

# महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको पारित दस्तावेज र प्रतिवेदन

## The Agreed Conclusion and Session Report



11-22 March 2024



**CSW68**

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

ADDRESS POVERTY

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY

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नेपाल सरकार

महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय  
सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ



बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी)  
बुद्धनगर, काठमाण्डौ ।



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## The Agreed Conclusion and Session Report

मार्गदर्शन तथा सम्पादन: कृष्णकुमारी वाइबा, अध्यक्ष, बिबिसी

नेपाली भाषा अनुवादक: शान्ता लक्ष्मी श्रेष्ठ र कल्पना राई

प्रकाशन

नेपाल सरकार

महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय

सिंहदरबार, काठमाण्डौ

बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी)

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आवरण तथा लेआउट : शेषराज गौतम

मुद्रण : कञ्चन प्रिन्टिङ प्रेस, बागबजार, काठमाण्डौ

सबै प्रकारका प्रतिलिपिहरू: पुनःप्रकाशन, अनुवाद वा स्वरूप परिवर्तन गरी भौतिक, विद्युतीय वा इलेक्ट्रोनिक माध्यमबाट कहि कतै कुनैपनि रूपमा बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी) को स्वीकृति विना प्रकाशन वा प्रसारण गर्न पाइने छैन। स्थापित मान्यताअनुसार सन्दर्भ सामग्रीको रूपमा प्रयोग गरिएको खण्डमा स्रोत सामग्रीमा अनिवार्य नाम उल्लेख गर्नुपर्ने छ।

# विषयसूची

- शुभकामना सन्देश: माननीय मन्त्री, श्री नवल किशोर साह सुडी, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय १
- सम्पादकीय ३
- धन्यवाद ज्ञापन ! ५
- Session Report of the Sixty-Eight Session on the Commission on the Status of Women ७
- BBC Across Multiple Session Activities २१
- महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं अधिवेशनमा महासचिवको एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसको सम्बोधन २७
- Remarks at the opening of the 68<sup>th</sup> session of the CSW: Mr António Guterres, Secretary General, United Nations ३४
- महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको उद्घाटनमा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका उप-महासचिव र युएन वुमनका कार्यकारी निर्देशक सिमा बाहुसको उद्घाटन मन्तव्य ४०
- Opening remarks by UN Under-Secretary-General and UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous at the opening of the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women ४६
- तत्कालीन मन्त्री, माननीय श्री भगवती चौधरी, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय तर्फबाट ६८औं सत्रमा प्रस्तुत वक्तव्य ५०
- Statement by the then Hon'ble Minister, Ms. Bhagwati Chaudhary, Minister for Women, Children, and Senior Citizens, at the Sixty-Eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women ५३
- श्री सुमन राज अर्याल, तत्कालीन सचिव, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयको तर्फबाट ६८औं सत्रमा प्रस्तुत वक्तव्य ५६
- Statement by the then, Mr Suman Raj Aryal, Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, Nepal at the Sixty-Eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women ५८

- संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका उप-महासचिव तथा युएन वुमनका कार्यकारी निर्देशक सिमा बाहुसद्वारा महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रमा, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको मुख्यालयमा दिनुभएको समापन मन्तव्य ६०
- Closing remarks by UN Under-Secretary-General and UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous to the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women ६४
- सहमत निष्कर्षहरू: महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्र ६७
- Agreed Conclusion: the 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the Commission on the Status of Women ११५
- Provincial and National Consultation for the preparation of the CSW 68<sup>th</sup> Session Participation १४२
- Report on UN CSW 68<sup>th</sup> Session's Parallel Event १४६
- Gender-Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: A Call to Action at Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 68th Session १६१
- Glimpses of 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the CSW १६३



पत्र संख्या :  
च नं :

नेपाल सरकार



## महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय

मन्त्री  
नवनीय नवल किशोर साह सुडी



### शुभकामना

सन् २०२४ को मार्च ११ देखि २२ सम्म न्युयोर्कस्थित संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको मुख्यालयमा आयोजित महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रमा लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला सशक्तिकरण तर्फका हाप्ता निरन्तर प्रयासहरूको बारेमा गहन छलफल गरिएको थियो ।

यस वर्षको सत्रमा विशेष गरी निम्न विषयहरूमा छलफल गरिएको थियो :

१. प्राथमिकताको विषयवस्तु: गरिवीलाई सम्बोधन गरी सत्रै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणको उपलब्धिलाई तीव्र बनाउने, र संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्दै लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणबाट वित्तपोषणको व्यवस्था गर्ने।

२. समीक्षा विषयवस्तु: सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली, सार्वजनिक सेवाहरूमा पहुँच, र लैङ्गिक समानता तथा महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका लागि दिगो पूर्वाधार, CSW-63 मा सहमत निष्कर्षहरूको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने ।

चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलनले पारित गरेको महिला सशक्तिकरण र लैङ्गिक समानताको सवालमा सम्पन्न भएको यस ६८औं सत्रबाट २२ मार्च, २०२४ मा आयोगबाट ५७ वटा सहमतिका निष्कर्षका बुँदाहरू पारित भएका छन् । उक्त, पारित दस्तावेजको कार्यान्वयनका लागि सदस्य राष्ट्रहरू आ-आफ्नो देशमा नीति, योजना तथा कार्यक्रम बनाएर कार्यान्वयन गर्न सहमत भएका छन् । यसलाई राष्ट्रियस्तरमा प्रभावकारी रूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्नका लागि सरकार र सरोकारवाला सबैको भूमिका अपरिहार्य छ ।

हरेक वर्षभै, यस मन्त्रालय र त्रिभुवन वेडिजिङ्ग कार्मिटी (विवासी) नेपालले सहकार्य गर्दै ६८औं सत्रमा पारित भएका निष्कर्षहरू नेपाली भाषामा अनुवाद गरी संयुक्त रूपमा पुस्तिका प्रकाशन गरेका छौं । यो प्रकाशनले सम्बन्धित निकाय लगायत गैर सरकारी संघसंस्था तथा निकायको नीति तथा कार्यक्रम निर्माण गर्न र आगामी कार्यदिशा तय गर्नको लागि स्रोत पुस्तिकाको रूपमा प्रयोग हुन सक्ने देखिन्छ । यसका साथै, महिलाको हक र अधिकारको क्षेत्रमा चासो राख्ने सम्पूर्ण अधिकारकर्मी, संघसंस्था, नागरिक समाज, विद्यार्थी, अनुसन्धानकर्ता सम्पूर्णलाई उपयोगी र सहयोगी हुनेछ । प्रस्तुत पुस्तिकको उपयोगबाट सत्रै बर्ग लाभान्वित भई नेपालमा लैङ्गिक समानता प्राप्त तथा महिला र बालिकाको सशक्तिकरणमा उच्च सफलता मिलोस् भन्ने शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।

नवल किशोर साह सुडी

नवल किशोर साह सुडी  
मन्त्री

महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय



चीनको बेइजिङमा सन् १९९५ मा सम्पन्न चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलन पछि, प्रत्येक वर्ष महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको सत्र (CSW Session) को आयोजना गरिन्छ। जसको उद्देश्य लैङ्गिक समानता र विकासको लागि सहमत गरिएका निष्कर्षको आधारमा उपलब्धिहरूको अनुगमन गर्नु र थप कार्य तथा पहलहरू सञ्चालन गर्नु हो। लैङ्गिक समानता र सम्पूर्ण महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्नका लागि सम्पूर्ण महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने उद्देश्यका साथ, आजको समयमा गरिबी समाधान, संस्थागत सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणबाट दिगो वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनका पहलुहरूमा छलफल गर्दै, समावेशी, समान र न्यायपूर्ण समाज निर्माणका लागि हामीले काम गर्न आवश्यक छ भन्ने कुरा प्रमुख विषय बनिसकेको छ। यसै विषयमा छलफल गर्दै यस वर्षको महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको अठसठियौं (CSW Session) सत्र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको मुख्यालय न्यूर्योकमा सम्पन्न भएको छ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घले पारित गरेको २०३० को दिगो विकास लक्ष्यले “कसैलाई पछाडि नपारौं र सबैभन्दा पछाडि पारिएकामा सबैभन्दा अगाडि पुगौं” भन्ने उद्देश्य लिएको र सबै तहमा महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्नका लागि सबै सदस्य राष्ट्र प्रयत्नरत रहेको अवस्था छ। आजको युगमा, लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्नु र सबै महिलाहरूसँगै बालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउनु अती आवश्यक र महत्वपूर्ण बनिसकेको छ। हामीले गरिबीको समाधान गर्दै, संस्थाहरूलाई दृढ र प्रभावकारी बनाउदै र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणबाट दिगो वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनको सुनिश्चितता गर्दै, सबैका लागि एक समावेशी, समान र न्यायपूर्ण समाज निर्माण गर्न सक्छौं। यसो गर्दा मात्र हामी समाजका हरेक वर्गको समृद्धि र समान अवसरको सुनिश्चितता गर्न सक्छौं।

यसर्थ, सोही विषयवस्तुलाई मध्यनजर गर्दै यस पटकको महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगले बेइजिङ घोषणापत्र र कार्यमञ्चको साधारण सभाको तेइसौं विशेष बैठकको नतिजा दस्तावेज र चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलनको दशौं, पन्ध्रौं, बीसौं, पच्चीसौं र तिसौं वार्षिकोत्सवको उपलक्ष्यमा आयोगद्वारा प्रतिपादित घोषणाहरूको सम्बन्धमा पुनरपुष्टि गर्दै तीनीहरूको कार्यान्वयनका लागि थप सुदृढीकरणको आवश्यकतामाथि जोड दिएको पाइन्छ।

बेइजिङ घोषणा र कार्यमञ्च एवं तीनका समीक्षाबारे नतिजा दस्तावेजहरू एवं संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका प्रमुख सम्मेलन तथा शिखर बैठकहरू र ती सम्मेलन एवं

बैठकका अनुशरण (follow-up) ले दिगो विकासका लागि ठोस आधारशीला निर्माण गर्नुका साथै बेइजिङ्ग घोषणा र कार्यमञ्चको योजनाको पूर्ण प्रभावकारी र द्रुत कार्यान्वयनले दिगो विकास सम्बन्धी २०३० एजेण्डाको कार्यान्वयन गर्न र लैङ्गिक समानता एवं सम्पूर्ण महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्नमा समेत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याउने छ, भन्ने बारे आयोगले पुनःजोड दिएको पाइन्छ ।

नेपाल सरकारले महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्र (CSW) मा सम्बोधन गर्दै गरिबी, संस्थागत कमजोरीहरू र वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनलाई लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणबाट सम्बोधन गर्दै लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला सशक्तिकरण माथि जोड दिनुभयो । उपलब्धिहरूको बाबजुद स्रोत-साधनको अभाव चुनौतीपूर्ण रहेको भन्दै नेपाल सरकारले जलवायु वित्तीय सहायता, प्रविधि स्थानान्तरण र क्षमता विकास मार्फत अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समर्थनको आग्रह गर्नुभयो । नेपालले समावेशी विकास, समान अवसरहरू र लैङ्गिकमैत्री शासन प्रणाली प्रति आफ्नो प्रतिवद्धता पुनःदोहोर्यायो ।

यस वर्ष संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको मुख्यालय न्यूर्योकमा सम्पन्न भएको महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रले पारित गरेको दस्तावेज लगायत ६८औं सत्रको उद्घाटन र समापनमा प्रस्तुत भएका वक्तव्यहरू सहित सो सत्रमा छलफल तथा प्रस्तुत भएका सामाग्रीलाई नेपाली भाषीहरूका लागि पठनीय बनाउन नेपाली भाषामा अनुवाद गरिएको छ । यस दस्तावेजमा उठान गरिएका विषयवस्तुलाई स्थानीय स्तरसम्म सचेतना सिर्जना गर्न र पैरवी गर्न यस प्रकाशनले मद्दत गर्नेछ, भन्ने विश्वास राख्दछौं ।

यस पुस्तिका प्रकाशनमा महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयको सहकार्यको लागि बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति मन्त्रालयप्रति आभार प्रकट गर्दछ । यस प्रकाशनको लागि सहयोग गर्ने राइट हियर राइट नाउ, मार्गदर्शन तथा सम्पादन गर्नुहुने श्री कृष्णकुमारी वाइबा, अध्यक्ष, बिबिसी, नेपाली भाषामा अनुवाद गर्नुहुने श्री शान्ता लक्ष्मी श्रेष्ठ र श्री कल्पना राई, समानान्तर सत्रको प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्नुहुने कोषाध्यक्ष डा जगजीत कौर र यस प्रतिवेदन तयार गर्न सहयोग गर्ने मन्त्रालयका कर्मचारीहरू साथै बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समितिका कर्मचारी श्री शिक्षा योन्जन, श्री श्वेता कर्ण लगायत सबैमा हार्दिक धन्यवाद प्रकट गर्दै सबै सरोकारवालाहरू र लैङ्गिक समानताको क्षेत्रमा कार्य गर्नु हुने सबैलाई यो सामाग्री प्रभावकारी र उपयोगी हुन सकोस भन्ने सदिच्छा व्यक्त गर्दछौं ।

महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालय

बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी)

# धन्यवाद ज्ञापन !



महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग (CSW) को ६८औं सत्र सन् २०२४ को मार्च ११ देखि २२ सम्म अमेरिकाको न्यूयोर्क स्थित संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको मुख्यालयमा सम्पन्न भएको थियो ।

उक्त सम्मेलनमा सदस्य राष्ट्रका प्रतिनिधिहरू, मन्त्रीस्तरीय पदाधिकारीहरू र विभिन्न देशका हजारौं गैरसरकारी संस्थाका प्रतिनिधिहरूको सक्रिय सहभागिता रहेको थियो । नेपाल सरकारको तर्फबाट न्यूयोर्क स्थित युएन परमानेन्ट मिशनबाट महामहिम राजदूत श्री लोक बाहादुर थापा र मिशनको प्रथम सचिव श्री कृष्ण अर्याल र नेपाल सरकारको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दै माननीय मन्त्री श्री भगवती चौधरी, सचिव श्री सुमन अर्याल लगायतको उच्च प्रतिनिधित्व र सहभागिता रहेको थियो ।

गैरसरकारी सङ्गठनहरूको तर्फबाट उच्च सहभागिता रहने उक्त सम्मेलनमा, हरेक वर्षभैँ यस वर्ष पनि बियोण्ड बेडजिङ्ग समिति (बीबीसी) को टोलीले न्यूयोर्कमा आयोजित संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघको महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग (CSW) को ६८औं सत्रमा सक्रिय सहभागिता जनाउनुको साथै एक समानान्तर सत्र “लैङ्गिक उत्तरदायी वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनको माध्यमबाट शारीरिक स्वायत्तता तथा यौन र प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारहरूलाई सुदृढीकरण गर्ने” सफलतापूर्वक आयोजना गरेको थियो । यस समानान्तर सत्र २०२४ मार्च १३ मा आयोजना गरिएको थियो, जसमा प्यानलिस्टका रूपमा The Asian–Pacific Research and Resource Centre for Women (ARROW), का कार्यकारी निर्देशक श्री शिवानन्ती थानेन्थिरन, Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Nepal का श्री शिखा श्रेष्ठ, Indigenous Women Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG) बाट श्री मच्छे देवी गुरुङ, नेपाल सरकारको तर्फबाट सचिव श्री सुमन अर्याल र युएन परमानेन्ट मिशनबाट प्रथम सचिव श्री कृष्ण अर्याल रहनु भएको थियो ।

यस प्रतिवेदनमा महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग (CSW) को ६८औं सत्रमा पारित दस्तावेजहरू, समुद्घाटन तथा समापन सत्रमा प्रस्तुत वक्तव्यहरू, साथै नेपाल सरकारको महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयका तत्कालीन मन्त्री श्री भगवती चौधरी र सोही मन्त्रालयका तत्कालीन सचिव श्री सुमन अर्यालका वक्तव्यहरूलाई अंग्रेजी भाषाबाट नेपाली भाषामा अनुवादगरी नेपाली भाषीहरूको पहुँचलाई सहज बनाउने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।

यस प्रकाशनका लागि सहकार्य र महत्वपूर्ण मन्तव्य प्रदान गर्नु भएकोमा नेपाल सरकार, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयका माननीय मन्त्री श्री नवल किशोर साह सुडीज्यू र मन्त्रालय प्रति हार्दिक आभार प्रकट गर्दछौं ।



कृष्णकुमारी बाइबा

अध्यक्ष

बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी)

# REPORT (प्रतिवेदन)



## Sixty-Eighth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (11<sup>th</sup>- 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2024)

*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*

### Introduction

The sixty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) took place at the United Nations Headquarters (HQ) in New York, USA from 11-22 March 2024. It was the largest annual gathering on gender equality and women's empowerment organised by the UN and the second highest attendance ever recorded. At CSW68, a remarkable convergence of global stakeholders occurred, comprising participants from 139 countries and spanning more than 5,000 organisations, totalling more than 15,000 attendees. More than 1000 side and parallel events were organised. This

year's CSW also had two heads of state, three vice-presidents, and more than 100 ministers in attendance. Representatives of Member State, UN entities and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) accredited non-governmental organisations (NGOs) from all regions of the world attended the session. The Priority theme of the UN CSW68 was "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" and the review theme was "Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls." This theme revisits the agreed conclusions from the sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

The 68<sup>th</sup> CSW session commenced with the opening session on 11<sup>th</sup> March and ended with a closing session on 22 March 2024. The opening session of CSW68 set a tone for the discussion to follow throughout the 2 weeks, emphasising the urgency to accelerate progress on gender equality by addressing poverty and improving institutions and financing. The CSW68 was concluded on Friday, 22<sup>nd</sup> March, and dozens of sides.

The CSOs delegates includes Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) team, its network members, Women Major Group for Sustainable Development in Nepal (WMG-SDN) members and other Civil Society Organisations. The BBC team comprised of Dr Jagjit Kour, Treasurer.

BBC, in collaboration with partners and stakeholder organisations, developed the National Call for Action entitled "Gender-Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: A Call to Action" for the 68th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68). This document was shaped by comprehensive consultations conducted at both provincial and national levels, engaging diverse women and youth representatives. The Call for Action was subsequently presented and disseminated during BBC parallel event.

BBC actively participated across multiple CSW68 forums, including official UN CSW sessions, side events and parallel NGO sessions held outside the UN headquarters.

## At the 68th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), the key official sessions included:

### 1. Opening Plenary Session

- Official welcome and setting the conference agenda
- High-level statements from UN leadership and member states

### 2. Priority Theme Session

- This year's priority theme was "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."

### 3. Review Theme Session

- Focused on the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action implementation
- Assessing progress and challenges in gender equality

### 4. Interactive Dialogues

- Featuring panel discussions with global experts
- Addressing critical issues in women's rights and gender equality

### 5. Ministerial Roundtable

- High-level government representatives discussing policy strategies
- Sharing national experiences and commitments

### 6. Parallel Events and Side Sessions

- Thematic discussions on specific gender equality topics
- Hosted by member states, UN agencies, and civil society organisations

### 7. Closing Plenary Session

- Adoption of Agreed Conclusion and Closing of the CSW68 session
- Final statements and commitments

### 8. NGO/CSW Forum

- Parallel civil society event
- Grassroots perspectives and advocacy



**Opening Session of 68<sup>th</sup> UN CSW Session by  
H.E. Mr Antonio Manuel Revilla Lagdameo:**



The 68th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) opened on March 11, 2024 at the United Nations headquarters in New York at UNGA Hall. The session was chaired by H.E. Mr Antonio Manuel Revilla Lagdameo of the Philippines, representing the Asia and Pacific States Group. In this session, there were 4,800 representatives from civil society organisations, marking the second-highest attendance in CSW records. Additionally, the NGO CSW68 Forum brought together 12,300 advocates, activists, and representatives from civil society organisations globally to discuss, strategies, and share best practices for advancing gender equality.

H.E. Mr Antonio Manuel Revilla Lagdameo, Chair of the 68th session outlined several key objectives for advancing gender equality and women's empowerment. He also asserted the urgent need to eradicate extreme poverty among women and girls, noting that 1 in every 10 women lives in extreme poverty, and projections show that over 340 million women and girls could remain in such conditions by 2030 if no significant actions are taken.

He further added that to address this crisis, a multidimensional approach is required, which includes: Equal access to resources and services for women, particularly in land, health care, family planning, and education. Gender-responsive social protection policies to address the unique challenges faced by women, ensuring they receive adequate support. Eliminating gender-based discrimination to remove barriers to women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making processes across all sectors.

He emphasised that urgent progress is required, as advancements toward ending poverty must accelerate by a factor of 26 to meet the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. This underscores the imperative for concerted efforts to address poverty and inequality comprehensively, ensuring that women and girls have equitable opportunities to thrive and contribute to sustainable development globally.

## UN Secretary-General António Guterres' Opening Remarks at CSW68: A Call for Urgent Action on Gender Equality and Poverty Eradication



UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in his opening remarks at the 68th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), emphasised the critical importance of addressing gender equality through global solidarity and strategic investments in women and girls. He underscored that women's rights remain

central to global peace, development, and sustainable progress, calling for urgent action to tackle poverty, inequality and structural barriers that disproportionately affect women and girls.

He also asserted that conflicts and crises worldwide continue to devastate women and girls, exacerbating vulnerabilities and reversing hard-won progress on gender equality. He further added that women's full participation in peacebuilding, economic decision-making, and digital technologies is non-negotiable and must be supported by concrete policies and financial investments.

Secretary-General Guterres highlighted the persistent gender pay gap, the undervaluation of women's contributions to economies, and the digital divide as key challenges. He called for urgent reforms in financial systems and ambitious policies to address these disparities.

In closing, he stressed that achieving gender equality is not just a moral imperative but a prerequisite for a just, equitable, and sustainable world and urged governments, civil society and private sectors to unite in advancing these goals.



## **Address by the Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and UN Women Executive Director, Ms. Sima Bahous at the opening of 68<sup>th</sup> UN CSW Session**

Sima Bahous, in her remarks at the opening of the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women on March 11, 2024, highlighted the growing backlash against gender equality amidst global conflicts and crises. She emphasised the disproportionate impact of wars, poverty and systemic injustices on women and girls, calling for immediate actions such as a ceasefire in Gaza, humanitarian aid, and addressing gender-based violence in all its forms.

Referencing the urgency of addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing for gender equality, she stressed that gender equality is central to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and economic growth. Bahous pointed out that closing gender employment gaps could boost GDP by 20% globally and lift over 100 million women and girls out of poverty if governments prioritise education, health care, fair wages, and social benefits.

She underscored four key priorities: equitable fiscal policies, quality public services, inclusive social protection systems, and investment in the care economy. Bahous urged increased support for feminist and grassroots organisations, flexible financing and sustained advocacy to drive systemic change.

Concluding with a call for collective commitment, she emphasised that gender equality is not an expense but a transformative investment for a peaceful and equitable future.

## **General Discussion**

The 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) was held on 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 18th, and 19th March 2024, to follow up on the Fourth World Conference on Women and the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly. The priority theme of the session was "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." These five days were dedicated to statements from Member States and other participants regarding the priority and review themes of CSW68. The member states highlighted the need for increased investment in women's empowerment programs, the importance of addressing the root causes of poverty that disproportionately affect women, and the critical role of strong, gender-responsive institutions in achieving gender equality.

## **Ministerial Round Tables**

The Ministerial Roundtables during the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), were crucial platforms for high-level discussions focused on accelerating progress toward gender equality. These discussions aimed to engage ministers, senior government officials, and stakeholders to explore policy responses to key issues affecting women and girls globally. The discussions focused on several themes in

line with the priority theme of CSW68, which was centred on accelerating gender equality through addressing poverty, strengthening institutions, and financing. The topics of the ministerial segment round table are mentioned below:

- MRT 1: Mobilising financing for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls: Policies and strategies to end women's and girls' poverty
- MRT 2: Good practices for strengthening institutions and maximising financing to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- MRT 3: Mobilising financing for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls: Policies and strategies to end women's and girls' poverty
- MRT 4: Good practices for strengthening institutions and maximising financing to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### **High Level Interactive Dialogue**

The High-Level Interactive Dialogue at the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), held in March 13 2024, provided a critical platform for an open and interactive discussion among high-level dignitaries, experts and stakeholders. The purpose of the dialogue was to foster in-depth exchanges on the priority theme of accelerating gender equality, focusing on addressing poverty, strengthening institutions and improving financing for gender equality. It was an opportunity for stakeholders to come together and discuss the critical steps needed to achieve gender equality. It served as a platform for policy discussions that aimed to accelerate progress on poverty eradication, institutional strengthening, and financing for gender equality, with a focus on the unique challenges that women and girls face worldwide. The dialogue underscored the need for coordinated action and accountability to ensure that gender equality remains at the forefront of the global development agenda.

## **Interactive Dialogue with Youth Representatives on the Priority Theme**

The Interactive Dialogue with Youth Representatives took place on Thursday, 14 March 2024, from 3:00–6:00 P.M. and was organised by the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to share experiences, knowledge and best practices on the role of young people in addressing poverty, strengthening institutions and financing from a gender perspective. This dialogue brought together a wide range of stakeholders, including youth representatives from Member States, government officials, parliamentarians, national human rights institutions, NGOs, women's and youth organisations, relevant United Nations bodies, and the media. The discussion aimed to highlight the urgent need for gender-responsive approaches to tackle women's and girls' poverty and strengthen institutions. The dialogue focused on key economic priorities for policymakers, strategies to shift towards more inclusive social protection systems, and the impact of restrictive policies on women and girls. It also explored good practices and collaborative efforts needed to promote gender equality, decent work conditions, and equal pay. Furthermore, discussions touched on the reforms needed in international financial systems to promote gender-responsive fiscal policies.

The outcome of the dialogue will be summarised by the Chair of the Commission in consultation with regional groups through the Bureau members.

## **Interactive Dialogue on the Emerging Issue**

The Interactive Dialogue on Emerging Issue/Focus Area titled "Artificial Intelligence to Advance Gender Equality" took place on Thursday, 21 March 2024, and was Organised by the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to explore how artificial intelligence (AI) can be harnessed to advance gender equality and address the unique needs and rights of women and girls. This dialogue brought together a wide range of stakeholders,

including government officials, representatives of non-governmental organisations, youth, and the United Nations system. The session began with presentations from invited speakers, followed by discussions on good practices and contributions from Member States and NGOs. The dialogue aimed to delve deeper into the gendered impacts of AI and its potential to transform societal structures in ways that benefit women and girls.

The session focused on the challenges posed by AI, including its potential to deepen existing gender inequalities and risks such as gender bias, online abuse, and misinformation. The conversation also addressed the importance of mainstreaming gender perspectives in AI governance, building capacity to mitigate harm, and ensuring that AI systems are designed to respect human rights. The outcome of the dialogue will be a summary prepared by the Chair of the Commission in consultation with the regional groups, through the Bureau members.

### **Interactive Expert Panel on Priority Theme**

The Interactive Expert Panel on the Priority Theme titled "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" took place on Monday, 18 March 2024, as part of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). The panel convened in the context of the ongoing global crises, which have exacerbated poverty and inequality, disproportionately affecting women and girls. These challenges highlight the increasing feminisation of poverty, which serves as a significant structural barrier to the full realization of women's autonomy and the achievement of the Beijing Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The dialogue explored how poverty is intertwined with systemic barriers that limit women's economic, physical and decision-making autonomy and how strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective can address these issues.

The interactive session provided a platform for an exchange of views, experiences, and insights from economists, governance experts and other professionals who presented on addressing poverty, strengthening institutions and financing with a gender lens. The discussion was followed by moderated interactions, allowing stakeholders, including Member States and NGOs, to contribute questions and insights. The panel emphasised the importance of inclusive, pro-poor and sustainable development strategies, as well as reforms to international financial systems to better support the mobilisation of public financing aimed at addressing the unique needs of women and girls living in poverty.

The outcome of the panel will be a summary prepared by the Chair, in consultation with regional groups through the Bureau members.

### **Informal consultations on Agreed Conclusion – UN CSW68**

During the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), the Informal Consultation on Agreed Conclusions was a critical moment where Member States came together to discuss and finalize a set of recommendations on the priority theme of the session, focusing on 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. The informal consultations during CSW 68 provided a crucial platform for Member States to negotiate and agree on a set of conclusions that would guide global efforts toward achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls. These consultations began with a review of the draft agreed conclusions, which had been prepared during earlier sessions of the 68th session. Facilitated by a CSW Vice-Chair, the discussions included representatives from Member States, UN entities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs). Over the course of several days, intense negotiations took place as countries presented their positions on key issues such as access to gender-responsive financing, strengthening institutions and removing systemic barriers that perpetuate

gender inequality. These discussions were grounded in the findings from the interactive dialogues, expert panels and regional consultations that had occurred earlier in the session.

The outcome document, or Agreed Conclusions, highlights that women and girls living in poverty often become ‘shock absorbers’ during crises and stresses the need for further efforts to increase resources to address the poverty faced by women and girls. It calls for reforms to the international financial system to better support gender equality, with key measures including debt relief, progressive taxation, increased aid and ensuring public resources are directed to meet the needs of women and girls. The document also recommends mobilising both public and private financial resources, strengthening financial architecture and preventing regressive taxation. It emphasises the importance of gender-responsive economic policies, increasing women's representation in economic institutions, and robust financing for women's organisations. Additionally, it highlights the need for disaggregated data and investment in the care economy to reduce women's poverty and expand their employment opportunities. During the session, the Commission also adopted a resolution on HIV-AIDS, led by the Southern Africa Development Community.

The 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW 68) adopted the agreed conclusions on March 22, 2024 which reflected a balance between global commitments and national realities.

The agreed conclusions focused on several key actions and commitments that governments were urged to take to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. These included:

1. Strengthening Gender-Responsive Institutions
2. Increasing Financing for Gender Equality
3. Addressing Poverty through Gender-Lens Approaches
4. Enhancing Participation in Decision-Making
5. Commitments to Data and Monitoring

Following the conclusion of the informal consultation, governments are expected to take the following actions to ensure that the agreed conclusions are implemented:

1. Policy and Legislative Reforms
2. Allocation of Resources

3. Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms
4. Capacity-Building and Awareness Raising
5. Engagement with Civil Society and Private Sector
6. Monitoring and Reporting

This series of actions reflects the collective commitment of Member States at CSW 68 to accelerate progress toward achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. By focusing on addressing systemic barriers, increasing resources and ensuring accountability, the agreed conclusions aim to set the stage for a more inclusive and equitable future.

## Closing of CSW68 Session



The closing of the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68) marked the conclusion of the two-week long session, which included high-level discussions, thematic panels, interactive dialogues and expert consultations. The session was officially closed on Friday, 22 March 2024 after the adoption of the agreed conclusions on the priority theme: "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."

During the closing, Member States reviewed and endorsed the agreed conclusions, which set out concrete actions and recommendations for governments and stakeholders to prioritise gender equality, improve institutional frameworks and enhance financing mechanisms with a gender-responsive approach.

The Chair of CSW68 delivered closing remarks, thanking all participants for their engagement and highlighting the need for continued collaboration to implement the recommendations. Several countries also expressed their commitment to advancing the commitments made during the session. Additionally, UN Women acknowledged the contributions of civil society organisations and other stakeholders.

The agreed conclusions were then formally adopted and a summary of the discussions, along with the proposed actions, was made available to Member States. These conclusions were intended to guide global and national efforts toward achieving gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls, with an emphasis on poverty eradication and strengthening institutional support.

The session concluded with a call for renewed dedication to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, emphasising the importance of addressing both systemic and structural barriers to gender equality.

## **Beyond Beijing Committee Participates Across Multiple Session Activities**

The BBC team played an active role in the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), advocating for the inclusion of progressive language in the Agreed Conclusions. As part of its advocacy efforts, BBC organised a parallel event where the "National Call for Action" was disseminated. This call for action represented the voices of grassroots women and girls in all their diversity. It was developed through consultations with a wide range of organisations, including those

representing women's rights, Indigenous women, women with disabilities, LGBTQI rights and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The call for action was produced with the active involvement of representatives from all seven provinces, ensuring a diverse and inclusive contribution to the ongoing advocacy for gender-responsive financing.

1. On March 11, BBC joined a virtual session at CSW68, which was organised by UNDP entitled **Driving Change: How non-traditional livelihoods can advance gender equality– insights from India**. In this virtual panel discussion, the Panellists' discussed the significance of non-traditional livelihoods (NTL) in releasing India's skilling ambitions and factors to success in NTL programming. Variety of perspectives from government, philanthropy, civil society and multilateral organisations were shared on increasing the opportunities for women to pursue NTL and become role models for future generations.
2. BBC also participated in another high-level side event organised by UNDP titled: Towards Gender Equal Economies: Making Public Finance Work for Gender Equality. During this event they shared the topics that were discussed during the Global Dialogue and that will also underscore the 12 critical areas for urgent action as espoused in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The speakers highlighted that improved fiscal policies are vital for creating gender-equal economies that alleviate poverty and benefit all. However, gender biases in tax policies, limited access to sex-disaggregated data, and insufficient representation of women in tax policy formulation hinder progress towards gender equality and closing the gender gap in taxation and fiscal policies. They also shared about UNDP's diagnostic tools such as the SDGs Taxation Framework (STF), designed to align tax systems with the 17 SDGs and identify strategies for specific targets, including gender equality (SDG 5).



3. On March 12, **"Harvesting Equality: Empowering Nepali Women in Agriculture through Climate-Resilient Development Financing"** was organised by FCA and BBC was part of it as well. FCA used this platform to showcase their work, supported by the Government of Nepal and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Finland, in empowering Nepali women in agriculture through climate-resilient development financing. The three panellists, Machchhe Gurung, Shikha Shrestha, and Kira Ugaz-Simonsen, underscored the importance of gender-responsive financing for the economic resilience of Nepali women in agriculture. They emphasised that legal provisions alone are insufficient for achieving economic resilience and highlighted the need for additional interventions such as addressing intersectionality, improving data integration, prioritising the voices of indigenous women and implementing targeted programming to build capacity. They all emphasised that while climate change impacts everyone, its effects are not distributed equally.
4. On March 13, BBC participated in a side event organised by the Fòs Feminista alliance in collaboration with the Permanent Missions of Nepal, Canada and France to the United Nations, along with UN Women and the GEF Action Coalitions for Bodily Autonomy and Feminist Movements and Leadership. The event, titled "Feminist Financing for SRHR and Gender Equality: Policies, Partnerships & Practices," brought together diverse stakeholders to discuss innovative approaches to financing sexual and reproductive health and rights

(SRHR) and promoting gender equality. The session showcased successful policies, partnerships and practices for improving SRHR access for women, girls and gender-diverse individuals. Nepal's Secretary Suman Raj Aryal from the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens highlighted the country's efforts in fostering inclusive financing mechanisms and collaborations. The event also stressed the importance of civil society partnerships in reaching marginalised communities and the role of public-private partnerships in expanding SRHR financing without increasing out-of-pocket expenses for women and gender-diverse people.



5. On March 14, The Feminist Dalit Organisation (FEDO) and the National Indigenous Women Forum (NIWF) organised a session titled "Gender Equality and Empowerment of Dalit and Indigenous Women and Girls in Nepal." This event highlighted the shared experiences of exploitation, oppression, and subjugation faced by Dalit and Indigenous women globally, despite varying cultural and geographical contexts. Panellists underscored the need for grassroots initiatives and advocacy to achieve social, gender and economic justice, emphasising that women are a diverse group whose challenges cannot be generalised. Dalit and Indigenous women, in particular, experience compounded layers of discrimination. The discussion also called for simplifying funding

requirements for local organisations and fostering community trust to enable targeted interventions and structural change. BBC actively participated in this important session, contributing to the dialogue and efforts to amplify the voices of Dalit and Indigenous women.



6. On March 15, BBC participated in a side event hosted by ARROW titled "*Leveraging the Asia Pacific Powerhouse for Gender Justice.*" The event highlighted key challenges in funding for gender justice, with panellists emphasising the critical importance of transparency in budgeting processes. All three speakers pointed to a glaring gap between fund allocation and actual needs, raising concerns about how commitments made to Asian countries would be fulfilled. Questions remained regarding the mechanisms for implementation, access to resources and oversight of already limited funds. The panellists also stressed the need for disaggregated data to monitor progress, linking commitments with effective reporting mechanisms, ensuring intersectional representation and investing in capacity-building for grassroots organisations. BBC's participation contributed to these

discussions, underscoring the significance of addressing these issues at both regional and local levels.

7. **On March 18**, BBC actively participated in a side event organised by the Permanent Mission of Nepal, the Permanent Mission of Botswana, UN-OHRLS and LDC Watch titled *"Making Taxes Work for Women: Key Challenges and Opportunities for Developing Countries and for LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS in Particular."* The event brought together leaders from governments and non-governmental organisations to share knowledge, expertise and inspiration, focusing on developing countries, especially LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. Speakers explored key challenges and opportunities in tax systems, shared best practices and proposed collaborative solutions. Hon. Ms Bhagbati



Chaudhary, Minister for Women, Children, and Senior Citizens, Nepal, presented Nepal's initiatives, such as tax concessions and tax holidays, aimed at addressing inequalities and advancing the empowerment of women and girls. BBC's participation further enriched the discussions, reinforcing the importance of inclusive tax policies for gender equity.

## महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं अधिवेशनमा महासचिवको एन्टोनियो गुटेरेसको सम्बोधन

साधारण सभा

११ मार्च २०२४

(सबै अंग्रेजी संस्करणमा)

महानुभावहरू, विशिष्ट अतिथिहरू, प्रिय मित्रहरू,



महिला र वालिकाहरूको अधिकारको प्रवर्धन गर्न समर्पित प्रख्यात विश्वव्यापी निकाय-महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगलाई सम्बोधन गर्न पाउँदा म सधैं खुशी हुन्छु । नागरिक समाज र महिला अधिकारका संस्था, संगठनहरूले गर्दा महिला अधिकारको क्षेत्रमा धेरै प्रगति भएको छ । संसारको हरेक कुनामा मैले आफैं देखेको छु । र त्यो प्रगतिले हाम्रा सबै समुदाय र समाजहरूलाई कसरी फाइदा पुऱ्याउदो

रहेछ भनेर मैले देखेको छु ।

त्यसैले, तपाइँहरूले गर्नुभएको सबै योगदानको लागि धन्यवाद ।

महामहिमहरू, मेरा प्रिय मित्रहरू,

हाम्रो विश्व उथलपुथलबाट गुज्रिरहेको छ, र महिला र वालिकाहरूमा कडा प्रहार भइरहेको छ ।

पुरुषहरूद्वारा गरिएको युद्धबाट विश्वभरका द्वन्द्वग्रस्त क्षेत्रहरूमा महिला र वालिकाहरू सबैभन्दा बढी पीडित छन् ।

आज रमजानको पहिलो दिन— दया, गहन चिन्तन र समझदारीमा समय लगाउने दिन हो ।

यस पवित्र रमजानका महिनामा गाजामा द्वन्द्व जारी रहेकोमा म स्तब्ध र आक्रोशित छु ।

इजरायली बमबारीबाट आश्रय विहिन परिवारहरू भोक र कुपोषणले ग्रसित छन् र तीनिहरू बाँच्नको लागि संघर्ष गरिरहेका छन् ।

यो हृदयविदारक स्थिति पूर्णरूपमा अमान्य छ ।

फेरि पनि, तत्काल गाजामा युद्धविराम, विना सर्त सबै बन्धकहरूको रिहाइ र मानवीय सहायतामा ठूलो वृद्धिको लागि म आह्वान गर्दछु ।

आज बिहान, प्रेसलाई दिएको एक विज्ञप्तिमा, कम्तीमा पनि रमजानको पवित्र महिनाभरी युद्धविराम र बन्धकहरूको रिहाइको आवश्यक छ भन्ने जोड मैले दिएको छु ।

गत हप्ता, मैले सुडानमा युद्ध विरामको लागि यस्तै अपील गरें ।

रमजानको स्पिरिटमा, द्वन्द्वमा संलग्न सबै ठाउँका सबैलाई बन्दुक छोडेर शान्तिको लागि वार्तामा (टेबलमा) आउन आग्रह गर्दछु ।

**महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

विश्वभरी, द्वन्द्व र संकट बढ्दै गइरहेको छ, यसले महिला र वालिकाहरूमा विनाशकारी प्रभाव पारिरहेको छ ।

अफगानिस्तानमा, ५० भन्दा बढी आदेश महिला र वालिकाहरूको अधिकारलाई दबाउन तालिबानले जारी गरेको छ ।

सुडानमा, सयौं महिलाहरू बलात्कार र अन्य प्रकारका यौन हिंसाको शिकार चलिरहेको द्वन्द्वमा भएका छन् ।

इजरायलमा, मेरो विशेष प्रतिनिधि, प्रमिला पट्टेनको महिला र वालिकाहरू विरुद्धको यौन हिंसा र यौनजन्य यातनाको निशान विषयक प्रतिवेदनमा हमास र अन्य सशस्त्र समूहहरूले अक्टोबर, ८ मा सुरु गरेको आतंककारी हमलाहरूको भयानक विवरणहरू छन् ।

प्यालेस्टाइनी महिलाहरू विरुद्ध हिरासतमा, घरमा छापा मार्दा र कब्जा गरिएको प्यालेस्टाइन क्षेत्रको चेकपोस्टहरूमा भएका विभत्स यौन हिंसाको प्रमाणहरू पनि प्रतिवेदनमा समावेश छन् ।

र गाजामा इजरायली सैन्य कारबाहीका क्रममा मारिएका र घाइते भएका दशौं हजार मानिसहरूमध्ये दुई तिहाइभन्दा बढी महिला र बालबालिका रहेको बताइएको छ ।

यसैबीच, महिलाको पूर्ण सहभागिताले शान्ति निर्माणलाई अभूत प्रभावकारी बनाउँछ भन्ने प्रमाण भए पनि महिलाको संख्या निर्णय लिने भूमिकामा घट्टै गएको छ । इथियोपिया, सुडान, म्यानमार र लिबियामा द्वन्द्व अन्त्य गर्ने वार्तामा महिलाहरूको सहभागिता प्रायः सून्य थियो ।

शान्तिको अगुवाई महिलाहरूले गरेको तथ्यहरू स्पष्ट छन् ।

बजेट र नीतिहरूमा शान्ति निर्माणका लागि महिला सहभागिताको महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यहरू निर्धारणगरी शीघ्र लगानी गर्ने पर्छ ।

### **महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

आफ्नो मौलिक अधिकारको लागि लडाइ, संघर्ष घर र आफ्नो समुदायमा धेरै महिला र बालिकाहरूले पनि गरिरहेका छन् ।

कडा संघर्षबाट प्राप्त प्रगति उल्टीरहेको छ ।

मौलिक रूपमा महिला अधिकार शक्तिको प्रश्न हो र यसमा मैले दुई गहिरो चिन्ताजनक प्रवृत्तिहरू देख्छु ।

पहिलो, पितृसत्ता महसुस गराउनमा तपाइँहरू सबैले ठूलो प्रगति गरेता पनि यसलाई परास्त गर्ने कार्य धेरै टाढाको कुरा हुन गएको छ । पुनस्थापितको आधार यसले फेरि बनाउदै छ ।

निरंकुश र जनवादी Populist शासकहरूले महिलाको स्वतन्त्रता र उनीहरूको यौन र प्रजनन अधिकारमाथि आक्रमण गरिरहेका छन् ।

उनीहरूले “परम्परागत” मूल्य मान्यताहरूलाई प्रचार गरिरहेका छन् ।

र पितृसत्ता, साँच्चै एक पुरानो परम्परा हो । महिला विरुद्ध भेदभाव सहस्राब्दी भन्दा अधिको हो ।

हामी यसलाई फिर्ता ल्याउन चाहदैनौं । हामी यसलाई फिर्ता पठाउन चाहन्छौं ।

हामी त्यस्तो विश्व स्वीकार गर्न सक्दैनौं, जहाँ आफ्ना नातीनीहरूले आफूले उपभोग गरेको भन्दा कम अधिकार मात्र पाउला भनि हजुरआमाहरू डराउँछन् ।

हामीले स्पष्ट बोल्नु पर्छ ठूलो स्वरमा: घडिमा हेरेर होइन ।

यसका साथै, शक्ति सम्बन्धमा अर्को चिन्ताजनक प्रवृत्ति आगामी दशकहरूमा डिजिटल प्रविधिहरूमा आउने मैले देख्छु ।

ती प्रविधिहरू र विशेषगरी आर्टिफिसियल इन्टेलिजेन्समा, प्राविधिक स्तरमा, नेतृत्वमा पुरुषहरूको प्रभुत्व आज छ ।

महिलाको आवश्यकता, महिला निकाय र महिलाको मौलिक अधिकारलाई बेवास्तागरि पुरुषहरूद्वारा डिजाइन गरिने प्रणालीहरूले, त्यसरी बनाएको एल्गोरिदमहरूले विभेदपूर्ण, पक्षपाति परिणाम दिन्छन् भन्ने यथेष्ट प्रमाणहरू छन् ।

पुरुष-प्रधान एल्गोरिदमहरूले आउने वर्षहरूका लागि वस्तुतः असमानताहरूलाई कृयाकलापको रूपमा निर्माण सहरी योजना, क्रेडिट रेटिङ देखि मेडिकल इमेजिङ सम्म गर्न सक्छन् ।

यसले पुरुष र बालकहरू, साथै महिला र बालिकाहरूलाई खतरामा पार्छ ।

डिजिटल लैङ्गिक विभेदलाई कम गर्न र डिजिटल प्रविधिको सबै तहमा महिलाहरूको निर्णय लिने भूमिका सुनिश्चित गर्न सरकार, नागरिक समाज र विश्वका सिलिकन भ्यालीहरू (Silicon Valleys) ले ठूलो प्रयास गर्नु पर्ने समय आएको छ ।

यो ग्लोबल डिजिटल कम्प्याक्टको मुख्य लक्ष्यहरू मध्ये एक हो जुन सेप्टेम्बरमा हुने भविष्यको शिखर सम्मेलनको एक मुख्य विषय हुनेछ ।

### **महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

यस वर्ष, तपाइँहरूको भेला लैङ्गिक समानतालाई गति दिन गरिबी निवारण र संस्थाहरूको सवलीकरण र लैङ्गिकमैत्री वित्तपोषण गर्नु कति महत्वपूर्ण छ भन्ने कुरामा केन्द्रित छ ।

यसको कारण सरल छ: गरिबीको महिला अनुहार विश्वव्यापी रूपमा छ ।

जमिन, प्राकृतिक स्रोत र आर्थिक सम्पत्तिमा महिलाको पहुँच कम छ । जलवायु परिवर्तनको असर पुरुषलेभन्दा उनीहरूले बढी भोग्छन् । र खाद्यान्न असुरक्षित Food insecure हुने सम्भावना उनीहरूमा बढी हुन्छ ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठनको अनुमान अनुसार, विश्वव्यापी रूपमा, एकजना पुरुषले कमाएको प्रत्येक डलरको ५१ सेन्ट मात्रै औसत रूपमा महिलाहरूले कमाउँछन् ।

महिलाहरूको प्रभुत्व भएका आर्थिक क्षेत्रहरू अवमूल्यान गरिएका छन्, पारिश्रमिक कम दिएका छन् र कतिपय अवस्थामा पारिश्रमिक नै दिदैनन् ।

महिलाहरूको अदृश्य घरेलु श्रम सम्पूर्ण अर्थतन्त्रको लागि अनुदान भएको छ ।

यस बीच, महिलाहरू हिंसा, जुन व्यापक छ, धेरै महिलाहरूले भोगिरहेका छन्, त्यसको दुष्चक्रमा फस्न सक्छन् ।

गरिबीले हिंसाको जोखिम बढाउछ, र हिंसाले महिलाहरूलाई गरिब बनाउँछ ।  
यो पूर्णरूपले अस्वीकार्य छ ।

**महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

विश्वव्यापीरूपमा, महिला र बालिकाहरूमा लगानी गर्न हामी असफल भइरहेका छौं र कोभिड महामारीको निरन्तर प्रभाव; बढ्दो ऋण; जलवायु प्रकोप; र मूल्यवृद्धिले जीवनयापनमा ल्याइरहेको संकट आदिले लगानीको अंश (Pie) अझ संकुचित पारिरहेको छ ।

असमानतालाई निरन्तरता दिन मद्दत गर्ने विश्वव्यापी वित्तीय प्रणालीमा भर परेर हामी आजका चुनौतीहरू समाधान गर्न सक्दैनौं ।

त्यसैले म विकासोन्मुख देशहरूको लागि वार्षिक रूपमा ५०० बिलियन डलर दीर्घकालीन र क्वालिटी पूँजी प्रदान गरिने दिगो विकास लक्ष्य (SDG) प्रोत्साहक (SDG Stimulus) लागि आह्वान गर्दछु । भुक्तानी गर्न नै नसक्ने भुक्तानी तालिकाको समस्या जेलीरहेका देशहरूका लागि राहत Breathing space दिन ऋण अवधिको (Debt lifeline) प्रस्तावमा समावेश छ ।

गत वर्षको दिगो विकास शिखर सम्मेलनमा नेताहरूले दिगो विकास प्रोत्साहकलाई समर्थन गरेका थिए ।

यी प्रयासहरूलाई समर्थन गर्न, म सबै देशहरूलाई आग्रह गर्दछु । जसले लैङ्गिक समानतामा लगानी वृद्धि गरी दिगो विकास लक्ष्य ५ हासिल गर्नेछ र एजेन्डा २०३० को सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्रहरूमा टर्बोचार्ज प्रगति हुनेछ ।

र म, सेप्टेम्बरमा हुने भविष्यको शिखर सम्मेलनमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय संरचनाको गहिरो सुधारका लागि सरकारहरूको समर्थनको अपेक्षा गर्दछु, जसले गर्दा आजको विश्वव्यापी अर्थतन्त्रलाई प्रतिविम्बित गर्दछ । विकासशील देशहरूको वित्तीय आवश्यकताहरू पूरा गर्दछ र उनीहरूलाई महिला र बालिकाहरूको समानता र अवसरहरूमा लगानी गर्न सक्षम बनाउँछ ।

**महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा गरिबी अन्त्य गर्न र सबैका लागि समावेशी, दिगो विकास हासिल गर्न लगानी गर्ने दायित्व सरकारहरूको हो ।

सरकारहरूले गरिबीमा बाँचिरहेका महिला र बालिकाहरूको विशेष आवश्यकतालाई सम्बोधन गर्न करहरू लिन्छ र बजेट बनाउछ ।

सरकारहरूले मर्यादित रोजगारी, तालिम, सीप स्तरवृद्धि, पहुँचयोग्य सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू र सामाजिक सुरक्षा मार्फत महिलाहरूको पूर्ण आर्थिक सहभागिता र सशक्तिकरणलाई बढवा दिने नीतिहरू लिन्छ ।

सरकारले पारिश्रमिक विनाको हेरचाह कार्यको प्रमुख आर्थिक भूमिकालाई नीतिगत रूपले आमा र बुबा दुवैलाई घरबाहिर वैतनिक काम गर्न सहयोग हुने गरी मान्यता दिनुपर्छ ।

उनीहरूको जलवायु नीतिहरूले नवीकरणीय ऊर्जामा न्यायसंगत र समतामूलक रूपले रूपान्तरण हुन पाउने, महिलाका लागि रोजगारीका अवसरहरू प्रवर्धन गर्ने र महिला तथा बालिकाहरूका लागि वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूमा पहुँच सुधार गर्ने लगायतका कुराहरू सुनिश्चित गर्नुपर्छ ।

र उनीहरूले महिला र बालिकाहरू विरुद्धको विद्यमान विश्वव्यापी हिंसा रोकन र घृणित विकृत महिला योनिच्छेदन कार्य Female genital mutilation अन्त्य गर्न अभूत कार्य गर्नुपर्दछ ।

महिला र बालिकाहरूको समान अधिकार उनीहरूमाथि हुने हिंसा र दुर्व्यवहारको अन्त्यमा निर्भर हुन्छ ।

### **महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

गरिबी निवारण गरी लैङ्गिक समानतालाई गति दिन महिलाको पूर्ण प्रतिनिधित्व र वित्तीय संस्थाहरूमा उनिहरूको नेतृत्व आवश्यक छ ।

दशजना मध्ये आठजना भन्दा बढी अर्थमन्त्रीहरू पुरुष छन् । केन्द्रीय बैंकका १० गभर्नरमध्ये नौ भन्दा बढी पुरुष छन् ।

अत्याधिक रूपले पुरुष प्रधान वित्तीय संस्थाहरूले महिलाहरूलाई नेतृत्वको भूमिका लिन बाधा पुऱ्याउने संरचनात्मक अवरोधहरूलाई हटाउन आवश्यक छ ।

सामान्य रूपमा, व्यापार पुरुषहरूको प्रभुत्व भएको व्यवसाय हो ।

तर परिवर्तन त्यसै आउँदैन ।

हामीले संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको वरिष्ठ तहमा संख्यात्मक लैङ्गिक समानता Gender parity प्राप्त संयोगवश भएको होइन ।

हामीले महिलाहरूलाई नेतृत्वदायी भूमिकामा स्वागत गर्न हाम्रो संस्कृति दृढ प्रयासका साथ परिवर्तन गरेका थियौं ।

र त्यो प्रयासले नतिजा निकाल्यो । इतिहासमा पहिलो पटक विश्वभरका वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापन र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका नेतृत्वहरूमा पूर्ण संख्यात्मक लैङ्गिक समानता हामीले हासिल गर्यौं ।

यदि संयुक्त राष्ट्रले यो गर्न सक्छ भने, सरकारले यो गर्न सक्छ, बैंकहरूले यो गर्न सक्छ, र सबैले यो गर्ने पर्छ ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय प्रणालीमा, व्यवसायिक र उच्च श्रेणीमा महिलाको प्रतिनिधित्व ऐतिहासिक रूपले उच्च छ ।

प्रगति सुस्त भएको क्षेत्रहरूलाई प्राथमिकता दिदै- विशेषगरी हाम्रो क्षेत्रीय मिशनहरूमा, सबै तह र प्रत्येक निकायमा पूर्ण लैङ्गिक समानता प्राप्तिको प्रयासमा हामी छौं ।

र समानताको लडाइँको लागि हाम्रो समर्थन सहयोग धेरैलाई गर्दैछौं, आफ्नै संगठन भित्रमात्र सिमित छैन ।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महिला दिवसका दिन, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घ प्रणाली-व्यापी लैङ्गिक समानता प्रवेश योजना मैले सुरु गरेँ ।

यो योजना, महिला र बालिकालाई हाम्रो सबै कामको केन्द्रमा राख्न, तल्लो तहका महिला संस्था संगठनहरूको लागि वित्तिय अवसरहरू खोल्न; र महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग (CSW) को महत्वाकांक्षी पुनरुत्थानको लागि सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूसँग काम गर्न प्रतिबद्ध छ । यो आयोग तपाइँहरूको हो ।

**महामहिम, प्रिय मित्रहरू,**

महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग, हामीलाई आवश्यक पर्ने परिवर्तनका लागि उत्प्रेरक हो ।

यस कठिन र विभाजित घडीमा, गरिबीका सबै आयामहरू अन्त्य गर्न सँगै काम गरौं ।

महिला र बालिकाहरूमा लगानी गरेर, महिला र बालिकाहरूमा बाजी लगाएर र महिला र बालिकाहरूको मर्यादाको लागि, शान्तिको लागि सर्वत्र जोड गरौं ।

धन्यवाद !

## Secretary-General's remarks to the 68th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

António Guterres

11 March 2024

### Excellencies, distinguished guests, dear friends,



It is always a pleasure to address the Commission on the Status of Women – the preeminent global body dedicated to promoting the rights of women and girls.

Progress on women's rights has overwhelmingly come from civil society and women's rights organisations.

I have seen it myself in every corner of the world. And I have seen how that progress benefits all our communities and societies.

So, thank you for everything you do.

### Excellencies, my dear friends,

Our world is going through turbulent times and women and girls are being hit hard.

In conflict zones around the globe, women and girls are suffering most from wars waged by men.

Today is the first day of Ramadan – a time of compassion, reflection and understanding.

I am appalled and outraged that conflict is continuing in Gaza during this holy month.

Families seeking shelter from Israeli bombardment are struggling to survive, as hunger and malnutrition take hold.

This is heartbreaking and utterly unacceptable.

Once again, I call for an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the unconditional release of all hostages and a massive increase in humanitarian aid.

In a statement to the press this morning, I stressed the need, at the very least, for a cessation of hostilities and the release of the hostages during the holy month of Ramadan.

Last week, I made a similar appeal for a cessation of hostilities in Sudan.

In the spirit of Ramadan, I appeal to all those involved in conflict everywhere to silence the guns and return to the peace table.

### **Excellencies, dear friends,**

Around the world, conflict and crisis are increasing, with a devastating impact on women and girls.

In Afghanistan, the Taliban has issued more than 50 edicts suppressing women's and girls' rights.

In Sudan, scores of women have reportedly been subjected to rape and other forms of sexual violence in the ongoing conflict.

In Israel, there are horrific accounts in the report by my Special Representative, Pramila Patten, of sexual violence against women and girls and indications of sexualized torture during the terror attacks launched by Hamas and other armed groups on 7 October.

The report also includes shocking testimonies of sexual violence against Palestinian women in detention settings, house raids and checkpoints in the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

And more than two-thirds of the tens of thousands of people killed and injured during Israel's military operations in Gaza are reportedly women and children.

Meanwhile, despite evidence that women's full participation makes peacebuilding much more effective, the number of women in decision-making roles is actually falling.

Women were virtually absent from talks on ending the conflicts in Ethiopia, Sudan, Myanmar and Libya.

The facts are clear: Women lead to peace.

Budgets and policies must follow – with ambitious targets for women's participation and urgent investments in women's peacebuilding.

## **Excellencies, dear friends,**

Many women and girls are also facing a war on their fundamental rights at home and in their communities.

Hard-fought progress is being reversed.

Women's rights are fundamentally a question of power and I see two deeply worrying trends.

First, despite enormous progress that all of you have helped realise – the patriarchy is far from vanquished. It is regaining ground.

Autocrats and populists are attacking women's freedoms and their sexual and reproductive rights.

They promote what they call “traditional” values.

And patriarchy is indeed an age-old tradition. Discrimination against women goes back millennia.

We don't want to bring it back. We want to turn it back.

We cannot accept a world in which grandmothers fear their granddaughters will enjoy fewer rights than they had.

We must speak out, loud and clear: Not on our watch.

At the same time, I see another worrying trend in power relations over the coming decades: in the digital technologies.

Those technologies, and particularly Artificial Intelligence, are today dominated by men – as leaders and at the technical level.

There is a mountain of evidence that when systems are designed by men, they result in biased algorithms. Women's needs, women's bodies and women's fundamental rights are ignored.

Male-dominated algorithms could literally programme inequalities into activities from urban planning to credit ratings to medical imaging, for years to come.

This endangers men and boys, as well as women and girls.

It's time for governments, civil society and the Silicon Valleys of the world to join a massive effort to bridge the digital gender divide and ensure women have decision-making roles in digital technology at all levels.

This is one of the main goals of the Global Digital Compact that will be central to the Summit of the Future in September.

## **Excellencies, dear friends,**

Your gathering this year is focused on how tackling poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective are critical to accelerate gender equality.

The reason is simple: globally, poverty has a female face.

Women have less access to land, natural resources and financial assets.

They suffer the impacts of climate change more than men.

And they are more likely to be food insecure.

The International Labour Organisation estimates that, worldwide, women, as an average, earn just 51 cents for every dollar earned by a man.

Economic sectors dominated by women are undervalued, underpaid - and even, in some cases, unpaid.

Women's invisible domestic labour is a subsidy to the entire economy.

Meanwhile, the violence that is a pervasive feature of many women's lives can feed a vicious cycle:

Poverty intensifies the risks of violence and violence makes women poorer.

This is simply unacceptable.

At the global level, we are failing to invest in women and girls.

And the continuing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic; mounting debt; climate-related disasters; and an ongoing cost-of-living crisis are all shrinking the pie even more.

We will not solve today's challenges by relying on a global financial system that helps perpetuate inequality.

I am therefore calling for an SDG Stimulus that would provide \$500 billion annually in affordable long-term finance for developing countries. The proposal includes a debt lifeline to create breathing space for countries facing impossible repayment schedules.

Leaders endorsed the Stimulus at last year's SDG Summit.

I urge all countries to support these efforts to increase the investments that will achieve SDG 5 on gender equality, and turbocharge progress across the entire 2030 agenda.

And I count on governments' support for deep reform of the international financial architecture at the Summit of the Future in September, so that it

reflects today's global economy and meets the financial needs of developing countries, enabling them to invest in equality and opportunity for women and girls.

### **Excellencies, dear friends,**

At the national level, governments have a responsibility to invest in ending poverty and achieving inclusive, sustainable development for all.

That takes budgets and taxes that address the specific needs of women and girls living in poverty.

It takes policies that drive women's full economic participation and empowerment, through decent work, training, upgrading skills, accessible public services and social protection.

Governments must recognise the key economic role of unpaid care work, with policies that support both mothers and fathers to take paid work outside the home.

They should ensure that their climate policies, including a just and equitable transition to renewable energy, boost employment opportunities for women and improve access to goods and services for women and girls.

And they must do more to prevent the global scourge of violence against women and girls and end the abomination of female genital mutilation.

Equal rights for women and girls depend on ending violence and abuse against them.

### **Excellencies, dear friends,**

Accelerating gender equality by tackling poverty requires women's full representation and leadership of financial institutions.

More than eight out of 10 finance ministers are men. More than nine out of 10 central bank governors are men.

Overwhelmingly male-dominated financial institutions need to dismantle the structural barriers that are blocking women from leadership roles.

Business as usual is business dominated by men.

But change doesn't just happen.

We did not achieve gender parity at senior levels of the United Nations by accident.

We did it with a determined effort to change our culture and welcome women into leadership roles.

And that effort produced results. We achieved full gender parity among senior management and UN leaders around the world for the first time in history.

If the United Nations can do it, governments can do it, banks can do it, and everyone must do it.

Across the UN system, the representation of women in the Professional and higher categories is at a historic high.

We are pursuing full gender parity at all levels and in each and every entity, prioritising areas where progress is slow – especially our field missions.

And we are supporting the fight for equality far beyond our own Organisation.

On International Women's Day, I launched the United Nations System-Wide Gender Equality Acceleration Plan.

This commits to placing women and girls in the centre of all our work; to opening financing opportunities for grassroots women's organisations; and to working with Member States for an ambitious revitalisation of the CSW. Your Commission.

### **Excellencies, dear friends,**

The Commission on the Status of Women is a catalyst for the transformation we need.

At this difficult and divided moment, let's work together to end poverty in all its dimensions.

Let's do it by investing in women and girls, betting on women and girls and pushing for peace and dignity for women and girls everywhere.

Thank you.

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका मुख्यालयमा महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको उद्घाटनमा संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका उप-महासचिव र युएन वुमनका कार्यकारी निर्देशक सिमा बाहुसको उद्घाटन मन्तव्य

११ मार्च २०२४

“हामीले महिला र बालिकाहरूको गरिबी अन्त्य गर्न सबैछौं र गर्ने निर्णय गर्नुपर्छ”

(मन्तव्य व्यक्त गर्नु भएअनुसार)



हामी ठूलो अनिश्चितताको समयमा भेटिरहेका छौं । शान्तिको संभावना पीडादायी रूपमा टाढा छ, युद्ध पीडादायी रूपमा व्याप्त छ, पीडा, पीडादायी रूपमा सर्वव्यापी छ । लैङ्गिक समानता प्रति प्रतिघात उग्र र क्रोधको साथ बढिरहेको छ, यसबारे हामी मध्ये धेरै अनभिज्ञ छौं ।

संसारभर भएका युद्धहरू, अनलाइन हिंसा, हामीले हाम्रो ग्रहमा गरेको युद्धको नतिजाको पीडा महिला र बालिकाहरूले

निरन्तररूपमा भोगिरहनु परेको छ, जुनकुराको निर्माण र निर्णयमा उनिहरूको केहि हात नै छैनन् ।

मध्यपूर्व, सुडान, म्यानमार, हाइटी, प्रजातान्त्रिक गणतन्त्र कङ्गो, युक्रेन, अफगानिस्तान र अन्य ठाउँमा महिला र बालिकाहरूले उनिहरूले नगरेको द्वन्द्व र युद्धको पीडा बेहोर्नु परेको छ ।

हामी सबै द्वन्द्वहरूमा, सबै प्रकारका हिंसा र महिला र बालिकाविरुद्ध विश्वको कुनै पनि ठाउँमा हुने सबै प्रकारको लैङ्गिक हिंसाको सुस्पष्ट ढंगले निन्दा गर्दछौं ।

गाजामा तत्काल युद्धविराम हुनु आवश्यक छ । हामीले असंख्य विनाश भइरहेको देखिरहेका छौं । नागरिक, संयुक्त राष्ट्रका कर्मचारी, मानवीय सहायताकर्ता र पत्रकार हरूको हत्या भएको देखिरहेका छौं । नौहजार भन्दा बढी महिलाहरू मारिएका छन्, यो संख्या एक अकल्पनीय दरमा वृद्धि भइरहेको छ । यसलाई कुनै पनि हालतमा उचित मान्न सकिदैन ।

हामीले महासचिवबाट सुने अनुसार इजरायलमा, अक्टोबर सातामा भएको आक्रमणमा महिला र बालिकाहरूमाथि भएको यौन हिंसाको भयानक विवरणहरू श्री प्रमिला पट्टेन, विशेष प्रतिनिधिको प्रतिवेदनमा, द्वन्द्वमा यौन हिंसाका घटनाहरू उल्लेखित छन् । इजरायली सेनाहरूले प्यालेस्टिनी महिलाहरू विरुद्ध हिरासतमा, घरमा छापामार्दा र चेकपोस्टहरूमा गरेको यौन हिंसाको पीडादायी प्रमाणहरू पनि छन् । महिला तथा बालिका विरुद्ध हुने यस्ता सबै प्रकारका कार्य र हिंसाको निन्दा गर्दछौं ।

हामी गाजाभरी मानवीय सहायताको तत्काल र सुरक्षित डेलिभरी, सबै बन्धकहरूको रिहाइ, कब्जाको अन्त्य, र शान्तिको बाटोमा फर्कन, अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण सवालहरू र महिला नेतृत्व समावेश भएको न्यायिक र विस्तृत शान्ति सम्झौता को आह्वान गर्दछौं । हामीले चाहेको भविष्य प्राप्तिको लागि यो मात्र हाम्रो आशा हो ।

लैङ्गिक समानताको संघर्ष नयाँ होइन । महिलाहरू शताब्दीयौंदेखि आफ्नो अधिकारका लागि लड्दै आएका छन् । इतिहास महिला र अभिज्ञात पुरुष नायकहरूले परिपूर्ण छ, जसले हामीले पछ्याउनको लागि दिशा निर्धारण गर्नुभयो, जसले हाम्रो मुद्दाको लागि उदाहरणीय बलिदान गर्नुभयो र जसले पहिले भन्दा बढी आज हामीलाई चाहिने साहस र बुद्धिको नमूना बनाउनु भयो ।

हामी उहाँहरूको काँधमा उभिन्छौं र सामाजिक, आर्थिक र राजनीतिक जीवनमा वास्तविक समानता प्राप्त नभएसम्म लडाइँ जारी राख्छौं । हामी, उहाँहरू प्रति ऋणी छौं । उहाँहरूले गरे भैं हामी इतिहासमा छाप छोड्न चाहन्छौं ।

महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी यो आयोग राष्ट्रहरूको परिवारको रूपमा हामीले राखेका आकांक्षाहरूमा लैङ्गिक समानताको केन्द्रीयताका बारे हाम्रो बुझाइको अभिव्यक्ति हो । महिला र पुरुष समानता विना कुनै पनि कुरा हासिल गर्न सकिदैन । र यस वर्षको महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको प्राथमिक विषयवस्तु गरिबीलाई सम्बोधनगरी संस्था र वित्तपोषण अर्थात् लगानी सुदृढ गर्दै लैङ्गिक समानतामा द्रुतगतिमा प्रगति ल्याउनमा केन्द्रित छ ।

हामीले अर्थतन्त्रलाई रूपान्तरण गर्न सक्छौं, यदि हाम्रा समानताका प्रतिवद्धताहरूलाई हाम्रा बजेटले म्याच गरेमा, जुन हुनुनै पर्ने हो । समय हाम्रो पक्षमा छैन । तर यो हामीले अविलम्ब गर्नुपर्छ । सरकारले शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, उचित र समान ज्याला र विस्तारित सामाजिक लाभहरू आदिलाई प्राथमिकता दिएमा १०० मिलियन भन्दा बढी महिला र बालिकाहरूको गरिबी हटाउन सकिन्छ, यो प्रमाण सधैं भैं पुष्टि

छ । रोजगारीमा लैङ्गिक अन्तरलाई अन्त गरे प्रतिव्यक्ति कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन २० प्रतिशतले सबै क्षेत्रहरूमा (all regions) बढ्छ । लैङ्गिक समानतामा गरेको लगानीको प्रतिफल कुनै पनि समाज र अर्थतन्त्रको लागि सुनिश्चित जति हो ।

समय हाम्रो पक्षमा छैन ।

संसारभरी नै, गरिबी भन्नासाथ महिला कै अनुहार देखिने क्रम कायम नै छ, पुरुषभन्दा महिलाहरूले नै गरिबी छन् र गरिबीको उच्च मार उनिहरूले नै भोगी रहेका छन्, जुन हाम्रो जीवनकाल पछिसम्म पनि रहिरहन सक्छ । विश्वमा १० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी महिलाहरू दैनिक २.१५ अमेरिकी डलरभन्दा कममा बाँचीरहेका छन् । यदि यसलाई हामी अधिकारको दृष्टिले हेर्ने हो भने वास्तवमा तीनीहरूले जीवनको आनन्द लिन पाइरहेका छैनन् मुश्किलले बाँचीरहेका छन् ।

आज, दशजना महिला मध्ये एक महिला (१/१०) चरम गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका छन् । हालको प्रगति दर कायम रहेमा ३४ करोड २० लाख महिला सन् २०३० सम्म मै गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका हुनेछन् । यसले हाम्रो २०३० एजेन्डाको उपहास गर्छ ।

हाम्रो आर्थिक, राजनीतिक र सामाजिक प्रणालीमा गाडिएर रहेका लैङ्गिक विभेदहरूले नै महिलाको गरिबी र आर्थिक बहिष्करण दुवैलाई बढवा दिएको छ ।

महिलाले, पुरुषले भन्दा दिनमा करिब तिन घन्टा बढी समय अवैतनिक काम र घरेलु काम गर्छन् । यी अवैतनिक र घरेलु काम हाम्रो घर, हाम्रो समुदाय र हाम्रो समाजको मेरुदण्ड हो । यसले अर्थतन्त्रलाई चलायमान बनाइरहन्छ, वृद्धि सहज गराउँछ, प्रगति र विकासलाई अगाडि बढाउँछ ।

यदि हामीले चाहेयौं भने महिला र अर्थतन्त्रको पारस्परिक लाभको लागि, अवैतनिक र घरेलु कामलाई उचित रूपमा मान्यता प्रदान र क्षतिपूर्ति दिन सकिन्छ ।

वित्तीय स्थान जतिसुकै सीमित भएता पनि सधैं नै लैङ्गिक समानतालाई प्राधनता दिनपर्छ, सबभन्दा बुद्धिमानि र स्मार्ट लगानी गर्ने नै यो हो । लैङ्गिक समानताबाट फाइदा नहुने कुनै राष्ट्रिय विकास नीति नै हुदैन ।

लैङ्गिक समानता विना हासिल गर्न सक्ने कुनै दिगो विकास लक्ष्य नै छैन । अब छ वर्ष मात्रै बाँकी हुँदा २०३० विकासलाई फेरी ट्याकमा ल्याउने सबैभन्दा राम्रो हाम्रो आकांक्षा नै लैङ्गिक समानता हो ।

यो महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्र (Commission on Status of

Women's 68 session: CSW68) मा नागरिक समाजका सहभागीहरूको उपस्थिति उल्लेख्य संख्यामा भएको छ । नागरिक समाज र युवाहरूको प्रतिनिधित्वगरी यहाँ सहभागी हुनु भएका सबैलाई म हार्दिक स्वागत गर्दछु र तपाईंहरूको ऊर्जा र अन्तरदृष्टिको लागि धन्यवाद ।

समानताको लागि अघि बढेको हरेक ठूला कदमको केन्द्रबिन्दु बारम्बार महिला आन्दोलन नै रहेको छ ।

तपाईंहरूको वकालत, विशेषज्ञता, अमूल्य काम र तपाईंका संस्थाहरूले संकटहरूमा गरेको कामबाट नै हाम्रो सामूहिक सामाजिक अनुबन्धको समर्थन गर्नमा र हामीलाई जवाफदेही बनाउनमा तपाईंहरूले महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्नु हुन्छ । जब परिस्थिति सबैभन्दा असहज स्थितिमा पुग्छन्, त्यसबेला तपाईंहरू माथि उठ्नुहुन्छ, जब मद्दतको अतिआवश्यक पर्छ, त्यसबेला समर्थन गर्दै, आवश्यक सेवाहरू प्रदान गर्दै, नारीवादी परिवर्तनलाई हाँके त्यहाँ तपाईंहरू अग्रपंक्तिमा उभिनु हुन्छ ।

हामीले महिला अधिकारका संस्था, संगठनहरू, विशेषगरी नारीवादी, भूइतहका युवा संगठनहरू र महिलाहरूको समूहहरूमा लगानी बढाउन धेरै काम गर्नुपर्छ । यी संस्थाहरूसँग लचिलो र पूर्वानुमेय आर्थिक स्रोत/पूँजी जति उनिहरूको आन्दोलन शक्ति र त्यसको आवाज विश्वभरी पुऱ्याउन आवश्यक पर्छ त्यति नै हुनुपर्दछ ।

यस महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको प्राथमिकताको विषयवस्तुको बारेमा (CSW68 priority theme) महासचिवको प्रतिवेदनले स्पष्ट गर्दछ । हामीले कस्तो नीति छनोट गर्ने भन्ने विकल्प छ । हामीले महिला र बालिकाहरूको लागि गरिवी अन्त्य गर्ने नीति छनोट गर्न सक्छौं र गर्नुपर्छ ।

हामी लैङ्गिक असमानता र संरचनात्मक गरिबीलाई सम्बोधन गर्न सक्ने प्रणाली र सामाजिक संस्थाहरू निर्माण गर्नमा र लगानी गर्नमा आर्थिक स्रोत/पूँजीको लिभर/उत्तोलन दण्ड प्रयोग गर्न प्रतिबद्ध हुनुपर्छ । यो वर्ष हामीले नियम अनुसार राम्रो काम गरेर मात्रै हुदैन । हामीले नियमलाई पूर्ण रूपमा रूपान्तरण नै गर्नुपर्छ ।

हामीले असीम ऊर्जा र अटल संकल्पका साथ त्यसो गर्नुपर्दछ । हामी त्यसो यो सत्रमा गर्छौं, यस वर्षमा हुने भविष्यको शिखर सम्मेलनको समयमा भेट्दा गर्छौं, फेरि यस आयोगको ६९औं सत्रमा जब हामी बेइजिङ्ग प्लेटफर्म फर एक्सनको ३० वर्षको प्रगति विवरण समीक्षा गर्दा गर्छौं । म यस कोठामा भएका हामी सबैलाई यी अवसरहरूलाई पुन संकल्प गर्ने मौकाको रूपमा सदुपयोग गर्न र हाम्रो लैङ्गिक समानताको कार्य र

यसमा हाम्रो लगानी बढाउन अर्थात स्केल अप गर्न आग्रह गर्दछु ।

महिला र वालिकाहरूको गरिबी अन्त्य गर्ने बाटोको रूपमा मलाई चार ठोस र प्राप्त गर्न सकिने प्राथमिकताहरू तपाईंहरूको विचार-विमर्शका लागि हाइलाइट गर्न दिनुहोस् ।

- १) हामीलाई समावेशी, समतामूलक वित्तीय सम्झौताहरू (Fiscal pacts) चाहिन्छ । ती वित्तीय सम्झौताहरूले पुनर्वितरण, प्रगतिशील कर, राम्रोसँग लक्षित लगानी, बढ्दो आधिकारिक विकास सहायता र लैङ्गिक असमानता र महिला सशक्तिकरणलाई नेतृत्व गर्न उचित रूपमा वित्तपोषित राष्ट्रिय महिला मेसिनरीहरूको सम्बोधन गरेको हुनुपर्छ ।
- २) हामीलाई उच्च गुणस्तरीय, सबैका आवश्यकताहरू परिपूर्ति हुनेगरी निर्माण गरिएको पहुँचयोग्य सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू, वालिकाहरूको लागि गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा र महिलाहरूको लागि मर्यादित काम समेत समावेश भएको सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू चाहिन्छ ।
- ३) हामीलाई गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका महिला र वालिकाहरूको पूर्ण र समान पहुँच र लाभहरू सहितको समावेशी, लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली चाहिन्छ ।
- ४) हामीले महिला र वालिकाहरूको गरिबी घटाउने र थप बलियो केयर र हरित अर्थतन्त्र निर्माण गर्ने एक रणनीतिको रूपमा केयर अर्थतन्त्रमा लगानी गर्नुपर्छ ।

हामीले अब पहिले भन्दा बढि अहिले ज्यादै आवश्यक भएको लैङ्गिक समानता लाभांश (Gender equality dividend) लाई उपेक्षा गर्न सक्दैनौं ।

हामी, यो धेरै गाह्रो छ, धेरै महंगो छ, परम्पराको धेरै उल्लंघनकारी छ, वा हाम्रो प्राथमिकताका सूचीहरूमा धेरै तल छ भन्ने जस्ता बहानाहरू मानीरहन सक्दैनौं । र हामी हाम्रो राम्रो विवेकले सबै विविधताका महिला र वालिकाहरूको समानताको अधिकार, जुन उनिहरूको अधिकार हो त्यसलाई अस्वीकार गर्न सक्दैनौं ।

मैले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महिला दिवसका दिन गरेको मेरो आह्वान दोहोर्‍याउँछु: सबैका लागि, हरेक महिला र वालिकाका लागि, सबै ठाउँमा समान, दिगो, र

सबैका लागि शान्तिमय भविष्य (Peaceful future) निर्माणको गतिमा तीव्रता ल्याउने आकांक्षा जगाउन हामी सबै ज्योती बन्नु पर्छ। यो हामीले नै गर्न सक्ने कुरा हो भन्ने कुरा मलाई थाहा छ । तसर्थ, हामी सबै मिलेर अगाडि बढौं ।

रमजानको पवित्र महिना मनाइरहनु भएका प्रतिनिधिहरू र सहकर्मीहरू, यहाँहरूको समय शान्तिमय होस्, र प्रतिविम्बन गर्ने समय होस्, सर्वत्र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको कष्ट कम होस् ।

म तपाईंलाई धन्यवाद दिन्छु र हामी सबैलाई महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं (CSW68) सत्रको सफलताको कामना गर्दछु ।

मूलप्रति: युएन वुमनमा प्रकाशित

## Opening remarks by UN Under-Secretary-General and UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous at the opening of the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women

11 March 2024,  
UN headquarters

*[As delivered.]*



We meet at a time of great uncertainty. Peace feels painfully distant, war painfully prevalent, suffering painfully ubiquitous.

Backlash on gender equality is on the rise, with a ferocity and anger that is unfamiliar to many of you.

From the wars around the world, the violence online, the war we wage on our planet—women and girls continue to be the ones suffering the consequences of decisions not of their making.

UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous delivers opening remarks at the opening of the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 11 March 2024, at UN headquarters. Photo: UN Women/Ryan Brown.

In the Middle East, Sudan, Myanmar, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ukraine, Afghanistan and elsewhere, women and girls bear the brunt of conflicts and of wars they did not start.

In all conflicts, we unequivocally condemn all acts of gender-based violence and all forms of violence, against any woman or girl anywhere in the world.

We need an urgent ceasefire in Gaza. We are witnessing a destruction and killing of civilians, UN personnel, humanitarians and journalists at an unprecedented scale. More than 9000 women have been killed and this number continues to rise at an unthinkable rate. Nothing can justify this.

In Israel, as we heard from the Secretary-General, the Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict Ms Pramila Patten's report has horrific accounts of sexual violence against women and girls in the October 7 attack. There are also harrowing testimonies of sexual violence by Israeli forces against Palestinian women in detention, house raids and checkpoints. All such acts and forms of violence against women and girls are condemned.

We call on the immediate and safe delivery of humanitarian aid across Gaza, the release of all hostages, an end to occupation and for a return to a path to peace, a peace that is just and comprehensive and that is inclusive of the crucial voices and leadership of women. This is our only hope for the future we want.

The struggle for gender equality is not new. Women have been fighting for their rights for centuries. History is replete with heroes, women as well as enlightened men, who laid out a path for us to follow, who exemplified sacrifice for our cause and who modelled the courage and wisdom we need today more than ever.

We stand on their shoulders and we owe it to them to keep the fight going until true equality, in social, economic, and political life, is attained. We aspire to leave a mark on history as they have done.

This [Commission on the Status of Women](#) is an expression of our understanding of the centrality of gender equality to the aspirations that we have as a family of nations. None can be achieved without equality between women and men. And this year's priority theme focuses on accelerating progress on gender equality by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing.

We can transform economies, if our professed commitments to equality are matched by our budgets, as they should be. This we must do with urgency. And the evidence is as stark as ever, more than 100 million women and girls could be lifted out of poverty if governments prioritised education, health care, fair and equal wages, and expanded social benefits.

Closing gender gaps in employment could boost Gross Domestic Product per capita by 20 per cent across all regions. The return on investment in gender equality is a guaranteed win for any society and economy.

Time is not on our side.

Across the world, poverty continues to have a woman's face, with women experiencing higher rates of poverty than men, that is expected to persist beyond any of our lifetimes. More than 10 per cent of women globally live on less than USD 2.15 a day. If we want to say it right, they don't really live, they barely survive.

Today, one in ten women live in extreme poverty. At the current rate of progress, as many as 342 million women will still be living in poverty in or by 2030. This makes a mockery of our [2030 Agenda](#).

Both poverty and women's financial exclusion are fuelled by discriminatory gender norms which are entrenched in our economic, political and social systems.

Women spend nearly three hours more per day than men performing unpaid care and domestic work. This work forms the backbone of our homes, our communities and our societies. It keeps economies running, enables growth, drives progress and development.

This work can be properly recognized and compensated, to the mutual benefit of women and economies, if we choose to do so.

No matter how limited the fiscal space may be, gender equality should always be a priority, always the smartest and wisest investment to make. There is no national development policy that will not benefit from gender equality.

There is no [Sustainable Development Goal](#) that can be attained without gender equality. With a mere six years to go, gender equality remains our best hope to get back on track to 2030.

This CSW68 sees record numbers of participants from civil society in attendance. To all those here representing civil society and young people, I warmly welcome you and thank you for your energy and insight.

The women's movement has time and again been at the heart of every great step forward for equality.

You play a critical role in holding us accountable to and upholding our collective social contract, through your advocacy, your expertise and the invaluable work many of you and your organisations do in crises. When things are at their most bleak, you step up. When help is desperately needed, you are there on the frontline, supporting, providing essential services, driving feminist change.

We must do more to invest in women's rights organisations, especially feminist, grassroots, youth organisations and women's collectives. These organisations must have flexible and predictable financing that matches the scale of need with the power of your movements and voice across the world.

[The Secretary-General's report on this CSW68 priority theme](#) is clear. Policy choices are not beyond us; we can and must choose to end poverty for women and girls.

We must commit to using the levers of finance to invest in and build systems and social institutions that can tackle gender inequality, and that can address structural poverty. This year we must not just play the game better; we must change it all together.

We must do so with boundless energy and unswerving resolution. We do so at this CSW, and when we meet later this year for the [Summit of the Future](#), and again at the [sixty-ninth session of this Commission when we will take stock of the 30 years since the Beijing Platform for Action](#). I urge all of us in this room to seize these opportunities as a chance to recommit, and to scale up our work and our investment in gender equality.

Let me highlight four concrete and achievable priorities as pathways to end women's and girls' poverty, for your deliberations:

One, we need inclusive, equitable fiscal pacts. These must address redistribution, progressive taxation, well-targeted investments, increased official development assistance and properly financed national women's machineries to lead on gender equality and women's empowerment.

Two, we need high-quality, accessible public services, appropriately tailored to the needs of everyone. This includes quality education for girls and decent work for women.

Three, we need inclusive, gender-responsive social protection systems with full and equal access and benefits for women and girls living in poverty.

Four, we need to invest in the care economy as a strategy for reducing women's and girls' poverty and for building more robust care and green economies.

We can no longer dismiss a gender equality dividend that we need now more than ever.

We cannot cling to excuses that this is too difficult, too expensive, too transgressive of tradition, or too far down our list of priorities. And we cannot in good conscience deny women and girls, in all their diversity, the equality that is their right.

I reiterate [my call](#) on [International's Women Day](#): For all of us to be the light that brings hope and accelerates progress towards an equal, sustainable and peaceful future for all people, for every woman, and every girl, everywhere. I know that this is within our reach, so let us all push forward together.

To the Delegates and colleagues observing the Holy Month of Ramadan, may it be peaceful, and a time for reflection, and lessened suffering for all women and girls, everywhere.

I thank you and wish us all a very successful CSW68.

*Originally published on [UN Women](#)*

माननीय मन्त्री, भगवती चौधरी, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयद्वारा महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको सामान्य छलफलमा प्रस्तुत वक्तव्य न्युयोर्क, ११-२२ मार्च २०२४

### सामान्य छलफल

सबै महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको लैङ्गिक समानता र सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्ने गति तीव्र बनाउनु ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय,



महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रमा एक प्राथमिक विषयको रूपमा समय सापेक्ष र महत्वपूर्ण विषयमा सम्बोधन गर्न पाउनु मेरो लागि सम्मान र विशेष अवसर हो ।

सुरुवातमा, यस सत्रको अध्यक्षको रूपमा तपाईंको चयनमा म तपाईंलाई बधाई ज्ञापन गर्दछु । तपाईंको सक्षम नेतृत्वमा यो सत्रलाई

सफलतापूर्वक अगाडि बढाउने हाम्रो पूर्ण विश्वास रहेको छ र तपाईंको महत्वपूर्ण जिम्मेवारीहरू निर्वाह गर्न मेरो प्रतिनिधिमण्डलको पूर्ण सहयोगको सुनिश्चितता प्रदान गर्दछु ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय,

महिलाहरू विश्व जनसंख्याको आधा हिस्सा र आधा क्षमता समेट्छन् । त्यसको बाबजुद पनि, विश्वव्यापी लैङ्गिक समानता प्राप्त गर्नु अझै एक कल्पना मात्र बनिरहेको छ । गरिबी लैङ्गिक समानताका लागि एक ठूलो अवरोध हो ।

महिलाहरू पुरुषहरूको तुलनामा विश्वभरी उच्च गरिबी दर भोगिरहेका छन् ।

कोभिड-१९ महामारी, संघर्षहरू, जीविकोपार्जन संकट, वर्तमान खाद्य, इन्धन र मलहरूको संकट, भूराजनीतिक तनावहरू र ऋण संकट जस्ता विभिन्न चुनौतीहरूले महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूलाई अनुपातिक रूपमा बढी असर पारेका छन् ।

जलवायु परिवर्तन, जैविक विविधता ह्रास र वातावरणीय ह्रासले गरिबी र लैङ्गिक असमानता समाधान गर्ने हाम्रा प्रयासलाई थप गम्भीर बनाएको छ ।

महासचिवको प्रतिवेदनले हामीलाई अझ चेतवनी दिएको छ, जसले काम गर्ने

घण्टा, रोजगार, वित्तीय समावेशीकरण, वित्तीय स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच र सामाजिक सुरक्षा लगायतका क्षेत्रमा पुरुष र महिलाबीचको ठूलो खाडललाई प्रष्ट्याएको छ ।

यसैले, सबैको लागि समावेशी र दिगो विकास हासिल गर्नु दिगो विकासका लक्ष्यहरू प्राप्त गर्न, जसमा लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाहरूको सशक्तिकरण समावेश छ, अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण बनेको छ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय,

नेपालले सधैं महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको अधिकार र समस्याहरूलाई उच्चतम प्राथमिकता दिएको छ ।

नेपालको संविधानले महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको आधारभूत अधिकारहरूको ग्यारेन्टी गर्दछ, जसमा पारिवारिक मामिला र सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी अधिकारहरू समावेश छन् ।

यसले सङ्घीय र प्रदेश संसदमा महिलाहरूको प्रतिनिधित्वको लागि ३३ प्रतिशत सीट र स्थानीय सरकारमा ४० प्रतिशत सीट ग्यारेन्टी गर्दछ ।

हामीले लैङ्गिक असमानतासम्बन्धी समस्या समाधान गर्नका लागि नीति र योजना बनाएका छौं ।

हामीले महिलाहरू, किशोरीहरू र अल्पसंख्यकहरूको समस्याहरू हेरचाह गर्ने संस्थाहरू स्थापना गरेका छौं ।

हामीले हाम्रो विकास प्रयासहरूमा लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाहरूको सशक्तिकरणलाई प्राथमिकता दिएका छौं ।

हामी 'लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी' शासन प्रणाली प्रवर्धन गर्न प्रतिवद्ध छौं, जसले महिलाहरूको आर्थिक विकासमा नेतृत्वका लागि स्रोतहरू, अवसरहरू र लाभहरूमा समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्छ ।

हामी सबै तहहरूमा लैङ्गिकमैत्री शासन प्रणाली स्थापना गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेका छौं ।

हामीले रोजगार सिर्जना गर्न, महिलाहरूको व्यवसायिकता समर्थन गर्न र गरिबी घटाउनका लागि विभिन्न महिला लक्षित योजनाहरू प्रस्तुत गरेका छौं ।

हामीले महिलाहरू र पुरुषहरूको लागि समान कामको लागि समान तलब सुनिश्चित गरेका छौं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय,

यी संस्थागत, कानुनी, प्रशासनिक, र अन्य सुधारहरूसँगै, नेपालले लैङ्गिक असमानताहरू घटाउन महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति गरेको छ, जसमा समावेश छ:

- महिलाहरूको साक्षरता दरमा पाँच गुणा वृद्धि भएको छ, जुन अहिले ६९.६ प्रतिशत रहेको छ ।
- महिलाहरूको प्रजनन दर आधा भएको छ ।
- महिलाहरूको जीवनकाल ११ वर्षले वृद्धि भएको छ ।
- प्रत्यक्ष लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी बजेटमा चार गुणा वृद्धि भएको छ, २००७/८ मा ११ प्रतिशतबाट २०२३/२४ मा ४२.१६ प्रतिशतसम्म ।
- महिलाहरूको एक तिहाइको भूमि र सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व रहेको छ ।
- महिलाहरूको सूक्ष्म-साना र मझौला उद्यमहरूमा (MSMEs) सहभागिता वृद्धि भएको छ; लगभग ४५ प्रतिशत साना र घरेलु उद्योगहरू महिलाहरूले चलाउँछन् ।
- बहु-आयामिक गरिबी घटाउने प्रयासहरू भइरहेको छ ।

सहकारीमा ५६% महिलाहरू छन् । यसले आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रतामा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याएको छ ।

यस प्रगतिको बाबजुद, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाम्रो गरिबी र लैङ्गिक असमानता समाधान गर्ने प्रयासहरू स्रोतको अभावका कारण गम्भीर रूपमा प्रभावित भएका छन् ।

घरायसी स्रोतहरू प्रगति तीव्र बनाउन पर्याप्त छैन, त्यसैले हामीलाई बाह्य सहयोगको उच्च स्तरको आवश्यकता छ ।

हामीलाई महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूका लागि वित्तको उपलब्धता, पहुँच र किफायतीपन सुनिश्चित गर्न आवश्यक छ, ताकि उनीहरूले सामना गरिरहेका विभिन्न चुनौतीहरूको समाधान गर्न सकियोस् ।

यसका लागि, हामी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समुदाय र विकास साभेदारहरूलाई आफ्नो ODA प्रतिवद्धता पूरा गर्न र विकासोन्मुख देशहरूलाई जलवायु वित्त, प्राऔद्योगिकी स्थानान्तरण र क्षमता निर्माणको रूपमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउन आग्रह गर्दछौं ।

नेपाल सबै महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको लैङ्गिक समानता र सशक्तिकरण प्राप्त गर्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समुदायसँग सहकार्य गर्न प्रतिवद्ध छ ।

- उनीहरूलाई शिक्षा, रोजगार, व्यवसायिकता, स्रोत र सम्पत्तिमा समान पहुँच प्रदान गर्ने;
- संस्थागत र क्षमता दुरीहरू समाधान गर्ने;
- महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूमा लगानी गर्ने; र
- एक समावेशी, समान, न्यायपूर्ण र समानता-आधारित समाज सिर्जना गर्ने ।

धन्यवाद !

## Statement by Hon'ble Bhagwati Chaudhary, Minister for Women, Children and Senior Citizen, Nepal at the sixty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women New York, 11-22 March 2024

### General Discussion

**Theme:** *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*

**Mr Chair,**



It is an honour and a privilege for me to address the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women under a priority theme that is timely and relevant.

At the outset, let me congratulate you on your election as the Chair of this session. While reposing our trust in your able leadership to successfully steer the session, I assure you of my delegation's full support to discharge your crucial responsibilities.

**Mr Chair,**

Women comprise half of the global population with half of its potential. Yet, achieving global gender equality has remained a chimera (Kaimera). Poverty is a formidable barrier to gender equality.

Women experience higher poverty rates than men around the globe.

Multiple challenges like the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, cost of living crisis, current food, fuel and fertilizer crises, geopolitical tensions, and debt distress have disproportionately affected women and girls.

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation have further exacerbated our efforts to address poverty and gender inequality.

The Secretary General's report has further alarmed us divulging huge gaps between men and women in working hours, employment, financial

inclusion, access to financial resources and social protection among others. Achieving inclusive and sustainable development for all is, therefore, critical to achieving the SDGs including gender equality and empowerment of women.

**Mr Chair,**

Nepal has always accorded the highest priority to the rights and issues of women and girls.

The Constitution of Nepal guarantees the fundamental rights of women and girls, including the rights to family matters and property.

It guarantees 33 percent seats in Federal and Provincial parliament and 40 percent seats in local government for women representation.

We have enacted policies and plans to address gender inequalities.

We have established institutions to look after the issues of women, girls and minorities.

We have given priority to gender equality and women empowerment in our development efforts.

We are committed to fostering a 'gender accountable' governance system, ensuring equitable access to resources, opportunities and benefits for women's leadership in economic development.

We aim to establish a gender-friendly governance system at all levels.

We have introduced different women-targeted schemes to generate employment, support women's entrepreneurship and reduce poverty.

We have ensured equal pay for equal work for both women and men.

**Mr Chair,**

With these institutional, legal, administrative and other reforms, Nepal has made notable progress in narrowing gender disparities with:

- A five-fold increase in women's literacy rates that stands now at 69.6 percent.
- Halved their fertility rate.
- Increased their longevity of life by 11 years;
- A four-fold rise in direct gender-responsive budgeting from 11 percent in 2007/8 to 42.16 percent in 2023/2024.

- One-third of the women having their ownership over the land and property;
- Increased participation of women in micro-small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); almost 45 percent of small and cottage industries are run by women) and
- Reducing multidimensional poverty.

In cooperatives, 56% are women. It has contributed substantially to economic independence.

Despite this progress, Mr Chair, our efforts in addressing poverty and gender inequality have been severely affected due to resource constraints.

Since domestic resources are not enough to accelerate progress, we need an enhanced level of external support.

We need to ensure the availability, accessibility and affordability of finance for women and girls to address the multiple challenges they are facing.

For this, we request the international community and development partner to fulfil their ODA commitment, along with support to the developing countries in the form of climate financing, technology transfer and capacity building.

Nepal is committed to working together with the international community in:

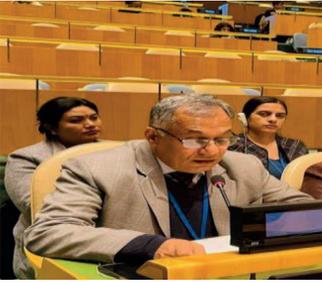
- Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls
- Providing them with equal access to education, employment, entrepreneurship, resources and properties;
- Addressing institutional and capacity gaps;
- Investing in women and girls; and
- Creating an inclusive, equal, just society and egalitarian society!

Thank you.

श्री सुमन राज अर्याल, सचिव, महिला, बालबालिका तथा ज्येष्ठ नागरिक मन्त्रालयद्वारा महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको सामान्य छलफलमा प्रस्तुत वक्तव्य न्युयोर्क, ११-२२ मार्च २०२४

मन्त्रीस्तरीय छलफल १: लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणको लागि वित्त जुटाउने- महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको गरिबी अन्त्य गर्नका लागि नीतिहरू र रणनीतिहरू

अध्यक्ष महोदय,



हामी सबैलाई थाहा छ कि, वर्तमान बहुआयामिक संकटहरू र यसको थप गहिरिदै जाने प्रभावहरूले एजेन्डा २०३० का लक्ष्यहरू र उद्देश्यहरू प्राप्त गर्नमा ठूलो अवरोध उत्पन्न गरेका छन् ।

दिगो विकास लक्ष्य र २०३० एजेन्डा प्राप्त गर्न असफल हुनु निश्चितरूपमा लाखौं महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूलाई गरिबीमा धकेलेछ । यसको कारण के हो भने महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरू गरिबी र मानवता सामना गरिरहेका बहुपक्षीय संकट र चुनौतीहरूले अनुपातिक रूपमा बढी असर पुऱ्याएका छन् ।

यी सबै कठिनाइहरूको बाबजुद, नेपाल २०३० सम्म गरिबीलाई ५% र २०४३ सम्म ०% मा घटाउने प्रतिवद्धता जनाउँदै अघि बढिरहेको छ ।

हामीले गरिबी घटाउने, रोजगार सिर्जना गर्ने र लैङ्गिक समानता प्राप्त गर्ने उद्देश्यले धेरै नीति र कार्यक्रमहरू सुरु गरेका छौं ।

नेपालको संविधानले आर्थिक, राजनीतिक र सामाजिक क्षेत्रहरूमा सबै प्रकारका लैङ्गिक भेदभावलाई समाप्त गर्दै लैङ्गिक सशक्तिकरण, लैङ्गिक समावेशीकरण र लैङ्गिक समानता सुनिश्चित गर्दछ ।

महिलाहरूको गरिबी अन्त्य गर्ने र महिलाहरूको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणलाई गुणस्तरीय काम, पहुँचयोग्य सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू र सामाजिक सुरक्षा मार्फत प्रवर्धन गर्नु नेपाल सरकारको प्रमुख ध्यान हो ।

हामीले रोजगार वृद्धिमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने, कामको गुणस्तर बढाउने र घरेलु श्रम

बजारमा असमानताहरू घटाउने उद्देश्यले विभिन्न महिला लक्षित परियोजनाहरू सुरु गरेका छौं ।

हामीले सीप र व्यवसायिकता तालिम, ग्रामीण महिलाहरूको लागि ऋण, वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको स्थापना र गरिबी निवारण कार्यक्रमहरूको संस्थागतकरण मार्फत प्रयासहरू गर्दै आएका छौं ।

महिलाहरूलाई बैंक ऋणको माध्यमबाट व्यवसाय सञ्चालन गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्न र उनीहरूको क्रेडिट पहुँचलाई सहज बनाउन विशेष महत्व दिइएको छ ।

नेपालले २००७ देखि लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी बजेट लागू गर्दै आएको छ, जसले महिलाहरूको क्षमता विकास, रोजगार र आय सिर्जनामा महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि ल्याएको छ ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय,**

हामीले गरेका सुधारात्मक कदम र प्राप्त गरेका प्रगति का बाबजुद, अझ धेरै गर्न र प्राप्त गर्न बाँकी छ ।

यसलाई, दृढ एकता, समर्थन, सहकार्य र हाम्रो विकास साभेदारहरू र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समुदायसँगको साभेदारी मार्फत मात्रै सम्भव बनाउन सकिन्छ ।

यस सम्बन्धमा, हामी उनीहरूलाई हाम्रो लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा गरेको प्रतिवद्धता र प्रयासमा सहयोग गर्न, वित्त, प्रविधि स्थानान्तरण र क्षमता निर्माणको रूपमा थप समर्थन उपलब्ध गराउन आह्वान गर्दछौं ।

धन्यवाद !

## Statement by Mr Suman Raj Aryal, Secretary, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, Nepal at the sixty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women New York, 11-22 March 2024

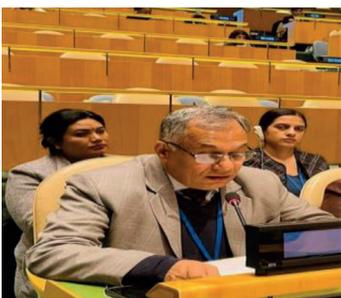
### Ministerial Roundtable

*MRT 1: Mobilizing financing for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls-Policies and strategies to end women's and girls' poverty*

*Time Limit: 3 Minutes*

**Madam Moderator,**

We all know that the current poly-crisis and its compounding effects have posed major setbacks in achieving the targets and goals of the agenda 2030.



Failing to achieve SDGs and the 2030 Agenda is sure to push millions of women and girls into poverty. It is because women and girls are disproportionately affected by poverty and multiple crises and challenges humanity is facing.

Against these odds, Nepal remains committed to reducing poverty to 5% by 2030 and 0% by 2043.

We have introduced many policies and programs aiming at reducing poverty, generating employment, and achieving gender equality.

The constitution of Nepal ensures gender empowerment, gender inclusion and gender equality by eliminating all kinds and forms of gender discrimination in economic, political and social spaces.

Ending women's poverty and enhancing women's economic empowerment through decent work, accessible public services and social protection are the major focus of the Government of Nepal.

We have introduced many women-targeted projects to support employment growth, enhance the quality of jobs and reduce inequalities in the domestic labour market.

We have been making efforts through skill and entrepreneurship training,

loans for rural women, the establishment of financial institutions and the institutionalization of poverty alleviation programs.

Due importance has been given to increasing women's access to credit to encourage women to run businesses using bank loans and facilitate their access to credit.

Nepal has been implementing a gender-responsive budget since 2007 which significantly increases women's capacity development, employment and income generation.

**Madam Moderator,**

Despite these reform measures we have undertaken and the progress we have achieved, much is to be done and achieved.

This will be possible only with strong solidarity, support, cooperation and partnership with our development partners and the international community.

On this, we call on them to support our commitment and efforts in gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, with an enhanced level of support in the form of finance, technology transfer and capacity building.

Thank you.

संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका उप-महासचिव तथा युएन वुमनका कार्यकारी निर्देशक सिमा बाहुसद्वारा महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रमा, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको मुख्यालयमा दिनुभएको समापन मन्तव्य

२७ मार्च २०२४

“न्यायी, दुरदर्शी र हामी सबैले राख्ने अभिलाषाको लागि लैङ्गिक समानता आवश्यक छ”

(मन्तव्य व्यक्त गरे अनुसार)



महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रको लागि तपाइँहरू सहमत निष्कर्षमा (Agreed Conclusions) पुगनुभएको छ । –बधाई छ ! संसारले हेर्दै गर्दा, तपाइँहरूले बहुपक्षीय प्रणालीको सबैभन्दा राम्रो पक्ष देखाउनुभयो । र महत्वपूर्ण मानकी कार्य महिला र वालिकाहरूको लागि सबै ठाउँमा अगाडि बढाउन एकसाथ आउनुभयो । तपाइँहरूले गरिबीमा बाँचिरहेका

महिला र वालिकाहरूको जीवनलाई असर गर्ने असमानताहरू र तीनीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न हामीसँगभएका समाधानहरू पहिचानगरी ती असमानताहरूलाई हामीले सम्बोधन गर्नु आवश्यक छ भनी स्वीकार गर्नुभएको छ ।

र तपाइँहरू सहमत हुनुहुन्छ कि यी असमानताहरूको पहिचान र सम्बोधनले मात्र हामीलाई समानताको सुनिश्चित गर्दैनन्, तैपनि ती असमानताहरूलाई अविलम्ब अन्त गर्ने हाम्रो चाहानाले परिभाषित गरिएको हो ।

तपाइँहरूले सुदृढ सहमत निष्कर्षहरू ([Agreed Conclusions](#)), स्वीकार्नु भयो । सहमत निष्कर्षहरू एक रूपरेखा/खाका अर्थात् ब्लुप्रिन्ट हो । जसले आर्थिकरूपले बढि समावेशी, सामाजिक रूपले बढि सुरक्षित, स्थिरता र समान अवसरहरूमा बढोत्तरी र सर्वत्र महिला र वालिकाहरूको लागि ठूला आशा, अधिकार र स्वतन्त्रता भएको एक विश्वको परिकल्पना गर्दछ । एक त्यस्तो विश्व जसले दश मध्ये एक महिला गरिबीमा बाँच्नुपर्ने स्थितिलाई कदापि स्वीकारदैन । एक त्यस्तो विश्व जसले महिला र वालिकाहरूमा लगानी वृद्धि गरी सबै ठाउँमा सबै महिला र वालिकाहरू शान्ति र सम्वृद्धिमा बाँच्नका लागि उनिहरूको मौलिक अधिकार प्राप्तिका लागि तत्काल कार्य गर्छ ।

युएन वुमन कार्यकारी निर्देशक सिमा बाहुसले महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्रमा समापन टिप्पणी दिदै, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको मुख्यालय, २७ मार्च २०२४ ।  
फोटो: युएन वुमन/रायन ब्राउन ।

यो एक विशेष क्षण हो । यस महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगको ६८औं सत्र (CSW68) लाई सफलतापूर्वक समापनमा ल्याउन तपाइँहरूको समर्पण र दृढ संकल्पको लागि म तपाइँहरू सबैलाई धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।

म फिलिपिन्सका महामहिम राजदूत एन्टोनियो म्यानुएल रेभिला लाग्दामियोलाई (Antonio Manuel Revilla Lagdameo) आयोगको अध्यक्षको रूपमा उहाँको सक्षम नेतृत्वको लागि धन्यवाद दिन्छु । साथै, धेरै सक्षम उपाध्यक्षहरू, नेदरल्याण्ड्सकी महामहिम श्री योका ब्रान्ड (Yoka Brandt), अर्जेन्टिनाकी श्री मारिया फ्लोरेन्सिया गोन्जालेज (María Florencia González), श्री लाटभियाका मारिस बर्बर्ग (Māris Burbergs) र श्री डुनिया एलोइसा पिरिस डो क्यान्टो (Dúnia Eloisa Pires do Canto) काबो भर्डेवाट लाई धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।

नेदरल्याण्ड्सकी महामहिम श्री योका ब्रान्डलाई उनको सबैभन्दा कुशल सहजीकरणको लागि विशेष गहिरो प्रशंसा व्यक्त गर्न चाहान्छु । महामहिम तपाइँ सहमत हुनुहुनेछ, तपाइँले सहमत निष्कर्षमा पुग्नको लागि सौहार्द र दृढ संकल्पका साथ नेतृत्व गर्नुभयो । म उहाँको सक्षम टोलीलाई विशेषगरी रोबिन डे भोगेल (Robin De Vogel) लाई उहाँहरूको समर्थनको लागि पनि धन्यवाद दिन चाहन्छु ।

सहमत निष्कर्षहरू (Agreed Conclusions) को मूल्य अर्थात महत्व तब मात्र हुन्छ । जब ती निष्कर्षहरू देशहरूमा महिला र वालिकाहरूको जीवनमा फरक आउने गरी र दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरूको प्रगतिलाई गति दिन योगदान पुऱ्याउने गरी कार्यान्वयन गर्छन् । हामी दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरू प्राप्त गर्ने समय २०३० मा पुग्न छ वर्ष मात्र बाँकी छ । लैङ्गिक समानता नै त्यहाँ पुग्ने सबैभन्दा राम्रो अवसर हो ।

म आशा गर्छु कि, तपाइँहरूले सहमत निष्कर्षहरू (Agreed Conclusions) लाई भविष्यको लागि सम्झौताको बारेमा छलफल गर्दा प्रयोग गर्नुहुनेछ र सेप्टेम्बरमा हुने भविष्यको बारेमा हुने २०२५ को शिखर सम्मेलनमा चौथो विकासका लागि वित्तीय सम्मेलनमा र निस्सन्देह, अर्को वर्ष हुने बेइजिङ घोषणापत्र र कार्य योजना (बेइजिङ प्लेटफर्म फर एक्सन) को ३०औं वार्षिकोत्सवमा ती सहमत निष्कर्षहरूलाई अगाडि बढाउन तपाइँहरू अदमसाहसी र महत्वाकांक्षी हुनुहुने छ ।

यस वर्षको सत्रमा दुई राज्य प्रमुख, तिन उपराष्ट्रपति र १०० भन्दा बढी मन्त्रीहरू सहभागी हुनुहुन्थ्यो । चार हजार भन्दा बढी सहभागी प्रतिनिधिले विभिन्न छलफलमा योगदान दिनु भएको थियो ।

करीव ५००० को संख्यामा नागरिक समाजका प्रतिनिधिहरू सहभागी भएको हामीसँग रेकर्ड छ । जुन अहिले सम्मको दोश्रो उच्च संख्या हो । हामीले १००० भन्दा बढी पक्षिय र समानान्तर कार्यशालाहरू (Side events and Parallel events) सञ्चालन भएका देख्यौं । हाम्रा साभेदारहरू अनुभव र सपनाहरू बाढ्न र पुनःप्रतिबद्ध हुन एकसाथ आउनु भयो ।

र हामी किशोरीहरू सहितको युवा प्रतिनिधिहरूको रचनात्मकता, ऊर्जा र ठोस योगदानबाट लाभान्वित भयौं । ती प्रतिनिधिहरूले यस वर्षको सत्रमा नयाँ दृष्टिकोण ल्याएका थिए । युवा मञ्च र युवा स्थानलाई कायम राख्नु हाम्रो यहाँको कामको अभिन्न अंग हो । यसलाई यस आयोगको कामको आधिकारिक कार्यक्रमको भागको रूपमा सुदृढ गरिनुपर्छ ।

हामी दक्षिणी अफ्रिकी विकास समुदाय (the Southern African Development Community), SADC को नेतृत्वमा पारित महिला, बालिका र एचआईभी र एड्स सम्बन्धी संकल्पलाई पनि स्वागत गर्छौं । र एचआईभी सम्बोधन गर्न लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला सशक्तिकरणमा लगानी बढाउने सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूको प्रतिबद्धताको प्रशंसा गर्छौं ।

मेरो चाहना यो क्षणलाई ओभरलमा पार्ने होइन । तैपनि, बढीरहेको संकट (cascading crises) अलोकतान्त्रिकीकरण, लैङ्गिक समानताको प्रतिगमण (Backlash) र प्रतिबन्धित नागरिक स्थानहरूको प्रतिबन्धन भएको विश्वमा महिला र बालिकाहरू असमान रूपमा प्रभावित भइरहने छन् ।

यसले यहाँहरूले यहाँ गर्नुभएका कामहरू अझ महत्वपूर्ण बनाउँछ ।

मैले गाजामा युद्धविरामको लागि आह्वान गर्दै यो CSW को सत्र आरम्भ गरेको थिएँ । मैले गरेको आह्वान र दुई दिन अघि सुरक्षा परिषदले तत्काल युद्धविराम, मानवीय सहायताको निर्वाध पहुँच, सबै बन्धकहरूको रिहाइ र शान्तिको आह्वानलाई गरेको आह्वानलाई पुनः दोहान्याएर, म यो सत्रको समाप्त गर्दछु । सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूका लागि सर्वत्र दिगो, न्यायिक शान्ति नै हाम्रो सामूहिक प्राथमिकता हुनुपर्छ । गाजामा, सुडानमा, हाइटीमा, युक्रेनमा र विश्वको अन्य ठाउँमा ।

युएन वुमन हरेक ठाउँमा प्रकोप र युद्ध र द्वन्द्वको परिणामको सामना गरिरहेका हरेक महिला र बालिकाको साथमा उभिएको छ ।

सबै महिला शान्ति निर्माणकर्ताहरू, वार्ताकारहरू, मानव अधिकार रक्षकहरू जसले महिला र बालिकाहरूको न्यायको लागि प्रायः उच्च व्यक्तिगत मूल्य चुकाएर काम गर्छन्, तीनिहरूसँग युएन वुमन हुन्छ ।

जब हामी यो सत्र बन्द गर्छौं, तब हामी हाम्रो ध्यान अर्को वर्षमा केन्द्रित गर्न थाल्छौं र तपाइँहरूले बेइजिङ प्लेटफर्म फर एक्सन अपनाएको ३० वर्षको बारेमा छलफल गर्न थाल्नु हुनेछ ।

सबै विविधताका हरेक महिला र बालिकाहरूको लागि समानता ३०० वर्षमा, १०० वर्षमा, ५० वर्षमा होइन तर अविलम्ब- अहिले प्राप्तिका लागि बेइजिङ+३० को लागि हामी र तपाइँहरूको महत्वकांक्षाको मापदण्ड (स्केल), हामी र तपाइँहरूले लिन उत्तरदायीत्वको मापदण्डसँग मिल्नै पर्छ । त्यसको लागि धेरै काम गर्नु छ र ती काम गर्नाले परिणाम राम्रो मिल्छ ।

यसलाई अगाडि बढाउन, म नयाँ CSW ब्यूरोसँग काम गर्न तत्पर छु ।

त्यसोभए, लैङ्गिक समानताको सामूहिक च्याम्पियनको रूपमा यस कोठालाई छोडौं । प्रगतिलाई गति दिन र हाम्रो साभेदारीलाई थप बलियो बनाउन अझ बढी सँगै मिली गर्ने नयाँ तरिकाहरू हामीले खोजौं ।

र समानताको लागि केस बलियो रूपमा बनाउनुहोस् । हामीले विगत दुई हप्तामा दावाका साथ लैङ्गिक समानता न्यायपूर्ण र विवेकपूर्ण छ र यो हामी सबैको सबै आकांक्षाका लागि आवश्यक छ, भनेको कुरा विश्वले सुनोस् । म तपाइँहरू सबैलाई धन्यवाद दिन्छु ।

## Closing remarks by UN Under-Secretary-General and UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous to the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women

27 March 2024

UN Women Executive Director Sima Bahous

*[As delivered.]*

You have arrived at Agreed Conclusions for CSW68 [the 68th session of the Commission on the Status of Women]— congratulations! As the



world was watching, you showed the very best of the multilateral system, and you came together to advance critical normative work for women and girls everywhere. You have recognized the inequalities that impact the lives of women and girls living in poverty and the solutions we have and we need to address them.

And you agreed that these inequalities do not define us, but that we are defined by wanting to urgently overcome them.

You adopted robust Agreed Conclusions, a blueprint that envisages a world with greater financial inclusion, increased spending on social protection, increased stability, equal opportunities, and great hope, rights, and freedoms for women and girls everywhere. A world that will no longer accept that one in ten women lives in poverty. A world that will accelerate the investment in women and girls and that urgently pursues the realization of the fundamental rights of all women and girls to live in peace and prosperity everywhere.

This is a special moment. I thank you all for your dedication and determination to bring this CSW68 to a successful close.

I thank His Excellency Ambassador Antonio Manuel Revilla Lagdameo of the Philippines for his able leadership as Chair of the Commission, together with the very able Vice Chairs, their Excellencies Ms Yoka Brandt of the Netherlands, Ms María Florencia González of Argentina, Mr Māris Burbergs of Latvia, and Ms Dúnia Eloisa Pires do Canto from Cabo Verde.

A special deep appreciation goes to Her Excellency Ms Yoka Brandt of the Netherlands for her most skilful facilitation. Her Excellency, you would agree, shepherded you with grace and determination to reach the Agreed Conclusions. I also would like to thank her able team, in particular Robin De Vogel, for their support.

The Agreed Conclusions will only have value in as much as their implementation in countries makes a difference in the lives of women and girls and in as much as they contribute to accelerating progress on the SDGs [Sustainable Development Goals]. We are a mere six years away from 2030. Gender equality remains our best chance to reach them.

I hope that you will use the Agreed Conclusions as you discuss the Pact for the Future, and that you will be bold and ambitious in advancing them, as we head to the Summit of the Future in September, to the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in 2025, and, of course, the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action next year.

This year's CSW had two heads of state, three vice-presidents, and more than 100 ministers in attendance. Nearly 4,000 delegates in total contributed to the different deliberations.

We had a record number of close to 5,000 civil society representatives, the second highest number we have ever recorded. We saw more than 1,000 side events and parallel events. Partners came together to share experiences and dreams, and also to recommit.

And we benefitted from the creativity, energy, and substantive contributions from the youth delegates, including adolescent girls, who brought a fresh perspective to this year's CSW. Upholding the Youth Forum and youth space is integral to our work here, which should be strengthened as part of the official Programme of Work of this Commission.

We also welcomed the adoption of the Resolution on women, the girl child, and HIV and AIDS, led by SADC [the Southern African Development Community], and commend Member States' commitment to increase investment in gender equality and the empowerment of women in the HIV response.

It is not my wish to dampen this moment. Yet, in a world of cascading

crises, de-democratization, gender equality backlash, and restricted civic spaces, women and girls will continue to be disproportionately impacted.

It makes the work you have done here all the more important.

I opened this CSW calling for a ceasefire in Gaza. I close it by reiterating this call and the call of the Security Council two days ago, for an immediate ceasefire, unhindered access to humanitarian assistance, the release of all hostages, and for peace. Sustainable, just peace for all women and girls everywhere must be our collective priority. In Gaza, in Sudan, in Haiti, in Ukraine, and elsewhere in the world.

UN Women stands with every woman and girl everywhere who is facing the scourge and the consequences of war and conflict.

We stand with all women peacebuilders, negotiators, human rights defenders who continue to pursue justice for women and girls—often at high personal cost.

As we close this session, we begin to turn our attention to next year when you will discuss 30 years since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action.

The scale of our ambitions, your ambitions for Beijing plus 30, must match the scale of our and your responsibility to achieve equality for every woman and girl, in all their diversity, not in 300 years, not in 100 years, not in 50 years, but urgently—now. There is much work to be done and much reward in doing it. I look forward to working with the new CSW Bureau who will take this forward.

So, let us leave this room as collective champions for gender equality. Let us find new ways to do more, together, to accelerate progress and strengthen our partnerships.

And let us make the case, powerfully, for equality. Let the world hear what we have asserted over the past two weeks: that gender equality is just and prudent, and essential for everything we all aspire to. I thank you.

## सहमत निष्कर्षहरू: महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग ६८औं सत्र

### आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद्

वितरण: सीमित

२५ मार्च २०२४

मौलिक: अंग्रेजी

### महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोग ६८औं सत्र

न्यूयॉर्क, ११-२२ मार्च २०२४

एजेन्डाको बुँदा ३ (क) (i) Agenda item 3 (a) (i)

महिला सम्बन्धि चौथो विश्व सम्मेलन र तेइसौं विशेष सत्र र को अनुगमन: शीर्षकका “महिला २०००: एक्काइसौं शताब्दीका लागि लैङ्गिक समानता, विकास र शान्ति” शीर्षकको महासभाका रणनीतिक उद्देश्य र क्षेत्रहरू कार्यमा कार्यान्वयन र महत्वपूर्ण कार्यमा चिन्ताका क्षेत्रहरू र थप कार्यहरू र पहलहरू: प्राथमिकताको विषय: लैङ्गिक समानताको उपलब्धिलाई गति दिने

### लैङ्गिक समानताको उपलब्धिलाई गति दिने

#### सहमत निष्कर्षहरू

१. महिलाको स्थितिसम्बन्धी आयोगले बेइजिङ्ग घोषणा र कार्ययोजना, महासभाको तेइसौं विशेष अधिवेशनले पारित नतिजा दस्तावेजहरू (Outcome Documents) र चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलनको दशौं, पन्ध्रौं, बीसौं र पच्चीसौं वार्षिकोत्सव अवसरमा आयोगले पारित गरेको घोषणाहरूको पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ र तीनको कार्यान्वयनलाई थप सुदृढ पार्ने आवश्यकतामा जोड दिन्छ ।
२. आयोगले मानवअधिकारको विश्वव्यापी घोषणा, महिलाविरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव उन्मूलनसम्बन्धी महासन्धि र बालअधिकारसम्बन्धी महासन्धि र यसका ऐच्छिक प्रोटोकलहरू साथै अन्य सान्दर्भिक महासन्धिहरू र सन्धिहरू, जस्तै: आर्थिक, सामाजिक र सांस्कृतिक अधिकारसम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि, नागरिक तथा राजनीतिक अधिकारसम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि,

८ अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको अधिकारसम्बन्धी महासन्धि, ९ सबै प्रकारका जातिय भेदभाव उन्मूलनसम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि १० र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि सबै आप्रवासी कामदारहरू र तीनीहरूका परिवारका सदस्यहरूको अधिकारसम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धि ११ ले लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र तीनीहरूका सबै मानव अधिकारहरू र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताहरू तीनीहरूको जीवनभरी (throughout their life course) पूर्ण र समान उपभोगको लागि अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानुनी ढाँचा (international legal framework) र एक विस्तृत उपायहरूको (a comprehensive set of measures) सेट प्रदान गर्दछ ।

३. आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ कि बेइजिङ्ग घोषणा र कार्ययोजना र यसको समीक्षाहरूको नतिजा दस्तावेजहरू र सान्दर्भिक संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका सम्मेलनहरू र शिखर सम्मेलनहरू र ती सम्मेलनहरू र शिखर सम्मेलनहरूको फलोअपका नतिजाहरूले दिगो विकासको लागि बलियो जग खडा गरेको छ र बेइजिङ्ग घोषणा र प्लेटफर्मको पूर्ण, प्रभावकारी र द्रुत कार्यान्वयन कार्यले दिगो विकासका १२ लागि २०३० एजेन्डा कार्यान्वयन गर्न र लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्न महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याउने छ ।
४. आयोगले लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण, बेइजिङ्ग घोषणा र कार्ययोजनाको पूर्ण, प्रभावकारी र द्रुत कार्यान्वयन र दिगो विकासका लागि २०३० एजेन्डाको लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी कार्यान्वयन यी बीच एक आपसको सम्बन्धलाई अझ सुदृढ पार्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छ । यसले, गरिबीलाई सम्बोधन गर्न र संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ पार्न र लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी वित्तपोषण गर्न बालिका र महिलाहरूको निर्णय प्रकृत्यामा पूर्ण, समान, प्रभावकारी, अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता दिगो विकास प्राप्तिका लागि, शान्तिपूर्ण, न्यायपूर्ण र समावेशी समाज प्रवर्धनको लागि, दिगो समावेशी आर्थिक र उत्पादकत्व वृद्धिको लागि, गरिबीको सबै रूप र आयामहरू सर्वत्र अन्त्य गर्नको लागि र सबैको कल्याण सुनिश्चित गर्नको लागि लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्नु अति आवश्यक छ भन्ने कुरालाई स्वीकार गर्दछ । यसले दिगो विकास प्राप्तिका लागि महिला र बालिकाहरूले परिवर्तनको एजेन्टको रूपमा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्छन् भन्ने मान्यता राख्छ ।

५. आयोगले राष्ट्र सङ्घीय शिखर सम्मेलनहरू र जनसंख्या र विकास विषयक अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन र यसको कार्यक्रम र यसको समीक्षाहरूको नतिजा दस्तावेजहरू लगायत अन्य सम्मेलनहरूमा लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका लागि गरिएको प्रतिवद्धताहरूलाई पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ । यसले दिगो विकासका लागि २०३० एजेन्डा, SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, 14 विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरण २०१५-२०३० का लागि सेन्डाई फ्रेमवर्क, वित्तपोषण विषयक आदिस अबाबा कार्य एजेन्डा तेश्रो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन, १६ नयाँ सहरी एजेन्डा १७, सामाजिक विकासको लागि विश्व शिखर सम्मेलन र विश्वव्यापी स्वास्थ्य कभरेज विषयमा १८ उच्च स्तरीय बैठकको राजनीतिक घोषणाले अन्य कुराहरूको अलावा लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र तीनीहरूका सबै मानव अधिकारहरू र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताहरू प्राप्तमा गरिबीलाई सम्बोधन गरी र संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ गरी र लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी वित्तपोषणगरी योगदान गर्छ भन्ने कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछ । जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय ढाँचा १९ अन्तर्गत पारित पेरिस सम्झौतालाई (Paris Agreement) आयोगले पुनःस्मरण गर्दछ ।
६. आयोगले, एजेन्डा २०३० को विश्वव्यापी, एकीकृत र अविभाज्य प्रकृतिलाई प्रतिविम्बित गर्दै, विभिन्न राष्ट्रिय यथार्थ, क्षमता र विकासको स्तरलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै, र प्रत्येक देशको नीतिगत स्थान र नेतृत्वलाई सम्मान गर्दै, लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्न सशक्त (Cohesive) दिगो विकास रणनीतिहरू समेत विकास गरेर सान्दर्भिक अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानून र प्रतिवद्धताहरूमा अडिगरहँदै व्यापकरूपमा यसको कार्यान्वयन गर्नु आवश्यक छ भन्ने कुरा दोहोर्‍याउँदछ । आयोगले २०३० एजेन्डामा गरेको प्रगतिको अनुगमन र समीक्षा राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा, क्षेत्रीय र विश्वव्यापी स्तरमा गर्ने प्राथमिक जिम्मेवारी सरकारको रहेको पुष्टि गर्छ ।
७. आयोगले विकासको अधिकार सम्बन्धी घोषणापत्र, २० आदिवासी जनजातिको अधिकार सम्बन्धी संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको घोषणा २१ र शरणार्थी र आप्रवासीहरूको लागि न्युयोर्क घोषणालाई आयोगले थप स्मरण गराउँछ ।
८. लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणको क्षेत्रमा उपलब्धि हासिल गर्न, गरिबीलाई सम्बोधन गरी र संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढगरी

र लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी वित्तपोषण समेत गर्न, क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलनहरू, साधनहरू र पहलहरू र तीनीहरूको अनुगमन सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र र देशहरूमा गर्ने संयन्त्रहरूले खेलेको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकालाई आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ ।

९. विकासको अधिकार जुन सर्वव्यापी, अविभाज्य, अन्तरनिर्भर र अन्तरसम्बन्धित छन् । यस सहित सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको मानव अधिकार र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताको प्रवर्धन र संरक्षण र सम्मान, समाजमा महिला र बालिकाहरूको पूर्ण सहभागिता र महिलाहरूको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणका लागि महत्वपूर्ण छ र ती सबै नीति तथा कार्यक्रममा मूलप्रवाहीकरण गनुपर्छ भन्ने कुरा आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ । आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक र राजनीतिक विकासमा सहभागी हुन पाउनु, योगदान गर्न पाउनु र ती विकासको स्वाद लिन पाउनु प्रत्येक व्यक्तिको हक हो भन्ने सुनिश्चित गर्न र ती हकहरूको प्रवर्धन, संरक्षण र पूर्ण प्राप्तिका लागि समान ध्यान र तत्काल ध्यान दिन आवश्यक कदमहरू, विशेषतः गरिबीलाई सम्बोधन र संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी वित्तपोषण गर्नु पर्छ भन्ने कुरा आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ ।
१०. महिलाहरूको काम गर्ने अधिकार र काममा पाउनुपर्ने अधिकार प्राप्तिसँग सम्बन्धित अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठनका मापदण्डहरूको महत्वलाई आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ । यसले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठनको मर्यादित कार्यको एजेन्डा र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम संगठनको मौलिक सिद्धान्तहरू र कार्यस्थलमा अधिकार सम्बन्धी घोषणापत्रलाई स्वीकार्दछ र त्यसको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयनको महत्वलाई ध्यान दिन्छ ।
११. गरिबीको अवस्थिति (Persistence) का कारण लैङ्गिक समानता, सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र उनीहरूको मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण उपभोगमा (Full enjoyment) प्रगति रोकिएको स्वीकार आयोगले गर्दछ । महिला र बालिकाहरू गरिबीको मारमा पर्नुको प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध अन्य कुराहरूको साथै उनीहरूलाई आर्थिक अवसर र स्वायत्तताको अभाव, ऋण, भूमि स्वामित्व, अंश लगायत आर्थिक स्रोतहरूमा पहुँचको अभाव, गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा र सहायता सेवाहरूको अभाव, बहिष्करण र भेदभाव निम्त्याउन सक्ने खालको प्रणालीगत/व्यवस्थागत (Systematic) विफलताका कारण निर्णय प्रक्रियामा महिलाहरूको सीमित सहभागिता रहेका छन् भन्ने पहिचान बेइजिङ्ग प्लेटफर्म फर एक्सनले गरेको कुरालाई आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ ।

१२. बहु र अन्तरपक्षिय विभेदहरू र सीमान्तकरण, लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला र वालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण प्राप्तिका लागि, गरिबी सम्बोधन गर्नका लागि, संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्नका लागि र लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी वित्तपोषणका लागि बाधाहरू हुन् भन्ने कुरा आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ। यसले महिला र वालिकाहरूको परिस्थिति र अवस्थाको विविधतालाई सम्मान र मान्यता दिन्छ र साथै केही महिलाहरूले उनीहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा विशेष बाधाहरूको सामना गर्नुपर्ने परिस्थिति रहेको कुरालाई स्वीकार गर्दछ। यसले सबै महिला र वालिकाहरूको मानवअधिकारहरू समान नै भएता पनि महिला र वालिकाहरूको विभिन्न अवस्था र परिस्थिति अनुसारको आवश्यकता र प्राथमिकता उपयुक्तरूपले सम्बोधन गर्नु आवश्यक छ भनी जोड दिन्छ।
१३. सबैभन्दा ठूलो विश्वव्यापी चुनौती भनेको चरम गरिबी सहित सबै प्रकारको गरिबी, चरम गरिबी लगायत उन्मूलन नहुनु हो। यसले गर्दा गरिबी महिलाकरण भइरहेको छ भन्ने चिन्ता आयोगले व्यक्त गर्दछ। दिगो विकासको, सामाजिक न्याय, लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र वालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र तीनीहरूका मानव अधिकारको लागि सबै प्रकारको गरिबी र यसका सबै आयामहरू उन्मूलन गर्नु, अपरिहार्य आवश्यकता हो भन्ने कुरा यसले नोट्स गर्छ, र स्थानीय, राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय तहमा निर्माण गरिने नीति र गरिने साभेदारीमा समेत देशहरू बीच र देशभित्र, विद्यमान असमानताहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न र विद्यमान सेवाहरू, स्रोतहरू र पूर्वाधारहरूमा पहुँच र वितरणमा र साथै खाना, पानीमा स्वास्थ्य, गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा, तालिम र रोजगारीका र मर्यादित काम अवसर सहरी र ग्रामीण, दुर्गम र सामुद्रिक क्षेत्रहरू र क्रमबद्ध अन्य मानव बस्तीहरूमा अन्तरपुस्ता गरिबी र जोखिमको चक्र तोड्न सकारात्मक कदम (Positive action) चाल्नु पर्ने महत्वलाई मान्यता दिन्छ।
१४. महिला र वालिकाहरू गरिबीको ठूलो जोखिम छन् र उनिहरूले पुरुष र बालकहरूले भन्दा बढी गरिबीको अनुभव गर्छन् र यस्तो लैङ्गिक गरिबीको अन्तर कायम रहने अनुमान गरिएकोले आयोगले गहिरो चिन्ताका साथ यस परिस्थितिलाई स्वीकार गर्दछ। हाल १०.३ प्रतिशत महिला चरम गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका छन् र यदि हाल कै प्रचलनहरू (Trends) जारी रहेमा करिब ८ प्रतिशत (३४२ मिलियन) विश्वभरका महिलाहरू सन् २०३० सम्म दैनिक

२.१५ डलर भन्दा कममा जीवन निर्वाह गरिरहेको हुनेछन् । त्यसरी निर्वाह गरिरहनेहरू मध्ये धेरै उप-सहारा अफ्रिकाका हुनेछन् भन्ने कुरा यसले स्वीकार गर्दछ । गरिबीमा परेका महिला र वालिकाहरूले बहु र कठिन कष्टहरू भोगिरहका हुन्छन् जसलाई जाति, रङ्ग, लिङ्ग, उमेर, भाषा, धर्म, राजनीतिक वा अन्य विचार, राष्ट्रिय वा सामाजिक उत्पत्ति, सम्पत्ति, जन्म, अपाङ्गता वा अन्य अवस्था लगायत अन्य असमानताका आयामहरूले तीव्रपारेको हुन्छ, र नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यताहरू र लैङ्गिक रूढिवादीहरूले तीनीहरू गरिबी निर्माण गरेको हुन्छ भन्ने कुरा चिन्ताका साथ यसले थप टिप्पणी गर्दछ ।

१५. स्वास्थ्य, ऊर्जा र खाद्य सुरक्षा, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप र भूराजनीतिकसँग सम्बन्धित तनाव र युद्ध लगायत विश्वव्यापी चुनौतीहरू र आपतकालीन अवस्थाहरूले प्रायःमहिला र वालिकाहरूलाई बढी, अनुपातहिन तवरले (Disproportionately) असर गर्दछ । ती असरहरूले मानिसहरू, विशेषगरी महिला र वालिकाहरूलाई अझ चरम गरिबीमा धकेलिदिएको अवस्थालाई आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ ।

१६. खाद्य अधिकारलाई आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ, र साथै भोकमरी, खाद्यान्न असुरक्षा र गरिबीले महिला र वालिकाहरूलाई असमानरूपले (Disproportionately) असर पारेको छ, र त्यसलाई लैङ्गिक असमानता र विभेदले भन्नु बढाएको छ भन्ने कुरा आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ । पुरुषको तुलनामा भण्डै दोब्बर महिला कुपोषणबाट पीडित हुने अनुमान गरिएको कुरालाई र धेरै देशहरूमा कुपोषण र रोकथाम गर्न सकिने रोगहरूका कारण वालिकाहरूको मृत्यु बालकहरूको तुलनामा दोब्बर हुने सम्भावनालाई सरोकारका साथ यसले टिप्पणी गर्दछ । विकासशील देशहरूमा हुने खाद्य असुरक्षा, कुपोषण, अत्यधिक मूल्य अस्थिरता सम्बन्धी अल्पकालिन र दीर्घकालिन प्रतिक्रियाहरू (Responses) मा महिलाले खेल्ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकालाई यसले मान्यता दिन्छ, र साथै विश्वव्यापी रूपमा उत्पादन हुने खाद्यान्नमा ५० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी योगदान महिलाको रहेको र तीनीहरूले ७० प्रतिशत कृषि मजदुरको प्रतिनिधित्व गरेको कुरालाई स्वीकार गर्दछ ।

१७. महिला र वालिकाहरूको जीवन र तीनीहरूको सबै मानव अधिकारको उपभोग गर्न पाउन सुरक्षित खानेपानी र सरसफाइको मानव अधिकार आवश्यक रहेको कुराको स्मरण आयोगले गराउँछ । पानीको अभाव र आपूर्तिमा अवरोधले महिला र वालिकाहरूलाई असमानरूपले (Disproportionately) असर गर्छ ।

पानी लिनको लागि महिलाहरू टाढा सम्म हिड्नु पर्ने, घण्टौं लाइनमा पर्ख्नु पर्ने स्थितिले महिलाहरूको अन्य कामको लागि जस्तै: शिक्षा र मनोरञ्जन वा जीविकोपार्जनको लागि समय सीमित हुनजाने भएकोले जलवायु परिवर्तन, वातावरणीय ह्रास र प्रकोपहरू र अन्य कुराहरूले पानीको अभाव र आपूर्तिमा अवरोध उत्पन्न हुनेमा यसले गहिरो चिन्ता गर्छ ।

१८. जोखिममा पर्ने र जीवन र जीविकोपार्जनमा असमानरूपले बढ्दो क्षति हुने सहित भूक्षय, मरुभूमिकरण, वन फँडानी, बालुवा र धुलोको आँधी, निरन्तर खडेरी, बाढी, समुद्री सतहको वृद्धि, तटीय क्षयीकरण र महासागर अम्लीकरण जस्ता जलवायु परिवर्तनको प्रभाव, वातावरणीय ह्रास, जैविक विविधताको हानी, चरम मौसम घटनाहरू र प्राकृतिक प्रकोपहरू र अन्य वातावरणीय समस्याहरूले सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूलाई असमानरूपले (Disproportionately) असर गर्छ तर खास गरेर साना टापु विकासशील राज्यहरू (Small Island Developing States), सहित विकासोन्मुख देशहरू, विशेषगरी कमजोर परिस्थितिहरूमा रहेका (Vulnerable Situations) राज्यहरूका महिला र बालिकाहरूलाई असमानरूपले (Disproportionately) असर गर्छ भन्ने कुरा प्रति आयोग गहिरो चासो राख्छ र दिगो विकास र गरिबी उन्मूलन कार्यको उपलब्धिमा जलवायु परिवर्तनले ल्याएका चुनौतीहरू बारे र यसको गहिरो चिन्ता, चासो दोहोर्‍याउँछ ।

जलवायु परिवर्तनलाई सम्बोधन गर्न काम कारबाही गर्दा लैङ्गिक समानता महिला सशक्तिकरण र बालिकाहरू र अन्तरपुस्ता समताको सम्मान, प्रवर्धन हुने गरी गर्नु पर्छ भन्ने कुरा पेरिस सम्झौताले स्वीकार गरेको कुरालाई सम्झाउँछ र साथै संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घ जलवायु परिवर्तन फ्रेमवर्क कन्भेन्सन पक्षहरूको सम्मेलनको (Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) पच्चीसौं सत्रमा ग्रहण गरेको दोश्रो लैङ्गिक कार्य योजना (the second gender action plan) लाई पनि यसले यस सन्दर्भमा सम्झाउँछ ।

१९. महिला, शान्ति, सुरक्षाको एजेन्डाको स्थापना गरेको कुरालाई स्मरण आयोगले गर्दछ र साथै, शान्ति प्रक्रियाका सबै चरण, द्वन्द्व रोकथाम, द्वन्द्व समाधानमा महिलाहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय शान्ति र सुरक्षा कायम राख्न र प्रवर्धन गर्न शान्ति निर्माण (Peacebuilding) एक आवश्यक कारक तत्व हो भन्ने कुरालाई आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ ।

२०. आयोगले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूप्रति हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसाको कडा निन्दा गर्दछ, जुन ऐतिहासिक र संरचनागत असमानतामा आधारित छन् र पुरुष र महिलाबीचको असमान शक्ति सम्बन्धबाट उत्पन्न हुन्छ। यसले पुनःस्पष्ट पार्दछ कि महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूप्रति हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसा, सार्वजनिक र निजी क्षेत्रहरूमा, अनलाइन र अफलाइनमा, जसमा यौन र लैङ्गिक हिंसा समावेश छ। जस्तै: यौन उत्पीडन, बलात्कार, लिङ्गको आधारमा हुने हत्याहरू (फेमिसाइड) र हानिकारक अभ्यासहरू जस्तै: बालविवाह, अनमेल विवाह, जबर्जस्ती विवाह, महिला यौनाङ्गच्छेदन, बालश्रम, जबर्जस्ती श्रम, मानव बेचबिखन र यौन शोषण र दुर्व्यवहार—यी सबै विशेषगरी समुदाय स्तरमा व्यापक रूपमा, अपरिचित र अपर्याप्त रूपमा रिपोर्ट गरिएका छन्। यसले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूप्रति हुने विभिन्न प्रकारका हिंसाको परिमाण र चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ, जसमा प्रौद्योगिकीको प्रयोगबाट वा यसको प्रभावमा उत्पन्न हुने हिंसा पनि समावेश छ, र यसले जीवनभरि भोग्ने भौतिक, यौन, मानसिक, सामाजिक, राजनीतिक र आर्थिक क्षति पुऱ्याउँछ। यसले गहिरो चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ कि महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरू बहुपक्षीय गरिबी, अन्तरपीढीगत गरिबी, अपाङ्गता, र न्याय, प्रभावकारी कानुनी उपचार र मानसिक स्वास्थ्य सेवाहरू, जसमा सुरक्षा, पुनर्संरचना र पुनःसमावेशीकरण र स्वास्थ्य सेवाहरूको पहुँचको अभावका कारण हिंसाप्रति विशेष रूपमा संवेदनशील हुन सक्छन्। यसले पुनःजोड दिन्छ कि महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूप्रति हुने हिंसा लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणको प्रमुख अवरोध हो र यसले उनीहरूको सबै मानव अधिकार र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताको पूर्ण अनुभवमा उल्लंघन गर्दछ र यसलाई नष्ट गर्छ।

२१. आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ कि समाजका आर्थिक र सामाजिक संरचनाहरूमा निहित प्रणालीगत पक्षपातले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई हिंसाका उच्च जोखिममा पुऱ्याउँछ र यसरी हिंसा महिलाहरूको गरिबी, आर्थिक कठिनाइ, वित्तीय निर्भरता, आर्थिक बहिष्करण र बेघरपनको जोखिमलाई बढाउँछ, जसमा वृद्धावस्था पनि समावेश छ। यसमा स्वास्थ्य खर्च, आम्दानीको क्षति र श्रम बजारमा असमान सहभागिता जस्ता समस्याहरू छन्। जसले योगदान गर्ने सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभहरूमा सीमित वा कुनै पहुँचको अभावमा परिणत हुन सक्छ। यसले थप निन्दा गर्दछ कि महिलाहरूले भोगेका सबै प्रकारका हिंसा

जसमा महिलाहरूलाई वित्तीय रूपमा निर्भर बनाउने वा वित्तीय व्यवस्थामा दुरुपयोगी नियन्त्रण कायम गर्ने उद्देश्य राख्ने कार्यहरू समावेश छन् र यसले यो स्वीकार गर्दछ कि महिलाहरूको आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता उनीहरूलाई दुरुपयोग र हिंसात्मक सम्बन्धहरूबाट बाहिर जानका लागि थप विकल्पहरू खुल्न सक्छ ।

२२. पीडित र यौन हिंसाका पीडितहरू (Survivors of sexual violence) सहित महिला र वालिकाहरूमा परेको सशस्त्र द्वन्द्वका असरहरूलाई र द्वन्द्वपछिको अवस्थाहरू र सशस्त्र द्वन्द्वका असरहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्नु पर्ने आवश्यकतालाई आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ ।
२३. आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ कि गरिबी, बेरोजगारी, सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवसरहरूको अभाव र फैलिएको लैङ्गिक असमानता महिला र वालिकाहरूलाई मानव बेचबिखनको जोखिममा पुऱ्याउने मुख्य कारणहरू मध्ये एक हो । यसले महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको मानव बेचबिखनको गम्भीर र दीर्घकालीन समस्याप्रति चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ, र यो स्वीकार गर्दछ कि मानव बेचबिखनले तीनीहरूलाई विशेष रूपले असर गर्छ । यसले सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूलाई राष्ट्रिय कानुनी व्यवस्था तयार गर्न वा अद्यावधिक गर्न र मानव बेचबिखनलाई रोक्ने र बेचबिखन भएका महिलाहरू र बालवालिकाहरूको साथै वालिकाहरू सुरक्षा र उपयुक्त सहायताको लागि समग्र नीति, कार्यक्रम र अन्य उपायहरू बनाउने आवश्यकतामा जोड दिन्छ । साथै, यसले सबै मानव बेचबिखनविरुद्धका प्रयासहरूको सकारात्मक प्रभावलाई बढाउनका लागि राष्ट्रिय उपायहरूको समन्वय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहकार्यको महत्वलाई पनि जोड दिन्छ ।
२४. आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ कि वालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र तीनीहरूमा लगानी गर्नु महत्वपूर्ण छ । जसले गरिबीका सबै रूप र आयामहरू, अत्यधिक गरिबीसहित, समाप्त गर्नमा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्दछ । साथै, तीनीहरूको आवाज, क्षमता र नेतृत्वको सुदृढीकरण लैङ्गिक असमानताको चक्र तोड्न, सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव, हिंसा र गरिबी हटाउन र तीनीहरूको मानव अधिकार र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताको पूर्ण र प्रभावकारी आनन्दको प्रवर्धन र सुरक्षा गर्नका लागि प्रमुख कारकहरू मध्ये एक हो । आयोगले थप स्वीकार गर्दछ कि वालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउनु भनेको तीनीहरूको सक्रिय सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्नु हो, ताकि तीनीहरू निर्णय-प्रक्रियामा भाग लिन र आफ्ना जीवन र समुदायमा परिवर्तनका एजेण्टको रूपमा काम गर्न सकून् ।

२५. आयोगले आर्थिक असमानता, जातिय भेदभाव, रंगभेद, विदेशीनैतिक घृणा (जेनोफोबिया) र सम्बन्धित असहिष्णुतासहितका स्थायी ऐतिहासिक र संरचनागत असमानताहरू हटाउनको आवश्यकता अत्यन्त जरुरी रहेको कुरा जोडदार रूपमा व्यक्त गर्दछ। यसले संसारभरका विभिन्न स्थानहरूमा धार्मिक तथा अन्य समुदायका सदस्यहरू विरुद्ध भएका भेदभाव, असहिष्णुता र हिंसाका घटनाहरूमा वृद्धि भएको तथ्यलाई पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ। यी घटनाहरू इस्लामोफोबिया, यहूदी-विरोध (एण्टीसेमेटिज्म), इसाई-विरोध (क्रिस्चियनफोबिया) तथा अन्य धर्म वा आस्थाप्रतिको पूर्वाग्रहहरूबाट प्रेरित रहेका छन्। यसले थप रूपमा कलंकित दृष्टिकोण, लैङ्गिक रूढीवादी सोच, विभेदकारी कानून, नीति तथा नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यताहरू, असमान शक्ति सम्बन्ध, महिलाहरू र पुरुषहरूबीचको तथा परिवारभित्रको अवैतनिक हेरचाह र घरेलु कामको असमान वितरण, साथै यौन तथा लैङ्गिकतामा आधारित हिंसाका सबै रूपहरूलाई भेदभावका स्रोतका रूपमा मान्यता दिन्छ। आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ कि यस्ता विभेदहरू महिलाहरूको गरिबीको कारण (Feminization of Poverty) को मुख्य कारणहरू मध्ये एक हुन्।

२६. आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ कि गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा पहुँचको क्षेत्रमा प्रगति भएता पनि, वालिकाहरू अझैपनि बालकहरूको तुलनामा शिक्षाबाट बहिष्कृत हुने सम्भावना बढी रहन्छ। यसले वालिकाहरूले शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्ने समान अधिकारको उपभोग गर्नमा अवरोध पुऱ्याउने विभिन्न कारणहरूलाई पनि अंकित गर्दछ। यसमा विशेष रूपमा वालिकाहरूले सामना गर्ने अवरोधहरू समावेश छन्— जस्तै: महिलामै केन्द्रित गरिबी (Feminization of poverty), बाल श्रममा संलग्नता, बाल विवाह, प्रारम्भिक तथा जबर्जस्ती विवाह, महिला यौनाङ्गच्छेदन, प्रारम्भिक तथा पुनःगर्भधारण, सबै प्रकारका हिंसाहरू, जसमा लैङ्गिक हिंसा, यौन हिंसा, दुर्व्यवहार, उत्पीडन, विद्यालय आउँदा-जाँदा र विद्यालयभित्र हुने दुर्व्यवहार, प्रविधिबाट सञ्चालित वातावरणमा हुने हिंसा, सुरक्षित र पर्याप्त सरसफाइ सुविधा तथा किफायती महिनावारी व्यवस्थापनका लागि आवश्यक साधनहरूको अभाव र यसका साथै, वालिकाहरूले गर्नुपर्ने अवैतनिक हेरचाह र घरेलु कामको असमान भार, लैङ्गिक रूढीवादी सोच र नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यता, जसले परिवारहरू र समुदायहरूलाई वालिकाहरूको शिक्षाभन्दा बालकहरूको शिक्षालाई बढी महत्व दिने सोच पैदा गराउँछ र अभिभावकहरूले वालिकाहरूलाई विद्यालय पठाउने निर्णयमा प्रभाव पार्छन्।

२७. आयोगले समावेशी, सुलभ र समान गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा तथा आजीवन सिकाइका अवसरहरू—जसमा बाल्यकालीन शिक्षा, युवाहरू र वयस्कहरूको साक्षरता कार्यक्रमहरू, डिजिटल शिक्षा, सांस्कृतिक शिक्षा, दिगो विकासका लागि शिक्षा, शिक्षामा डिजिटल प्रविधिहरू, सीप विकास, सुलभ उच्च शिक्षा र व्यवसायिक तालिम समावेश छन्— आयोगले यस्ता लगानीलाई निरन्तर वृद्धि गर्ने प्रतिवद्धतालाई पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ । यसले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई गरिबी र असुरक्षाबाट मुक्त गराउन यी अवसरहरू महत्वपूर्ण रहेको औल्याउँछ । यस सन्दर्भमा, योग्य शिक्षकहरूको अभाव, अपर्याप्त पाठ्यक्रम, विद्यालय सामग्री र पूर्वाधारको कमीलाई सम्बोधन गर्न आवश्यक रहेकोमा जोड दिन्छ । आयोगले शिक्षाको माध्यमबाट महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणको महत्वलाई पुनःपुष्टि गर्दै, सबै सिक्नेहरूलाई आफ्नो पूर्ण सम्भावना प्राप्त गर्न र शारीरिक, मानसिक तथा भावनात्मक रूपमा सशक्त बन्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउने सुरक्षित, स्वस्थ र उत्प्रेरणादायी सिकाइ वातावरणहरूको आवश्यकतालाई पनि जोड दिन्छ ।
२८. आयोगले देशहरूभित्र र देशहरूबीच सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकासको असमान गति र शिक्षामा पहुँचको असमानतालाई लिएर चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ । यसले विशेषगरी विकासशील देशहरू, अल्पविकसित देशहरू, सानाद्वीपीय विकासशील राष्ट्रहरू तथा अफ्रिकी देशहरूमा महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूले समान र गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा सुरक्षित रूपमा पहुँच प्राप्त गर्न नसक्ने संरचनागत र प्रणालीगत अवरोधहरूबारे चिन्ता प्रकट गर्छ । यस्ता अवरोधहरूले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई सामाजिक सशक्तिकरणका लागि आवश्यक ज्ञान, चेतना र सीप हासिल गर्न तथा आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणको अवसरहरूमा अघि बढ्न बाधा पुऱ्याइरहेका छन् भन्ने आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ ।
२९. आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ कि उच्चतम स्तरको शारीरिक र मानसिक स्वास्थ्यको उपभोग गर्ने अधिकार लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका लागि अत्यन्त आवश्यक छ । यसमा उनीहरूको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण, साथै सार्वजनिक र निजी जीवनमा समान, अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र नेतृत्वको अधिकार समेत समावेश छ । आयोगले सुरक्षित पानी, सरसफाइ, स्वच्छता, फोहर व्यवस्थापन र विद्युत सेवाको उपलब्धता सर्वव्यापी स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्राप्त गर्न, आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य सेवाहरू सुदृढ पार्न, गुणस्तरीय उपचार सुधार गर्न र

एन्टिमाइक्रोबियल प्रतिरोधको फैलावटबाट हुने लागत र प्रभावहरू घटाउन अत्यन्त आवश्यक रहेको कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछ। यसले पछिल्ला वर्षहरूमा मातृ मृत्युदर घटाउने प्रगतिमा आएको स्थिरताप्रति गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ, जहाँ लगभग ९५ प्रतिशत मृत्युहरू न्यून र मध्यम-आय भएका देशहरूमा हुने गरेका छन्। यसले स्वीकार गर्दछ कि गरिबीका कारणहरू, अनुभवहरू र परिणामहरूले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूमा असमान रूपमा प्रभाव पार्न सक्छन्। उनीहरूलाई मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, मातृ तथा नवजात शिशुको स्वास्थ्य र महिनावारी स्वास्थ्य तथा स्वच्छता व्यवस्थापन सहितका सुरक्षित, उपलब्ध, सुलभ, गुणस्तरीय र समावेशी स्वास्थ्य सेवा पहुँचमा सीमितता वा पूर्ण अभाव हुन सक्छ। आयोगले परिवारयोजना, जानकारी र शिक्षासहित यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्राप्त गर्नका लागि सर्वव्यापी पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्न आवश्यक रहेकोमा जोड दिन्छ। यसले थप पहिचान गर्दछ कि शारीरिक र मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याबाट पीडित महिलाहरू यौनिक र लैङ्गिक हिंसाको सामना गर्न बढी संवेदनशील हुन्छन् र हिंसा नै मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याहरू, गैर-संक्रामक रोगहरू र दीर्घकालीन स्वास्थ्य समस्याहरूको लागि जोखिम कारक हो।

३०. आयोगले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूले अवैतनिक हेरचाह र घरेलु कामको सम्मान नहुने हिस्सा लिने कुरालाई पनि थप पहिचान गर्दछ। जसले महिलाहरूको श्रम बजारमा सहभागिता, निर्णय (निर्माण प्रक्रियामा भाग लिन र नेतृत्वको पदहरूमा बस्नको क्षमता सीमित गर्दछ र महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको शिक्षा र तालिम र महिलाहरूको आर्थिक अवसर र उच्चमशील क्रियाकलापहरूमा महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाउँछ, जसमा गरिबी हटाउने र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसँग संस्थाहरू र वित्तीय सुदृढीकरणको सन्दर्भमा पनि समावेश छ। यसले महिलाहरू र पुरुषहरू, र बालकहरू र बालिकाहरूबीचको जिम्मेवारीको समान बाँडफाँडलाई प्रवर्धन गरेर अवैतनिक हेरचाह र घरेलु कामलाई घटाउन, पुनःवितरण गर्न र मूल्याङ्कन गर्नका लागि उपायहरू पहिचान गर्न र अपनाउनको आवश्यकता जोड दिन्छ र यसका साथै दीगो पूर्वाधार, सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीतिहरू र पहुँच योग्य, सस्तो र गुणस्तरीय सामाजिक सेवाहरू, हेरचाह सेवा, बाल हेरचाह र सःशुल्क मातृत्व, पीतृत्व वा आमाबाबुको बिदा सहित।

३१. आयोगले स्वीकार गर्दछ कि महिला र किशोरीहरू, किशोरावस्थाका किशोरीहरू

समेत, आफ्नो जीवनभरी बहुआयामिक गरिबीको सामना गर्छन । उनीहरू अक्सर पानी, सरसफाइ, र बिजुली जस्ता अत्यावश्यक पूर्वाधारहरूमा सीमित पहुँच राख्छन । यस किसिमको सीमित पहुँचले उनीहरूको शिक्षामा, मनोरञ्जनमा वा महिलाहरूका हकमा जीविकोपार्जनका लागि आवश्यक समयलाई प्रभावित गर्छ । आयोगले थप स्वीकार गर्दछ कि महिलाहरू बढी सम्भावित पेशागत अवरोध, आंशिक रोजगारी, कम आम्दानी, अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रमा केन्द्रित रहनु र अवैतनिक हेरचाह तथा घरेलु काममा बढी समय खर्च गर्नुपर्ने बाध्यता भोग्छन । यसले उनीहरूको समय कसरी विताउने भन्ने निर्णयमा स्वतन्त्रता सीमित गर्दछ । नतिजा स्वरूप, महिलाहरूमा सम्पत्ति, बचत र सामाजिक सुरक्षाका सुविधा— जस्तै: पेन्सन, स्वास्थ्य बीमा वा तलबसहितको बिदा— कम हुने सम्भावना हुन्छ ।

३२. आयोगले जोडदार रूपमा उल्लेख गर्दछ कि सामाजिक एकीकरण र समावेशीकरणको प्रमुख जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्ने सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूले हेरचाह र सहयोग प्रणालीहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्नुपर्छ । जसमा हेरचाह अर्थतन्त्र समेत समावेश छ । यस प्रणालीमा सबैले आवश्यक आधारभूत सामाजिक सेवाहरू, हेरचाह र सहयोग समानता र भेदभावरहित सिद्धान्तहरूका आधारमा प्राप्त गर्न सकून् । यसका लागि, लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी गरिबी उन्मूलन उपायहरू, श्रम नीतिहरू, सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू, र सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमहरूलाई प्रवर्धन गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । यसले सबै महिला र किशोरीहरूको अधिकार र भलाइ सुनिश्चित गर्नुका साथै समाजका प्रत्येक सदस्यको सक्रिय सहभागिता र सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्वलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्छ । यसमा राष्ट्रहरू, समुदायहरू, परिवारहरू, साथै निजी क्षेत्रको संलग्नता आवश्यक छ ।

३३. आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ कि सामाजिक सुरक्षामा सर्वव्यापक पहुँचले असमानता घटाउन, लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्ने प्रक्रिया तीव्र बनाउने, सबै महिला र किशोरीहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने तथा गरिबीका सबै रूप र आयामहरू, विशेषगरी चरम गरिबी, उन्मूलन गर्न केन्द्रीय भूमिका खेल्छ । आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्छ कि लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाको सशक्तिकरणलाई अगाडि बढाउन सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीतिहरूमा लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोण समावेश हुनुपर्छ । यसमा सबै व्यक्तिहरूले आफ्नो र आफ्नो परिवारको लागि पर्याप्त जीवनस्तर, स्वास्थ्य, कल्याण, खाना, लुगा, आवास, चिकित्सा सेवा, आवश्यक सामाजिक

सेवाहरू र शिक्षाको अधिकार राख्ने सिद्धान्त समावेश हुनुपर्छ । साथै, मातृत्व, अभिभावकत्व र बाल्यावस्थाले विशेष हेरचाह र सहयोग पाउने हक राख्छन् । आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ कि सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणालीहरूले सबै महिला र किशोरीहरूको मानवअधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्न महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्न सक्छन्, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा रहेका, जोखिमपूर्ण परिस्थितिहरूमा रहेका तथा भेदभावको सामना गरिरहेका व्यक्तिहरूका लागि ।

३४. आयोगले ग्रामीण, दुर्गम, र समुद्री क्षेत्रहरूमा यातायात, सुरक्षित खानेपानी र सरसफाइ सुविधाहरूमा पहुँच जस्ता सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू र दिगो पूर्वाधार तथा प्रविधि सुधारको महत्वलाई पुनःपुष्टि गर्दछ । जसले सबै महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको सुरक्षालाई प्रवर्धन गर्छ । साथै, आयोगले सुरक्षित, किफायती, पहुँचयोग्य, उमेर र अपाङ्गतामैत्री तथा दीगो स्थल तथा जल यातायात प्रणालीहरू र सडक मार्गहरूको महत्वलाई पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा जीवनयापन गरिरहेका महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको आवश्यकताहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने उपायको रूपमा ।

३५. आयोगले देशहरू भित्र र बीचको डिजिटल लाभांश, जसमा लैङ्गिक डिजिटल डिभाइड पनि समावेश छ, घटाउनका लागि गरिएका प्रयासहरूलाई थप प्रगति गरिनु आवश्यक छ, भन्ने कुरामा जोड दिन्छ, र यी प्रयासहरू डिजिटल समानता, पहुँच र किफायतीपनमा आधारित हुनुपर्छ, ताकि कुनै पनि व्यक्तिले डिजिटल अर्थतन्त्र र समाजमा पछाडि नपरोस् । नयाँ प्रविधिहरूको विकासले गरिबी, असमानता, भेदभाव र सबै प्रकारको हिंसा, विशेषगरी लिङ्गमा-आधारित हिंसा, जसलाई प्रविधिको प्रयोगले बढवा दिन सक्छ वा तीव्र बनाउँछ, ती पुराना समस्याहरूलाई निरन्तरता दिन सक्छ । यस्तो स्थिति रोक्नका लागि प्रभावकारी सुरक्षा र निगरानीको अभावमा, विशेषगरी कृत्रिम बौद्धिकतामा आधारित समाधानहरूमा प्रयोग हुने एल्गोरिदमहरूको प्रभावलाई पनि ध्यानमा राख्न आवश्यक छ । आयोगले जोड दिन्छ कि प्रविधिमा लिङ्ग-सम्बन्धी पूर्वाग्रहको समाधान गर्दा सबै प्रकारका गरिबी, विशेषगरी चरम गरिबी र गरिबीको नारीकरण, समेटेर गरिबी उन्मूलनमा योगदान पुऱ्याउन सकिन्छ । त्यसैले, डिजिटल प्रविधिहरूसँग सम्बन्धित नीतिहरूको डिजाइन, विकास, कार्यान्वयन र प्रयोगमा लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी दृष्टिकोण अपनाउनु पर्छ र मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण सम्मान गर्दै ।

३६. आयोगले महिलाहरू र अपाङ्गता भएका वालिकाहरू गरिबीका असरहरूमा असमान रूपमा पर्छन्, भन्ने कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछ। जसको मुख्य कारण भेदभाव, शैक्षिक पहुँचको अभाव, महिलाहरूको रोजगारी, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, पूर्वाधार, वित्तीय सेवा र सूचना तथा सञ्चार प्रविधि जस्ता अवरोधहरू हुन्। आयोगले महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको अधिकार, सहभागिता र समावेशीकरणलाई अन्य समान आधारमा प्रवर्धन गर्नको महत्वलाई जोड दिन्छ। यसले थप जोड दिन्छ कि अपाङ्गतालाई सबै सम्बन्धित नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरूमा अन्तरसमावेशी विषयका रूपमा मान्यता दिइ त्यसलाई व्यवहारमा लागू गर्नु आवश्यक छ। यसले त्यस्ता विशिष्ट अवरोधहरूको समाधानका लागि उपायहरू आवश्यक रहेको कुरा पनि उल्लेख गर्छ, जसले उनीहरूको शारीरिक, मानसिक र आर्थिक लचिलोपनलाई मजबुत बनाउँदै, विपत्ति तयारी सहितका विभिन्न क्षेत्रहरूमा महिलाहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता तथा नेतृत्व सुनिश्चित गर्छ। आयोगले यो पनि जोड दिन्छ कि सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूले, जसले सामाजिक समावेशीकरण र सामाजिक समावेशको मुख्य जिम्मेवारी वहन गर्छन्। तीनीहरूले हेरचाह र समर्थन प्रणालीहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्नु पर्छ। जसमा हेरचाह अर्थतन्त्र समावेश छ, जसमा सबैले आधारभूत सामाजिक सेवाहरू, हेरचाह र समर्थन प्राप्त गर्न सक्छन्, समानता र भेदभावविना सिद्धान्तहरूको आधारमा, जस्तै: लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी गरिबी उन्मूलनका उपायहरू, श्रम नीतिहरू, सार्वजनिक सेवा र सामाजिक सुरक्षा कार्यक्रमहरू, सबै महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको अधिकार र कल्याण प्रवर्धन गर्दै र समाजका प्रत्येक सदस्यको सक्रिय सहभागिता, साथै सामूहिक जिम्मेवारी, जसमा राज्यहरू, समुदायहरू र परिवारहरू, साथै निजी क्षेत्र पनि समावेश छन्।

३७. आयोगले आदिवासी महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र क्षमता निर्माणको महत्वलाई जोड दिन्छ, र उनीहरूको भलाइ लक्षित गर्ने स्रोतहरूको वितरणमा विशेष ध्यान दिन्छ, विशेषगरी गरिबी उन्मूलन, गुणस्तरीय र समावेशी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, सूचना र सञ्चार प्रविधिहरू, पूर्वाधार र सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू, साथै वित्तीय सेवाहरू, रोजगारी र महिला लागि सम्मानजनक काम र आर्थिक स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच, जसमध्ये भूमि र प्राकृतिक स्रोतहरू समावेश छन्। यसले यी महिलाहरूका अधिकारहरूको बारेमा चेतना र बुझाइ बढाउन र आदिवासी महिलाहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्नको महत्वलाई

थप स्पष्ट रूपमा दर्शाउँछ। साथै जहाँ उपयुक्त हो, वालिकाहरूको सहभागिता पनि समावेश गर्दै, नीतिहरू र कार्यक्रमहरूको विकास, अर्थतन्त्रमा, पारम्परिक, वैज्ञानिक र प्राविधिक ज्ञान, भाषाहरू, आध्यात्मिक र धार्मिक परम्पराहरू र अभ्यासहरूको प्रसारण र निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रियामा सबै स्तर र क्षेत्रहरूमा, डिजिटल प्रविधिहरू, उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र आदिवासी महिलाहरूका लागि सम्मानजनक कामहरूलाई समावेश गर्दै। यसले थप रूपमा यी समुदायहरूको स्वाभाविक विविधता र तीनीहरूको चुनौतीहरूको बारेमा विशेष ध्यान दिनुपर्ने आवश्यकता स्वीकार गर्दछ।

३८. आयोगले अफ्रिकी मुलुकका महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको समाजको विकासमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदानलाई मान्यता दिन्छ र समाजका सबै क्षेत्रहरूमा, गरिबी घटाउँदै र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसँग संस्थाहरू र वित्तीय संरचनाहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्दै, अफ्रिकी मुलुकका महिलाहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र निर्णय-निर्माणमा सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्ने महत्वलाई जोड दिन्छ।

३९. आयोगले गरिबी, विशेषगरी गरीबीको महिलाकरण र अल्पविकासलाई आप्रवासनको मुख्य कारणका रूपमा पहिचान गर्दछ र यसले आप्रवासी महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको जोखीमको अवस्थाहरूको समाधान गर्ने महत्वलाई जोड दिन्छ। विशेषगरी अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्र र कम सीप भएका काममा आप्रवासी महिलाहरूको दुर्व्यवहार र शोषणको जोखिमलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै, यस सम्बन्धमा, आयोगले राज्यहरूको जिम्मेवारीलाई स्पष्ट गर्छ, कि चाहे उनीहरूको आप्रवासी स्थिति जुनसुकै होस् उनीहरूले सबैको मानव अधिकारको रक्षा, सम्मान र पूर्ति गर्नुपर्छ। यसले मूल देश, यातायात र गन्तव्य मुलुकहरूमा समावेशी वृद्धि र दिगो विकासमा आप्रवासी महिलाहरूको सकारात्मक योगदानलाई पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ। महिलाको श्रमको मूल्य र प्रतिष्ठा सबै क्षेत्रमा, हेरचाह र घरेलु काम सहित, स्वीकार गर्दै, साथै आप्रवासी महिला श्रमिकहरूको योगदानलाई, जसले पठाएको रेमिट्यान्स मार्फत महिला सशक्तिकरणको लागि अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण र तीनीहरूको परिवार र समुदायहरूको लागि जीवनदायिनी समर्थनको स्रोतको रूपमा भूमिका निभाउँछन्।

४०. आयोगले वृद्ध महिलाहरूको अर्थतन्त्र र समाजमा सकारात्मक योगदानलाई स्वीकार गर्दछ, जसमा हेरचाह र घरेलु कामको आपूर्ति र समर्थन समावेश छ। यसले वृद्ध महिलाहरूका लागि सबै मानव अधिकार र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताका पूर्ण

कार्यान्वयनमा रहेका चुनौतीहरूको पनि पहिचान गर्दछ। जसमा वृद्धावस्थाका आधारमा भेदभाव, उपेक्षा, दुर्व्यवहार र सबै प्रकारका हिंसा, जसमध्ये लैङ्गिक हिंसा, साथै सामाजिक एकांकीपन र एकलोपन विरुद्ध प्रगतिशील उपायहरू लागू गर्ने कुरा समावेश छ। यसका साथै, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, खाद्य, पानी र आवासको पहुँच, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रोजगारी, सूचना र सञ्चार प्रविधिहरू, नयाँ प्रविधिहरू र सहायक प्रविधिहरू, कानुनीसेवा र न्यायको सुनिश्चितता र सामाजिक एकीकृतकरण र लैङ्गिक असमानताको समस्याहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्दै, वृद्ध व्यक्तिहरूको अधिकारलाई दिगो र जनमुखी विकास रणनीतिहरू, सहरी नीतिहरू र गरिबी घटाउने रणनीतिहरूमा मुख्यधारमा राख्न महत्वपूर्ण कुरा उल्लेख गर्दछ। यससँगै सामाजिक विकासका लागि अन्तरपुस्ता एकता अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण भएको कुरा ध्यानमा राखेको छ।

४१. आयोगले ग्रामीण महिलाहरू र दुर्गम तथा समुद्री क्षेत्रहरूमा बसोबास गर्ने महिलाहरूको गरिबी उन्मूलन र दिगो कृषि र ग्रामीण विकास, साथै दिगो माछा (मत्स्य) पालनमा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका र योगदानको पहिचान गर्दछ। यसले उनीहरूको आर्थिक अवसरहरू, आर्थिक र उत्पादक स्रोतहरू, गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा र समर्थन सेवाहरूमा पहुँचको महत्वलाई पनि उजागर गर्दछ। यसले महिलाहरूको र उपयुक्त ठाउँमा, वालिकाहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिताको महत्वलाई पनि जोड दिन्छ, जसले उनीहरूको जीविका, भलाइ र लचिलोपनलाई असर गर्ने नीतिहरू र गतिविधिहरूको डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमनमा सहभागिता जनाउँछ, र निर्णय-निर्माण प्रक्रियामा उनीहरूको दृष्टिकोणलाई ध्यानमा राख्न महत्वपूर्ण छ।

४२. आयोगले मान्यता दिन्छ कि सार्वजनिक संस्थाहरूले जनकेन्द्रित दृष्टिकोण र मानव अधिकारहरूको पूर्ण सम्मानसँग गरीबी उन्मूलन, समावेशी र लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी आर्थिक नीतिहरूलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्न सक्छन् र यी संस्थाहरूमा महिलाहरूको सहभागिता नीतिका निर्णय र परिणाममा लैङ्गिक पूर्वाग्रह र रूढीवादी धारणाहरूलाई सामना गर्न महत्वपूर्ण छ। यसले थप मान्यता दिन्छ कि अर्थमन्त्रीहरूको मन्त्रालयहरूले राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक नीतिको दायरा र दिशा निर्धारण गर्छ। तर तीनीहरूसँग कर र खर्चसहितको आर्थिक नीतिको लैङ्गिक प्रभावको विश्लेषण गर्ने सीमित क्षमता हुन सक्छ। यसले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ कि राष्ट्रिय लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाहरू र वालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका

लागि भएका यान्त्रिक संरचनाहरू महत्वपूर्ण संस्थागत अभिनेता हुन् । जसले नीति विकासमा योगदान पुऱ्याउँछन् र सार्वजनिक नीतिका मूल्यहरूलाई रूपान्तरण गर्न सक्छन् ।

४३. आयोगले दिगो विकास र सबै महिलाहरू तथा बालिकाहरूको मानव अधिकारको प्राप्तमा विश्वव्यापी आर्थिक र वित्तीय संकटहरूले पार्ने नकारात्मक प्रभावप्रति चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ । यसले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय प्रणालीमा लामो समयदेखि विद्यमान खाडलहरू र चुनौतीहरूलाई स्वीकार गर्दछ । जसले गरिबी उन्मूलन, लैङ्गिक समानता, तथा महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका लागि वित्तीय साधनहरू विस्तार गर्न सीमितता पैदा गर्छ । आयोगले २१औं शताब्दीमा एक न्यायसंगत, उद्देश्यअनुकूल र विकासशील देशहरूको वित्तीय आवश्यकताहरू तथा गरिबीमा जीवन विताउने सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको आवश्यकताहरूप्रति उत्तरदायी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय संरचनाको आवश्यकता रहेको कुरालाई पनि मान्यता दिन्छ । यस सन्दर्भमा, यसले साहसी र महत्वाकांक्षी सुधारहरूको लागि तुरुन्त कदम चाल्नुपर्ने आवश्यकतालाई जोड दिन्छ ।

४४. आयोगले गम्भीर चिन्ताका साथ स्वीकार गर्दछ, कि विश्वव्यापी वित्तीय स्थितिको कडाइले राष्ट्रहरू बीच र भित्र वित्तीय विभाजनलाई महत्वपूर्ण रूपमा बढाएको छ, जसले बाह्य ऋण तीर्ने लागतलाई उच्च बनाएको छ । यसले विशेषगरी विकासशील देशहरू, निम्न र मध्यम आय भएका देशहरू तथा साना द्वीपीय विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूका लागि बाह्य ऋण सेवा गर्न कठिनाई पैदा गर्न सक्छ, थप देशहरूलाई ऋण संकटतर्फ धकेल्न सक्छ र उनीहरूको ऋण स्थायित्वलाई कमजोर बनाउँदै, लैङ्गिक समानता तथा सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण प्राप्तिका लागि आवश्यक सामाजिक खर्चका लागि उपलब्ध वित्तीय ठाउँलाई प्रभावित गर्न सक्छ । यसले गरिबी निवारण, संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण, लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहितको वित्तीय व्यवस्था, सामाजिक सुरक्षाको प्रावधान, स्वास्थ्य सेवा र शिक्षा जस्ता आधारभूत सार्वजनिक सेवाहरूमा लगानीको महत्त्वलाई उजागर गर्छ, जुन गरिबीमा रहेका महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूका लागि अत्यावश्यक छन् । आयोगले यो पनि जोड दिन्छ, कि घरेलु सार्वजनिक स्रोतहरू सार्वजनिक वस्तुहरू र सेवाहरूको लागि महत्वपूर्ण वित्तीय स्रोतका रूपमा रहन्छन् र पुनर्वितरणको माध्यमबाट असमानता घटाउन मद्दत गर्छन् ।

तर, ती प्रयासहरूलाई एक सक्षम आर्थिक वातावरण र बलियो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहकार्यद्वारा समर्थन गर्नु आवश्यक छ ।

४५. आयोग अवैध वित्तीय प्रवाहहरू, विशेषगरी कर छलीले उत्पन्न हुने प्रवाहहरूले समाजको आर्थिक, सामाजिक र राजनीतिक स्थिरता तथा विकासमा पार्ने प्रभावप्रति गम्भीर चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्छ । यसले विशेषरूपमा विकासशील देशहरू र २०३० एजेन्डाको वित्तीय प्रगतिमा पर्ने असरलाई उजागर गर्छ । जसले गरिबीमा रहेका महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरू, विशेषगरी बहुआयामिक गरिबीको सामना गरिरहेका व्यक्तिहरूका लागि चुनौतीहरूलाई भन्ने जटिल बनाउँछ । आयोगले राष्ट्रहरूले मिलेर आधार क्षयीकरण (Base Erosion) र मुनाफा सार्ने (Profit Shifting) प्रवृत्तिहरूलाई अन्त्य गर्न तथा सबै कम्पनीहरू, जसमा बहुराष्ट्रिय कम्पनीहरू पनि समावेश छन् । आर्थिक गतिविधि हुने र मूल्य सिर्जना हुने देशहरूको सरकारहरूलाई राष्ट्रिय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानून तथा नीतिहरूअनुसार कर तिर्न सुनिश्चित गर्न आवश्यकताप्रति पनि जोड दिन्छ । यसले आन्तरिक स्रोतहरू जुटाइ महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणतर्फ लगानी गर्न मद्दत गर्ने महत्वलाई पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ ।
४६. आयोगले सबै स्तरमा र सबै रूपमा भ्रष्टाचार विरुद्ध लड्नु प्राथमिकता रहेको कुरा स्वीकार गर्दछ । भ्रष्टाचार प्रभावकारी स्रोत परिचालन र विनियोजनका लागि गम्भीर बाधा हो, जसले गरिबी उन्मूलन र दिगो विकासका लागि अत्यावश्यक गतिविधिहरूबाट स्रोतहरू विचलित गर्छ । यसले लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाहरू तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्ने प्रयासहरूलाई कमजोर पार्न सक्छ भन्ने चिन्तालाई आयोगले उजागर गर्दछ ।
४७. आयोगले पुनःपुष्टि गर्छ कि लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्नु, सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउनु र तीनीहरूको मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित गर्नु दिगो, समावेशी र न्यायसंगत आर्थिक वृद्धि तथा दिगो विकास प्राप्त गर्नका लागि अत्यावश्यक छन् । आयोगले २०३० एजेन्डा र आदिस अबाबा कार्य योजनाले निर्धारण गरेका नीतिहरूलाई स्मरण गर्दछ, जसमा वित्तीय समावेशिता बढाउने, नीति र नियामक वातावरणहरूलाई वित्तीय बजारको स्थिरता, अखण्डता, र उपभोक्ता संरक्षणलाई सन्तुलित रूपमा प्रवर्धन गर्ने दिशामा समर्थन सुनिश्चित गर्ने र विकासशील देशहरूका लागि वित्तीय साक्षरताको प्रवर्धन, क्षमता विकास र सबैका लागि, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा रहेका

महिलाहरूका लागि, औपचारिक वित्तीय सेवाहरूमा पूर्ण र समान पहुँचको सुनिश्चितताको लक्ष्य समावेश छ । आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्दछ, कि वित्तीय सेवाहरूमा पहुँचको अभावले गरिबीमा रहेका महिलाहरूका लागि चुनौतीहरूलाई थप जटिल बनाउँछ । साथै, अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्रमा संलग्न महिलाहरू, महिला-स्वामित्व तथा महिला-नेतृत्वमा सञ्चालित उद्यमहरू र अनौपचारिक साना व्यवसायहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने महिलाहरू प्रायः वित्तीय पहुँच, वित्तीय संस्थाहरू, वित्तीय सेवाहरू र सीप विकास तालिममा समान पहुँच प्राप्त गर्न ठूला बाधाहरूको सामना गर्छन् ।

४८. आयोगले विकासशील देशहरूको ऋण समस्याहरूको पूर्वानुमानयोग्य, समयमै, प्रभावकारी, व्यापक र दीर्घकालीन समाधानहरू प्रदान गर्ने विशेष महत्वलाई जोड दिन्छ, जसले तीनीहरूको आर्थिक वृद्धि र दिगो विकासलाई प्रवर्धन गर्छ । साथै, यसले गरिबीमा रहेका महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूका चुनौतीहरू समाधान गर्नका लागि वित्तीय सम्भावनाहरू सिर्जना गर्न मद्दत गर्छ ।
४९. आयोगले स्रोतहरूलाई न्यायसंगत रूपमा परिचालन गर्न र लगानी तथा नीतिहरूलाई लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्ने, सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने तथा सबै रूप र आयाममा गरिबी, विशेषगरी महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई प्रभावित गर्ने चरम गरिबी उन्मूलनतर्फ लक्षित गर्ने आवश्यकतामा जोड दिन्छ । आयोगले दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरूको वित्तीय अभाव समाधान गर्न महासचिवद्वारा अगाडि सारिएको दिगो विकास लक्ष्य प्रवर्धन कार्यक्रम (SDG Stimulus) को प्रयासलाई स्वीकार गर्दछ, जसले लक्ष्यहरूतर्फको प्रगति तीव्र रूपमा अघि बढाउन वित्तीय साधनहरू विस्तार गर्छ । यसका साथै, आयोगले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय विकास सहकार्यलाई सुदृढ गर्ने तथा यसको प्रभावकारिता, पारदर्शिता, प्रभाव र परिणामहरूलाई अधिकतम बनाउनको महत्वलाई पनि स्वीकार गर्छ ।
५०. आयोगले नागरिक समाजका संगठनहरू, विशेषगरी महिला, युवा महिला, बालिका, युवा-नेतृत्व, भूइतह र समुदाय-आधारित संगठनहरू, ग्रामीण, आदिवासी र नारीवादी समूहहरू, महिला मानव अधिकार रक्षकहरू, महिला पत्रकारहरू, सञ्चारकर्मीहरू र ट्रेड युनियनहरूको मानव अधिकार प्रवर्धन र संरक्षणमा पुऱ्याएको प्रमुख योगदानलाई स्वागत गर्दछ । यी संगठनहरूले स्थानीय, राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय एजेन्डाहरूमा महिलाहरू र

बालिकाहरूका चासो, आवश्यकताहरू र दृष्टिकोणलाई प्राथमिकता दिन तथा लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्नका लागि उपायहरूको डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कनमा सक्रिय भूमिका खेल्छन् । यसमा गरिबी निवारण, संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण, र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहितको वित्तीय व्यवस्था समावेश छ । आयोगले चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्छ कि यस्ता नागरिक समाजका संगठनहरूले पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता तथा नेतृत्वमा धेरै चुनौतीहरू र अवरोधहरूको सामना गरिरहेका छन् । यसमा घट्टो वित्तीय सहायता, साथै हिंसा, उत्पीडन, प्रतिशोध र तीनका सदस्यहरूको शारीरिक सुरक्षामा खतरा जस्ता समस्याहरू समावेश छन् ।

५१. आयोगले परिवर्तनका एजेन्ट र लाभार्थीका रूपमा पुरुषहरू र बालकहरूको पूर्ण संलग्नताको महत्वलाई पहिचान गर्दछ । साथै, उनीहरूलाई लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्न र सबै महिलाहरू तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा रणनीतिक साझेदार र सहयोगीको रूपमा हेर्छ । आयोगले गरिबी हटाउने, संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्ने र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहितको वित्तीय व्यवस्था विकास गर्ने सन्दर्भमा लैङ्गिक रूढीवादी धारणा, लैङ्गिक भेदभाव, यौन तथा लैङ्गिकतामा-आधारित हिंसालगायत सबै प्रकारका हिंसाहरूलाई निर्मूल पार्न र लैङ्गिक समानतालाई कमजोर पार्ने नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यताहरूलाई अन्त्य गर्न आवश्यक उपायहरूमा जोड दिन्छ । साथै, आयोगले बालबालिकाहरूलाई सानै उमेरदेखि लैङ्गिक समानताको महत्व, मानव अधिकार, सबै व्यक्तिहरूप्रति सम्मान र मर्यादा देखाउने संस्कार, शान्ति प्रवर्धन, अहिंसात्मक व्यवहार र सम्मानजनक सम्बन्धहरूलाई सिकाउने आवश्यकता अझै रहेको कुरा पनि उल्लेख गर्दछ ।
५२. आयोगले महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूले आफ्ना परिवार, समुदाय, र समाजमा पुऱ्याएको महत्वपूर्ण योगदानलाई स्वीकार गर्दछ । यसले परिवार-मैत्री र परिवार-केन्द्रित नीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्ने महत्वलाई पनि पहिचान गर्छ, जसको उद्देश्य, अन्य कुराहरूका साथै, लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्ने, सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने र मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण रूपमा उपभोग सुनिश्चित गर्नु हो। यसमा गरीबीका सबै रूप र आयामहरू, विशेष गरी चरम गरीबी र गरीबीको नारीकरणको समाधान, साथै संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहितको वित्तीय व्यवस्था विकास समावेश छ । आयोगले यो पनि स्वीकार गर्छ कि सबै गरीबी निवारण नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरू बदलिदो

आवश्यकताहरू र परिवारहरूका अपेक्षाहरू अनुकूल हुनुपर्छ, ताकि उनीहरूले आफ्ना विविध भूमिका पूरा गर्न सकून् । र परिवारका सबै सदस्यहरूको अधिकार, क्षमताहरू र जिम्मेवारीहरूको सम्मान होस् ।

५३. आयोगले चिन्ता व्यक्त गर्दछ कि विस्तृत तथ्याङ्क र लिङ्ग-विशिष्ट तथ्याङ्कहरूको अभावले नीति निर्माताहरूलाई महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूलाई असर गर्ने गरिबीलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा समाधान गर्न असक्षम बनाइरहेको छ । द्रुत तथ्याङ्क संकलन प्रणाली र कार्यविधिहरू विना, देशहरूले लागतको सही अनुमान गर्न वा गरिबी उन्मूलनका सबै रूपहरू र आयामहरूलाई अन्त्य गर्न समर्थन गर्ने गरिब-हितकारी कानुनहरू र नीतिहरू लागू गर्न आवश्यक स्रोतहरू वितरण र उपयोग गर्न सक्दैनन् । आयोगले यो स्वीकार गर्दछ कि गरिबी समाधान गर्नका लागि सूचित निर्णय-निर्माण आवश्यक छ । जुन विभाजन गरिएको र व्यक्तिगत स्तरको तथ्याङ्कको खुला आदान-प्रदान र प्रचारमा आधारित हो । यसले बहुआयामिक गरिबीको मापनलाई समर्थन गर्दछ, ताकि सबै प्रकार र आयाममा गरिबीको अन्त्य गर्न र सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्न तीव्र प्रगति गर्न सकियोस् ।

५४. आयोगले सबै स्तरका सरकारहरूलाई, साथै आवश्यकतानुसार, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घ प्रणालीका सम्बन्धित निकायहरू, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र क्षेत्रीय संगठनहरूलाई, आफ्नो-आफ्नो अधिकार क्षेत्रभित्र रहदै र राष्ट्रिय प्राथमिकताहरूलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै, निम्न कार्यहरू गर्न आग्रह गर्दछ । साथै, आयोगले नागरिक समाज, महिलाहरूका संगठनहरू, युवा नेतृत्वमा आधारित संगठनहरू, नारीवादी समूहहरू, धार्मिक संस्थाहरू, निजी क्षेत्र, राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार संस्थाहरू (जहाँ छन्) र अन्य सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूलाई पनि तपसिलका कार्यहरू गर्न आमन्त्रण गर्दछ । विकासको लागि वित्तीय प्रतिबद्धताहरूमा लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणलाई एकीकृत गर्नुहोस् ।

क) लैङ्गिक समानता प्राप्ति र सबै महिलाहरू तथा किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणका साथै उनीहरूको मानव अधिकार र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताको पूर्ण र समान उपभोगलाई कुनै पनि प्रकारको भेदभाव विना सुनिश्चित गर्नका लागि अवस्थित प्रतिबद्धता र दायित्वहरूको पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन गर्न कारबाही गर्न, जसमा गरिबी निवारण, संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहितको वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनलाई समेट्ने उपायहरू पनि समावेश छन् ।

- ख) महिलाविरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव उन्मूलनसम्बन्धी महासन्धि, बालअधिकारसम्बन्धी महासन्धि तथा अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिको अधिकारसम्बन्धी महासन्धि र त्यसको ऐच्छिक प्रोटोकललाई विशेष प्राथमिकताका रूपमा स्वीकृत गर्ने वा पारित गर्ने, कुनै पनि आरक्षणको सीमा सीमित गर्ने, महासन्धिको प्रयोजनका लागि कुनै पनि आरक्षण सम्भव भएसम्म सही र संकिर्ण रूपमा निर्धारण गर्ने, साथै सम्बन्धित महासन्धिको उद्देश्य र उद्देश्य विपरितका आरक्षण फिर्ता लिने र अन्य कुराका साथै प्रभावकारी राष्ट्रिय कानून र नीतिहरू लागू गरी महासन्धिको पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन गर्ने उद्देश्यले उनीहरूको आरक्षणको नियमित पुनरावलोकन गर्ने
- (ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम सङ्गठन (आइएलओ) का आधारभूत महासन्धिहरूको अनुमोदनको महत्व र त्यसो गर्नेहरूका लागि तीनको कार्यान्वयन र अन्य सान्दर्भिक अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम मापदण्डहरूको महत्वलाई विचार गर्ने,
- (घ) लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्न तथा सबै महिला तथा बालिकाको सशक्तिकरण तथा मोन्टेरे सम्झौताको कार्यान्वयनलगायत उनीहरूको मानव अधिकारको संरक्षण र पूर्ण प्राप्तिका लागि कोषसम्बन्धी विद्यमान प्रतिवद्धता र दायित्वपूरा गर्ने, विकासका लागि वित्तपोषणसम्बन्धी दोहा घोषणापत्र, अदिस आबाबा एक्सन एजेण्डा र यसको फलोअप प्रक्रियाहरू, सबै वित्तीय, आर्थिक, पर्यावरणीय र सामाजिक नीतिहरूको निर्माण र कार्यान्वयनमा लक्षित कार्य र लगानीलाई मूलप्रवाहीकरण सहित लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै तहमा महिला तथा बालिकाको सशक्तिकरणको प्राप्तिका लागि ठोस नीति तथा कार्यान्वयनयोग्य उचित कानून तथा रूपान्तरणकारी कार्यहरू अवलम्बन र सुदृढ गर्ने; अर्थतन्त्रको निर्णय गर्ने र नेतृत्व तहमा महिला र किशोरीको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्ने; लैङ्गिक हिंसालगायत सबै प्रकारका हिंसा र भेदभावको अन्त्य गर्ने लगायत आर्थिक, सामाजिक र वातावरणीय विकाससम्बन्धी नीतिहरूलाई जोड्दै सबै मानिसहरू, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा रहेका सबै महिला र किशोरीहरू दिगो, समावेशी, समतामूलक आर्थिक वृद्धि र दिगो विकासबाट लाभान्वित हुने सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

- (ड) महिलाको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण र दिगो विकासका लागि प्रमुख बाधकका रूपमा रहेको चरम गरिबी र गरिबीको महिलाकरण लगायत गरिबीका सबै रूप र आयामको अन्त्य गर्ने उपायको थालनी गर्ने र अन्तरपुस्ता गरिबीको चक्र तोड्नका लागि गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका किशोरीलगायत बालबालिकालाई स्वास्थ्य सेवा र शिक्षामा पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने, व्यापक र सहभागितामूलक गरिबी निवारण रणनीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन गरी सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली, सार्वजनिक सेवा र दिगो पूर्वाधार पहुँचमा सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको पर्याप्त जीवनस्तर सुनिश्चित गर्न सामाजिक, संरचनात्मक र समष्टिगत आर्थिक मुद्दाहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने;
- (च) लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला तथा किशोरीको सशक्तिकरण हासिल गर्नका लागि चरम गरिबीलगायत सबै प्रकारका गरिबी उन्मूलन गर्ने, विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूका लागि प्रभावकारी साभेदारी निर्माण र निरन्तरता दिने, कर प्रणालीमा सुधार गरी, वित्तीय सेवामा पहुँचलगायत वित्तीय समावेशीकरणलाई प्रवर्धन गर्न उत्पादन क्षमता, उद्यमशीलता, सिर्जनशीलता र नवप्रवर्तनको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि, लघु, साना तथा मझौला उद्यमको औपचारिकता र विकासलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने तथा सबैका लागि र विशेषगरी महिलाका लागि पूर्ण र उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र मर्यादित कामको प्रवर्धन गर्ने;
- (छ) गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका, खाद्य असुरक्षा र पानीको अभाव भैलिरहेका महिला, बेरोजगार वा न्यून आय भएका महिला, औपचारिक शिक्षामा पहुँच नभएका महिला तथा बालिकालगायत विभिन्न प्रकारका विभेदको सामना गरिरहेका महिला तथा बालिकालगायत विभिन्न समूहमा चरम गरिबी र बहुआयामिक गरिबीलगायत गरिबीले पारेको प्रभावको अध्ययन गर्ने, ग्रामीण, दुर्गम वा सामुद्रिक क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने महिला तथा बालिकाहरू, शरणार्थीहरू, शरण खोज्ने महिलाहरू, आन्तरिक रूपमा विस्थापित, राज्यविहीन र आप्रवासीहरू, अफ्रिकी मूलका महिला र बालिकाहरू, राष्ट्रिय वा जाति य, धार्मिक र भाषिक अल्पसंख्यकका महिला र बालिकाहरू, अपाङ्गता भएका महिला र बालिकाहरू, आदिवासी महिला र बालिकाहरू र वृद्ध महिलाहरू;
- (ज) सबै महिला तथा बालिकाको जीवनस्तरमा सुधार ल्याउन तथा लैङ्गिक असमानताका प्रणालीगत अवरोध र संरचनागत मूल कारणहरूलाई

सम्बोधन गर्न व्यापक, सहभागितामूलक गरिबी निवारण नीतिहरूको निर्माण, प्रवर्धन र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने, पूर्ण र उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र मर्यादित काम, सुरक्षित र किफायती आवास, व्यापक र विश्वव्यापी सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सेवा, सार्वजनिक र वित्तीय सेवा र दिगो पूर्वाधार सहित महिला सशक्तिकरण र निर्णय प्रक्रियामा उनीहरूको समान सहभागिता सक्षम पार्ने;

- (भू) सबै विकास रणनीतिहरू लैङ्गिक संवेदनशील रहेको सुनिश्चित गर्ने र विकासको अधिकारलगायत मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण सम्मान गर्ने, अति गरिब, अति जोखिममा रहेका र सीमान्तकृत, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका वा गरिबीको जोखिममा रहेका महिला तथा किशोरीहरूलाई विशेष ध्यान दिने र आर्थिक स्रोतमा महिला तथा बालिकाको पहुँचका लागि संरचनागत अवरोधहरू हटाउने दिशामा कार्य गर्ने;
- (ज) प्राकृतिक स्रोतसाधनमा जीविकोपार्जनका लागि महिलाको निर्भरता रहेको र जलवायु परिवर्तनले महिला तथा बालिका, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेकोलाई लैङ्गिकरूपमा असमान प्रभाव पार्ने हुदा, जैविक विविधताको ह्रास, वातावरणीय ह्रास र प्राकृतिक वा मानवसिर्जित विपद्, समुद्री सतहवृद्धि, तटीय कटान र समुद्री अम्लीयकरण लगायतको प्रभावबाट उत्पन्न चुनौतीलाई तत्काल सम्बोधन गर्ने; विज्ञान, प्रविधि, अनुसन्धान र विकासलगायत जलवायु तथा वातावरणीय क्रियाकलापमा निर्णय लिने सबै तहमा महिलाको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता, प्रतिनिधित्व र नेतृत्वलाई सुदृढ गर्ने; संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय वातावरण महासन्धि र विपद् जोखिम न्यूनीकरणका लागि सेन्डाई फ्रेमवर्कसँग सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रिय नीति तथा योजनाको विकास र कार्यान्वयन सहित वातावरणीय र जलवायु परिवर्तन नीतिहरूमा लैङ्गिक परिप्रेक्ष्यको एकीकरणलाई बढवा दिने; विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा स्थानीय, आदिवासी तथा परम्परागत ज्ञान र अभ्यासलाई सुदृढ, संरक्षण र संरक्षण गर्ने र जलवायु उत्थानशीलतामा सुधार गर्ने र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको शिक्षामा पहुँच विस्तार गर्ने, जीविकोपार्जनका पर्याप्त अवसरहरू, स्वास्थ्य सेवा सुविधाहरू र पूर्वाधारहरू र अन्य आधारभूत सेवाहरू, विशेषगरी प्रकोप, राहत र मानवीय परिस्थितिहरूमा;

- (ट) जलवायु परिवर्तन, वातावरणीय तथा विपद् जोखिम व्यवस्थापन तथा न्यूनीकरण नीतिका लागि जिम्मेवार राष्ट्रिय लैङ्गिक समानता संयन्त्र तथा संस्थाहरूलाई पर्याप्त मानवीय तथा वित्तीय स्रोतउपलब्ध गराउने, सान्दर्भिक नीति, कार्यक्रम र परियोजनाको निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन र मूल्याङ्कनमा लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोण एकीकृत गरिएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने; महिलाहरूका लागि वित्तपोषणमा समुदायस्तरका महिला र युवा संगठनहरू, आदिवासी महिलाहरूको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि गर्न पर्याप्त र सरलीकृत पहुँचको सहजीकरण गर्ने तथा स्थानीय अनुकूलन र न्यूनीकरण प्रयासहरू र पारस्परिक सहमतिका सर्तहरूमा प्रविधिको हस्तान्तरण सहितको नेतृत्व गर्ने; र गरिबीको सामना गरिरहेका महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई लाभ पुऱ्याउने गुणस्तरीय सार्वजनिक वस्तु तथा सेवाहरूको प्रावधानलाई बढवा दिने;
- (ठ) सशस्त्र द्वन्द्व तथा द्वन्द्वपछिको अवस्था तथा मानवीय आपतकालीन अवस्थामा रहेका महिला तथा बालिकाको दृष्टिकोणलाई ध्यानमा राखी द्वन्द्व रोकथाम, शान्ति मध्यस्थता, शान्ति स्थापना र द्वन्द्वपछिको पुनःनिर्माणसम्बन्धी नीति तथा क्रियाकलापको निर्माण, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कनमा पुरुषसह समान रूपमा प्रभावकारी र अर्थपूर्ण रूपमा सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्ने, साथै, आन्तरिक रूपमा विस्थापित र शरणार्थी महिला र बालिकाहरूको दृष्टिकोणलाई पनि ध्यानमा राख्ने; र सबै प्रतिक्रिया, पुनर्स्थापना र पुनर्निर्माण रणनीतिहरूमा सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण सम्मान र संरक्षण गरिएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने र यस सम्बन्धमा महिला र बालिकाहरू विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसा र भेदभावलाई अन्त्य गर्न उपयुक्त उपायहरू अपनाइएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने;
- (ड) युद्ध अपराध, मानवता विरुद्धको अपराध र नरसंहारको शिकार भएका महिला तथा बालिकालगायत सशस्त्र द्वन्द्वको अवस्थामा रहेका महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई महत्वपूर्ण सेवा प्रदान गर्ने संयन्त्रहरूमार्फत चरम गरिबी र भयावह सामाजिक-आर्थिक र मानवीय अवस्थालाई कम गर्न आपत्कालीन सहायता प्रदान गर्न जारी राख्न सबै राज्यहरू र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय प्रणालीका विशिष्टीकृत एजेन्सीहरू र संगठनहरूलाई आग्रह

गर्ने; आधारभूत सेवामा पहुँच नभएका नागरिक जनसंख्या, विशेषगरी महिला र बालिकाहरूको सुरक्षा र कल्याण सुनिश्चित गर्ने साथै यस्तो गरिबीको मूल कारणहरू हटाउने दिशामा काम गर्ने;

- (ढ) दिगो विकासका लागि भेदभावरहित कानून, सामाजिक पूर्वाधार र नीतिको प्रवर्धन र कार्यान्वयन गर्नुका साथै सार्वजनिक जीवनका सबै क्षेत्र र तहमा किशोरी तथा महिलाको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र नेतृत्व सुनिश्चित गर्ने, नीति तथा निर्णय प्रक्रियामा उनीहरूको समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने र लैङ्गिक रूढीवादी र नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यताको अन्त्य गर्ने;
- ण) गरिबी र भोकमरीका कारणले सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूमाथि हुने भेदभावलगायत सबै प्रकारका भेदभावको अन्त्य गर्ने, विभिन्न र अन्तरच्छेदित भेदभावलाई सम्बोधन गर्न लक्षित उपायहरू र विश्वव्यापी सामाजिक सुरक्षा हस्तक्षेपहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई कानून र व्यवहार दुवैमा सुनिश्चित गर्ने, सार्वजनिक तथा वित्तीय सेवा, उत्पादक स्रोत र दिगो पूर्वाधारमा समान पहुँच, जसले अन्य कुराका साथै चरम गरिबी र विशेषगरी गरिबीको महिलाकरण लगायत सबै प्रकारका गरिबी र यसका आयामका उन्मूलनमा योगदान पुऱ्याउन बृहत् कानून र नीतिगत उपायहरूको प्रभावकारी र शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन र अनुगमन गरी लैङ्गिक असमानतालाई कम गर्ने साथै महिलाहरूको पूर्ण र उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र मर्यादित काम सुनिश्चित गर्ने; महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको न्यायमा पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्दै उनीहरूको मानव अधिकार र मौलिक स्वतन्त्रताको उल्लंघन दुरुपयोगका लागि जवाफदेहिता सुनिश्चित गर्ने; र विभिन्न कानुनीप्रणालीका प्रावधानहरू अवस्थित सबै तहमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार सम्बन्धी दायित्वहरूको पालना भएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने;
- त) सार्वजनिक र निजी स्थानहरूमा, अनलाइन र अफलाइन, जस्तै: यौन र लैङ्गिकतामा आधारित हिंसा, घरेलु हिंसा, लैङ्गिकता सम्बन्धित हत्याहरू, महिला हत्याहरू, सबै हानिकारक अभ्यासहरू, बालविवाह, अनमेल विवाह र जबर्जस्ती विवाह र महिला यौनाङ्गच्छेदन, यौन दुर्व्यवहार, यौन शोषण र यौन उत्पीडन जस्ता सबै प्रकारका महिला र बालिकाहरू विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसाहरू हटाउने र अन्त्य गर्ने साथै मानव बेचबिखन

- तथा आधुनिक दासत्व र शोषणका अन्य रूपहरूका अपराधीहरूको छानविन, अभियोजन र दण्डित गर्न बहुक्षेत्रीय र समन्वित दृष्टिकोणद्वारा महिलाहरूका लागि सुरक्षित, सक्षम र हिंसामुक्त कार्य वातावरण सिर्जना गर्न उपयुक्त उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने तथा दण्डहीनताको अन्त्य गर्ने तथा लैङ्गिक हिंसा लगायत यौन उत्पीडनविरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रदान गर्ने प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सन्धिहरू अनुमोदन गर्ने;
- (थ) कार्यस्थल, सार्वजनिक तथा निजी क्षेत्रमा सबै उमेरसमूहका महिलामाथि हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसा, भेदभाव र उत्पीडनको अन्त्य गर्न कानून र नीतिको तर्जुमा वा सुदृढीकरण र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र पालना नगरेमा प्रभावकारी रोकथामको व्यवस्था गर्ने, कार्यस्थलमा महिलाहरूको सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित गर्ने; महिला र बालिकाहरू विरुद्ध हुने हिंसा, लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणको बाधक हो भन्ने ध्यानमा दिदै हिंसा र उत्पीडनका विविध परिणामहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने; र, यदि लागू भएमा, हिंसाबाट पीडित र बचेकाहरूलाई श्रम बजारमा पुनः प्रवेश गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्ने उपायहरू विकास गर्ने;
- (ड) मानव बेचबिखन तथा ओसारपसारको जोखिम तथा महिला तथा बालिका लगायत मानव बेचबिखनका जोखिम तथा महिला तथा बालिका बेचबिखनको जोखिममा रहेका पक्षबारे जनचेतना अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उपयुक्त कदम चाल्ने, यससँग सम्बन्धित सबै प्रकारका हिंसालाई सम्बोधन गर्ने र यौन शोषण र जबरजस्ती श्रमलगायत सबै प्रकारका शोषणलाई प्रोत्साहन गर्ने मागलाई निरुत्साहित गर्ने उचित उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने;
- (ढ) विशेषगरी विकासशील देशहरूमा आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक विकासको पूर्ण उपलब्धिमा बाधा पुऱ्याउने अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानून र संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घको बडापत्रसँग मेल नखाने कुनै पनि एकपक्षीय आर्थिक, वित्तीय वा व्यापारिक उपायहरू लागू नगराउने;
- (ण) सार्वजनिक जीवनका सबै क्षेत्र र तहमा विविध परिस्थिति र अवस्थामा महिलाको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित गर्नुका साथै आर्थिक नीति, बजेट तथा वित्तीय प्रक्रिया, सार्वजनिक संस्था

र संस्थागत लैङ्गिक पूर्वाग्रहलाई सम्बोधन गर्न तथा गरिबी निवारण नीतिको तर्जुमा र कार्यान्वयन लगायत निर्णय प्रक्रियामा महिलाको नेतृत्व सुनिश्चित गर्ने र सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण सम्मान गर्ने गरिब समर्थक, आर्थिक र सामाजिक नीतिगत कार्यहरूलाई बढवा दिने;

- (प) नियुक्ति र बढुवामा लैङ्गिक रूढीवादको अन्त्य, परिवर्तनका संवाहकका रूपमा महिलाको क्षमता अभिवृद्धि र राष्ट्रिय दिगो विकासलगायत सरकारका सबै निर्णय गर्ने निकायमा महिलाको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता अभिवृद्धिका लागि प्रयासलाई तीव्रता दिने र पर्याप्त स्रोत साधन उपलब्ध गराउने, गरिबी निवारण तथा अन्य सान्दर्भिक नीति, रणनीति र कार्यक्रमहरूको डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन, मूल्याङ्कन र रिपोर्टिङमा सक्रिय र समान रूपमा सहभागी हुन उनीहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने;
- (फ) गरिबी निवारण, संस्था सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक संवेदनशील वित्तपोषणको सन्दर्भमा निर्णय प्रक्रियामा युवा महिला र उपयुक्त भएसम्म किशोरकिशोरीको पूर्ण, समतामूलक र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र नेतृत्व प्रवर्धन गर्ने, यौन तथा लैङ्गिक हिंसा लगायत सबै प्रकारका हिंसाजस्ता लैङ्गिक विशिष्ट अवरोधहरू हटाउने, बालविवाह, अनमेल र जबर्जस्ती विवाह र किशोरावस्थामा हुने गर्भावस्था, साथै बेतलवी हेरचाह कार्यको असमान वितरणले किशोरहरू भन्दा किशोरीहरू उच्च गरिबीको श्रेयसहोल्डमा रहेकोले दिगो विकास र पूर्ण र उत्पादक रोजगार र सबै युवा महिलाहरूको लागि सभ्य काम लाई बढवा दिने;
- (ब) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम मापदण्डको सम्मान गर्ने श्रम तथा रोजगार नीतिको प्रवर्धन गर्ने र महिलाको पूर्ण र उत्पादनशील रोजगारी वृद्धि गर्ने, पर्याप्त न्यूनतम ज्याला, वैधानिक वा वार्ताको सुनिश्चितता गर्ने, अनौपचारिकदेखि औपचारिक सम्मका सबै क्षेत्रमा समान मूल्यका कामका लागि समान ज्याला सुनिश्चित गर्ने, अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्रलगायत श्रमिकको पेशागत सुरक्षा र स्वास्थ्य संरक्षणको प्रवर्धन गर्ने लगायत महिलाको आर्थिक स्वायत्तता, स्वतन्त्रता र सशक्तिकरण सुनिश्चित गर्ने र दिगो ऊर्जा, मत्स्यपालन, वन, कृषि र पर्यटन सहित सबै क्षेत्रहरूमा महिलाहरूको

- भर्ती, पदोन्नती र प्रतिधारणलाई सुविधाजनक बनाउने, जसमा अस्थायी विशेष उपायहरू हेरचाह कार्यसम्बन्धी नीतिहरू, सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा नीतिहरू र वृद्ध व्यक्तिहरू र अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरूको लागि गुणस्तरीय र किफायती बाल हेरचाह र हेरचाह सेवाहरू समावेश गराउने;
- (भ) सबै महिलाको कार्यस्थलमा काम गर्न पाउने अधिकार, मर्यादित काममा समान पहुँच, समान मूल्यको कामका लागि समान ज्याला र उत्पादनशील तथा आर्थिक स्रोतलगायत अन्य कुराका साथै पेशागत अधिकारको संरक्षण र संवर्धन गर्ने, नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यता र लैङ्गिक रूढिवाद, हिंसा र यौन उत्पीडन, पेशागत वृत्तिमा हुने विभेदकारी प्रथाको अन्त्य गर्ने, लैङ्गिक समानतालाई बढवा दिनको लागि संरचनात्मक अवरोधहरू हटाउने र गर्भावस्था र मातृत्वको समयमा पनि महिलालाई दुर्व्यवहार र भेदभावबाट जोगाउने;
- (म) वित्तीय समावेशीकरणलाई सहयोग पुऱ्याउन लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी नीति तथा कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन गर्ने, साथै महिला उद्यमी, महिला नेतृत्व र महिला स्वामित्वका व्यवसायका साथै महिला स्वामित्वको सानो, सूक्ष्म, साना तथा मझौला उद्यमलाई कर्जा प्रदान गर्ने तथा अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्रमा महिलालाई सहयोग पुऱ्याउने, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, बजार, वित्तीय सीप, प्रविधि, ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार र वित्तीय सञ्जालमा समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने, महिला वित्तीय साक्षरताको प्रवर्धन गर्ने, कर्जा तथा समावेशी वित्तमा समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने, सुरक्षित, किफायती र सुलभ प्रविधिमा समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने, उद्यमशीलतामा महिलाले सामना गर्नुपरेका अवरोधको पहिचान र सम्बोधन गर्ने, महिलाहरूलाई लक्षित सहयोग, क्षमता विकास र व्यवसाय र नेतृत्व प्रशिक्षण प्रदान गर्ने र व्यवसायमा महिलाको रोल मोडेललाई बढवा दिने;
- (य) कृषि नीति तथा परियोजनामा लैङ्गिक परिप्रेक्ष्यलाई मूलप्रवाहीकरण गर्ने साथै साना कृषि उत्पादन र वितरणमा लगानी र नवप्रवर्तनमा लैङ्गिक अन्तर कम गर्न, एकीकृत र बहुक्षेत्रीय नीतिद्वारा दिगो मत्स्य पालन र मूल्य शृङ्खलामा ध्यान केन्द्रितगरी महिलाको उत्पादनशील क्षमता र आयमा सुधार ल्याउने, कृषि प्रविधि सूचना तथा औजार, निर्णय लिन प्लेटफर्म र सम्बन्धित कृषि स्रोतलगायत सबै प्रकारका वित्तीय, बजार

र सञ्जाल, प्रविधिमा उनीहरूको लचिलोपन र समान पहुँचलाई सुदृढ पार्ने र कृषि, खाद्य सुरक्षा र पोषणसम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम र नीतिहरूले सबै महिलाका विशिष्ट आवश्यकताहरू र कृषि सामग्री र स्रोतहरूमा पहुँचमा महिलाहरूले सामना गर्नुपरेका अवरोधहरूलाई ध्यानमा राख्ने;

- (एए) संचनागत अवरोधलाई सम्बोधन गरी पेशागत भेदभावको अन्त्य गर्ने, सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव, लैङ्गिक रूढीवादी र नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यता, महिला सहभागिता र श्रम बजारमा समान पहुँचलाई बढवा दिने र शिक्षा र प्रशिक्षणको माध्यमबाट महिलाहरूलाई उनीहरूको शैक्षिक र व्यावसायिक विकल्पहरू विविधिकरण गर्न सहयोग पुर्याउने, जसमा उदीयमान क्षेत्रहरू र विज्ञान जस्ता बढ्दो आर्थिक क्षेत्रहरू समावेश छन्, प्रविधि, इञ्जिनियरिङ्ग र गणित, साथै सूचना र सञ्चार प्रविधि जसमा ठूलो संख्यामा महिला कामदारहरू छन् ती क्षेत्रहरूको मूल्य पहिचान गर्ने;
- (बिबि) बेरोजगारी सुरक्षा योजनालगायत सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनालाई सुदृढ गर्ने कानुनी, प्रशासनिक र नीतिगत उपायहरूको प्रवर्धन गर्ने, रोजगार मार्गबाट स्वतन्त्र सबै महिलाहरू लगायत वृद्धावस्थाका महिलाहरूको योगदानकर्ता र/वा गैर-योगदानमूलक योजनाहरूमा साथै आय सुरक्षामा पहुँच सहित पेन्सन प्रणालीमा पूर्ण र समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने र गरिबी निवारणमा योगदान पुर्याउन कभरेज र लाभको स्तरमा लैङ्गिक अन्तर कम गर्ने;
- (सिसी) महिला अधिकार साथै गरिबीमा बाँचिरहेका महिलाको अधिकार पूर्तिमा योगदान पुर्याउन व्यवसाय तथा मानव अधिकारसम्बन्धी मार्गनिर्देशक सिद्धान्तमा उल्लिखित समतामूलक र अनुकूल काम गर्ने वातावरण बनाउन, महिलाको कामलाई महत्व दिने र उनीहरूलाई समान अवसर प्रदान गर्ने कार्यस्थलको वातावरणका साथै संस्थागत अभ्यासको विकास र सुदृढीकरण गर्न निजी क्षेत्रलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने, यसमा पूर्ण र उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र मर्यादित कामको सिद्धान्तमा आधारित लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाको सशक्तिकरणलाई मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनको एक अनिवार्य आयाम मानिएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने, साथै सिद्धान्तमा आधारित भइ पूर्ण र उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र मर्यादित काम, समान मूल्यको कामको लागि समान ज्याला, साथै कार्यस्थलमा यौन उत्पीडन, यौन शोषण, दुर्व्यवहार र लैङ्गिक हिंसा लगायत भेदभाव र उत्पीडनको रोकथाम र संरक्षण गर्ने;

(डिडि) ग्रामीण महिला, दुर्गम क्षेत्र र टापुमा रहेका महिला लगायत सबै महिलाको आर्थिक तथा उत्पादनशील स्रोतसाधनमा आवश्यक परेको खण्डमा कानून तथा प्रशासनिक सुधारगरी महिलाको समान अधिकार र आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणको प्राप्तमा बाधा पुऱ्याउने कुनै पनि कानुनी विसङ्गती र विभेदकारी नीति तथा कानूनको अन्त्य गर्ने; सबै महिलाको काम गर्ने अधिकार र कार्यस्थलमा उनीहरूको अधिकारलाई बुझ्दै, उच्च र सहकारीको व्यवस्थापन गर्न उनीहरूको क्षमता र सीप विकास गर्न, औपचारिकता प्रदान गर्न र उनीहरूको वित्तीय र डिजिटल समावेशीकरण साथै भूमि र अन्य प्रकारका सम्पत्ति, ऋण, वित्तीय सेवाहरू, उपयुक्त नयाँ प्रविधिहरू र उत्तराधिकार, विभिन्न प्रकारका भूमिहरूको स्वामित्व र नियन्त्रण लगायतको अधिकारहरूमा उनीहरूको पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

(ईई) ऋण, सम्पत्ति, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रोजगारी र शिक्षामा महिलाको पहुँच सिमित गर्ने, महिलालाई आर्थिक शोषण गर्ने, महिलालाई आर्थिक रूपमा परनिर्भर बनाउने वा आर्थिक मामिलामा अपमानजनक नियन्त्रण गर्ने लगायत महिलाले भोगेका सबै प्रकारका हिंसाको रोकथाम, पहिचान आदिको सम्बोधन र अन्त्यका उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्नुपर्ने, भूमि र उत्तराधिकार र आवागमनको स्वतन्त्रताको सम्बन्धमा महिलाको अधिकारबाट बञ्चित गर्ने र प्रथागत र परम्परागत प्रणालीहरूको सन्दर्भमा उनीहरूको भूमि अधिकारलाई कमजोर पार्ने अभ्यास र रूढीवादको पुनरावलोकन गर्ने, जसले प्रायः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रमा भूमि व्यवस्थापन, प्रशासन र स्थानान्तरणलाई नियन्त्रण गर्दछ र यस सम्बन्धमा न्याय र कानुनी सहायतामा समान पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

(एफएफ) संरचनागत बाधाअड्चन हटाइ सबै महिला तथा बालिकाको वित्तीय समावेशीकरण र साक्षरतामा सुधार ल्याउन तथा बैकिङ्ग, आधुनिक व्यवसाय तथा वित्तीय प्रक्रियामा वित्तीय तथा डिजिटल साक्षरता कार्यक्रम तथा परामर्श सेवाको विकास गर्ने; औपचारिक वित्तीय सेवाहरू, स्रोतहरू र उत्पादनहरू जसमा समयानुकूल र किफायती क्रेडिट, बचत, बीमा र विप्रेषण स्थानान्तरण योजनाहरू, साथै अनलाइन र मोबाइल बैकिङ्ग, भुक्तानी प्लेटफर्महरू र डिजिटल भुक्तानी जस्ता नवीन उपकरणहरू र प्लेटफर्महरू समावेश छन् । यसमा सबै महिलाहरूको पूर्ण र समान पहुँचलाई बढवा दिने; साथै सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूसँग परामर्श गरी राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय समावेशीकरण रणनीतिहरू

अपनाउने, अनुशरण गर्ने वा पुनरावलोकन गर्ने, वित्तीय समावेशीकरणलाई नियमनमा नीतिगत उद्देश्यको रूपमा समावेश गर्ने र वित्तीय क्षेत्रको नीति र नियमनमा मूलधारको लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणलाई विचार गर्ने;

(जीजी) सार्वजनिक शिक्षा प्रणाली र पूर्वाधारमा सुरक्षा र लगानीगरी सबै महिला तथा बालिकाका लागि उनीहरूको जीवनकाल र सबै तहमा, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका बालिकाहरूका लागि उनीहरूको जीवनभर र सबै तहमा गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाको अधिकारको प्रवर्धन, सम्मान, संरक्षण र पूर्ति गर्ने, बिजुली, सुरक्षित पानी, महिनावारी स्वच्छता सहित सरसफाइमा पहुँच, साथै लैङ्गिक असमानताको मूलकारणहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने नवीन विधिहरू प्रयोग गरेर अवरोधहरू र भेदभावपूर्ण कानून र अभ्यासहरू हटाउने; सुरक्षित, समावेशी, समतामूलक र भेदभावरहित गुणस्तरीय शिक्षामा सर्वसुलभ पहुँच प्रदान गर्ने; लैङ्गिक-संवेदनशील, सुरक्षित र समावेशी डिजिटल शिक्षण वातावरणको लागि परिस्थितिहरू सिर्जना गर्ने र सबैका लागि उपयुक्त अन्तरसांस्कृतिक र बहुभाषिक शिक्षालाई बढवा दिने र आदिवासी महिला र बालिकाहरूको लागि परम्परागत र पैतृक ज्ञानलाई मान्यता दिने; शिक्षा प्रणालीमा नकारात्मक सामाजिक मान्यताहरू र लैङ्गिक रूढीवादहरू हटाउने तथा विद्यालय तथा अन्य शैक्षिक संस्थाहरूमा किशोरीहरूलगायत सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूमाथि हुने सबै प्रकारका हिंसा र उत्पीडनको रोकथाम र अन्त्य गर्ने प्रयासहरूलाई सुदृढ पार्ने;

(एच्एच्) निःशुल्क र अनिवार्य प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा, विज्ञान, प्रविधि, इञ्जिनियरिङ र गणित शिक्षाका साथै साक्षरता तथा वित्तीय तथा डिजिटल शिक्षालगायत गुणस्तरीय, समतामूलक, किफायती, सर्वसुलभ र समावेशी शिक्षा, जीवनपर्यन्त सिकाइ, पुनःसीपमूलक तथा व्यवसायिक तालिम लगायत नेतृत्व तालिम, वृत्ति विकास, छात्रवृत्ति र फेलोसिपका सिकाइमा किशोरकिशोरी तथा सबै महिला तथा बालिकाका लागि प्रोत्साहन र लगानी गर्ने, साथै आफ्नो शिक्षालाई निरन्तरता दिन र पूरा गर्न मद्दत गर्न र औपचारिक शिक्षा प्राप्त नगरेकाहरूलाई गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा प्रदान गर्न, गर्भवती किशोरी तथा युवा आमाहरूका साथै एकल आमाहरूका लागि व्यवसायिक तथा प्राविधिक शिक्षा र प्रशिक्षण दिने, साथै बाल्यकालमा बालिकाहरू, प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक शिक्षाको माध्यमबाट विद्यालय-पालन र तृतीयक शिक्षामा महिलाहरूको पहुँचलाई बढवा

दिन विशेष पहलहरू लिने, ताकि उच्च गुणस्तरको रोजगारी प्राप्त गर्न र दिगो अर्थव्यवस्थामा उनीहरूको सहभागिता, ज्ञान र सीप प्राप्त गर्न सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

(आइआइ) सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई शारीरिक तथा मानसिक स्वास्थ्यको उच्चतम प्राप्त गर्न सकिने मापदण्डहरू उपभोग गर्न पाउने अधिकारको अनुभूति गर्न ठोस उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने, गरिबीको सामना गरिरहेका महिलाहरूको अवस्थालाई विगानेगरी पकेटबाहिरको खर्च कम गर्ने र सर्वसुलभ प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा र समर्थन सेवाहरू र सामाजिक सुरक्षा संयन्त्रहरूको माध्यमबाट, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य, मातृ तथा नवजात शिशु स्वास्थ्य, महिनावारी स्वास्थ्य तथा स्वच्छता व्यवस्थापन तथा सबै सरुवा तथा नसर्ने रोगसँग सम्बन्धित लैङ्गिक संवेदनशील, सुरक्षित, उपलब्ध, किफायती, गुणस्तरीय र समावेशी स्वास्थ्य सेवामा पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने, परिवार नियोजन, सूचना र शिक्षालगायत यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवामा सर्वव्यापी पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

(जेजे) मातृत्व, प्रसवकालीन, नवजात शिशु र बालरोगलाई उल्लेखनीय रूपमा कम गर्न र नवजात शिशु, शिशु र बालबालिकाका साथै गर्भावस्था र प्रसूति अघि, गर्भावस्था र प्रसूतिपूर्व, प्रसूतिसमयमा र पछि गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका सबै महिलाहरूको लागि गुणस्तरीय स्वास्थ्य सेवामा पहुँच वृद्धि गर्न उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने, प्रसवपूर्व र प्रसवोत्तर हेरचाह, पर्याप्त संख्यामा कुशल प्रसूति परिचारकहरू र पर्याप्त आपूर्ति गरिएको प्रसूति सुविधाहरू, हस्तक्षेपहरू, जस्तै: यातायात र स्वास्थ्य हेरचाह पूर्वाधारमा सुधार गर्ने, महिलाहरूको आपत्कालीन प्रसूति सेवाहरूमा पहुँचका लागि सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताहरूलाई आधार भूत प्रसवपूर्व र प्रसवोत्तर हेरचाह र आपत्कालीन प्रसूति हेरचाह प्रदान गर्ने, नर्स र मिडवाइफहरूलाई स्वैच्छिक र सुसूचित परिवार नियोजनका बारेमा प्रशिक्षण दिने आदिका साथसाथै, गर्भावस्था र प्रसवको जोखिम कारकहरू र जटिलताहरू पहिचान गर्न र स्वास्थ्य सुविधाहरूमा महिलाहरूको पहुँचलाई सुविधाजनक बनाउन, गरिबी निवारण गर्न र संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्न र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणका साथ वित्तपोषण गर्न महिलाहरूलाई सशक्तिकरण गर्ने;

(केके) जनसंख्या र विकाससम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन र बेइजिङ्ग घोषणापत्रको कार्ययोजना नतिजा दस्तावेज तथा तीनको समीक्षा सम्मेलन अनुसार परिवार नियोजन, सूचना र शिक्षालगायत यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य सेवामा सर्वव्यापी

पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने र प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य र अधिकारलाई राष्ट्रिय रणनीति तथा कार्यक्रममा एकीकृत गर्ने, महिला सशक्तीकरण र महिलाहरूको मानव अधिकार साथै लैङ्गिक समानता प्राप्तमा योगदानको रूपमा महिलाको मानव अधिकारमा यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकार लगायत यौनिकतासँग सम्बन्धित विषयमा सबै महिलाहरूको स्वतन्त्र र जिम्मेवारीपूर्वक निर्णय गर्ने र नियन्त्रण गर्ने अधिकार समावेश हुन्छ भन्ने पहिचान गर्ने, साथै गरिबी निवारण, संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणबाट वित्तीय सहायता जस्ता विषयलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने;

(एलएल) गुणस्तरीय, किफायती, लचिलो र सुलभ सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणाली र सुविधाहरूमा, र सुरक्षित, प्रभावकारी, गुणस्तरीय, आवश्यक र किफायती स्वास्थ्य हेरचाह सेवाहरू, निवारक, क्लिनिकल, उपचारात्मक र पुनर्स्थापना सेवाहरू र यौन र प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य हेरचाह सेवाहरू, साथै डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य प्रविधिहरू र महिला र बालिकाहरूको स्वास्थ्य र कल्याणको लागि विकसित डिजिटल उपकरणहरू सहित स्वास्थ्य प्रविधिहरूमा वित्तीय लगानी बढाउने; प्रभावकारी प्रतिधारण र स्वास्थ्य कार्यबलको न्यायोचित र व्यापक वितरण र विद्यमान स्वास्थ्य कार्यबलसँग अनुकूलन गर्ने क्षमताको स्वास्थ्य र सामाजिक क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने महिलाहरूका लागि पर्याप्त पारिश्रमिकसहितको मर्यादित कामको प्रवर्धन गर्ने; एचआईभी र एड्स लगायत सबै दुर्लभ, सरुवा र नसर्ने रोगहरू, पानीजन्य तथा भूगोलविशेष र दुर्लभ रोगहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने, सामुदायिक पहुँच र निजी क्षेत्रको संलग्नता सहित पोषण र स्वस्थ जीवनशैलीको बारेमा जानकारी प्रदान गर्ने र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समुदायको सहयोगमा गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका महिलासहित सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको लागि विश्वव्यापी स्वास्थ्य कभरेज प्राप्त गर्ने दिशामा प्रत्येक देशको मार्गलाई समर्थन गर्ने;

(एम्एम्) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय संस्थाहरू, नागरिक समाज र गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरूसँगको सहकार्यमा नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरू विकास गर्ने, जहाँ उपयुक्त हुन्छ, औपचारिक, अनौपचारिक र अनौपचारिक शिक्षा, जसमा वैज्ञानिक रूपमा सही र उमेर-उपयुक्त र सांस्कृतिक सन्दर्भहरूसँग सान्दर्भिक बृहत् शिक्षा कार्यक्रमहरूलाई प्राथमिकता दिने जसले किशोर किशोरीहरू र युवा महिला र पुरुषहरूलाई विद्यालयभित्र र बाहिर यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य तथा एचआईभी रोकथाम, लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला सशक्तीकरण, मानव अधिकार, शारीरिक,

मनोवैज्ञानिक तथा प्रसूति विकास र पुरुष र महिलाबीचको सम्बन्धमा शक्ति, आमाबाबु र कानुनीअभिभावकबाट उचित निर्देशन र मार्गदर्शन लिन सक्षम बनाउने तथा बालबालिकाको सर्वोत्तम हितलाई उनीहरूको मुख्य सरोकारको रूपमा जानकारी प्रदान गर्ने, सम्मानजनक सम्बन्धहरू, युवा व्यक्तिहरू, आमाबाबु, कानुनीअभिभावकहरू, हेरचाहकर्ताहरू, शिक्षकहरू विकास गर्ने ताकि अन्य कुराहरूको साथसाथै, उनीहरूलाई एचआईभी संक्रमण र अन्य जोखिमहरूबाट आफूलाई जोगाउन सक्षम बनाउने;

(एनएन) हेरचाह अर्थव्यवस्थामा निरन्तर लगानी मार्फत र राष्ट्रिय अर्थव्यवस्थामा यसको योगदान निर्धारण गर्न यस कार्यको मूल्य मापन गर्न कदम चालेर महिला र बालिकाहरूको बेतलवी हेरचाह र घरेलु कामको असमान हिस्सालाई पहिचान, कम र पुनर्वितरण गर्ने; हेरचाह र घरायसी कामको सम्बन्धमा महिला र पुरुषबीच समान जिम्मेवारीको साभेदारी र सहकार्यलाई बढवा दिने उपायहरू अपनाउने र तलबी मातृत्व, पितृत्व, अभिभावक र अन्य छुट्टी योजनाहरू सहित कानुन र नीतिहरू लागू गर्ने, जस्तै: स्तनपान गराउने कामकाजी आमाहरूको लागि आशिकरूपमा काम र कार्य व्यवस्थामा लचीलोपन र सहजीकरण बढाउने, श्रम र सामाजिक सुरक्षामा कटौती नगरी पूर्वाधार, प्रविधि र सार्वजनिक सेवाहरू, सुलभ, किफायती र गुणस्तरीय सामाजिक सेवाहरू, बालकहरू, वृद्ध व्यक्तिहरू र अन्य आश्रितहरूको लागि बालकहरूको हेरचाह, हेरचाह सुविधाहरू र सेवाहरूको प्रावधान मार्फत काम र पारिवारिक जिम्मेवारीहरूको एकरूपतालाई बढवा दिन;

(ओओ) असुरक्षित र अस्वस्थकर कार्य परिस्थितिलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने उपाय अवलम्बन गरी महिलाको कामको उत्पादकत्व र आर्थिक व्यवहार्यतालाई समर्थन गर्ने सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली, सार्वजनिक सेवा र दिगो पूर्वाधारको व्यवस्था गर्ने र विशेषगरी ग्रामीण तथा सहरी क्षेत्र लगायत अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्रमा काम गर्ने महिलाको सुरक्षा गर्ने । जस्तै: हेरचाह र स्वास्थ्य हेरचाहका कार्यमा महिलाहरूको बढी प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गर्छ । तसर्थ, अनिश्चित काममा काम गर्नेहरू र कम तलब भएका क्षेत्रहरू पनि समावेश गर्दै सबै कामदारहरूको लागि व्यवसायिक सुरक्षा र स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षालाई बढवा दिने;

(पिपि) गरिबीमा बाँचिरहेका लगायत सबै महिला तथा किशोरीका लागि भेदभावरहित सामाजिक सुरक्षामा पूर्ण पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्न र अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्रमा

काम गर्नेहरूलगायत उच्च स्तरको संरक्षणको क्रमिक रूपमा अनुशरण गर्न लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोण समावेशगरी समावेशी, बृहत् र विश्वव्यापी सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणालीको स्थापना वा सुदृढीकरण गर्ने;

(क्युक्यु) गरिबीमा रहेका महिलालगायत सबै महिला र बालिकाको अधिकार प्रवर्धन गर्न र लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्न प्रभावकारी सावित समतामूलक, उच्च गुणस्तरीय, समावेशी, किफायती र सुलभ सार्वजनिक सेवामा लगानी गर्ने, सामाजिक पूर्वाधारमा सार्वजनिक खर्चको सकारात्मक लाभहरूको पहिचान गर्दै, अर्थव्यवस्थाको उत्पादकत्व बढाउने र महिलाहरूको वित्तीय स्वतन्त्रतामा योगदान पुऱ्याउन वेतलबी हेरचाहको कामलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने । साथै, सबै महिलाका लागि मर्यादित काम तथा मानव क्षमताको विकासमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउन सार्वजनिक लगानी बढाउने;

(आरआर) सबै महिला र बालिकाहरू विशेषगरी गरिबीमा रहेका महिला र बालिकाहरू लगायतको सशक्तिकरण र र मानव अधिकारको पूर्ण सम्मान सुनिश्चित गर्न डिजिटल सन्दर्भमा समावेशी र सुरक्षित नवप्रवर्तन इकोसिस्टम निर्माण गर्दै लैङ्गिक डिजिटल विभाजन अन्त्य गर्ने उद्देश्यले प्रमाणमा आधारित पहलहरूमा सार्वजनिक र निजी क्षेत्रको लगानीमा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि गर्ने; साथै डिजिटल अर्थतन्त्रमा सबै महिला विशेषगरी गरिबीमा रहेका महिला र बालिकाहरूको योगदानलाई सुदृढ बनाउन मोबाइल बैकिङ्ग, अनलाइन भुक्तानी प्लेटफर्म र डिजिटल भुक्तानीको प्रयोग, आर्थिक वृद्धि र विशेष वित्तीय उपकरणहरूको विकास गर्ने;

(एसएस) सर्वव्यापी र किफायती कनेक्टिभिटी हासिल गर्न तथा महिला तथा बालिकाका लागि डिजिटल स्पेसमा सूचना तथा सञ्चार प्रविधि तथा सुरक्षामा पहुँचलाई सहजीकरण र प्रवर्धन गर्ने, श्रम बजारमा महिलाको उत्पादकत्व र गतिशीलता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, साथै प्रविधिको प्रयोगबाट हुने वा बढ्दै गएको महिला तथा बालिकाविरुद्ध हुने हिंसाको रोकथाम र उन्मूलनका उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने, डिजिटल प्रविधिका फाइदाहरू सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूका लागि उपलब्ध छन् भन्ने सुनिश्चित गर्न अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू सहित गति, स्थिरता, किफायती, भाषा, प्रशिक्षण, क्षमता निर्माण, स्थानीय सामग्री र पहुँच समावेश गर्ने बहुआयामिक दृष्टिकोणको प्रयोग गरी डिजिटल सीप, कनेक्टिभिटी र इन्टरनेटमा न्यायोचित र किफायती पहुँचलाई बढवा दिने;

डिजिटल डिभाइड साथै लैङ्गिक आधारमा डिजिटल डिभाइडलाई कम गर्ने दिशामा काम गर्ने । कार्यक्रम, सेवा र पूर्वाधारहरू अनुकूलन योग्य र विभिन्न प्राविधिक अवरोधहरूको सामना गर्न उपयुक्त छन् भन्ने सुनिश्चित गर्दै विशेष बाधाहरू हटाउने र गैर-प्रयोगकर्ताहरू तथा कम भन्दा कम जोडिएकाहरूको लागि समर्थन प्रदान गर्ने सन्दर्भमा गरिबी निवारणलाई सम्बोधन गर्दै लैङ्गिकतामा आधारित दृष्टिकोणबाट वित्तपोषण र संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण गर्ने;

(टीटी) गरिबी, स्वास्थ्य, गुणस्तरीय शिक्षा, दूरशिक्षा, उत्पादनशील रोजगारी र मर्यादित काम, वित्तीय व्यवस्थापन गर्ने लगायतका विषयमा नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरूको डिजाइन, व्यवस्थापन, बजेटिकरण र कार्यान्वयन गन अपाङ्गता भएका महिला तथा बालिकाको निर्णय प्रक्रियामा उनीहरूको अधिकारको सम्मान, संरक्षण र परिपूर्ति गर्दै उनीहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागितालाई रोक्न वा सीमित गर्न सक्ने सबै अवरोधहरू हटाउदै संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण गर्ने । साथै अपाङ्गता भएका महिलाका लागि दूरदराजका काम, पुनर्स्थापना र अन्य स्वतन्त्र जीवन सहायता सेवा र सहायक प्रविधिहरूको व्यवस्थाले उनीहरूको स्वतन्त्रता र स्वायत्तता महसुस गर्न सक्षम बनाउदै र अधिकतम गराउदै उनीहरूसँगको नजिकको परामर्शमा उनीहरूको प्राथमिकता र अधिकारलाई पूर्णरूपले विकसित नीति र कार्यक्रममा समावेश गरिएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

(युयु) हिंसा र गरिबी, खाद्य असुरक्षा, पानीको अभाव, प्राकृतिक बासस्थानको ह्रास र भूक्षय, जबर्जस्ती विस्थापन, सूचना तथा सञ्चार प्रविधि, पूर्वाधार, वित्तीय सेवा र शिक्षामा सीमित पहुँचलगायत विविध र अन्तरसम्बन्धित विभेद र अवरोधलाई सम्बोधनगरी सबै आदिवासी महिला तथा बालिकाको अधिकारको सम्मान, संरक्षण र पूर्ति गर्ने, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, सार्वजनिक सेवा, इन्टरनेट र डिजिटल सेवा, गुणस्तरीय र समावेशी शिक्षा, आदिवासी महिलाको रोजगारी, भूमि र प्राकृतिक स्रोतलगायत मर्यादित काम र आर्थिक स्रोतमा उनीहरूको पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्ने, अर्थतन्त्रमा उनीहरूको पूर्ण, समतामूलक र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागिता र नेतृत्वलाई बढवा दिने, र सबै तह र सबै क्षेत्रमा निर्णय प्रक्रियामा आदिवासी जनजाति र उनीहरूका पुर्खाहरूको ज्ञान र अभ्यासबाट स्वतन्त्र, पूर्व र सूचित सहमतिलाई ध्यानमा राख्दै, जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरण र अनुकूलन, वातावरणीय कार्य र प्रकोप लचीलोपन र संरक्षणमा उनीहरूको सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक र राजनीतिक योगदानलाई मान्यता दिदै,

र जलवायु परिवर्तन न्यूनीकरण र अनुकूलन, वातावरणीय कार्य र विपद् उत्थानशीलता र उनीहरूको भाषाको संरक्षण, पुनरुत्थान र सम्बर्धन, साथै उनीहरूको परम्परागत, वैज्ञानिक र प्राविधिक ज्ञानको प्रसारणमा उनीहरूको सांस्कृतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक र राजनीतिक योगदानको पहिचान गर्ने;

(भिभि) गरिबी निवारणलगायत समावेशी वृद्धि र दिगो विकासका लागि उत्पत्ति, पारवहन र गन्तव्यका समुदायमा आप्रवासी महिलाको महत्वपूर्ण योगदान र नेतृत्वलाई स्वीकार गर्दै गरिबी र अल्पविकास बसाइँसराइका कारकहुन् भन्ने कुरालाई जोड दिदै; स्थानीय समाधान र अवसरहरूको विकासमा उनीहरूको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागितालाई बढवा दिन उपयुक्त कदम चाल्ने, र निष्पक्ष र नैतिक भर्ती र शोषणको रोकथामको माध्यमबाट हेरचाह र घरेलु काम सहित, तर सीमित नभइ सबै क्षेत्रमा महिला आप्रवासी कामदारहरूको लागि श्रम अधिकार र सुरक्षित वातावरणको संरक्षणको महत्वलाई पहिचान गर्ने र सुरक्षित, व्यवस्थित, नियमित र जिम्मेवार आप्रवासन र मानिसहरूको गतिशीलता, साथै श्रम गतिशीलताको सुविधा प्रदान गर्ने र आप्रवासीहरूको उनीहरूको मूल देशहरूमा विप्रेषणमा बाधा पुऱ्याउन सक्ने अवरोधहरू हटाउन वा पारदर्शी, सुरक्षित, निर्बाध र द्रुत स्थानान्तरणको लागि कदम चाल्ने, लेनदेन लागत कम गर्दै र महिलामैत्री पैसा (ट्रान्सफर) पाउने-पठाउने, बचत तथा लगानीका योजनाहरू, विदेशी लगानी योजनाहरू लगायत कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र महिला आप्रवासी कामदारहरूको आर्थिक स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच र व्यवस्थापनमा बाधा पुऱ्याउन सक्ने विभिन्न चुनौतीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने उपायहरू बारेमा ध्यान दिने;

(डब्ल्यूडब्ल्यू) ज्येष्ठ नागरिकको अधिकार प्रवर्धन र संरक्षण गर्ने सुनिश्चित गर्दै उनिहरूको पहुँच सामाजिक, कानुनी, डिजिटल तथा वित्तीय सेवामा, पूर्वाधार, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, सामाजिक सुरक्षा, पर्याप्त आर्थिक तथा वित्तीय स्रोत, शिक्षा, आजीवन सिकाइ र तालिम जस्तै व्यवसायिक तालिम, हिंसा र दुर्व्यवहारबाट सुरक्षा संरक्षण गर्ने, उनीहरूको क्षमता बढाउने साथै सार्वजनिक जीवनमा वृद्ध महिलाहरूले दिगो विकास प्रयासहरूमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान पुऱ्याउँछन् भन्ने कुरालाई स्वीकार गर्दै डिजिटल सन्दर्भमा समेत उनिहरूको अर्थपूर्ण र समान सहभागितामूलक निर्णय लिने डिजिटल सन्दर्भमा समेत सुनिश्चित गराउने;

(एक्सएक्स) ग्रामीण, दुर्गम र सामुद्रिक क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने महिलाहरूलाई भूमिमा पहुँच प्रदान गर्ने र निर्वाहमुखी कृषि र मत्स्यपालन लगायत महिला सहकारी र कृषि कार्यक्रमहरूलाई समर्थन गर्ने कानून र नीतिहरू अपनाउने वा विकास गर्न कदम चाल्ने; उनीहरूको स्वास्थ्य र पोषण सुधार गर्न सुरक्षित पिउने पानी र सरसफाइ र सुरक्षित खाना पकाउने र तातो अभ्यासहरूमा पहुँच सुदृढ पार्ने; खाद्य सुरक्षा र उन्नत पोषण प्राप्त गर्न, खाद्य अधिकार पूरा गर्न र व्यावसायिक र कलात्मक मत्स्य पालन र जलीय कृषि सहित आर्थिक गतिविधिका सबै क्षेत्रहरूमा उनीहरूको पूर्ण, न्यायसंगत र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागितालाई समर्थन गर्न महत्वपूर्ण कर्ताहरूको रूपमा उनीहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउने प्रयासहरू सुदृढ पार्ने; महत्वपूर्ण ग्रामीण पूर्वाधार, भूमि, पानी र प्राकृतिक स्रोत तथा स्थानीय, क्षेत्रीय तथा विश्व बजारहरूमा दिगो पहुँच र प्रयोगलाई सहजीकरण गर्ने, ग्रामीण, दुर्गम र सामुद्रिक क्षेत्रमा बसोबास गर्ने महिलाहरूको परम्परागत र पुख्र्यौली ज्ञान र योगदानको कदर गर्ने, अन्य कुराहरूका साथै अफ्रिकी मूलका आदिवासी महिला र महिलाहरू लगायत वर्तमान र भावी पुस्ताका लागि स्थानीय र समुद्री जैविक विविधताको संरक्षण र दिगो उपयोगका लागि मर्यादित काम गर्ने अवस्था र व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षालाई बढवा दिने;

(वाइवाइ) महिलाहरूको वित्तीय स्वतन्त्रतामा बाधा पुऱ्याउने भेदभावपूर्ण वित्तीय अभ्यासहरू जस्तै: वित्तीय सेवाहरूमा पहुँच प्राप्त गर्न महिलालाई पुरुष सह-हस्ताक्षरकर्ता हुनु पर्ने अनिवार्य आवश्यकतालाई हटाउने र वैवाहिक स्थिति जे भएतापनि सम्भौताहरू गर्न महिलाहरूको कानुनी क्षमता र समान अधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्ने; साथै वैवाहिक सम्पत्तिको उत्तराधिकारको व्यवस्था सम्बन्धमा विधुवाहरूको अधिकारको संरक्षण गर्ने;

### लैङ्गिक-संवेदनशील आर्थिक र सामाजिक नीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र सार्वजनिक संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ पार्ने

(जेड्जेड) लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला तथा बालिकाको सशक्तिकरणमा काम गर्ने राष्ट्रिय संयन्त्रका लागि अधिकार, परिचालन, प्राविधिक क्षमता र स्रोतको सुदृढीकरण गर्ने, जसले गर्दा श्रम, आर्थिक र वित्तीय सरकारी निकायहरू र सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरू लगायत मन्त्रालय र सार्वजनिक निकायहरूमा लैङ्गिक संवेदनशील दृष्टिकोण र मूलधारको लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणलाई समर्थन गर्न सकियोस्। विशेषगरी, गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका महिला तथा बालिकाहरूका लागि

किफायती गुणस्तरीय आधारभूत सेवाहरूमा पहुँच बढाउने उद्देश्यले वित्तीय नीतिहरू र योजनाहरूको डिजाइन, वितरण र मूल्याङ्कनमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने;

(ककक) सबै प्रकारका भ्रष्टाचारको रोकथाम र सामना गर्न कानून र नीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्ने र गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका महिलाहरू निर्भर हुने गुणस्तरीय सार्वजनिक पूर्वाधार, सार्वजनिक सेवा र सामाजिक सुरक्षाका लागि गरिबहरूका लागि स्रोतहरू निर्देशित भएको सुनिश्चित गर्ने;

### महिला तथा बालिकाको गरिबी अन्त्यका लागि लगानीका लागि वित्तीय क्षेत्र विस्तार गर्ने

(खखख) वित्तीय क्षेत्र विस्तार गर्ने र महिलाको गरिबी अन्त्य गर्न आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिवर्तनमा सहयोग पुऱ्याउने दिशामा संस्थाहरूलाई सुदृढ गर्ने, प्रणालीगत जोखिम र संरचनागत असमानता न्यूनीकरणमा ध्यान केन्द्रितगरी दिगो विकासलाई सुरक्षित गर्ने र सबै तहमा एकीकृत, समन्वित र सुसंगत रणनीतिको माध्यमबाट दिगो विकासमा यसको नकारात्मक प्रभावलाई दृष्टिगतगरी महिला तथा बालिकाहरूलाई प्रभावित गर्ने चरम गरिबी न्यूनीकरण गर्ने, सबै प्रकारका भोकमरी र कुपोषणलगायत सबै प्रकारका गरिबीका मूलकारण र चुनौतीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न तत्काल, व्यापक र लक्षित उपायहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने;

(गगग) महिला तथा बालिकालाई प्रभावित गर्ने चरम र बहुआयामिक गरिबीलगायत सबै प्रकारका गरिबी अन्त्यका लागि स्रोतसाधनमा उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि गर्न सबै स्रोतबाट विकासशील देशहरूलाई पूर्वानुमानित, दिगो र पर्याप्त विकास वित्त उपलब्ध गराउने तात्कालिकतालाई स्वीकार गर्दै स्थिर, समावेशी र दिगो अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय संरचना सुनिश्चित गर्ने सुधारका लागि कदम चाल्ने,

(घघघ) प्रमुख प्रदर्शन सूचकहरूमा रिपोर्टिंगको माध्यमबाट प्रदर्शन योग्य, योजक र मापन योग्य प्रभाव प्राप्त गर्न सुनिश्चित गर्न लैङ्गिक-केन्द्रित सम्बन्ध (Bond) जारीको लेबलिंग मानक र नियामक ढाँचालाई सुदृढ पार्ने;

(ङङङ ) सार्वजनिक खर्चका सबै क्षेत्रहरूमा लैङ्गिक-उत्तरदायी बजेट र ट्र्याकिङ्गलाई समर्थन गर्न ठोस कदम चाल्ने, सबै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र लैङ्गिक समानताका लागि सबै राष्ट्रिय र क्षेत्रीय योजनाहरू र नीतिहरूको स्रोतहरूमा खाडलहरू बन्द गर्ने र उनीहरूको प्रभावकारी कार्यान्वयन

सुनिश्चित गर्ने; योजना, बजेट तथा वित्तीय प्रक्रियामा पारदर्शिता र जवाफदेहिता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने, बजेट निर्णयका सम्भावित लैङ्गिक प्रभावहरू पहिचान गर्ने अभ्यासहरू अवलम्बन गर्ने, लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला तथा बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका लागि लगानीको अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने पद्धती र औजारहरूको विकास र सुदृढीकरण गर्ने;

(चचच) सबै महिलाको पूर्ण, समान र अर्थपूर्ण सहभागितालाई बढवा दिनुका साथै खुला बजेटिङ, लैङ्गिक उत्तरदायी बजेटको प्रक्रिया र परिणामसहित सेवा प्रवाहको अनुगमनमा समुदाय र नागरिकको सहभागिता र सबै सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम तथा सेवाको कार्यान्वयनमा पारदर्शिता र जवाफदेहिता सुनिश्चित गरी बजेट प्रक्रियामा महिला अधिकारवादी संस्था र महिलावादी समूहको सक्रिय सहभागितालाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने;

(छछछ) राष्ट्रिय र स्थानीय योजना तथा बजेट निर्माण प्रक्रियालाई सुदृढ बनाउने, सबै गरिब महिला र किशोरीहरूले सामना गर्ने चुनौतीहरू समाधान गर्न सरकारलाई नीति तथा कार्यक्रमहरूको लागत निर्धारण, विनियोजन र लगानी गर्न सक्षम बनाउने । यसका साथै नीति निर्माण र निर्णय प्रक्रियामा समावेश गरिएको लैङ्गिक विश्लेषण गर्ने र अर्थ मन्त्रालयहरूको क्षमतालाई सुधार गरी आर्थिक नीतिहरूले महिलाहरूमा पार्ने विभिन्न प्रभाव मूल्याङ्कन गर्न सक्ने बनाउने ।

(जजज) समावेशी र प्रभावकारी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कर सहकार्यको प्रयासलाई प्रवर्धन गर्ने, जसले वित्तीय क्षेत्रलाई विस्तार गर्नेसँगै कर चुहावटलाई रोक्ने र अवैध वित्तीय प्रवाहलाई नियन्त्रण गर्ने समावेश छ । महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूको जीवनभरिका विभिन्न चरणमा, विशेषगरी गर्नमा ध्यान दिनुहोस् । सबै प्रकार र आयामका गरिबी उन्मूलन विशेषगरी महिलाहरू र किशोरीहरूले जीवनभरी विभिन्न चरणमा भोग्ने अत्यधिक गरिबी हटाउनको लागि स्रोतहरू निर्देशन गर्ने;

(झझझ) कर प्रणालीहरूले समाजमा रहेका लैङ्गिक पूर्वाग्रहलाई अनायास अझ प्रबल बनाउन नदिने र कर नीतिहरूले लैङ्गिक समानतामा पार्ने प्रभावको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने, महिलाहरूलाई काम र स्रोतहरूमा पहुँच उपलब्ध गराउन प्रोत्साहित गर्ने

र उच्चतम आय भएका व्यक्तिहरूलाई धन र निगम करमार्फत कर लगाई कर नीतिहरूलाई थप प्रगतिशील बनाउन कदम चाल्ने र न्यून वा कुनै आय नभएका महिलाहरूलाई अन्यायपूर्ण रूपमा असर गर्ने कर प्रणालीलाई रोक्ने;

(ब्रज) लिङ्गमा आधारित मूल्य भेदभाव जसलाई (पिंक) गुलाबी कर भनिन्छ र यो अभ्यास गरिने स्थानमा समाप्त गर्न ठोस कदम चाल्नु पर्ने, गुलाबी करको अभ्यासले गरिबीको महिलाकरणमा योगदान पुऱ्याउनको साथै महिलाहरू र केटीहरूको लागि लक्षित सामान र सेवाहरू पुरुष र केटाहरूको तुलनामा बढी महंगो पर्छ ।

(टटट) गरिबी उन्मूलन गर्ने र लैङ्गिक समानता प्रवर्धन गर्ने नीतिहरू र कार्यक्रमहरूमा छुट (Subsidy) र कर प्रोत्साहन इन्सेन्टिभ्सहरूको विनियोजन गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्नु पर्ने ।

(ठठठ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय ऋण समीक्षा, भुक्तानी स्थगन र आवश्यक परेमा ऋण संरचना परिवर्तन गर्न ऋण संयन्त्रलाई सुधार गर्ने र आवश्यकतामा रहेका विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूलाई सहयोग र योग्यताको विस्तार गर्ने, विकासशील राष्ट्रलाई अस्थिर ऋणबाट बच्न र भविष्यमा ऋण संकटको जोखिम घटाउनका लागि संकट व्यवस्थापनका उपायहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्न मद्दत गर्ने, विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूको ऋण स्थायित्वसँग सम्बन्धित नयाँ चुनौतीहरूलाई पहिचान गर्ने र सबै ऋणदाताबाट ऋण स्थितिको बिग्रिदो अवस्था सम्बोधन गर्नको लागि समन्वय र सशक्त बहुपक्षीय कदमहरूको माग गर्ने, ऋण छुटको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका, स्थिति अनुसार, ऋण माफी र ऋण पुनर्संरचना गर्ने कार्यलाई ऋण संकटको रोकथाम, व्यवस्थापन र समाधानको रूपमा पहिचान गर्ने ।

(डडड) न्यून आय भएका र मध्यम-आय भएका राष्ट्रहरू जुन हालका ऋण राहत योजनामा समावेश छैन यस्ता राष्ट्रहरूको लागि ऋण व्यवस्थापनका बलियो पहलहरू विचार गर्ने । यी देशहरूमा ठूलो ऋणभार भएको हुनाले दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरू, लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिलाहरू र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरणका लागि आवश्यक स्रोतहरू जुटाउनमा अवरोध ल्याउन सक्ने भएकोले ऋण स्थिरताको महत्वलाई जोड दिने जसमा मध्यम र दीर्घकालीन ऋण व्यवस्थापन र ननपेरिस क्लब ऋणको समाधान समावेश गर्नुपर्नेछ ।

## दिगो अर्थतन्त्र र समाजका लागि नयाँ विकासका रणनीतिहरू निर्माण गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्ने ।

(ढढढ) महिलाद्वारा नेतृत्व गरिएको र महिलाको स्वामित्व भएको व्यापारको क्षमता बढाउने कार्यक्रमहरूको प्रोत्साहन गर्ने जसले लैङ्गिक समानता र महिलाको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणलाई बढवा दिने र आर्थिक वृद्धि, गरिबी न्यूनीकरणमा मद्दत पुऱ्याउनुको साथै महिलाको उत्पादक र व्यापारीको दुवै भूमिकालाई मान्यता दिन्छ । उनीहरूको घरेलु, क्षेत्रीय र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापारमा अर्थपूर्ण र समान सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्न चुनौतीहरूको सम्बोधन गर्ने । साथै, विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूमा विशिष्ट विकासका आवश्यकताहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्न निर्यात/प्रेरित विकास प्रवर्धन गर्ने । विशेषगरी विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापारले समावेशी विकास, गरिबी उन्मूलन, दिगो विकास, संरचनात्मक रूपान्तरण र उद्योगीकरणलाई प्रवर्धन गर्छ भन्ने कुरा पहिचान गर्ने;

(णणण) उत्तर-दक्षिण, दक्षिण-दक्षिण र त्रिकोणीय सहकार्यलाई समावेश गर्दै अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय र क्षेत्रीय सहकार्यलाई सुदृढ पार्ने र यसमा दक्षिण-दक्षिण सहकार्य उत्तर-दक्षिण सहकार्यको पूरक हो भन्ने कुरा मान्यता दिने, साभ्ना विकासका प्राथमिकताहरूमा केन्द्रित हुँदै, विकासशील देशहरूमा प्रभावकारी क्षमता निर्माण कार्यान्वयन गर्दै, र उत्कृष्ट अभ्यासहरूको आदानप्रदानमार्फत दक्षिण-दक्षिण र त्रिकोणीय सहकार्यलाई प्रवर्धन गर्न सबै राष्ट्रहरूलाई आह्वान गर्ने सरकार, नागरिक समाज र निजी क्षेत्रको सहभागितासहित सबै दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरू हासिल गर्न राष्ट्रिय योजनाहरूलाई समर्थन गर्ने;

(ततत) विकसित राष्ट्रहरूलाई आफ्नो आधिकारिक विकास सहायता प्रतिबद्धताहरू, विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूका लागि आफ्नो कूल राष्ट्रिय आयको ०.७ प्रतिशत र कम विकसित राष्ट्रहरूका लागि ०.१५ देखि ०.२० प्रतिशत, पूर्णरूपमा कार्यान्वयन गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्ने, विकास सहायताको प्रभावकारीरूपमा प्रयोगगरी लैङ्गिक समानता र गरिबीमा रहेका महिलाहरू र केटीहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा ध्यानकेन्द्रित गर्दै विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूले विकास लक्ष्य र उद्देश्यहरू पूरा गर्न प्रोत्साहित गर्ने, लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्न, महिला र बालिकाहरूलाई सशक्त बनाउनु, गरिबीको समाधान गर्न र संस्थाहरूमा सुधार ल्याउदै लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहित वित्तीय व्यवस्थापनलाई सुधार गर्न राष्ट्रिय स्वामित्व र नेतृत्व अपरिहार्य छ भन्ने कुरामा जोड दिनुपर्ने । महिला संगठनहरू र समूहहरूलाई संलग्न गराउने र लगानी गर्ने ।

(थथथ) सबै नागरिक समाजका व्यक्ति र संस्थाहरूका लागि सुरक्षित र सहयोगी वातावरण निर्माण गर्ने । नागरिक समाज संस्थाहरूका लागि बलियो, दिगो, लचिलो, र बहुवर्षीय सार्वजनिक तथा निजी वित्तीय सहयोग वृद्धि गर्नुको साथै स्थानीय समुदाय स्तरका पहलहरूलाई प्राथमिकता दिने र आवश्यकताअनुसार राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा अनुगमन र जवाफदेहितालाई सुदृढ बनाउने;

(ददद) महिलाहरूको सामूहिक संगठन, सहकारी, ट्रेड युनियन र संघहरूलाई काम गर्ने अधिकार र काम गर्ने अधिकारको संरक्षण र सम्बर्धन गर्न समर्थन गर्नुहोस्, जसमा संगठनको स्वतन्त्रता, शान्तिपूर्ण भेला र सामूहिक सौदाबाजी र समान मूल्य कार्यको लागि समान ज्याला समावेश छ । कामको दुनियाँमा लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला सशक्तिकरणका अवरोधहरूको रोकथाम र हटाउनुहोस् र श्रम नीति र कार्यक्रम डिजाइन र कार्यान्वयनमा सामूहिक, सहकारी, युनियनहरू, श्रमिक संगठनहरू र महिला कामदारहरूको संघहरू, रोजगार र स्वरोजगार दुवैको सहभागिता सुनिश्चित गर्ने नीतिहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्नुहोस् । र पूर्ण, उत्पादनशील र मर्यादित कामको वकालत गर्न र सबै महिलाहरू, विशेषगरी गरिबीमा बाँचीरहेका महिलाहरूको लागि अधिकार र सेवा वितरणमा पहुँचको मध्यस्थता गर्न यी संस्थाहरूलाई समर्थन गर्दछ;

(धधध) सबै महिला र बालिका, विशेषगरी गरिब महिला र बालिकाका, मानव अधिकार र स्वतन्त्रता प्रवर्धन र संरक्षण गर्न नागरिक समाजका व्यक्ति, संस्थाहरू, ट्रेड युनियनहरू र राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार संस्थाहरूको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकालाई समर्थन गर्ने । यी सरोकारवाला लगायत महिला मानव अधिकारकर्मीको सुरक्षा गर्नका लागि कदम चाल्ने र मानव अधिकारको रक्षा गर्नका लागि सुरक्षित वातावरण सिर्जना गर्ने, लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोण समावेश गर्ने, भेदभाव रोक्ने र मानव अधिकार उल्लंघन र दुरुपयोगको समाधान गर्ने, जसमा अन्तलाइन र अफलाइन धम्की, दुर्व्यवहार, हिंसा, र प्रतिशोध समावेश छन् । साथै, तीनीहरूको अधिकारको रक्षा गर्नको लागि कानुनी संरचना सुदृढ गर्ने, विशेषरूपमा महिला मानवअधिकारकर्मी माथि हुने हिंसा र भेदभावको विरुद्ध सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध गर्ने । यसका साथै बेइजिङ्ग घोषणापत्र र कार्ययोजना, तेइसौँ विशेष सत्रको परिणाम र २०३० एजेन्डाको पूर्ण, प्रभावकारी र तीव्र कार्यान्वयन गर्ने;

(ननन) पुरुष र बालकहरूलाई लैङ्गिक समानता र महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण प्राप्त गर्नका लागि परिवर्तनका संवाहक, लाभार्थी, रणनीतिक साभेदार र मित्रको रूपमा पूर्णरूपले संलग्न गर्नु पर्ने हुन्छ । जसमा तीनीहरूको आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण र तीनीहरूको अधिकार र स्वतन्त्रताको सम्मान पनि समावेश गर्नु पर्नेछ । यसले लैङ्गिक असमानता भित्रका असमान शक्ति सम्बन्ध, कानुनी, आर्थिक र सामाजिक स्थिति, लैङ्गिक पूर्वाग्रह र प्रथाहरू जसले महिला र बालिकाहरू विरुद्ध भेदभाव र गरिबीको महिलाकरण जस्ता जरा गाडिएका कारणहरूलाई बुझ्ने र सम्बोधन गर्ने छ । यसका साथै पुरुष र बालकहरूका भूमिकाहरू र जिम्मेवारीहरूलाई सम्बोधन गर्ने राष्ट्रिय नीतिहरू र कार्यक्रमहरूको डिजाइन र कार्यान्वयन पनि समावेश हुनुपर्नेछ । जसमा हेरचाह र घरेलु काममा महिला र पुरुषबीच जिम्मेवारीहरूको समान वितरण पनि हुनु पर्नेछ । थप, यसले व्यवसायिक जीवनमा कामको विभाजन, बालमैत्री कानुनहरूको कार्यान्वयन र महिला र बालिकाहरूसँग हिंसा गर्न अनुमति दिने सामाजिक मान्यताहरू र महिला र बालिकाहरूलाई पुरुष र बालकहरूको तुलनामा कमजोर मान्ने मानसिकताहरूलाई हटाउनेमा ध्यान दिन्छ । जसले गरिबी उन्मूलन र महिला आर्थिक सशक्तिकरणमा योगदान पुऱ्याउनेछ;

(पपप) पारिवारिक गरिबी तथा सामाजिक बहिष्करणको अन्त्य गर्न महिला र बालिकाहरूलाई असर गर्ने चरम गरिबी लगायत बहुआयामी गरिबीको समस्या समाधान गर्नको साथै परिवार-केन्द्रित नीतिहरूमा लगानी गर्ने, महिला र बालिकाको शिक्षा, तालिम, विज्ञान र प्रविधि, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, रोजगारी, सामाजिक सुरक्षाका कार्यक्रम, जीविकोपार्जनका अवसरहरू, र सामाजिक एकताको पहुँचमा ध्यान दिने । लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणलाई समेट्ने सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायहरूलाई प्राथमिकता दिदै, व्यवसायिक र पारिवारिक जीवनको सन्तुलनलाई प्रवर्धन गर्ने अन्तरपुस्तान्तरणीय एकताको (Intergenerational solidarity) सुनिश्चितता अभिभावक र हेरचाहकर्ताका लागि बाल भत्ता उपलब्ध गराउने र वृद्ध व्यक्तिहरूका लागि पेन्सन भत्ताका सुविधा प्रदान गर्ने;

### **बहुआयामी गरिबीसम्बन्धी डेटा र तथ्याङ्क सुदृढ पार्ने**

(फफफ) राष्ट्रिय तथ्याङ्क कार्यालयहरू र सरकारी संस्थाहरूको क्षमता वित्तीय, प्राविधिक र मानवीय स्रोतहरू उपलब्ध गराउँदै सुदृढ बनाउनुहोस् । विशेषगरी विकासशील राष्ट्रहरूलाई, बहुआयामी गरिबीसम्बन्धी विखण्डित डेटा र लैङ्गिक

तथ्याङ्क संकलन, विश्लेषण, प्रचारप्रसार र प्रयोग गर्न सक्षम बनाउनु पर्ने । यसमा गरिबीमा जीवनयापन गरिरहेका महिला र बालिकाको डेटा, औपचारिक र अनौपचारिक अर्थतन्त्र, परिवारभित्रको आय र सम्पत्ति वितरण विना तलबको हेरचाह र घरेलु काम, उत्पादनशील स्रोतहरूमा महिलाहरूको पहुँच, नियन्त्रण र स्वामित्व, तथा सबै तहका निर्णय प्रक्रियामा उनीहरूको सहभागिता समावेश हुनु पर्नेछ । आय, लिङ्ग, उमेर, जाति, जातियता, वैवाहिक स्थिति, आप्रवासन स्थिति, अशक्तता, स्थान, शिक्षा र अन्य विशेषताका आधारमा उच्च गुणस्तरीय, भरपर्दो र समयमा उपलब्ध डेटा सुनिश्चित गरी नीति निर्माणलाई सहयोग पुऱ्याउने हुनु पर्नेछ;

(बबब) गरिबीमा रहेका वा गरिबीका जोखिममा रहेका महिला र किशोरीहरूका चुनौतीहरूको सम्बोधन गर्न नीति र कार्यक्रमहरूको डिजाइन, कार्यान्वयन र मूल्याङ्कनलाई सूचित गर्ने, सामाजिक समावेशीकरण, शालीन मर्यादित रोजगार सिर्जना र असमानता घटाउने जस्ता क्षेत्रहरूमा डेटा प्रयोगका अवसरहरू बढाउनका लागि सबै सरोकारवाला बीच सहकार्यलाई सुदृढ पार्दै यसका लागि बृहत्तर र विभाजन गरिएको डेटा संकलन र विश्लेषणको प्रणालीगत प्रक्रिया विकास गर्नुपर्ने;

(भभभ) दिगो विकासको प्रगतिको मापनका लागि विस्तृत र लैङ्गिक-संवेदनशील मापदण्डहरू विकास गर्ने, जसले कुल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादन (GDP) लाई मात्र आधार मान्ने नभइ त्यसलाई पूरक बनाउने वा पार गर्न सक्ने हुनु पर्ने । यी मापदण्डहरूले आर्थिक र सामाजिक प्रगतिमा महिलाले गर्ने बेलतबी हेरचाह र घरेलु कामको मूल्य र योगदानलाई व्यापक रूपमा मापन र मान्यता दिनु पर्ने । साथै, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सहकार्यमा थप समावेशी दृष्टिकोण अपनाउदै विकास वित्त र प्राविधिक सहयोगमा सूचनाको पहुँच सुनिश्चित गर्नु पर्ने ।

५५. आयोगले बेइजिङ्ग घोषणापत्र र कार्ययोजनाको फलोअपको लागि आफ्नो प्रमुख भूमिका स्वीकार गर्दछ, जुन यसको कार्यको आधार हो । यसले २०३० एजेन्डाको कार्यान्वयनको राष्ट्रिय, क्षेत्रीय र विश्वव्यापी समीक्षामा लैङ्गिक समानता र सबै महिला र किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणलाई सम्बोधन र समावेश गर्नु महत्वपूर्ण भएको जोड दिन्छ । साथै, बेइजिङ्ग कार्ययोजनाको फलोअप र २०३० एजेन्डाको लैङ्गिक-संवेदनशील फलोअप बीच सहकार्य सुनिश्चित गर्नु आवश्यक रहेको बताउँछ ।

५६. आयोगले संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घका प्रणालीगत निकायहरूलाई, उनीहरूको आ-आफ्नो कार्यक्षेत्रभित्र, साथै अन्य सम्बन्धित अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय वित्तीय संस्थाहरू र विभिन्न सरोकारवाला प्लेटफर्महरूलाई, सदस्य राष्ट्रहरूको अनुरोधमा उनीहरूको प्रयासहरूमा समर्थन गर्न आह्वान गर्दछ । यी प्रयासहरूमा सबै महिला र किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणलाई प्रवर्धन गर्दै गरिबी निवारण, संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहित वित्तीय स्रोतहरूको व्यवस्थापनमार्फत लैङ्गिक समानता हासिल गर्ने लक्ष्य समावेश छ ।
५७. आयोगले संयुक्त राष्ट्रसङ्घीय महिला समानता र महिला सशक्तिकरण निकाय (UN Women) लाई लैङ्गिक समानता प्रवर्धन गर्न र सबै महिला तथा किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा केन्द्रीय भूमिका खेल्न निरन्तर आग्रह गर्दछ । यसले सरकारी र राष्ट्रिय लैङ्गिक समानता संयन्त्रहरूलाई उनीहरूको अनुरोधमा समर्थन गर्ने, संयुक्त राष्ट्र प्रणालीको समन्वय गर्ने र नागरिक समाज, निजी क्षेत्र, रोजगारदाता संगठनहरू, ट्रेड युनियनहरू तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित सरोकारवालाहरूलाई सबै तहमा संलग्न गराउदै, बेइजिङ्ग घोषणापत्र र कार्ययोजना तथा २०३० एजेन्डाको लैङ्गिक-संवेदनशील कार्यान्वयनतर्फ पूर्ण, प्रभावकारी र तीव्र कार्यान्वयनमा सहयोग गर्न आह्वान गर्दछ । महिला र किशोरीहरूको सशक्तिकरणमा जोड दिदै विशेषगरी गरिबी निवारणमा योगदान पुऱ्याउन र लैङ्गिक दृष्टिकोणसहित संस्थाहरूको सुदृढीकरण तथा वित्तीय स्रोतहरूको व्यवस्थापनमा ध्यान दिन आह्वान गर्दछ ।



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**Commission on the Status of Women****Sixty-eighth session**

New York, 11–22 March 2024

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: 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**

## **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**

**Agreed conclusions**

1. The Commission on the Status of Women reaffirms the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,<sup>1</sup> the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly<sup>2</sup> 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,<sup>3</sup> the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women<sup>4</sup> and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,<sup>5</sup> and the Optional Protocols thereto,<sup>6</sup> as well as other relevant conventions and treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,<sup>7</sup> the International Covenant on Civil and

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<sup>1</sup> *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.

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

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

<sup>4</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378; and vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

<sup>7</sup> See General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.



Political Rights,<sup>8</sup> the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities,<sup>9</sup> the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination<sup>10</sup> and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families<sup>11</sup> 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 their human rights and fundamental freedoms 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 Development<sup>12</sup> 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 addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective 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 reaffirms the commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls made at relevant United Nations summits and conferences, including the International Conference on Population and Development and its Programme of Action<sup>13</sup> and the outcome documents of its reviews. It recognizes that the 2030 Agenda, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,<sup>14</sup> the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,<sup>15</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,<sup>16</sup> the New Urban Agenda,<sup>17</sup> the World Summit for Social Development and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage<sup>18</sup> contribute, inter alia, to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., vol. 660, No. 9464.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., vol. 2220, No. 39481.

<sup>12</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.

<sup>13</sup> *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.

<sup>14</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

<sup>15</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/283, annex II.

<sup>16</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex.

<sup>17</sup> General Assembly resolution 71/256, annex.

<sup>18</sup> General Assembly resolution 74/2.

perspective. The Commission recalls the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.<sup>19</sup>

6. 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 law 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.

7. The Commission further recalls the Declaration on the Right to Development,<sup>20</sup> the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples<sup>21</sup> and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.<sup>22</sup>

8. The Commission acknowledges the important role played by regional conventions, instruments and initiatives, and their follow-up mechanisms in their respective regions and countries, in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.

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 particular by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.

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 recognizes that progress in achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and the full enjoyment of their human rights has been held back owing to the persistence of poverty. It acknowledges that the Beijing Platform for Action identifies that poverty affecting women and girls is directly related to, inter alia, the absence of economic opportunities and autonomy, lack of access to economic resources, including credit, land ownership and inheritance, lack of access to quality education and support services and women's limited participation in the decision-making process due to, inter alia, systematic failures that may lead to exclusion and discrimination.

12. 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 addressing poverty and

<sup>19</sup> See [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decision 1/CP.21, annex.

<sup>20</sup> General Assembly resolution [41/128](#), annex.

<sup>21</sup> General Assembly resolution [61/295](#), annex.

<sup>22</sup> General Assembly resolution [71/1](#).

strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective. 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.

13. The Commission expresses concern that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and that the feminization of poverty persists. It notes that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, social justice, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their human rights; and recognizes the importance of taking positive action, including in the form of policies and partnerships, at the local, national, regional and international levels, that address existing inequalities, among and within countries, in the distribution of and access to services, resources and infrastructure, as well as access to food, water, health, quality education, training and opportunities for employment and decent work in urban and rural, remote and maritime areas and other human settlements in order to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty and vulnerability.

14. The Commission recognizes with deep concern that women and girls are at greater risk of poverty and experience higher poverty rates than men and boys and that the gender poverty gap is projected to persist. It acknowledges that, currently, 10.3 per cent of women are living in extreme poverty and, if current trends continue, an estimated 8 per cent of women worldwide (342 million) will be subsisting on less than \$2.15 a day in 2030, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa. It further notes with concern that women and girls in poverty experience multiple and compounding deprivations that are intensified by other dimensions of inequality, including race, colour, sex, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, disability or other status, and their experiences of poverty are shaped by negative social norms and gender stereotypes.

15. The Commission recognizes that global challenges and emergencies, including those related to health, energy and food security, natural disasters and geopolitical tensions and wars often disproportionately affect women and girls, and that these have pushed people, in particular women and girls, further behind and into extreme poverty.

16. The Commission reaffirms the right to food and recognizes that women and girls are disproportionately affected by hunger, food insecurity and poverty, which are exacerbated by gender inequality and discrimination. It notes with concern that it is estimated that almost twice as many women as men suffer from malnutrition and that, in many countries, girls are twice as likely as boys to die from malnutrition and preventable childhood diseases. It recognizes the critical role of women in both short- and long-term responses to food insecurity, malnutrition, excessive price volatility and food crises in developing countries, and acknowledges women's contribution to more than 50 per cent of the food produced globally and that they represent 70 per cent of agricultural workers.

17. 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 by women and girls. It is deeply concerned that water scarcity and disruptions to supply induced by, inter alia, 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 women earning a livelihood.

18. 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.

19. The Commission recalls the establishment of the women and peace and security agenda and reaffirms that the full, equal 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.

20. 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 all forms of violence against women and girls, in public and private spheres, online and offline, including sexual and gender-based violence, such as sexual harassment, rape, gender-related killings, including femicide, and 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 remains deeply concerned by the magnitude of various forms of violence against women and girls, including violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, and the significant physical, sexual, psychological, social, political and economic harm that it causes throughout their life course. It expresses deep concern that women and girls may be particularly vulnerable to violence because of multidimensional poverty, including intergenerational 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.

21. The Commission recognizes that systemic bias embedded in the economic and social structures of society expose women and girls to a disproportionately high risk of violence and that, in turn, violence heightens women's risk of poverty, economic hardship, financial dependence, economic exclusion and homelessness, including in old age, because of, inter alia, the associated out-of-pocket health expenditures, loss of earnings and unequal participation in the labour market, which can translate into limited or no access to contributory social security benefits. It further condemns all violence experienced by women that comprises actions aimed at making women financially dependent or exerting abusive control of finances, and recognizes that the economic independence of women can expand their options for leaving abusive and violent relationships.

22. 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.

23. The Commission recognizes that poverty, unemployment, lack of socioeconomic opportunities and pervasive gender inequality are among the underlying causes that make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking. It expresses serious concern over the significant and enduring trafficking of women and girls, recognizes that trafficking in persons disproportionately affects them, and stresses the need for Member States to enact or update national laws and establish comprehensive policies, programmes and other measures that prevent trafficking and provide for the protection of trafficked women and children, including girls, from revictimization and appropriate assistance and protection in the best interests of the child. It further stresses the importance of coordinating national measures and international cooperation to enhance the positive effects of all anti-trafficking efforts.

24. The Commission also recognizes that the empowerment of and investment in girls are critical, including for the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and that the strengthening of their voice, agency and leadership are among key factors in breaking the cycle of gender inequality, in eliminating all forms of discrimination, violence and poverty and in promoting and protecting the full and effective enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Commission further recognizes that empowering girls requires their active participation in decision-making processes and as agents of change in their own lives and communities.

25. The Commission stresses the urgency of eliminating persistent historical and structural inequalities, including economic inequality, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and recognizes the overall rise in instances of discrimination, intolerance and violence, regardless of the actors, directed against members of many religious and other communities in various parts of the world, including cases motivated by Islamophobia, antisemitism, Christianophobia and prejudices against persons of other religions or beliefs, discrimination based on stigmatization, gender stereotypes, discriminatory laws, policies and negative social norms, unequal power relations, the unequal distribution of unpaid care and domestic work between women and men and within the household and all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence. It further acknowledges that such deprivations are among the root causes of the feminization of poverty.

26. The Commission recognizes that, despite gains in providing access to quality education, girls are still more likely than boys to remain excluded from education. It also recognizes that among the barriers to girls' equal enjoyment of their right to education there are specific barriers that girls face, such as the feminization of poverty, child labour undertaken by girls, child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, early and repeat pregnancies, all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, sexual violence, abuse 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 affordable 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.

27. The Commission reaffirms that the commitment to continue to increase investments in inclusive, affordable and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, including early childhood education, youth and adult literacy programmes and initiatives, digital education, cultural education, education for sustainable development, digital technologies for education, skills enhancement, affordable higher education and vocational training, is essential to help women and girls to overcome poverty and vulnerability. In this regard, it emphasizes the importance of addressing the shortage of qualified teachers and inadequate curricula,

school equipment and infrastructure. It further reaffirms the importance of the empowerment of women and girls in and through education and safe, healthy and stimulating learning environments that enable all learners to achieve their full potential and physical, mental and emotional well-being.

28. The Commission expresses concern about the unequal pace of social and economic development and access to education within and among countries and the structural and systemic barriers undermining women's and girls' ability to securely access equitable and quality education and to become equipped with the knowledge, awareness and skills for their social empowerment and women's economic empowerment, especially in developing countries, including the least developed countries, and small island developing States and African countries.

29. The Commission reaffirms that the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is crucial for gender equality and the empowerment of women, including their economic empowerment and their full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in public and private life. It recognizes that the provision of safe water, sanitation, hygiene, waste and electricity services is fundamental for achieving universal health coverage, strengthening primary health care, improving quality care and reducing the costs and impacts of the spread of antimicrobial resistance. It is deeply concerned that progress in reducing maternal mortality has stagnated in recent years, with almost 95 per cent of deaths occurring in low- and lower-middle-income countries. It also recognizes that the causes, experiences and consequences of poverty can have a disproportionate impact on women and girls and that they may have limited or no access to safe, available, affordable, accessible, quality and inclusive health-care services, including those related to mental health, maternal and neonatal health, and menstrual health and hygiene management, and underlines the need for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education. It further recognizes that women with physical and mental health conditions are more vulnerable to experiencing sexual and gender-based violence and that violence is a risk factor for mental health conditions, non-communicable diseases and chronic health conditions.

30. 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 the labour market and 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 addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective. 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 and girls and boys 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 paid maternity, paternity or parental leave.

31. The Commission acknowledges that women and girls, throughout their life course, including adolescent girls, experience multidimensional forms of poverty and often have limited access to critical infrastructure such as water, sanitation and electricity, which, inter alia, restricts their time for other activities, such as education and leisure, or, for women, earning a livelihood. It acknowledges that the higher likelihood of career interruptions, part-time employment, lower earnings, concentration in the informal sector and more time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, which limits women's agency to decide how to spend their time, results in women having fewer assets, savings and social protection benefits, such as pension, health insurance or paid sick leave.

32. The Commission stresses that Member States, who bear the main responsibility for social integration and social inclusion, should strengthen care and support systems, including the care economy, in which all receive the basic social services, care and support that they need, on the basis of the principles of equality and non-discrimination, including through gender-responsive poverty eradication measures, labour policies, public services and social protection programmes, promoting the rights and well-being of all women and girls and the active participation of every member of society, as well as a collective responsibility, involving States, communities and families, as well as the private sector.

33. The Commission also recognizes that universal access to social protection plays a central role in reducing inequality, accelerating the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty. It also recognizes that to advance gender equality and the empowerment of women, social protection policies must include a gender perspective, including the principle that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living, health and well-being for 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. It further recognizes that social protection systems can make a critical contribution to the fulfilment of human rights for all women and girls, including those living in poverty, in particular those in vulnerable situations and subject to discrimination.

34. The Commission reaffirms the importance of improving public services and sustainable infrastructure and technology, including in rural, remote and maritime areas, such as transportation, access to safe water and sanitation facilities, in order to enhance the safety of all women and girls. It further recognizes the importance of safe, affordable and accessible, as well as age- and disability-responsive and sustainable, land and water transport systems and roadways that respond to the needs of all women and girls, in particular those living in poverty.

35. The Commission emphasizes that efforts to close the digital divides within and among countries, including the gender digital divide, must be expanded and grounded in digital equity, access and affordability to ensure that no one is left behind in the digital economy and society, as new technological developments can perpetuate existing patterns of poverty, inequality, discrimination and all forms of violence, including gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology in the absence of effective safeguards and oversight, including in the algorithms used in artificial intelligence-based solutions. It notes that addressing gender-related biases in technology can contribute to the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and, in particular, the feminization of poverty, and that a gender-responsive approach should therefore be taken in the design, development, deployment and use of policies related to digital technologies with full respect for human rights.

36. The Commission recognizes that women and girls with disabilities are disproportionately affected by poverty due to barriers such as discrimination and limited access to education, women's employment, health-care services, infrastructure, financial services and information and communications technology. The Commission emphasizes the importance of promoting the rights, participation and inclusion of women and girls with disabilities on an equal basis with others. It further underlines the need to recognize disability as a cross-cutting issue in all relevant policy and programming and to translate this into actions. It also stresses the need for measures to address the specific barriers that they face, to promote their physical, psychosocial and financial resilience and to ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women with disabilities, including in disaster preparedness and

response planning for emergency situations and evacuations, humanitarian emergency response and health-care services.

37. The Commission emphasizes the importance of the empowerment and capacity-building of Indigenous women and girls and of allocating resources that target their well-being, in particular in the areas of poverty eradication, quality and inclusive education, health-care services, information and communications technologies, infrastructure and public services, as well as financial services, employment and decent work for women and access to economic resources, including land and natural resources. It further stresses the importance of promoting awareness and understanding of their rights and ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of Indigenous women and, as appropriate, girls in developing policies and programmes, as well as in the economy and the transmission of traditional, scientific and technical knowledge, languages and spiritual and religious traditions and practices, and decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, including through digital technologies, as well as productive employment and decent work for Indigenous women. It further acknowledges that the inherent diversity of these communities, as well as their challenges, demand special attention.

38. The Commission also recognizes the significant contribution of women and girls of African descent to the development of societies and the importance of ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation and decision-making of women of African descent in all aspects of society, including by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.

39. The Commission recognizes that poverty, in particular the feminization of poverty, and underdevelopment are among the drivers of migration and it therefore emphasizes the importance of addressing the situations of vulnerability that migrant women and girls face, particularly migrant women in the informal economy and in less skilled work, to abuse and exploitation, underlining in this regard the obligation of States to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants regardless of migration status. It also recognizes the positive contributions of migrant women towards inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, underlining the value and dignity of women's labour, in all sectors, including in care and domestic work, while recognizing the contribution of women migrant workers, 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.

40. The Commission recognizes older women's positive contribution to the economy and society, including through the provision of care and domestic work and support. It also recognizes the challenges to the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for older women, including by progressively taking measures to combat age discrimination, neglect, abuse and all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, as well as social isolation and loneliness; providing social protection, access to food, water and housing, health-care services, employment, information and communications technologies, including new technologies and assistive technologies, legal services and justice; and addressing issues related to social integration and gender inequality through mainstreaming the rights of older persons into sustainable and people-centred development strategies, urban policies and poverty reduction strategies, bearing in mind the crucial importance of intergenerational solidarity for social development.

41. The Commission recognizes the important role and contribution of rural women and those living in remote and maritime areas in the eradication of poverty and in enhancing sustainable agricultural and rural development, as well as sustainable fisheries. It highlights the importance of their access to economic opportunities,

economic and productive resources, quality education and support services. It also highlights the importance of the full, equal and meaningful participation of women and, as appropriate, girls in the design, implementation and follow-up of policies and activities that affect their livelihoods, well-being and resilience, and that their perspectives are taken into account in decision-making processes.

42. The Commission recognizes that public institutions can drive pro-poor, inclusive and gender-responsive economic policies with a people-centred approach and full respect for human rights and that women's participation in these institutions is essential to combat gender bias and stereotypes both in policymaking and policy outcomes. It further recognizes that ministries of finance determine the scope and direction of national fiscal policy, but may have limited capacity to analyse the gender impacts of fiscal policy, including taxation and spending. It acknowledges that national mechanisms for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are important institutional actors that contribute to policy development and can transform public policy values.

43. The Commission is concerned about the negative impacts of the global economic and financial crises on sustainable development and the realization of the human rights of all women and girls, and acknowledges that there are long-standing gaps and challenges within the international financial system, which limit capacity to scale up financing for poverty eradication, gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. It further recognizes that the twenty-first century requires an international financial architecture that is more fit for purpose, equitable and responsive to the financing needs of developing countries and the needs of all women and girls living in poverty, and in this regard stresses the urgent need for bold and ambitious reforms.

44. The Commission recognizes with deep concern that tighter global financial conditions have contributed significantly to a finance divide between and within countries, leading to higher external borrowing costs, which could, inter alia, make it more difficult for developing countries, especially low- and middle-income countries and small island developing States, to pay for external debt servicing and could push more countries towards debt distress, and undermine their debt sustainability and affect the fiscal space available for essential social spending to accelerate the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by, inter alia, addressing poverty, strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective and on the provision of social protection and basic public services, such as health care, and education, on which women and girls living in poverty depend. It emphasizes that, while domestic public resources continue to be an important source of financing for public goods and services and help to reduce inequality through redistribution, those efforts need to be supported by an enabling economic environment and strengthened international cooperation.

45. The Commission is deeply concerned about the impact of illicit financial flows, in particular those caused by tax evasion, on the economic, social and political stability and development of societies and especially on developing countries and their progress in financing the 2030 Agenda, which exacerbate the challenges faced by women and girls living in poverty, including multidimensional poverty. It also recognizes the need of countries to work together to eliminate base erosion and profit shifting and to ensure that all companies, including multinationals, pay taxes to the Governments of countries where economic activity occurs and value is created, in accordance with national and international laws and policies, in order to mobilize domestic resources towards the empowerment of women and girls.

46. The Commission recognizes that fighting corruption at all levels and in all its forms is a priority and that corruption is a serious barrier to effective resource

mobilization and allocation and diverts resources away from activities that are vital for poverty eradication and sustainable development, which may undermine efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

47. The Commission reaffirms that achieving gender equality, empowering all women and girls, and the full realization of their human rights are essential to achieving sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. The Commission recalls that the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda set out policies that seek to, inter alia, increase financial inclusion; ensure that policy and regulatory environments support financial market stability, integrity and the promotion of financial inclusion in a balanced manner and with appropriate consumer protection; and work towards the strengthening of financial literacy, capacity development for developing countries and full and equal access to formal financial services for all, including women living in poverty. It acknowledges that lack of access to financial services intensifies challenges for women living in poverty. Furthermore, women in the informal economy, women-owned and women-led enterprises, including women with informal micro-businesses, are often confronted with major barriers to equal access to financing, financial institutions, financial services and skills development training.

48. The Commission emphasizes the special importance of predictable, timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solutions to the debt problems of developing countries to promote their economic growth and sustainable development and to create fiscal space for addressing the challenges of women and girls living in poverty.

49. The Commission calls for the need to mobilize resources equitably and target investments and policies towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty affecting women and girls. The Commission acknowledges the Secretary-General's efforts to address the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap through a Sustainable Development Goal stimulus to rapidly scale up financing to accelerate progress towards the Goals. It also recognizes the importance of strengthening international development cooperation and maximizing its effectiveness, transparency, impact and results.

50. 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, 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 by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective. 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.

51. 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 addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective 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.

52. The Commission acknowledges women's and girls' critical contributions to their families, and communities and societies. 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 by addressing poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty and the feminization of poverty, and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective, and also recognizes the need to ensure that all poverty eradication 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.

53. The Commission is concerned that the lack of disaggregated data and gender statistics is limiting the capacity of policymakers to effectively address poverty affecting women and girls. Without robust data collection systems and methods, countries cannot estimate costs and allocate and spend resources to implement pro-poor laws and policies, including those that support ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions. It recognizes that addressing poverty requires informed decision-making based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated and individual-level data, measurement of multidimensional poverty to rapidly progress towards ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions and achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

54. 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:

### **Integrate a gender perspective into financing for development commitments**

(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 by addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective;

(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 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the Optional Protocols thereto, limiting the extent of any reservations, formulating 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, reviewing 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) Consider the importance of the ratification of and, for those that have done so, implementation of the fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization and note the importance of other relevant international labour standards;

(d) Fulfil existing commitments and obligations related to financing for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the

protection and full realization of their human rights, including through the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,<sup>23</sup> the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development,<sup>24</sup> the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and its follow-up processes, including by gender mainstreaming through, inter alia, targeted actions and investments in the formulation and implementation of all financial, economic, environmental and social policies; through the adoption and strengthening of sound policies and enforceable legislation and transformative actions for the achievement of gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment at all levels; by ensuring women's full, equal, and meaningful participation at decision-making and leadership levels in the economy; by eliminating violence and discrimination in all its forms, including gender-based violence; and by linking policies on economic, social and environmental development to ensure that all people, in particular all women and girls living in poverty, benefit from sustained, inclusive, equitable economic growth and sustainable development;

(e) Take measures to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and the feminization of poverty, which are major barriers to women's economic empowerment and sustainable development, and to ensure access to health-care services and education for children, including girls, living in poverty in order to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty, by implementing comprehensive and participatory poverty eradication strategies that address social, structural and macroeconomic issues in order to ensure an adequate standard of living for all women and girls, including through social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure;

(f) Create and sustain effective partnerships to support developing countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by improving tax systems, promoting financial inclusion, including access to financial services, enhancing capacity-building and productive capacity, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, encouraging the formalization and growth of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and promoting full and productive employment and decent work for all, particularly women;

(g) Examine the impact of poverty, including extreme poverty and multidimensional poverty, on different groups of women and girls, including those facing various forms of discrimination, such as those living in poverty and experiencing food insecurity and water scarcity, women who are unemployed or with low incomes, women and girls who lack access to formal education, women and girls living in rural, remote or maritime areas, women and girls who are refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced, stateless and migrants, women and girls of African descent, women and girls belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, women and girls with disabilities, Indigenous women and girls, and older women;

(h) Promote, design and implement comprehensive, participatory poverty eradication policies and invest in approaches that address systemic barriers and structural root causes of gender inequality to ensure an adequate standard of living for all women and girls and improve their living conditions, and enable women's empowerment and their equal participation in decision-making, including through full and productive employment and decent work, safe and affordable housing and shelters, comprehensive and universal social protection, social services, public and financial services and sustainable infrastructure;

<sup>23</sup> *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

<sup>24</sup> General Assembly resolution 63/239, annex.

(i) Ensure that all development strategies are gender-responsive and fully respect human rights, including the right to development, have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind, especially women and girls living in or at risk of poverty, and work towards ending the structural barriers to women's and girls' access to economic resources;

(j) Urgently address the challenges posed by the impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification that disproportionately affect women and girls, particularly those living in poverty, owing to gender inequality and the dependence of many women on natural resources for their livelihoods, including by strengthening the full, equal and meaningful participation, representation and leadership of women at all levels of decision-making in climate and environmental action, including in science, technology, research and development, and by promoting the integration of a gender perspective into environmental and climate change policies, including in developing and implementing national policies and plans related to the United Nations environmental conventions, as appropriate, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction; strengthen, protect, safeguard and preserve local, Indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices in different sectors; and improve climate resilience and expand all women's and girls' access to education, adequate livelihood opportunities, health-care facilities and infrastructure, and other basic services, especially in disaster, relief and humanitarian situations;

(k) Provide national gender equality mechanisms and entities responsible for climate change, environmental and disaster risk management and reduction policies, among others, with adequate human and financial resources to ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into the design, implementation and evaluation of relevant policies, programmes and projects; facilitate adequate and simplified access to financing for, and build the capacities of, women's, grass-roots women's and youth organizations and Indigenous women leading local adaptation and mitigation efforts, including through the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms; and promote the provision of quality public goods and services that benefit women and girls experiencing poverty;

(l) 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 perspective 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;

(m) Urges all States and the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support and provide emergency assistance through mechanisms that provide vital services to women and girls living in situations of armed conflict, including those subjected to acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, to alleviate the extreme poverty and the dire socioeconomic and humanitarian situation; ensure the safety and well-being of civilian populations, particularly women and girls, who lack access to basic services and work towards eliminating the root causes of such poverty;

(n) Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws, social infrastructure and policies for sustainable development, as well as enable the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women, including young women, in all spheres and levels of public life and their equal access to policy- and decision-making processes and eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms;

(o) Eliminate all forms of discrimination, including those exacerbated by poverty and hunger, against all women and girls and implement targeted measures and universal social protection interventions to address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and ensure that all women and girls enjoy equal access, both in law and in practice, to social protection, public and financial services, productive resources and sustainable infrastructure, 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 to the reduction of gender inequality through the adoption, where needed, of laws and comprehensive policy measures and their effective and accelerated implementation and monitoring, ensuring women's full and productive employment and decent work, and women's and girls' access to justice and accountability for violations and abuses of their human rights and fundamental freedoms; and ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, at all levels comply with international human rights obligations;

(p) 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;

(q) Enact or strengthen and enforce laws and policies to eliminate all forms of violence, discrimination and harassment against women of all ages in the world of work, in public and private spheres, and provide means of effective redress in cases of non-compliance; ensure safety for women in the workplace; address the multiple consequences of violence and harassment, considering that violence against women and girls is an obstacle to gender equality and women's economic empowerment; and, if applicable, develop measures to promote re-entry of victims and survivors of violence into the labour market;

(r) Take appropriate measures to combat trafficking and raise public awareness about the risks of trafficking in persons, including women and girls, and the factors that make women and girls vulnerable to trafficking, addressing all forms of associated violence, and discouragement, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation and forced labour;

(s) 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;

(t) Ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and representation of women in diverse situations and conditions in all spheres of public life and at all levels, as well as their leadership in decision-making processes, including in economic policy, budget and financial processes, public institutions and in designing and implementing poverty eradication policies to address institutional gender biases,

and promote pro-poor, economic and social policy actions that fully respect the human rights of all women and girls;

(u) Accelerate efforts and provide adequate resources to promote the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all decision-making bodies at all levels of government, including by eliminating gender stereotyping in appointments and promotions, building women's capacity as agents of change and empowering them to participate actively and equally in the design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of national sustainable development, poverty eradication and other relevant policies, strategies and programmes;

(v) 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 addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and gender-responsive financing, including by addressing the gender-specific barriers, such as all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, child, early and forced marriage and adolescent pregnancy, as well as the unequal distribution of unpaid care work, that cause adolescent girls to fare worse than adolescent boys at higher poverty thresholds, in order to promote sustainable growth and full and productive employment and decent work for all young women;

(w) Promote labour and employment policies that respect relevant international labour standards and ensure women's economic autonomy, independence and empowerment, including by enhancing their full and productive employment, promoting an adequate minimum wage, statutory or negotiated, and equal pay for work of equal value, supporting the transition from informal to formal work in all sectors by promoting occupational safety and health protection to workers, including in the informal economy, and facilitating the recruitment, promotion and retention of women in all sectors, including sustainable energy, fisheries, forestry, agriculture and tourism, including through temporary special measures, policies on care work, in addition to universal social protection policies and quality and affordable childcare and parental and other leave, care services for older persons and persons with disabilities, and the promotion of work-life and work-family balance, and the right to organize and bargain collectively, as a means to eradicate the persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women;

(x) Protect and promote the right of all women to work and their rights at work and equal treatment in the workplace, including equal access to decent work, equal pay for work of equal value and productive and financial resources, by, inter alia, eliminating occupational segregation, negative social norms and gender stereotypes, violence and sexual harassment, discriminatory practices in career advancement, addressing structural barriers and protecting women against abuse and discrimination, including during pregnancy and maternity, in order to advance gender equality;

(y) Implement gender-responsive policies and programmes to support financial inclusion as well as to ensure equal access to credit, social security, markets, financial skills, technology, rural infrastructure and finance networks to support women entrepreneurs, women-led and women-owned businesses, as well as women-owned nano-, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, and women in the informal economy by promoting women's financial literacy and ensuring equal access to credit and inclusive finance and providing equal access to technologies that are safe, affordable and accessible, identifying and addressing barriers facing women in entrepreneurship, providing targeted support, capacity-building and business and leadership training to women and promoting role models of women in business;

(z) Mainstream a gender perspective into agricultural policies and projects and focus on closing the gender gap in, inter alia, investments and innovation in small-scale agricultural production and distribution, sustainable fisheries, and value chains

supported by integrated and multisectoral policies, in order to improve women's productive capacity and income, strengthen their resilience and achieve equitable access to all forms of financing, markets and networks, technologies, including agricultural technology information and know-how, equipment, decision-making forums and associated agricultural resources, and ensure that agriculture, food security and nutrition-related programmes and policies take into consideration the specific needs of all women and the barriers that women face in accessing agricultural inputs and resources;

(aa) Eliminate occupational segregation by addressing structural barriers, all forms of discrimination, gender stereotypes and negative social norms, promote women's participation and equal access to the labour market and, through education and training, support women in diversifying their educational and occupational choices, including in emerging fields and growing economic sectors, such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics, as well as information and communications technology, and recognize the value of sectors that have large numbers of women workers;

(bb) Promote legal, administrative and policy measures that strengthen social protection schemes, including unemployment protection schemes and ensure women's full and equal access to pension systems, including access to income security for older women, through contributory and/or non-contributory schemes that are independent of their employment trajectories, and reduce gender gaps in coverage and benefit levels in order to contribute to the eradication of poverty;

(cc) Encourage the private sector, as outlined in the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to contribute to the fulfilment of the right of women, including women living in poverty, to the enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work, to develop and strengthen workplace environments and institutional practices that value them and offer them equal opportunities, including by ensuring that gender equality and the empowerment of all women are considered a necessary dimension of human resources management, based also on the principles of full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for work of equal value, as well as the prevention of and protection against discrimination and harassment, including sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, abuse and gender-based violence in the workplace;

(dd) Enact legislation and undertake legislation and administrative reforms, where necessary, to realize the equal rights of all women, including rural women, women in remote areas and on islands, to economic and productive resources and eliminate any barriers, legal inconsistencies and discriminatory policies and laws, where they exist, that impede women's equal rights and women's economic empowerment; realize the right of all women to work and their rights at work, building their capacities and skills to manage enterprises and cooperatives, facilitating formalization and ensuring their financial and digital inclusion, as well as their access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, credit, financial services, appropriate new technologies and inheritance rights, including diverse types of land tenure;

(ee) Take measures to prevent, detect, address and end all violence experienced by women that comprises actions aimed at economic abuse, making women financially dependent or exerting abusive control of finances, including the limiting of women's access to credit, funds, health care, employment and education and excluding women from financial decisions and denying women's rights with regard to property ownership, land and inheritance and freedom of movement, and review practices and stereotypes that undermine their land rights, including in the context of customary and traditional systems, which often govern land management,

administration and transfer in rural areas, and ensure equal access to justice and legal assistance in this regard;

(ff) Take measures to remove structural barriers and improve the financial inclusion and literacy of all women and girls by developing financial and digital literacy programmes and advisory services in, inter alia, banking, modern trading and financial procedures; promote the full and equal access of women to formal financial services, resources and products, including timely and affordable credit, savings, insurance and remittance transfer schemes, as well as innovative tools and platforms, such as online and mobile banking, payment platforms and digitalized payments; and adopt, pursue or review national financial inclusion strategies, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, consider including financial inclusion as a policy objective in regulation and mainstream a gender perspective into finance sector policy and regulations;

(gg) Promote, respect, protect and fulfil the right to quality education for all women and girls throughout their life course and at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, in particular for girls living in poverty, including by protecting and investing in public education systems, and infrastructure, including access to electricity, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene, as well as by eliminating barriers and discriminatory laws and practices using innovative approaches that tackle the root causes of gender inequality; provide universal access to safe, inclusive, equal and non-discriminatory quality education; create conditions for gender-sensitive, safe and inclusive digital learning environments, and foster, as appropriate, intercultural and multilingual education for all and recognize traditional and ancestral knowledge for Indigenous women and girls; strengthen efforts to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and harassment against all women and girls, including adolescent girls, on the way to and from and at school and other educational institutions, and eliminate negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems;

(hh) Promote and invest in quality, equitable, affordable, accessible and inclusive education, lifelong learning, reskilling, and vocational training and studies for all women and girls, including adolescent girls, including free and compulsory primary and secondary education, education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, as well as literacy and financial and digital education, leadership training, career development, scholarships and fellowships as well as vocational and technical education and training, including for pregnant adolescents and young mothers, as well as single mothers, to enable them to continue and complete their education, and provide quality education for those who did not receive formal education, as well as special initiatives for keeping girls in school through early childhood, primary, secondary education, and for promoting women's access to tertiary education, to ensure that they acquire the knowledge and skills to attain high-quality jobs and participate in the sustainable economy;

(ii) 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, reduce out-of-pocket spending that further exacerbates the situation of women experiencing poverty and ensure access, including through universally accessible primary health-care and support services and social protection mechanisms, 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 all communicable and non-communicable diseases and ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education;

(jj) Take measures to significantly reduce maternal, perinatal, neonatal, infant and child mortality and morbidity and increase access to quality health services for newborns, infants and children, as well as all women before, during and after pregnancy and childbirth, including those living in poverty, by providing antenatal and postnatal care, sufficient numbers of skilled birth attendants and adequately supplied birthing facilities, interventions, such as improving transportation and health-care infrastructure, to ensure that women can access emergency obstetric services, and training and equipping community health workers, nurses and midwives to provide basic prenatal and postnatal care and emergency obstetric care, inter alia, by providing voluntary, informed family planning and empowering women to identify risk factors and complications of pregnancy and childbirth and facilitating their access to health facilities, including in addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective ;

(kk) Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences, including universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, and recognizing that the human rights of women include their right to have control over and decide freely and responsibly on all matters related to their sexuality, including sexual and reproductive health, free of coercion, discrimination and violence, as a contribution to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and the realization of their human rights, including in addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective;

(ll) Increase financial investments in quality, affordable, resilient and accessible public health-care systems and facilities, and in safe, effective, quality, essential and affordable health-care services, including preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitation services, and sexual and reproductive health-care services, as well as in health technologies, including digital health technologies and digital tools developed for women's and girls' health and well-being; promote decent work with adequate remuneration for women working in the health and social sectors, effective retention and equitable and broad distribution of the health workforce, and in capacities to optimize the existing health workforce; address all rare, 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, including those living in poverty;

(mm) 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 education 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;

(nn) Recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, including through sustained investments in the care economy and by promoting work-life balance, and by taking steps to measure the value of this work in order to determine its contribution to the national economy; adopt measures to promote equal sharing of responsibility between women and men and within the household with respect to care and household work and implement legislation and policies, including paid maternity, paternity, parental and other leave schemes, increased flexibility in working arrangements, such as facilitation of breastfeeding for working mothers and part-time work, without reductions in labour and social protection, and all appropriate measures to promote the reconciliation of work and family responsibilities, through the provision of infrastructure, technology and public services, including accessible, affordable and quality social services, childcare and care facilities and services for children, older persons and other dependants;

(oo) Provide social protection systems, public services and sustainable infrastructure that support the productivity and economic viability of women's work and protect women, especially those working in the informal economy, including in rural and urban areas, by taking measures to address unsafe and unhealthy working conditions, including by promoting occupational safety and health protection for all workers, including those in precarious work and low-paid sectors in which women are overrepresented, such as care and health care;

(pp) Establish or strengthen inclusive, comprehensive and universal social protection systems, including floors, that integrate a gender perspective to ensure full access to social protection for all women and girls, including those living in poverty, without discrimination of any kind, and take measures to progressively achieve higher levels of protection, including for those working in the informal economy;

(qq) Invest in equitable, high-quality, inclusive, affordable and accessible public services, which has proven to be effective in promoting the rights of all women and girls, including those living in poverty, and achieving gender equality, and increase public investment to support the development of human capabilities, address unpaid care work and support decent work for all women, while recognizing that public spending on social infrastructure produces positive spillover benefits and enhances the productivity of the economy and contributes to the financial independence of women;

(rr) Significantly increase public and private sector investment in evidence-based initiatives aimed at eliminating the gender digital divide, especially for women and girls living in poverty, and build more inclusive innovation ecosystems to promote safe innovation for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and ensure full respect for all women's and girls' human rights in the digital context, including by using innovative finance mechanisms and tools, inter alia, mobile banking, online payment platforms and digitalized payment, and developing specialized financing instruments to strengthen the contribution of women, including women living in poverty, to economic growth and their continued participation in the digital economy;

(ss) Enhance efforts to achieve universal and affordable connectivity and facilitate and promote access to information and communications technology and safety in digital spaces for women and girls, to enhance women's productivity and mobility in the labour market, while taking measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women and girls that occurs through or is amplified by the use of

technology; promote equal and affordable access to digital skills, connectivity and the Internet, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility, including for persons with disabilities, in order to ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are available to all women and girls; work 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; and strive particularly to remove barriers and provide support for non-users and the least connected in the context of addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective;

(tt) Respect, protect and fulfil 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 decision-making and in the design, management, resourcing and implementation of policies and programmes, including when it comes to addressing poverty, strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective, as well as 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 them to maximize their well-being and realize their independence and autonomy, and ensure that their priorities and rights are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, and developed in close consultation with them;

(uu) Respect, protect and fulfil the rights of all Indigenous women and girls by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, including eliminating and preventing all forms of violence and poverty, food insecurity, water scarcity, degradation of natural habitats and land degradation, forced displacement, limited access to information and communications technologies, infrastructure, financial services and education, and ensuring their access to health care, public services, the Internet and digital services, quality and inclusive education, and Indigenous women's employment, decent work and economic resources, including land and natural resources, and promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership 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 to climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental action and disaster resilience and the preservation, revitalization and promotion of their languages, as well as the transmission of their traditional, scientific and technical knowledge;

(vv) Recognize the significant contributions and leadership of migrant women in their communities of origin, transit and destination in fostering inclusive growth and sustainable development, including to address poverty, underlining that poverty and underdevelopment are among the drivers of migration; and take appropriate steps to promote their full, equal and meaningful participation in the development of local solutions and opportunities, and to recognize the importance of protecting labour rights and a safe environment for women migrant workers in all sectors, including, but not limited to, those in care and domestic work, including through fair and ethical recruitment and the prevention of exploitation, and to facilitate safe, orderly, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, as well as labour mobility, and take steps to remove obstacles that may prevent the transparent, safe, unrestricted and expeditious transfer of remittances of migrants to their countries of origin or to any other countries, including, inter alia, by considering reducing transaction costs and implementing woman-friendly remittance transfer, savings and investment schemes, including diaspora investment schemes, as appropriate, and to

consider measures to address the different challenges that may impede women migrant workers' access to and management of their economic resources;

(ww) Promote and protect the rights of older women and increase their resilience by ensuring their equal access to social, legal, digital and financial services, infrastructure, health-care services, social protection, adequate economic and financial resources, education, lifelong learning and training, such as vocational training, protection from violence and abuse, including in digital contexts, and their full, meaningful and equal participation in decision-making and public life, recognizing that older women make a substantial contribution to sustainable development efforts;

(xx) Take measures to adopt or develop legislation and policies that provide women living in rural, remote and maritime areas with access to land and support women's cooperatives and agricultural programmes, including for subsistence agriculture and fisheries; strengthen access to safe drinking water and sanitation and safe cooking and heating practices to improve their health and nutrition; strengthen efforts to empower them as important actors in achieving food security and improved nutrition, fulfilling the right to food, and support their full, equal and meaningful participation in all areas of economic activity, including commercial and artisanal fisheries and aquaculture; promote decent working conditions and personal safety, facilitating sustainable access to and use of critical rural infrastructure, land, water and natural resources, and local, regional and global markets, and valuing traditional and ancestral knowledge and contributions of women living in rural, remote and maritime areas, including, inter alia, Indigenous women and women of African descent, to the conservation and sustainable use of terrestrial and marine biodiversity, for present and future generations;

(yy) Dismantle discriminatory financial practices that hinder the financial independence of women, including requirements mandating women to have a male co-signer to access financial services, and ensure women's legal capacity and equal rights with men to conclude contracts, regardless of marital status; as well as protect the rights of widows within inheritance regimes and with regard to the allocation of marital property;

### **Implement gender-responsive economic and social policies and strengthen public institutions**

(zz) Strengthen authority, operational and technical capacities and resources for national mechanisms working on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls to support gender-responsive approaches and mainstreaming a gender perspective in ministries and public agencies, including labour, economic and financial government agencies, and into the design, delivery and evaluation of financing policies and plans aimed at enhancing access to affordable quality basic services for all women and girls, particularly women and girls living in poverty;

(aaa) Implement legislation and policies to prevent and combat all forms of corruption and ensure resources are directed towards pro-poor, quality public infrastructure, public services and social protection on which women living in poverty rely;

### **Expand fiscal space for investments to end poverty for women and girls**

(bbb) Expand fiscal space and strengthen institutions towards supporting economic and societal transformations to end women's poverty, securing sustainable development by focusing on reducing systemic risks and structural inequalities, and urgently take comprehensive and targeted measures to address the root causes and challenges of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, hunger and all forms of malnutrition affecting women and girls in the light of its

negative impacts on sustainable development, through integrated, coordinated and coherent strategies at all levels;

(ccc) Recognize the urgency of providing predictable, sustainable and sufficient development finance to developing countries from all sources in order to significantly increase resources for ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme and multidimensional poverty, affecting women and girls, including by taking steps towards reforms that ensure a stable, inclusive and sustainable international financial architecture;

(ddd) Strengthen standards and regulatory frameworks on the labelling of gender-focused bond issuances to ensure demonstrable, additive and measurable impact is being achieved through the reporting on key performance indicators;

(eee) Take concrete steps to support gender-responsive budgeting and tracking across all sectors of public expenditure, to address gaps in resourcing all national and sectoral plans and policies for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls to ensure their effective implementation; and increase transparency and accountability in the planning, budgeting and financing process, adopt practices to identify potential gender impacts of budget decisions and develop and strengthen methodologies and tools to monitor and evaluate investments for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

(fff) Foster the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women, as well as encourage the active engagement of women's rights organizations and feminist groups, in budget processes through open budgets, community and citizen participation in monitoring of service delivery, including in the process and outcomes of gender-responsive budgeting, and ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of all public programmes and services;

(ggg) Strengthen national and local planning and budgetary processes to enable governments to cost, allocate and invest in policies and programmes that, inter alia, address challenges facing all women and girls living in poverty, including by conducting gender analyses that are embedded in policy and decision-making processes, and by increasing the capacity of ministries of finance in assessing the different impact of fiscal policies on women;

(hhh) Promote efforts towards inclusive, effective international tax cooperation, including on combating tax evasion and avoidance and curbing illicit financial flows, to expand fiscal space, and include a focus on directing resources to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, among women and girls throughout their life course;

(iii) Ensure tax systems do not inadvertently reinforce gender biases in society, including, inter alia, by assessing the impact of taxation policies on gender equality, with a focus on promoting women's access to work and resources, and encouraging steps to increase the progressivity of tax policies with a focus on taxing those with the highest ability to pay, including via wealth and corporate taxation, and preventing regressive taxation that disproportionately impacts women with low or no incomes;

(jjj) Take concrete steps towards eliminating the practice of gender-based price differentiation, where it exists, also known as the "pink tax", which contributes to feminization of poverty, whereby goods and services intended for or marketed to women and girls cost more than similar goods and services intended for or marketed to men and boys;

(kkk) Encourage the allocation of subsidies and tax incentives to pro-poor policies and programmes for the eradication of poverty and the promotion of gender equality;

(lll) Improve international debt mechanisms to support debt review, debt payment suspensions and debt restructuring, as appropriate, with an expansion of support and eligibility to vulnerable countries in need; commit to continuing to assist developing countries in avoiding a build-up of unsustainable debt and in implementing resilience measures so as to reduce the risk of relapsing into another debt crisis; recognize the importance of new and emerging challenges and vulnerabilities in regard to developing country external and domestic debt sustainability; call for strengthened multilateral actions and coordination by all creditors to address the deteriorating debt situation; recognize the important role, on a case-by-case basis, of debt relief, including debt cancellation, as appropriate, and debt restructuring as debt crisis prevention, management and resolution tools; and acknowledge that these measures can enhance fiscal space for investments for all women and girls living in poverty.

(mmm) Consider, as appropriate, stronger debt management initiatives for some low- and middle-income countries that are not part of the existing debt relief initiatives, which now have large debt burdens that may create constraints on mobilizing the resources needed to achieve sustainable development goals, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and stresses the importance of medium- and long-term debt sustainability to deal with debt, including non-Paris Club debt;

### **Foster new development strategies towards sustainable economies and sustainable societies**

(nnn) Encourage championing programmes that increase the capacity of women-led and women-owned businesses and can contribute to advancing gender equality and women's economic empowerment, which has a positive impact on economic growth and helps to reduce poverty, while recognizing the critical role of women as producers and traders and the need to address their specific challenges in order to facilitate their full, equal and meaningful participation in domestic, regional and international trade and promoting export-led growth in developing countries that responds to individual development needs, considering that international trade is an engine for inclusive growth and poverty eradication and that it contributes to the promotion of sustainable development, structural transformation and industrialization, particularly in developing countries;

(ooo) 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, including by implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries and exchanging best practices to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals 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 in the context of addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective;

(ppp) 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 to meet development goals and targets, through investments for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls living in poverty;

### **Engage and finance women's organizations and collectives**

(qqq) Promote a safe and enabling environment for all civil society actors and increase public and private financing, including robust, sustainable, flexible, multi-year financing, for civil society organizations, prioritizing local community-level initiatives, and strengthen monitoring and accountability at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate;

(rrr) Support women's collectives, cooperatives, trade unions and associations in advocating for protecting and promoting the right to work and rights at work, including freedom of association, peaceful assembly and collective bargaining, and equal pay for work of equal value; prevent and remove barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of women in the world of work and implement policies that ensure the participation of collectives, cooperatives, associations, workers' organizations and unions of women workers, both employed and self-employed, in labour policy and programme design and implementation; and support these organizations in advocating for full, productive and decent work and mediate access for all women, particularly women living in poverty, to entitlements and service delivery;

(sss) Support the important role of civil society actors and organizations, trade unions and national human rights institutions, where they exist, in promoting and protecting all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls, in particular those living in poverty, as well as in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session and the 2030 Agenda, and 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, protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to prevent discrimination in all its forms, violations and abuses against them, such as online and offline threats, harassment, violence and reprisals; and combat impunity by ensuring that violations or abuses are promptly and impartially investigated and that those responsible are held accountable;

(ttt) Fully engage men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change, and as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including their economic empowerment, and the respect of their rights and fundamental freedoms, by understanding and addressing the root causes of gender inequality, such as unequal power relations, legal, economic and social status, gender stereotypes and practices that perpetuate discrimination against women and girls and the feminization of poverty; designing and implementing national policies and programmes that address the roles and responsibilities of men and boys, including the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men in care and domestic work; occupational segregation in working life including its vertical and horizontal dimensions, in all sectors; ensuring the enforcement of child support laws; and eliminating social norms that condone violence against women and girls and attitudes by which women and girls are regarded as subordinate to men and boys as contribution to poverty eradication and women's economic empowerment;

(uuu) Combat household and family poverty and social exclusion by investing in family-oriented policies addressing the multidimensional aspects of poverty, including extreme poverty, faced by women and girls living in poverty, focusing on their access to education, training, science and technology, health, employment, social security, livelihoods and social cohesion, paying special attention to social protection measures that take into account a gender perspective, work-life and work-family balance and intergenerational solidarity, child allowances for parents and carers, and pension benefits for older persons;

### **Enhance multidimensional poverty data and statistics**

(vvv) Strengthen the capacity of national statistical offices and government institutions, by providing financial, technical and human resources, including for developing countries, from all sources to collect, analyse, disseminate and use disaggregated data and gender statistics on multidimensional poverty, including on women and girls living in poverty, as well as on the formal and informal economy, income and asset distribution within households, unpaid care and domestic work, women's access to, control and ownership of assets and productive resources, and women's participation at all levels of decision-making, including on how women's engagement impacts policymaking, to ensure access to high-quality, reliable and timely data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location, educational level and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;

(www) Strengthen cooperation among all relevant stakeholders in the systematic collection and analysis of comprehensive and disaggregated data in order to address challenges faced by women and girls living in or at risk of poverty to inform policy and programme design, implementation and assessment, including in the areas of social inclusion, decent employment creation and inequality reduction, and increase opportunities to use data;

(xxx) Develop disaggregated and gender-sensitive measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond gross domestic product, *inter alia*, to comprehensively measure and recognize the value and contribution of unpaid care and domestic work to economic and social progress, as well as have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation, including in the consideration of informing access to development finance and technical cooperation.

55. 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.

56. 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 addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.

57. 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 addressing poverty and strengthening institutions and financing with a gender perspective.

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## Provincial and National Level Consultation for CSW68 Session

BBC organised a parallel event titled “Gender Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy & Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights” on March 13, at the CSW68 session, at United Nation Headquarters, New York. This event brought together representatives from the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, UN Permanent Mission of Nepal, National Planning Commission and National Women Commission and several CSOs from around the world. The main goal of this session was to understand the current state of gender responsive financing to strengthen bodily autonomy and sexual reproductive health and rights in Nepal and the Asian Region at large.

### बागमती प्रदेश



जीवित जन्म  
७०,३८०



प्रजनन उमेर समूहका  
महिलाको मृत्यु २,८१३

मातृ मृत्यु अनुपात  
(प्रति लाख जीवित जन्म) ८८



मातृ मृत्यु सङ्ख्या



जिल्लाअनुसार मातृ मृत्यु सङ्ख्या



स्रोत: स्वास्थ्य तथा जनसंख्या मन्त्रालय, २०७८, नेपाल मातृ मृत्यु अध्ययन २०७८

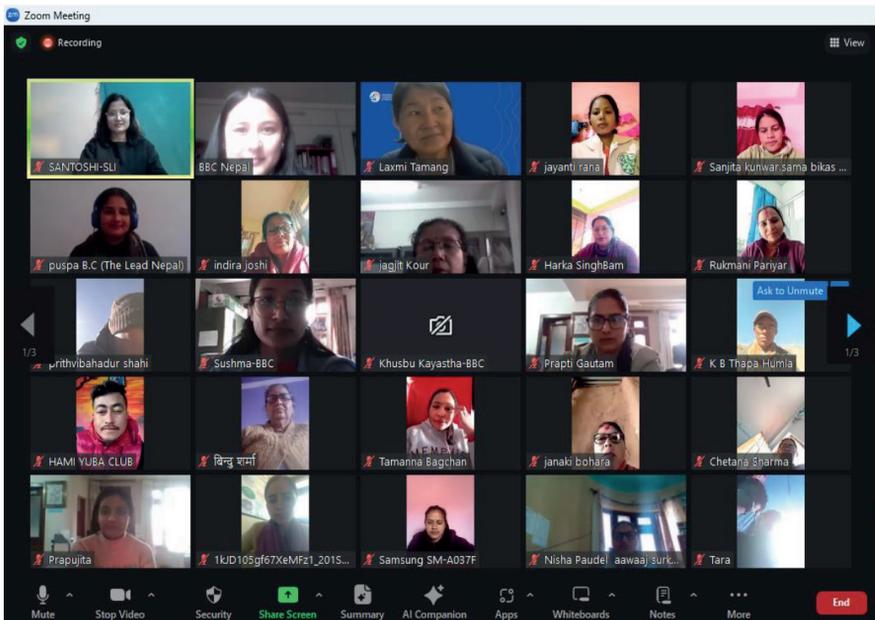
## यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य तथा अधिकार: नेपाल सरकारको प्रतिबद्धता तथा कानुनी व्यवस्था

राष्ट्रिय प्रतिबद्धता	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रतिबद्धता
नेपालको संविधानको धारा ३८(२) पन्ध्रौं आवधिक योजना, आ.व. २०७६/७७ देखि २०८०/८१	महिला विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारको भेदभाव उन्मुलन गर्ने महासन्धि, १९७९ बाल अधिकार सम्बन्धी महासन्धि, १९८९
सुरक्षित मातृत्व तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकार ऐन, २०७५	जनसंख्या तथा विकास सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन, १९९४
सुरक्षित मातृत्व तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकार नियमावली, २०२२	चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलनको बेइजिङ घोषणा पत्र तथा कार्य योजना, १९९५ दिगो विकास लक्ष्यहरू ३.१, ३.७ र ५.६

In this regard, Beyond Beijing Committee organised provincial, national and parallel consultations on the topic of " Gender-Responsive Financing on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Achieving Gender Equality and Empowerment of Girls, Youth and Children, on February and March, 2024 respectively. The provincial level consultation was conducted among diverse women, girls, youths, relevant stakeholders and CSOs from all six provinces of Nepal. The provincial level consultation was conducted via a zoom and the federal level was conducted in-person in order to discuss *Gender Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy & Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights*.

*The provincial level consultation was conducted among diverse women, girls, youths, relevant stakeholders and CSOs from all seven provinces of Nepal on 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2024 via zoom. During the consultation,*

*the presenters shared about the background of CSW and priority theme of CSW68, " Gender-Responsive Financing on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Achieving Gender Equality and Empowerment of Girls, Youth and Children," Priority issues and action points were identified through group discussions on the given themes, focusing on gender-responsive financing and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) at both national and provincial levels. The consultations facilitated a deeper understanding among participants regarding these critical issues and highlighted the need for strengthened advocacy efforts.*



Following provincial consultations across six provinces, a national consultation workshop was organised on February 20 to consolidate and share findings from these consultations. The workshop brought together experts, including resource persons from government delegations and representatives, to provide insights and recommendations. Specialists on gender-responsive financing for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) guided participants in assessing the current state of financing and deepening their understanding of gender-responsive financing. They

emphasised the need for concrete actions to advance gender equality and empower women and young people in all their diversity.

The workshop participants represented a wide range of groups, including ethnic and indigenous communities (Indigenous Peoples, Dalit, Madhesi, Muslim, etc.), persons with disabilities, sexual and gender minorities and other marginalised and minority communities. Additionally, representatives from national and international civil society organisations (CSOs), media, government bodies, constitutional and non-governmental organisations, academia, UN agencies, bilateral agencies, as well as experts and professionals on gender-responsive financing were present. BBC's general members, network members, partners, provincial committee members and B+ (Beijing Platform for Action) Steering Committee, Women Major Group members also participated.



Building on the outcomes of these consultations, a Call for Action was developed and subsequently presented during BBC's parallel event at the CSW68 Session. The Call for Action was officially handed over to the Permanent Representative of Nepal to the United Nations, UN Women, NGOCSW, Women's Major Group (WMG) and other member states during the 68th session, reinforcing the collective commitment to advancing gender-responsive financing and SRHR.

## Report of UN CSW68 Session's Parallel Event

*“Gender-Responsive Financing on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights for Achieving Gender Equality and Empowerment of Girls, Youth and Children.”*

### Background

Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) is a human rights feminist national network organisation committed to achieving gender equality, sustainable development and human rights of women. As the name implies BBC Nepal has been building capacities of Women Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and advocating for the implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA). It has been monitoring progress periodically through reviews at milestones (B+5, B+10, B+15, B+20, B+25 and B+30) and organising annual consultations aligned with the respective themes of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). These efforts aim to advocate for women and girls' issues at all levels, from grassroots to global. The 68<sup>th</sup> Commission on the Status of Women served as a platform to advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment by addressing poverty, strengthening institutions, and promoting gender-responsive financing from grassroots to global levels.

The priority theme for the 68th Session of the CSW is "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". The commission year's review theme is "Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls." (agreed conclusions of the sixty-third session). The sixty-Eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) took place from 11th- 22nd March, 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters, New York.

To this end, BBC Nepal, as the continuous advocate of BPfA, SDGS, GAP and a founder of Nepal SDGs Forum and the convener of the Women and Girls Constituency and Women Major Group for Sustainable Development in Nepal (WMG-SDN) organised consultations as in the past in cooperation, coordination and collaboration with government,

non-government and UN organisations in the priority theme to echo the voice of the diverse, vulnerable, marginalised and voiceless women, girls and young people for their authentic participation in public decision making at all levels the voice of the diverse, vulnerable, marginalised and voiceless women, girls and in every mechanism as per the constitutional provision.

As every year, this year too, the Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) team actively participated in the 68th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in New York. BBC organised a parallel event titled “*Gender Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy & Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights.*” The parallel event was organised on 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2024.

### **Goal**

The main goal of this session was to understand the current state of gender responsive financing to strengthen bodily autonomy and sexual reproductive Health and rights in Nepal and the Asian Region at large.

### **Agenda:**

The program agenda featured an insightful discussion on gender-responsive financing for SRHR, with a spotlight on the call for action put forth by civil society organisations in Nepal. Additionally, a panel discussion featuring three national and regional experts shed light on the necessity of gender-responsive financing from diverse perspectives and experiences. Noteworthy attendees included government representatives from the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, National Planning Commission, National Women Commission, as well as the first secretary for the UN Permanent Mission of Nepal to the UN, alongside CSO representatives from the Asia Pacific and Nepal. The event brought together over 50 participants from various countries, including Canada, Germany, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Nepal and the USA, who actively engaged and contributed to the panel discussion during the open floor session.

### **Session Overview:**

The session was chaired by Dr Jagjit Kour, the treasurer of BBC. Dr Kour shared the key findings and recommendations proposed by

civil society organisations in Nepal during the provincial and national CSW consultations. She further emphasised, “*BBC Nepal, together with their network members, strongly urge leaders within the United Nations system, international agencies, engaged civil societies, private sectors, and heads of state and government to support the implementation of the recommendations outlined in the 'National Call to Action'. BBC is calling for the CSW68 session to prioritise gender-responsive budgeting for SRHR, with the aim of addressing issues like gendered poverty, gender inequality, and leveraging the capacity of gender-sensitive Health institutions while closing financial gaps in SRHR.*”



## **Expert Panellists at CSW68: Leaders in Gender Advocacy and Women's Empowerment**

The Panellists included, Ms Sivananthi Thanenthiran, *Executive Director, The Asian–Pacific Research and Resource Centre for Women, ARROW*, Ms Shikha Shrestha, *Implementation Lead Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) Nepal* and Ms Machchhe Devi Gurung, *Indigenous Women Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG)*.

## Emerging Themes from the Panel Discussion

During the panel discussion, despite their diverse identities and work with different communities worldwide, several common themes emerged among the panellists. One such theme was the significance of language as a crucial aspect of gender responsive programming. Additionally, they emphasised the importance of gender-responsive budgeting, which considers intersectionality. They also highlighted the necessity for policy coherence from top to bottom and advocated for the sharing of resources and information among communities while embracing evolving practices. The panellists stressed the importance of having segregated data to comprehend the realities and needs of diverse communities, facilitating the development of targeted policies and interventions. Furthermore, they emphasised the importance of disaggregated data, noting that large-scale numbers often conceal inequalities among communities, making it essential to understand these realities accurately.

## Key Issues and Recommendations in Gender-Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy and SRHR:

### 1. Maternal Mortality

- Maternal mortality stands 151 per 100,000 live births, resulting in two maternal deaths every day during childbirth in Nepal.
- A majority of maternal deaths (61 percent) occur postpartum, with 33 percent during pregnancy and six percent during delivery.
- Lumbini and Madhesh provinces record a higher proportion of maternal deaths (47 percent), with one in ten occurring among adolescent mothers.
- Most maternal deaths (57 percent) occur in Health facilities, with 26 percent taking place at home.
- Most maternal deaths are preventable and treatable.
- Forty percent of maternal deaths result from delayed access to Health care services after arriving at Health institutions.
- Women often face disrespect and abuse during childbirth within Health care facilities.
- Existing gender and social inequalities are exacerbated during

Disaster, which is impacting girls and women in different ways than it affects men and boys

## Recommendations

- Allocate sufficient resources to enhance access to high-quality maternal Health care services, encompassing including pre and postnatal care, skilled attendance at birth and emergency obstetric care.
- Guarantee the availability, accessibility, and acceptability of quality maternal and newborn Health services to all women, notably those from rural and marginalised communities.
- Direct funding to equip maternal and newborn Health care facilities, especially in remote areas with limited access to maternity care.
- Ensure the effective implementation of the *Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2018* and *Nepal Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Roadmap 2030* to ensure the Health and wellbeing of mothers and newborns.
- Fully embrace and enforce the definition of skilled Health personnel, as stipulated by SDG indicator 3.1.2 that entails competent maternal and newborn Health (MNH) professionals should be educated, trained and regulated to both national and international standards.
- Secure financing to expedite the production and deployment of competent MNH professionals such as midwife, as outlined in the National Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy 2021-2030, Nepal.
- Ensure financing for improving accountability and good governance at all levels with improved capacity and more localized policy and actions to reduce maternal mortality.
- Ensure continuation of Inclusive Basic services like ANC, PNC, immunisation services during Disaster and Pandemic and ensure women and newborns have access to skilled care at all times, including referral for the management of complications and for auxiliary services.

## 2. Access to contraception

- Twenty-one percent of currently married women have an unmet need for contraception, which is higher among Dalit (26%), and Muslim (25%) women, as well as among young women aged 15-19 (31%), those with a basic and secondary education, and those in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The right to choose contraception is not guaranteed at local Health institutions. Only short-acting contraceptive methods are available and the full range of contraception is not accessible.

### Recommendations

- Invest in comprehensive sexuality education programs that offer accurate information and easy access to reproductive Health including contraceptive to adolescents, women, men, and couples. Allocate resources for the developing and distributing culturally appropriate educational materials and outreach activities.
- Allocate resources to build capacity of Health care service providers, including doctors, nurses, midwives, and community Health workers, in contraceptive technology.
- Invest in continuing professional development programs to keep service providers' knowledge and skills up-to-date in contraceptive technology and family planning counselling.

## 3. Access to Safe Abortion

- Abortion still remains one of the direct causes of maternal death in Nepal.
- Accessibility to safe abortion sites in rural areas is limited.
- The restrictive abortion provisions in the National Criminal Code and Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2018 lead to the prosecution of women and girls who undergo abortion beyond legal conditions.
- Unregulated private unsafe abortion sites result in an increase gender-biased sex selection and prenatal sex determination in favour of sons.

## Recommendations

- Invest in training of human resources for safe abortion and increase the number of governments authorised safe abortion sites.
- Allocate resources for comprehensive post-abortion care services to manage complications arising from unsafe abortions and prevent maternal morbidity and mortality.
- Ensure post-abortion care includes emergency treatment, counselling, contraception counselling and provision, and follow-up care to prevent repeat unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions.
- Fully decriminalise abortion in all cases and concretely protect the rights and sexual and reproductive Health of women and girls by repealing abortion related provisions from the National Criminal Code.
- Regulate private unsafe abortion sites and make them accountable and increase awareness program on safe abortion.

## 4. Reproductive Morbidity

- Two-thirds of women aged 15-49 report experiencing at least one problem accessing Health care.
- Four Nepalese women die every day from preventable and treatable cervical cancer. Nepal's incidence rate of cervical cancer, at 16.4 per 100,000 women, is nearly four times higher than the WHO's desired target of 4 per 100,000 women to eliminate the public Health issue of cervical cancer.
- Four to 16 percent of Nepalese women are suffering from varying degrees of pelvic organ prolapse and around 200-400 Nepalese women develop obstetric fistula annually.
- Absence of specific law or strategy to immediately address and provide life- saving sexual and reproductive Health services for girls and women during humanitarian crises or natural disasters.
- Lack of dedicated human resources for sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent Health (SRMNAH).

## Recommendations

- Allocate sufficient resources for the integration maternal and newborn Health services into universal Health coverage initiatives, ensuring that maternal and newborn Health is prioritised in Health financing schemes, Health insurance programs and benefit packages. Ensure maternal and newborn Health services are accessible to all women, irrespective of socio-economic status and/or geographic location.
- Raise awareness to prevent unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions by ensuring the right to choose from a full range of contraception at local Health institutes and by providing high-quality care during birth and the postnatal period.
- Develop and effectively implement evidence-based national strategies, policies and programs in addressing son preference, gender inequality and GBSS, and invest in capacity building of women and adolescents for their meaningful participation in public and political life and implement policies for affirmative actions.
- Develop systems and mechanisms with improved capacity at all levels to ensure accountability and gender justice and empowerment of women and girls including tackling cyber and internet proliferated gender-based violence.

### 5. Gender-based Violence

- One out of every four Nepalese women and girls' experiences gender-based violence, a severe form of gender inequality that significantly impedes the nation's ability to achieve sustainable development for all.
- The median age at first marriage is 19 years, with males typically marrying at 21 years and females at 18 years.
- In 2023, 20,880 cases of gender-based violence were recorded, with 16,519 being related to domestic violence. On average, seven Nepalese girls and women were raped every day.

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- The median age at first marriage is 19 years, with males typically marrying at 21 years and females at 18 years.
- In 2023, 20,880 cases of gender-based violence were recorded, with 16,519 being related to domestic violence. On average, seven Nepalese girls and women were raped every day.
- Girls often face the detrimental effects of child marriage, including forced initiation into sex, deteriorating reproductive Health, child labour, and denial of fundamental rights such as education and economic opportunities. Gender stereotype persist within law enforcement agencies and among key service delivery stakeholders.
- Gender based violence exists within the digital paradigm as well, and is spreading online alongside the expansion of the internet and technology.

## Recommendations

- Ensure a multi-sectoral approach involving government agencies, civil society and communities working together to protect the rights and futures of young Nepalese by gender transformative programming around social norms and behaviour change especially for long term gains.
- Empower girls through education by providing incentives to families to prioritise schooling over early marriage and invest in enhancing access to sexual and reproductive Health services, provide psychosocial counselling and support married girls in navigating economic opportunities. Address the gender gap in education and technology through investing in resilient, inclusive education systems that are safe, for women and girls, person with disabilities.

- Demand for strong actions from all government, civil society, development partners including UN to address barriers of women to access resources, education and economic empowerment for pave the way for creating a more equitable society, where individuals of all genders can harness their potential and unlock a transformative force that propels sustainable development.
- Develop a comprehensive strategy, in consultation with children, survivors of child abuse, and relevant community stakeholders, to effectively combat child marriage in Nepal and guarantee survivors of child marriage and gender-based violence access to essential services, such as Health care, legal assistance, counselling, and secure shelters, by investing in the expansion and enhancement of support networks and referral mechanisms to facilitate easier access to these services.
- Equitable access to gender-responsive social protection system and mechanisms has a significant impact on women's and girls' empowerment and equality and without gender-sensitive design can exacerbate the intersecting forms of discrimination women and girls face and push women further into poverty.
- Allocate sufficient resources for prevention, protection and support services for survivors and ensure that sexual and reproductive Health is integrated into national gender equality law, policies and GBV Elimination Fund to ensure that efforts and responses are gender responsive and do not further discriminate and exclude individuals from services.
- Combat the gendered impact of climate change on Health, in particular through removing obstacles to the criminalisation, prevention of child marriage and SGBV (Sexual and Gender Based Violence) exacerbated by climate impacts and investing in resilient Health systems that enable continuity of essential maternal and reproductive Health services before, during and after climate shocks, conflicts and other Health emergencies.
- Put in place measures for safer workspaces for women, including for women with disabilities in formal and informal setting including mining, farming and marketing sector.

## Remarks from Secretary Suman Raj Aryal, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens

Secretary Suman Raj Aryal, Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens shared how Nepal's laws and policies are progressive for women's and girls' especially in terms of sexual and reproductive Health and rights however there are socio-cultural issues and resource constraints that need to be addressed to ensure women's rights in local and national context. Mr Aryal in his remarks highlighted that achieving gender responsive financing for bodily autonomy and SRHR is a matter of human rights and a prerequisite for attaining sustainable development goals. At the local level, the Nepal government has increased the services and resources to improve SRHR. These increased services at community level have contributed to reducing the maternal mortality rate from 223 to 151 per 1000 live births in the last 5 years.

Mr Aryal shared, *“Insufficient investment in sexual and reproductive Health programs not only undermines the health and rights of individuals but also perpetuates the cycle of inequality. It is therefore imperative that we prioritise gender responsive finance mechanisms, in all the 3 tiers of the government, in facilitating the specific needs and priorities of women in the marginalised communities.”*

Mr Aryal reiterated Nepal Government's commitment to prioritising resources and investments in this important area and ensuring that every individual regardless of their gender has the ability to make informed choices about their bodies, Health and lives

### **Ms Sivananthi Thanenthiran, Executive Director, The Asian-Pacific Research and Resource Centre for Women, ARROW**

Ms Siva, highlighted how legal change alone itself isn't enough until the norms filter down to institutions that serve the people and community. Gender responsive budgeting helps keep government and institutions accountable to the legal provisions they have signed on, whether it's looking at how services are allocated, what types of services are made available, who are among the most marginalised women and girls, what types of interventions are made, access to these services and information.

She added, in developing countries, we need additional support along with policies and budget, additional intervention is essential to make sure women and girls are included and realise their Health rights. *'Sometimes it's not always just money., it's also learning skills, sharing knowledge, and of course collaboration, community building, and development. I think that should be the role of a funding organisation.'*

Ms Shiva also shared the fact that gender responsive budgeting has been in talks among several governments for almost 2 decades, but ruling out is key and has been difficult. Among 120 governments there are only a handful of them who actually report how much they spent on sexual reproductive Health and rights. She further added, *"We need justice indicators for legal framework and access to services. Who does the law leave out? Do we criminalise and decriminalise these services? We don't have to do everything, but we can do one or two things well."*

### **Ms Shikha Shrestha, Project Implementation Lead, VSO Nepal**

Ms Shikha Shrestha, Project Implementation Lead, VSO Nepal shared how it is important to implement gender responsive budgeting not just at national level but also in the school responsive plan. It is important that adolescent girls receive information and services for SRHR from an early age. She added, *"We need to strengthen the voices of marginalised people so that they can claim their rights. But the journey shouldn't stop there. We should also work very closely with the different government agencies and work hand in hand to ensure these policies, we have very good policies."*

Ms Shikha further emphasised on how unequal power relations and harmful social norms can be a challenge to implementing policies. Our programs need to be designed to address these challenges within the house as it starts at home. She also shared about the existing government initiatives at the municipal level. The government has allocated funds to have couple sessions, family dialogues, intergenerational dialogues and to further strengthen the adolescent services.

## Ms Machchhe Devi Gurung, *Indigenous Women Legal Awareness Group (INWOLAG)*

Ms Gurung, talked about how the indigenous people are left out of the conversation and decision-making processes. She further emphasised on how it is important to hear from them directly on what they need. 34% of the Nepalese population is indigenous and more than half of the indigenous population are women and children. They are marginalised among the marginalised whose voice is always ignored. We might have good policies but we are lacking in terms of research and transparency. She stressed on the need for more transparency in terms of where the budget is going, how it is being utilised and who is using it. *"If you see the budget, you can see 0.7% goes to the indigenous people out of the 100 percent budget, gender responsive budget, then where is the other budget going?"*

Ms Gurung also shed light on the huge gap between the stakeholders-communities, policy makers, donors. And the need to reduce these gaps if not delete them, because we need indigenous peoples included in every part of the process from research, planning, decision making to implementation. *"Because policy makers and decision makers are not the group of indigenous peoples. And what the indigenous peoples feel, policy makers don't feel that... Sometimes they don't even speak and understand the same language, so they are completely left out."* It is important to provide

resources in the right way. Undermining the identity- culture, language of these indigenous peoples in the name of money is unacceptable. It needs to be understood that money alone cannot compensate for the various violations that these girls and women face while being displaced.



## Open Floor Session

During the open floor session, the audience shared how governments in their respective countries are not able to fully utilise the funding to improve women's sexual and reproductive Health and rights. They also echoed the sentiment of needing more collaboration, participation in planning, designing and implementation from marginalised groups and transparency in terms of utilising the budget for SRHR.

## Lesson Learned

At CSW68, BBC learned the importance of collaboration with governments and other stakeholders to strengthen advocacy efforts. Youth engagement was emphasised as crucial for driving change. Advocating for gender-responsive budgeting and ensuring policies are data-driven and intersectional were key takeaways. CSOs should push for policy coherence across all levels of government to ensure effective implementation. Strengthening partnerships with the private sector is essential to drive innovative solutions for gender equality.

## Conclusion

BBC being the organisation continually monitoring the implementation of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action from its inception has been continuously advocating for Gender Equality during the annual session of CSW every year by participating both UN/CSW and NGO/CSW. BBC vows to continue it so as to bring the ground voices to global and take the outcome to the ground level for advocating further at all levels for achieving gender equality and women and girl's empowerment. Like in previous years, in 59<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup>, 61<sup>st</sup> and 67<sup>th</sup> session this year too in 68<sup>th</sup> session, BBC had an opportunity to participated in CSW68.

**In conclusion**, this year's session was as effective and impactful as always, marking another milestone in BBC's history by amplifying the voices and engagement of young people at the global level. The parallel event proved to be highly successful, with insightful discussions led by the Panellists, active participation from the audience and strong support from key government representatives, including those from the Ministry of Women, Children and Senior Citizens, National Planning Commission,

National Women Commission and the first secretary for the UN Permanent Mission of Nepal to the UN. Additionally, collaboration with CSO representatives from Asia Pacific and Nepal was instrumental in making this event a success.

We would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to all our collaborating partners for their continuous support and collaboration, which were key to the success of this year's session.



*Attendees at the 68th CSW session*



*Group photo of the participants*



## Gender-Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights : A Call to Action at Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 68<sup>th</sup> Session

UN CSW  
68<sup>th</sup>  
SESSION

### Key Message

This call to action is the outcome of provincial and national CSW consultations among civil society organizations in Nepal in February 2024. We, the Beyond Beijing Committee (BBC) Nepal, together with our network members and partners strongly urge leaders within the United Nations system, international agencies, engaged civil societies, private sectors, and heads of state and government to support the implementation of the recommendations outlined in the 'National Call to Action'. These recommendations aim to address gender-responsive financing system and mechanisms concerning sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). We firmly believe that investing in SRHR is a crucial prerequisite for accelerating progress toward gender equality. By empowering women and girls to make decisions about their SRHR, such investments have the potential to significantly impact the transformation of existing gendered poverty.

### Key Issues and Recommendations

#### 1. Maternal Mortality

- Maternal mortality stands 151 per 100,000 live births, resulting in two maternal deaths every day during childbirth in Nepal.
- A majority of maternal deaths (61 percent) occur postpartum, with 33 percent during pregnancy and six percent during delivery.
- Lumbini and Madhesh provinces record a higher proportion of maternal deaths (47 percent), with one in ten occurring among adolescent mothers.
- Most maternal deaths (57 percent) occur in health facilities, with 26 percent taking place at home.
- Most maternal deaths are preventable and treatable.
- Forty percent of maternal deaths result from delayed access to healthcare services after arriving at health institutions.
- Women often face disrespect and abuse during childbirth within healthcare facilities.
- Existing gender and social inequalities are exacerbated during Disaster, which is impacting girls and women in different ways than it affects men and boys.

#### Recommendations

- Allocate sufficient resources to enhance access to high-quality maternal health care services, encompassing including pre and postnatal care, skilled attendance at birth and emergency obstetric care.
- Guarantee the availability, accessibility, and acceptability of quality maternal and newborn health services to all women, notably those from rural and marginalized communities.
- Direct funding to equip maternal and newborn healthcare facilities, especially in remote areas with limited access to maternity care.
- Ensure the effective implementation of the *Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2018* and *Nepal Safe Motherhood and Newborn Health Roadmap 2030* to ensure the healthy and wellbeing of mothers and newborns.
- Fully embrace and enforce the definition of skilled health personnel, as stipulated by SDG indicator 3.1.2 that entails competent maternal and newborn health (MNH) professionals should be educated, trained and regulated to both national and international standards.
- Secure financing to expedite the production and deployment of competent MNH professionals such as midwife, as outlined in the National Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy 2021-2030, Nepal.
- Ensure financing for improving accountability and good governance at all levels with improved capacity and more localized policy and actions to reduce maternal mortality.
- Ensure continuation of Inclusive Basic services like ANC, PNC, immunization services during Disaster and Pandemic and ensure women and newborns have access to skilled care at all times, including referral for the management of complications and for auxiliary services.

#### 2. Access to contraception

- Twenty-one percent of currently married women have an unmet need for contraception, which is higher among Dalit (26%), and Muslim (25%) women, as well as among young women aged 15-19 (31%), those with a basic and secondary education, and those in the lowest wealth quintile.
- The right to choose contraception is not guaranteed at local health institutions. Only short-acting contraceptive methods are available, and the full range of contraception is not accessible.

#### Recommendations

- Invest in comprehensive sexuality education programs that offer accurate information and easy access to reproductive health including contraceptive to

adolescents, women, men, and couples. Allocate resources for the developing and distributing culturally appropriate educational materials and outreach activities.

- Allocate resources to build capacity of healthcare service providers, including doctors, nurses, midwives, and community health workers, in contraceptive technology.
- Invest in continuing professional development programs to keep service providers' knowledge and skills up-to-date in contraceptive technology and family planning counseling.

#### 3. Access to Safe Abortion

- Abortion still remains one of the direct causes of maternal death in Nepal.
- Accessibility to safe abortion sites in rural areas is limited.
- The restrictive abortion provisions in the National Criminal Code and Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2018 lead to the prosecution of women and girls who undergo abortion beyond legal conditions.
- Unregulated private unsafe abortion sites result in an increase gender-biased sex selection and prenatal sex determination in favor of sons.

#### Recommendations

- Invest in training of human resources for safe abortion and increase the number of governments authorized safe abortion sites.
- Allocate resources for comprehensive post-abortion care services to manage complications arising from unsafe abortions and prevent maternal morbidity and mortality.
- Ensure post-abortion care includes emergency treatment, counseling, contraception counseling and provision, and follow-up care to prevent repeat unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions.
- Fully decriminalize abortion in all cases and concretely protect the rights and sexual and reproductive health of women and girls by repealing abortion related provisions from the National Criminal Code.
- Regulate private unsafe abortion sites and make them accountable and increase awareness program on safe abortion.

#### 4. Reproductive Morbidity

- Two-thirds of women aged 15-49 report experiencing at least one problem accessing healthcare.
- Four Nepalese women die every day from preventable and treatable cervical cancer. Nepal's incidence rate of cervical cancer, at 16.4 per 100,000 women, is nearly four times higher than the WHO's desired target of 4 per 100,000 women to eliminate the public health issue of cervical cancer.
- Four to 16 percent of Nepalese women are suffering from varying degrees of pelvic organ prolapse, and around 200-400 Nepalese women develop obstetric fistula annually.
- Absence of specific law or strategy to immediately address and provide life-saving sexual and reproductive health services for girls and women during humanitarian crises or natural disasters.
- Lack of dedicated human resources for sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn and adolescent health (SRMNAH).

#### Recommendations

- Allocate sufficient resources for the integration maternal and newborn health services into universal health coverage initiatives, ensuring that maternal and newborn health is prioritized in health financing schemes, health insurance programs, and benefit packages. Ensure maternal and newborn health services are accessible to all women, irrespective of socio-economic status and/or geographic location.
- Raise awareness to prevent unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions by ensuring the right to choose from a full range of contraception at local health institutes and by providing high-quality care during birth and the postnatal period.

- Invest in ensuring the availability of dedicated human resources and improve accountability for SRMNAH, such as midwives, at all levels.

## 5. Gender-based Violence

- One out of every four Nepalese women and girls' experiences gender-based violence, a severe form of gender inequality that significantly impedes the nation's ability to achieve sustainable development for all.
- The median age at first marriage is 19 years, with males typically marrying at 21 years and females at 18 years.
- In 2023, 20,880 cases of gender-based violence were recorded, with 16,519 being related to domestic violence. On average, seven Nepalese girls and women were raped every day.
- One in three married Nepalese girls had experienced sexual violence from their husbands, while one in six reported physical violence.
- Most forms of exclusion have their roots in gendered socio-economic political structures and power inequalities triggered by discriminatory harmful norms and practices. Deep-rooted gender discrimination and inequality, which devalue daughters, have led to an increase in gender-biased sex selection (GBSS) and prenatal sex determination in favor of sons.
- Girls often face the detrimental effects of child marriage, including forced initiation into sex, deteriorating reproductive health, child labor, and denial of fundamental rights such as education and economic opportunities. Gender stereotype persist within law enforcement agencies and among key service delivery stakeholders.
- Gender based violence exists within the digital paradigm as well, and is spreading online alongside the expansion of the internet and technology.

### Recommendations

- Ensure a multi-sectoral approach involving government agencies, civil society, and communities working together to protect the rights and futures of young Nepalese by gender transformative programming around social norms and behavior change especially for long term gains.
- Empower girls through education by providing incentives to families to prioritize schooling over early marriage and invest in enhancing access to sexual and reproductive health services, provide psychosocial counseling, and support married girls in navigating economic opportunities. Address the gender gap in education and technology through investing in resilient, inclusive education systems that are safe, for women and girls, person with disabilities.
- Demand for strong actions from all government, civil society, development partners including UN to address barriers of women to access resources, education, and economic empowerment for pave the way for creating a more equitable society, where individuals of all genders can harness their potential and unlock a transformative force that propels sustainable development.
- Develop a comprehensive strategy, in consultation with children, survivors of child abuse, and relevant community stakeholders, to effectively combat child marriage in Nepal and guarantee survivors of child marriage and gender-based violence access to essential services, such as healthcare, legal assistance, counseling, and secure shelters, by investing in the expansion and enhancement of support networks and referral mechanisms to facilitate easier access to these services.
- Equitable access to gender-responsive social protection system and mechanisms has a significant impact on women's and girls' empowerment and equality, and without gender-sensitive design can exacerbate the intersecting forms of discrimination women and girls face and push women further into poverty.
- Allocate sufficient resources for prevention, protection, and support services for survivors and ensure that sexual and reproductive health is integrated into national gender equality law, policies, and GBV Elimination Fund to ensure that efforts and responses are gender responsive and do not further discriminate and exclude individuals from services.
- Combat the gendered impact of climate change on health, in particular through removing obstacles to the criminalization, prevention of child marriage and SGBV (Sexual and Gender Based Violence) exacerbated by climate impacts, and investing in resilient health systems that enable continuity of essential maternal and reproductive health services before, during and after climate shocks, conflicts and other health emergencies.
- Put in place measures for safer workplaces for women, including for women with disabilities in formal and informal setting including mining, farming, and marketing sector.

- Develop and effectively implement evidence-based national strategies, policies and programs in addressing son preference, gender inequality and GBSS and invest in capacity building of women and adolescents for their meaningful participation in public and political life and implement policies for affirmative actions.
- Develop systems and mechanisms with improved capacity at all levels to ensure accountability and gender justice and empowerment of women and girls including tackling cyber and internet proliferated gender-based violence.

### Our Urges to All

In light of the facts and issues mentioned above, it is evident that substantial discrepancies exist between the law and its actual implementation. The sexual and reproductive health and rights of girls and women are not just individual health concerns; they are vital for the sustainable development of nations. As we gather for CSW68 at the United Nations, our advocacy focuses on *"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."* This goal can only be achieved through financing aimed at establishing and strengthening institutional mechanisms and healthcare systems that cater to women's and girl's needs. This includes ensuring universal access to SRHR and gender equality, as outlined in international agreements such as CEDAW, BFA, ICDP, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and national commitments. Furthermore, we urge global community to promote policies and practices that empower, protect women and remove all obstacles to inclusion of women and girls, LGBTQI and excluded genders and communities, persons with disabilities in the economic, social and political spheres; put in place a holistic and integrated approach in health, education and livelihoods and recognizing the diversity of all persons and the intersecting nature of gender and other inequalities; support the implementation of SDGs through financial investments in gender equality; and enhance global commitment to social protection.

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# GLIMPSES OF CSW 68<sup>th</sup> SESSION

## National Consultation on CSW, The Malla Hotel, Kathmandu



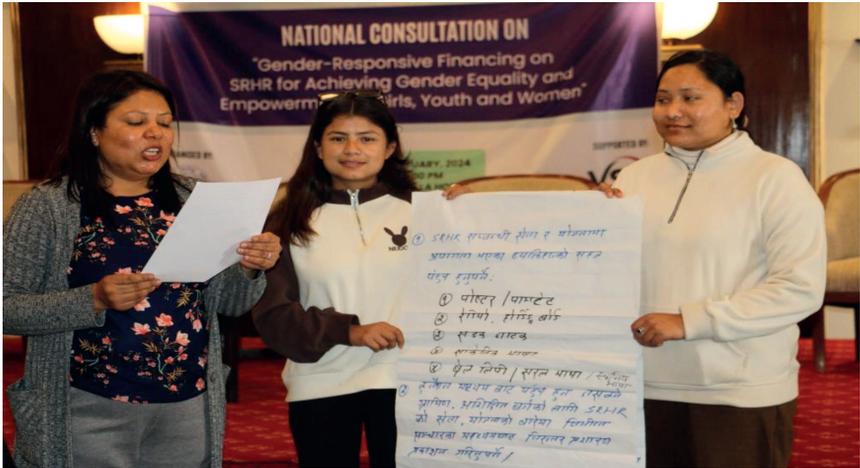
*National Consultation on CSW*



*Ms Roshani Devi Karki, Under- Secretary, MOWCSC*



Ms Mamta Bastola, Under- Secretary, MOWCSC

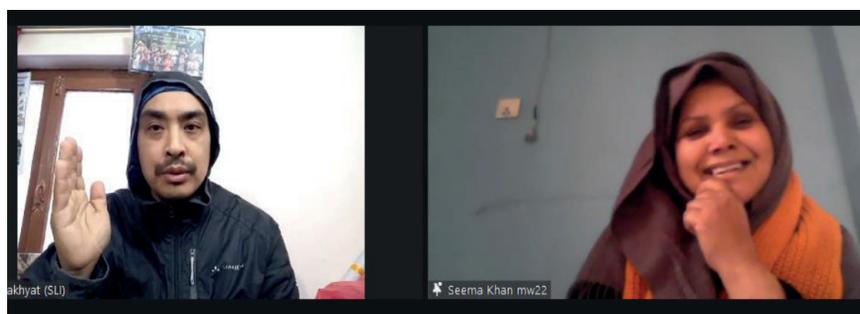
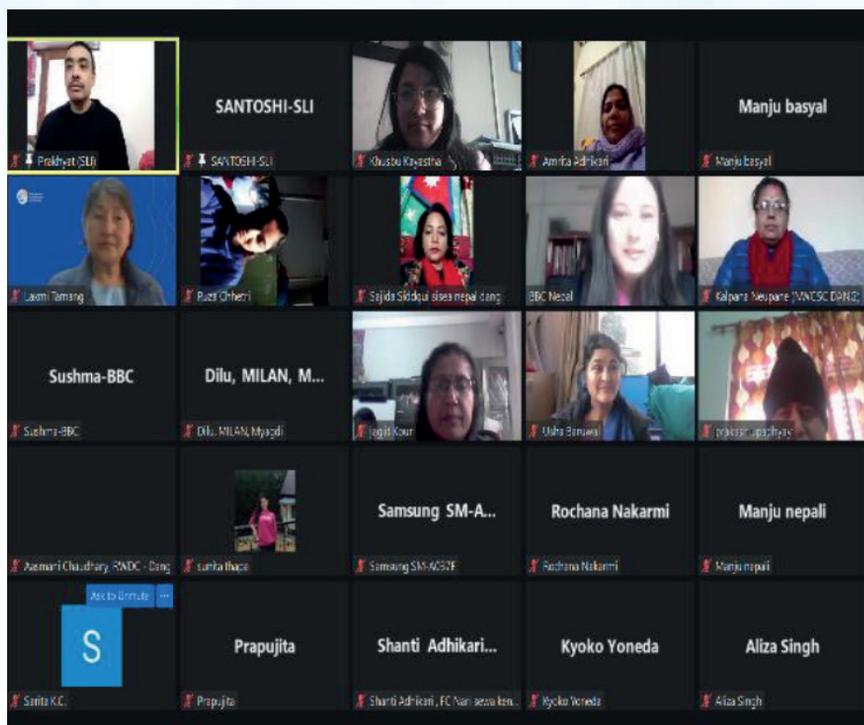


Group presenting their work



Group Photo

## GLIMPSES OF PROVINCIAL LEVEL CONSULTATION



## GLIMPSES OF CSW 68th SESSION



*Hon'ble Minister, Ms Bhagbati Chaudhary, MOWCSC, Ms Bandana Rana, CEDAW Committee Member, and Dr Jagjit Kour, Treasurer, BBC*



*Hon'ble Minister, Ms Bhagbati Chaudhary, MOWCSC delivering her remarks*



*CSOs and Government delegates from Nepal*



*Participants during CSW 68th Session*



*Dr Jagjit Kour, Treasurer, BBC Nepal*



*Dr Jagjit Kour with UN Permanent Mission, Ambassador, His Excellency Mr Lok Bahadur Thapa*

## UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 68<sup>th</sup> Session

### Parallel Event

### Gender-Responsive Financing to Strengthen Bodily Autonomy & SRHR

#### Chief Guest

**Hon'ble Bhagwati Chaudhary**  
Minister  
Ministry of Women, Children  
and Senior Citizens



#### Special Guest

**H.E. Mr. Lok Bahadur Thapa**  
Permanent Representative  
The Permanent Mission of Nepal  
to the United Nations



#### Session Chair

**Dr. Jagjit Kour**  
Treasurer  
Beyond Beijing Committee  
Nepal



#### Panelists



**Ms. Sivananthi Thanenthiran**  
Executive Director  
The Asian-Pacific Resource and  
Research Centre for Women  
(ARROW)



**Ms. Shikha Shrestha**  
Project Implementation Lead  
Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)  
Nepal



**Ms. Machchhe Devi Gurung**  
Member  
Indigenous Women Legal  
Awareness Group (INWOLAG)



**Moderator**  
**Ms. Kshitiz Karki**  
Friend of BBC Nepal



Date : March 13, 2024 (Wednesday)  
Time : 8:30 am – 10 am  
Venue : ACC/CCUN, New York  
ROOM : DREW

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GROUP



बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी) सन् १९९५ मा बेइजिङ्गमा भएको चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलनपछि स्थापना भएको महिलावादी मानव अधिकार राष्ट्रिय सञ्जाल संस्था हो। यसको ७ वटा प्रदेशमा प्रदेश कमिटी र ती प्रदेशहरूबाट २३० भन्दा बढी महिलाले नेतृत्व गरेको संस्थाहरू सञ्जाल सदस्यका रूपमा रहेका छन्।

यो संस्था संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घको आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक परिषद (ECOSOC) को सदस्यता प्राप्त संस्था हो। सन् १९९५ मा बेइजिङ्गमा सम्पन्न भएको चौथो विश्व महिला सम्मेलनपछि यसले बेइजिङ्ग घोषणापत्र र कार्यमञ्चको कार्ययोजना (BPfA) मा निरन्तर अनुगमन, मूल्याङ्कन र समीक्षा गरेर आवाधिक समानान्तर प्रतिवेदन नेपालको नागरिक समाज (गैसस) को तर्फबाट तयार गरी संयुक्त राष्ट्र सङ्घमा पेश गर्नुको साथै महिला र बालिकाहरूको सशक्तिकरण र नेतृत्व विकासको लागि निरन्तर पैरवी गर्दै आएको छ। यस संस्थाले महिला, बालिका, अपाङ्गता भएका व्यक्तिहरू, लैङ्गिक तथा यौनिक अल्पसंख्यक र सीमान्तकृत समुदायहरूको नागरिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक र सामाजिक सशक्तिकरणतर्फ काम गर्ने लक्ष्य राखेको छ। जसले विविधता र अन्तरसम्बन्धित र अन्तरपक्षीय दृष्टिकोणबाट सबैको लागि सारभूत लैङ्गिक समानता र मानव अधिकार सुनिश्चित गर्न सहयोग पुऱ्याउँदछ। यसले यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकार, लैङ्गिक रूपान्तरणकारी वित्तपोषण, विकासको प्रभावकारिता, प्रभावकारी विकास सहयोग र निर्णय लिने स्थानमा महिला, युवा र नागरिक समुदायका महिलाले मर्यादित र न्यायोचित स्थान सुनिश्चितताका लागि पैरवी गर्दछ साथै, महिला विरुद्ध हुने सबै प्रकारका भेदभाव उन्मूलन गर्ने महासन्धि (CEDAW), जनसंख्या र विकाससम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलन (ICPD), विश्व आवाधिक समीक्षा (UPR) र दिगो विकास लक्ष्य (SDGs), स्वेच्छिक स्थानीय र राष्ट्रिय समीक्षाहरूको कार्यान्वयन, अनुगमन र प्रतिवेदनमा नागरिक समाजका संस्थाहरू (CSOs) को नेतृत्व क्षमता सुदृढ गर्न सहजीकरण गर्दै आएको छ। नेपाल सरकारको प्रतिवेदनलाई पूरक बनाउन संस्थाले सन् २०१७ र सन् २०२० मा महिला नागरिक समाज सञ्जालहरू (Women CSOs) महिला मुख्य समूह (Women Major Group) को तर्फबाट अद्यावधिक स्वेच्छिक राष्ट्रिय समीक्षा (VNR) प्रतिवेदन पेश गरी त्यसलाई प्रकाशन गर्दै आएको छ। यस वर्ष पनि यस संस्थाले स्वेच्छिक राष्ट्रिय समीक्षा, २०२४ को लैङ्गिक समानतासम्बन्धी स्न्यापसट (Snapshot) प्रतिवेदन सम्बन्धित निकायहरूमा पेश गरी प्रकाशन गरेको छ।

नेपाल दिगो विकास मञ्च (Nepal SDGs Forum) को संस्थापक, महिला र बालिका विषयक्षेत्र र लैङ्गिक न्याय विषयको कन्भेनर रहेको छ। दिगो विकास लक्ष्यको महिला मुख्य समूहको (WMG-SDN) संस्थापक, कसैलाई पनि पछाडि नछोडौं (Leaving No One Behind) नेपाल गठबन्धनको सदस्य, मानव अधिकार सन्धि निगरानी समन्वय समिति अन्तर्गत सिड (HRTMCC-CEDAW Committee) समिति र महिनावारी स्वास्थ्य तथा स्वच्छता व्यवस्थापन साभेदारी सञ्जाल नेपालको सचिवालय सञ्चालन गरिरहेको छ।

## आयोजक



## बियोण्ड बेइजिङ्ग समिति (बिबिसी)

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## सहयोग



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