



**Thirtieth anniversary of the
Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the
Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)**

Guidance note for comprehensive national-level reviews

September 2023

INTRODUCTION

In 2025, the global community will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)¹, and 10 years of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development² and its Sustainable Development Goals.

Leading up to the anniversary should be a comprehensive national-level review process led by the government that involves all stakeholders. Reviews should be inclusive and mobilize all branches and levels of government, civil society organizations, the private sector, the entities of the United Nations system and regional and international organizations, academia, the media and other stakeholders. This will ensure an inclusive, participatory, transparent and thorough review process at the national and sub-national levels, based on evidence, while also producing tangible lessons and solutions, which should be followed by concrete action and collaboration towards the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the SDGs.

This anniversary should be used as the occasion to engage more with the generation of gender equality advocates and to bring those who remain on the sidelines into the centre of a whole-of-government, whole-of-society effort. By joining forces, governments together with society have the capacity to overcome and eradicate the root causes of gender inequality and chart a path forward for genuine, substantive equality, with equal rights and equal opportunities for women and girls.

On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women will, in March 2025³, undertake a review and appraisal of progress made in implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

This anniversary is also the opportunity to strengthen gender-responsive action and implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other global commitments, such as those under Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015); the Paris agreement on climate change (2015), and regional commitments to promote gender equality and women's and girls' rights, among others.

Accordingly, all States are called upon to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly held in 2000⁴.

Governments are called upon to collaborate with relevant stakeholders at all levels on the preparations for the 2025 review so as to benefit from their experience and expertise. The United Nations Regional Commissions are invited to undertake regional reviews so that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the Commission's 2025 review.

¹ [Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women](#), Beijing, 4–15 September 1995, chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

² General Assembly resolution [70/1](#).

³ ECOSOC resolution [2022/5](#).

⁴ Resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

The present *Guidance note for comprehensive national-level reviews* was prepared by UN-Women in collaboration with the five Regional Commissions (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA). It aims to support States and other stakeholders as they embark on comprehensive national-level reviews.

As in previous years, national reports will feed into the respective regional synthesis reports that Regional Commissions will prepare for their respective regional intergovernmental reviews. They will also feed into a global synthesis report that UN-Women will submit to the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women to be held in March 2025.

In the first section, the *Guidance note* makes suggestions on the process - covering institutional setup, multi-stakeholder participation, and preparation of a national report, including a timeline and possible sources of information. The second section provides detailed suggestions and questions to support the preparation of the narrative report. ***Please note that national reports will be submitted via upload through an online platform this year, in combination with a short survey to facilitate the regional and global stock-take. For ease of reference, the survey questions are included in the second part of the guidance note.***

PART I. COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL-LEVEL REVIEWS

a. Objectives

Comprehensive national-level reviews should assess progress made in implementation and identify challenges encountered. They should take stock of achievements, identify gaps and setbacks, and outline strategies for addressing those gaps and challenges. They should result in renewed commitments and clear sets of priority actions, as well as help mobilize the necessary means of implementation and partnerships, support the identification of solutions and best practices and promote the coordination and effectiveness of national, regional and international actions. Reviews should align and build synergies with work on the 2030 Agenda and galvanize its gender-responsive implementation.

b. Institutional setup and communications

Leadership: Comprehensive national-level reviews should encompass a whole-of-government approach. To this end, it is recommended that the overall leadership and coordination of national-level reviews be placed with the head of the national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women, preferably at ministerial level.

All-of-government approach and coordination: An inter-ministerial committee or working group, chaired by the head of the national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and bringing together all ministries and government agencies, could be a conduit for an all-of-government approach to the review, thereby confirming that all ministries and government agencies, including Ministries of Finance, contribute to and have a stake in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Local and municipal government authorities can also make an important contribution. Existing inter-ministerial gender equality committees could be strengthened for this purpose. Collaboration and alignment with other existing institutional arrangements, in particular those responsible for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development or preparation of reports under international human rights treaties to which the State is a party, should also be sought.

Access to data: High quality, up-to-date and disaggregated data should inform the comprehensive national-level review. The review may also be leveraged as an impulse to collect additional data disaggregated by sex, age and other factors and gender statistics. The role of and collaboration with national statistical offices will be essential.

All-of-society approach and collaboration: In addition to institutional setups that ensure an all-of-government approach, arrangements for collaboration and consultation with other stakeholders should be in place. A national steering committee or similar arrangements should be constituted, convened by the head of the national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women, to enable regular exchange with and inputs from stakeholders (see below).

Information dissemination: The comprehensive national-level review should be well publicized, and regular updates on activities provided, through traditional and new media, including social media.

c. Multi-stakeholder participation and contributions

Stakeholders: Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, everywhere, is a societal responsibility – this is amply confirmed in all critical areas of concern of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in the outcomes of its first review of 2000 and subsequent outcomes that invite

stakeholders to contribute to implementation. An all-of-society approach should therefore complement the all-of-government approach for comprehensive national-level reviews. Key in such efforts are, in particular: civil society organizations including women’s organizations, women human rights defenders, national human rights institutions where they exist, organizations representing women and girls subject to multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, other representative organizations such as trade unions, women’s self-help organizations, youth groups, faith-based organizations, and professional organizations, as well as the private sector, including employers’ organizations. Collaboration with and outreach to academia will also be important. Media should also be involved.

Engagement: Achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and their human rights requires change at all levels, including at an individual level. National-level reviews present an opportunity to engage the general public – women and men, girls and boys – in a national discussion on the issue. Communications campaigns, including through social media, as well as national, sub-national and local discussion forums, town hall-style meetings, and other appropriate platforms can be used to ensure broad-based outreach and inclusive engagement.

Contributions: Participation by a wide range of stakeholders in a process promotes ownership. Comprehensive national-level reviews should ensure that all stakeholders participate in the process and contribute to accelerated implementation of existing commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and their human rights. A multi-stakeholder engagement strategy could be put in place for systematic outreach to and involvement of all key stakeholders, as well as their mobilization and concrete contributions to the review process. Different stakeholders, such as the private sector, educational institutions, academia and others, can directly contribute to realizing gender equality through their own actions.

Activities: A calendar of activities should be maintained, and the contributions of all stakeholders, including their commitments to specific actions, compiled and publicized.

Role of the UN system: Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams, Gender Theme Groups, and UN agencies, particularly UN Women where present, should be invited to support such processes. This could include technical inputs and support, serving as convener for stakeholder engagement and participation, and support for data collection and analysis.

Role of the United Nations Regional Commissions: The Regional Commissions are encouraged to undertake regional reviews so that the outcomes of intergovernmental processes at the regional level can feed into the Commission’s 2025 review. Regional commissions, as applicable, will also contribute to supporting their respective Member States in national preparations. The regional review meetings are expected to take place in the fall of 2024 and early 2025.

d. Timeline for comprehensive national-level reviews, preparation of a national report and its submission to the United Nations Regional Commissions and to UN-Women

Comprehensive national-level reviews should be launched as soon as possible, in a highly visible manner, and include a timetable for consultations with stakeholders and of specific activities to take stock of achievements, identify challenges in implementation, and commit to concrete actions by all stakeholders, at all levels.

An inter-ministerial committee or working group could oversee the process of writing the national report.

National reports should synthesize the progress over the last five years (approximately 2020–2024, or since the completion of the national report on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Platform for Action), the persisting challenges for women and girls, and the way forward, based on the questionnaire provided in Part II. of this *Guidance note*. They are one tangible outcome of the comprehensive national-level review.

Once completed, national reports should be launched in a highly visible manner, preferably by the Head of State with the national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women, and widely disseminated.

A suggested timeline for comprehensive national-level reviews is as follows:

- **October 2023:** issuance by UN-Women and the United Nations Regional Commissions of the present *Guidance note for comprehensive national-level reviews*
- **October to December 2023:** planning process within government initiated, including establishment of committees and working groups, and initial outreach to stakeholders; planning process initiated by stakeholders
- **December 2023 to May 2024:** following an official launch of the comprehensive national review process by the Head of the national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women, consultations and stakeholder activities take place, in parallel with preparation of national report
- **1 June 2024:** Completion of survey and submission of national report through an online platform
- **May to September 2024:** Regional Commissions organize regional consultations with various stakeholders
- **June to October 2024:** High-visibility presentation of national report at country level, followed by implementation activities. (Also, as applicable: Completion of all initiated national reports and submission online)
- **October 2024 to February 2025:** regional intergovernmental meetings
- **March 2025:** 69th session of the Commission on the Status of Women

By 1 June 2024, Governments are invited to complete the online survey and upload their national report. A personalized or password protected link to the dedicated online platform will be shared with national focal points through email by 31 October 2023, with the national focal point to be designated by each Government and communicated to the respective regional commission and UN-Women.

Please note that the submission of national reports will take place through an online form this year. Member states are requested to kindly fill out a short online survey at the end of which they will be able to upload their national reports in either Word or pdf format.

For questions and concerns, please reach out to:

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Contact: Ms. Mehrinaz El Awady
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UN-Women will not translate reports and will post them on the website in the language(s) received.

e. Sources of information

National reports should be built on and drawn from the inputs of national consultative processes. They should also utilize existing sources of information.

Sources of information could include:

- Reports submitted to international human rights treaty monitoring bodies, in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (see <https://www.ohchr.org/en/treaty-bodies/cedaw> for States parties' reports); and regional monitoring bodies, such as those established under the Istanbul Convention (<https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention/text-of-the-convention>), the Maputo Protocol (<https://au.int/en/treaties/protocol-african-charter-human-and-peoples-rights-rights-women-africa>), and the Convention of Belem do Para (<https://www.oas.org/en/mesecvi/default.asp>)
- Reports submitted under international review processes, such as the Universal Periodic Review (under the Human Rights Council), or Voluntary National Reviews (under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)
- Reports submitted under regional review processes, such as those held under the auspices of regional intergovernmental bodies.

Information about past review and appraisal processes of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is available at the following links, including reports submitted by Member States to the United Nations Secretariat prior to the Fourth World Conference on Women (1995), and for the five-year (2000), ten-year (2005), [fifteen-year \(2010\)](#), [twenty-year \(2015\)](#) and [twenty-five year \(2020\)](#) review and appraisal processes.

Relevant information may also be found in the following publications and websites:

- *Women Count Data Portal*. This UN Women portal features the latest data on gender-specific SDG indicators along with data on women, peace and security, and violence against women: <https://data.unwomen.org/>
- *The paths to equal: Twin indices on women's empowerment and gender equality*. This report, prepared by UN Women and UNDP features two new indices that offer a comprehensive assessment of countries' progress in achieving gender equality. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/07/the-paths-to-equal-twin-indices-on-womens-empowerment-and-gender-equality>
- *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2022*. This report, prepared by UN-Women and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2022 provides a Snapshot of gender equality across the Sustainable Development Goals: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/09/progress-on-the-sustainable-development-goals-the-gender-snapshot-2022>
- *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. This report, prepared by UN-Women in 2018, provides a comprehensive and authoritative assessment of progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the SDGs from a gender perspective: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018#view>
- *Preventing conflict, transforming justice, securing the peace: A global study on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1325*. This study prepared for the fifteen-year anniversary of Security Council resolution 1325 provides an assessment of progress and recommendations for the way forward: <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/files/un%20women/wps/highlights/unw-global-study-1325-2015.pdf>
- *ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development*. This is an intergovernmental process with universal participation mandated to review the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (Addis Agenda) and other financing for development outcomes and the means of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/ffdforum/>. The Annual Report gives an overview of progress and prospects: <https://developmentfinance.un.org/>
- United Nations Climate Change website: <https://unfccc.int/>
- New Urban Agenda website: <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/NUA-English.pdf>
- Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries: <https://www.un.org/ohrls/content/fifth-united-nations-conference-least-developed-countries-ldc5>

The websites of Regional Commissions also offer publications and sources of information that can support national-level reviews:

- Economic Commission for Africa (ECA): <https://www.uneca.org>

- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP): <https://www.unescap.org/>
- Economic Commission for Europe (ECE): <https://unece.org/#>
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): <https://www.cepal.org/>
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA): <https://www.unescwa.org/>

Information about the 30-year review and appraisal process, including national reports, will be posted at the following website: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw69-2025> (forthcoming).

PART II. OUTLINE AND QUESTIONS FOR NARRATIVE NATIONAL REPORTS

This Guidance note provides questions to orient national reviews and reporting, covering the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action (henceforth, 'BPfA'). 2025 will be the second time that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is reviewed with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (henceforth, 'the 2030 Agenda') fully in place. For practical purposes, the 12 critical areas of concern have been clustered into the following six dimensions that highlight the alignment of the two frameworks:

1. Inclusive development, shared prosperity, and decent work
2. Poverty eradication, social protection, and social services
3. Freedom from violence, stigma, and stereotypes
4. Participation, accountability, and gender-responsive institutions
5. Peaceful and inclusive societies
6. Environmental conservation, protection, and rehabilitation

The 2030 Agenda dedicates a specific goal to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls (SDG 5, achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls) with targets that resonate strongly with the BPfA (see the two columns in the table below). It also stresses that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the Agenda is crucial. As an issue that cuts across the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Agenda includes a series of gender-related targets addressing critical areas of concern of the BPfA, from women's poverty to women in the environment (see bottom row in the table below).

Beijing Platform for Action (12 critical areas of concern)	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Targets under SDG 5)⁵
A. Women and poverty	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
B. Education and training of women	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls
C. Women and health	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices
D. Violence against women	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work
E. Women and armed conflict	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels
F. Women and the economy	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
G. Women in power and decision-making	5a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources
H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women	5b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
I. Human rights of women	5c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality
J. Women and the media	
K. Women and the environment	
L. The girl-child	

⁵ Shorthand versions of the official targets are used for ease of communication.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
(Gender-specific targets under other SDGs)⁶

No Poverty (1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1b)	Reduced inequalities (10.2)
Zero hunger (2.3)	Sustainable cities (11.7)
Good health and wellbeing (3.7, 3.8)	Climate action (13b)
Quality education (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4a)	Peace, justice and strong institutions (16.1, 16.2, 16.7)
Decent work (8.3, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9)	Partnerships for the goals (17.18)

In line with the commitments made in the Political Declaration adopted in 2020, a series of additional cross-cutting measures aiming at accelerating the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action were identified, namely: review progress on laws, policies and strategies; institutional mechanisms for gender equality; the transformation of discriminatory norms and gender stereotypes; investments to close resource gaps; accountability for existing commitments and capacity building, data collection, monitoring and evaluation. Countries are encouraged to conduct evidence-based assessments of achievements as well as setbacks and challenges in these areas with a focus on 2020 onwards.

In response, Governments pledge to take further action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly through a number of cross-cutting implementation strategies, including: eliminating all discriminatory laws; eliminating discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes; strengthening of institutions; gender mainstreaming in sustainable development; adequate financing; strengthening accountability; harnessing technology and innovation; closing data and evidence gaps; and strengthening international cooperation and partnerships for implementation of commitments.

Structure and content of national reports

Countries are encouraged to structure the report along the lines highlighted below, which will give an overview of the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda and promote consistency and comparability between reports of different countries. Doing so will also help inform the process of review and generate reflections on implementation at national, regional and global level. Countries are encouraged to develop each of the proposed points in a balanced manner.

Section 1 should provide a one-to-two-page synthesis highlighting the core elements of the country-level review process, main achievements, challenges and setbacks over the past five years, and a maximum of two promising practices that may be relevant for other countries, preferably with a focus on measures with a transformative potential.

Section 2 should provide macro analysis of priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks, with a focus on the past five years (i.e. 2020 to 2024, or five years since the completion of the last report); as well as new and emerging priorities for the future.

⁶ This list is illustrative and not comprehensive. Targets were only included if the related indicator(s) explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For further information, please consult chapter 2 in UN Women (2018) *Turning promises into action: gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York.

Section 3 should provide a more detailed analysis of measures taken to advance gender equality across the twelve critical areas of concern of the BPfA and the relevant SDGs with a focus on the last five years (i.e. since 2020 or the completion of the previous report). The use of the thematic clusters and guiding questions is encouraged to reflect on how the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda can be implemented in a mutually reinforcing manner to accelerate progress for all women and girls. For each of the areas, special attention should be given to elaborate on concrete examples of the measures that were taken, the challenges encountered, and the achievements made, using data to document them where available.

Section 4 should cover national processes and mechanisms, linking those related to the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action with those related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Section 5 should highlight progress on the availability of data disaggregated by sex and gender statistics, linking the monitoring of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action with gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Section 6 should present forward-looking reflections on future challenges and priority actions that are needed to accelerate the implementation of the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda, notably as part of the Decade of Action for sustainable development.

Given the 2030 Agenda's commitment to 'leave no one behind' guiding questions about the situation of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination have been integrated across sections. Additionally, States are invited to provide, whenever possible and available, information about targeted measures they have implemented for marginalized groups of women and girls, particularly those listed in question 3. Similarly, States are encouraged to consider the human rights of women (critical area of concern I.) and women and girls of different ages, including the girl child (critical area of concern L.), across sections and dimensions.

Please note that National Reports will be submitted via upload through an online platform in combination with a multiple-choice survey to facilitate the regional and global stock-take. The link to the online platform will be made available through email by 31 October 2023, to the national focal point designated by each national mechanism for gender equality and the empowerment of women. For ease of reference, the survey questions are included in the second part of the Guidance note.

Section One: Highlights

In the narrative report, please provide a one-to-two-page synthesis highlighting:

- *the core elements of the country-level review process*
- *progress, challenges, and set-backs in the implementation of the BPfA, based on statistical data, as well as the factors that influenced the success or failure of progress across critical areas*
- *how the Government has considered and addressed the specific needs of women and girls from marginalized groups in line with the principle of leaving no one behind*
- *two or three examples of good practices and lessons learned that may be relevant for other countries, preferably with a focus on measures with a transformative potential, considering the interlinkages and synergies between the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
- *areas where the country would need support in terms of finance, capacity-building, policy advice, data gathering and analysis, technology, and partnerships, among others.*

Section Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges and setbacks

1. Over the past five years, what have been the most important achievements, challenges and setbacks in progress towards gender equality and the empowerment of women?

In the narrative report, please explain why your country considers these important, how it has addressed them, the challenges encountered and the factors that have enabled progress or led to setbacks in each case. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses (3-5 pages).

2. Over the past five years, what have been the top five priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?

In the narrative report, please explain why your country considers these priorities and how it has addressed them. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses (3-5 pages).

In the online survey, you will be asked to choose up to five priorities from the list below:

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security
- Eliminating violence against women and girls
- Access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Political participation and representation
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental leave, care services)
- Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)

- Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, energy, transport etc.)
- Strengthening women's participation in ensuring environmental sustainability
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Digital and financial inclusion for women
- Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction and resilience building
- Changing discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes
- Other (please specify)
- None of the above

3. Over the past five years, what specific actions have you taken to prevent discrimination and promote the rights of marginalized groups of women and girls?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses (2 pages max.).

In the online survey, you will be asked to select the marginalized groups of women and girls for which your country has taken measures from the list below, as relevant in your national context:

- Women and girls living in remote and rural areas
- Indigenous women and girls
- Women and girls marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste
- Religious minority women and girls
- Women and girls with disabilities
- Women and girls living with HIV/AIDS
- People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics
- Younger women
- Older women
- Migrant women and girls
- Refugee and internally displaced women and girls
- Women and girls in humanitarian settings
- Other, please specify ____
- None of the above

4. Over the past five years, how has the confluence of different crises affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what measures have you taken to prevent their negative impact on progress for women and girls?

In the narrative report, please give concrete examples of the effects of different crises on specific critical areas of concern and of measures your country has taken to prevent a reversal of progress and respond in a gender-responsive manner (1 page max.).

In the online survey, you will be asked to select the crises that have affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country over the past five years:

- COVID-19 and other pandemics

- Food and fuel crisis
- Debt crisis
- Armed conflict
- Climate crisis
- Care crisis
- Backlash on gender equality
- Other crises, please specify
- None of the above

5. **Over the next five years, what are the priorities for accelerating progress for women and girls in your country through laws, policies and/or programmes?**

In the narrative report, please provide brief reflections on how you plan to address these priorities. In doing so, countries are encouraged to reflect on how their future actions will build on lessons learned from past successes and setbacks (3 – 5 pages).

In the online survey, you will be asked to choose up to five priorities from the list below:

- Equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice
- Quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls
- Poverty eradication, agricultural productivity and food security
- Eliminating violence against women and girls
- Access to affordable quality health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Political participation and representation
- Right to work and rights at work (e.g. gender pay gap, occupational segregation, career progression, job creation)
- Women's entrepreneurship and women's enterprises
- Unpaid care and domestic work / work-family conciliation (e.g. paid maternity, paternity or parental leave, care services)
- Gender-responsive social protection (e.g. universal health coverage, cash transfers, pensions)
- Basic services and infrastructure (water, sanitation, hygiene, energy, transport, communication, etc.)
- Promoting gender equality as part of environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies
- Gender-responsive budgeting
- Digital and financial inclusion for women
- Gender-responsive disaster risk prevention, reduction and resilience building
- Changing discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

Section Three: Progress across the 12 critical areas of concern

This section covers progress across the 12 critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action. To facilitate the analysis, the 12 critical areas of concern have been clustered into six overarching dimensions that highlight the alignment of the BPfA with the 2030 Agenda. This approach is aimed at facilitating reflections about the implementation of both frameworks in a mutually reinforcing manner to accelerate progress for all women and girls.

Inclusive development, shared prosperity and decent work

Critical areas of concern:

- A. Women and poverty
- F. Women and the economy
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

6. Over the past five years, what actions has your country taken to advance gender equality in the world of work (including informal and non-standard employment as well as entrepreneurship)?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. Where appropriate, please also report on your engagement or intention to engage in the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Strengthened / enforced laws and workplace policies and practices that prohibit discrimination in the recruitment, retention and promotion of women in the public and private sectors, and equal pay legislation
- Introduced / strengthened gender-responsive job creation and active labour market policies (e.g. education and training, skills, subsidies)
- Taken measures to prevent sexual harassment, including in the workplace
- Strengthened land rights and tenure security
- Improved financial inclusion and access to credit, including for self-employed women
- Improved access to modern technologies (incl. climate-smart technologies), infrastructure and services (incl. agricultural extension)
- Supported the transition from informal to formal work, including legal and policy measures that benefit women in informal employment
- Devised mechanisms for women's equal participation in economic decision-making bodies (e.g. in ministries of trade and finance, central banks, national economic commissions)
- Other, please specify:

- None of the above

7. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to recognize, reduce and/or redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, promote work-life and family balance and strengthen the rights of paid care workers?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Specific examples of how the increase in unpaid care and domestic work during COVID-19 pandemic was addressed are encouraged. Where appropriate, please also report on your engagement or intention to engage in the Global Alliance for Care. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Included unpaid care and domestic work in national statistics and accounting (e.g. time-use surveys, valuation exercises, satellite accounts)
- Expanded childcare services or made existing services more affordable
- Expanded support for older persons, persons with disabilities and others needing intense forms of care
- Introduced or strengthened maternity/paternity/parental leave or other types of family leave
- Invested in time- and labour-saving infrastructure, such as public transport, electricity, water and sanitation, to reduce the burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women
- Promoted decent work for paid care workers, including migrant workers
- Conducted campaigns or awareness raising activities to encourage the participation of men and boys in unpaid care and domestic work
- Introduced legal changes regarding the division of marital assets or pension entitlements after divorce that acknowledge women's unpaid contribution to the family during marriage
- Other
- None of the above

8. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce the gender digital divide?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Mainstreamed gender perspectives in national digital policies

- Introduced or strengthened programmes to provide universal meaningful connectivity for women and girls, especially for underserved areas
- Taken measures to remove the discriminatory barriers faced by women and girls to access, use and design digital tools (e.g. costs of devices and data, lack of skills, safety, restrictive social norms)
- Taken measures to support the creation and expansion of safe, affordable, accessible, relevant and inclusive public and private digital tools and services
- Introduced or strengthened programmes to increase the digital literacy and skills of women and girls
- Taken measures to promote gender-responsive STEM education
- Taken measures to create conditions for gender-responsive digital learning environments
- Applied gender-responsive and human rights-based standards for data collection, use, sharing, archiving and deletion
- Other, please specify: ____
- None of the above

9. In the past five years, how has the macroeconomic and fiscal policy environment affected the implementation of the BPfA in your country, and what macroeconomic policies has your country implemented in support of a more gender-equal economy?

In the narrative report, please provide details on the evolution of public and private finance mobilized to advance gender equality, monetary and trade policies, as appropriate, as well as any effects of fiscal consolidation / austerity measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, on women and men, boys and girls. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked whether your country has introduced austerity/fiscal consolidation measures, such as cuts in public expenditure or public sector downsizing, over the past five years (YES/NO). If YES, you will be asked if assessments on their impact on women and men, respectively, been conducted before or after the measures were put in place (YES/NO).

Poverty eradication, social protection and social services

Critical areas of concern:

- A. Women and poverty
- B. Education and training of women
- C. Women and health
- I. Human rights of women
- L. The girl child

10. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to reduce/eradicate poverty among women and girls?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Promoted poor women's access to decent work through active labour market policies (e.g. job training, skills, employment subsidies, etc.) and targeted measures
- Broadened access to land, housing, finance, technology and/or agricultural extension services
- Supported women's entrepreneurship, access to markets, and business development activities
- Introduced or strengthened social protection programmes for women and girls (e.g. cash transfers for women with children, public works/employment guarantee schemes for women of working-age, pensions for older women)
- Introduced/strengthened low-cost legal services for women living in poverty
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

11. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve access to social protection for women and girls?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. In answering this question, countries are encouraged to reflect on any lasting, gender-responsive social protection innovations adopted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Introduced or strengthened cash transfers for families with children that prioritize women as recipients (e.g. child benefits, family allowances, conditional or unconditional cash transfers)
- Introduced or strengthened social protection for women of working age (e.g. unemployment benefits, public works programmes, social assistance)
- Introduced or strengthened social protection for older women (e.g. expansion of social pensions, moratoriums, inflation adjustment, introduction of pension credits for caregivers)
- Extended social protection to women in informal employment (e.g. subsidies for participation in contributory schemes; inclusion in non-contributory schemes)
- Improved access to social protection for other groups of marginalized women (please refer to groups listed under Q3)
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

You will also be asked about gender-responsive social protection innovations during the COVID-19 pandemic, with the following options to choose from:

- There was no significant social protection response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The social protection response to the pandemic was significant but did not spur any gender-responsive innovations.
- The social protection response to the pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations, but measures were mainly short-term.
- The pandemic spurred gender-responsive innovations as well as longer-term transformations of social protection to strengthen women's income security.

12. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve health outcomes for women and girls in your country?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Promoted women's access to health services through expansion of universal health coverage or public health services
- Expanded specific health services for women and girls, including sexual and reproductive health services, maternal health and HIV services
- Promoted male involvement in sexual and reproductive health, including contraceptive uptake and responsible sexual behaviour
- Taken measures to support women's mental health, including access to specialized services and counselling
- Developed gender-sensitive approaches to the prevention and treatment of chronic and non-communicable diseases (e.g. cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and diabetes)
- Undertaken gender-specific public awareness/health promotion campaigns
- Provided gender-responsiveness training for health service providers
- Strengthened comprehensive sexuality education in schools or through community programmes
- Taken action to expand access to health services for marginalized groups of women and girls (see list in Part Two: Priorities, achievements, challenges, and setbacks)
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

13. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to improve education outcomes and skills for women and girls, including in sectors where they are underrepresented?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups,

such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of primary and secondary education
- Taken measures to increase girls' access to, retention in and completion of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development programmes
- Addressed barriers to successful school-to-work transitions for women and girls
- Strengthened educational curricula to increase gender-responsiveness and eliminate bias, at all levels of education
- Provided gender equality and human rights training for teachers and other education professionals
- Promoted safe, harassment-free and inclusive educational environments for women and girls
- Increased access to skills and training in new and emerging fields, especially STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) and digital fluency and literacy
- Ensured access to safe water and sanitation services and facilitated menstrual hygiene management especially in schools and other education/training settings
- Strengthened measures to prevent adolescent pregnancies and to enable adolescent girls to continue their education in the case of pregnancy and/or motherhood
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

14. **What actions has your country taken to ensure that economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic closes gender gaps in poverty, employment, social protection, education, and/or health that the pandemic has exacerbated?**

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete innovations, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information, with a focus on measures that have outlasted the emergency response. In doing so, countries are encouraged to reflect on lessons learned from the pandemic for ongoing and future crises. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

Freedom from violence, stigma and stereotypes

Critical areas of concern:

- D. Violence against women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

15. **Over the past five years, which forms of gender-based violence, and in which specific contexts or settings, has your country prioritized for action?**

In the narrative report, please explain why your country considers these priority areas or contexts and how it has addressed them. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses (3-5 pages).

In the online survey, you will be asked to choose specific forms of gender-based violence that your country has prioritized from the list below:

- Intimate partner violence, including sexual violence and marital rape
- Domestic violence committed by other family or household members
- Sexual harassment and violence in public places, educational settings and workplaces
- Violence against women and girls facilitated by technology (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)
- Femicide/Feminicide/gender-related killings of women and girls
- Gender-based violence against women in politics, including women's human rights defenders
- Gender-based violence in the media
- Gender-based violence in conflict-affected settings
- Child, early and forced marriages
- Female genital mutilation
- Trafficking in women and girls
- Other forms of violence or harmful practices (please specify)
- None of the above

16. In the past five years, what actions has your country prioritized to address gender-based violence?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Introduced or strengthened violence against women laws, and their enforcement and implementation
- Introduced, updated or expanded national action plans on ending violence against women and girls
- Introduced or strengthened measures to increase women's access to justice (e.g. establishment of specialist courts, training for the judiciary and police, protection orders, redress and reparations, including for femicide cases)
- Introduced or strengthened services for survivors of violence (e.g. shelters, help lines, dedicated health services, legal, justice service, counselling, housing, socioeconomic rehabilitation)
- Introduced or strengthened strategies and interventions to prevent violence against women and girls (e.g. in the education sector, in the media, community mobilization, work with men and boys)
- Monitoring and evaluation of impact, including evidence generation and data collection
- Introduced or strengthened measures for improving the understanding of the extent, causes and consequences of violence against women among those responsible for

implementing measures on ending violence against women and girls, including through the collection and use of data from different sources

- Other, please specify
- None of the above

17. In the past five years, what strategies has your country used to prevent gender-based violence?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Working with women, men, and couples to improve their skills in interpersonal communication, conflict management, and shared decision-making
- Empowering women and girls to promote their economic independence and access to resources, and promote equitable relations within households, communities and society
- Alleviating poverty through interventions targeted at women or the household
- Create safe environments including schools, workplaces, and public spaces
- Promoting non-violent family relationships and positive parenting practices
- Promoting positive gender-equitable attitudes, beliefs, values and norms, especially among men and boys
- Mobilizing community/faith/traditional leaders, politicians, opinion influencers, journalists, or media influencers (such as sport athletes or celebrities) to influence positive norms
- Raising public awareness to change attitudes and behaviours
- Promoting gender-egalitarian values in primary and secondary education, including through comprehensive sexuality education
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

18. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to prevent and respond to technology-facilitated gender-based violence (e.g. online sexual harassment, online stalking, non-consensual sharing of intimate images)?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Introduced or strengthened legislation and regulatory provisions
- Collected data to better understand the magnitude of technology-facilitated violence, drivers and consequences

- Implemented awareness raising initiatives targeting the general public and education settings to sensitize young people, caregivers and educators to ethical and responsible online behaviour
- Worked with technology providers to introduce or strengthen human rights-based design, development and deployment approaches to address technology-facilitated gender-based violence
- Strengthen the capacity of government actors for the development of policy and legislation, and their enforcement and implementation
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

19. In the past five years, what measures has your country taken to resource women’s organizations working to prevent and respond to GBV?

In the narrative report, please provide amounts of funding and concrete examples of activities or organizations funded, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. (1 page max.)

20. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to address the portrayal of women and girls, discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples, including aims and scope of measures taken, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Enacted, strengthened, and enforced legal reforms to combat discrimination and/or gender bias in the media, including social media
- Introduced binding regulation for the media, including for advertising
- Supported the media industry to develop voluntary codes of conduct
- Provided training to media professionals to encourage the creation and use of non-stereotypical, balanced and diverse images of women and girls in the media, including social media
- Promoted the participation and leadership of women in the media
- Established or strengthened consumer protection services to receive and review complaints about media content or gender-based discrimination/bias in the media
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

21. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken specifically tailored to address violence against marginalized groups of women and girls?

In the narrative report, please refer to the list of marginalized groups under question 3 and provide up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select the marginalized groups of women and girls for which your country has taken measures from the list below, as relevant in your national context:

- Women living in remote and rural areas
- Indigenous women
- Women marginalized on account of race, ethnicity and/or caste
- Religious minority women
- Women with disabilities
- Women living with HIV/AIDS
- People with diverse sexual orientations, gender identities or expressions, or sex characteristics
- Girls, adolescents, and younger women
- Older women
- Migrant women
- Refugee and internally displaced women
- Women in humanitarian settings
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

Participation, accountability and gender-responsive institutions

Critical areas of concern:

- G. Women in power and decision-making
- H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women
- I. Human rights of women
- J. Women and the media
- L. The girl child

22. In the past five years, what actions and measures has your country to promote women's participation in public life and decision-making?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Introduced temporary special measures, such as quotas, reserved seats, benchmarks and targets that promote women's participation in politics, especially at decision-making level

- Introduced or increased targets and benchmarks of legislative temporary special measures, such as quotas or reserved seats, to promote gender balance or gender parity in legislatures (aiming for 40 per cent or more of seats being occupied by women)
- Introduced whole-of-government or ministerial cabinet gender parity laws or policies dictating that around half of decision-making positions are occupied by women
- Reinforced the adequate implementation of existing temporary special measures by boosting compliance mechanisms, including through the imposition of sanctions on political parties for non-compliance.
- Provided opportunities for capacity building and skills development, such as mentorship, training in leadership, decision-making, public speaking, self-assertion, and/or political campaigning for women candidates, elected or appointed politicians, parliamentary caucuses, and/or gender equality advocates
- Taken measures to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish violence against women in politics and public life
- Encouraged the equal political participation of all women, including young women and underrepresented groups like indigenous women, through capacity building, skills development, sensitization and mentorship programmes
- Strengthened civic space and protections for women’s movements and women human rights defenders
- Collected and analyzed data on women’s political participation, including in appointed and elected positions
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

23. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase women’s access to expression and participation in decision-making in the media, including through information and communication technologies (ICT)?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Strengthened the provision of formal and technical vocational education and training (TVET) in media and ICTs, including in areas of management and leadership
- Taken measures to enhance access, affordability and use of ICTs for women and girls (e.g. free Wi-Fi hubs, community technology centers)
- Introduced regulations to advance equal pay, retention and career advancement of women within the media and ICT field
- Collaborated with employers in the media and ICT field to improve internal policies and hiring practices on a voluntary basis
- Provided support to women’s media networks and organizations
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

24. Please describe your country's current national women's machinery (government entity exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women) and describe the measures that your country taken over the past five years to establish and/or strengthen it.

In the narrative report, please provide a summary of the evolution of your country's national machinery for gender equality, its mandate, location within government, current budget (in local currency and as a proportion of total government spending). Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked four additional questions.

First, you will be asked to choose among the following options with regards to the current location of the national women's machinery within government:

- Ministerial level or equivalent whose head has full cabinet participation*
- Entity ascribed directly to the Head of the Executive or entity whose head directly reports to the head of the Executive (e.g. offices ascribed to the presidential office, secretaries, national institutes, among others)*
- Entity within a sectoral Ministry (e.g. sub-ministerial, under-secretary positions, institutes, councils and others)*
- Entity below sub-Ministerial level (e.g. advisory or consultative commissions/ committees/ working groups in the Executive; ombudsman's and advocates offices; interdepartmental bodies/taskforces; decentralized mechanisms within the Executive at provincial/local level)*
- Not applicable*
- Other, please specify*

Second, you will be asked whether the national women's machinery has adequate financial resources and staff capacity to fulfil its mandate (YES/NO) and to choose one of the following statements to describe the evolution of the budget of the national women's machinery over the past five years:

- The budget of the national women's machinery has increased (as a proportion of overall government spending)*
- The budget of the national women's machinery has remained stable (as a proportion of overall government spending)*
- The budget of the national women's machinery has declined (as a proportion of overall government spending)*
- Not applicable*
- Other, please specify*

Third, you will be asked to choose among the following options with regards to the guiding vision that best describes the current mandate of your country's national women's machinery's:

- Protecting families, women and children*
- Promoting the wellbeing and rights of women and girls*
- Ensuring gender equality is realized for all*
- Not applicable*
- Other, please specify*

Finally, you will be asked about the number and names of programmes that the national women's machinery is directly responsible for implementing.

25. In the past five years, what other mechanisms and tools has your country used to mainstream gender equality across sectors? (e.g. gender focal points in the Executive, Legislature or Judiciary; inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms; gender audits, consultations with women's organizations)

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

26. If there is a national human rights institution in your country, what measures has it taken to address violations of women's rights and promote gender equality?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. In doing so, countries are encouraged to report on the institution's role in promoting women's rights in national legislation and policies. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked whether there is a national human rights institution in your country (YES/NO) and if so, whether it has a specific mandate to focus on gender equality or discrimination based on sex/gender (YES/ NO)

Peaceful and inclusive societies

Critical areas of concern:

E. Women and armed conflict

I. Human rights of women

L. The girl child

27. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to build and sustain peace, promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development and implement the women, peace and security agenda?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information, including specific actions related to National Action Planning on 1325 and the WPS Humanitarian Action Compact. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Adopted and/or implemented a National Action Plan on women, peace and security
- Integrated women, peace and security commitments into key national and inter-ministerial policy, planning and monitoring frameworks
- Used communication strategies, including social media, to increase awareness of the women, peace and security agenda
- Increased budgetary allocations for the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda
- Taken steps to reduce excessive military expenditures and/or control the availability of armaments
- Re-allocated funds from military spending to social and economic development, including for gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Supported inclusive and gender-sensitive conflict analysis, early warning and prevention mechanisms
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

28. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to increase the leadership, representation and participation of women in conflict prevention, resolution, peacebuilding, humanitarian action and crisis response, at decision-making levels in situations of armed and other conflicts, and in fragile or crisis settings?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Promoted and supported women's meaningful participation in peace processes and the implementation of peace agreements at all levels
- Promoted equal participation of women in humanitarian and crisis response activities at all levels, particularly at the decision-making level
- Adopted gender-responsive approaches to the prevention and resolution of armed or other conflict
- Adopted gender-responsive approaches to humanitarian action and crisis response
- Protected civil society spaces and women's human rights defenders
- Developed, adopted and / or implemented a high impact National Action Plan on 1325
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

29. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to enhance judicial and non-judicial accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the human rights of women and girls in situations of armed and other conflicts or humanitarian action and crisis response?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt,

and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Implemented legal and policy reform to redress and prevent violations of the rights of women and girls
- Strengthened institutional capacities, including of the justice system and transitional justice mechanisms as applicable, during conflict and crisis response
- Strengthened capacity of security sector institutions on human rights and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse
- Increased access of conflict-affected, refugee or displaced women to violence prevention and protection services
- Taken measures to combat illicit arms trafficking
- Taken measures to combat the production, use of and trafficking in illicit drugs
- Taken measures to combat trafficking in women and children
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

30. In the last five years, what actions has your country taken to eliminate discrimination against and violations of the rights of the girl child, including adolescent girls?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Taken measures to combat discriminatory social norms and practices and increased awareness of the needs and potential of girl children
- Strengthened girls' access to quality education, skills development and training
- Tackled disadvantages in health outcomes due to malnutrition, early childbearing (e.g. anemia) and exposure to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases
- Implemented policies and programmes to reduce and eradicate child, early and forced marriage
- Implemented policies and programmes to eliminate violence against girls, including physical and sexual violence and harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Implemented policies and programmes to eradicate child labour and to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work undertaken by girl children
- Promoted girls' awareness of and participation in social, economic and political life
- Incorporated STEM education / closure of gender digital divide in access to digital tools and competencies for girls
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

Environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation

Critical areas of concern:

- I. Human rights of women
- K. Women and the environment
- L. The girl child

31. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives and concerns into environmental policies, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Supported women's participation and leadership in environmental and natural resource management and governance
- Strengthened evidence and/or raised awareness about gender-specific environmental and health hazards (e.g. consumer products, technologies, industrial pollution)
- Increased women's access to and control over land, water, energy, and other natural resources
- Promoted the education of women and girls in science, engineering, technology and other disciplines relating to the natural environment
- Enhanced women's access to sustainable time- and labour-saving infrastructure (e.g. access to clean water and energy) and climate-resilient agricultural technology
- Taken measures to protect and preserve the knowledge and practices of women in indigenous and local communities related to traditional medicines, biodiversity and conservation techniques
- Taken steps to ensure that women benefit equally from decent jobs in the green economy
- Monitored and evaluated the impact of environmental policies and sustainable infrastructure projects on women and girls
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

32. In the past five years, what actions has your country taken to integrate gender perspectives into policies and programmes for disaster risk reduction and building environmental and climate resilience?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, target population, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Supported women's participation and leadership, including those affected by disasters, in disaster risk reduction, climate and environmental resilience policies, programmes and projects
- Strengthened the evidence base and raised awareness about the disproportionate vulnerability of women and girls to the impact of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters
- Promoted access of women in situations of disaster to services such as relief payments, disaster insurance and compensation
- Introduced or strengthened and implemented gender-responsive laws and policies related to disaster risk reduction and building climate and environmental resilience (e.g. disaster laws addressing vulnerability of women in disaster)
- Other (please specify)
- None of the above

Section Four: National institutions and processes

33. Please describe your country's national strategy or action plan for gender equality, including its name, the period it covers, its priority, funding and alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the targets under SDG 5.

In the narrative report, please provide a summary of goals, targets, and priority actions, including target population, budget, status of implementation, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked if your country has a valid national strategy or action plan for gender equality (YES/NO). If YES, you will be asked if the gender equality strategy or action plan been costed and have sufficient resources been allocated to its achievement in the current budget (YES/NO).

34. Please describe your country's system for tracking the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (gender-responsive budgeting), including the approximate proportion of the national budget that is invested in this area.

In the narrative report, where possible, please provide disaggregated information and data on resources allocated to specific critical areas of the BPfA as well as reflections on achievements and challenges encountered in making budgets gender responsive. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked if your country tracks the proportion of the national budget that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (YES/NO) and/or, in the case of donor countries, the proportion of official development assistance (ODA) that is invested in the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women (YES/NO/not applicable).

35. What formal mechanisms are in place for different stakeholders to participate in the implementation and monitoring of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

In the narrative report, please describe participatory processes and mechanisms, including their impact on the implementation of the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda. Please also describe any mechanisms that are in place to ensure that women and girls from marginalized groups (listed under question 3 above) can participate and that their concerns are reflected in these processes. (1 page max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked if participatory mechanisms are in place (YES/NO) and select the stakeholders that have participated through formal channels from the below list:

- Civil society organizations
- Women's rights organizations
- Academia and think tanks
- Faith-based organizations
- Parliaments/parliamentary committees
- Private sector
- United Nations system
- Not applicable
- Other actors, please specify.....
- None of the above

You will also be asked if gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls included as a key priority in the national plan/strategy for SDG implementation (YES/NO).

36. Please describe how stakeholders have contributed to the preparation of the present national report.

In answering this question as part of the narrative report, countries are encouraged to describe participatory process and to reflect on the contributions that different stakeholders have made to the national report. (1 page max.)

37. Please describe your country's action plan and timeline for implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (if a State party), or of the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review or other United Nations human rights mechanisms that address gender inequality/discrimination against women.

In answering this question as part of the narrative report, please indicate the year of your last review under CEDAW or the UPR and outline any follow-up actions your country has taken to implement the resulting recommendations. (1 page max.)

Section Five: Data and statistics

38. What are the most important areas in which your country has made most progress over the past five years when it comes to gender statistics at the national level?

In the narrative report, please provide details of up to three concrete examples of measures taken, including aims and scope of measures, budget, impact evaluations, lesson learnt, and links to further information. Please also provide information about actions for specific groups, such as those listed in question 3. Where relevant and possible, please provide data to support your responses. (2 pages max.)

In the online survey, you will be asked to select specific actions from the list below:

- Promulgated laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy setting out the development of gender statistics
- Established an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)
- Used more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects
- Re-processed existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- Conducted new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)
- Improved administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps
- Produced knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
- Developed a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics
- Engaged in capacity building to strengthen the use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
- Other, please specify

- None of the above

39. **Over the next five years, what are your country's priorities for strengthening national gender statistics?**

In the narrative report, please provide a brief explanation and examples of your plans (2 pages max.).

In the online survey, you will be asked to select three specific actions from the list below:

- Design of laws, regulations, or statistical programme/strategy promoting the development of gender statistics
- Establishment of an inter-agency coordination mechanism on gender statistics (e.g., technical working group, inter-agency committee)
- Use more gender-sensitive data in the formulation of policy and implementation of programmes and projects
- Re-processing of existing data (e.g., censuses and surveys) to produce more disaggregated and/or new gender statistics
- Conduct of new surveys to produce national baseline information on specialized topics (e.g., time use, gender-based violence, asset ownership, poverty, disability)
- Greater utilization and/or improvement of administrative-based or alternative data sources to address gender data gaps
- Production of knowledge products on gender statistics (e.g., user-friendly reports, policy briefs, research papers)
- Development of a centralized web-based database and/or dashboard on gender statistics
- Institutionalization of users-producers' dialogues mechanisms
- Statistical capacity building of users to increase statistical appreciation on and use of gender statistics (e.g., trainings, statistical appreciation seminars)
- Other, please specify
- None of the above

40. **What gender-specific indicators⁷ has your country prioritized for monitoring progress on the SDGs?**

In the narrative report, please also explain any challenges for collecting and compiling data on these indicators.

In the online survey, you will be asked if your country has defined a national set of indicators for monitoring progress on the SDGs (YES/NO); if YES, you will be asked how many indicators are included in the national set, how many of those indicators are gender-specific, and whether data collection and compilation on gender-specific indicators has begun (YES/NO).

41. **Which data disaggregations⁸ are routinely provided by major surveys in your country?**

⁷ The term 'gender-specific indicators' is used to refer to indicators that explicitly call for disaggregation by sex and/or refer to gender equality as the underlying objective. For example, SDG indicator 5.c.1 captures the percentage of countries with systems to track public allocations that are directed towards policies and programmes that promote gender equality—the underlying objective is the promotion of gender equality. The term is also used for indicators where women and girls are specified within the indicator as the targeted population (see UN Women. 2018. *Turning Promises into Action: Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York).

⁸ As specified in A/RES/70/1, with the addition of education, marital status, religion and sexual orientation.

In the narrative report, please describe progress in data disaggregation over the past years, explain why certain disaggregations may have been prioritized and what barriers, if any, stand in the way of more comprehensive, routine disaggregations of data from major surveys in your country.

In the online survey, you will be asked to select the disaggregations that are routinely provided from the list below, as relevant in your national context:

- Geographic location
- Income
- Sex/gender
- Age
- Education
- Marital status
- Race/ethnicity
- Migratory status
- Disability
- Sexual orientation
- Religion
- Other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- None of the above

Section Six: Conclusion and next steps

In the narrative report, please provide 1-2 pages of key takeaways from the review, including reflections on:

- *lessons your country has learned from the review process and how it will apply them in the continuing implementation ongoing and future challenges for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in your country*
- *priority actions to accelerate the implementation of the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda, notably as part of the Decade of Action for sustainable development*

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