to life-threatening activities;

(oo) Invest in the teaching of digital and data literacy, and integrate it in national curricula at all levels, to combine technical and transferable skills that ensure

that all women and girls are both safe and empowered in their use of digital technology, not only for leisure, education and information but also for the identification and reporting of all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, and that they have sufficient knowledge to trust their use of technologies in order to reduce the risk of economic abuse, cybercrime, fraud and trafficking, while respecting their right to privacy, and eliminate negative social norms and gender stereotypes and bias from digital and other educational resources found in curricula and educators' behaviours and attitudes, as well as undertake initiatives aimed at engaging men and boys and long-term awareness-raising initiatives in communities, in the media and online;

(pp) Include teaching on competency and skills related to digital technologies in school curricula, and in other educational settings, including informal educational and community settings, to raise awareness and foster understanding among children and young people, parents, caregivers and educators on ethical and responsible online conduct in order to ensure full respect for all women's and girls' safety and human rights in the digital context; and engage, educate, encourage and support men and boys to be positive role models, allies and agents of change for gender equality, promote respectful relationships, and refrain from and condemn all forms of violence against all women and girls in the digital spheres, while ensuring that they take responsibility and are held accountable for their behaviour online and offline, including for behaviour that perpetuates gender stereotypes and negative social norms;

Promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership, as well as full employment, of women in technology and innovation

(qq) Forecast and anticipate future job and skill needs to minimize the adverse impacts of digitalization and automation on women and girls and adapt educational and vocational curricula, and reskilling, upskilling and lifelong learning programmes, to facilitate the transition of women, including older and young women, to new occupations and jobs, particularly in fields related to technologies, including for those at risk of being replaced by automation; and build and promote dynamic partnerships between government, private sector, academic and not-for-profit institutions focused on developing the innovation market and leveraging pooled expertise and resources to improve the quality of innovation initiatives, in order to create opportunities for women in the science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics sector and new jobs in the path towards sustainability, particularly in developing countries;

(rr) Eliminate occupational segregation and address structural barriers that prevent women's access to the labour market, promoting women's equal access to and participation in labour markets and in education and training, and supporting women so as to expand their educational and occupational opportunities in emerging fields and growing economic sectors, such as science, technology, including information and communications technology, engineering and mathematics;

(ss) Prioritize labour and employment policies that respect relevant International Labour Organization standards that protect and promote all women's right to work and rights at work and access to full and productive employment, that facilitate the transition from informal to formal work and decent work, that create quality jobs, particularly in the platform economy, that reduce occupational segregation, and that facilitate the recruitment, promotion and retention of women in technological and digital occupations, including in the context of automation and digitalization, including through temporary special measures, policies on care work and leaves, including affordable childcare and parental and other leave schemes, in addition to social protection policies, the promotion of work-life and work-family balance, equal pay for work of equal value, the right to organize and bargain

collectively and the elimination of sexual harassment and discriminatory practices in career advancement;

(tt) Take all appropriate measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work by promoting work-life balance, the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within households and men's and boys' equitable sharing of responsibilities with respect to care and household work, including men's responsibilities as fathers and caregivers, through flexibility in working arrangements, without reductions in labour and social protections, support for breastfeeding mothers, the provision of infrastructure, technology and public services, such as water and sanitation, renewable energy, transport and information and communications technology, and the implementation and promotion of legislation and policies, such as maternity, paternity, parental and other leave schemes, as well as accessible, affordable and quality social services, including childcare and care facilities for children and other dependants, 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 in order to create an enabling environment for women's and girls' empowerment in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

(uu) Enhance the efficiency, accountability and transparency of social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure through the use of information and communications technologies for the benefit of all women and girls, including for those hardest to reach; and adopt regulatory frameworks and comprehensive care policies aimed at reducing redistributing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work to allow more time for women to engage in employment, education, public and political life and the economy, and to fully enjoy their economic autonomy;

(vv) Incentivize financial institutions, philanthropies, the private sector and venture capital firms to support the economic empowerment of women and women-owned and women-led businesses in entering the digital economy, including through positive actions;

(ww) Encourage the development and implementation of policies and programmes supporting women's entrepreneurship, in particular opportunities for new women entrepreneurs, and encourage governments to increase investment in women-owned and women-led companies and businesses, as well as in companies and businesses addressing the needs of women and girls, reduce administrative barriers in the regulatory environment and provide targeted and tailored support for women-owned and women-led businesses and women entrepreneurs, such as training programmes on the effective use of digital technologies, including digital tools and advisory services, access to mentorship, networking and information-sharing, and financing for incubators and accelerators to create a climate that is conducive to building and scaling up more successful women-owned and women-led businesses, and to increasing women's participation on advisory boards and other forums to enable them to contribute to the formulation and review of policies and programmes;

(xx) Ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women in the digital and technology sectors, including in policy, regulatory and governance processes;

(yy) Promote the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of young women and, as appropriate, adolescent girls, in decision-making processes in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, including by addressing gender-specific barriers and involving all those who shape young women's and girls' interests and choices, including parents and other family

members, teachers, school counsellors and peers, and increasing access to different women role models;

(zz) Strengthen the capacity of national machineries for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, by providing sufficient allocation of financial, technical and human resources, to enable them to effectively carry out their mandates;

Adopting gender-responsive technology design, development and deployment

(aaa) Promote the inclusion of women and girls in innovation teams, including for the design of technology with a gender perspective;

(bbb) Take proactive steps to include women and girls in the planning, coding and design of machine learning and artificial intelligence technologies, including through investments in education and the adoption and implementation of actions to eliminate biases and discrimination against all women and girls in algorithms;

(ccc) Promote participatory, gender-responsive, age- and disability-inclusive approaches for technology design, development and deployment, including community-based approaches involving women's and girls' rights organizations, to create products and services based on accessibility, safety, sustainability, inclusivity, affordability and availability and catering to the needs of all women and girls throughout their life course;

(ddd) Mainstream a gender perspective in the financing, design, development, deployment, use, monitoring and evaluation of emerging technologies to prevent, identify and mitigate potential risks for all women and girls and in order to ensure their full and equal enjoyment of human rights; and take measures to design and carry out periodic impact assessments of the effects of the use of emerging technologies with respect to the achievement of gender equality and establish, as appropriate, due diligence mechanisms and develop regulatory approaches to improve these technologies, including on transparency and accountability;

Strengthening fairness, transparency and accountability in the digital age

(eee) Develop and implement legislation, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including international organizations, business enterprises and civil society, with preventive measures, effective sanctions and appropriate remedies, that protects women and girls against violations and abuses, including of the right to privacy;

(fff) Adopt regulations on evaluation and audit requirements for the development and use of artificial intelligence to provide a secure and transparent, high-quality data infrastructure and systems to prevent and address human rights violations and abuses, as well as gender bias;

(ggg) Take concrete measures to harness and design digital technologies for the common good and promote norms and mechanisms facilitating accessibility and the fair distribution of the benefits of digital technologies for sustainable development and gender equality, such as global data commons;

Enhancing data science to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

(hhh) Strengthen the capacity and coordination of national statistics and data production offices, government institutions and other research organizations to collect, analyse, disseminate and use gender statistics and data disaggregated on the basis of income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability,

geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, while safeguarding privacy rights and data protection, to inform the conception, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of technology and digital policies and programmes that are evidence-based;

(iii) Foster collaboration among stakeholders, including national statistics offices, civil society and digital technology companies, to assess data needs and address gaps while applying ethical research principles, and systematically collect data disaggregated by sex across countries and regions using similar definitions and methodologies in order to capture the gender dimensions of technological change adequately, including by scaling up digital data systems to fill knowledge gaps and financing quantitative and qualitative research on all barriers that limit women's access to information and communication technologies, as well as on the prevalence of violence against women and girls that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology;

(jjj) Apply standards for data collection, processing, use, storage, sharing, retention, archiving and deletion, aligned with technological advancement on an ongoing and evolving basis, especially to ensure the protection of women's and girls' personal data, in full compliance with relevant obligations under international human rights law, and that safety and security risks are prevented, addressed and eliminated, and to strengthen the capacity of women and girls to create, manage, control and have ownership of their personal data;

Preventing and eliminating all forms of violence, including gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technologies

(kkk) Eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, online and offline, such as sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicides, all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, as well as trafficking in persons and modern slavery and other forms of exploitation, through multisectoral and coordinated approaches to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence and end impunity, and take appropriate measures to create a safe, enabling and violence-free working environment for women, including by ratifying key international treaties that provide protection against gender-based violence and sexual harassment;

(lll) Ensure that the perspectives of women, and girls as appropriate, are taken into account in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and in humanitarian emergencies and that they effectively and meaningfully participate, on equal terms with men, in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies and activities related to conflict prevention, peace mediation, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction, as well as take into account the perspectives of women and girls who are internally displaced and who are refugees; and ensure that the human rights of all women and girls are fully respected and protected in all response, recovery and reconstruction strategies and that appropriate measures are taken to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls in this regard;

(mmm) Support the important role of civil society actors in promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women; take steps to protect such actors, including women human rights defenders; integrate a gender perspective into the creation of a safe and enabling environment for the defence of human rights and to prevent discrimination, violations and abuses against them, such as threats, harassment, violence and reprisals; and combat impunity by taking steps

to ensure that violations or abuses are promptly and impartially investigated and that those responsible are held accountable;

(nnn) Condemn and take all appropriate measures, including legal action, to combat the use of digital tools, including social media and online platforms, for the purpose of harassment, hate speech and racism against women and girls, trafficking in persons and all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls, as well as for child, early and forced marriage and forced labour, and any non-consensual sharing of personal, sexually explicit content of women and the production and distribution of child pornography, also known as child sexual exploitation and abuse material;

(ooo) Strengthen the understanding and track patterns of forms of gender-based violence that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology in order to guide evidence-based policymaking and programming and comprehensively measure its impact;

(ppp) Develop, amend and expand legislation and policies and strengthen their implementation in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including victims and survivors of violence and women's organizations, by including victim- and survivor-informed responses and fast-track processes to prevent, eliminate and respond to all forms of violence against women and girls that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology, and institute measures to address such violence;

(qqq) Adopt comprehensive measures and programmes that seek to address forms of gender-based violence and human rights violations against women and girls which can occur through the use of technology, including but not limited to the use, and threats associated with the use, of the unauthorized distribution or manipulation of information or images, and any other forms of violence that may arise due to the continual development of technology;

(rrr) Provide support to victims and survivors of gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology through the provision of service responses that avoid retraumatization, including comprehensive social, health, care and legal services and helplines; ensure women's and girls' equal access to justice, including by providing accessible, confidential, supportive and effective reporting mechanisms for incidences of such violence; increase women's legal literacy and awareness of available legal remedies and dispute resolution mechanisms; and provide civil and administrative alternatives for victims and survivors who have difficulty in gaining access to legal avenues owing to financial barriers or systemic discrimination, while recognizing the major contribution of civil society women's organizations that provide supporting services to survivors;

(sss) Develop effective gender- and age-responsive strategies, while bearing in mind the best interests of the child, for preventing and combating sexual exploitation and abuse of girls in digital contexts, including by ensuring that institutions providing services to girls are equipped with appropriate safeguards to prevent and intervene early, and for building protective factors in families, households and communities to impede offenders' efforts, both online and offline, taking into account the roles and responsibilities of their parents, legal guardians or other individuals legally responsible for them;

(ttt) Explore the potential of new technologies to support efforts to prevent and respond to sexual violence in armed conflict and to facilitate the participation of victims and survivors in criminal justice processes, as appropriate;

(uuu) Strengthen the capacity and improve policy coherence and coordination of government actors, including parliamentarians, policymakers, law enforcement officials, the judiciary, health and social workers and educators, and of civil society

organizations, to develop knowledge, skills and digital expertise to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, including through institutional training, and provide victim- and survivor-centred support;

(vvv) Ensure that public and private sector entities prioritize the prevention and elimination of gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology by implementing, through meaningful engagement with victims and survivors, safeguards and preventive measures that address multiple risk and protective factors related to violence, including improved content moderation and curation and the interoperability, transparency, accessibility and effectiveness of reporting systems, including by establishing robust and reliable content removal processes that are fully compliant with relevant obligations under international human rights law.

87. The Commission recognizes its primary role for the follow-up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in which its work is grounded, and stresses that it is critical to address and integrate 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 synergies between the follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action and the gender-responsive follow-up to the 2030 Agenda.

88. The Commission calls upon the United Nations system entities, within their respective mandates, and other relevant international financial institutions and multi-stakeholder platforms to support Member States, upon their request, in their efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

89. The Commission calls upon the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to continue to play a central role in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and in supporting Governments and national gender equality mechanisms, upon their request, in coordinating the United Nations system and in mobilizing civil society, the private sector, employers' organizations and trade unions, 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 gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.