

BEIJING+30

YOUTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT



30
FOR 2030



ABOUT

THIS TOOLKIT AIMS TO BE AN ACTIONABLE LEARNING AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCT DEVELOPED BY THE 30 FOR 2030 NETWORK, A YOUTH COHORT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION.

The toolkit is designed to be a downloadable PDF, easily accessible for anyone to read and understand, to raise awareness and empower all.

30 FOR 2030 NETWORK

UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (ROAP) launched the 30 for 2030 Network as a youth leadership network that brings together young decision-makers, eminent civic and business innovators, feminists, entrepreneurs, technology pioneers, educators, activists, artists, journalists, and more. The 30 for 2030 thought leaders and experts are determined change-makers to accelerate progress toward the 2030 Agenda from a feminist perspective, break down gender barriers, and make gender equality a working reality in their spheres of influence. The network acts as an advisory community and an accelerator of exceptional people with the vision, courage, and influence to drive positive change for a gender-equal world. The network has developed this toolkit with the support of UN Women ROAP.

More information about the network can be found [here](#).

**30
FOR 2030**



WELCOME



WELCOME



Welcome to the Beijing+30 Youth and Civil Society Engagement Toolkit for Asia and the Pacific! This toolkit is designed to empower youth-led and civil society organizations across the region in their advocacy for gender equality and women's empowerment. To commemorate the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), this toolkit aims to support regional activism and assess progress made in Asia and the Pacific.

International advocacy spaces can feel complex and challenging to access. This guide equips young feminists to engage in global policymaking and drive change through, and beyond, the Beijing Platform and other multilateral forums. It offers tools, insights and resources for effective youth and civil society engagement with the BPfA's 'Critical Areas of Concern'. It also promotes innovative advocacy strategies and collaboration to influence policy and ensure that gender perspectives are central to regional development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Youth Leaders in the 30 for 2030 Network:

Akhil Neelam, Co-Founder Centre for Gender and Politics, India

Darla, Co-founder of Trizie Fiber and Twin Releaf Liniments, Philippines

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Jolly Nguyen, Entrepreneur, Vietnam

Kirthi Jayakumar, Founder, The Gender Security Project, India

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The views expressed in this publication are the authors' alone and are not necessarily the views of UN Women.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BPfA	Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women / Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CSOs	Civil society organizations
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
LGBTQI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and others
MEAL	Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART	Specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound
TFGBV	Technology-facilitated gender-based violence
VPN	Virtual Private Network

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What is the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

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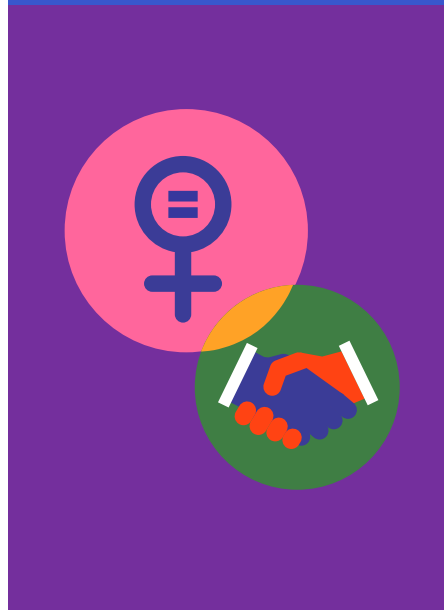
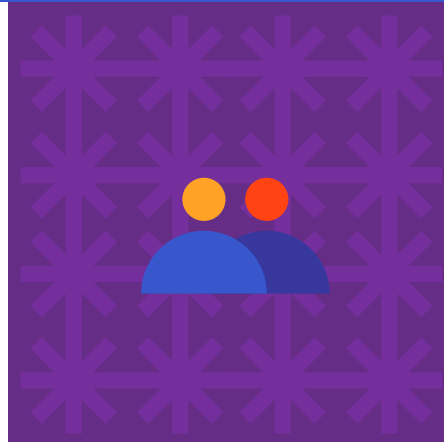
What is the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

In 1995, representatives from 189 countries, with notable participation from Asia and the Pacific, convened at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China. The result was the adoption of the BPfA, a groundbreaking global policy framework that aims to improve the lives of women and girls worldwide.

THE BPFA REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND PROGRESSIVE BLUEPRINTS FOR ACHIEVING GENDER EQUALITY.

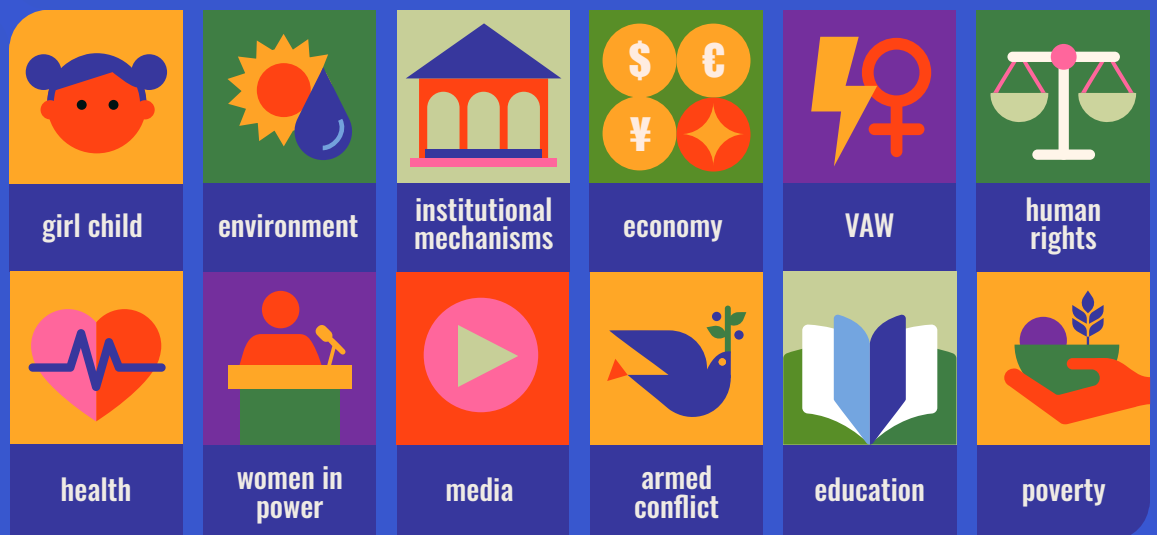
This framework calls on governments, international organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector to address a range of interconnected issues, including poverty, education, health and violence against women. It emphasizes the need for strategic and collective action to dismantle the systemic barriers that perpetuate inequality.

For more information on BEIJING+30, click [here](#).



12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

The Platform for Action identifies 12 key areas where the most significant gender gaps persist, and where urgent action is needed to advance women's rights globally. These areas serve as a road map for countries and organizations to focus their efforts:



WOMEN & THE ENVIRONMENT

Women and girls are integral to agriculture and ecosystem management, where they engage in activities like water collection, fishing, and farming. However, they disproportionately suffer from climate change impacts such as floods. Despite their crucial roles, their input is often overlooked in environmental planning, and they face restricted access to essential resources like land.

WOMEN & ARMED CONFLICT

Wars and armed conflict leave women and girls particularly vulnerable, and particularly at risk of sexual violence. Women and girls are often the most impacted by conflict, but are regularly left out of peace-building processes.

12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

**HUMAN RIGHTS**

Women and girls are entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of all of their human rights. The BPfA reinforces that protection and promotion of human rights is the first responsibility of governments and core to the work of the United Nations.

**WOMEN & THE MEDIA**

Media plays a huge role in reinforcing and challenging social norms that condone discrimination or violence against women and girls. It can objectify women and girls but also has the potential to showcase strong female leaders, who can become role models for their audience.

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Violence significantly impedes women's and girls' ability to prosper. Although many nations have legislated against domestic violence since the Beijing Conference, the enforcement of these laws often remains inadequate, many of these laws are not fully implemented and women and girls lack access to essential services

**INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS**

Robust institutions are crucial in implementing policies that advance gender equality, with accountability mechanisms essential for progress.

**WOMEN & THE ECONOMY**

Whether in businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs or employees, or through unpaid domestic or care work at home, women's economic contributions are vast, yet they frequently face job insecurity and underrepresentation in leadership roles due to gender discrimination.

**GIRL CHILD**

Girls face unique challenges, including harmful practices like female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage, which require targeted interventions.

12 CRITICAL AREAS OF CONCERN

**WOMEN IN POWER & DECISION-MAKING**

Women and girls have the right to participate in decision-making processes that will affect their lives and once in leadership roles, women and girls make a difference. But they are under-represented as voters, as community leaders, and in top positions, whether in elected office, corporate boardrooms, or academia.

WOMEN & HEALTH

It's essential for women and girls to be healthy to achieve their fullest potential. This encompasses proper nutrition, access to sexual, reproductive, and mental health services, and freedom from violence.

EDUCATION & TRAINING OF WOMEN

Poverty exacerbates gender discrimination, significantly affecting women's rights and leading to worse outcomes for families and communities.

WOMEN & POVERTY

Robust institutions are crucial in implementing policies that advance gender equality, with accountability mechanisms essential for progress.

WHY IT MATTERS

While many countries have made progress in advancing gender equality since the adoption of the Beijing Declaration, no country has fully met all the commitments. Persistent challenges remain in laws, cultural and social norms and institutional structures. Women and girls, particularly those from marginalized communities, continue to face inequalities across multiple sectors of life. Crises such as armed conflicts, climate disasters, pandemics and economic downturns exacerbate these challenges.

THE BPFA CONTINUES TO BE A CRITICAL GLOBAL FRAMEWORK, GUIDING NATIONS IN MAKING MEANINGFUL PROGRESS ON THE RIGHTS AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

It provides a foundation for holding governments accountable and ensuring that gender equality remains at the forefront of national and international policy agendas.

THE ROAD TO THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY



Every five years, countries conduct reviews to assess their progress in implementing the Beijing Declaration. These reviews are opportunities to celebrate achievements and identify gaps that require further action. In March 2025, the 30th anniversary of the BPfA will be commemorated at the 69th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69) at United Nations Headquarters in New York. During this event, leaders from around the world will gather to evaluate what has been accomplished and discuss how to accelerate progress on gender equality.

MILESTONE ANNIVERSARIES IN 2025

THE YEAR 2025 ISN'T JUST SIGNIFICANT FOR THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BPfA, IT ALSO MARKS OTHER KEY MILESTONES IN THE GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO GENDER EQUALITY AND PEACE:

2025 marks the 25th anniversary of the adoption of [UN Security Council resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security](#) and 10 years of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#).

These concurrent anniversaries offer a unique opportunity to reflect and accelerate actions to meet these interconnected global commitments and ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment remain at the forefront of sustainable development efforts.

IMPACT OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGIONAL REVIEW ON CSW69

In Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) will lead the regional intergovernmental review of the BPfA, in close collaboration with the UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and supported by the rest of the United Nations system. Scheduled for November 2024 in Bangkok, the [Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on the Beijing+30 Review](#) aims to evaluate progress, identify challenges and strengthen commitments towards achieving gender equality in the region. This conference will collate and publish regional inputs for the upcoming global review. The regional reviews, including findings and strategic directions from the Asia-Pacific conference, will feed directly into the global synthesis report that UN Women will submit to CSW69, in March 2025.

THESE REVIEWS PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE IN SHAPING THE GLOBAL DISCOURSE ON GENDER EQUALITY, HIGHLIGHTING SUCCESSES AND ADDRESSING AREAS WHERE PROGRESS IS LACKING TO CATALYSE ACTION.

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**Understanding
how to
influence the
agenda**

2

Understanding how to influence the agenda

To effectively engage with Beijing+30, it is essential to understand its structures of accountability and the mechanisms through which progress is tracked and reported. Familiarizing yourself with the key intergovernmental processes, reporting structures and bodies that influence gender equality globally will empower your advocacy and allow for meaningful engagement with the agenda.

KEY BODIES AND PROCESSES:

● COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



CSW is the principal global intergovernmental forum dedicated to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. It convenes annually at the United Nations headquarters in New York to discuss and evaluate progress on international commitments like the Beijing Platform for Action. This body plays a crucial role in shaping global policies on gender equality and providing a space for civil society organizations (CSOs) to contribute to the discussions.

● SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The SDGs are a broader global framework that complements the Beijing Platform, particularly through Goal 5 on gender equality. The SDGs provide an additional platform to hold governments accountable for their commitments to achieving gender equality by 2030. Youth advocates can use the SDG framework as a tool to align their efforts with broader development goals, adding weight to their advocacy on gender equality.



KEY BODIES AND PROCESSES (CONTINUED):

● COMMITTEE AND CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)



The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the BPfA work together to promote global gender equality. While CEDAW is a legally binding treaty with a formal accountability mechanism, the BPfA is a non-binding political declaration that sets broad goals for women's empowerment. The CEDAW Committee, consisting of 23 independent experts, monitors national progress on CEDAW every four years through reports from ratified countries.

By issuing specific recommendations, the CEDAW Committee helps turn the BPfA's aspirational goals into actionable national laws and policies. These recommendations can target areas like education, employment and political participation, aligning legal reforms with the commitments set out in the BPfA. For example, in countries where education for girls is a priority under the BPfA, the CEDAW Committee may propose legal amendments to remove discriminatory barriers to ensure equal access to education.

This interplay enables governments to be held accountable while implementing comprehensive and effective gender equality frameworks at the national level.

● REGIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

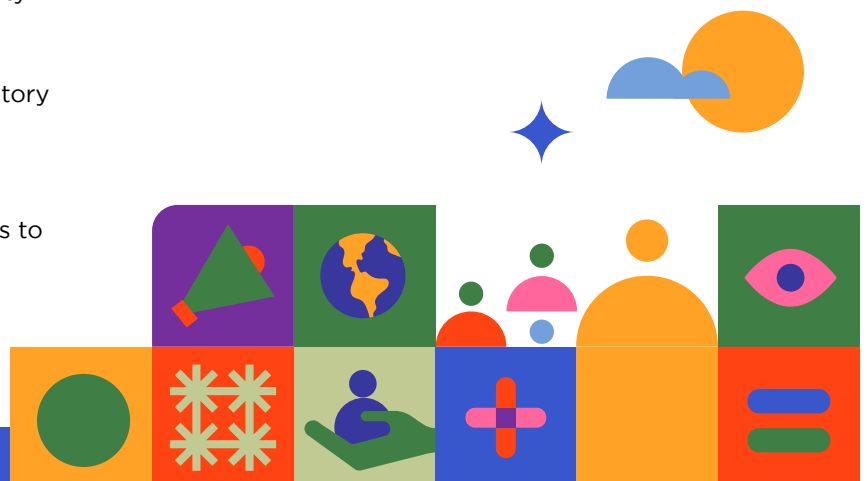


United Nations regional bodies, which is ESCAP in Asia and the Pacific, work closely with UN Women to lead regional reviews of the Beijing Platform. These regional platforms are critical spaces for youth and civil society to engage with governments and offer their inputs on regional challenges and successes related to gender equality.

● UN WOMEN



UN Women, the UN entity dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment, is instrumental in facilitating national and regional reviews of the BPfA. It coordinates the participation of civil society and youth-led organizations, ensuring that their voices are heard in intergovernmental processes.



REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Governments are required to regularly review and inform on their progress in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action through national reports. These reports are presented at key events such as the regional Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Beijing+30 and the global Commission on the Status of Women. As such, these reports are not only valuable tools to assess the level of national commitment to advancing gender equality, but they often inform broader regional and global reviews.



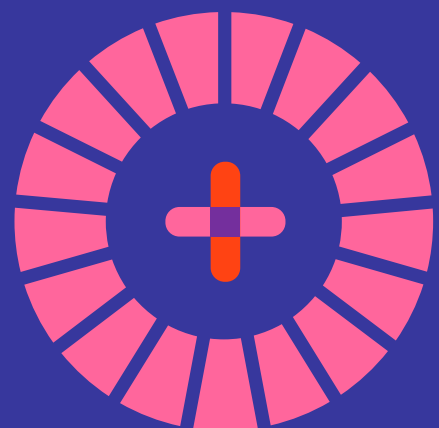
YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN MONITORING

Youth-led organizations can participate in monitoring progress on gender equality by collecting data, conducting surveys and organizing youth consultations. These efforts can provide crucial inputs for both national and regional reviews. By contributing to the collection of youth-specific data, young advocates can highlight the unique challenges faced by young women and girls, and push for inclusive and responsive policy solutions.



LINKING THE BPFA WITH THE SDGS

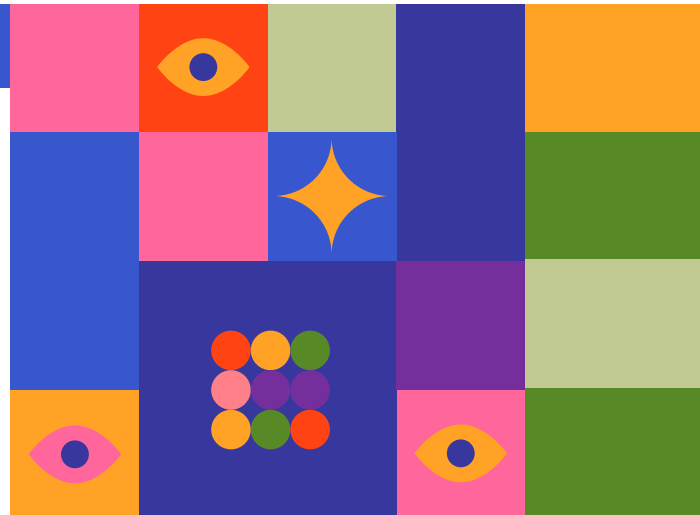
The intersection between the Beijing Platform for Action and the SDGs offers advocates additional avenues to press for gender equality. Goal 5, on gender equality, serves as a strong complementary framework that enhances the accountability of governments beyond the Beijing+30 process. By tying advocacy efforts to the SDGs, youth advocates can hold governments accountable to a broader range of gender-related commitments.



REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

● PARALLEL REPORTING AND MONITORING

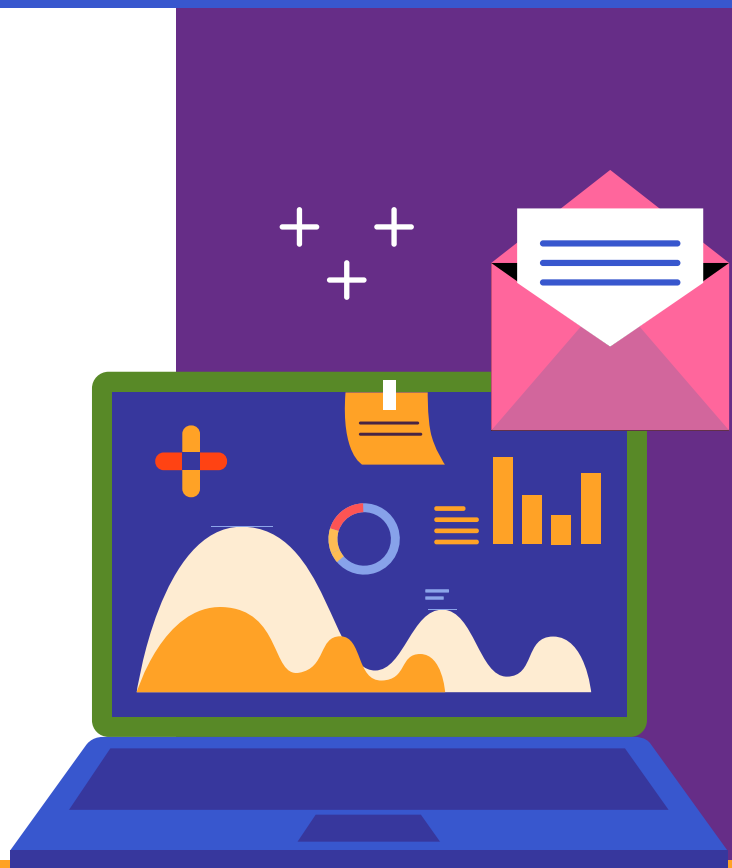
Although CSOs do not formally submit reports in the Beijing+30 review process, organizations worldwide often create parallel reports to share insights and recommendations. Youth groups in particular play a vital role in monitoring progress, advocating for greater attention to youth-specific challenges and ensuring that governments follow through on their gender equality commitments.



● SHADOW OR ALTERNATIVE REPORTS BY CIVIL SOCIETY

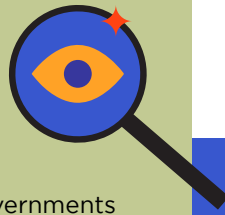
While governments produce official reports, CSOs and youth groups can contribute shadow or alternative reports that highlight gaps in government actions and provide additional perspectives. These reports are crucial for holding governments accountable, as they offer a ground-level view of the realities faced by women, girls and marginalized groups in the country. Shadow reports are powerful tools for pushing for stronger commitments and greater transparency.

Understanding these accountability mechanisms allows youth advocates and CSOs to navigate the complex processes of influencing the Beijing+30 agenda strategically. Through meaningful engagement in intergovernmental processes, shadow reporting and creative advocacy, youth can contribute significantly to holding governments accountable for their commitments to gender equality.



MORE ON SHADOW REPORTING on the following page.

MORE ON SHADOW REPORTING



Shadow reporting is a vital tool for holding governments accountable that involves CSOs, including youth groups, in submitting alternative reports to provide independent assessments of a government's progress (or lack thereof) on implementing gender equality commitments. These reports are submitted alongside, or in response to, official government reports to international bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women or the United Nations Human Rights Council.

WHAT IS SHADOW REPORTING?

While governments are required to submit formal reports on their compliance with international agreements, shadow reports provide a parallel assessment from non-governmental perspectives. They can highlight gaps, inconsistencies or even areas where official reports might underrepresent challenges. This ensures that diverse voices, especially from marginalized or overlooked communities, are included in the review process.

WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT FOR YOUTH?

Youth organizations play a critical role in shadow reporting, particularly in advocating for intergenerational equity and youth-specific issues that may not be fully addressed in government reports. By contributing to shadow reports, young people can:



Highlight the unique experiences of young women and girls, particularly in areas such as education, health, employment and digital safety.



Expose gaps in government action that directly affect youth, such as lack of funding for youth-led initiatives or exclusion from decision-making processes.



Provide evidence-based recommendations to inform future policies and programmes that address the needs of the younger generation.



HOW CAN YOUTH PARTICIPATE IN SHADOW REPORTING?

- **Partner with CSOs:**

Youth groups can collaborate with larger CSOs that have experience in preparing shadow reports. These partnerships provide mentorship, resources and access to the international forums where shadow reports are submitted.

- **Gather data:**

Data collection is a key component of any effective shadow report. Youth can conduct surveys, interviews and focus groups to gather first-hand information on the challenges facing their communities. Data should be disaggregated by age, gender and other relevant factors to ensure a comprehensive understanding of inequalities.

- **Document government failures and successes:**

Shadow reports should objectively document both the successes and shortcomings of a government's efforts. This could include instances where youth were excluded from consultation processes, or where gender inequality persists in schools, workplaces or health services.

- **Provide recommendations:**

Shadow reports are not only critical of government actions; they are also forward-looking. Youth can use this platform to offer concrete recommendations for how governments can improve their policies, particularly those that impact gender equality and youth engagement.

- **Engage with international bodies:**

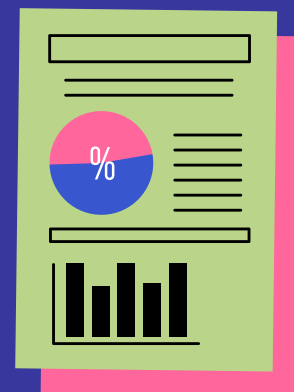
Once submitted, shadow reports can be used to engage with international bodies such as the CSW, CEDAW or the Universal Periodic Review at the UN Human Rights Council. Youth representatives can attend these meetings, speak at side events, and push for international pressure on their governments to act on the recommendations made in the reports.



REAL-WORLD EXAMPLE OF SHADOW REPORTING

One notable example of youth participation in shadow reporting is the [Girls Not Brides Coalition](#), a global partnership that contributed a shadow report to CEDAW on the prevention of child marriage. This report highlighted the discrepancies between government policies and the lived realities of girls in rural areas, providing evidence that led to stronger international recommendations for addressing this issue.

Similarly, during the Beijing+25 review, youth organizations across the globe contributed to shadow reports that assessed gender equality efforts in the context of the SDGs. These reports drew attention to gaps in youth participation in decision-making and helped shape the agenda at international forums like CSW.

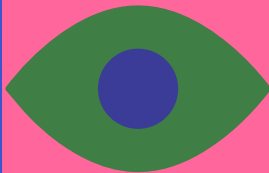


THESE REPORTS DREW ATTENTION TO GAPS IN YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND HELPED SHAPE THE AGENDA AT INTERNATIONAL FORUMS LIKE CSW.

3



Engaging
Youth in
Beijing+30



3

Engaging Youth in Beijing+30

Youth are vital drivers of change, bringing innovation, creativity and unique perspectives to the Beijing+30 review process. Around the world, young people have been at the forefront of transformative movements and have played a key role in advocating for gender equality.

From digital platforms to grass-roots movements, their involvement in the Beijing+30 process is not only important but essential for achieving sustainable gender equality outcomes.

However, for youth to be meaningfully engaged, several structural barriers need to be addressed. These barriers often limit the ability of young people to participate fully and contribute their voices to international policymaking processes like Beijing+30.

CHALLENGES TO YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Limited decision-making opportunities: In many policy spaces, youth voices are underrepresented or excluded, which limits their influence in key decisions.



Resource constraints: Young advocates frequently lack access to the financial resources, platforms and networks needed to amplify their message effectively.



Cultural norms: In certain contexts, youth expertise and knowledge are undervalued, and their capacity to lead or influence policymaking is overlooked.



Youth are the present: they have been leading solutions at grass-roots and global levels to support sustainable development. Their experiences and expertise should be valued and integrated while designing solutions to address gender issues.

Sanjana Chhantyal, Founder, Next Steps Project, 30 for 2030, Nepal



SOLUTIONS FOR MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT

To address these challenges, stakeholders must create enabling environments where youth can actively contribute to the Beijing+30 agenda. This can be achieved through the following strategies:

YOUTH PLATFORMS

Establishing dedicated youth platforms where young people can share their concerns, engage in consultations and shape policies related to gender equality.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

Providing youth with training programmes and workshops that equip them with the skills, knowledge and tools needed to engage effectively in advocacy and policy discussions.

INTERGENERATIONAL COLLABORATION

Encouraging collaboration between youth and older generations to bridge knowledge gaps and ensure that diverse perspectives are integrated into policymaking. This fosters an environment where experience and fresh ideas come together to produce innovative solutions.



The engagement of young people in the Beijing+30 process is critical to ensuring inclusive, forward-thinking solutions that address both current and future challenges in gender equality. Additionally, it's essential to engage men and boys. Their active participation in breaking down harmful gender stereotypes and supporting women's empowerment is vital for achieving true equality.

Manuel Kuria, Family and Community Studies Tutor, University of Goroka, Papua New Guinea



4

Engaging civil
society
youth-led
organizations
in the
Beijing+30
process

4

Engaging civil society youth-led organizations in the Beijing+30 process

CSOs play an instrumental role in driving gender equality globally. From grass-roots initiatives that directly engage with women and girls to advocacy efforts pushing for systemic change, CSOs are at the forefront of impactful work.

As Beijing+30 nears, the involvement of civil society is more essential than ever in addressing the key global challenges embodied in the 12 Critical Areas of Concern: poverty, education, health, violence, armed conflict, the economy, power and decision-making, institutional mechanisms, human rights, media, the environment and the girl child.

Youth-led organizations have the opportunity to lead this change from the frontlines, ensuring that their voices and perspectives are integral to policymaking processes. Their contributions are vital in shaping a future where gender equality is a reality for all.



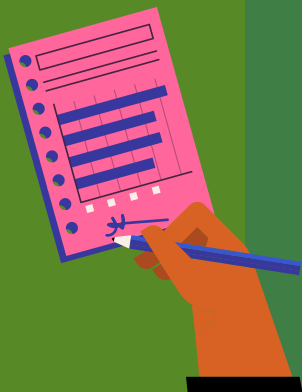
HERE ARE
FIVE
STRATEGIES
FOR
EFFECTIVE
CIVIL
SOCIETY
ENGAGEMENT



FIVE STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT

1

INCLUSIVE POLICY DEVELOPMENT



Young entrepreneurs and youth-led grass-roots organizations focused on gender equality must be **actively involved** in policymaking. Their participation ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, leading to more equitable policies.

Actionable steps:

- + **Youth representation in policy meetings:** Governments and international bodies must ensure that youth representatives are included in all major policy discussions and decision-making processes.
- + **Youth advisory councils:** Establish youth advisory councils that work closely with policymakers to provide insights and recommendations on gender equality issues.
- + **Consultation platforms:** Create online platforms where young people can submit their ideas and feedback on proposed policies.
- + **Intersectional lens-building:** Ensure that youth-led CSOs working on intersectional issues like mental health, social-emotional learning, education and health are included in decision-making spaces.

2

CAPACITY-BUILDING AND SUPPORT



Sustaining youth-led organizations requires ongoing **capacity-building** opportunities and support, enabling them to continue advocating for gender equality.

Actionable steps:

- + **Funding programmes:** Set up grant programmes specifically for youth-led organizations working on gender equality to ensure they have the necessary financial resources.
- + **Training workshops:** Offer regular workshops on advocacy, leadership and policy analysis to empower young activists.
- + **Resource hubs:** Develop resource hubs that provide toolkits, guides and best practices for youth organizations to enhance their impact.



FIVE STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

3

ADVOCACY AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS



Youth-led organizations should **spearhead advocacy** campaigns to keep gender equality issues at the forefront of public and policy agendas.

Actionable steps:

- + **Social media campaigns:** Launch campaigns that highlight gender equality issues and successes using platforms popular among youth, such as Instagram, X and TikTok. This can include spotlighting young entrepreneurs tackling gender inequality at the grass-roots level.
- + **Public events:** Organize events like marches, panel discussions, art exhibitions and cultural performances to raise awareness and engage communities.
- + **Educational programmes:** Develop programmes and workshops in schools and universities to inspire and inform young people about gender equality.

4

MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY



Youth organization's involvement is crucial in **monitoring the implementation** of commitments made under the Beijing Platform for Action and ensuring governments are held accountable.

Actionable steps:

- + **Youth-led monitoring initiatives:** Establish youth-led groups to track progress on gender equality commitments and publish annual reports.
- + **Data-collection projects:** Engage young people in data collection through surveys and interviews to gather first-hand information on gender equality issues in their communities.
- + **Accountability forums:** Host regular forums where youth can present their findings and engage in discussions with policymakers to ensure transparency.

FIVE STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

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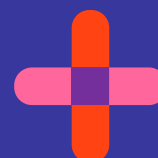
BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS



Collaborations between youth organizations, governments, international bodies and the private sector can enhance the impact of gender equality initiatives.

Actionable steps:

- + **Collaborative projects:** Foster collaborative projects that bring together youth-led organizations, government agencies, businesses and CSOs working on gender equality programmes.
- + **Networking events:** Organize networking events that connect youth activists with potential partners and mentors across various sectors.
- + **Shared platforms:** Create platforms where stakeholders can exchange ideas, share resources and coordinate efforts to promote gender equality.
- + **Collaborative literature:** Equip CSOs to work together to write and publish resources and research on gender equality, co-creating outcomes frameworks and implementing evaluations to find impactful solutions for the development of women and girls.



5

Centring
intersectionality
in the Beijing+30
process





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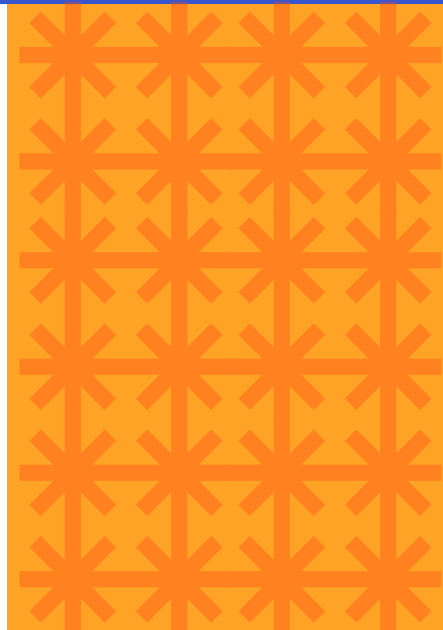
Centring intersectionality in the Beijing+30 process

Intersectionality, a term coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, explains how various aspects of an individual's identity – such as gender, race, class, sexuality and ability – intersect to produce unique experiences of both privilege and discrimination.

The Asia-Pacific region is home to 56 per cent of the world's youth. An intersectional perspective is particularly relevant because of its cultural, ethnic and socioeconomic diversity. Its 36 countries each have unique topographies, demographics, accessibility and development statuses. At the same time, the region's myriad social, political and economic policies are coupled with diverse identities and characteristics that interact with gender and produce unique lived experiences.

KEY CHALLENGES AND ISSUES:

- 
Economic disparities: Marginalized individuals often experience deeper poverty and limited opportunities for advancement.
- 
Discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, expression, identity or characteristics: Those who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and others (LGBTQI+) face compounded discrimination, especially in conservative societies.
- 
Armed conflicts: War and armed conflicts inherently produce gendered experiences that are unique and shared in many ways.
- 
Political exclusion: Women, ethnic minorities and LGBTQI+ individuals are often underrepresented in governance, limiting their ability to advocate for their rights.



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Gender equality is not just a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

Darla, Co-founder of Trizie Fiber and Twin Relief Liniments, Philippines





THE FACT UNDERPINNING INTERSECTIONALITY IS THAT THE MOST VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS FACE ADDITIONAL LAYERS OF HARM AND UNIQUE MODES OF DISCRIMINATION DUE TO INTERSECTING ASPECTS OF THEIR IDENTITIES.

For example, Indigenous youth, ethnic minority young women and transgender youth often face severe discrimination and endure social stigma from various units (i.e., family, schooling, etc.), leading to limited access to education, health care and employment, and poor mental health and self-esteem.

Solutions may be incomplete or ineffective without adopting an intersectional perspective because specific challenges and barriers can vary widely based on location and societal structures.

INTERSECTIONALITY IN ACTION

- **Inclusive policies:**

Gender equality policies must consider intersecting identities to ensure that no group is left behind.

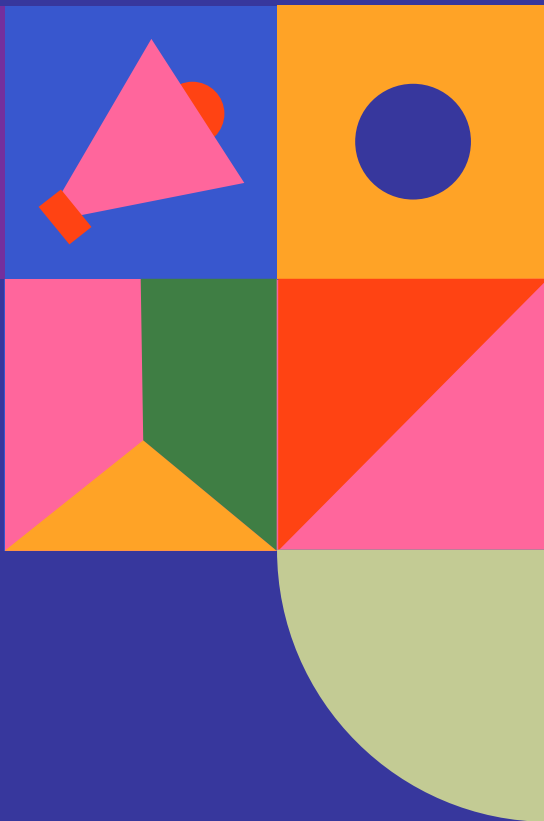
- **Addressing gaps:**

Policies must address issues like caste-based discrimination, class barriers and the specific needs of women with disabilities.

- **Collaboration:**

It is crucial to engage civil society, particularly those working with marginalized communities, to ensure that intersectionality remains at the core of gender equality initiatives.

6



What is
advocacy?

6

What is advocacy?

Advocacy is the process of promoting a cause, pushing for policy changes and influencing social attitudes or structures in a way that benefits society. At its core, advocacy aims to create long-lasting systemic change that addresses social injustices. This can take many forms, such as organizing grass-roots campaigns, engaging with local governments, leveraging social media or raising awareness through creative storytelling.

KEY FORMS OF ADVOCACY

- + **Public advocacy:** This form of advocacy focuses on raising awareness and educating the public on specific issues. This can involve creating campaigns, organizing petitions, leading demonstrations and leveraging media platforms to inform and mobilize the public.
- + **Policy advocacy:** This type of advocacy aims to influence decision-makers in government or organizations to enact laws, policies or regulations that address key issues like gender equality, human rights or social justice.
- + **Self-advocacy:** This involves empowering individuals to speak out on their own behalf and advocate for their personal rights, especially marginalized individuals whose voices are often excluded from decision-making processes.
- + **Peer advocacy:** This is when groups of people come together to advocate for a shared cause, often working within a community to push for social or political change.



HOW TO BE AN EFFECTIVE ADVOCATE

BE INFORMED

Understanding the issues you are advocating for is crucial. Advocates should be well-versed in the policies, statistics and real-life experiences related to the causes they are supporting, such as gender equality, and key tools, such as the Beijing Declaration.

COLLABORATE

Collaboration is key. Whether you work with other youth-led movements, civil society organizations, or larger international entities, joining forces increases the impact of your advocacy efforts.

USE DIFFERENT TOOLS

Advocacy does not have a one-size-fits-all approach. It can be done through traditional methods like meetings with policymakers and public forums or through creative outlets like art, music, photography or digital media campaigns.

ENGAGE WITH STAKEHOLDERS

Always identify the stakeholders who have decision-making power. Engaging them through thoughtful dialogue, presenting evidence-based research and developing a persuasive narrative is crucial to influencing change.

STAY PERSISTENT

Advocacy often requires continuous effort. While short-term victories are essential, systemic change typically takes longer. Stay persistent in your efforts by keeping the momentum going through campaigns, follow-ups and ongoing dialogues.



Never lose sight of who and what you're fighting for. Dedicate a page from a notebook and write down all the quotes, films, books, stories that remind you of the spark that ignited your journey. Be the brightest and be the loudest.

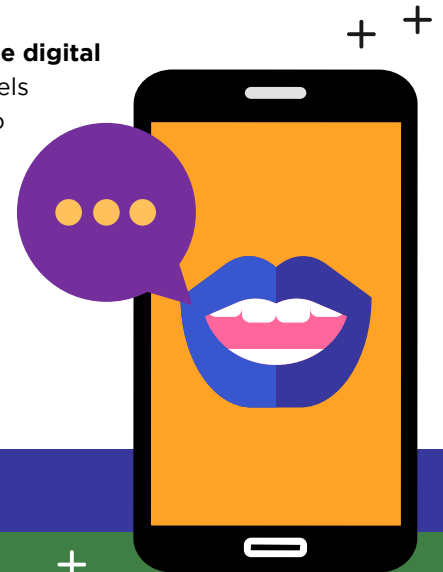
Premrudee Mepremwattana, Founder and Co-Editor-in-Chief of the Alexandrian Review, Co-President of Fifty Squared, Thailand



YOUTH-LED ADVOCACY AND CREATIVE CAMPAIGNS

Young people are uniquely positioned to drive advocacy efforts, particularly in the digital age. The Beijing+30 process is a perfect platform for youth to utilize modern channels like social media to raise awareness and influence public opinion on issues related to gender equality. Social media offers youth a vast platform for creating engaging content that connects global audiences, highlighting gender inequalities and advocating for solutions.

Youth can use digital art, storytelling and short videos to creatively raise awareness about issues impacting young women and girls. Digital advocacy not only reaches a broad audience but also engages communities that might not be aware of issues surrounding gender equality.



KEY STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE ENGAGEMENT

- + **Participate in national consultations:** Youth should take advantage of opportunities to participate in national-level reviews and consultations related to the Beijing+30 process. This ensures that youth voices are heard in official government reports and that youth-specific concerns, such as access to education and health care, are addressed.
- + **Use data to advocate for accountability:** Gathering and analysing data on gender inequalities is a critical tool in advocacy. Data-driven reports can provide solid evidence to governments and international bodies, helping to highlight where progress has been made and where gaps remain.
- + **Engage in shadow reporting:** Civil society and youth-led organizations can submit alternative or 'shadow' reports to hold governments accountable for their progress in gender equality. These reports are especially effective in ensuring transparency and pushing for more action where government efforts may be lacking.
- + **Leverage global platforms:** Platforms like CSW, CEDAW and United Nations SDG forums provide youth with the opportunity to advocate on a global scale. By using these platforms, youth can push for stronger commitments to gender equality and ensure that their voices are included in decision-making processes. The global stage also allows advocates to address larger audiences and potentially influence international policy.



Advocacy is no longer about riding the wave of change – it's about shaping that wave. While navigating the ever-changing world, the role of advocacy has never been more critical. As youth, with their unwavering commitment to justice and equity, are at the forefront of change, leading the way towards a more equitable world.

Sidhand Maharaj, Researcher and Intersectional Queer Feminist Activist, Fiji



7

Advocacy Resources and Tools

7

Advocacy
Resources and

Tools

Advocacy is most effective when grounded in a clear plan, backed by reliable resources and driven by inclusive strategies. To ensure that youth-led advocacy efforts address intersectional issues and reach marginalized communities, it's essential to have access to inclusive language guidelines, training programmes and other strategic tools.



BELOW ARE **KEY RESOURCES AND ACTIONABLE STEPS** TO GUIDE YOUTH ADVOCATES THROUGH THE PROCESS OF CREATING IMPACTFUL ADVOCACY CAMPAIGNS:

■ Guidelines for inclusive language

Documents that provide guidance on respectful and inclusive terminology for different marginalized identities, with a focus on those from oppressed communities. Review your language consistently across advocacy materials to ensure that it aligns with the communities you are advocating for. Engage community representatives in creating these guidelines to ensure accuracy and inclusivity.

■ Advocacy training programmes

Workshops and training sessions that equip youth advocates with the skills to address intersectional issues and engage with the most oppressed communities effectively.

■ Resource lists

Compilations of organizations, networks and publications that focus on intersectionality and marginalized issues, providing youth advocates with information and support tailored to the Asia-Pacific context.

■ Inclusive advocacy strategies

Provide inclusive advocacy strategies that address intersectional issues, such as collaborating with diverse groups and using intersectional analysis in advocacy efforts.

PUTTING ADVOCACY INTO ACTION:



PUTTING ADVOCACY INTO ACTION

BELOW ARE **FOUR ESSENTIAL STEPS** TO CREATE AN ADVOCACY PLAN, MAP STAKEHOLDERS, MEASURE YOUR IMPACT AND ESTABLISH A FEEDBACK MECHANISM.

1 DEVELOP AN ADVOCACY PLAN

Identify the issue: Define the core issue you want to address. Understand why it matters and how it affects your target population.

Set clear objectives: Establish specific goals you want to achieve. These objectives should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART).

Understand the context: Research the problem, understand its causes and effects, and identify previous advocacy efforts around the issue.

Target decision-makers: Determine who holds the power to change the situation. This could be policymakers, government officials or community leaders.

Mobilize allies: Build a network of supporters who share your goals. Collaborate with youth organizations, civil society groups and other advocates.

“

Advocacy is driven by strength, power, and passion, aiming to effect meaningful change. It can take many forms – ranging from grass-roots initiatives to high-level policy reform – but what unites all advocacy efforts is the desire to transform lives and communities.

Sabrina (Sam) Tamayo, Founder and Executive Director, Project SMILE

2 MAP YOUR STAKEHOLDERS

Understanding who can influence or support your advocacy efforts is vital for success. Stakeholder mapping helps categorize those involved in your cause into key groups:

Allies: Individuals or groups who share your goals and can work with you.

Constituents: The people you are advocating for and who will benefit from the change.

Opponents: Those who may oppose your objectives but can be influenced with the right strategies.

Decision-makers: The policymakers, leaders or officials who can make the necessary changes.



3 MEASURE IMPACT

Measuring the effectiveness of your advocacy efforts ensures that you are making progress towards your objectives.

- **Short-term wins:** Track immediate results such as increased public awareness or policy discussions initiated by your advocacy.
- **Long-term outcomes:** Monitor sustained changes, like new laws passed, government commitments or funding allocations.



THREE FRAMEWORKS TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR ADVOCACY:

A **Advocacy outcomes framework:** This framework is crucial for the advocacy sector, providing an evidence-based approach to demonstrate the value and need for funding and access to resources. It seeks to complement existing advocacy practices and aid organizations in documenting their outcomes as part of routine activities.

The framework highlights the positive differences advocacy makes in four domains, namely:

1. Improving the lives of individuals who use advocacy services.
2. Enhancing how critical sectors deliver services and respond to people.
3. Fostering community support for inclusive and enriched participation.
4. Facilitating the continuous learning, development and growth of advocacy services.

These areas, often supported by anecdotal evidence, collectively underscore the significant impact of advocacy at both individual and community levels.

B **Theory of change:** A theory of change outlines how specific interventions are anticipated to bring about desired development changes based on a thorough causal analysis supported by available data and information.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework approach enhances programme design and implementation by using a straightforward, adaptable methodology emphasizing three key principles:

1. The theory of change should be developed consultatively to incorporate insights from all relevant stakeholders.
2. It should be based on, tested with and revised according to robust evidence at every stage.
3. It should facilitate continuous learning and improvement throughout the programme life cycle.

This structured yet flexible approach ensures that the theory of change remains dynamic and responsive, guiding interventions towards achieving their intended impacts while fostering an environment of ongoing evaluation and refinement.



THREE FRAMEWORKS TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR ADVOCACY (CONTINUED):

C **MEAL Framework:** A monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) framework is a structured approach to track progress and assess the impact of advocacy efforts.

It begins with defining advocacy objectives, which are SMART goals focused on desired policy changes.

Once MEAL objectives are established, long-term and intermediate outcomes are identified, with long-term outcomes relating to significant policy content and procedural changes, and intermediate outcomes serving as medium-term milestones that signal progress towards these changes.

The final step involves selecting indicators to measure progress at different levels – process, output and outcome. By systematically monitoring these indicators, you can easily access information about your progress, simplifying the reporting process and enhancing overall effectiveness in achieving advocacy goals.



4 ESTABLISH A FEEDBACK MECHANISM

Develop effective systems to regularly gather feedback from stakeholders and target groups. Continuous feedback ensures your advocacy strategy stays adaptable and effective.

8

**The importance
of data and
funding in
powering the
youth gender
equality
movement**

8

The importance of data and funding in powering the youth gender equality movement

As the Beijing+30 milestone nears, data and funding play pivotal roles in empowering youth-led and civil society movements, particularly in the Global South and the Asia-Pacific region. Disaggregated data and sustained funding are key pillars in ensuring that youth-driven initiatives continue advocating for gender equality.

THE CRITICAL ROLE OF DATA

Disaggregated data - by gender, age, ethnicity, disability and LGBTQI+ status - highlights disparities and can help ensure that no group is left behind. For instance, collecting data on rural women, LGBTQI+ youth, or Indigenous communities helps uncover the specific challenges they face, enabling more targeted interventions.

A 2021 report by Data2X found that funding for gender data has stagnated since 2009, despite growing demand. An additional USD 500 million annually is required to build and maintain gender databases. Without high-quality data, the realities of women and girls are misunderstood and often overlooked by global decision-makers.



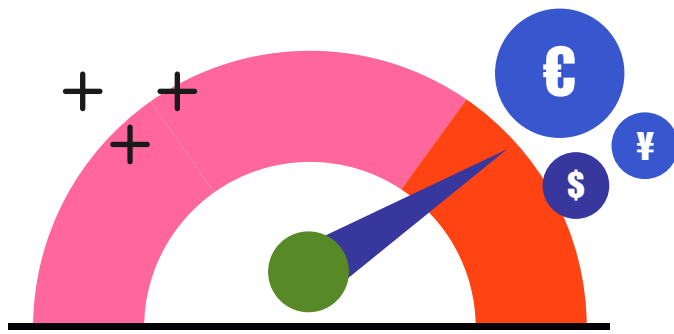
Data and funding are the lifeblood of our work. They hold us accountable, help secure funding, and allow us to run a marathon rather than a sprint so we can continue keeping our promises to our beneficiaries.

Lauralyn (Laura), Independent Consultant, Malaysia



DATA-COLLECTION CHALLENGES

- **Lack of disaggregated data:** National and regional data often miss the needs of marginalized groups. For instance, Indigenous youth with disabilities face barriers to education, but these are rarely documented, leaving their needs unaddressed. In the Asia-Pacific region, collecting context-specific data, especially for marginalized groups, remains a significant challenge. Without these data, effective interventions cannot be designed, leaving marginalized groups invisible and their needs unmet.
- **Data privacy and security:** Fear of discrimination leads many LGBTQI+ youth to avoid participating in data-collection surveys, resulting in underreported issues and inadequate policies, further obscuring their challenges. Governments and organizations must implement strong privacy protections to ensure individuals feel safe in contributing their data (see more on this in section 10).



THE FUNDING CRISIS IN GENDER EQUALITY

Global funding for gender equality remains inadequate. A 2023 analysis by UN Women and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs showed that an additional investment of USD 360 billion annually is needed to achieve gender equality by 2030.

According to a 2021 report by the Association for Women's Rights in Development, feminist organizing remains grossly underfunded, with nearly 48 per cent of women's rights organizations in the Global South operating with budgets of less than USD 30,000 per year. Furthermore, much of the funding allocated for gender justice in the Global South ends up back in donor countries, undermining critical gender equality initiatives.

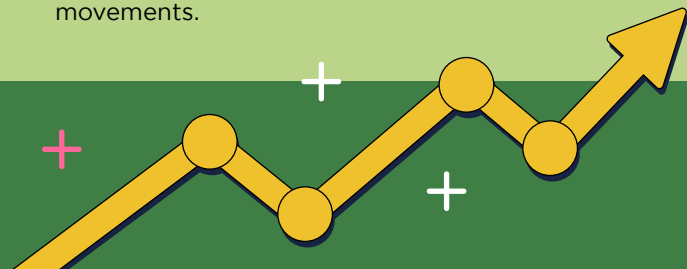
Despite its vast population, the Asia-Pacific region remains one of the most underfunded regions for gender equality initiatives.

FUNDING CHALLENGES

- **Limited access to funding:** Stringent criteria and bureaucratic processes exclude many grass-roots organizations, forcing them to operate with minimal resources.
- **Short-term and project-based funding:** Short-term funding limits long-term sustainability, forcing youth organizations to prioritize immediate outputs rather than systemic change.

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME CHALLENGES

- **Advocate for disaggregated data:** Governments and organizations must collect data reflecting marginalized realities to design effective policies.
- **Improve data privacy protection:** Implement strong data privacy measures to encourage participation in surveys and studies.
- **Diversify funding sources:** Reduce reliance on single funding streams by approaching private donors, government grants and international organizations.
- **Simplify funding applications:** Streamline processes to make funding more accessible to grass-roots organizations.
- **Invest in capacity-building:** Prioritize capacity-building initiatives to enhance the technical and administrative skills of youth-led movements.



BUILDING SOLIDARITY AND LEVERAGING NETWORKS

Networks like '30 for 2030' provide invaluable platforms for sharing resources, best practices and strategies for navigating complex environments. Collaboration within these networks strengthens collective advocacy efforts.

In the lead-up to Beijing+30, engaging with civil society and influential leaders is essential to ensuring that data collection and funding remain priorities in global gender equality efforts. By focusing on these components, youth-led movements can amplify their voices in the Beijing+30 process.

9



**Being safe on
the internet**

9

Being safe on the internet

Advocacy in the digital age requires being aware of online risks and implementing measures to protect yourself and your community. The Internet is a powerful tool for spreading messages and raising awareness, but it can also expose advocates to threats like hacking, phishing and harassment.

According to a [UN Women report](#), many victims of technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV) in Asia rarely report incidents due to inadequate legal protections and fear of backlash, making online safety and privacy paramount in digital advocacy.



For more about TFGBV, see the following UN Women papers and research:

- + **Technology-facilitated violence against women:** [Taking stock of evidence and data collection](#)
- + **Expert Group Meeting report:** [Technology-facilitated violence against women: Towards a common definition](#)
- + **Brief:** [The state of evidence and data collection on technology-facilitated violence against women](#)
- + **Accelerating efforts** to tackle online and technology-facilitated violence against women and girls
- + **Normative frameworks** on gender perspectives in technology and innovation
- + **UN Women Observer Paper for the CSW 67:** [“Stepping Up Action to Prevent and Respond to Online and ICT-Facilitated Violence against Women and Girls”](#)
- + **Online violence against women in Asia:** [a multi-country study](#)
- + **Online and ICT-facilitated** [violence against women and girls during COVID-19](#)

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Internet maturity is all about creating your best out of the internet, while being safe online.

Jolly Nguyen, Entrepreneur, Vietnam



FOUR STEPS**YOU CAN TAKE TO BE SAFER IN YOUR ONLINE ADVOCACY****1. PROTECT YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION**

Use strong passwords: Choose complex passwords for all your accounts and avoid reusing the same password across multiple platforms.

Enable two-factor authentication: This adds an extra layer of security by requiring a second form of identification to access your accounts.

Be careful about sharing personal information: Be mindful of the information you post online, especially on social media. Avoid sharing details like your home address, phone number or financial information in public forums.

2. RECOGNIZE ONLINE THREATS

Phishing scams: Be cautious of suspicious emails or messages asking for personal information or containing links to unknown websites.

Malware and viruses: Keep your devices safe by regularly updating antivirus software and avoiding downloads from untrusted sources.

Webcam safety: Keep your webcam covered when not in use, as it can be hacked by malicious actors.

3. SAFE ONLINE ADVOCACY

Stay anonymous when necessary: If your advocacy work involves sensitive issues or puts you at risk, consider using a Virtual Private Network (VPN) or anonymous browsing tools to protect your identity.

Be aware of online harassment: Cyberbullying and harassment are common online. Block and report abusive accounts and avoid engaging with trolls.

Secure your campaigns: If you are running online campaigns, ensure that the platforms you use are secure. Use encrypted channels when sharing sensitive information.

**4. EDUCATE YOURSELF AND OTHERS**

Training and resources: Stay updated on the latest Internet safety practices and educate others in your network about them. Websites like the [CyberSafe Foundation](#) and the [Electronic Frontier Foundation](#) offer valuable guides and tips for online safety. Also check out the [Youth Guide to End Online Gender-Based Violence Toolkit](#), by UN Women and the 30 for 2030 Network.

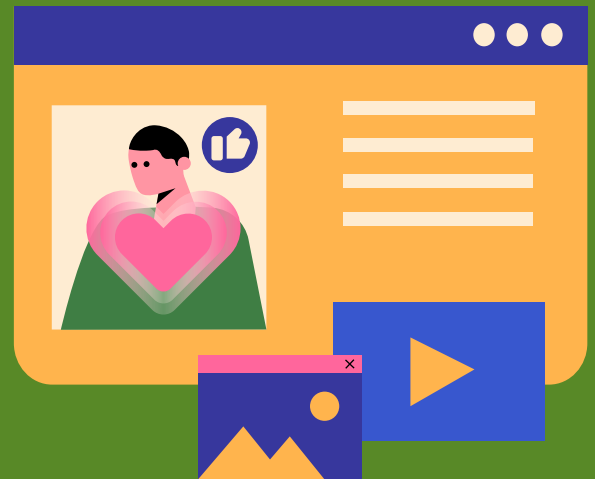
BY IMPLEMENTING THESE MEASURES, YOU CAN CONTINUE ADVOCATING SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY WHILE PROTECTING YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION AND WELL-BEING ONLINE.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO ENGAGE IN BEIJING+30? (CONTINUED)

LEAD OR JOIN DIGITAL CAMPAIGNS

Social media campaigns: Use social media to raise awareness on Beijing+30 themes. Organize or participate in campaigns that draw attention to critical gender equality issues. Engaging in online and offline advocacy, participating in policy dialogues, and leading grass-roots initiatives are key ways to contribute. Youth-led campaigns like digital storytelling and social media movements can amplify voices and raise awareness about gender equality issues.

Create digital art: Engage others through creative expression, whether through posters, videos or other kinds of interactive digital content, to spread the message of gender equality and inclusion.



CONDUCT RESEARCH

Youth-led research: Collect data on gender equality issues that matter to you or your community. This research can provide evidence to policymakers and help shape more effective gender policies.

Policy monitoring: Track the implementation of gender equality policies at the national and regional levels to help hold governments accountable for their commitments.



ORGANIZE EVENTS

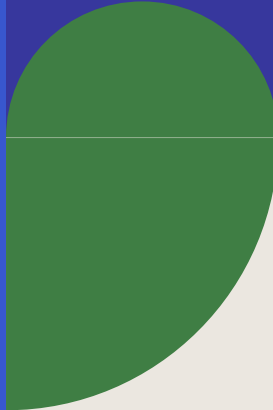
Host discussions or debates: Organize debates, roundtable discussions or online forums on topics related to gender equality. These can be hosted at schools, universities, community centres, or through online platforms like Zoom or Discord.

Collaborate with others: Partner with other youth or civil society organizations to host events that reach larger audiences and increase the impact of your advocacy.

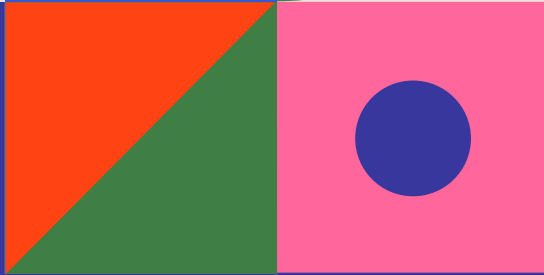




10



**What can you
do to engage in
Beijing+30?**



10

What can you do to engage in Beijing+30?

The Beijing+30 process presents a unique opportunity for youth and civil society organizations to influence gender equality policy and make lasting change. There are many ways you can actively engage, whether you are an individual advocate, part of an organization, or just beginning your journey in activism. Consider the following options:



● SHARE YOUR STORY

Personal experiences: Your personal experiences with gender equality can be powerful tools for advocacy. Share your story through blogs, videos or social media to raise awareness and inspire others.

Amplify the voices of others: Highlight the experiences of those whose voices may be marginalized. Creating space for others can build a stronger, more inclusive movement.



● PARTICIPATE IN CONSULTATIONS AND FORUMS

National and international consultations: Engage in public consultations at the national level or join international forums on Beijing+30. By contributing your perspective, you ensure that youth voices are represented.

Attend workshops and webinars: Many online and in-person events provide spaces for you to learn, share ideas and influence discussions around gender equality.



WHAT CAN YOU DO TO ENGAGE IN BEIJING+30? (CONTINUED)

ENGAGE WITH POLICYMAKERS

Meet with decision-makers: Engage local, national or international policymakers to discuss how youth can be more involved in gender equality efforts. Ask them about their plans for youth engagement in Beijing+30.

Demand action: Hold policymakers accountable by asking for specific commitments to gender equality and the enactment of relevant policies, particularly those related to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

SPREAD AWARENESS ABOUT OUTCOMES

Raise awareness: After key consultations and forums, share the outcomes within your community or network. Use social media, newsletters and community meetings to keep others informed about progress and to encourage continued advocacy.

Keep the momentum going: Advocacy doesn't stop at Beijing+30. Continue to engage, push for implementation of agreements, and work with others to monitor progress on gender equality.

BY TAKING THESE STEPS, YOU CAN **PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE** IN ENSURING THAT THE BEIJING+30 GOALS ARE REALIZED AND THAT THE VOICES OF YOUTH AND MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES ARE CENTRAL TO THE PROCESS.

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If we have made great strides in these three decades, it is entirely attributable to the giants on whose shoulders we walk – and if we must make great strides in the time to come, it is our responsibility to step up by remaining accountable to ourselves and to our collective.

Kirthi Jayakumar, Founder, The Gender Security Project X, India



12

After Beijing+30
closes: what's
next?

A look at
accountability

12

After Beijing+30 closes: what's next?

A look at accountability

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action is undoubtedly a transformative policy document. However, the true transformation lies in its implementation - ensuring that the commitments made are turned into meaningful action. Accountability is key to making sure that the promises of the BPfA are realized. But how can you keep the momentum going?

● SPREAD AWARENESS ON THE AGREED CONCLUSIONS

Once the Beijing+30 process wraps up, it's essential to make sure that everyone - at all levels - knows what commitments have been made. You can:

Share information locally: Translate and widely disseminate the Agreed Conclusions of Beijing+30 to communities, organizations and schools. This makes the commitments accessible and ensures that people understand what was agreed upon.

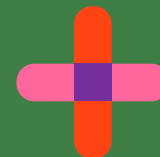
Promote discussions: Host community forums or online webinars where you explain the commitments and explore how they can be implemented locally.

● HOLD GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS ACCOUNTABLE

Governments and organizations involved in the Beijing+30 process must be held accountable for their promises. You can:

Monitor implementation: Track progress on the implementation of gender equality policies in your country. Use data to see how well the Agreed Conclusions are being put into practice.

Meet with officials: Regularly engage with government officials and institutions. Ask them to report on their progress in implementing the Beijing+30 outcomes and press them on specific actions they've committed to.



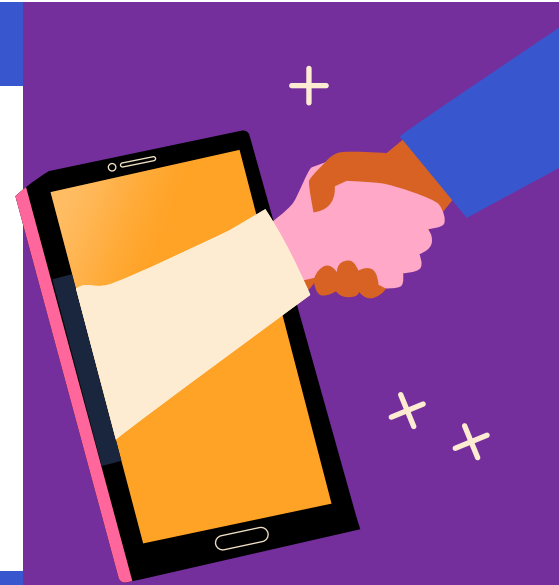
AFTER BEIJING+30 CLOSES: WHAT'S NEXT? A LOOK AT ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

BUILD A COMMUNITY OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability is not the responsibility of one person or organization. It requires collective efforts. Building a network of committed individuals and organizations ensures a more robust monitoring system.

Foster collaboration: Bring together CSOs, youth groups and activists to monitor the implementation of Beijing+30 outcomes. Regular meetings and collaborative projects can strengthen advocacy efforts.

Cross-sector collaboration: Partner with other sectors, such as the private sector or academia, to monitor progress. Working together with a diverse group of actors ensures a broader reach and deeper impact.

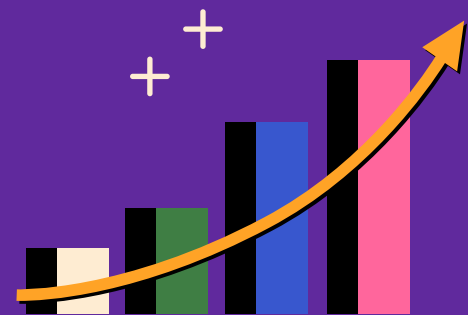


MONITOR AND REPORT PROGRESS REGULARLY

Tracking the progress of Beijing+30 commitments is critical to sustaining momentum and ensuring long-term impact.

Set up monitoring mechanisms: Develop local, national or regional mechanisms to monitor the progress of gender equality initiatives. This could be in the form of annual reports, surveys or public scorecards.

Publish findings: Publicize your findings regularly, whether through blogs, reports or social media updates. This ensures transparency and keeps pressure on policymakers to stay on track.

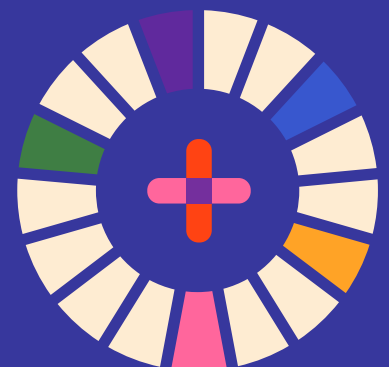


COLLABORATE ACROSS MOVEMENTS

The Beijing+30 commitments intersect with those on other global issues like climate change, peacebuilding and social and economic justice. Collaboration across movements can strengthen gender equality efforts.

Link to other agendas: Work with organizations focused on issues like climate justice, peacebuilding or economic development to ensure that gender perspectives are included in their work. This also helps build stronger, intersectional advocacy coalitions.

Leverage global platforms: Engage with platforms like the UN SDG forums to tie gender equality efforts to broader global commitments. This creates additional channels to hold governments accountable.



AFTER BEIJING+30 CLOSES: WHAT'S NEXT? A LOOK AT ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED)

PROMOTE INTERSECTIONALITY AND INCLUSIVE PRACTICES

Ensuring that all groups – particularly marginalized communities – benefit from the commitments of Beijing+30 is critical. An intersectional approach helps identify and address the most urgent needs.

Collect disaggregated data: Advocate for the collection of data disaggregated by gender, race, disability and other identity factors. This helps ensure that no group is left behind in the implementation process.

Address overlapping inequalities: Focus on the intersection of various identities and experiences (e.g., race, gender, class, sexual orientation, etc.) to ensure that policies are inclusive and address the root causes of inequality.



By maintaining a collective focus on these accountability measures, we can ensure that the vision of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action becomes a reality. It is only through persistent monitoring, collaboration and advocacy that gender equality will be achieved.

2024-2025

BEIJING+30 YOUTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT TOOLKIT



30
FOR 2030

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WOMEN 