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Agenda item 25

Advancement of women

Report of the Third Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 8 September 2023, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its seventy-eighth session the item entitled:

“Advancement of women:

“(a) Advancement of women;

“(b) Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly”

and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Committee held a general discussion, considered proposals and took action on the item at its 7th to 10th, 49th and 51st meetings, on 3 and 4 October and on 10 and 14 November 2023. An account of the Committee’s consideration of the item is contained in the relevant summary records.¹

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

Item 25

Advancement of women

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on its eighty-second, eighty-third and eighty-fourth sessions ([A/78/38](#));

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas ([A/78/220](#));

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences ([A/78/256](#));

¹ [A/C.3/78/SR.7](#), [A/C.3/78/SR.8](#), [A/C.3/78/SR.9](#), [A/C.3/78/SR.10](#), [A/C.3/78/SR.49](#) and [A/C.3/78/SR.51](#).



Item 25 (a)
Advancement of women

Report of the Secretary-General on violence against women migrant workers (A/78/292);

Item 25 (b)
Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on improvement in the status of women in the United Nations system (A/78/206);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly (A/78/216).

4. At the 7th meeting, on 3 October 2023, the Director of the Strategic Partnerships Division of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) made an introductory statement and responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of the United States of America, Latvia, Romania, Poland, Colombia, the European Union, Chile, Mexico, Costa Rica and Italy, as well as by the observer for the Sovereign Order of Malta.

5. At the same meeting, the Chair of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women made an introductory statement and responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Japan, Greece, the European Union, Switzerland, China, Mexico, Cuba, Norway, Malaysia, the Russian Federation and Colombia, as well as by the observer for the Sovereign Order of Malta.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Chair of Working Group on discrimination against women and girls made an introductory statement and responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of Spain, the United States of America, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Slovenia, North Macedonia, Belgium, the European Union, Greece and Mexico.

7. Also at the 7th meeting, the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on violence against women and girls, its causes and consequences made an introductory statement and responded to questions posed and comments made by the representatives of the United States of America, Cuba, the European Union, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Croatia, the Dominican Republic, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Bangladesh, Belgium, Malta, Canada, Pakistan, Australia, Nepal, Costa Rica, Mexico, Algeria, Qatar, Estonia (on behalf of the Nordic and Baltic Countries), the Russian Federation, Kuwait, India, the Syrian Arab Republic and China.

8. At the 47th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of the United States of America made a statement with regard to the draft resolutions before the Committee.²

II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolution A/C.3/78/L.21/Rev.1

9. At the 49th meeting, on 10 November 2023, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled “Violence against women migrant workers”

² See A/C.3/78/SR.47.

([A/C.3/78/L.21/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Argentina, Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Myanmar, Palau, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Australia, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Guatemala, India, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa and Uruguay joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

10. At the same meeting, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Jordan, Kiribati, Malawi, North Macedonia and Timor-Leste joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

11. Also at the same meeting, the representative of the Philippines (also on behalf of Indonesia) made a statement.

12. Also at the 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/78/L.21/Rev.1](#) (see para. 24, draft resolution I).

13. Before the adoption, the representatives of Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Egypt, Senegal, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Niger and Colombia made statements. After the adoption, the representatives of Hungary, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, the Gambia and Libya made statements.

B. Draft resolution [A/C.3/78/L.22/Rev.1](#)

14. At the 49th meeting, on 10 November 2023, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas" ([A/C.3/78/L.22/Rev.1](#)), submitted by Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Bulgaria, the Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechia, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Papua New Guinea, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Türkiye, Uganda, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of). Subsequently, Angola, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay and Zimbabwe joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

15. At the same meeting, Albania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Guyana, Haiti, Jordan, Kiribati, Malawi, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Mongolia made a statement.

17. Also at the 49th meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/78/L.22/Rev.1](#) (see para. 24, draft resolution II).

18. Before the adoption, the representatives of Nigeria, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Nicaragua, Colombia, the Niger, Egypt, Mauritania and the Syrian Arab Republic made statements. After the adoption, the representatives of Mexico, Spain (on behalf of the European Union), Iraq, Yemen, New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Oman (on behalf of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf), Senegal,

Burkina Faso, the United States of America, Algeria, the Gambia and Libya made statements.

C. Draft resolution [A/C.3/78/L.65](#)

19. At the 51st meeting, on 14 November 2023, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly” ([A/C.3/78/L.65](#)), submitted by the Chair of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations.

20. At the same meeting, the Chair made a statement.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Secretary of the Committee read out a statement of the programme budget implications of draft resolution [A/C.3/78/L.65](#).

22. Also at the 51st meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution [A/C.3/78/L.65](#) (see para. 24, draft resolution III)

23. After adoption, statements were made by the representatives of Iraq, Mexico, the Russian Federation, the United States of America, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Djibouti, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Niger and Algeria.

III. Recommendations of the Third Committee

24. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I **Violence against women migrant workers**

The General Assembly,

Recalling all of its previous resolutions on violence against women migrant workers and those adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and also recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women,¹

Reaffirming the provisions concerning women migrant workers contained in the outcome documents of the World Conference on Human Rights,² the International Conference on Population and Development,³ the Fourth World Conference on Women⁴ and the World Summit for Social Development⁵ and their reviews,

Reaffirming also the provisions concerning women migrants contained in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,⁶ and calling upon States to promote and protect effectively the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migratory status, especially those of women and children, and to encourage their active participation, as appropriate, in processes that contribute to decision-making, planning and implementation of policies and programmes for sustainable development at all levels,

Reaffirming further that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women⁷ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁸ and the Optional Protocols thereto,⁹ as well as other relevant conventions and treaties, provide an international legal framework and a comprehensive set of measures for the elimination and prevention of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls and for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women,

Recalling the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹⁰ acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda covers the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls and the protection of labour rights and promotion of safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in informal employment, and also acknowledging the need, inter alia, to end all violence and discrimination against them,

¹ Resolution 48/104.

² A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

³ *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.

⁴ *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.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6–12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378; and vols. 2171, 2173 and 2983, No. 27531.

¹⁰ Resolution 70/1.

Reaffirming the recognition in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹¹ that gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and women's full and equal participation and leadership in the economy are vital to the achievement of sustainable development and significantly enhance economic growth and productivity,

Recalling the adoption of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants, held on 19 September 2016,¹²

Recalling also the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 and 11 December 2018, and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution [73/195](#) of 19 December 2018,

Recalling further that the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is based on the following set of cross-cutting and interdependent principles: people-centred, international cooperation, national sovereignty, rule of law and due process, sustainable development, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, whole-of-government approach and whole-of-society approach,

Acknowledging the role of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), including in supporting national efforts, to increase women's access to economic opportunities, including for women migrant workers, and to end violence against them, in the light of the UN-Women strategic plan 2022–2025,¹³

Acknowledging also the need to facilitate opportunities for safe, orderly and regular migration in order to promote a safe environment for migrant workers in all sectors, including women migrant workers in informal employment,

Emphasizing 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,

Stressing that laws addressing violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment, are often of limited scope, that those addressing sexual harassment do not cover many workplaces, such as those of domestic workers, including migrant domestic workers, and that gaps need to be addressed,

Reaffirming the outcomes of the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,¹⁴ and their reviews,

Taking note of the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-seventh session,¹⁵ on the priority theme, “Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls”, particularly the paragraphs relevant to migrant women and girls,

¹¹ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

¹² Resolution [71/1](#).

¹³ [UNW/2021/6](#).

¹⁴ Resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2023, Supplement No. 7 (E/2023/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

Taking note with appreciation of the agreed conclusions adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-seventh session,¹⁶ and taking note, in particular, of the commitment, as appropriate, to further adopt and implement measures to ensure the social and legal inclusion and protection of women migrants, including women migrant workers in countries of origin, transit and destination, promote and protect the full realization of their human rights and their protection against violence and exploitation, implement gender-sensitive policies and programmes for women migrant workers and provide safe and legal channels that recognize their skills and education, provide fair labour conditions and, as appropriate, facilitate their productive employment and decent work as well as their integration into the labour force,

Underlining the importance of taking into account the root causes and consequences of migration, and acknowledging that poverty, in particular the feminization of poverty, underdevelopment, lack of opportunity, poor governance and environmental factors, are among the drivers of migration,

Recalling the establishment of the International Migration Review Forum as an intergovernmental global platform for Member States to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,

Recalling also that the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development of 2013¹⁷ recognized that women and girls account for almost half of all international migrants at the global level and the need to address the special situation and vulnerability of migrant women and girls by, inter alia, incorporating a gender perspective into policies and strengthening national laws, institutions and programmes to combat gender-based violence, including trafficking in persons and discrimination against them, and emphasized in this regard the need to establish appropriate measures for the protection of women migrant workers in all sectors, including those involved in care and domestic work,

Taking note of the adoption by the International Labour Conference of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189),¹⁸ the Domestic Workers Recommendation, 2011 (No. 201) and the Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190), encouraging States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to take note of and consider general recommendation No. 26 (2008) on women migrant workers, adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in November 2008,¹⁹ and encouraging States parties to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families²⁰ to take note of and consider general comment No. 1 on migrant domestic workers, adopted by the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in December 2010,²¹ acknowledging that they are complementary and mutually reinforcing,

Recognizing the urgency of combating trafficking in persons in all its forms, including for the purposes of forced or compulsory labour, particularly of women migrant workers, and in this regard taking note of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 11 June 2014, at its 103rd session, of the Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), and of Recommendation No. 203 on

¹⁶ Ibid., 2013, *Supplement No. 7 (E/2013/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

¹⁷ Resolution 68/4.

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2955, No. 51379.

¹⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 38 (A/64/38)*, part one, annex I, decision 42/I.

²⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2220, No. 39481.

²¹ *CMW/C/GC/1*.

supplementary measures for the effective suppression of forced labour, of the International Labour Organization,

Recognizing also the increasing participation of women of all skill levels in international migration, driven in large part by socioeconomic factors, and that this feminization of migration requires greater gender sensitivity in all policies and efforts related to the subject of international migration,

Recognizing further that the demand for migrant care work appears to be rising, where the failure to resolve care deficits and secure public provision of care has increased the demand for care work, particularly in the private sphere, and that some migrant workers engaged in informal care work, particularly women, face serious human rights abuses owing to the invisible nature of their workplace, while many benefit from the economic opportunities offered by care work,

Acknowledging that a significant proportion of migrant women are engaged in domestic work, and, as highlighted in the 2022 report of the International Labour Organization entitled *Making the Right to Social Security a Reality for Domestic Workers: A Global Review of Policy Trends, Statistics and Extension Strategies*, the vast majority of domestic workers and care workers remain in informal employment with limited or no social or labour protections, and face heightened risk of labour exploitation and abuse,

Recognizing the roles and responsibilities of and need for cooperation among all stakeholders, in particular countries of origin, transit and destination, relevant regional and international organizations, workers' and employers' organizations, the private sector and civil society, in promoting an environment that prevents and addresses violence against women migrant workers, including in the context of discrimination, through targeted measures, and in this regard recognizing the importance of joint and collaborative approaches and strategies at the national, bilateral, regional and international levels,

Recognizing also that the positive contribution of women migrant workers has the potential to foster inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, underlining the value and dignity of their labour, in all sectors, including in care and domestic work, and encouraging efforts to improve public perceptions of migrants and migration,

Recognizing further the contribution of women migrant workers to the development of their families, inter alia, through the delivery of remittances,

Recognizing the valuable contributions of migrant women on the front lines of the responses to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, including women migrant workers, and stressing the need to integrate migrant workers into national COVID-19 prevention and response plans and policies, as well as the importance of ensuring that all migrant women and girls have access to essential public services, regardless of migration status, during pandemics and other emergencies,

Recognizing also that migrant workers, including women migrant workers, are among those who are in situations of vulnerability owing to the negative effects of the pandemic, making up a disproportionate share of the workforce in sectors that have remained open throughout the health emergency, and are also overrepresented in sectors hardest hit by the pandemic,

Recognizing further the particular vulnerability and needs of women and their children at all stages of the migration process, extending from the moment of deciding to migrate, and including transit, engagement in formal and informal employment and integration into the host society, as well as during their return to and reintegration in their countries of origin,

Expressing deep concern at the continuing reports of grave abuses and violence committed against migrant women and girls, including gender-based violence, sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, domestic violence, gender-related killing of women and girls, including femicide, racist and xenophobic acts and expressions, discrimination, abusive labour practices, exploitative conditions of work and trafficking in persons, including forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, while taking into account the particular difficulties in accessing justice that may be faced by women migrant workers,

Recognizing that one of the key causes of the labour exploitation suffered by migrants, including women migrant workers, is linked to the unscrupulous practices of some recruitment agencies and informal brokers that charge high recruitment costs and related fees, and noting with concern the reports of abuse committed by some recruitment agencies and employers,

Recognizing also that violence against women and girls, in particular migrant women, is rooted in historical and structural inequality in power relations between women and men, which further reinforces gender stereotypes and barriers to the full enjoyment by women and girls of their human rights,

Recognizing further that the intersection of, inter alia, age, class, race, disability and gender-based and ethnic discrimination and stereotypes can compound the discrimination faced by women migrant workers, and that gender-based violence is a form of discrimination,

Reaffirming the commitment to respect, protect and promote the human rights of all women, including, without discrimination, Indigenous women who migrate for work, and in this regard noting the attention paid in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²² to the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination against Indigenous women, as appropriate,

Stressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that may be faced by Indigenous migrant women, who suffer at a disproportionately high rate from domestic violence and sexual abuse, and as victims of trafficking in persons,

Noting with concern that the availability and flexibility of pathways for safe and regular migration remain limited in many cases, and in this regard noting with concern also the increased risk of violence for women migrant workers,

Concerned that many migrant women who are employed in the informal economy and in less skilled work are especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, underlining in this regard the obligation of States to protect the human rights of migrants so as to prevent and address abuse and exploitation, observing with concern that many women migrant workers take on jobs for which they may be overqualified and in which, at the same time, they may be more vulnerable because of poor pay and inadequate social protection, and in this regard taking note of the adoption by the International Labour Conference on 12 June 2015, at its 104th session, of Recommendation No. 204 concerning the transition from the informal to the formal economy,

Concerned also that migrant women in informal employment may benefit from only limited legal protection of their labour rights, increasing the risk of exploitation,

Concerned further that women migrants, including those with irregular migration status, are more likely to be forced to work under deplorable working conditions and tend to experience discrimination, coercion, violence, abuse and the

²² Resolution [61/295](#), annex.

threat of arrest, deportation and family separation caused by perpetrators, who use these as means of exerting control over them,

Emphasizing the need for objective, comprehensive and broad-based information, including sex- and age-disaggregated data and statistics, indicators for research and analysis, and a wide exchange of experience and lessons learned by individual Member States and civil society in the formulation of targeted policies and concrete strategies to specifically address violence against women migrant workers, including in the context of discrimination,

Realizing that the movement of a significant number of women migrant workers may be facilitated and made possible by means of fraudulent or irregular documentation and sham marriages with the object of migration, that this may be facilitated through, inter alia, the Internet and that those women migrant workers are more vulnerable to abuse and exploitation,

Recognizing the importance of exploring the link between migration and trafficking in persons in order to further efforts towards protecting women migrant workers from violence, discrimination, exploitation and abuse and to provide appropriate care, assistance and services for trafficking victims, regardless of migratory status,

Recognizing also that women migrant workers experience a higher risk of trafficking in persons and that traffickers often use technology, including social media platforms that provide anonymity to perpetrators, to profile, recruit, control and exploit women migrant workers,

Expressing grave concern that, while access to digital technologies is crucial, all forms of violence, including gender-based violence, that occur through or are amplified by the use of technology directed towards women migrant workers, including online harassment and abuse, are an affront to their dignity and could affect their health, well-being and economic security, and expressing grave concern also at the use of technology for extortion and for the broadcasting of sexual violence perpetrated by smugglers to the community of migrant women, further stigmatizing and degrading women migrants,

Recognizing that the most common use of information and communications technology by perpetrators of trafficking in persons is for sexual exploitation and women and girls comprise the vast majority of victims, and recognizing also that women migrant workers experience a high risk of trafficking in persons, including for sexual exploitation,

Recognizing also that the vulnerabilities documented for women migrant workers highlight increasingly complex migration contexts and channels, where migrant workers may find themselves in life-threatening situations when entering other countries,

Highlighting measures adopted by some countries of destination to alleviate the plight of women migrant workers residing in their areas of jurisdiction and to promote access to justice, including through the establishment of gender-sensitive protection mechanisms for women migrant workers, by facilitating their access to mechanisms for reporting complaints or providing assistance during legal proceedings and by promoting actions to protect migrant women who are victims of violence,

Underlining the important role of relevant United Nations treaty bodies in monitoring the implementation of human rights conventions and of the relevant special procedures, as well as of the supervisory mechanisms of the International Labour Organization, in monitoring the implementation of international labour standards, within their respective mandates, in addressing the problem of violence

against women migrant workers and in protecting and promoting their human rights and welfare,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;²³
2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,²⁴ which highlights, inter alia, that overall progress in the implementation of the Platform for Action has been particularly slow for women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and that marginalized groups of women, including migrant women, are at particular risk of discrimination and violence;
3. *Invites* Member States to consider ratifying relevant International Labour Organization conventions, including the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97),²⁵ the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143),²⁶ the Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181)²⁷ and the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), and to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁸ the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,²⁹ the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons³⁰ and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness,³¹ as well as all other human rights treaties that contribute to the protection of the rights of women migrant workers, calls upon States parties to comply with their relevant obligations under international law, and encourages Member States to implement the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons;³²
4. *Takes note* of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants submitted to the Council at its fiftieth³³ and fifty-third³⁴ sessions and to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh³⁵ and seventy-eighth sessions;³⁶
5. *Recalls* the adoption of the New Urban Agenda at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), held in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016,³⁷ in which Member States committed to recognizing the contribution of the working poor in the informal economy, particularly women migrant workers, to the urban economies;

²³ [A/78/292](#).

²⁴ [E/CN.6/2020/3](#).

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 120, No. 1616.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1120, No. 17426.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 2115, No. 36794.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, vol. 2237, No. 39574.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 2241, No. 39574.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. 360, No. 5158.

³¹ *Ibid.*, vol. 989, No. 14458.

³² Resolution [64/293](#).

³³ [A/HRC/50/31](#).

³⁴ [A/HRC/53/26](#).

³⁵ [A/77/189](#).

³⁶ [A/78/180](#).

³⁷ Resolution [71/256](#), annex.

6. *Encourages* all United Nations agencies and special rapporteurs on human rights whose mandates touch on the issues of violence against women migrant workers to improve the collection of information on and analysis of those areas within their mandates relating to the current challenges facing women migrant workers, including in supply chains, and also encourages Governments to cooperate with the agencies and special rapporteurs in this regard;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to incorporate a human rights, gender-responsive and people-centred perspective into legislation, policies and programmes on international migration and on labour and employment, consistent with their human rights obligations and commitments under human rights instruments, for the prevention of and protection of migrant women against violence and discrimination, trafficking in persons, exploitation and abuse, to take effective measures to ensure that such migration and labour policies do not reinforce discrimination, and, where necessary, to conduct impact assessment studies of such legislation, policies and programmes, and to take into account the need for effective and meaningful participation of women migrant workers and relevant civil society organizations, as appropriate, in the formulation of such policies and programmes;

8. *Calls upon* Governments to adopt or strengthen measures to protect the human rights of women migrant workers, including domestic workers, regardless of their migratory status, including in policies that regulate the recruitment and deployment of women migrant workers, to consider expanding dialogue among States on devising innovative methods to promote legal channels of migration in order to deter irregular migration, to consider incorporating a gender perspective into immigration laws in order to prevent discrimination and violence against women, including in independent, circular and temporary migration, and to consider permitting, in accordance with national legislation, women migrant workers who are victims of violence, trafficking in persons or other forms of exploitation or abuse to apply for residency permits independently of abusive employers or spouses, and to eliminate abusive sponsorship systems;

9. *Encourages* Governments to adapt options and pathways for regular migration in a manner that facilitates labour mobility and decent work reflecting demographic and labour market realities, optimizes education opportunities, upholds the right to family life and responds to the needs of migrants in a situation of vulnerability, with a view to expanding and diversifying the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration;

10. *Encourages* Governments engaged in the International Migration Review Forum to ensure that the implementation, review and follow-up of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration³⁸ take into account relevant provisions regarding women migrant workers;

11. *Encourages* Governments to consider adopting measures to reduce the cost of labour migration and promote ethical recruitment policies and practices between sending and receiving countries;

12. *Encourages* States to invest in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals³⁹ to address inequalities that may act as drivers of women's migration, including violence and discrimination against women, inequitable access, control and ownership of productive resources, and the disproportionate effects that women face as a result of climate change and disasters, including by ensuring adequate capacity-building measures to empower women for disaster preparedness and to secure alternate means of livelihood in post-disaster situations, increasing the availability of

³⁸ Resolution 73/195, annex.

³⁹ See resolution 70/1.

decent work and social protection for women, as well as by ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of women, including women migrant workers, in policymaking;

13. *Urges* States to adopt or develop and implement legislation and policies, in accordance with their commitments and obligations under international law, to prevent and respond to gender-related killing of women and girls, including femicide, while taking into account the particular difficulties faced by women migrant workers in accessing justice;

14. *Encourages* Governments to seek to address the push and pull factors surrounding women's irregular migration, including the need to resolve care deficits in labour-importing countries and to regulate, formalize, professionalize and protect the terms and conditions of employment in care work, in line with national law and applicable obligations under international law;

15. *Urges* Governments to enhance bilateral, regional, interregional and international cooperation to address violence against women migrant workers, fully respecting international law, including international human rights law, as well as to strengthen efforts to reduce the vulnerability of women migrant workers by promoting decent work, by, inter alia, adopting minimum wage policies and employment contracts in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, facilitating effective access to justice and effective action in the areas of law enforcement, prosecution, prevention, capacity-building and victim protection and support, exchanging information and good practices in combating violence and discrimination against women migrant workers and fostering sustainable development alternatives to migration in countries of origin;

16. *Also urges* Governments to take into account the best interests of the child by adopting or strengthening measures to respect, promote and protect the human rights of migrant children, especially girls, including unaccompanied girls, regardless of their migratory status, so as to prevent trafficking in persons, labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, all forms of sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse of migrant children, including in online and digital contexts;

17. *Further urges* Governments to strongly encourage all stakeholders, especially the private sector, including employment agencies involved in recruiting women migrant workers, to strengthen the focus on and funding support for the prevention of violence against women migrant workers, in particular by promoting the access of women to meaningful and gender-sensitive information and education on, inter alia, the costs and benefits of migration, rights and benefits to which they are entitled in the countries of origin and employment, overall conditions in countries of employment and procedures for legal migration, as well as to ensure that laws and policies governing recruiters, employers and intermediaries promote adherence to and respect for the human rights and, where applicable, labour rights of migrant workers, particularly women;

18. *Encourages* all States 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, where appropriate, by reducing transaction costs and implementing woman-friendly remittance transfer, savings and investment schemes, including diaspora investment schemes, in conformity with applicable national legislation, and to consider, as appropriate, measures to solve other problems that may impede women migrant workers' access to and management of their economic resources;

19. *Encourages* States to establish, elaborate or strengthen policies and programmes, in collaboration with relevant actors, that provide access to technology and connectivity for women migrant workers, and facilitate their training on digital and information technology skills, including for the purpose of acquiring knowledge and awareness of their rights and responsibilities, as well as of the laws and obligations of transit and destination countries;

20. *Also encourages* States to consider designing and implementing financial literacy training programmes for women migrant workers and, where appropriate, their families, and other programmes that may contribute to the full development impact of migration;

21. *Encourages* Governments to consider increasing the labour participation of and employment opportunities for women migrant workers, including those in domestic work, through the recognition of their skills, qualifications and competences, which will enhance their ability to transition from one job or employer to another, and, where appropriate, in order to facilitate their entry into the formal sector;

22. *Calls upon* States to address the structural and underlying causes of all forms of violence against women migrant workers, including through education and the dissemination of information and by raising awareness of gender equality issues, promoting their economic empowerment and access to decent work and, where relevant, their integration into the formal economy, in particular in economic decision-making, and promoting their participation in public life, as appropriate;

23. *Calls upon* Governments to promote access to adequate, quality and affordable health-care services and quality education for women migrant workers and their accompanying children;

24. *Also calls upon* Governments to recognize the right of women migrant workers and their accompanying children, regardless of their migratory status, to have access without discrimination to emergency health care, including in times of humanitarian crises, natural disasters, pandemics and other emergency situations, and in this regard to ensure that women migrant workers are not discriminated against on the grounds of pregnancy and childbirth and, in accordance with national legislation, to address the vulnerabilities to HIV experienced by migrant populations and support their access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

25. *Calls upon* Member States to take all the measures necessary to address the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrant workers and to continue to support them and their families in response to the economic and social challenges they face, such as, inter alia, facilitating access to decent work and social protection measures;

26. *Urges* Member States to establish an inclusive and gender-responsive public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic that addresses the specific needs of migrant women and provides equitable access to comprehensive health-care services for women migrant workers, including mental health and psychosocial support, palliative care and access to safe, quality, effective and affordable vaccination;

27. *Encourages* Governments to ensure the appropriate use of voluntary and confidential HIV testing and pregnancy testing to prevent unwarranted barriers prior to and during migration;

28. *Encourages* States to protect women migrant workers, including domestic workers, from becoming victims of trafficking in persons, through the implementation of programmes and policies that prevent victimization and through

the provision of protection and access to justice, as well as medical and psychological assistance, where appropriate;

29. *Urges* States to recognize the significant contributions and leadership of women in migrant communities and to 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 those in informal employment, including through fair and ethical recruitment and the prevention of exploitation, and to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, as well as labour mobility;

30. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and implement legislation and policies that protect all women migrant workers, including those in domestic work, to include therein, and improve where necessary, relevant monitoring and inspection measures, in line with applicable International Labour Organization conventions and other instruments to ensure compliance with international obligations and to grant women migrant workers in domestic service access to gender-sensitive, transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against recruitment agencies and employers, including terminating their contracts in the event of labour and economic exploitation, discrimination, sexual harassment, violence and sexual abuse in the workplace, while stressing that such instruments should not punish women migrant workers, and calls upon States to promptly investigate and punish all violations of their rights;

31. *Encourages* States to consider ensuring that all women migrant workers, regardless of their migration status, can exercise their human rights through safe access to basic services, notwithstanding that nationals and regular migrants may be entitled to more comprehensive service provision, while ensuring that any differential treatment must be based on law, be proportionate and pursue a legitimate aim, in accordance with international human rights law;

32. *Urges* Governments to support enhanced reception and reintegration assistance for those who return, with particular attention given to the needs of victims of trafficking in persons and of migrants in vulnerable situations, inter alia, children, older women and women with disabilities;

33. *Urges* States to adopt national gender-responsive migration policies and legislation, in line with relevant obligations under international law, to protect the human rights of all migrant women and girls, regardless of migration status; recognize the skills and education of women migrant workers to promote their economic empowerment in all sectors and, as appropriate, facilitate their productive employment, decent work and integration into the labour force, including in the fields of education and science and technology; recognize the importance of protecting labour rights and a safe environment for women migrant workers and those in precarious employment, including preventing and addressing abuse and exploitation, protecting women migrant workers in all sectors and promoting labour mobility; provide newly arrived migrant women with targeted, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, accessible and comprehensive information and legal guidance on their rights and obligations, including on compliance with national and local laws, obtaining work and resident permits, status adjustments, registration with authorities, access to justice to file complaints about rights violations, as well as access to basic services; encourage cooperation among various stakeholders, including countries of origin, transit and destination, in ensuring that migrant women and girls have adequate identification and the provision of relevant documents to facilitate access to social protection mechanisms; and facilitate the sustainable reintegration of returning

migrant women and girls by providing them with equal access to social protection and services;

34. *Encourages* States to review existing recruitment mechanisms to guarantee that they are fair and ethical, to enhance the abilities of labour inspectors and other authorities to better monitor recruiters, employers and service providers in all sectors and to protect all migrant workers against all forms of exploitation and abuse in order to guarantee decent work and maximize the socioeconomic contributions of migrants in both their countries of origin and destination;

35. *Calls upon* Governments, in cooperation with international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, to provide women migrant workers who are victims of violence, irrespective of their migratory status, in line with domestic legislation, access to the full range of emergency assistance and protection and, to the extent possible, with gender-sensitive services that are culturally and linguistically appropriate, which includes the provision of information on the rights of women migrant workers, hotlines, dispute resolution mechanisms, legal aid, victim advocacy, services for children, safety planning, psychological support and trauma counselling, social services, women-only spaces and access to women's shelters, where these exist, in accordance with relevant international human rights instruments and applicable conventions;

36. *Encourages* States, as appropriate, to address practical barriers, including language barriers, that women migrant workers may encounter in countries of destination, and provide them with adequate information about their rights, including to consular assistance, prior to their departure from their countries of origin;

37. *Calls upon* Governments to ensure that legislative provisions and judicial processes are in place to provide women migrant workers access to justice, to enhance, develop or maintain legal frameworks and specific gender-responsive policies to explicitly meet their needs and rights and, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to reform existing legislation and policies to capture their needs and protect their rights;

38. *Also calls upon* Governments, in particular those of the countries of origin and destination, to put in place penal and criminal sanctions, in order to punish perpetrators of violence against women migrant workers and intermediaries, and gender-sensitive redress and justice mechanisms that victims can access effectively and that allow their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of proceedings, including other measures that will allow victims to be present during the judicial process, when possible, and to protect women migrant workers who are victims of violence from revictimization, including by authorities;

39. *Calls upon* Governments of origin, transit and destination countries to take legislative or other measures to protect all migrant women from harassment and violence in all of its forms, including violence in the world of work and sexual exploitation, and put in place zero-tolerance policies towards all forms of violence and harassment, racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against migrant women, and to hold perpetrators of violence accountable;

40. *Encourages* States to address the increased risk of violence, harassment and abuse that women migrant workers face during migration and after return, in particular those providing domestic and care services and working in rural areas in the agriculture sector;

41. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the safe and dignified return and sustainable reintegration of women migrant workers, including through awareness-raising, capacity-building, education and the provision of and access to public

services, access to justice and decent work, and through policies and programmes that prevent and address violence;

42. *Urges* all States to adopt and implement effective measures to put an end to the arbitrary arrest and detention of women migrant workers and to take action to prevent and punish any form of illegal deprivation of the liberty of women migrant workers by individuals or groups;

43. *Encourages* States to adopt and implement effective measures that ensure respect, protection and fulfilment of women migrant workers' human rights along known migration routes and at State borders, as well as in prisons and detention centres, and address the tendency for increased violence in these places due to conditions such as overcrowding and insecure living conditions;

44. *Encourages* Governments to formulate, implement and refine training programmes for their law enforcement officials, immigration officers and border officials, diplomatic and consular officials, judiciary, prosecutors, public sector medical staff and other service providers, with a view to sensitizing those public sector workers to the issue of violence against women migrant workers and imparting to them the necessary skills and attitude to ensure the delivery of proper, professional and gender-sensitive interventions, including for those in detention facilities;

45. *Also encourages* Governments to promote coherence between migration, labour and anti-trafficking policies and programmes concerning women migrant workers, based on a human rights, gender-responsive and people-centred perspective, to ensure that the human rights of women migrant workers are protected throughout the migration process and to enhance efforts and increase action to prevent violence against women migrant workers, prosecute perpetrators and protect and support victims and their families;

46. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with the provisions of article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,⁴⁰ to ensure that, if a woman migrant worker is arrested or committed to prison or custody pending trial, or is detained in any other manner, the competent authorities respect her freedom to communicate with and have access to the consular officials of the country of her nationality and, in this regard, to inform without delay, if that woman migrant worker so requests, the consular post of her State of nationality;

47. *Invites* the United Nations system and other concerned intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to cooperate with Governments, within existing resources, towards a better understanding of the issues concerning women and international migration, and to improve the collection, dissemination and analysis of sex- and age-disaggregated data and information in order to assist in the formulation of migration and labour policies that are, inter alia, gender-responsive and that protect human rights, as well as to aid in policy assessment and to continue to support national efforts to address violence against women migrant workers in a coordinated way that ensures effective implementation, enhances their impact and strengthens positive outcomes for women migrant workers;

48. *Encourages* Governments, in accordance with their applicable legal obligations, to formulate national policies concerning women migrant workers that are based on up-to-date, relevant sex-disaggregated data and analysis, in close consultation with women migrant workers and relevant stakeholders throughout the policy process, and also encourages Governments to ensure that this process is adequately resourced and that the resulting policies have measurable targets and indicators, timetables and monitoring and accountability measures, in particular for

⁴⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, No. 8638.

employment agencies, employers and public officials, and provide for impact assessments and ensure multi-sector coordination within and between countries of origin, transit and destination through appropriate mechanisms;

49. *Encourages* concerned Governments, in particular those of countries of origin, transit and destination, to avail themselves of the expertise of the United Nations, including the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), to develop and enhance appropriate sex-disaggregated national data collection, analysis and dissemination methodologies that will generate comparable data, and tracking and reporting systems on violence against women migrant workers and, wherever possible, on violations of their rights at all stages of the migration process, and:

(a) To further study the costs of violence against women, including migrant workers, to the women themselves, their families and their communities;

(b) To analyse the opportunities available to women migrant workers and their impact on development;

(c) To further assess and measure recruitment costs and fees through the provision of appropriate sex-disaggregated data and analysis, where available;

(d) To support the improvement of macrodata on migration costs and on remittances, for appropriate policy formulation and implementation;

50. *Encourages* the United Nations system and related entities to continue and step up their efforts and promote partnerships with all stakeholders, including civil society organizations, and to coordinate their work in support, as appropriate, of effective implementation of relevant international and regional instruments in order to enhance their impact through concrete positive outcomes for the advancement of the rights of women migrant workers;

51. *Invites* Member States engaged in the International Migration Review Forum to take into consideration all relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, in their discussions for the Progress Declaration;

52. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide a comprehensive, analytical and thematic report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the problem of violence against women migrant workers, including domestic and care workers, and on the implementation of the present resolution, taking into account updated information from Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Development Programme, UN-Women and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as well as the reports of special rapporteurs that refer to the situation of women migrant workers and other relevant sources, including non-governmental organizations.

Draft resolution II

Improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions [56/129](#) of 19 December 2001, [58/146](#) of 22 December 2003, [60/138](#) of 16 December 2005, [62/136](#) of 18 December 2007, [64/140](#) of 18 December 2009, [66/129](#) of 19 December 2011, [68/139](#) of 18 December 2013, [70/132](#) of 17 December 2015, [72/148](#) of 19 December 2017, [74/126](#) of 18 December 2019, and [76/140](#) of 16 December 2021,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and also that all forms of discrimination, including discrimination against women and girls, are contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,² the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,³ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,⁴ the Convention on the Rights of the Child,⁵ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁶ and other human rights instruments,

Reaffirming also the commitment made to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including those in rural areas, contained in the outcome documents of relevant international conferences and summits, in particular the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women,⁷ the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”⁸ and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,⁹ and recalling other instruments, as appropriate, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development,¹⁰

Reaffirming further the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,¹¹ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,¹²

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development addresses the need to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, in order to ensure that no one is left behind, and that the systematic mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is crucial,

Recognizing that the achievement of full human potential and of sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full human rights and opportunities,

¹ Resolution [217 A \(III\)](#).

² See resolution [2200 A \(XXI\)](#), annex.

³ *Ibid.*

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

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2515, No. 44910.

⁷ *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.

⁸ Resolution [S-23/2](#), annex, and resolution [S-23/3](#), annex.

⁹ Resolution [69/2](#).

¹⁰ Resolution [41/128](#), annex.

¹¹ Resolution [70/1](#).

¹² Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

Taking note of the Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment,

Recognizing its resolution [76/300](#) of 28 July 2022 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment,

Recognizing also the threat that environmental degradation, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and unsustainable development pose to the enjoyment of all human rights by present and future generations, in particular women and girls,

Acknowledging that achieving gender equality, the empowerment of all women and girls and women's full, equal effective and meaningful participation and decision-making in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disaster risk reduction is essential for achieving sustainable development,

Recalling the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-second session¹³ and its priority theme "Challenges and opportunities in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls", which was reviewed at the sixty-seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women,

Stressing the need for Governments to take measures to support the rights, well-being and resilience of women and girls living in rural or remote areas and on islands,

Recognizing that progress on the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, in particular in rural areas, has been held back owing to the persistence of historical and structural barriers and unequal power relations between women and men, poverty and inequalities and disadvantages in access to resources and opportunities that limit women's and girls' capabilities, growing gaps in equality of opportunity, discriminatory laws, policies, attitudes, harmful customary and contemporary practices and gender stereotypes and negative social norms, as well as women's and girls' unequal share of unpaid care work and precarious working conditions experienced by many women engaged in paid care work, and taking into consideration the impacts of armed conflicts on rural women and girls and the spiralling effects of the cost-of-living crisis, climate and environment emergencies and the continuing effects of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic that have compounded underlying and persistent gender gaps and inequality,

Expressing its deep concern that discrimination and violence against women and girls, including those in rural areas, continue to occur in all parts of the world and that all forms of violence and discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, that women and girls face are impediments to the development of their full potential as equal partners with men and boys in all aspects of life, as well as obstacles to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Expressing its deep concern also that, while agriculture continues to be the most important employment sector for women in low-income and lower-middle-income countries, with an estimated 25 per cent of employed women around the world working in agriculture, they are relegated to informal, low-paid, low-skilled, labour-intensive and vulnerable jobs, at risk of exploitation and abuse and disproportionately affected by hunger, malnutrition, food insecurity and poverty, including the feminization of poverty, in part as a result of gender inequality and discrimination,

Expressing its deep concern further that while women contribute more than 50 per cent of the food produced worldwide, they account for 70 per cent of the world's

¹³ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2018, Supplement No. 7 (E/2018/27)*, chap. I, sect. A.

hungry, that a widening gender gap in food insecurity, which grew from 1.7 per cent in 2019 to 4.3 in 2021, with 31.9 per cent of women in a state of moderate or severe food insecurity compared with 27.6 per cent of men, indicates that women around the world and across regions are more food-insecure than men,

Expressing concern that many rural women continue to be economically and socially disadvantaged because of their limited access to economic resources and opportunities and their limited access or lack of access to quality education, health-care services, justice, land, sustainable and time- and labour-saving infrastructure and technology, water and sanitation and other resources, as well as to credit, extension services and agricultural inputs, and expressing concern also about their exclusion from planning and decision-making and their disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work,

Emphasizing that rural women's poverty is directly related to the absence of economic opportunities and autonomy and the lack of access to economic and productive resources, quality education and support services and of women's participation in the decision-making process, and recognizing that rural women's poverty and lack of empowerment as well as their exclusion from social and economic policies can place them at increased risk of violence that can impede their social and economic development, as well as the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that, despite gains in providing access to quality education, rural girls are still more likely than rural boys to remain excluded from education and that among the gender-specific barriers to girls' equal enjoyment of their right to education are the feminization of poverty, child labour undertaken by girls, child, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, early and repeat pregnancies, all forms of violence, including gender-based 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 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,

Recognizing also the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security¹⁴ and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems,¹⁵ endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security, which embrace gender equality as one of the main guiding principles of implementation in order to help to address the ongoing disparities with regard to access to and control of land and other natural resources,

Deeply concerned that climate change poses a challenge to poverty eradication and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, threatens food security and increases the risks of famine and adversely impacts the health and well-being of rural women and their families, and that rural women and girls, especially in developing countries, are disproportionately affected by the impacts of desertification, deforestation, sand and dust storms, natural disasters, persistent drought, extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification and often have limited capacities to adapt to climate change,

¹⁴ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/9 (C 2013/20), appendix D.

¹⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document C 2015/20, appendix D.

Recognizing that women and girls in rural areas may be particularly vulnerable to violence because of multidimensional poverty and lack of access to social care and protection services and, as applicable, employment opportunities, as well as negative social norms,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;¹⁶

2. *Urges* Member States, in collaboration with the organizations of the United Nations system and civil society, as appropriate, to continue their efforts to implement the outcome of and to ensure an integrated and coordinated follow-up to the relevant United Nations conferences and summits, including their reviews, and to attach greater importance to the improvement of the situation of rural women and girls in their national, regional and global development strategies by, inter alia:

(a) Creating an enabling environment for improving their situation and ensuring systematic attention to their needs, priorities and contributions, as well as gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including through enhanced cooperation and a gender perspective, and the full and equal participation of all women in the development, implementation and follow-up of macroeconomic policies, including development policies and programmes and poverty eradication strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers, where they exist, aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

(b) Encouraging Member States to consider adopting and pursuing national financial inclusion strategies and gender-responsive strategies to end the structural barriers to women's equal access to economic resources and to expand peer learning, experience-sharing and capacity-building in rural areas;

(c) Supporting the important role of civil society in promoting the realization and fulfilment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women, including rural women;

(d) Taking steps in the design, implementation and pursuit of fiscal policies and gender-responsive budgeting to promote gender equality and the empowerment of rural women and girls;

(e) Pursuing the political and socioeconomic empowerment of rural women and supporting their full and equal participation in decision-making at all levels, including through affirmative action, where appropriate, including by promoting and protecting the right to vote and to be elected and the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, and through support for women's and farmers' organizations in which subsistence and smallholder women farmers are members, labour unions, cooperatives or other associations and civil society groups promoting rural women's rights;

(f) Promoting consultation with and the participation of rural women and, as appropriate, girls, including those who are Indigenous, those with disabilities and older women, through their organizations and networks, in the design, development and implementation of and follow-up to programmes and strategies for gender equality, the empowerment of women and rural development;

(g) Ensuring that the perspectives of rural women and girls are taken into account and that rural women fully, meaningfully and equally participate in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies and activities related to conflict prevention, the mitigation of post-conflict situations, peace mediation, the impacts of climate change and emergencies, including natural disasters, humanitarian assistance, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction, and taking appropriate

¹⁶ [A/78/220](#).

measures to eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against rural women and girls in this regard;

(h) Integrating a gender perspective into the design, implementation and evaluation of and follow-up to development policies, plans and programmes, including budget policies, where lacking, ensuring coordination between line ministries, gender policymakers, gender machineries and other relevant government organizations and institutions with gender expertise, and paying increased attention to the needs of rural women and girls to ensure that they benefit from policies and programmes adopted in all spheres and that the disproportionate number of rural women living in poverty is reduced;

(i) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in decision-making processes and the governance of natural resources, leveraging the participation and influence of women in managing the sustainable use of natural resources, and enhancing the capacities of Governments, civil society and development partners to better understand and address gender issues in the management and governance of natural resources;

(j) Enacting and implementing policies to eradicate poverty and reduce inequalities by promoting sustainable livelihoods, decent work and income security for women in rural areas to enhance the well-being and resilience of all rural women and girls, including women migrant workers;

(k) Implementing effective, high-impact, quality-assured, people-centred, gender- and disability-responsive and evidence-based interventions to meet the health needs of rural women and girls, particularly those in vulnerable situations, throughout their life course;

(l) Strengthening measures, including resource generation, to improve women's health, including maternal health, by addressing the specific health, nutrition and basic needs of rural women and taking concrete measures to enhance and provide access to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health for women of all ages in rural areas, as well as quality, affordable and universally accessible primary health care and support services, including prenatal and postnatal health care, emergency obstetric care, family planning, information and education, increasing knowledge, awareness and support for the elimination of harmful practices and the prevention, treatment and care of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV, and ensuring 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,¹⁷ the Beijing Platform for Action¹⁸ and the outcome documents of their review conferences;

(m) Strengthening the prevention, treatment and care of infections, such as HIV, in rural areas, by providing accessible information, social care services and infrastructure;

(n) Taking appropriate measures to ensure that women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, as well as contributions to on-farm and off-farm production, is recognized, including by fully recognizing and valuing unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family, and to promote nationally appropriate policies and initiatives supporting the reconciliation of work and family life and the equal sharing of responsibilities between men and women with a view to

¹⁷ *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.

¹⁸ *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, annex II.

reducing and equitably distributing such unpaid work, including through, inter alia, the provision of infrastructure, technology and public services, such as water and sanitation, renewable energy, transport and information and communications technology, as well as addressing the need for accessible, affordable and quality childcare and care facilities in rural areas;

(o) Promoting sustainable, gender-responsive, quality, reliable and resilient infrastructure, including by scaling up investment in health facilities in rural areas and by improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation, including through provisions for menstrual hygiene management, and safe cooking and heating practices to improve the health and nutrition of rural women and girls;

(p) Investing in and strengthening efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women, including needs relating to their food security and nutrition and that of their families, and to promote adequate standards of living for them, as well as decent conditions for work and improved access to local, regional and global markets through improved availability, access to and use of critical rural infrastructure, such as energy and transport, science and technology, local services, capacity-building and human resources development measures and the provision of a safe and reliable water supply and sanitation, nutritional programmes, affordable housing programmes, education and literacy programmes, social support measures and health care, including HIV prevention, treatment, care, including psychosocial aspects, and support services;

(q) Fully engaging men and boys, including community leaders, as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against them, including by working to counteract attitudes by which women and girls are regarded as subordinate to men and boys;

(r) Eliminating all forms of violence against rural women and girls in public and private spaces through multisectoral and coordinated approaches to prevent and respond to violence against rural women and girls, to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence against rural women and girls and end impunity and to provide protection as well as equal access to comprehensive social, health and legal services for all victims and survivors to support their full recovery and reintegration into society, including by providing access to psychosocial support and rehabilitation, and bearing in mind the importance of all women and girls living free from violence, such as gender-related killings, including femicide, and harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, as well as of addressing the structural and underlying causes of violence against women and girls through enhanced prevention measures, research and strengthened coordination and monitoring and evaluation, by, inter alia, encouraging awareness-raising activities;

(s) Designing and implementing national policies and legal frameworks that promote and protect the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by rural women and girls, and creating an environment that does not tolerate violations or abuses of their rights, including domestic violence, sexual violence, gender-based violence and discrimination, including multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;

(t) Promoting safe public spaces for women and girls in rural areas and improving their security and safety, including in public transportation systems and infrastructure, preventing and eliminating violence and harassment against women on their journey to and from work, and protecting women and girls from being physically threatened or assaulted, including from sexual violence, while collecting household

water and fuel and when accessing sanitation facilities outside their homes or practising open defecation;

(u) Ensuring that the rights of older women in rural areas are taken into account with regard to their equal access to basic social services, appropriate social protection and/or social security measures, equal access to and control of economic resources and their empowerment through access to financial and infrastructure services, with special focus on the provision of support to older women, including Indigenous women, who often have access to few resources and are often more vulnerable;

(v) Valuing and supporting the critical role and contribution of rural women, including Indigenous women in rural areas, in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations as an essential contribution to food security and nutrition, recognizing that rural women are disproportionately affected by biodiversity loss and land degradation and should therefore be meaningfully engaged in efforts to address such matters;

(w) Promoting the rights of women and girls with disabilities in rural areas, including by ensuring access on an equal basis to productive employment and decent work, economic and financial resources and disability-sensitive infrastructure and services, in particular in relation to health and education, as well as by ensuring that their priorities and needs are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, through, inter alia, their participation in decision-making processes;

(x) Promoting rural women's economic empowerment by realizing their right to work and rights at work, building their capacities and skills to manage enterprises and cooperatives, facilitating formalization and ensuring their financial and digital inclusion and equal access to natural resources and economic and productive resources, including access to, use of, ownership of and control over land, including diverse types of land tenure, property and appropriate new technology, as well as inheritance rights, developing specific assistance programmes and advisory services to promote economic skills of rural women in banking, modern trading and financial procedures, including financial literacy and consumer protection, and providing affordable microcredit and other financial and business services to a greater number of women in rural areas, in particular female heads of households, for their economic empowerment;

(y) Supporting women entrepreneurs and women smallholder farmers, including those in subsistence farming, by continuing to provide public investment and to encourage private investment in rural women to close the gender gap in agriculture, and facilitating their access to extension and financial services, agricultural inputs and land, water, sanitation and irrigation, markets and innovative technologies;

(z) Mobilizing resources, including at the national level and through official development assistance, for increasing women's access to existing savings and credit schemes, as well as targeted programmes that provide women with capital, knowledge and tools that enhance their economic capacities;

(aa) Seeking to ensure and improve equal access for rural women to decent work in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, supporting and promoting opportunities in small and medium-sized enterprises, sustainable social enterprises and cooperatives and improving working conditions;

(bb) Investing in infrastructure and in time- and labour-saving technologies, including sustainable energy, safe drinking water and sanitation and information and communications technologies, especially in rural areas, benefiting women and girls by reducing their burden of domestic activities, affording the opportunity for girls to

attend school and for women to engage in self-employment or to participate in the labour market;

(cc) Taking appropriate measures to raise public awareness among rural women and girls about the risks of trafficking in persons, including the factors that make rural women and girls vulnerable to trafficking, and eliminating the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation against them, including sexual exploitation and forced labour;

(dd) Supporting remunerative non-agricultural employment for rural women, including in the informal sector, including measures to improve working conditions, increase access to productive resources, invest in relevant infrastructure, public services and time- and labour-saving technologies, promote rural women's paid employment in the formal economy and address the structural and underlying causes of the difficult conditions faced by rural women;

(ee) Taking steps to build the capacities and skills of rural women and their enterprises and cooperatives and to design or develop and implement procurement policies and measures to enable rural women and their enterprises and cooperatives to benefit from public and private sector procurement processes, recognizing that the promotion of rural women's enterprises and cooperatives can sustainably contribute to the economic empowerment of rural women;

(ff) Promoting programmes and services to enable rural women and men to reconcile their work and family responsibilities and to encourage men throughout their life cycle to share, equally with women and girls, household, childcare and other care responsibilities;

(gg) Developing and adopting strategies to decrease women's and girls' vulnerability to environmental factors, including gender-responsive strategies on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, to support the resilience and adaptive capacities of women and girls to respond to the adverse effects of climate change, through, inter alia, the promotion of their health and well-being, as well as access to sustainable livelihoods, and the provision of adequate resources to ensure women's full participation in decision-making at all levels on environmental issues, in particular on strategies and policies related to the impacts of climate change, such as desertification, deforestation, sand and dust storms and natural disasters, persistent drought, extreme weather events, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification and loss of biodiversity, on the lives of rural women and girls, and ensuring the integration of their specific needs into humanitarian responses to natural disasters, into the planning, delivery, implementation and monitoring of disaster risk reduction policies, in particular urban and rural infrastructure and land-use planning and resettlement and relocation planning during the aftermath of natural disasters, and into sustainable natural resources management;

(hh) Building the resilience of rural women and girls, in particular women smallholder farmers, to climate change and environmental degradation (inter alia, deforestation, desertification and the loss of agricultural biodiversity), including by promoting appropriate use of relevant ancestral, Indigenous and modern technological practices and knowledge and strengthening access to extension services, information and training;

(ii) Considering the adoption, where appropriate, of national legislation to protect the knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous women and women in local communities relating to traditional medicines, biodiversity and Indigenous technologies;

(jj) Addressing the lack of quality, accessible, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex and age and statistical information on disabilities, to help with

the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind, including by intensifying efforts to include women's unpaid work in official statistics, and developing a systematic and comparative research base on rural women that will inform policy and programme decisions;

(kk) Strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and other relevant government institutions to collect, analyse and disseminate data, disaggregated by sex and age, and gender statistics on time use, unpaid work, land tenure, energy, water and sanitation, among other things, to support policies and actions to improve the situation of rural women and girls and to monitor and track the implementation of such policies and actions;

(ll) Guaranteeing the universal registration of births, including in rural areas, and ensuring the timely registration of all marriages for individuals living in rural areas, including by removing physical, administrative, procedural and any other barriers that impede access to registration and by providing, where lacking, mechanisms for the registration of customary and religious marriages, bearing in mind the vital importance of birth registration for the realization of the rights of individuals;

(mm) Designing, revising and implementing laws to ensure that rural women are accorded full and equal rights to own and lease land and other property, including through the equal rights to economic and productive resources, access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including banking and microfinancing, and undertaking administrative reforms and all necessary measures to give women the same right as men to credit, capital, finance, appropriate technologies and vocational training, to improve access to markets and information and to ensure their equal access to justice and legal support;

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

(oo) Supporting a gender-sensitive education system, including through approaches that attract and retain female students and teachers and that consider the specific needs of rural women and girls in order to eliminate gender stereotypes and discriminatory tendencies affecting them, including through community-based dialogue involving women and men and girls and boys;

(pp) Eliminating gender disparities in the realization of the right to education and ensuring full and equal participation in and completion of inclusive quality education (primary, secondary and tertiary education, including vocational and technical education), as well as early childhood education, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for rural women and girls and the elimination of female illiteracy, including through eliminating the discriminatory policies of excluding pregnant and married girls from schools, quality teacher training, recruitment and retention of teachers in rural areas, especially women teachers where they are underrepresented, and building gender-sensitive education facilities that provide a safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environment for all and facilitate an effective transition from education or unemployment to decent work;

(qq) Promoting education, training and relevant information programmes for rural and farming women through the use of affordable and appropriate technologies

and the mass media, and taking concrete measures to improve rural women's skills, productivity and employment opportunities through technical, agricultural and vocational education and training;

3. *Encourages* Member States, United Nations entities and all other relevant stakeholders to promote access to social protection for female-headed rural households;

4. *Encourages* Member States, appropriate United Nations entities and all other relevant stakeholders to promote the full and equal participation of rural women, including Indigenous women as well as women farmers, fishers and agricultural workers, in sustainable agricultural and rural development;

5. *Requests* the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular those dealing with issues of development, to address and support the empowerment of rural women and their specific needs in their programmes and strategies;

6. *Stresses* the need to identify the best practices for ensuring that rural women have access to and full and equal participation in the area of information and communications technology, to address the priorities and needs of rural women and girls as active users of information and to ensure their participation in developing and implementing global, regional and national information and communications technology strategies, taking appropriate educational measures to eliminate gender stereotypes regarding women in the field of technology;

7. *Encourages* Member States to enhance safe, accessible and inclusive digital connectivity in rural areas to promote, inter alia, the access of rural women and girls to digital services, in areas such as health, education, social security, public administration and other relevant areas, ensuring there are available solutions and options to avoid the negative impacts that digital technology can have and to close digital divides, including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides;

8. *Also encourages* Member States to consider the concluding observations and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights concerning their reports to those Committees when formulating policies and designing programmes focused on the improvement of the situation of rural women, including those to be developed and implemented in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

9. *Invites* Governments to promote the economic empowerment of rural women, including through entrepreneurship training, and to adopt gender-responsive and climate-sensitive rural development strategies and agricultural production, including budget frameworks and relevant assessment measures, as well as to ensure that the needs and priorities of rural women and girls are systematically addressed and that they can effectively contribute to poverty alleviation, hunger eradication and food security and nutrition;

10. *Invites* Governments, relevant international organizations, the specialized agencies and civil society organizations to continue to observe the International Day of Rural Women annually, on 15 October, as proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution [62/136](#);

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its eightieth session a report on the improvement of the situation of women and girls in rural areas.

Draft resolution III

Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the question, including resolution [76/142](#) of 16 December 2021, and recalling also the section of resolution [64/289](#) of 2 July 2010 entitled “Strengthening the institutional arrangements for support of gender equality and the empowerment of women”,

Deeply convinced that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action¹ and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,² are important contributions to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and must be translated into effective action by all States, the United Nations system and other organizations concerned,

Reaffirming the commitments to gender equality and the advancement of women made in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development³ and at major United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions, and reaffirming also that their full, effective and accelerated implementation is integral to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, especially considering that, halfway through the 2030 Agenda, the world is currently failing to achieve gender equality,

Welcoming the Political Declaration adopted at the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), under the auspices of the General Assembly in September 2023,⁴ which reaffirmed that the 2030 Agenda is universal in nature and that its Goals and targets seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Reaffirming the commitments in regard to gender equality and the empowerment of women in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus⁵ and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,⁶

Recalling its resolution [75/233](#) of 21 December 2020 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, in which it called upon all entities of the United Nations development system to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls by enhancing and accelerating gender mainstreaming through the full implementation of the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, developed under the leadership of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women),

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

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

³ Resolution [70/1](#).

⁴ Resolution [78/1](#), annex.

⁵ Resolution [63/239](#), annex.

⁶ Resolution [69/313](#), annex.

Reaffirming the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS⁷ and the Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS: Ending Inequalities and Getting on Track to End AIDS by 2030, adopted at the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, held in New York from 8 to 10 June 2021,⁸ which, inter alia, addressed the pursuit of transformative AIDS responses to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and reaffirming also the political declaration on the implementation of the United Nations Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons, adopted at the high-level meeting of the General Assembly held in New York on 27 and 28 September 2017,⁹

Noting with appreciation the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage entitled “Universal health coverage: expanding our ambition for health and well-being in a post-COVID world”, held on 21 September 2023,¹⁰ in which it was recognized that universal health coverage is fundamental for, inter alia, achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls,

Welcoming progress made towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, but stressing that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session,

Noting with appreciation that 2025 will mark the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, noting with appreciation also, in this regard, review activities by Governments, and noting the contributions of all other relevant stakeholders to these review activities,

Recalling Security Council resolutions [1325 \(2000\)](#) of 31 October 2000, [1820 \(2008\)](#) of 19 June 2008, [1888 \(2009\)](#) of 30 September 2009, [1889 \(2009\)](#) of 5 October 2009, [1960 \(2010\)](#) of 16 December 2010, [2106 \(2013\)](#) of 24 June 2013, [2122 \(2013\)](#) of 18 October 2013, [2242 \(2015\)](#) of 13 October 2015, [2467 \(2019\)](#) of 23 April 2019 and [2493 \(2019\)](#) of 29 October 2019 on women and peace and security and resolutions [1882 \(2009\)](#) of 4 August 2009, [2225 \(2015\)](#) of 18 June 2015 and [2427 \(2018\)](#) of 9 July 2018 on children and armed conflict,

Reaffirming the important role of all women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peacebuilding efforts, stressing the need for their full, equal and meaningful participation therein, including at decision-making levels, and noting in this regard that 2025 will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of Security Council resolution [1325 \(2000\)](#) on women and peace and security,

Recalling the Global Leaders’ Meeting on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: A Commitment to Action, held in New York on 27 September 2015, and the pledges and commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls made by Governments at that meeting,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution [2023/11](#) of 7 June 2023, entitled “Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system” in which it was reaffirmed that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

Taking note of the Secretary-General’s High-level Panel on Women’s Economic Empowerment,

⁷ Resolution [S-26/2](#), annex.

⁸ Resolution [75/284](#), annex.

⁹ Resolution [72/1](#).

¹⁰ Resolution [78/4](#), annex.

Recognizing that the responsibility for the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session rests primarily at the national level and that strengthened efforts are necessary in this respect, and reiterating that enhanced international cooperation is essential for full, effective and accelerated implementation,

Recognizing also the primary role of the Commission on the Status of Women in the follow-up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action, in which the work of the Commission is grounded, and stressing that it is critical to address and integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls throughout national, regional and global reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to ensure synergies between the follow-up to the Beijing Platform for Action and the gender-responsive follow-up to the 2030 Agenda,

Welcoming the work of the Commission on the Status of Women in reviewing the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, taking note with appreciation of all its agreed conclusions, and acknowledging the need for their implementation,

Recalling the sixty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in 2020, when the Commission undertook a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,

Recalling also the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in New York on 1 October 2020, which demonstrated commitment to the full and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its reviews,

Welcoming the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women,¹¹

Acknowledging the Presidents of the General Assembly at its seventy-sixth and seventy-seventh sessions for convening the Advisory Board on Gender Equality and the General Assembly Platform of Women Leaders, and encouraging greater participation of Member States in this initiative,

Welcoming efforts on the empowerment of women and girls, and taking note of all international, regional and national initiatives, such as the Generation Equality Forum, which was convened by UN-Women and co-chaired by France and Mexico, in partnership with civil society,

Welcoming also the strengthening of the capacity of UN-Women and its experience in achieving its mandate,

Commending UN-Women for the continued support provided to intergovernmental processes, including on the linkages between sustainable development, financing for development, migration, climate change and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Recalling its resolution 64/289, in which it decided that the resources required to service the normative intergovernmental processes should be funded from the regular budget,

Taking note of the ongoing work of the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women,

¹¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2020, Supplement No. 7 (E/2020/27)*, chap. I, sect. C, resolution 59/1, annex.

Recognizing that the participation and contribution of civil society, in particular women's groups and organizations and other non-governmental organizations, are important to the successful implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, as well as to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Reaffirming that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting the empowerment of women and achieving gender equality by transforming structures of inequality, which is relevant to all issues considered by its Main Committees and subsidiary bodies, including in resolutions dealing with issues beyond social, humanitarian, cultural, economic and financial matters,

Reaffirming also the commitment to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and social spheres, as well as the commitment to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender equality,

Bearing in mind the challenges and obstacles to changing discriminatory attitudes and gender stereotypes, which perpetuate discrimination against women and girls and stereotypical roles of girls and boys and women and men, and stressing that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of international standards and norms to address inequality between women and men,

Recognizing the importance of fully engaging men and boys, as agents and beneficiaries of change, in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and as allies in the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as well as in the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing also the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic as one of the greatest global challenges and noting with deep concern its negative impacts on, inter alia, gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and expressing concern with the continued emergence and re-emergence of health emergencies and epidemic-prone diseases that have a disproportionate impact on women and girls,

Expressing serious concern that the urgent goal of 50/50 gender balance in the United Nations system, especially at higher professional grade levels and in non-headquarters locations, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, remains unmet, that the representation of women decreases progressively at higher professional grade levels and that the gap in representation is greatest and the rate of change slowest at non-headquarters locations, including in peacekeeping missions, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General on improvement in the status of women in the United Nations system,¹²

Taking note with appreciation of the work done to enhance the United Nations system-wide dashboard on gender parity by UN-Women and the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen system-wide monitoring and data collection by providing the latest available data, in support of the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on gender parity,

Welcoming the launch of the United Nations system-wide knowledge hub on addressing sexual harassment to provide a repository of resources, best practices and tools on the United Nations system efforts to prevent and address sexual harassment,

¹² A/78/206.

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the measures taken and progress achieved in follow-up to and implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly¹³ and of the report of the Secretary-General on improvement in the status of women in the United Nations system;

2. *Reaffirms* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, also reaffirms the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women adopted by the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-fourth session, and affirms its commitment to their full, effective and accelerated implementation;

3. *Also reaffirms* the primary and essential role of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, as well as the catalytic role of the Commission on the Status of Women, in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, based on the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session, and in promoting and monitoring gender mainstreaming within the United Nations system, and encourages the Commission to contribute to the follow-up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as the enjoyment of all human rights by women and girls;

4. *Calls upon* Governments and all other stakeholders to systematically mainstream a gender perspective into the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in order to, inter alia, contribute to the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and stresses in this regard the importance of ensuring synergies between the follow-up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive follow-up to the 2030 Agenda;

5. *Reiterates* that the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session is essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

6. *Notes* that the General Assembly, in its decision 77/568 of 1 September 2023, decided to take the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls into account in the relevant chapters of the Pact for the Future;

7. *Recognizes* that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the fulfilment of the obligations of States parties under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women¹⁴ are mutually reinforcing in respect of achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women, and welcomes in this regard the contributions of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to promoting the implementation of the Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session;

8. *Calls upon* States parties to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol thereto¹⁵ and to take into consideration the concluding observations as well as the general recommendations of the Committee, urges States parties to consider limiting the extent of any reservations that they lodge to the Convention, to formulate any reservations as precisely and narrowly as possible and to regularly review such reservations with a view to withdrawing them so as to ensure

¹³ A/78/216.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. 2131, No. 20378.

that no reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, urges all Member States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to consider doing so, and calls upon those Member States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Optional Protocol;

9. *Reaffirms* that States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls, provide protection to the victims and investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence against women and girls, and that failure to do so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, calls upon Governments to elaborate and implement laws and strategies to eliminate violence against women and girls, encourages and supports men and boys to take an active part in the prevention and elimination of all forms of violence, encourages increased understanding among men and boys of how violence harms girls, boys, women and men and undermines gender equality, encourages all actors to speak out against any form of violence against women, and in this regard encourages Member States to continue to support the Secretary-General's ongoing campaign, "UNiTE to End Violence against Women", its social mobilization and advocacy platform, "Orange the World: End Violence against Women", and the "HeforShe" campaign of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as to support the Secretary-General's voluntary compact on preventing and addressing sexual exploitation and abuse;

10. *Reiterates* the importance and value of the mandate of UN-Women, and welcomes the Entity's leadership in providing a strong voice for women and girls at all levels and its efforts to support intergovernmental processes so that they fully contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls and the realization of their human rights;

11. *Notes with concern* that UN-Women continues to draw on voluntary contributions in order to enable it to carry out its mandate of servicing normative intergovernmental processes, and emphasizes the need for the full implementation of resolution [64/289](#) in this regard;

12. *Reaffirms* the important role of UN-Women in leading, coordinating and promoting accountability of the United Nations system in its work on gender equality and the empowerment of women;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the important and extensive work of UN-Women for more effective and coherent gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system, and calls upon UN-Women to continue to support gender mainstreaming across the United Nations system as an integral part of its work and of its efforts to accelerate action across the United Nations system;

14. *Welcomes* the commitment of UN-Women to support Member States in their efforts to develop and strengthen norms, policies and standards on gender equality and the empowerment of women, as well as to integrate gender perspectives into sectoral policy and normative frameworks, in line with its mandate, and encourages the Entity to continue to promote the need to mainstream and strengthen a gender perspective in the work of intergovernmental bodies and processes, to raise awareness of the opportunities therein and to provide policy analysis, knowledge, evidence and information in support of intergovernmental deliberations in order to provide technical assistance, at the request of Member States, in strengthening a gender perspective in resolutions and other outcomes;

15. *Recognizes* the need to continue to strengthen the capacity of UN-Women to fully implement its normative support function;

16. *Also recognizes* the important role of UN-Women in promoting gender equality, and the empowerment of all women and girls and the central role that it plays in supporting Member States, in coordinating the United Nations system and in mobilizing civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, at all levels, in support of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and calls upon UN-Women and the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to continue to support the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action at the international, regional, national and local levels, including through systematic gender mainstreaming, the mobilization of resources to deliver positive results and the monitoring of progress with adequate data and robust accountability systems;

17. *Urges* Member States to increase funding for the budget of UN-Women by providing, when legislative and budgetary provisions allow, core, multi-year, predictable, stable and sustainable voluntary contributions, recognizing the importance of adequate funding in enabling UN-Women to implement its strategic plan promptly and effectively, and that the mobilization of financial resources for achieving its goals still remains a challenge;

18. *Also urges* Member States and encourages stakeholders, where applicable, to address gaps and challenges, take specific, measurable, time-bound actions and mobilize adequate financial resources for the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in line with the commitments made in the political declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, including by:

(a) Eliminating all discriminatory laws and ensuring that laws, policies and programmes benefit all women and girls and that they are fully and effectively implemented and systematically evaluated to ensure their effectiveness and that they do not create and reinforce inequalities and marginalization;

(b) Eliminating structural barriers, discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes, and promoting social norms and practices that empower all women and girls and that recognize their contributions and eliminate discrimination and violence against them, including through their balanced and non-stereotyped portrayal in the media;

(c) Strengthening the effectiveness and accountability of institutions at all levels to promote gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, as well as ensuring equal access to justice and public services;

(d) Mainstreaming a gender perspective across the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, for the realization of the human rights of all and the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

(e) Matching commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls with adequate financing through the mobilization of financial resources from all sources;

(f) Strengthening accountability for the implementation of commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls;

(g) Harnessing the potential of technology and innovation to improve women's and girls' lives and to close the development divide and the digital divide, including the gender digital divide, as well as addressing the risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies;

(h) Closing data and evidence gaps through improved regular collection, analysis and use of gender statistics, including through strengthening national

statistical capacities, to strengthen the implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes;

(i) Strengthening international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships, to implement commitments to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

19. *Calls upon* Governments and the organs, relevant funds and programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, other international and regional organizations, including financial institutions, and all relevant actors of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to intensify and accelerate action to achieve the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and of the outcome of the twenty-third special session, including by contributing to the celebrations of the thirtieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as appropriate;

20. *Decides*, in order to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, so as to accelerate the realization of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, to convene a one-day high-level meeting of the General Assembly in the margins of the general debate of the Assembly at its eightieth session, and that the outcome of the high-level meeting shall take the form of a Chair's summary;

21. *Recommends* that the President of the General Assembly conduct consultations to finalize the organizational arrangements for the high-level meeting of the Assembly;

22. *Looks forward* to the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, in 2025, when the Commission will undertake a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly;

23. *Encourages* all Member States to make ambitious commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

24. *Encourages* all actors, including Governments, the United Nations system, other international organizations and civil society, to continue to support the work of the Commission on the Status of Women in fulfilling its central role in the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session and, as applicable, to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, welcomes in this regard the Commission's continued sharing of experiences, lessons learned and good practices in overcoming challenges to the full implementation at the national and international levels and the evaluation of progress in the implementation of priority themes, and encourages the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, as appropriate, to incorporate the outcomes of the Commission into their work;

25. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations system to systematically and strategically incorporate the outcomes of the Commission on the Status of Women into their work, within their mandates, and, inter alia, to ensure effective support for the efforts of Member States towards the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and in this regard encourages UN-Women to continue to use concrete results-based reporting mechanisms and to ensure coherence, consistency and coordination between the normative and operational aspects of its work;

26. *Encourages* States and all stakeholders to strengthen the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into all sectors and in all areas of development;

27. *Reiterates its call upon* the United Nations system, including the main organs, their main committees and subsidiary bodies, through forums such as the high-level political forum on sustainable development and functions such as the annual ministerial review and the Development Cooperation Forum of the Economic and Social Council and the funds and programmes and the specialized agencies, to increase efforts to fully mainstream a gender perspective into all issues under their consideration and within their mandates, as well as into all United Nations summits, conferences and special sessions and their follow-up processes;

28. *Calls upon* States to ensure that intergovernmental processes consistently address gender perspectives in their preparatory processes and outcomes;

29. *Commits* to intensifying efforts to further integrate a gender perspective into the work of the General Assembly, including in plenary and high-level meetings;

30. *Encourages* its Main Committees and subsidiary bodies, as well as the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, particularly in the light of the analysis contained in the report of the Secretary-General¹⁶ and of the cross-cutting nature of gender equality and the empowerment of women, to intensify their efforts to make further progress in the integration of a gender perspective into their work, including, as appropriate, into their resolutions within the respective mandates of the General Assembly and each of its Main Committees and subsidiary bodies and the Economic and Social Council and each of its functional commissions, and invites the Bureaux, as appropriate, to encourage such efforts;

31. *Strongly encourages* Governments to continue to support the role and contribution of civil society, in particular non-governmental organizations and women's organizations, 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 in the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

32. *Calls upon* Governments and the United Nations system to encourage women's groups and other non-governmental organizations specializing in gender equality and the empowerment of women to participate in intergovernmental processes, including through increased outreach, funding and capacity-building;

33. *Calls upon* the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system to systematically request the inclusion of a gender perspective in reports of the Secretary-General and other inputs to intergovernmental processes;

34. *Requests* that reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies continue to systematically address gender perspectives through gender-sensitive analysis, the provision of data disaggregated by sex, age and disability and the reflection of the contribution of women and girls as agents of change and of the impact of proposed policies and programmes on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and that conclusions and recommendations for further action address the different situations and needs of women and men and girls and boys in order to facilitate gender-responsive policy development, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to convey the importance of reflecting a gender perspective to all stakeholders who provide input to his reports;

35. *Encourages* Member States, with the support of, as appropriate, United Nations entities, including UN-Women, international and regional organizations and

¹⁶ A/78/216.

other relevant actors, to prioritize the strengthening of national data collection and monitoring capacities with regard to statistics disaggregated by sex and age, as well as national tracking indicators for gender equality and the empowerment of women, through multisectoral efforts and partnerships;

36. *Calls upon* all parts of the United Nations system to continue to play an active role in ensuring the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session through, inter alia, the maintenance of gender specialists in all entities of the United Nations system, as well as by ensuring that all personnel, especially those in the field, receive training and appropriate follow-up, including tools, guidance and support, for accelerated gender mainstreaming, and reaffirms the need to strengthen the capabilities of the United Nations system in the area of gender;

37. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his continued leadership and efforts towards creating an enabling working environment and accelerating progress towards the goal of 50/50 gender balance at all levels throughout the United Nations system, including the goal of reaching parity at the highest levels by 2021 and at all levels throughout the United Nations system by 2028, as set out in his system-wide strategy on gender parity;

38. *Also commends* the Secretary-General for requesting the entities of the United Nations to update and regularly monitor entity-specific implementation plans to achieve and maintain the goal of gender parity, and in this regard encourages UN-Women to continue to regularly report on the implementation of and progress made on gender parity through such plans;

39. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further accelerate his efforts to achieve the goal of 50/50 gender balance at all levels throughout the United Nations system, including in the field and in peacekeeping missions, with full respect for the principle of equitable geographical distribution, in conformity with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, considering, in particular, women from the developing and the least developed countries, countries with economies in transition and unrepresented or largely underrepresented Member States, and to ensure the implementation of measures with clear targets and timelines, including temporary special measures, as well as the strengthening of the implementation of policies and measures related to creating enabling working environments, including for work-life balance, and to prevent and address all forms of discrimination, violence, racism, harassment, including sexual harassment, abuse of authority in the workplace and sexual exploitation and abuse, so as to accelerate progress, and managerial and departmental accountability, inter alia, through leadership compacts and performance appraisal systems, with respect to attaining gender parity within the shortest feasible period;

40. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations to strengthen efforts to prevent, address and eliminate sexual harassment, in full alignment with the work of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination Task Force on Addressing Sexual Harassment within the Organizations of the United Nations System, apply a victim-centred approach to all forms of misconduct, enhance training, leverage the knowledge hub on addressing sexual harassment and encourage the implementation of accountability mechanisms, as well as gender-sensitive exit surveys;

41. *Calls upon* the entities of the United Nations system, in collaboration with resident coordinators and heads of agencies and missions, to significantly increase their efforts towards achieving the goal of 50/50 gender balance in all locations, including at the United Nations country team level, with the advice from gender focal points, UN-Women and other relevant entities, through a comprehensive range of

actions, inter alia, as outlined in the Secretary-General's system-wide strategy on gender parity and in entity-specific implementation plans, as well as the recommendations contained in the Enabling Environment Guidelines for the United Nations System and the Field-specific Enabling Environment Guidelines, and to provide sufficient financial and human resources for organizational change and for overcoming identified impediments to progress on gender balance including setbacks from the COVID-19 pandemic;

42. *Requests* the entities of the United Nations, at both headquarters and non-headquarters levels, inter alia, the United Nations country team level, to continue to appoint gender focal points to provide support for the advancement of gender parity, led and coordinated by UN-Women;

43. *Strongly encourages* Member States to identify and regularly submit more women candidates for appointment to positions in the United Nations system, especially at more senior, decision-making and policymaking levels, including in peacekeeping operations;

44. *Encourages* increased efforts by Governments and the United Nations system to enhance accountability for the implementation of commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the international, regional, national and local levels, including through improved monitoring and reporting on progress in relation to policies, strategies, resource allocations and programmes and by achieving gender balance;

45. *Reaffirms* that Governments bear the primary responsibility for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and that international cooperation has an essential role in assisting developing countries in progressing towards the full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

46. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the United Nations system the findings of his reports in order to strengthen follow-up on these findings and to accelerate the implementation of the present resolution;

47. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide an oral report to the Commission on the Status of Women at its sixty-eighth and sixty-ninth sessions and to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session on the improvement in the status of women in the United Nations system and on progress made and obstacles encountered in achieving gender balance, under the item entitled "Advancement of women";

48. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its eightieth session, under the item entitled "Advancement of women", on the follow-up to and progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session.