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Institute on Comparative
Regional Integration Studies

Beijing (+25) to Transforming our world, the 2030 Agenda : Is Gender Equitable World in the Making ?

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Concepts and Context

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action - outlined 12 key areas

The fourth conference, September 1995, 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations

Since 1975, UN has 4 world conferences on Women at Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing



<https://archive.unescwa.org/our-work/beijing-declaration-and-platform-action>

► The member nations are determined to advance the **goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity**

► Acknowledging voices of all women everywhere and taking note of the **diversity of women and their roles and circumstances.....**

► Recognize that the status of women has advanced in some important respects in the past decade, but that **progress has been uneven, inequalities between women and men have persisted** and major obstacles remain, with serious consequences for the well-being of all people,

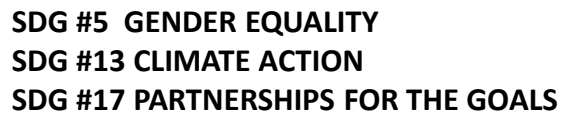
► Recognize that this situation is exacerbated by the **increasing poverty** that is affecting the lives of the majority of the world's people, in particular women and children, with origins in both the national and international domains,

► Dedicate ourselves unreservedly to addressing these constraints and obstacles and thus enhancing further **the advancement and empowerment of women all over the world and agree that this requires urgent action in the spirit of determination, hope, cooperation and solidarity**, now and to carry us forward into the next century.

Action : Governments, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, are called upon to take strategic action in the following critical areas of concern:

- The persistent and increasing burden of poverty on women
- **Inequalities** and **inadequacies** in and **unequal access to education** and training and unequal access to **health care and related services**
- Violence against women
- Inequality in **economic structures and policies**, in all forms of productive activities and in access to resources
- Inequality between men and women in the **sharing of power and decision-making** at all levels
- Mechanisms at all levels to promote the advancement of women.....

https://www.un.org/en/events/pastevents/pdfs/Beijing_Declaration_and_Platform_for_Action.pdf



In conjunction with the 25th Anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, ARROW developed a joint statement on the overall status of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.

Endorsed by 90 CSOs, women's group, feminist networks and like-minded individuals, the statement puts forward a set of concrete recommendations to accelerate progress towards the realisation of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls.



**REALIZING
WOMEN'S
RIGHTS FOR AN
EQUAL FUTURE**



The Asian-Pacific Resource & Research Centre for Women (ARROW)



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World Conferences on Women

The United Nations has organized four world conferences on women. These took place in [Mexico City](#) in 1975, [Copenhagen](#) in 1980, [Nairobi](#) in 1985 and [Beijing](#) in 1995. The last was followed by a series of five-year reviews.

The [1995 Fourth World Conference on Women](#) in Beijing marked a significant turning point for the global agenda for gender equality. The [Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action](#), adopted unanimously by 189 countries, is an agenda for women's empowerment and considered the key global policy document on gender equality. It sets strategic objectives and actions for the advancement of women and the achievement of gender equality in 12 critical areas of concern:

- [Women and poverty](#)
- [Education and training of women](#)
- [Women and health](#)
- [Violence against women](#)
- [Women and the economy](#)
- [Women in power and decision-making](#)
- [Institutional mechanism for the advancement of women](#)
- [Human rights of women](#)
- [Women and the media](#)
- [Women and the environment](#)
- [The girl-child](#)

The Beijing conference built on political agreements reached at the three previous global conferences on women, and consolidated five decades of legal advances aimed at securing the equality of women with men in law and in practice. More than 17,000 participants attended, including 6,000 government delegates at the negotiations, along with more than 4,000 accredited NGO representatives, a host of international civil servants and around 4,000 media representatives. A parallel NGO Forum held in Huairou near Beijing also drew some 30,000 participants.

Before Beijing

1975: The Commission on the Status of Women called for the organization of the first world conference on women to coincide with International Women's Year. The [World Conference of the International Women's Year](#) was subsequently held in Mexico City; 133 governments participated, while 6,000 NGO representatives attended a parallel forum, the International Women's Year Tribune. The conference defined a [World Plan of Action for the Implementation](#)

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Latest news

Action Coalition Leaders on Technology and Innovation unite and call for bold, collective solutions to spark a gender-diverse digital reset

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Ana Šaćipović: Building a bridge between two worlds

Press release: 25 years after a landmark global agreement, the numbers still don't add up for women in Europe and Central Asia

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Featured Publication



Beijing Platform for Action, Beijing+5 outcome
Considered the most progressive blueprint ever for advancing

women's rights, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action has been



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Uganda takes a step forward with critical law reforms passed in Parliament

Overhauling outdated and discriminatory legislation is essential to ending violence against women and girls, and the women's movement in Uganda has ensured an incredible leap forward. [Learn more](#)

Highlights



In focus: International Youth Day

This year on International Youth Day, 12 August, we're celebrating youth around the world who are speaking up for climate justice and food security under the theme "Transforming Food Systems: Youth Innovation for Human and Planetary Health". [More](#)



In Focus: Women and girls in Sport

As some of the world's top women athletes prepare for the FIFA Women's World Cup in France, we're celebrating the remarkable achievements and unmatched potential of women and girls in sport, and calling for action to address issues such as unequal pay.

Statement by UN Women on the situation in Afghanistan

UN Women remains fully committed to support women and girls in Afghanistan. We will remain operational and engaged with our partners at this critical juncture for the country. [Read more](#)

Global Acceleration Plan

The Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality is a transformative roadmap designed by the Generation Equality Action Coalition leaders to advance concrete results in the six Action Coalition themes over five years. [Plan](#) [Executive summary](#)

Latest news

26/08/2021
Young women entrepreneurs from Moldova support the local market with healthy lifestyle-promoting businesses
24/08/2021

UN Secretary-General appoints Under-Secretary-General Pramila Patten as officer-in-charge of UN Women

Date: Wednesday, August 18, 2021

The United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has appointed Under-Secretary-General Pramila Patten as officer-in-charge of UN Women, effective 18 August 2021.

Ms. Patten, who has since April 2017 served as the United Nations Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, will lead UN Women during the transition period to the incumbency of the next Executive Director, succeeding Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka after her eight-year tenure.

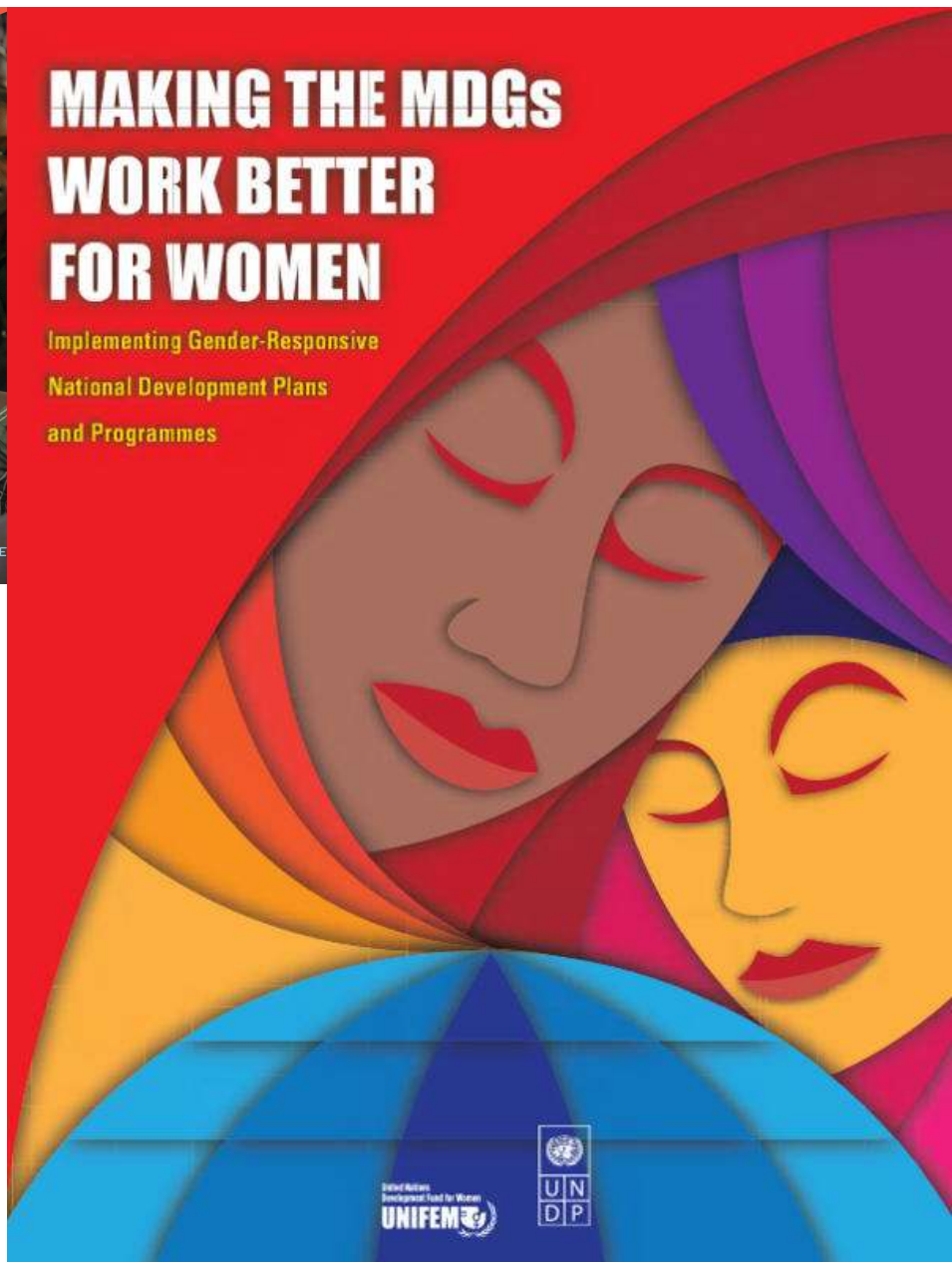
Ms. Patten has deep experience in the field of gender equality and women's empowerment, including service as a member of the [Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)](#) from 2003 to 2017. She was the Chairperson of the Working Group on [General Recommendation No. 30 on "Women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations"](#). She has been a member of several high-level panels and projects, including the High-Level Advisory Group for the ["Global study on the implementation of UN Security Council resolution 1325 \(2000\) on women, peace and security"](#), and the Advisory Panel for the [African Women's Rights Observatory \(AWRO\)](#) within the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

A national of Mauritius, Ms. Patten has been a practicing lawyer since 1982 and a member of the [Honourable Society of Gray's Inn](#). She also served as an Adviser in the Ministry of Women's Rights, Child Development and Family Welfare of Mauritius from 2000 to 2004.



Under-Secretary-General Pramila Patten. Photo: Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

2000-2015



<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

17 goals, 169 targets, several indicators per target



Adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future



Addressing Interlinkages: Climate Change and Technology Context

Targets	Indicators
5.1 End discrimination	5.1.1 Legal frameworks
5.2 End violence	5.2.1 Domestic violence 5.2.2 Sexual violence
5.3 End harmful practices	5.3.1 Child and youth marriages 5.3.2 Female genital mutilation
5.4 Recognize and value women's work	5.4.1 Time spent on un/under paid domestic/care
5.5 Full/equal participation in leadership and decision-making roles	5.5.1 Women in governmental positions 5.5.2 Women in managerial positions
5.6 Ensure healthcare and access to healthcare	5.6.1 Informed decisions about sexual health 5.6.2 Number of nations with sexual health laws
5.A Ensure economic rights	5.A.1 Number of women owning land/in agriculture 5.A.2 Legal frameworks for women's rights to economic participation
5.B Enhance technology use	5.B.1 Women who own mobile phones
5.C Establish policies and regulations	5.C.1 Countries tracking empowerment



SPOTLIGHT ON

WOMEN IN LEADERSHIP

Women remain underrepresented in leadership and management level positions in the public and private sectors. While quotas have been implemented to boost women's participation in politics and corporate boards, parity is far from reality.

Politics

Proportion of women in national parliaments (single or lower house) globally

2000 **13.2%** | 2017 **23.4%**

39% of countries worldwide have used some form of quota system to increase women's representation in politics.

Management

LESS THAN 1/3 of senior- and middle-management positions are held by women.*



47% of world business leaders say they are in favor of gender quotas on corporate boards.

The 2015 development agenda brings hope for further progress and illustrates **how society can progress toward the goal of gender equality.**

>half of the total world population is women. As such gender context is connected with each of the 17 SDGs

Trends and Patterns for SDG 5



SPOTLIGHT ON

GENDER DATA GAP

Data on the varying factors that impact women and girls is largely missing. This lack of data makes it harder to accurately identify, analyze and monitor the separate needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, men and boys and develop effective evidence based policies and solutions.

Only
13%
of countries
dedicate a budget
to gender statistics.

Only
15%
of countries have
legislation that
mandates specialized
gender-based
surveys.

Only
41%
of countries
regularly produce
violence against
women data.

OUR RESPONSE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

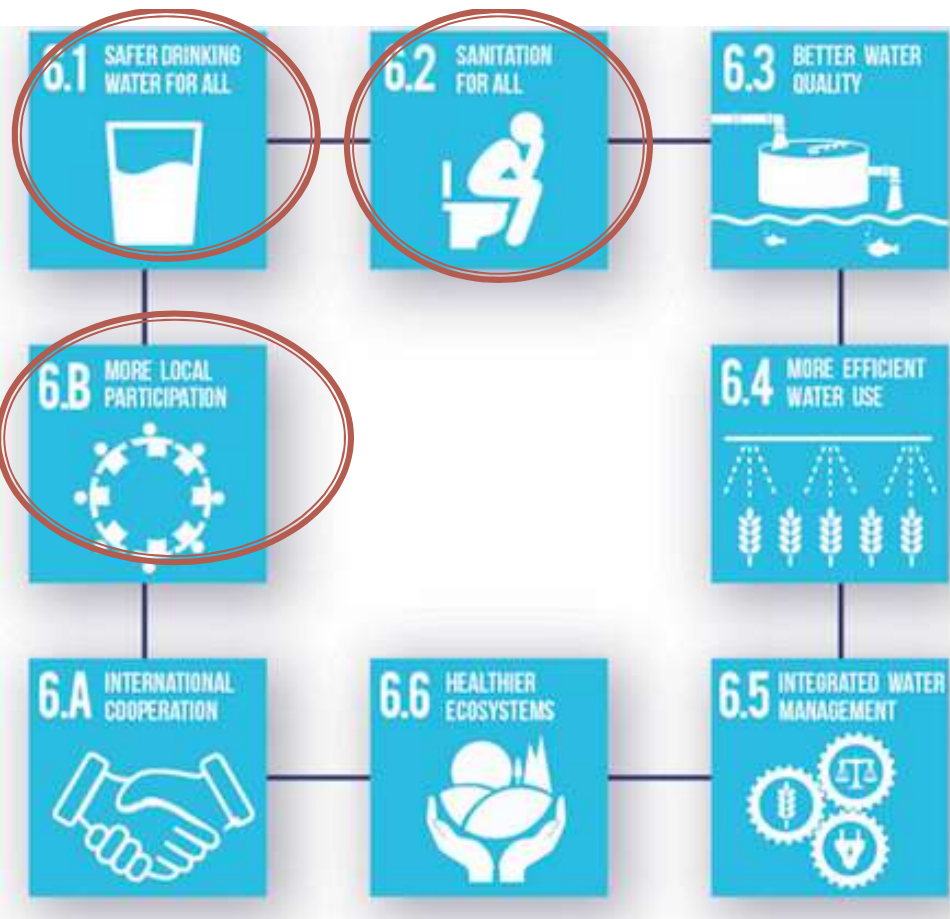
Through our flagship programme, Making Every Women and Girl Count, UN Women aims to bring about a radical shift in how gender statistics are created, used and promoted at the global, regional and national levels.

Working together with governments, civil society, academia and other international agencies, the programme will support efforts to increase the availability of data on gender equality and women's rights in order to inform policy and decision-making.

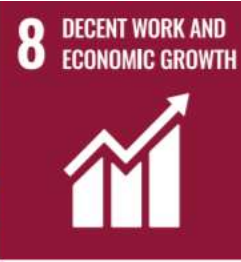
Source: United Nations, 2013.

<https://www.nationsglobalconsulting.org/sdg-5-in-focus>





SDG6 : “ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL”



In 2019,
22 per cent
of the
world's
youth
were not
engaged
in either
education,
employment
or training

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: WHY IT MATTERS

What's the goal here?

To promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.

Why?

Sustained and inclusive economic growth can drive progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standards.

Even before the outbreak of COVID-19, one in five countries – home to billions of people living in poverty – were likely to

see per capita incomes decline in 2020. Now, the economic and financial shocks associated with the pandemic—such as disruptions to industrial production, financial market volatility, and rising insecurity—are derailing the already tepid economic growth and compounding heightened risks from other factors.

What does “decent work” mean?

Decent work means opportunities for everyone to get

What can we do to fix these issues?

- Providing **youth**, the best opportunity to transition to a decent workspace.
- Investing in education and training of the highest possible quality
- Providing youth with skills that match labor market demands,
- Giving **young people** access to social protection

Countries to build dynamic, sustainable, innovative and gender sensitive economies.

ICE PRESENTS

UN 75

SUSTAINABLE
ENGINEERING
IN ACTION

<https://edition.pagesuite-professional.co.uk/html5/reader/production/default.aspx?pubname=&edid=efd6aa1-81e0-4b29-b8d7-e08945023de5>

UN75: Sustainable Engineering in Action, was launched by the Institution of Civil Engineers (ICE UK) on 16 November 2020.

Interlinked thinking

The United Nations University's collaborative research contributes to resolving the global problems of human survival, development and welfare that are the concern of the UN and its Member States, as its new report on water and migration exemplifies

Do migrants willingly choose to flee their homes, or is migration the only option available? There is no clear, one-size-fits-all explanation for a decision to migrate – a choice that will be made today by many people worldwide, and by an ever-rising number in years to come because of a lack of access to water, climate disasters, a health crisis and other problems.

Data are scarce on the multiple causes, or "push factors", limiting our understanding of migration. What we can say, though, is that context is everything. The United Nations University (UNU) – a global think tank and postgraduate teaching organisation headquartered in Japan – is among the organisations looking for direct and indirect links between migration and the water crisis. This is a problem that has different faces – unsafe water in many places, chronic flooding or drought in others.

The challenge is separating those push factors from the social, economic and political conditions that contribute to the multi-dimensional realities of vulnerable migrant populations, all of them simply striving for dignity, safety, stability and sustainability in their lives.

A new UNU report, "Water and Migration: A Global Overview", from the UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), offers insights into water and migration interlinkages, and suggests how to tackle existing gaps and needs. Its information can be understood easily by stakeholders and proposes ideas for better informed migration-related policymaking, including a three-dimensional framework applicable by scholars and planners at multiple scales and in various settings.

The report also describes some disconcerting patterns and trends. By 2050, a combination of water- and climate-driven problems and conflicts will force 1 billion people to migrate, not by choice but as their only option. Links to the climate change and water crises are becoming more evident in a dominant trend: rural-urban migration.

That said, there is a severe lack of quantitative information and understanding regarding direct and indirect water and climate-related drivers of migration, limiting effective management options at local, national, regional and global scales. Global agreements, institutions and policies on migration are concerned mostly



A matter of urgent attention.

Rethinking Water-Migration Interlinkages Within the Context of the COVID-19 Crisis

DEVELOPMENT & SOCIETY : Water, Population, Health, Human Security, Migration

2020•12•11 Nidhi Nagabhatla United Nations University

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Prior to the emergence of COVID-19, the [WASH situation in the DRC](#) was already dire, with only a quarter population having access to drinking water and sanitation systems. [The situation for internally displaced people and refugee settlements](#) is even more precarious given its limited attention and resources and its access and rights dimensions. [UNHCR](#) states “with some 630,500 Congolese refugees in the region and 4.49 million IDPs, the situation in DRC is one of the world’s most complex, challenging, protracted, and forgotten crises”, while highlighting a key fact — 78% Of Congolese refugees are women and children. The water needs of the people living in these vulnerable settings. particularly in the time of COVID-19, is a matter of urgent attention.

<https://ourworld.unu.edu/en/rethinking-water-migration-interlinkages-within-the-context-of-the-covid-19-crisis>

GAPS and NEEDS

By 2021, for every 100 men aged 25 to 34 living in extreme poverty (living on 1.90 USD a day or less), there will be 118 women, a gap that is expected to increase to 121 women per 100 men by 2030.

English ▾

WHO WE ARE

WHAT WE DO



OUR IMPACT

GET INVOLVED

[HOME](#) / [NEWS CENTRE](#) / COVID-19 WILL WIDEN POVERTY GAP BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN, NEW UN WOMEN AND UNDP DATA SHOWS

COVID-19 will widen poverty gap between women and men, new UN Women and UNDP data shows

The pandemic will push 47 million more women and girls below the poverty line, reversing decades of progress to eradicate extreme poverty

<https://www.undp.org/press-releases/covid-19-will-widen-poverty-gap-between-women-and-men-new-un-women-and-undp-data>



POSTED ON SEPTEMBER 2, 2020

Human Rights-Based Solutions for Access to Water and Sanitation

Women, Water and COVID

- ❑ Calls for better access to WASH and healthcare to implement adequate prevention strategies and maintain sufficient resources to address these dimensions in the pandemic response plans
- ❑ For Pandemic-related WASH interventions- the need for data, disaggregated by gender, age and circumstances, is evident

Health and Migration
Collaborative Community

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WOMEN, WASH & COVID-19: THE ‘BURDENS OF’ AND ‘OPPORTUNITIES FOR’ THE VULNERABLE

July 15, 2020 | by Zoha Anjum | *Communicable Diseases, COVID-19, Healthcare Access, Healthcare Systems, Migrant Women, Refugees* | [0 Comment](#)

Authors: Zoha Anjum and Nidhi Nagabhatla

As water-bearers and care-providers, women and girls carry the burden of fulfilling water needs of their households. Water collection often exposes women to attacks from wild animals, sexual assault and severe health outcomes (Pommells et al., 2018). In 2017, more than 140 million people relied on contaminated surface water for drinking, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) needs (World Health Organization & UNICEF, 2019). Contact with waterborne pathogens can lead to both acute (i.e., waterborne infections) and chronic (e.g., malnutrition and growth stunting) conditions for individuals (Pouramin et al., 2020).

At the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, several public health interventions were implemented to mitigate the spread of the virus. Examples included partial/complete

COVID-19 has also had an impact on women’s mental health. Fear of the virus and lacking social support during a pandemic will affect their psychosocial health (UN Women, 2020). Other barriers to WASH access, violence, increased responsibilities and other factors discussed above may also be a source of stress.

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2020/04/policy-brief-the-impact-of-covid-19-on-women>

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW ARTICLE

Front. Water, 15 April 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/frwa.2020.00006>



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A Systematic Review of Water and Gender Interlinkages: Assessing the Intersection With Health

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4,672
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Water (i.e., WASH), gender, and sustainability. An analysis of both observational and interventional studies

71% of identified studies reported a health outcome, suggesting an intersection of water and gender with health.

Significant WASH inequities in women and girls further manifest as health burdens, providing strong evidence that the water-gender-nexus intersects with health. Addressing these inequities holds the potential to alleviate disease burden and have a significant impact on achieving the SDGs, including SDG 3, 5 and 6.

Table 4: Individual countries and their modes of addressing menstrual hygiene management in the humanitarian response plans (Grey = No HRP released; Red = No MHM-related terms found; Green = MHM-related terms found; Yellow = Dignity kits).

		Year		
	Countries	2016	2017	2018
	AFRICA			
1	Cameroon	NFI & WaSH Kits	Hygiene Kits	"Menstrual Hygiene" products
2	Nigeria	Dignity & NFI Kits	Dignity & NFI Kits	Hygiene and NFI Kits, Menstrual Pads
3	Somalia	No HRP released	Hygiene Kits	Dignity & Hygiene kits
4	Libya	Dignity & Hygiene Kits	MHM not mentioned	Hygiene, Dignity & NFI kits
5	Mali	WaSH kits with pads	MHM not mentioned	Dignity & WaSH kits
6	Burundi	Hygiene kits & "Reproductive Health" products	No HRP released	Hygiene kits
7	Djibouti	WaSH kits	No HRP released	No HRP released

Gender gaps in humanitarian response: -
 design of gender responsive WASH projects and identification of gender sensitive indicators (time gain for women..)
Design and plans of projects dominated implemented by (generally male) engineers with technical skills - limited capacity for addressing social impact and community

Good practices on gender focused plans and programs



ASSESSING IMPACT OF WATER AND CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION ON WOMEN AND GIRLS

Summary

Migration and forced displacements are results of stressed resource systems and socio-economic uncertainties. Migration has been a long-standing adaptation measure in various marginal and vulnerable communities; it is often linked to water and climate events. Over 60% of total forced displacements at present are already due to climate and water-related factors, and by 2050 these drivers will force around a billion people to migrate, not by choice but as their only option. There is a severe lack of quantitative information and understanding direct and indirect water and climate-related drivers of migration, limiting effective management options at local, national, regional, and global scales. This calls for an in-depth investigation to impacts of water- and climate – related stressors on human migration and related gender inequities.

At the global scale, data on the water-migration nexus is limited, embedded, or



<https://inweh.unu.edu/projects/assessing-impact-of-water-and-climate-induced-migration-on-women-and-girls/>

- To assess gaps and challenges towards addressing the social, economic, and political implications of water- and climate-triggered migration, and potential for **gender-focused solutions** for climate change adaptation.
- To analyze how emerging patterns of conflicts and migration impact human development, for groups and individuals living in vulnerable situations – **for women and girls** in particular– and how these impacts can best be assessed.

Gender and Water Toolkit

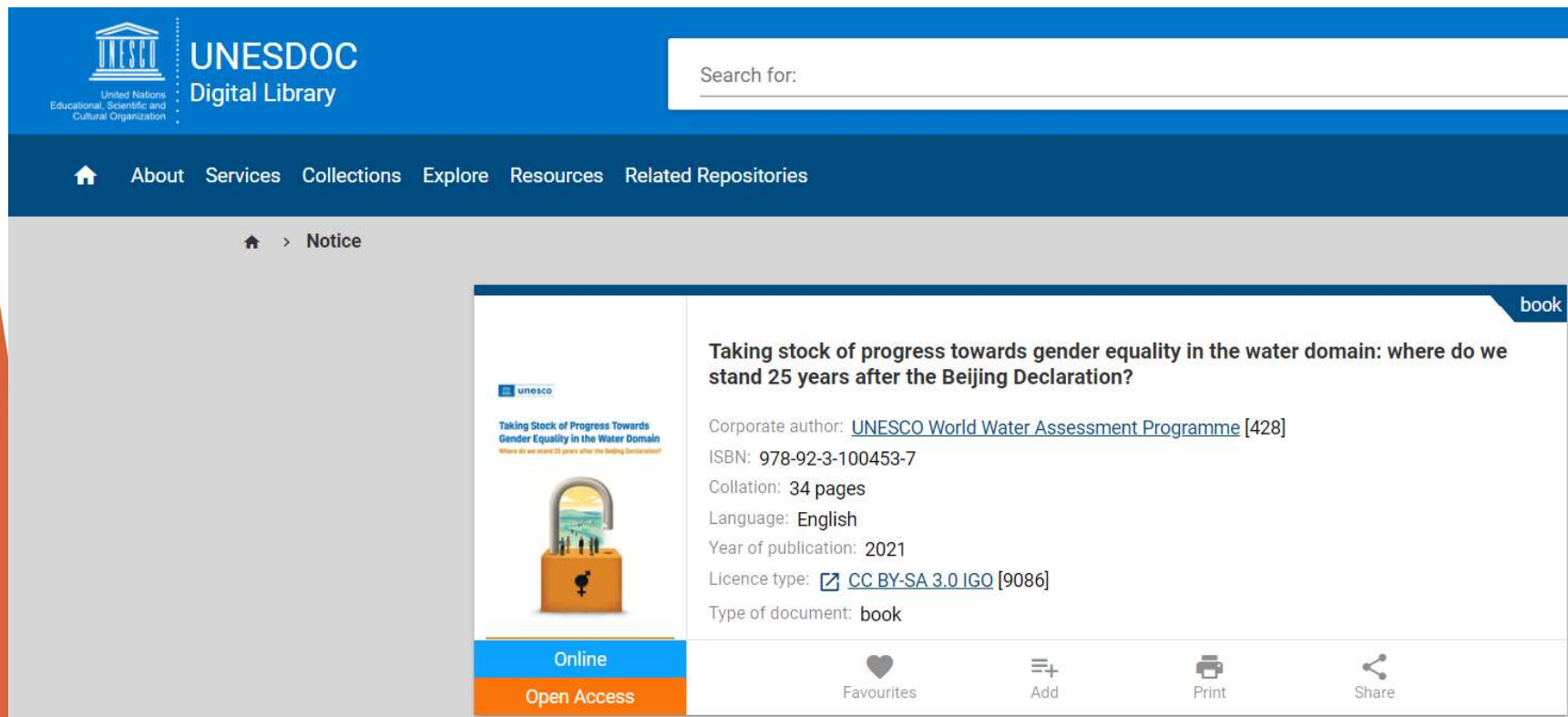
UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) spearheaded the formation of the “**Gender and Water Toolkit**” in 2014 to further the gender-water-related research and investigation through the development of new sex-disaggregated indicators (more so in the WASH sector)

“it is not an exaggeration to say there is virtually no sex-disaggregated data on water and sanitation sectors collected by the main international agencies and groups responsible for global data compilation.”

The 2nd edition launched in **2019** incorporates 105 indicators in 10 different topics related to the SDGs (water governance, safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, knowledge resources, transboundary water management, water for agricultural uses, water for industry and enterprise, and human rights-based water resource management).

Narratives and Insights for Future Action

**Taking stock of progress towards gender equality in the water domain:
where do we stand 25 years after the Beijing Declaration?**



The screenshot displays the UNESDOC Digital Library website. The header features the UNESCO logo and the text 'UNESDOC Digital Library'. A search bar is located on the right. Below the header is a navigation menu with links: Home, About, Services, Collections, Explore, Resources, and Related Repositories. The main content area shows a breadcrumb trail 'Home > Notice'. The featured record is titled 'Taking stock of progress towards gender equality in the water domain: where do we stand 25 years after the Beijing Declaration?'. It includes a thumbnail image of a book cover with a padlock and a female symbol. The record details are as follows:

- Corporate author: [UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme](#) [428]
- ISBN: 978-92-3-100453-7
- Collation: 34 pages
- Language: English
- Year of publication: 2021
- Licence type: [CC BY-SA 3.0 IGO](#) [9086]
- Type of document: book

At the bottom of the record, there are buttons for 'Online' and 'Open Access', and icons for 'Favourites', 'Add', 'Print', and 'Share'.

Taking Stock of Progress Towards Gender Equality in the Water Domain

Where do we stand 25 years after the Beijing Declaration?



Gender equality in the water domain is clearly off track

Women are not only the main persons responsible for water collection in many parts of the world, but they also possess invaluable knowledge with regard to water resources and play a key role in water and sanitation management at the local and community levels. Accordingly, women must be able to enjoy equal access to water and also have an equal say in the management and governance of water resources. Twenty-five years after the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, progress towards gender equality through the fulfilment of the basic right to water and sanitation is clearly off track.

Despite advances at the policy level in acknowledging the need to progress towards gender equality in the water sector – and the resulting benefits – large gender inequalities persist in practice. Women are generally under-represented in terms of participation at all levels: from institutional bodies that manage national or transboundary waters, to water-related institutions such as governmental water agencies and water utilities, to local water management institutions.

This report provides a detailed overview of the existing and emerging challenges to gender equality in the water domain with a particular focus on: access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, employment, climate change management, water governance, education and training, and data collection and funding. Systematic and sustained efforts to eliminate these inequalities are essential to achieve meaningful and lasting gender equality in the water sector, and to promote sustainable development in general.

Governments, international organizations, professionals and policy-makers in the water sector, academia and NGOs are invited to join forces to accelerate the achievement of gender equality in water for a more just, sustainable and peaceful future.

less than
17%
of the water sector's
total workforce
is composed of
women

- 25 years after the Beijing Declaration progress towards gender equality through the fulfilment of the **basic right to water and sanitation is clearly off track.**
- Despite advances at the policy level in acknowledging the need to progress towards gender equality in the water sector – and the resulting benefits – large gender **inequalities persist in practice.**
- Women are generally **under-represented** in terms of participation at all levels: from institutional bodies that manage national or transboundary waters, to water-related institutions such as governmental water agencies and water utilities, to local water management institutions.

Jobs in the water sector

3 out of 4 jobs that make up the global workforce are directly or indirectly dependent on water.

Water-related jobs in the water sector include water resources management, ecosystem restoration and remediation, infrastructure building and maintenance, the provision of sanitation services (sewerage and waste management), as well as in national and local government positions (UNESCO/UN-Water, 2016).

Women are disproportionately underrepresented in water-related jobs, and they face obstacles at multiple levels when they seek a career in the water sector (Das, 2017). Contributing factors are multiple and usually related to unbalanced distribution of domestic tasks and responsibilities between men and women, and persistent social norms that disadvantage women

Box 1 The SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework

Based on multi-stakeholder coordinated action, the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework is intended to speed up and scale up progress on the 2030 Agenda commitments. The Framework relies on four "action pillars" (UN-Water, 2020a):

- **Engage** – Improved engagement with country stakeholders
- **Align** – Alignment of the policy, financial and operational efforts for more efficient support to countries
- **Accelerate** – Acceleration of the progress in addressing the water commitments through five "accelerators" (Figure A) – financing, data and information, capacity development, innovation and governance.
- **Account** – Promote shared accountability through (i) better coordination among United Nations agencies; (ii) improved country support through optimized financial and operational approaches; and (iii) integration of "purpose-driven" collaboration into global, regional and country organizations.



Figure A. The SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework action pillars. Source: UN-Water (2020a, p. 12)

Join our global #CallforAction to develop concrete actions & unlock the power of gender equality in the Water domain!

***More about this Multi-Stakeholder Call: bit.ly/WaterandGender
#AcceleratingGenderEquality***



Accelerating Gender Equality in the Water Domain

Through a Multi-stakeholder Call for Action




Unlocking the Power of Gender Equality in the Water Domain

Through a Multi-stakeholder Call for Action

Want to know more

← → ↻ sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5

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Goals

5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

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06
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High-level Political Forum 2021
Tue 06 - Thu 15 Jul 2021

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06
JUL 2021

2021 SDGs Learning, Training and Practice
Tue 06 - Mon 12 Jul 2021

Related Goals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17				

06
JUL 2021

LAUNCH OF E-LEARNING COURSE ON HARNESSING CLIMATE and SDGs SYNERGIES
Tue 06 - Tue 06 Jul 2021

Related Goals

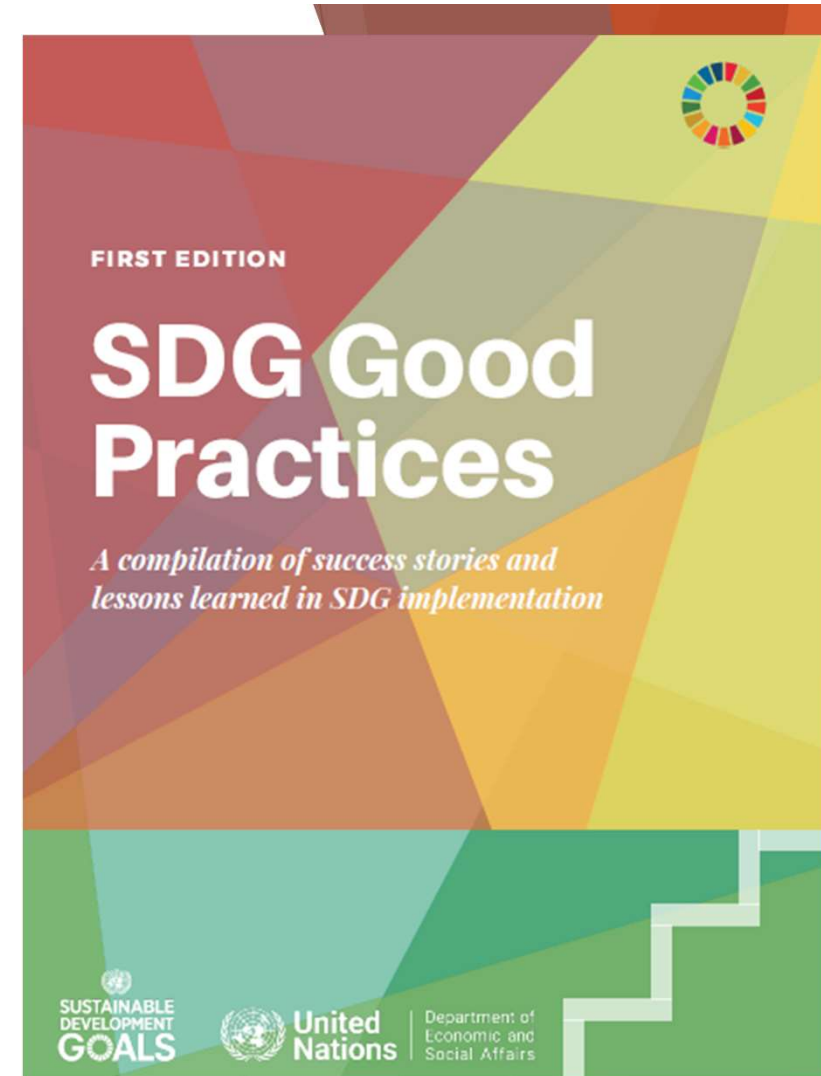
1	3	5	6	7	8	13
14	15	17				

02
DEC 2020

Good Practices on SDG Implementation: Inspiring Examples to Drive Change
Wed 02 - Wed 02 Dec 2020

Related Goals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17				



<https://sdgs.un.org/topics/gender-equality-and-womens-empowerment>