Commission on the Status of Women  
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Item 2  

Review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action  

Report of the Secretary General  

Summary  

The present report reviews and measures in an annual level the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 on gender equality and empowerment of women, as mandated in the Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/6.  

The report addresses the priority theme for 2020 as agreed by the Economic and Social Council resolution 2018/8, bearing in mind the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration. This report is guided by Economic and Social Council resolutions 2006/9 and 2013/8 — and elaborates proposals on possible indicators to measure progress on implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.
I. Introduction

1. The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference in 1995, constitutes the landmark in United Nations main effort to tackle inequality between women and men worldwide guided by the respect of human rights and human dignity. The Declaration entails significant commitments from national governments to build a society without discrimination through the imperative need to guarantee and monitor the access of women and girl child to enjoy all same rights as men. It also underscores the governments’ determination to dedicate resources to the full achievement and implementation of the Platform for Action, “an agenda for women’s empowerment”\(^1\). This roadmap calls for an active involvement to foresee the fulfilment of international obligations bounding states to eliminate all constraints, obstacles and risks affecting the integrity of women on the international community. To do so, the agenda focuses on women empowerment through twelve critical areas: poverty, education and training, health, violence against women, armed conflict, economy, women in power and decision-making, human rights, media, environment, girl-child and institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women\(^2\).

2. The 1975 World Conference on Women’s Year proclaimed three key objectives to define the spirit of the International Women’s Year: “equality, development and peace”\(^3\). It also proposed a plan of action -adopted by the General Assembly resolution 3520 (XXX)- understanding that under-development and economic crises derived into segregation of women from public life threatening the full enjoyment of their rights. For that reason, the Conference identified fourteen minimum objectives\(^4\) that summarise in the twelve critical areas in the Beijing Declaration ones, to be addressed for the sake of building effective national responses to combat women margination. Pursuing the goal of attaining international peace through supporting women to fully enjoy their rights, the Conference convened again at Copenhagen\(^5\), in 1980 during the “UN Decade for Women”\(^6\). Its major achievement consisted of interconnecting equality to development and peace, therefore, unless governments committed fully to implement policies aimed at promoting equality of duties and opportunities between sexes, no possible effective integration of women into society could take place\(^7\). Also, it showed an involvement of inter-governmental, non-governmental and women’s organizations that enriched the working body’s discussions and expanded their understanding of the challenges being faced by women worldwide\(^8\).

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\(^1\) Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995, p. 7.
\(^2\) Ibid., p. 18 ss.
\(^4\) Ibid., p. 11.
\(^5\) Ibid., para 46, pp. 16-17.
\(^6\) A/RES/3520(XXX), para 20.
\(^7\) Ibid., para 2.
\(^9\) Ibid., Resolution 33, p. 95.
Moreover, the outcome of the 1980 Conference -adopted by the General Assembly resolution 35/136- recognised the role the Commission of the Status of Women shall play in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the future World Conferences on Women’s plans of action, a clear mandate to ensure the fulfilment of the objectives agreed on in 1975.\footnote{World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 to 30 July 1980: report, para 273, p. 57.}

3. Within the International Development Strategy for the Third UN Development Decade (1980-1990), Member States -guided by the Plan of Action of Copenhagen- acknowledged that the material well-being of population cannot be ensured without full involvement and participation of all members, notably women, and called for the elimination of disadvantages and ensure their access to basic needs to guarantee their active implication. In 1985, an exhaustive review and appraise was conducted in Nairobi regarding the implementation of the Plans of Action adopted during the UN Decade on Women. The Conference reaffirmed the three key objectives adopted in Mexico, namely equality, development and peace, in addition to the interdependence between them as declared in Copenhagen, nonetheless, these are unachievable without the implementation of three indicators: employment, health and education. The lack of consideration of women’s viewpoints, interests and knowledge despite any advancement does not accomplish the objectives of the conference as no real participation exists which leaves under-represented and yet excluded women from socio-economic real advancements. Moreover, the Conference concluded that full participation of women rises during relatively positive economic situations rather than during unfavourable ones. It outlined they still face an infra valorisation compared to men as seen only to procreate and home chores. Moreover, it describes a lack of adequate response from basic services to women’s needs at work. The contribution of this Conference towards the implementation of women’s rights consisted of the “Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women”. These are simple, global and effective orientations to national governments, ensuring its adaptability to complex environments facing heterogeneous socio-economic conditions, aimed at making effective the three key objectives by proposing, for instance, the eradication of sexual stereotypes and ameliorating the life quality of women within the community.\footnote{Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, Kenya, 15 to 26 July 1985, para 15, p. 9.}

4. The twenty-third special session of the General Assembly in June 2000 was named “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century” and was held in order to review and appraise progress on implementation of the Platform for Action. On top of that, new proposals to...
overcome constraints to full equality were introduced\textsuperscript{18}. The work of the preparatory committee, the Commission on the Status of Women\textsuperscript{19}, served undoubtedly to a double goal. On one hand, to monitor the efforts made by governments to implement effectively all measures included in the roadmap through adequate legislative actions, including the mainstreaming of a gender perspective and appropriate reallocation of resources to promote women participation in decision-making\textsuperscript{20}. On the other hand, to support the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as the watchdog of the Convention against all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)\textsuperscript{21}, to review reports outlining initiatives to enforce the provisions of the provisions of the Conference to respect women’s human rights through domestic legislative efforts\textsuperscript{22}.

5. Notwithstanding the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, the outcome of this twenty-third special session, considering the reports submitted, consisted of a political declaration\textsuperscript{23} and a document containing further actions aimed at implementing the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action\textsuperscript{24}. The political declaration reveals five main features:

a. the primary responsibility of national governments in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action twelve objectives,

b. the commitment to achieve universal ratification of the CEDAW and adopt the necessary domestic legislative texts to enforce its content,

c. the call for civil society involvement and participation in the implementation process at the national level,

d. the acknowledgement of both men and women cooperative work to guarantee the effectiveness of the Platform for Action, and

e. the agreement to periodically review the implementation of the Beijing Platform, including the celebration of a new Conference in 2005 to consider new alternatives to reinforce it jointly with the Nairobi Forward-looking strategies\textsuperscript{25}.

6. On the other hand, the document contemplating further actions and initiatives represents a common and comprehensive effort addressing twelve critical areas as adopted in the Beijing Conference, which also underscores achievements and challenges per each of them. Pursuing the empowerment of women and the adequation of national legislations to build a more equal, inclusive and fair society, this resolution, containing conclusions and recommendations, serve as the

\textsuperscript{18} A/RES/53/120, paras 36-37.

\textsuperscript{19} Ibid., para 39.


\textsuperscript{22} E/CN.6/1999/PC/4, paras 10, 11, 14 and 15.

\textsuperscript{23} See A/RES/23-2/2, Annex.

\textsuperscript{24} See A/RES/23-3/3, Annex.

\textsuperscript{25} A/RES/23-2/2, Annex, paras 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8.
main reference point to further examination as it indicates the review of the implementation should seek a potential reform or amelioration.\(^{26}\)

7. In 2004, at the mandate of the Commission of the Status of Women and the General Assembly, the Secretary-General presented a report on the follow-up to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the twenty-third special session within the UN system entities\(^ {27}\). The report describes the achievements and challenges faced by UN entities to adapt to the roadmap of both the Fourth World Conference on Women and the General Assembly twenty-third special session\(^ {28}\). It also includes recommendations to be addressed by the Commission to propose measures to overcome constraints and ensure a gender mainstream in internal policies to tackle discrimination, raise awareness on threatening behaviour and distribute adequate resources to monitor the implementation\(^ {29}\). Bearing this in mind, the Commission adopted a Declaration during its forty-ninth session in 2015 that encouraged the acceleration of the Beijing Declaration and the twenty-third special session outcome through the involvement of governments, UN entities and civil society, to overcome the constraints still impeding the full implementation of the plan of action\(^ {30}\). Finally, it acknowledges the complementariness between the Beijing Declaration and the General Assembly special session outcome with CEDAW, denoting the relevance to international law to assess the role corresponding to governments in the enforcement of this binding text\(^ {31}\).

8. In 2010, a report of the Secretary-General, mandated by Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/9, presented a review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the General Assembly special session outcome based on national policies enacted by Member States, with a special emphasis on gender perspective regarding the achievement of the Millenium Development Goals\(^ {32}\). Per each critical area, the report presents advancements and challenges referring to the Member States’ policies. Furthermore, the report determines the lack of gender perspective in the design and implementation of national policies towards the achievement of these goals have undermined irreversibly the advancement of women empowerment and equality\(^ {33}\). A situation that in 2014 continues as Member States have limited mostly their efforts on gender equality to formal (eg. laws against discrimination) rather than material (eg. ensure equal remuneration, encourage participation in decision-making) aspects\(^ {34}\). However, the report also underscores the success of involving women’s organizations to implement policies containing a gender perspective, a factor that underscores civil society participation as crucial for development within Member States\(^ {35}\).

\(^{27}\) See E/CN.6/2005/3.
\(^{28}\) Ibid., paras 5, 6 and 58.
\(^{29}\) Ibid., para 65.
\(^{30}\) E/CN.6/2005/L.1, paras 2, 3 and 5.
\(^{31}\) Ibid., para 4.
\(^{33}\) Ibid., paras 427 and 428.
\(^{35}\) Ibid., paras 19, 20 and 24.
years later, a new report of the Secretary-General determined, despite the rise in resolutions addressing gender equality, that UN entities and intergovernmental organizations still do not dedicate enough effort and resources to include a clear and inclusive gender perspective into its programme of work and resolutions\textsuperscript{36}. For this reason, the report calls for the enhancement of UN Women mandate to provide technical assistance as to ensure deliberations and resolutions within intergovernmental organizations do consider and respect the gender perspective and stress the importance of equality\textsuperscript{37}.

II. Challenges

9. The review of the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action implies a comprehensive approach to each one of the twelve critical areas identified. This approach pretends to address the issues affecting the realisation of each area for the sake of ensuring a plain equality between men and women within family, work, education and decision-making environments.

10. The question of poverty entails the direct deprivation of the basic human right to an adequate standard of living as it consists of lacking all necessary means to ensure livelihood according to its human dignity\textsuperscript{38}. As of today, this issue has not been unknown to most women and girls worldwide. It is estimated that 12.8% of women and girls in the world (330 million) live in poor households, in contrast to a 12.3% of men and boys (325 million) facing the same conditions, in other words, women are 4% more likely to live in extreme poverty\textsuperscript{39}. The extreme poverty rate identified that women endure these conditions mostly at the reproductive phase as they have to sort out a way to handle both work and child-care\textsuperscript{40}. Moreover, considering the accelerated growth of cities in the world in the last twenty years, in 67% of 60 developing countries with available data, reveal that more than half of the female urban population (between 15 and 49 years old) within these countries live in urban slums\textsuperscript{41}. The conditions women face within these areas cannot satisfy the content of the right to a standard of living as it impairs the health and the well-being\textsuperscript{42} of women and her family living therein. Ranging from lack of access to clean water, poor housing materials to inadequate sanitation facilities\textsuperscript{43}, these conditions continue to constitute a critical area within the framework of the Beijing Declaration.

11. In addition to the aforementioned, if connected the question of poverty to the health conditions of women globally, there exists other three relevant aspects to our analysis: food insecurity, maternal mortality and sexual and reproductive

\textsuperscript{36} A/74/222, paras 62 and 63.
\textsuperscript{37} A/74/222, para 63.
\textsuperscript{38} A/RES/217 (III), Articles 1 and 25.
\textsuperscript{39} UN Women, 2018, Turning promises into action: gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, p. 77.
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{41} Ibid., p. 115.
\textsuperscript{42} A/RES/217 (III), Article 25.
\textsuperscript{43} UN Women 2018, p. 115.
health and rights. Based on data of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it shows that, in 94 from 141 countries, women are still likely to report food insecurity\(^44\). Data demonstrate that, despite the significant role played by women in eradicating food insecurity in developing countries through agriculture\(^45\), poverty, as mentioned before, impairs women to a great extent to produce and have sufficient food available, in addition to the devastating effects of climate change in rural areas\(^46\). The lack of adequate alimentation and regular access to food drives into malnutrition that later transforms in anaemia, considered one of the leading causes of maternal mortality as it affected 38% of pregnant women in 2011\(^47\). With a higher risk of dying from maternity-related causes in developing countries (1 in 180) and fragile states (1 in 54), in contrast to the global estimated risk of 1 in 4900, data proves the lack of an efficient health system, adequate antenatal and postnatal care, skilled health professionals and access to medical care oriented into risk of obstetric complications rises maternal mortality\(^48\). The absence of a global database on national legislation concerning sexual and reproductive rights is an obstacle to measure progress in the adoption of a comprehensive framework that ensure these rights\(^49\). Nonetheless, data obtained from 45 countries reveal that 52% of married women aged 15-49 made informed decisions about sexual relations and use of contraceptives\(^50\), which implies more than 40% were not aware of the potential consequences of practising sexual encounters without protection. As observed in the analysis, teenagers yet face complications to access an appropriate sexual education to exercise these rights responsibly and avoid harmful practices\(^51\). Without a full realization of women’s right to an adequate health, it would not be possible to guarantee an equal appropriate quality of life.

12. The situation of women in the global economy, namely the labour market has not yet made significant advancements towards the achievement of a real equality with men. Generally translated into the gender pay gap, women also finds issues with maternity permissions, pensions and recognition of unpaid work\(^52\). With a labour force participation rate lesser than of men (63% compared to 94%), women continue to face disadvantages whilst attempting to access the labour market after finishing their education\(^53\). Moreover, estimation shows that women earn 77% of men wage, without taking into account informal self-employment, in all positions at work\(^54\). A scenario that enhances inequality within household as data from

\(^{44}\) Ibid., p. 79.
\(^{46}\) UN Women 2018, p. 119.
\(^{47}\) UN Women 2018, p. 119.
\(^{48}\) Ibid., p. 80.
\(^{49}\) Ibid., pp. 81-82.
\(^{50}\) Ibid., p. 99.
\(^{51}\) Ibid.
\(^{53}\) UN Women 2018, p. 108.
\(^{54}\) Ibid., pp. 108-109.
developed countries reflect that women earn generally less than men, result that demonstrates the likeliness of women to live under the 50% of the median income, reducing its possibility to possess greater wealth than men. This pay gap reflects a traditionally segregated background were positions historically held by men are reluctant to facilitate women the opportunity to access them, in opposition to those held by women, mostly with little pay grade, which remains without men interested in occupying them. The challenge to materialise gender equality in the workplace may also respond to the under-representation of women in managerial positions at enterprises as only one-third of senior and middle management positions are estimated to be held by women. In addition, the absence of equal access to land represents another challenge as only 12.8% of global shares of land are owned by women, nevertheless, these lands tend to be of reduced size than that of men, less fertile and possess few rights to access and secure their possession of land. Social development would continue incomplete unless states adopt concise measures to ensure equality in both labour market and access to economic resources -e.g. land- as it proposes obstacles to the full participation of women in the economy, key to adopt diverse and innovative solutions.

13. Education, as a fundamental right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, pursues the main access to knowledge and ensures thereafter the exercise of the right to access equal opportunities between men and women. It develops through two basic levels: primary and secondary education. According to comparative data (2000-2015), the number of girls enrolled in both levels has risen considerably (from 82.2% to 90.3% in primary education and 53.1% to 64.8% in secondary education), however, there exists considerable obstacles to ensure full access to this fundamental right. Due to customary laws and strong social stigma, girls still face restrictions to enjoy a safe access to education, including the risk of being excluded or impaired the right of being educated at school in equal conditions with boys. Moreover, based on the analysis of data from a group of developing countries, poor women are more likely to be illiterate in contrast to poor men as a result of these social and legal disadvantages faced. Therefore, the implementation of measures aimed at overcoming this critical area, despite having achieved progress in the last twenty years, still requires state efforts to legislate accordingly to prevent girls’ exclusion from enjoying this right.

14. Another critical area that concerns the scope of the Beijing Declaration commitments refers to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women, during peace and war times. The international community cannot achieve the Beijing Declaration commitments unless it condemns, prosecutes and addresses adequately all discrimination and violence against women cases. A
question directly connected to the obligation deriving from international law conventions embodied in both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)\(^{63}\) and the CEDAW\(^{64}\) to ensure gender equality and prosecute these acts. However, there remains drawbacks to overcome regarding the question of discrimination against women. As of 2016, husbands can legally prevent their spouses to work in 18 countries, and daughters do not enjoy equal inheritance rights compared to sons in 39 countries\(^{65}\). This previous data reveals undoubtedly that not all UN Member States have adopted a comprehensive framework to tackle discrimination based on sex, a reason that persishes the Beijing Declaration efforts to achieve a more equal and developed society. Moreover, efforts in the fight to eradicate violence against women have proven insufficient as women remains the target of atrocious crimes founded in their sex solely. Data available as of 2016 shows that women lack legal protection from domestic violence in 49 countries, rape perpetrators are left unaccountable if they are married or pretend to marry to their victims in 37 countries\(^{66}\). Additionally, the statistics until 2016 prove women have been mainly victims of sexual abuse and intentional female homicide. The global data reads that 19% of women aged 15-49 years old were victims of physical and/or sexual violence\(^{67}\), and its severity aggravates in disaggregated data that shows that 15 million adolescent girls (aged between 15 to 19 years old) were subject to forced sex (within 50 countries), likewise, 9 in 10 adolescent girls victims of forced sex were victimized by someone close or known to them (within 28 countries)\(^{68}\). However, these criminal actions against women not fall only under the scope of sexual abuse, but includes aggression against their lives. It is estimated that half of all women victims of intentional homicide in 2012 were killed by an intimate partner or family member, and that the global female homicide rate is 2.3 per 100 000\(^{69}\). This data refers to the actual scope of intentional homicide within family and interpersonal relations, besides demonstrates cultural elements may play a substantial role in the justification of violence based on the sex of or relation to the victim. Nevertheless, during war time, violence against women adopts a heinous structure as it subjects her to suffer from seriously violent crimes namely, rape, torture, abduction and forced displacement\(^{70}\). This last aspect remains critical as women and girls have experienced this violence either from state-party or non-state-parties to a conflict\(^{71}\), therefore demanding accountability and adequate means to prohibit, prosecute and assist victims.

15. The right to participate in the decision-making process, either in the government or the legislative assembly\(^{72}\), constitutes the basis to recall the attention of the

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63 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), New York, 10 December 1966, UNTS vol. 999, p. 171, Articles 2, 24 and 26.
64 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Articles 2 and 3.
65 UN Women 2018, p. 87.
66 Ibid.
67 Ibid., p. 88.
68 Ibid., p. 90.
69 Ibid., p. 126.
70 Ibid.
71 Ibid., p. 127.
72 A/RES/217 (III), Article 21.
international community to the consolidation of gender equality within society. According to the available data, only 23.7% of parliamentary seats in the world are held by women\textsuperscript{73}, therefore under-representation continues to impair the goal of an equal society at the decision-making sphere. Despite that outcome, data demonstrates there has been little but significant progress since 2000 thanks to the adoption of gender quotas and temporary special measures to enhance women participation in politics\textsuperscript{74}. Nonetheless, whereas these measures aimed at tackling through legislation the under-representation of women in politics and its relative success in Latin America and the Caribbean, less than half of the countries in the world have legislated on gender quotas\textsuperscript{75}. The basis for the adoption of long or short term solutions should take into consideration the effectiveness of analogous actions to fulfill the commitments in realizing gender equality at decision-making level. On the other hand, there exists nowadays obstacles to measure and subsequently review the implementation of equality at the local government level. To the extent that many countries have electoral management bodies without specific cooperation relations with national statistics offices, it will continue impeding the elaboration of data to distinguish seats at these local government offices by sex in order to objectively prove gender equality has materialized or not\textsuperscript{76}. Whilst at parliamentary level, feasible data exists to review whether equality has been achieved, at government level, no concise and specific data assists international watchdogs to measure the progress on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration commitments.

16. Finally, both the situation of the girl-child and the practice of the female genital mutilations (FGM) deserves the attention of the committee regarding the achievement of the goals in development and peace worldwide. Data from 2017 shows that 750 million women and girls married before 18, and yearly, 15 million girls aged under 18 forcibly marry to men\textsuperscript{77}. Taking into account child marriage remains as a continuous practice in many countries in the world, and it is considered as a form of discrimination against child-girl\textsuperscript{78}, should implicate states in the review of the impact of national legislation that coexist with customary laws allowing child marriage. On the other hand, the existence of FGM nowadays should draw the attention of the committee as it is estimated 200 million women and girls within 30 countries were subject to this practice\textsuperscript{79}. With higher FGM prevalence rates in the African region, cultural and/or religious elements might influence the tolerance from state actors to this practice. For this reason, the committee should consider different approaches than only the legislative to tackle this harmful practice against the integrity of women and girls worldwide in the short and long term.

\textsuperscript{73} UN Women 2018, p. 95.
\textsuperscript{74} Ibid., p. 95.
\textsuperscript{75} UN Women 2018, p. 95.
\textsuperscript{76} Ibid., p. 97.
\textsuperscript{77} Ibid., p. 91.
\textsuperscript{78} Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995, pp. 112-113.
\textsuperscript{79} UN Women 2018, p. 93.
III. Future Priorities

17. States, international organizations and civil society share a strong responsibility to fulfil the mandate to achieve a more diverse, plural, equal and balanced community. The question of empowerment of women and the advancement through concrete measures to guarantee the respect and materialization of fundamental rights demand an interdisciplinary approach. Whereas laws contributes to impose duties and burdens on all citizens, including government officials, it shall not be the rule that only through norms gender equality would become a reality in the long term in all aspects surrounding social life: economy, politics, labour, science, and others. For that reason, rather than establishing new commitments or objectives, the focus should aim at adapting or agreeing on more transparent and standardized review of progress made.

18. The potential solutions to the question of implementation of the Platform for Action shall use the twelve critical areas identified in the Beijing Declaration when elaborating them. The interdisciplinary approach may contemplate two, but not limited to, aspects: legislative, social and economic one. In the legislative one, the basic instrument consists of laws that concede mandatory character to the reforms intended to fulfil the commitments reached at the World Conference on Women. In the social one, a local community approach, relying heavily on promoting the NGO or government agencies action on the ground, might support the recollection of sufficient data to measure the progress of real implementation of commitments on equality. To enhance the effectiveness of this approach, states may consider the distribution of funds to support private-based initiatives to guarantee the fulfilment and success of policies to make effective the right to access opportunities in equal conditions.

19. Finally, measures proposed to tackle the twelve critical areas cannot aim to achieve goals in the short term. All alternatives should consider a concrete purpose, an estimated timeframe, the necessary resources to fulfil the objectives established, and the expected goal related to the corresponding critical area. The discriminatory and violent practices addressed in this report should represent a priority in any discussion on the question of implementation. Member states shall refer to the national background when discussing about practices identified as opposed to the goals set forth in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. The objectives of equality, development and peace are interconnected and constitute the main basis for any solution proposed to the question of implementing the commitments reached in the Platform for Action. The question of right to an equal access to opportunities relies on international law, and the efforts to consolidate this report are aligned with the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international covenants adopted afterwards to oblige Member States to adopt coherent frameworks.
IV. Further Reading

THE BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION TURNS 20

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&ret=j&url=https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1776The%2520Beijing%2520Declaration%2520and%2520Platform%2520for%2520Action%2520turns%252020.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwiRhMuWtPDmAhXPiTwKHdGVA1EQfjABegOIBBAB&usg=AOvVaw0ktfySi6gZcXSbMD8in9DY

World Conferences on Women

https://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/intergovernmental-support/world-conferences-on-women

Ending Violence Against Women: From the Beijing Platform for Action to the Sustainable Development Goals


CSW64 / Beijing+25 (2020)

https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw64-2020