

Commission on the Status of Women
Sixty-seventh session

Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

1. Closed para

The Commission on the Status of Women reaffirms the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the outcome documents of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the declarations adopted by the Commission on the occasion of the tenth, fifteenth, twentieth and twenty-fifth anniversaries of the Fourth World Conference on Women, and stresses the need to further strengthen their implementation.

2. Closed para

The Commission reiterates that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocols thereto, as well as other relevant conventions and treaties, such as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families provide an international legal framework and a comprehensive set of measures for realizing gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all women and girls, throughout their life course.

3. Closed para

The Commission reaffirms that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its reviews, and the outcomes of relevant major United Nations conferences and summits and the follow-up to those conferences and summits, have laid a solid foundation for sustainable development and that the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action will make a crucial contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.

4. Closed para

The Commission emphasizes the mutually reinforcing relationship among achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It acknowledges that achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and women's full, equal effective and meaningful participation and decision-making in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age is essential for achieving sustainable development, promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies, enhancing inclusive and sustainable economic growth and productivity, ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions everywhere and ensuring the well-being of all. It recognizes that women and girls play a vital role as agents of change for sustainable development.

5. Closed para

The Commission acknowledges the important role played by regional conventions, instruments and initiatives in their respective regions and countries, and their follow-up mechanisms, in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

6. Closed para

The Commission reaffirms the commitments to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls made at relevant United Nations summits and conferences, including the International Conference on Population and Development and its Programme of Action and the outcome documents of its reviews. It recognizes that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda, the World Summit for Social Development and the political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage contribute, inter alia, to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. The Commission recalls the Paris Agreement, adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

7. Closed para

The Commission reiterates that the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development needs to be implemented in a comprehensive manner, reflecting its universal, integrated and indivisible nature, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development, and respecting each country's policy space and leadership while remaining consistent with relevant international rules and commitments, including by developing cohesive sustainable development strategies to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The Commission affirms that Governments have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the 2030 Agenda at the national, regional and global levels with regard to progress made.

8. Closed para

The Commission further recalls the Declaration on the Right to Development, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants.

9. Closed para

The Commission reaffirms that the promotion and protection of, and respect for, the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls, including the right to development, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, are crucial for the full and equal participation of women and girls in society and for women's economic empowerment and should be mainstreamed into all policies and programmes. It also reaffirms the need to take measures to ensure that every person is entitled to participate in, contribute to and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development and that equal attention and urgent consideration should be given to the promotion, protection and full realization of

civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

10. Closed para

The Commission recognizes the importance of relevant International Labour Organization standards related to the realization of women's right to work and rights at work. It recalls the decent work agenda of the International Labour Organization and the International Labour Organization Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and notes the importance of their effective implementation.

11. Closed para

The Commission also recalls the establishment of the women and peace and security agenda and reaffirms that the full, equal, effective and meaningful participation of women in all stages of peace processes, conflict prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding is one of the essential factors for the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security.

Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and other instruments

12.

The Commission **reaffirms** that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action recognized that it is essential that **all women and girls** not only benefit from technology **as users**, but also participate in the **full** process from **conception and** design to application, **implementation**, monitoring and evaluation **and governance and regulation**. It also recalls that in the Political Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Governments pledged to harness 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 address the risks and challenges emerging from the use of technologies.

13. (9.6.)

The Commission recalls the vision of people-centred sustainable development and an inclusive information society, where everyone, particularly women and girls, can create, access, utilize and share digital technologies, information and knowledge, enabling individuals, communities and peoples to achieve their full potential, premised on the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and respecting fully and upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

14. (9.2.)

The Commission recognizes the need to ensure that international human rights obligations are respected in the conception, design, development, deployment, evaluation and regulation of data-driven technologies and to ensure that they are subject to adequate safeguards and oversight in order to promote an open, secure, stable, and accessible information and communications technology environment for all women and girls.

Gender equality and the 2030 Agenda

15. (13.3. merged with 7.5.)

The Commission recognizes that digital technologies have profoundly transformed society,

promoted innovation and offered unprecedented opportunities and that they have the potential to accelerate the realization of the 2030 Agenda and advancing social development by ensuring access to lifelong quality education, health-care services, decent work, affordable housing, social protection, especially for those in vulnerable situations, as well as achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and calls on the SDG summit to commit to measures in this regard.

Structural barriers

16. Closed para (17.)

The Commission acknowledges that multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and marginalization are obstacles to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. It respects and values the diversity of situations and conditions of women and girls and recognizes that some women face particular barriers to their empowerment. It stresses that, while all women and girls have the same human rights, women and girls in different contexts have particular needs and priorities, requiring appropriate responses.

17. (11.1. merged with elements of 13. and 24.2. with elements from 24.)

The Commission recognizes that multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination create barriers to women's and girls' full realization of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and also recognizes the need to adopt an intersectional lens to examine the impact of those barriers on different groups of women and girls. The Commission also notes that technology that does not address gender stereotypes and negative social norms creates vicious cycles, where inequalities are amplified and perpetuated through digital tools.

18. (13. with elements of 10.2.)

The Commission expresses concern about the unequal pace of digital transformation **within and among countries** and the structural and systemic barriers **such as gender stereotypes and negative social norms, including the disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work**, preventing all women and girls from **safely accessing information and communications technologies and the internet** and from being equipped with the **essential** knowledge, awareness and skills for their economic and social empowerment, and connected at a level that allows **for an equitable**, safe, productive and **meaningful** online experience at an affordable cost **especially in developing countries, including the least developed countries.**

19. (17.1. + 17.3. + 17.4. + 17.6. + 17.9. + 17.10.)

The Commission further recognizes that adolescent girls, who are part of the most digitally connected generation in history, face discrimination and gender-based violence in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, which prevent them from accessing the full benefits of the digital environment, resulting in inequalities in all aspects of their lives and exclusion from the benefits that digital spaces and technologies offer.

20 (17.2.)

The Commission also notes the vital importance of birth registration for the realization of all human rights in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, including the right to education, as well as access to social protection systems, and for participation and decision-making in public life, and expresses concern at the low levels of birth registration among some Indigenous women and girls, women and girls with disabilities, migrant women and girls, women and girls in rural areas, and women belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities.

Climate

21. Closed para (14.)

The Commission remains deeply concerned that all women and girls, especially in developing countries, including small island developing States, and particularly those in vulnerable situations, are often disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, biodiversity loss, extreme weather events and natural disasters and other environmental issues, such as land degradation, desertification, deforestation, sand and dust storms, persistent drought, floods, sea level rise, coastal erosion and ocean acidification, including disproportionate exposure to risk and increased loss of life and livelihoods, and reiterates its deep concern over the challenges posed by climate change to the achievement of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It recalls that the parties to the Paris Agreement acknowledged that they should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider gender equality, the empowerment of women and girls and intergenerational equity and, in this context, also recalls the adoption of the second gender action plan by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at its twenty-fifth session.

22. (14.1. + 14.2. + 14.3.)

The Commission notes the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, and recognizes that climate technologies help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. It stresses the need to ensure that women are equally engaged in decision-making processes, development and use of climate technologies, and benefit from their outcomes. It further recognizes that women, especially Indigenous women, have particular knowledge of ecological linkages and fragile ecosystem management, and that in certain regions, women are responsible for the safeguarding of the natural environment and adequate and sustainable resource allocation within the household and the community.

COVID-19

23. Closed para (16.)

The Commission emphasizes the critical role that women play in disaster response and COVID-19 recovery efforts. It recalls that women represent the vast majority of front-line health and social workers and that they are significantly engaged in the delivery of essential and public services. It recognizes that the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic requires a global response based on solidarity and renewed multilateral cooperation. It further recognizes that sustainable and inclusive recovery strategies are needed to reduce risks of future shocks, including through strengthening health systems and achieving universal

health coverage, and that all responses are implemented with full respect for human rights. It expresses deep concern that, despite international agreements, initiatives and general declarations, there is a lack of equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines worldwide, especially for developing countries.

24. (15. – includes element of 17.8.)

The Commission expresses concern that **converging and worsening economic, social and environmental crises, climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification and the high level of public debt in many countries and the COVID-19 pandemic** have pushed more people into poverty, including extreme poverty, reversing hard won development progress, increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence, and exacerbated inequalities caused by the digital divide, since the poorest and the most vulnerable who are the hardest hit are also those who lag behind the most in access to information and communications technologies.

Participation

25. (11.3. – merged with 11.5. and element of 9.1. and 10.1. and element of 12.1. + 12.3.)

The Commission reaffirms the commitment to ensuring women's full, equal and meaningful participation in decision-making processes related to information and communications technologies, including policies and approaches to promote women's online safety, and that the participation and representation of all women in decision-making and in leadership positions at all levels is essential to the achievement of gender equality, social inclusion, sustainable development, intergenerational equity, peace and democracy, as well as for the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

26. (12.1. + 12.3 merged with 26.4.)

The Commission recognizes the important contribution of the science and technology community to sustainable development, especially the important contributions that women make to all fields of education, training, innovation and technology. It also notes with concern that women are under-represented in the conceptualization, development, implementation and use of information and communication technologies and acknowledges that inaccurate and non-representative data is being used and produced, and therefore certain predictive algorithms are likely to result in gender-based discrimination.

27. (17.5. + element from 12.4. merged with 23.1.)

The Commission recognizes the critical role played by digital platforms as public spaces where women can advocate, mass-mobilize and exercise their right to participate fully and effectively in public life, and emphasizes that their online contributions are essential to fostering responsive, inclusive, and participatory public discourse and policy outcomes that take into account the unique interests, needs and perspectives of all women and girls. It stresses the importance of full respect for their freedom to seek, receive and impart information, including the fundamental importance of access to information.

Technology as solution

28. (13.6. merged with 31.2.)

The Commission recognizes that digital transformation has the potential to provide new solutions to development challenges, drive breakthrough progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and overcoming current disruptions in trade and supply chains and in this regard reaffirms the urgent need to close the digital divides and ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are available to all women and girls, by promoting, within and among countries, inclusive and quality access to information and communications technologies and the Internet, while reaffirming that any use of digital technologies must be meaningful and protect and respect all human rights that people have in line with relevant regulations offline and online with special regard given to protection of women and girls.

29. (31.)

The Commission underlines that the integration of a gender perspective in technology and innovation is essential to achieve the 2030 Agenda, **including its pledge to leave no one behind**. It notes how it could benefit multiple **Sustainable Development Goals**, including strengthening access to gender-responsive, safe, available, affordable, accessible, quality and inclusive health-care services, **including sexual and reproductive health**, women and girls **in all their diversity**, creating new channels **including digital ones such as mobile health**, to access information and education on agriculture and food production, sexual and reproductive health or climate resilience, access basic needs in humanitarian emergencies **including natural disasters, armed conflicts [and situations of foreign occupation] and harness opportunities through laws, policies, programmes and financing**.

30. (30.2.)

The Commission underlines that gender-responsive water and sanitation services and infrastructure, based on the sustainable management of water resources using research and innovation as well as the application of new and innovative technologies and digitalization and access to education are key to bolstering the resilience of all women and girls, and further recognizes the need to expand women's and girls' access to adequate, safe and clean water and sanitation facilities, including for menstrual health and hygiene, especially in disaster relief and humanitarian shelters.

Access to technology

31. (17.8.)

The Commission notes with grave concern that about a third of the world's population, especially women and girls and people in vulnerable situations, as well as two thirds of women in the least developed countries, do not have access to the internet.

32. (11.2. + 13.4. +13.12. + 23.13. +23.14.)

The Commission recognizes that information and communications technologies present new opportunities and challenges, especially for women and girls in all their diversity, and that there is a pressing need to address the major impediments that developing countries face in accessing and

using new technologies, stressing the need to close the digital divides, both within and between countries and including the rural-urban, youth-older persons and gender digital divides, and recalls the need to emphasize quality of access and use to bridge digital and knowledge divides, using a multidimensional approach that includes speed, stability, affordability, language, training, capacity-building, local content and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

33. (24.)

The Commission emphasizes that efforts to close the gender digital divide and ensure that no-one is left behind in the digital economy and society must be expanded and grounded in digital equity. **It encourages all relevant stakeholders to ensure equal access to digital skills to understand and use digital services productively, and to mainstream a gender perspective into the conceptualization, development and implementation of digital technologies and related policies.** It recognizes that overlaying digital services onto the existing gender gaps compounds risks, making them less accessible to **those in vulnerable and marginalized situations**, unless their introduction is accompanied by incentives and targeted support.

34. (23.supra.1. + 24.supra.1. + 33.1.)

The Commission recognizes that a lack of access to affordable and reliable technologies and services remains a critical challenge in many developing countries, in particular African countries, the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, middle-income countries, countries in situations of conflict, post-conflict countries and countries affected by natural disasters. **It stresses the need to address prevailing challenges to bridge the digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and to harness information and communications technologies for development and to promote the full enjoyment of all human rights, including the right to privacy. All efforts should be deployed to reduce the price of information and communications technologies and broadband access and use, bearing in mind that deliberate interventions, including through research and development and technology transfer, may be necessary to spur the development of lower-cost connectivity options.**

35. (24.13.)

The Commission notes with concern the lack of progress in closing gender gaps in access to and use of technologies, connectivity, digital literacy and education and emphasizes the importance of technical and vocational training and lifelong learning opportunities, including for rural women and girls. **It recognizes that new technologies are, inter alia, changing the structure of labour markets and that they provide new and different employment opportunities that require skills ranging from basic digital fluency to advanced technical skills in science, technology, engineering and mathematics and in information and communications technology, and in this regard, emphasizes the importance of all rural women and girls having the opportunity to acquire such skills.**

Capacity-building

36. (17.7.)

The Commission recognizes the need to focus on capacity-development policies and sustainable

support of all women and girls to further enhance the impact of activities and initiatives at the national and local levels aimed at providing advice, services and support, with a view to building an inclusive, people-centered and development-oriented information society.

37. (37.supra.1.)

The Commission recognizes also that rapid technological change affects States in different ways, and that addressing these impacts, which depend on States' national realities, capacities and levels of development, requires international and multi-stakeholder cooperation in order to benefit from opportunities and to address the challenges arising from this change, as well as to bridge digital divides, including gender digital divide, to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Impact of technology

38. (25.2. + 23.4 + 12.2.)

The Commission underscores that rapid technological change, including new and emerging digital technologies, has an impact on women's and girls' opportunities and can enable their full, equal and meaningful participation in public life, improve their social and economic outcomes and facilitate efforts to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms. It notes with concern that new technological developments can perpetuate existing patterns of inequality and discrimination, including in the algorithms used in artificial intelligence-based solutions. It also notes that gender bias in technology affects individuals but also contributes to setbacks in gender equality and women's empowerment, and therefore a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach should be taken in the development and use of digital technologies.

39. (18.12. + 23.2. + 23.7. + 23.10. + 23.16. + 23.11. merged with 20.14.)

The Commission recognizes that there is a need to address new and emerging digital technologies in a manner that complies with States' obligations under international human rights law, including the right to privacy, and spread of disinformation, which can be designed to incite to violence, hatred, discrimination and hostility, inter alia, racism, xenophobia, negative stereotyping and stigmatization against women and girls. The Commission expresses concern that women and particularly girls, often do not and/or cannot provide their free, explicit and informed consent to the collection, processing and storage of their data or to the reuse, sale or multiple resale of their personal data, as the collection, processing, use, storage and sharing of personal data, including sensitive data, have increased significantly in the digital age.

40. (24.4. + 24.7. + 24.8. + 24.15. + 24.16. + 20.8.)

The Commission recognizes that the way many internet-based tools, including online networks and social media, are designed, maintained and governed, has given rise to gendered disinformation, misinformation and hate speech, which undermine women's right to free expression and prevent them from exercising their equal right to participate in all spheres of public life, and in this regard, recognizes that teaching children and adolescents digital citizenship skills and respect for gender equality helps to address issues related to online safety, privacy and cyberbullying, and other forms of [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence, and also focuses on positive values of empathy

and ethical use of digital media to communicate and engage in society, and empowers young men and boys to become agents of change for gender equality.

Safeguards against misuse

41. (32.)

The Commission recognizes that the benefits of digital technologies must be equally distributed **within and among countries**, and their **design**, development and use anchored in human rights-based **and development** approaches and participatory design **as well as safety by design principles**. It emphasizes that serious harm and discrimination against women and girls triggered by new **and emerging** digital technologies call for regulations **that center the voices and experiences of women and girls** to improve accountability requirements for any human rights violations **and abuses** and enhance transparency on how public and private sector entities use and protect data and address the harm caused by the use of their products and services **in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights**.

42. (19.1. merged with 25.14.)

The Commission recognizes that social media has transformed how information is shared globally, providing women and girls with new channels to share content and opinions, but also come together to call attention and protest, raise awareness, and therefore the Commission stresses the need to facilitate and expand the accessibility and affordability of safe and inclusive online platforms and digital technology by investing in and creating effective regulatory frameworks, including for content moderation and reporting mechanisms.

43. (13.7. merged with 18.2.)

The Commission notes with concern that reports indicate lower accuracy of facial recognition technologies with certain groups, including in the algorithms used in artificial intelligence-based solutions and due to non-representative training data, and that the use of digital technologies can exacerbate gender and racial inequalities and notes in this context the importance of effective remedies to those inaccuracies.

44. (21.3. + 18.8. + 20.13. + 13.15.)

The Commission recognizes that the promotion of and respect for the right to privacy are important to the prevention of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, abuse and sexual harassment, in particular against women and girls, as well as all any form of discrimination, which can occur in digital and online spaces and includes cyberbullying, cyberstalking. It expresses concern about the impact of surveillance on the freedoms of expression, association, and peaceful assembly of members of women's organizations.

45. (24.1. + 24.5. + 24.6. + 24.9.)

The Commission expresses its concern that emergent digital technologies remain widely unregulated and recognizes that it is imperative to set concrete obligations for all entities which own, manage and govern digital technologies and services to tackle harmful and illegal content and other aspects of digital technologies which are having an adverse impact on gender equality and the

empowerment of all women and girls, and to introduce due diligence obligations to identify, prevent and mitigate societal risks and negative impacts of digital technology on women and girls.

Artificial intelligence

46. (26.6.)

The Commission recognizes that the use of artificial intelligence can contribute to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and has the potential to transform [Governments], societies, economic sectors and the world of work and can also have far-reaching implications, including with regard to the right to privacy. It also recognizes that the gender digital divide results in less women-generated data, leading to imbalanced data sets to train smart appliances or artificial intelligence-enabled public and private service delivery.

Technology and innovation strategies

47. (23.split.a. merged with 23.split.b.)

The Commission expresses concern that the current innovation ecosystems do not achieve gender equality and are characterized by an uneven distribution of power and financial resources, resulting in women being significantly underrepresented in all aspects of decision-making affecting their rights and opportunities in the digital age and being unable to benefit from the millions of decent and quality jobs created by the digital transitions.

48. (25.)

The Commission emphasizes that national strategies on technology and innovation should provide a cohesive basis for gender-responsive policies and programming that fulfils the human rights and needs of women and girls. It recognizes the need to take a whole-of-society and multistakeholder approach so that each actor contributes to putting in place the conditions that will shape infrastructure, regulations, business, investments and education systems and provide a more inclusive digital environment. It takes note of the work of the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality and other multi-stakeholder efforts and dialogues.

Violence

49. Closed para (18.)

The Commission strongly condemns all forms of violence against women and girls, which are rooted in historical and structural inequalities and unequal power relations between men and women. It reiterates that violence against women and girls in all its forms and manifestations, online and offline, in public and private spheres, including sexual and gender-based violence, such as sexual harassment, domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicide, harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, as well as child and forced labour, trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation and abuse are pervasive, underrecognized and underreported, particularly at the community level. It expresses deep concern that women and girls may be particularly vulnerable to violence because of multidimensional poverty, disability, limited or lack of access to justice, effective legal remedies and psychosocial services, including protection, rehabilitation, reintegration, and to health-care services. It re-emphasizes that violence against women and girls is a major impediment to the

achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and that it violates and impairs or nullifies their full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.

50. Closed para (22.)

The Commission acknowledges the need to address the effects of armed conflict and post-conflict situations on women and girls, including victims and survivors of sexual violence.

51. Closed para (21.)

The Commission also recognizes that violence against women and girls, including sexual harassment in private and public spaces, including in educational institutions and the world of work, as well as in digital contexts, impedes participation and decision-making in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age and leads to a hostile environment.

52. (18.6. + 19.2. +19.supra.4.)

The Commission recognizes that girls are often at greater risk of being exposed to and experiencing various forms of gender-based discrimination and violence and harmful practices and are disproportionately affected by the use of information and communications technology and social media. It also recognizes that the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has resulted in offenders and girls spending more time online and has therefore increased the need for safety measures and education mitigating the risks to children from online sexual exploitation and abuse.

Technology-facilitated violence

53. (19.3. + elements from 19. and 20. and 20.2. +19.alt.1.)

The Commission expresses concern about the continuum between offline and online gender-based violence, and condemns the increased acts of violence, harassment and discrimination against women and girls that are committed, assisted, aggravated or amplified by the use of technology.

54. (19. + elements of 20.2.split.b.)

The Commission further condemns [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence and the emergence **and rise** of new harmful forms of societal narratives which undermine **and discredit** women's **and girls'** online **and offline** expression, forcing women and girls to self-censor, de-platform or reduce their interaction in online **and offline** spaces, limiting their **full, equal and meaningful** participation in public life and the enjoyment of **their** human rights.

55. (20.split.a +18.10. + elements from 19.)

The Commission **is deeply concerned by** the magnitude of [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence and the significant physical, **sexual**, psychological, social, political **and** economic harm it causes to women and girls, **throughout their life course**, infringing on their rights and freedoms, in particular for those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and those in public life. It recognizes **how such violence significantly increases the risk of depression and suicide, especially among adolescent girls.**

56. (18.11. + 18.10. + elements from 19. + 21.1. + 20.16. + 19.4.)

The Commission recognizes the harm caused to women and girls by the non-consensual use, threats associated with the use, sharing or dissemination of intimate or personal sexually explicit content, such as photographs or videos, whether real or simulated content, including peer pressure to create, share or disseminate such content, as well as the short- and long-term repercussions for the victims and survivors as a result of such actions. It notes with concern that several countries have not yet criminalized the production, possession, distribution, transmission, commercial exploitation and procurement of such material.

57. (11.4. + 21.7. + elements from 19. +20.split.a.)

The Commission expresses concern that violence against women politicians, voters, candidates, election administrators, judges, journalists and other media workers, women and girl activists and women human rights defenders and members of local, grassroots and women's organizations in public life is common, including in digital contexts, and especially on social media, and that there is a lack of preventive measures and remedies, which underline the need for action by Member States in partnership with other stakeholders.

Policies to address technology-facilitated violence

58. (20.5. + 20.6. +13.9. merged with 21.4.)

The Commission recognizes the need to foster a policy of zero tolerance for all forms of violence against women and girls in the digital environment, including harassment, stalking, bullying, threats of sexual and gender-based violence, death threats, arbitrary or unlawful surveillance and tracking, trafficking in persons, extortion, censorship and the hacking of digital accounts, mobile telephones and other electronic devices, in a manner consistent with the obligations of Member States, under international human rights law. It also recognizes that the multi-jurisdictional and transnational nature of such violence and the continual use and adaptation of digital technologies by perpetrators to avoid detection and investigation call for active cooperation among different actors, including States and their law enforcement and judicial authorities, and private actors with regard to detecting crimes, reporting them to competent authorities for investigation, safeguarding electronic evidence of crimes and handing the evidence over to those authorities in a timely manner.

59. (20.split.b)

The Commission stresses the need to **strengthen and implement legislation that expressly prohibits [technology facilitated] gender-based violence and provides adequate protection for women and girls in diverse situations and conditions against all forms of violence in public and private spheres, and the need to improve coherence of policy actions for the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls online and through digital technologies**, around principles focusing on human-rights based **and victim- and survivor-centered** approaches, **access to justice**, transparency, accountability and proportionality. **It expresses concern about the lack of comprehensive and accurate data collection on the extent of the prevalence, forms and impact of such violence, resulting in fragmented and incomplete information.**

60. (22.1.)

The Commission recognizes the contribution of digitization to the pursuit of peace and security

with positive benefits for all women and girls, including participation in peace processes, supporting documentation of conflict, violations and abuses, conflict-related sexual violence in a trauma-sensitive and survivor-centred way, thereby contributing to holding perpetrators accountable.

Girls

61. (20.1. + 20.12. + 19.supra.2. with 19.5. merged with 19.6. + 20.11. + 20.9. and 20.10.)

The Commission recognizes that bullying, online or in person, has a negative impact on the fulfilment of the rights of the girl child and acknowledges the need to prevent and eliminate bullying among children, through the development of digital literacy and skills of children, as well as those of parents or legal guardians, and of empowering girls to report and seek help in responding to online threats in adequate ways, as well as raising their awareness of the risks of the misuse of information and communications technologies. It notes with concern the increasing misuse of such technologies to facilitate various forms of exploitation of girls, including for online child sexual exploitation and the production and distribution of child pornography, also known as child sexual abuse material.

Gender stereotypes

62. (26.split.a.)

The Commission recognizes that **gender stereotypes and negative social norms, as well as systemic and structural barriers**, are causing persistent gender gaps in science, technology, engineering and mathematics education, preventing women's **and girls' life-long learning opportunities as well as women's full, equal and meaningful** participation in the technology workforce, **including in fast-growing and well-paid careers such as in cloud computing, software and artificial intelligence development and data governance, and** as entrepreneurs, content creators, **innovators, researchers, and policy-makers and industry executives and leaders**, and keeping them from attaining and retaining decent and quality jobs, and **advancing in their careers**, in those fields. **It stresses the need to eliminate gender bias in order to promote the representation of women and girls in all their diversity in science, technology and innovation.**

63. (13.1. merged with 25.1. + 25.13.)

The Commission recognizes that obstacles limiting girls' education, long-standing and persistent gender stereotypes, negative social norms and perceptions towards women who use the Internet or patriarchal control over their communications and economic decisions are at the root of the gender digital divide. It expresses concern that policies and programmes to increase parity in science and technology largely continue to place the responsibility to drive change on women, rather than on people that are perpetuating stereotypes and on unsupportive education and work environments. It further recognizes the need to explore new avenues to adopt a gender-responsive approach to digitalization, with the principles of inclusion, intersectionality and systemic change at its core.

Education

64. Closed para (27.)

The Commission recognizes that, despite gains in providing access to education, girls are still more likely than boys to remain excluded from education. It also recognizes 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 gender-based violence, including sexual violence 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.

65. (25.3. + 25.5. + 25.11. merged with 26.1. with elements of 26.split.b. and 26.split.a.)

The Commission reaffirms the need to ensure access to inclusive and equitable quality education, including digital literacy, to allow women and girls to adapt and thrive in a rapidly changing world, and in this regard stresses that information and communications technologies and applications can create new ways to enhance education, including early childhood education and lifelong learning opportunities. It also recognizes that digital learning can remove gender bias and stereotypes from curricula and learning material, involve all socializing agents that shape girls' interests and choices, develop gamified learning around subjects such as mental health, media literacy, online safety or evidence-based [comprehensive sexuality education], as well as customize learning experiences for girls with disabilities. It recognizes that exposing girls to computational thinking during their formative early childhood years can provide them with equal opportunities in technical fields. It encourages the inclusion of gender-responsive teaching strategies in digital literacy initiatives.

66. (26.split.b. + 26.7. merged with 27.2. + 26.2. and 25.4.)

The Commission notes that the Transforming Education Summit **highlighted that** digital literacy is negatively impacted by the lack of investments in ICT infrastructure and equipment, school connectivity, lack of public digital learning content and teachers' capacity. It emphasizes the need to leverage **inclusive and accessible** digital technologies to improve and supplement teaching, rather than replace in-person education, for **all women, [adolescents] and girls, while recognizing that digital technologies provide life-long learning opportunities for remote exchange and collaboration and facilitate access to online resources and new types of tools and pedagogies. It recognizes the critical role of teachers and educators in ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education, and the importance of strengthening their capacities, skills and competencies in online and digital learning by providing support, including through the necessary trainings, devices, materials and technological infrastructure.**

Health

67. Closed para (30.)

The Commission reaffirms that the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health is foundational to building the resilience of all women and girls. It underlines the need for strengthening access to gender-responsive, safe, available, affordable, accessible, quality and inclusive health-care services, including those related to mental health, maternal and neonatal health, menstrual health and

hygiene management, and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education.

68. (30.4.)

The Commission recognizes that the digitalization of many health services can positively influence health outcomes and contribute towards achieving universal health coverage and addressing all communicable and non-communicable diseases, including water-borne and neglected tropical diseases, and provides unique opportunities to empower women as economic, social and political actors, especially by providing sexual and reproductive health information to young people and antenatal and postnatal health care.

69. (23.3. + 23.6. + 23.8 + 23.9. merged with 23.14. + 23.15. and 13.14. merged elements from 30.1)

The Commission recognizes that innovation and technological change have differential effects on women and girls and can exacerbate existing gender gaps in access to and outcomes of health services. It notes that until the recent emergence of technology and tools for women’s and girls’ health and well-being, very few such tools were being developed, including for sexual and reproductive health-care services and self-care. It further recognizes the need to ensure that such tools are developed in consultation with those impacted, and in line with scientific guidelines and standards and human rights standards, that they are evidence-based, respond to data about women’s and girls’ health and their needs, protect personal information, preclude the sale of sensitive health information, prioritize consent and informed decision-making and ensure every user’s right to privacy.

Family-related policies

70. Closed para (29.)

The Commission acknowledges women’s and girls’ critical contributions to their families and communities. It recognizes the importance of implementing family-friendly and family-oriented policies aimed at, inter alia, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their enjoyment of all human rights in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, and also recognizes the need to ensure that all digital policies and programmes are responsive to the changing needs and expectations of families in fulfilling their numerous functions and that the rights, capabilities and responsibilities of all family members are respected.

71. (bb.supra.1 + m.4. + bb.2. + l.4)

The Commission recognizes the need to promote inclusive family-oriented policies to improve work-life and family balance in the digital economy, including those designed to strengthen parents’ and caregivers’ ability to care for children, particularly for women heads of households, expand evidence-based research on the impacts of new technologies on the multiple roles of women in society to develop or strengthen policies and programmes to increase women’s and girls’ access to education, training, science, and technology, and ensure that such policies and programs also promote shared responsibility of parents, women and men and society as a whole;

Economic empowerment

72. (8.3.)

The Commission reiterates the need for managing technological and digital change for women's economic empowerment, particularly to strengthen the capacities of developing countries, so as to enable women to leverage science and technology for entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in the changing world of work and to support women's access, throughout their life course, to skills development and decent work in new and emerging fields by expanding the scope of education and training opportunities in, inter alia, science, technology, engineering and mathematics, information and communications technology and digital fluency, and to enhance women's and, as appropriate, girls' participation as users, content creators, employees, entrepreneurs, innovators and leaders.

73. (25.8. + 25.9. + 24.3. with elements of 23.12.)

The Commission recognizes that technological and digital innovations, including automation and artificial intelligence, bring major disruptions to industries and the labor force, leading simultaneously to job creation, elimination and transformation, and that women will predominantly bear the impact of jobs lost to technological change in the world of work, owing to persistent occupational and vertical segregation. It notes that new jobs generated by the rise of the platform economy often upends traditional employment models without improving the overall labour market position of women, replicating the same biases found in traditional employment, including lower pay, instability and a lack of labour protection and entitlements, such as social security, child or long-term care services or care leave policies or the right to engage in collective action, and recognizes that digital transitions need to be accompanied by expanded social protection measures.

74. (26.5.)

The Commission recognizes that new technologies increase the demand for digital skills and competencies and that, at the same time, developing countries are experiencing higher numbers of young people entering the labour market and a widening gap between their knowledge, skills and abilities and those sought by employers, and expresses concern that the share of women in specialist information and communications technology occupations remains low, especially in developing countries. It further recognizes that investment in lifelong education, digital literacy and digital skills is required, including for boosting the employability of women and young people and fostering the social inclusion of older persons in our societies.

75. (24.14. with elements of 13.)

The Commission recognizes the importance of a conducive external environment in support of national efforts towards the economic empowerment of women, through promoting the control, ownership, management and participation of women in all sectors and levels of the economy, which includes the mobilization of adequate financial resources, capacity-building and the transfer of technology [on mutually agreed terms], which in turn would enhance the use of enabling technologies to promote women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

76. (24.10. merged with 23.5. with elements from 10.2.)

The Commission recognizes that mainstreaming gender in the digital economy forms a crucial component of progressive structural change aimed at increasing the share of knowledge-intensive production activities in the economy, enhancing competitiveness and promoting social inclusion in order to accelerate progress towards achieving gender equality, the autonomy and empowerment of all women and girls. It further recognizes the role and contribution of women in inclusive economic growth, including through micro-, small and medium sized enterprises, and the creative economy, and that it involves, inter alia, knowledge-based economic activities and the interplay between human creativity and ideas, knowledge and technology. It stresses the importance of assisting women and girls in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to address the challenges and opportunities in relation of the use of the internet and e-commerce to develop their international trade capacities, among other things.

Social protection

77. (7.4. + 8.1.)

The Commission recognizes that universal access to social protection plays a central role in reducing inequality, eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and creating opportunities for women's education and access to digital technology. It reiterates that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of themselves and their families, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, education, and that motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. The Commission, however, is concerned that gaps in coverage for women and girls will be exacerbated by lack of access to education and digital literacy and skills.

78. Closed para (28.)

The Commission recognizes that women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, which limits women's ability to participate in decision-making processes and occupy leadership positions, and poses significant constraints on women's and girls' education and training, and on women's economic opportunities and entrepreneurial activities including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. It stresses the need to recognize and adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within the household and by prioritizing, inter alia, sustainable infrastructure, social protection policies and accessible, affordable and quality social services, including care services, childcare and maternity, paternity or parental leave.

Women/girls with disabilities

79. (30.5. + 13.12 + 21.6. + 21.8. + 31.1. + 9.4. + elements of 32.)

The Commission emphasises the need to identify and eliminate prejudice, discrimination and obstacles that limit the access of women and girls with disabilities to information and communications technologies, and expresses concern for the particular challenges that inaccessible and exclusionary education systems pose to all women and girls with disabilities in the context of the digital age, as technological advancements risk leaving them further behind due to environmental, physical, and attitudinal barriers. It underlines the importance of ensuring access to

inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning opportunities, including digital literacy, vocational and entrepreneurial training, decent work and quality jobs and encourages the development and equitable distribution of gender-responsive, affordable and accessible assistive technology, to give women and girls with disabilities the opportunity to be actively involved, and on an equal basis with all others, in all aspects of public, political, economic, cultural, and social life.

Indigenous women/girls

80. (13.2. + 13.8. +13.10. + 13.11. merged with 18.2. + 18.3. + 18.4. + 18.5.)

The Commission stresses the importance of the empowerment and capacity-building of Indigenous women and girls, including their participation in developing policies and programmes and determining resources, where relevant, that target the well-being of Indigenous women and girls, in particular in the areas of innovation and technological change, access to internet and digital services, quality education, financial services, productive employment and decent work, the transmission of traditional, scientific and technical knowledge, languages, spiritual and religious traditions and practices, including through digital technologies. It also stresses the importance of taking measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights, including in relation to digital infrastructure development on communal and traditional Indigenous lands and use of their natural resources. It recognizes that Indigenous women and girls, regardless of age, often face violence, including [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence and limited access to health-care services, which might be reliant on access to digital infrastructure, information and communications technology.

Migrant women/girls

81. (8.2)

The Commission recalls the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration and welcomes the convening of the first International Migration Review Forum in May 2022 and the adoption of the Progress Declaration.

82. (26.8. Merged with 15.1 merged with 9.3. merged with 26.9)

The Commission recognizes the potential of technology and digital innovation to improve the effectiveness and transparency of migration procedures, and to connect migrant women with their families around the world, as well as the need to address the digital divides for migrant women and girls and ensure their online connectivity and equitable access to services, while upholding their right to privacy and the protection of personal data. It also recognizes the positive contributions of migrant women and girls towards inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination, including through the sending of remittances. It emphasizes the need to promote a gender and human rights perspective in migration policies and programmes to address the situations of vulnerability that migrant women and girls face, including in the accessing quality education and learning opportunities in the digital age, underlining in this regard the obligation of States to protect, respect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants.

Widows

83. (32.4.)

The Commission recognizes the need to ensure the economic independence and participation of widows in the context of innovation and technological change and education in the digital age by promoting the control, ownership and management of their own businesses and entrepreneurships

through the incorporation of financial instruments such as bonds and credit lines, mobilization of sufficient financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer [on mutually agreed terms].

Older women

84. (24.11.)

The Commission recognizes that the digital gender divide is particularly pronounced among older women as they often experience less exposure to new technologies and skills due to time spent out of the paid labor force in order to carry out caregiving responsibilities, which can also lead to a lack of confidence in using digital devices. It therefore stresses the need to close the gender digital divide by investing in the digital skills of older women and by providing them with universal and affordable access to and use of information and communications technologies, including new technologies, and the meaningful use of digitally enabled services.

Civil society

85. Closed para (35.)

The Commission welcomes the major contributions of civil society organizations, especially women's, young women's, girls', youth-led, grass-roots and community-based organizations, rural, indigenous and feminist groups, women human rights defenders, women journalists and media professionals and trade unions in promoting and protecting the human rights of all women and girls, placing their interests, needs and visions on local, national, regional and international agendas and in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of measures to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age. It expresses concern that such civil society organizations face many challenges and barriers to full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership, including diminishing funding, as well as violence, harassment, reprisals directed at, and threats to the physical security of, their members;

International cooperation

86. Closed para (34.)

The Commission reaffirms the importance of significantly increasing investments to close resource gaps for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls through, inter alia, the mobilization of adequate financial resources from all sources, including domestic and international resource mobilization and allocation, the full implementation of official development assistance commitments and combating illicit financial flows, so as to build on progress achieved and strengthen international cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation.

Institutions

87. Closed para (33.)

The Commission acknowledges the important role of national machineries for gender equality and the

empowerment of all women and girls, the relevant contribution of national human rights institutions where they exist, and the important role of civil society and the media in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

Sovereign responsibilities of Member States

88. (38.supra.1. + 37.1. + 38.1. + 7.1 + 7.2. + 7.3.)

The Commission recognizes that the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, including through national laws and the formulation of strategies, policies, programmes and development priorities, is the sovereign responsibility of each State, in conformity with all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the significance of and full respect for various religious and ethical values, cultural backgrounds and philosophical convictions of individuals and their communities should contribute to the full enjoyment by women of their human rights in order to achieve equality, development and peace.

Men and boys

89. Closed para (36.)

The Commission recognizes the importance of the full engagement of men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change, and as strategic partners and allies in the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age in order to combat and eliminate the gender stereotypes, sexism and negative social norms that fuel discrimination and all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, and undermine gender equality, while noting the ongoing need to educate children from a young age regarding the importance of gender equality, human rights, treating all people with dignity and respect and promoting a culture of peace, non-violent behaviour and respectful relationships.

Chapeau

90. Closed para (37.)

The Commission urges governments at all levels and as appropriate, with the relevant entities of the United Nations system and international and regional organizations, within their respective mandates and bearing in mind national priorities, and invites civil society, inter alia, women's organizations, youth-led organizations, feminist groups, faith-based organizations, the private sector and national human rights institutions, where they exist, and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable, to take the following actions:

Prioritizing [[digital equity [and capacity-building] to close] [closing] the [gender] digital divide] [gender equality in the digital economy] [including the gender digital divide] [in particular gender divide]

(a). Closed para

Take action to fully implement existing commitments and obligations with respect to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and the full and equal enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind, including in the context of

innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

Normative frameworks

(b). Closed para

Consider ratifying or acceding to, as a matter of particular priority, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Optional Protocols thereto, limit the extent of any reservations, formulate any such reservations as precisely and as narrowly as possible to ensure that no reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Conventions, review their reservations regularly with a view to withdrawing them, withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the relevant Convention and implement the Conventions fully by, inter alia, putting in place effective national legislation and policies;

c. (b.1. merged with b.2. + c.3. + c.6.)

Implement targeted measures to identify and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and girls including those triggered and perpetuated by new and emerging technologies, and ensure that all women and girls enjoy equal access, both in law and in practice, to innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, which can, inter alia, contribute to the eradication of poverty, including extreme poverty and, in particular, the feminization of poverty and enhance efforts to combat discrimination resulting from the use of artificial intelligence and predictive algorithms, including by exercising due diligence in assessing, preventing and mitigating the adverse impacts of their deployment on gender equality in order to ensure women's and girls' access to justice and accountability for violations and abuses of their human rights, as well as effective remedies, and ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights obligations;

Gender digital divide

d. (f.10.)

Address the growing digital divides between and within countries in order to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, through, inter alia, strengthened enabling policy environments at all levels, legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation, public-private partnerships, universal access strategies and international cooperation to improve affordability, capacity-building, investment and technology transfer [on mutually agreed terms];

e. (d.1. merged with f.3. and r.5.)

Enhance efforts to achieve universal and affordable connectivity, expand digital learning and literacy and facilitate the access to information and communications technology for women and girls who are disproportionately affected by the digital divide, including rural women and girls, women and girls with disabilities, migrant women and girls, Indigenous women and girls, and displaced and refugee women and girls, and particularly strive to remove barriers and provide incentives for non-users and the least connected;

Policy measures for meaningful access

f. ((c) merged with c.4.)

Mainstream gender and age perspectives in, national digital policies, to include time-bound gender- and age- specific targets, allocate resources, increase coherence to address and remove multidimensional and

discriminatory barriers faced by women and girls **in all their diversity**, especially costs of **and access to** devices and data, lack of skills and safety, **gender stereotypes** and **negative** social norms, and coordinate actions, subsidies and incentives to **ensure** universal meaningful, high-quality **and affordable** connectivity, and **safe** public access facilities **to an open, accessible, free, safe and secure Internet** for women and girls;

g. (a.supra.1.)

Eliminate barriers to equal access for women and girls to science, technology and innovation through a systematic, comprehensive, integrated, sustainable, multidisciplinary and multisectoral approach, and mainstream a gender perspective in legislation, policies, programmes and budgets on technology and innovation;

h. (r.supra.1.)

Promote equal safe and affordable access to information and communications technology for all women and girls to enhance their productivity and mobility in the labour market, working towards closing digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and ensure that programmes, services and infrastructure are adaptable and suited to tackle different technological barriers;

i. (f.2. + x.1. + pp.1.)

Develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure that women can enjoy the right to information and take measures to strengthen their access to information; eliminate, prevent and respond to all measures that intentionally prevent or disrupt access to information, including practices such as Internet shutdowns or measures to unduly restrict, block or take down media websites, and denial-of-service attacks, which are in violation of international human rights law; recognize the role of women journalists and media workers and media professionals in informing the public and raising public awareness and take measures to create and maintain, in law and in practice, a safe and enabling environment in which they can perform their work independently and without undue interference;

Digital tools and services

j. (d)

Promote the conditions supporting the creation and expansion of safe, affordable, accessible, relevant and inclusive public and private digital tools and services **to** address the needs of **all** women and girls, **especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination**, across sectors and geographies, **in particular those who face additional challenges to accessing digital tools, including through the adoption of safety-by-design approaches in the development and deployment of digital tools and technologies;**

k. (f.5. + f.13. + d.10. with elements of b.4.)

Take concrete measures to enable the participation of all women and girls in education and training, ensure equal access to mobile devices and the open, accessible, free, safe and secure Internet, develop e-government tools to, inter alia, enhance women's political participation and engagement in broader democratic processes, and promote pro-poor ICT policies and applications, while improving the responsiveness of such technologies to the specific needs of women and girls;

l. (f.1. with elements b.4 merged with dd.1.)

Support early warning systems through the application of digital tools and resources to enable equal access of women and girls to risk-informed information, forecasting and preparedness, data production, knowledge and communications for the implementation of disaster risk reduction policies, plans and programmes and to address risks of conflicts and violations of human rights, including in humanitarian emergencies;

m. (l.5.)

Commit to improve the access to, usage and quality of financial services and to enhance digital skills and literacy for all women and girls, including by expanding the use of digital channels, promoting innovation, competition and transparency, reducing transaction costs and increasing digital and financial inclusion, which depend on sound infrastructure, inter alia by adopting digital solutions to promote faster, safer and cheaper remittances and concrete actions to reduce transaction costs to less than 3 percent by 2030;

Health

n. Closed para (y).

Take concrete measures to realize the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health for all women and girls, and ensure the availability, accessibility and acceptability of quality health-care services to address all communicable and non-communicable diseases, including through universally accessible primary health care and support services and social protection mechanisms;

o. (y.1. and elements of d.2. + d.3. + d.6. + d.8. + d.11. + d.14.)

Increase financial investments in quality, affordable, resilient and accessible public healthcare systems and facilities and in safe, effective, quality, essential and affordable preventive, diagnostic, curative and rehabilitation services, as well as in health technologies, including e-health, mobile health and technologies and tools developed for women's and girls' health and well-being, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive health information and health-care services, through community outreach and private sector engagement, and with the support of the international community, with a view to supporting each country's path towards achieving universal health coverage for all women and girls, in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

p. Closed para (z)

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

Digital literacy and skills development

q. (e).

Implement **education and training** programmes to increase the digital, **data and media** literacy and skills of women and girls, **including adolescent girls, in all their diversity**, focusing on their **empowerment** and building confidence and trust for meaningful use, including **skills to use and understand technology, search for, share and manage information, build knowledge and awareness of their rights and online risk mitigation**, support for registering for identification papers, **capacity-building**, community engagement and public awareness campaigns to **eliminate gender** stereotypes, **negative social norms and gender-based violence** and **support** for the development of **inclusive, accessible, affordable, intercultural and multilingual** online content for women and girls with limited literacy or accessibility, **including in local languages**;

r. (c.1.)

Integrate systemic measures on ensuring training on digital literacy and skills and access to digital public services and tools for women and girls in vulnerable situations, including in conflict and socio-economic recovery at the national, regional and local levels;

Intersectional approaches

s. (d.4. + d.5. + d.7. + d.9. + d.12. + d.13. + d.15. merged with b.5)

Address the impact of the gender digital divide on different groups of women and girls, including those facing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, such as those living in poverty and food insecurity, women who are unemployed or with low incomes, girls who lack access to formal education, women and girls living in rural or remote areas, women and girls who are refugees and asylum seekers, internally displaced, stateless or migrants, women and girls of African descent, women belonging to ethnic, racial and religious minorities, women and girls with disabilities, Indigenous women and girls, older women, [and LGBTI women];

t. (b.3.)

Integrate an intersectional approach into the development, review and implementation of laws, policies and programmes relevant for the digital age to combat new risks, gender stereotypes and bias in the fields of artificial intelligence, predictive algorithms and robotics;

u. (d.2. + d.3. + d.6. + d.8. + d.11. + d.14.)

Adopt diversity, equity and inclusion strategies in technology sectors where women are underrepresented and facing systemic barriers, and develop gender-responsive innovation that challenges gender stereotypes and unconscious bias;

v. (e.1. + e.2. + m.7 + m.9 + y.2. + v.1.)

Take all appropriate measures to protect and promote the rights of all women and girls with disabilities, including by addressing all barriers that prevent or restrict their full, equal and meaningful participation in the design, management, resourcing and implementation of information and communications technology policies, ensuring their access to disability-inclusive and accessible digital information and technology, digital literacy and skills, in particular in relation to health, education, productive employment and decent work, including telehealth, distance learning and remote work, and to rehabilitation and other independent living support

services and assistive technologies that enable them to maximize their well-being and realize their independence, and ensuring their priorities and rights are fully incorporated into policies and programmes, developed in close consultation with women and girls with disabilities and with their active involvement in decision-making processes;

w. (r.7. merged with f.15.)

Ensure the equal access of women in the rural economy and in on-farm and off-farm economic activities, including fisheries production, to agricultural and digital technologies that are affordable, sustainable and accessible, through the transfer of technology [on mutually agreed terms], and promote technical, agricultural and vocational education and training and relevant information programmes for rural and farming women to improve their digital skills, productivity and employment opportunities;

x. (x.2. + x.3. + x.4. + p.3. + u.2. + q.7.)

Promote and protect the rights of all Indigenous women and girls by addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and barriers they face, ensuring access to quality and inclusive education and employment, the Internet and digital services, and economic resources, including land and natural resources, promoting their full and effective participation in the economy and in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas, taking into account the principle of free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and their ancestral knowledge and practices, and recognizing their cultural, social, economic and political contributions and priorities and the preservation, revitalization and promotion of their languages with the support of digital tools, as well the transmission of their scientific and technical knowledge;

y. (q.4. merged with q.1 and q.6.)

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; ensure that the benefits of digital technologies are available to all migrant women and girls to promote their digital literacy and digital education, while recognizing the need to close all digital divides and promote digital inclusion by taking into account national and regional contexts and addressing the challenges associated with access, connectivity, affordability, digital literacy and digital skills and awareness;

z. (f.8. merged with r.6. and v.2.)

Increase the resilience of older women and ensure that they are able to achieve and maintain financial security during emergencies, through, inter alia, addressing the digital gap that currently affects many older persons, particularly older women, and the barriers they face to education, training and lifelong learning, protecting them from violence and abuse in digital contexts, and striving for the full, equal and meaningful participation of older women in the development and enjoyment of innovation and technological change;

Multi-stakeholder approaches

aa. ((f). + element from r.4.)

Promote whole-of-society, multi-stakeholder approaches **and** foster collaborations across different societal sectors, including **government, private sector, academic, not-for-profit institutions, women's**

and youth-led organizations and the media, as well as women human rights defenders, to combine knowledge, skills and resources towards concrete actions to address the root causes of gender inequality and bridge the gender digital divide, especially in developing countries;

Investing to bridge the gender divide

Leveraging financing for inclusive [and gender-transformative] digital transformation [and [gender[-transformative]][-responsive]][-sensitive] [and family orientated] [innovation]] [that accelerate gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls] [towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls]

bb. ((g) merged with q.3.)

Significantly increase public and private sector investments including from Governments, companies, start-up incubators and accelerators, universities, financial institutions, foundations, media, entrepreneurs and civil society in evidence-based initiatives aimed at eliminating the gender digital divide, build more inclusive and diverse innovation to promote safe and gender-responsive innovation for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, including by using innovative finance mechanisms, developing specialized financing instruments to strengthen women's entry and retention in the digital economy;

cc. (g.2.)

Put in place policies that support the development of digital ecosystems for gender equality, bearing in mind the potential of emerging digital technologies to leapfrog existing technologies for development, that are inclusive and take into account the socioeconomic and political context of countries and attract and support private investment and innovation, particularly encouraging the development of local content and entrepreneurship by women;

dd. (f.12. + l.3. + k.1. merged with g.1 and c.5.)

Deepen cooperation on digital technology, digital economy and digital security, strengthen digital infrastructural development, and promote knowledge sharing and technology transfer, including the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries [on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed,], and elevate the capacity for digital governance, to address the gender digital divide and support the Sustainable Development Goals;

ee. (h.1. + h.2. + i.1. with element from f.1 and b.4.)

Increase public and private financing to women's civil society organizations and enterprises working on issues relating to innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, and support the collection of alternative data and evidence on gender inequality and discrimination to strengthen monitoring and accountability mechanisms to ensure gender-sensitive investment at the national, regional and international levels;

ff. Closed para (k)

Urge developed countries to fully implement their respective official development assistance commitments, including the target of 0.7 per cent of their gross national income for official development assistance to developing countries and the target of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of their gross national income for

official development assistance to the least developed countries, and encourage developing countries to build on the progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help meet development goals and targets and help them, inter alia, to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

gg. Closed para (l)

Strengthen international and regional cooperation, including North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, bearing in mind that South-South cooperation is not a substitute for, but rather a complement to, North-South cooperation, and invite all States to enhance South-South and triangular cooperation focusing on shared development priorities, with the involvement of all relevant multiple stakeholders in government, civil society and the private sector, while noting that national ownership and leadership in this regard are indispensable for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and for improving their lives and well-being;

Unilateral measures

hh. Closed para (j)

Refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries;

Mainstream gender perspectives in research and programmes

ii. (h)

Ensure that funding for all national and international digital policies and programmes, **innovation and technological** research grants and procurement systematically integrates gender analysis, **global targets, monitoring and evaluation, gender statistics and collection of data disaggregated on the basis of income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;**

jj. (f.9. + f.7. + j.3. + l.2. + jj.3. + f.11 + e.3.)

Encourage research and development, and the development of viable strategies that could result in further competitiveness, investment and rapid reductions in the cost of technologies to ensure their accessibility and affordability for women and girls, in particular in rural areas, for women with disabilities and older women, including information and communications technologies and broadband access, as well as mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, giving priority to technologies at an affordable cost especially in developing countries, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade- Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights [on the basis of mutually agreed terms] regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and strengthening international cooperation and enabling policy environments at all levels, the provision of financial and technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, and legal and regulatory frameworks conducive to increased investment and innovation, public-private partnerships;

Education

Fostering [gender-[responsive]] [sensitive] digital [,] [and] science and technology education [towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls] in the digital age [for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls]

kk. Closed Para (m)

Promote and respect the right to education for women and girls throughout the life course and at all levels, especially for those who have been left furthest behind, and address gender disparities, including by investing in public education systems and infrastructure, eliminating discriminatory laws and practices, providing universal access to inclusive, equal and non-discriminatory quality education, including free and compulsory primary and secondary education, promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all, eliminating female illiteracy and promoting financial and digital literacy, ensuring that women and girls have equal access to leadership training, career development, scholarships and fellowships; strive to ensure the completion of early childhood, primary and secondary education and expand vocational and technical education for all women and girls, and foster, as appropriate, intercultural and multilingual education for all; and address negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems;

ll. Closed para (aa)

Develop policies and programmes with the support, where appropriate, of international organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, giving priority to formal, informal and non-formal education programmes, including scientifically accurate and age-appropriate comprehensive education that is relevant to cultural contexts and that provides adolescent girls and boys and young women and men in and out of school, consistent with their evolving capacities, and with appropriate direction and guidance from parents and legal guardians and with the best interests of the child as their basic concern, with information on sexual and reproductive health and HIV prevention, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, physical, psychological and pubertal development and power in relationships between women and men, to enable them to build self-esteem and foster informed decision-making, communication and risk reduction skills and to develop respectful relationships, in full partnership with young persons, parents, legal guardians, caregivers, educators and health-care providers, in order to, inter alia, enable them to protect themselves from HIV infection and other risks;

Digital learning

mm. ((n) +c.7)

Create conditions for gender-responsive, **safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective** digital learning environments for **all** girls and women, **including those** who have missed out on education, including by investing in school infrastructure, the development of **inclusive**, free, safe and accessible digital public learning resources, **that are co-created with women and girls, including distance learning solutions, e-learning, tele-education and community radio** with **high**-quality, multilingual, **intercultural** and context-relevant educational content, **taking into account online safety**;

nn. (o.3. + p.2. merged with l.1. with elements of n.)

Take measures to ensure the training of teachers and other education professionals in digital

literacy and to use gender-responsive and disability-inclusive blended and hybrid learning methods and deliver digital skills training and ensure the availability and affordability of learning materials and remote learning platforms, connection and devices, including for the provision of distance learning opportunities, inter alia, through the use of Internet, television and radio teaching alternatives, especially in developing countries, while emphasizing the importance of strengthening the digital capacities, skills and competencies of women who make up more than half of teachers for pre-primary, primary and secondary education;

oo. (n.1. and ll.3.)

Encourage efforts towards putting children’s needs, in particular those of girls, at the centre of digital policy, and public and private investment, providing all children with equal and effective access to age-appropriate information, and information on their rights, and to high-quality online resources, including on digital skills and literacy, and ensuring protection from online risks and harm, as well as arbitrary or unlawful interference with their privacy on social media, as well as preventing their exposure to violent and sexual content, gambling, exploitation and abuse, and the promotion of or incitement to life-threatening activities;

pp. (z.1.split.b. merged with m.1. and aa.1. + 30.3.)

Support the use of digital tools, technologies and opportunities to scale up comprehensive sexuality education and information on sexual and reproductive health that enables women and girls to make informed and autonomous decisions in matters regarding their own bodies, lives and health, including on HIV prevention, bearing in mind the disproportionate HIV risk facing adolescent girls and young women as set out in the Global AIDS Strategy;

qq. ((o) merged with z.2. and elements of r.5 and elements of q.8)

Invest in digital and data literacy teaching, and integrate it in national curricula at all levels, to combine technical and transferable skills ensuring that all women and girls are both safe and empowered in their use of digital technology, not only to learn and search but also to play and socialize, identify and report forms of [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence, and that they have sufficient knowledge to trust their use of technologies in order to reduce the risk of economic abuse, cybercrime, fraud and trafficking, while respecting their right to privacy, and to eliminate gender stereotypes and bias from digital and other educational resources found in curricula and educators’ behaviours and attitudes, including through long-term awareness-raising initiatives in communities, in the media and online, while targeting men and boys;

rr. ((q) and q.alt.1.)

Include [digital citizenship] teaching in schools curricula, and in other educational settings, including informal education and community settings, to raise awareness and foster understanding of children and young people, including men and boys, parents, caregivers and educators on ethical and responsible online conduct in order to ensure full respect for all women and girls’ safety and human rights online, and design and roll out awareness programs on digital safety;

ss. (q.2. + q.5.)

Engage, educate, encourage and support men and boys to be positive role models, allies and agents of change for gender equality, promote respectful relationships, to refrain from and condemn all forms of violence against all women and girls in the digital spheres, and to ensure that they take responsibility and are held accountable for their behaviour online and offline, including for behaviour that perpetuates gender stereotypes and negative social norms;

STEM Education

tt. (p)

Promote evidence-based programmes and the exchange of best practices to **ensure the full, equal and meaningful access to, participation in and leadership of all women and girls in all their diversity** in science, technology, **engineering and mathematics (STEM)**, including teaching of computational thinking and **interdisciplinary** approaches combining the teaching of social sciences and scientific fields;

uu. (38.supra.2. and n.2. and m.2 and m.3.)

Promote and invest in gender-responsive, quality, equitable and inclusive education, lifelong learning, reskilling, vocational training and studies, and ensure that women and girls diversify their educational and occupational choices in emerging fields, such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics and information and communications technology, and in acquiring digital skills; strive to expand vocational and technical education for all women and girls, including pregnant adolescents and young mothers, as well as single mothers, to enable them to continue and complete their education, and provide catch-up and literacy (including digital literacy) and education for those who did not receive formal education, as well as special initiatives for keeping girls in school through early childhood, primary and secondary education, to ensure they acquire the knowledge and skills to attain high-quality jobs in the digital and sustainable economy;

Digitalization and employment opportunities

Promoting the full, equal and meaningful participation, employment and leadership of women in technology and innovation

vv. ((r) merged with v.4.)

Forecast and anticipate future job and skill needs to minimize the adverse impacts of digitalization **on women and girls** and adapt educational and vocational curricula, reskilling and upskilling **and lifelong learning** programmes to facilitate women's **and young women's** transition to new occupations and jobs, **particularly in fields related to ICT and emerging technologies, including** for those at risk of being replaced by automation, **and promote their empowerment to benefit from the creation of new jobs in the path towards sustainability, particularly in developing countries;**

ww. (m.5. merged with r.8., r.3., r.2. and r.1.)

Eliminate occupational segregation by addressing structural barriers, promoting women's equal access to and participation in labour markets and in education and training, supporting women so as to diversify their educational and occupational choices in emerging fields and growing economic sectors, such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics and information and communications technology;

xx. (r.4.)

Build and promote dynamic partnerships between government, private sector, academic and not-for-profit institutions, focused on developing the innovation market and leveraging pooled expertise and resources to improve the quality of innovation initiatives, and create opportunities for women in the ICT sector;

Labour policies

yy. ((s) + element from s.alt.2. + element from c.2. + bb.2. + element from (t))

Prioritize gender-responsive labour and employment policies **in line with international labour standards that advance decent work and access to full and productive employment, including the transition from informal to formal work and in the platform economy, and that reduce gender-based labour market segregation** and facilitate the recruitment, promotion, and retention of women in technological and digital occupations, including in the context of automation and digitalization in the digital economy, through temporary special measures, policies on care work and leaves, including affordable child-care, parental leave, social protection policies, promotion of work-life balance, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, the right to organize and bargain collectively and elimination of sexual harassment and discriminatory practices in career advancement;

Care

zz. Closed para (bb)

Take all appropriate measures to recognize, reduce and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work by promoting work-life balance, the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men within households and men's and boys' equitable sharing of responsibilities with respect to care and household work, including men's responsibilities as fathers and caregivers, through flexibility in working arrangements, without reductions in labour and social protections, support for breastfeeding mothers, the provision of infrastructure, technology and public services, such as water and sanitation, renewable energy, transport and information and communications technology, and the implementation and promotion of legislation and policies, such as maternity, paternity, parental and other leave schemes, as well as accessible, affordable and quality social services, including childcare and care facilities for children and other dependants, take steps to measure the value of this work in order to determine its contribution to the national economy, and challenge gender stereotypes and negative social norms in order to create an enabling environment for women's and girls' empowerment in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age;

aaa. (t.1. + bb.3.)

Enhance efficiency, accountability and transparency of social protection systems, public services, and sustainable infrastructure through enhanced use of information and communications technologies for the benefit of all women and girls, including for those hardest to reach, and adopt regulatory frameworks and comprehensive care policies that free up time for women so that they can engage in employment, education, public and political life and the economy, and fully enjoy their autonomy;

Women-owned businesses/entrepreneurs

bbb. (i)

Incentivize financial institutions, **public sector, philanthropies, private sector** and venture capital firms to support **the economic empowerment of women and** women-owned enterprises in entering the digital economy, including through minimum quotas and tying investments to gender-**sensitive** innovation;

ccc. ((u) merged with i.2., u.1. + f.4. and m.6.)

Reduce unnecessary administrative barriers in the regulatory environment and provide targeted **and tailored** support for **women-owned** businesses and women entrepreneurs, **such as** training programmes **on effective use of digital technologies, including** digital tools and **advisory** services, access to **mentorship, networking and information-sharing, and financing for incubators and accelerators to create a climate that is conducive to building and scaling up more successful women-led businesses, and to increasing women’s participation on advisory boards and other forums to enable them to contribute to the formulation and review of policies and program;**

Participation and leadership

ddd. ((v) + elements of v.3)

Ensure the full, equal, **effective** and meaningful participation and leadership of women **in all their diversity** in digital **and tech sectors, including in** cooperation and **processes related to the international governance frameworks of ICTs, data and the Internet, with targeted recruitment towards women,** with particular attention given to young women **experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, in order to accelerate gender equality in public and political life;**

eee. (v.3.)

Ensure the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of young women and, as appropriate adolescent girls, in decision-making processes in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, by addressing gender-specific barriers, involving all those that shape young women’s and girls’ interests and choices, including teachers, school counsellors, families and peers, and increasing access to diverse women role models;

fff. Closed para (w)

Strengthen the capacity of national machineries for gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, by providing sufficient allocation of financial, technical and human resources, to enable them to effectively carry out their mandates;

Gender-responsive technology design

Adopting gender [-responsive] [-sensitive] [-transformative] approaches in technology design, development and deployment

ggg. (cc)

Encourage and assemble gender-balanced cross-functional innovation teams, and integrate intersectional

and social analysis into core **science, technology**, engineering, **mathematics** and computer science training and include gender-responsive technology design as a criterion within relevant professional standards bodies;

hhh. (o.1.)

Take proactive steps towards the inclusion of women and girls in planning, coding, design and decision-making processes of machine learning and AI technologies, including by investments in education and the adoption of algorithmic actions to correct biases and discrimination against women and girls;

iii. (dd)

Promote participatory, **gender- and age-responsive** approaches for technology design, development and deployment, including community-based approaches involving women's rights organizations, to create products and services based on the principles of accessibility, **safety**, inclusivity, affordability and availability and catering to the needs of all women and girls **throughout their life-course;**

jjj. ((ee) and ee.5 merged with (ff) and ee.1 + ee.4 and ff.2)

Adopt a **people-centered and** human rights-based approach as standard in the financing, design, development, deployment, monitoring and evaluation of emerging technologies to prevent, identify and mitigate potential risks for **all** women and girls; **and design and carry out periodical ex ante and ex post impact assessments of the effects of technologies with respect to gender equality and human rights, establish** due diligence mechanisms **and adopt regulatory approaches to improve digital product design and transparency and accountability requirements;**

Transparency and accountability

Strengthening fairness, transparency and accountability in the digital age

kkk. (hh.1. and ii.1.)

Develop and implement legislation, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, including business enterprises, international organizations and civil society, with preventative measures, effective sanctions and appropriate remedies, that protects women and girls against violations and abuses of the right to privacy;

lll. (gg)

Adopt regulations mandating evaluation, **explainability**, and audit requirements for the development and use of artificial intelligence to provide a secure, **transparent** and high-quality data infrastructure and systems that are either continually improved or terminated if human rights violations or gender bias are identified;

mmm. (hh)

Take concrete measures to harness **and design** digital technologies for the common good and promote norms and mechanisms facilitating accessibility and the fair distribution of the benefits of digital technologies for sustainable development and gender equality, such as global data commons;

nnn. ((ii) and ii.alt.1.)

Apply international human rights law and internationally agreed standards or principles, **promote adherence to best practices and consider the integration of a human-centered and gender-responsive approach to digital transformation in the development of the Global Digital Compact;**

Data science

Enhancing data science to advance gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls

ooo. ((jj).split.a and jj.1.)

Strengthen the capacity **and coordination** of national statistics **and data production** offices, **government institutions and other research organisations to collect, analyze, disseminate, and use gender statistics and data, disaggregated on the basis of income, sex, [sexual orientation and gender identity,] age, race, ethnicity, marital status, migration status, disability, geographical location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts, to inform the conception, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender-responsive technology and digital policies and programs that are evidence-based;**

ppp. ((jj).split.b)

Foster collaboration among stakeholders, **including** national statistics offices, **civil society and digital technology companies**, to assess data needs and address gaps **while applying ethical research principles, and systematically collect sex-disaggregated data across countries and regions using similar definitions and methodologies in order to capture the gender dimensions of technological change adequately**, including by **scaling digital data systems to fill knowledge gaps and financing quantitative and qualitative research on all barriers that limit women’s access to information and communication technologies** and on the prevalence of [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence;

qqq. ((kk) and kk.alt.1.)

Apply gender-responsive and human rights-based standards for data collection, **processing**, use, **storage**, sharing, **retention**, archiving and deletion, **and aligned with technological advancement on an ongoing and evolving basis**, especially to ensure **the protection of women’s and girls’ sensitive personal data, in full compliance with international human rights law, including privacy rights, freedom of expression, and the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of association, and that safety and security risks are prevented, addressed and eliminated**, and to strengthen the capacity of women and girls to create, curate, **manage**, control **and have ownership** of their personal data;

Tech-facilitated violence

Preventing and eliminating [technology-facilitated [gender-based] violence] [and harassment] [[against women and girls], including through technology] [use of ICT[s] for violations and abuses against women and girls] [the misuse of ICT for violence and abuse] and protecting the rights of women and girls online

rrr. Closed para (ll)

Eliminate, prevent and respond to all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spaces, online and offline, such as sexual and gender-based violence, including domestic violence, gender-related killings, including femicides, all harmful practices, including child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, as well as trafficking in persons and modern slavery and other forms of exploitation, through multisectoral and coordinated approaches to investigate, prosecute and punish the perpetrators of violence and end impunity, and take appropriate measures to create a safe, enabling and violence-free working environment for women, including by ratifying key international treaties that provide protection against gender-based violence and sexual harassment;

sss. Closed para (rr)

Ensure that the perspectives of women, and girls as appropriate, are taken into account in armed conflict and post-conflict situations and in humanitarian emergencies and that they effectively and meaningfully participate, on equal terms with men, in the design, implementation, follow-up and evaluation of policies and activities related to conflict prevention, peace mediation, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction, as well as take into account the perspective of women and girls who are internally displaced and who are refugees; and ensure that the human rights of all women and girls are fully respected and protected in all response, recovery;

ttt. Closed para (x)

Support the important role of civil society actors in promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women; take steps to protect such actors, including women human rights defenders; integrate a gender perspective into the creation of a safe and enabling environment for the defence of human rights and to prevent discrimination, violations and abuses against them, such as threats, harassment, violence and reprisals; and combat impunity by taking steps to ensure that violations or abuses are promptly and impartially investigated and that those responsible are held accountable;

uuu. (11.7 + 11.1.)

Prevent and eliminate the misuse of information and communications technologies, social media and online platforms, for the purpose of peer-to-peer harassment, hate speech, trafficking in persons, exploiting young women and girls for sexual abuse material, and any other forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as for child, early and forced marriage and forced labour;

vvv. (mm)

Strengthen the understanding of and track patterns of **forms of gender-based violence that occur through the use of technology** in order to guide evidence-based policymaking and programming, including through the adoption of a comprehensive definition of technology-facilitated violence against women **and girls**, supported by the **development of** international methodological guidance;

Policies and legislation on violence

www. (nn)

Develop, amend and expand legislation and policies and strengthen their implementation to prevent, eliminate **and respond to** [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence, with the meaningful participation of survivors of violence and women's organizations, including survivor-informed responses

and fast-track processes to facilitate the swift removal of illegal, harmful **and** non-consensual content **and** prosecute and punish the perpetrators of such violence;

xxx. (nn.6. + ll.6. + qq.3. + oo.2. + rr.1. + nn.4)

Adopt comprehensive measures and programmes that seek to address emerging forms of gender-based violence which can occur through the use of technology, including but not limited to gendered disinformation and the use, and threats associated with the use, of the non-consensual and unauthorized distribution or manipulation of information or images, including personal sexually explicit content, whether real or simulated, cyberbullying and cyberstalking, unlawful digital surveillance, privacy breaches, doxing, trolling, child sexual abuse material and voyeurism via hacking, and any other forms of violence that may arise due to the continual development of technology;

Support and services

yyy. ((oo) and ll.2. and oo.1.)

Provide support to **victims and** survivors of [technology-facilitated] gender-based violence through the provision of **service responses that avoid the re-traumatisation of survivors, including comprehensive social, health, care and legal services and the provision of helplines; ensure women's and girls' equal access to justice, including by providing accessible, confidential, supportive and effective reporting mechanisms for incidences of such violence; increase women's legal literacy and awareness of available legal remedies and dispute resolution mechanisms;** and provide civil and administrative alternatives for victims **and survivors** who have difficulty in gaining access to legal avenues owing to financial barriers or systemic discrimination;

zzz. (ll.4. + nn.2 + nn.3)

Develop effective gender- and age-responsive strategies for preventing and combating sexual exploitation and abuse of girls in digital contexts, including by ensuring institutions providing services to girls are equipped with appropriate safeguards to prevent and intervene early, and for building protective factors in families, households and communities to impede offenders' efforts both online and offline, taking into account the rights and duties of their parents, legal guardians or other individuals legally responsible for them;

aaaa. (qq.1.)

Explore the potential of new technologies to support efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, such as the use of virtual or augmented reality to facilitate the participation of survivors in criminal justice processes;

Building capacity on tech-facilitated violence

bbbb. ((pp) and nn.5. and element of ll.2. and oo.1.)

Strengthen the capacity of government actors, including **legislators**, policymakers, law enforcement officials, the judiciary, health and social workers and educators, and of civil society organizations, to develop knowledge, skills **and digital expertise** to prevent and eliminate [technology-facilitated] violence against women, **including through institutional trainings**, and provide **victim- and survivor-centred support;**

Design to prevent harm

cccc. ((qq) and ee.2. and c.alt.1. + c.alt.2. + pp.2. + elements of 24)

Ensure that public and private sector entities prioritize the prevention and elimination of [technology-facilitated] violence against women and girls by implementing, **through meaningful engagement with victims and survivors**, human rights-based design approaches **that respect human rights**, and safeguards that address multiple risk and protective factors that underline violence, including improved content moderation and curation; interoperability, **transparency, accessibility** and effectiveness of reporting systems; immediate removal of illegal content and necessary, proportionate and non-discriminatory removal of other content; adequate investments for the provision of responsive and responsible user services;

Closing paragraphs

91. Closed para (38.) The Commission recognizes its primary role for the follow-up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, in which its work is grounded, and stresses that it is critical to address and integrate gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls throughout national, regional and global reviews of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda 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.

92. Closed para (39.)

The Commission calls upon the United Nations system entities, within their respective mandates, and other relevant international financial institutions and multi-stakeholder platforms to support Member States, upon their request, in their efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.

93. Closed para (40.)

The Commission calls upon the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to continue to play a central role in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and in supporting Governments and national gender equality mechanisms, upon their request, in coordinating the United Nations system and in mobilizing civil society, the private sector, employers' organizations and trade unions, and other relevant stakeholders, at all levels, in support of the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development towards achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age.