



# Catalyzing Sustainable Development: Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality In The Pursuit Of SDGs

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**Abstract.** This study is to investigate the intricate connections that exist between the Sustainable Development Goals, the empowerment of women, and the successful achievement of gender equality. This study is based on data from secondary sources as well as a robust theoretical framework, in order to analyze how the empowerment of women functions as a driving factor in the accomplishment of the SDGs across a variety of industries. By analyzing the complex relationship that exists between socioeconomic variables and the connection between empowerment and the SDGs, the research endeavors to gather knowledge that can be utilized by stakeholders and policymakers. This work makes a contribution to the field by merging perspectives from sustainable development, development economics, and gender studies. As a result, both theoretical and practical gains are made as a result of this work. At the end of the day, its objective is to exert influence and shape global initiatives for sustainable development that are both inclusive and effective by providing techniques and policies that are supported by evidence. Women's empowerment is examined through a distinct socio-cultural perspective, which takes into account the influence of societal structures..

**Keywords:** SDG, Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Sustainability, Mentoring

## 1 Introduction

Heads of state and government announced the '2030 Agenda' for human and environmental prosperity during the September 2015 UN summit. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets show the scope and ambition of global activity. The 17 SDGs promote human and global prosperity, peace, freedom, and poverty eradication, disparity, and inequalities. Governments and policymakers must collaborate to build a revolutionary, inclusive path to a resilient, sustainable economic, social, and environmental future to fulfill the SDGs [1]. The 2030 Agenda for the SDGs addresses vital human and environmental issues. Ensure human wellbeing, equality, and a healthy environment, conserve the planet through climate action and sustainable resource management, achieve economic, social, and technological prosperity in harmony with nature,

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promote peaceful and inclusive societies, and foster worldwide partnerships are the UN's 2015 goals.

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women [2], the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action [3], and the UN Women 2020 are examples of historic agreements. The Commission on the Status of Women was established in 1946 “We the Peoples” [4] emphasize the goal of gender equality for all women and girls. Women are still abused, discriminated against, and underrepresented in politics, business, and economics [5]. UN's ‘Future We Want’ (2012) and “Open Working Group Proposal for Sustainable Development Goals” (2014) recognize women's vital role in global, social, economic, and environmental success. Violence, unpaid labor, and sexual and reproductive rights are addressed in SDG5 [6] SDG5 promotes global well-being. SDG5 has nine goals to end all differences, as illustrated in Table 1. Targets set SD objectives. Global, regional, and country indicators show status, progress, and assessment based on objectives. While the SDGs and gender concerns are important, there is a research deficit in examining these themes together. This study addresses the need for a detailed examination of gender issues' importance in achieving the SDGs. The report aims to investigate the extent to which gender concerns are considered in the SDG implementation. Although there is recognition of the significance of women's empowerment, there is still a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding the interrelationships between empowerment, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and gender equality in various sectors. In addition, policymakers and stakeholders need strong evidence to develop effective interventions and policies that support women's empowerment and contribute to the SDGs. This research aims to provide evidence by examining the socioeconomic factors that impact the relationship between empowerment and sustainable development.

## **2 Literature Review:**

SDGs seek to improve living conditions and quality of life for all through clear, quantifiable, and simplistic targets. The integration of gender equality goals with larger policy frameworks for economic growth between countries and regions is challenging due to various constraints, including financial and cultural factors at the country and regional levels.

“The Brundtland Report, published in 1987, established the worldwide agenda for transformation, with a clear focus on intention, purpose, and objectives.” The United Nations (UN) has officially accepted the SDGs as part of the 2030 Agenda’s part. The concept of sustainable development (SD) has been incorporated into various areas of economic policy to provide clear and measurable objectives and goals. Research on the SDGs has revealed a lack of emphasis on gender, although recognizing the presence of social development difficulties and possibilities for improvement [7]; [8].

Women have numerous disadvantages compared to men due to global gender inequality. UN Women 2020a states that everyone should have equal opportunities and be able to live life without violence or discrimination. Progress has been made in reducing gender discrimination, such as increasing females in education and leadership position, however, gendered contexts continue to exist in education, health, and various other areas [9]. Repudiating half the people equal chances, involvement in taking decision, and access to means, education, and work hinders SD and global prosperity [10]. SDG 5 prioritizes gender parity in the Agenda for Sustainable Development [11], acknowledging it as a basic human right and a separate objective among the 16 SDGs. Significantly, the issue is pervasive across all 16 SDGs, encompassing all targets and indicators relating to gender. According to UNSDG (2018), SDG5 is crucial for all SDGs, as gender inequality hinders progress. Additionally, it has the potential to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda through a positive multiplier effect. Actively addressing gender equality and women's empowerment across all SDGs can catalyze human growth [12].

Gender equality is crucial for all SDGs for several reasons. We fail to reduce poverty (SDG1) and boost economic growth (SDG8) by underutilizing talent. Gender equality in school and employment can boost GDP and reduce excessive poverty by 2030 [10]. Gender gaps in labor force participation have decreased in most regions since 1998, especially in some parts of southern America, the Caribbean, Europe, but have increased specifically in some Eastern Asian parts and Eastern Europe [13]. Table 1 displays the 2020 Gender Inequality Index by world region. The 2019 Life-course Gender Gap, indicating a divergence from gender parity, highlights adult population discrepancies. Research indicates that women worldwide face challenges such as poverty, insecurity, and violence, emphasizing the need for a gender-responsive approach to implement the agenda [14]. [10] highlights the importance of gender parity beyond SDG5 in food security, agricultural output, climate change, and natural

resource management ([15]; [9] emphasize the connection between gender and health and well-being (SDG3), as well as the interconnectedness of water, sanitation, and energy (SDGs) and the crucial role of gender equality in achieving all SDGs. Unsafe drinking water and hygiene (SDG6) and dirty fuel (SDG7) contribute to higher deaths in women than males [16].

According to the World Employment and Social Outlook [17], women are underpaid and underemployed despite their crucial role in the domestic economy and promoting peace. According to [18], SDG5's focus on gender equality and empowerment for women and girls is limited to women-specific roles. Gender inequality impacts social fairness, decreasing economic efficiency and hindering global development [19].

[20] suggests that an extremist rendition of SDG5 and linkages with other SDGs can enable women to provide to SD progress in various areas [21] demonstrate that SDG5 only has little impact on an SDG index based on all perceptions, emphasizing the need for interaction with other SDGs to boost its impact. Refocusing other SDGs on gender equality interactions is crucial for achieving precise worldwide sustainability goals by 2030. [22] examined the relationships between SDGs in Nigeria and Spain by employing linguistic network analysis, computational linguistics, and text processing techniques on official documents. This analysis can inform planners worldwide. Results indicate that every SDG is linked to the other 16 SDGs. According to [23], SDGs 2, 8, 11, and 12 are interconnected, but SDG5 is not, posing challenges in transitioning to sustainable governance and management systems and addressing the gender agenda.

### **3 Theoretical Framework**

Expanding on the analysis of existing literature, the conceptual framework combines fundamental ideas and theoretical viewpoints. This statement highlights the ways in which women's empowerment participates in sustainable development by emphasizing the interconnections among social, economic, and environmental aspects. The framework serves as a tool for conducting empirical analysis and offers a theoretical perspective for interpreting the results.

The Middle Range Theory of Community Empowerment can be employed to advance empowerment of women and promote equality among gender by emphasizing the improvement of women's knowledge, skills, and decision-making capacities, as well as their access to resources and opportunities [24].

An additional theory that supports this viewpoint is the Female Health Empowerment Theory, which emphasizes the importance of empowering women and granting them autonomy, while also improving their political, social, economic, and health circumstances, as crucial elements for community advancement. This concept aligns with the primary goal of supporting gender parity and strengthening women's empowerment in all domains[25].

Promoting gender parity and empowering females are inherent human rights that are crucial for achieving sustainable development. This encompasses facilitating their economic, social, and political engagement, guaranteeing their access to resources and their welfare, and eradicating any manifestations of prejudice. Women's socio-economic development is intricately connected to various factors such as health, education, earning opportunities, and political engagement. Additionally, women's advancement is facilitated by good working conditions, government efforts, and mentorships, which offer support and advice[26].

The government implements initiatives to enforce rules and spend resources in order to promote specific goals, such as mentorship programs for women. These programs aim to help women negotiate gender biases and enhance their professional abilities. The SDGs establish a worldwide framework, with SDG 5 specifically emphasizing the empowerment of women[27], [28]

The underlying hypothesis of this research study aims to offer a complete framework that clarifies the dynamic interaction between the empowerment of women, gender equality, and the attainment of SDGs. The theory seeks to understand the mechanisms by which empowering women contributes to larger sustainable development outcomes, drawing on findings from sustainable development studies, gender studies, and development economics.

### **3.1 Framework for Integrated Sustainable Development:**

The theory suggests that achieving sustainable development is an intricate and interrelated procedure that necessitates taking into account environmental, social, and economic factors. It highlights the incorporation of various aspects in comprehending the intricacies of development. The concept of women's empowerment is regarded as a crucial catalyst that has an impact on and is affected by these interconnected factors.

### **3.2 SDG's and Gender Equality**

The SDGs and equality among gender are primarily theoretical, with a focus on trade-offs and synergies, according to a review of specialized literature. A range of indicators that are either in use now or need to be further developed are also covered, along including possible methodological and empirical approaches, as well as policy consequences. These analysis paradigms are important for both emerging and developed countries, as disparities persist regardless of SD degree.

Previous studies [29]; [30] have ignored the specifics of SDG 5 on gender equity in favor of focusing on correlations between the 17 objectives. Several studies offer conflicting models and approaches, producing varying conclusions about the expenses and efficacy of programs and initiatives aimed at achieving the SDGs. The majority of studies lack originality and increasingly rely on earlier conclusions [31].

This study targets to investigate theoretical and practical aspects of the connection between the SDGs, whereas the majority of studies focus on policy development, impact evaluation, and synergies ([32]; [33]; [8]).

The literature study states that it is critical to pay attention to the economic, social, and environmental settings of the SDGs rather than generalizing about them [34]. Examining linkages and interactions among the SDGs allows for the identification of shortcomings, especially with regard to SDG 5.

A theoretical and empirical framework was created to promote a gender-responsive approach to executing the 2030 Agenda. This framework confirms the significance of gender equality and its progress from 2015 to 2021, as supported by various studies ([35]; [12]; [14]). The data suggests prioritizing local implementation through benchmarking. The case studies below showcase effective deployments.

## **4 Research Methodology**

Two phases were used to carry out the work that was done for this study:

Phase 1: Recording all 17 SDG targets that must take gender concerns into account before the corresponding SDGs can be implemented.

To achieve phase 1, which addresses the consolidation and interaction of the 17 SDGs, we identified the literature themes on policies, purposes, interactions, and analytical

methods to SDG5 integration. This was done by researching literature on gender equality's position in the UN 2030 Agenda and how SDGs fit into the global economic and social framework. This procedure generated problems about inclusivity and the indivisibility of all SDGs. A literature review summarizes existing research, gives the context for new studies [36], guides scientific inquiry [37], and identifies gaps to establish critical constructs for future research.

Phase 2:

Create a framework that can take into account how gender concerns related to all of the SDGs can be applied to help accomplish Sustainable development on a global scale.

## **5 Objectives**

- 1) Analyze the Interconnections Between Women's Empowerment and Specific SDGs.
- 2) Develop a comprehensive Conceptual Framework.
- 3) Examine the socioeconomic factors that impact women's empowerment.
- 4) Provide Evidence-Based Policy Recommendations.

## **6 Bringing Development Policy Coherence in Line with the 2030 Agenda**

Currently, there is no universally agreed-upon definition for PCD. Explaining the concept of PCD to policy communities outside of development can be problematic due to the lack of evident focus. Is it related to the protocols for formulating policies? Are there any other institutional frameworks that could be considered as an alternative? Managed the synchronized exterior endeavors of governmental entities? Are you referring to the actions or outcomes resulting from policies? Oftentimes, the objectives are unclear and vague.

As highlighted by multiple DAC peer reviews, the process of translating political dedication into concrete actions requires the implementation of time-limited action plans that clearly outline objectives including all governmental programs. Some DAC Members have emphasized only a limited number of PCD thematic priorities. The European Union has highlighted five key concerns for Policy Coherence for

Development (PCD), which include finance, trade, food security, climate issues, migration, and security. These challenges have been tackled by various Members through their action plans. Occasionally, however, there is a lack of clear direction on how different ministries should ensure policy consistency in these situations. Based on the 2012 Peer Review for Finland, it is recommended that relevant ministries take responsibility for addressing these priority areas. Finland should also establish up-to-date guidelines for each area, outlining the specific tasks, objectives, and resources required, including monitoring and analysis [38] (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Policy coordination mechanisms strengthening[38]

<b>Country</b>	<b>Policy Coordination examples.</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<p>“Belgium is establishing a new institutional framework to ensure policy consistency for growth. These include four components: i) an inter-ministerial conference led by the Prime Minister; ii) an interdepartmental committee consisting of Federal ministries, Regions, and Communities; iii) an advisory body; and iv) a secretariat responsible for overseeing these bodies.”</p>
<b>Germany</b>	<p>“The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is tasked with ensuring that development policies are consistent and coordinated across the German government and the European Union (EU). In collaboration with the Ministry for Environment, it has been leading the post-2015 process both internally inside the government and outside with stakeholders. Being a member of the Cabinet enables BMZ to critically examine every policy from a development standpoint. Its recent reinforcement further enhances its ability to assess the impact of domestic policies on developing nations.”</p>
<b>Portugal</b>	<p>“Portugal is a country located in southwestern Europe. The role of Portugal's Inter-Ministerial Commission for Co-operation has been expanded to include the task of ensuring policy coherence for development, in addition to coordinating the development agenda. The Commission has initiated meetings at the highest political level, therefore enhancing its influence across the administration</p>



**Switzerland**

Switzerland has enhanced the Inter-Departmental Committee on Development and Co-operation (ICDC) to detect any conflicts of interest that may arise between Swiss international co-operation and the agendas of certain federal ministries. Currently, there has been a rise in the number of interdepartmental committees. As of now, there are 33 such bodies that address policy issues that affect developing nations.”

**UK**

“In the United Kingdom, the previous system of coordinating public service agreements has been gradually eliminated. Instead, cross-government goals are now included into the business plans of individual departments. This method facilitates the collaboration of several government entities to address specific concerns that are mutually beneficial.”

For PCD to make sure that development issues are considered in inter - ministerial discussions and the policy-making process, particular coordination structures are necessary. In the absence of specific directives to address domestic policies, manage policy differences or tensions, and resolve conflicts of interest, progress is challenging to achieve. According to the most recent peer evaluation, for instance, there are unclear procedures in Ireland for balancing conflicting policy objectives. Although PCD-related matters are the responsibility of the Interdepartmental Committee on Development, it is not making the most of its opportunity to notify the government of potential policy disagreements and to ease tensions [39].

Three commissions have been established by Spain to help ministries, autonomous bodies, and non-governmental organizations coordinate. They can only, however, somewhat address domestic policies that are seen to be either beneficial to or supportive of emerging nations. According to the most recent peer assessment, if Spain is to reach PCSD, the policy coherence and coordination organizations should be granted the authority to manage domestic policies, address coherence concerns, prioritize them, and revise the reporting mechanism to parliament. [40]. Comparably, in practice, the co-operation director chairs the inter-ministerial committee, which prioritizes making sure that development cooperation programmers are coordinated properly [39]. The fundamental ideas of human development—expansion of human potential by addressing basic human deprivations (ending extreme poverty and hunger, promoting

good health and education, etc.)—were already reflected in the UN Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals. The SDGs are the outcome of an international dialogue including a wide spectrum of stakeholders from all social classes and regions of the world. Finding that this very participatory process produced a new global agenda that even more closely reflects the ideas of human development has been encouraging. The new agenda pledges to enhance human capacities together with voice, participation, gender equality, social justice, and sustainability for all. It pledges to "leave no one behind," not just the impoverished or the discriminated against, but also the current and the future generations. The "universal life claims" that underpin this work are how the human development approach expresses this. The notion is that every life is equally precious and has worth.

First of all, the concepts and framework can provide an insight into the relationships between the several objectives and how comprehensive policy strategies would promote advancement. Simultaneously, the story of the new agenda can contribute to the enrichment of human development analysis by drawing attention to aspects that need new investigation to suit the current development scene. One of the goals, access to information and communications technology (ICT), for instance, will have a big impact on the opportunities and choices that are available to everyone. Well managed, inexpensive and dependable Internet connectivity may open up more opportunities in the domains of labor, education, and political engagement, among others. Worldwide, nevertheless, there are glaring variations. In Europe, 79% of people use the Internet, but in sub-Saharan Africa, just 25% and in least developed countries, just 6% of the population.

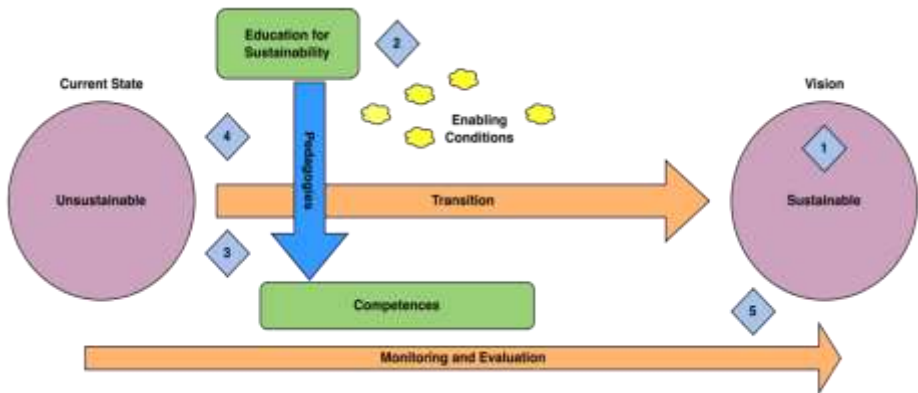
Among them the recognizable Human Development Index, which, by displaying average advancements in fundamental human development at the national level, makes news all throughout the world. The 2030 Agenda will bring about a greater variety of data and indicators that are pertinent to evaluating human growth more widely in domains like sustainability. Most peer reviews indicate that the primary obstacle for DAC members is still the ability to monitor, analyze, and report—the third PCD building piece. Five OECD nations have installed particular PCD monitoring systems (Table 2). Sometimes, though, these methods are not adequately used to identify home policies that could harm the growth of other nations or regions. Several recent peer assessments have indicated either a dearth of analytical ability or insufficient use of that which does exist.

**Table 2.** Building capacities for analysing, monitoring and reporting [41]

Country	Capacity building examples
<b>Germany</b>	“Germany has made significant advancements in achieving policy coherence for development both at the national and European levels. The report presented by BMZ to the Federal Parliament every four years includes a part on the progress made in creating policies that are conducive to growth. The Federal Government's quadrennial progress report on the sustainable development plan, together with the biannual indicator report compiled by the Statistical Office, aid in monitoring progress.”
<b>Norway</b>	“The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Norway has implemented yearly procedures to assess and document the consistency of Norwegian policy. This is done as part of the ministry's budget requests to the Storting.”
<b>Spain</b>	“Spain established a PCD Unit to enhance its ability to analyze the consistency of its policies. The PCD unit oversees the network of focus points and offers specialized knowledge in the management and analysis of coherence for development within the government. The Unit may use the knowledge and skills of the Development Co-operation Council and the results from assessments carried out with partner governments to create the Country Partnership Frameworks. In collaboration with the network of focus sites, it compiles a biannual report for the Development Co-operation Council and parliament, including input from the PCD Commission.”

Based on the 2015 Peer Review, it was found that PCD reports in Germany are not frequent enough to enhance uniformity in various German policies, particularly its backing for the gradual elimination of EU export subsidies for agricultural products. The Peer Review has highlighted that Germany would gain advantages from implementing a more systematic approach to communication and result-oriented learning [40]. Regarding Norway, there is no conclusive proof that the findings have influenced real policy adjustments. The final peer review states that the reports pertain to self-reported stocktaking without any external input quantifiable metrics to monitor development or deal with impact. Preparing the yearly report is seen by the government as a significant goal and a way to promote more discussion among decision-makers and the general public. Still, all ministries must agree on the reports, which are managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which could prevent the important problems from being covered. “Too self-congratulatory and not critical enough” is how the Norwegian civil society has criticized the reports [38]. Turning PCD on presents significant measurement-related issues: What particular results does policy coherence hope to accomplish? Which of the following has to be measured: policy interactions, policy initiatives, policy changes, or commitments? Or should one be quantifying how policies

affect developing nations or global development? According to an ECDPM study on the application of PCD indicators in a few EU Member States, there is still a great deal of misunderstanding about PCD monitoring [42]. Coherence efforts lack a strong basis to grow on without clear indicators policy. Spain is making new efforts, and working with the PCD section of the OECD to revise the methodology and create progress indicators should enable Spain to strengthen its monitoring and reporting systems and provide appropriate analytical tools [38].



**Fig. 1.** A transition from Unsustainability to Sustainability [43].

Figure 1 illustrates a model that outlines the process of moving from an unsustainable present condition to a sustainable future condition, driven by the framework of SDGs. The Current condition (unsustainable) refers to the first situation in which the existing condition of things is considered to be not capable of being maintained in the long term. It suggests that the existing behaviors, consumption patterns, and policies are not sustainable in the long run because of environmental, social, or economic challenges. The concept of Sustainable State, which is guided by the normative framework of the SDGs, encompasses the objective or aspiration of attaining sustainability. The SDGs provide as a guiding framework for this vision, defining precise objectives and indicators to pursue a well-rounded and sustainable future.

The figure depicts the process of transitioning from an unsustainable condition to a sustainable one, known as the Sustainability Transition. This shift is not immediate but rather encompasses a sequence of gradual stages and alterations over a period of time. The Enabling Conditions refer to the many aspects and circumstances that aid and promote the process of achieving sustainable transition. These may include laws,

technology, institutional frameworks, cultural transformations, and other systemic changes that are essential for achieving sustainability.

The essential components in the transition are:

- 1) Sustainability Competences refer to the specific skills, knowledge, and abilities that are necessary to successfully implement and maintain changes that promote sustainability. The talents include comprehending environmental systems, using critical thinking, addressing problems, and fostering collaboration abilities.
- 2) Education is essential for the development of competencies related to sustainability. The process includes incorporating sustainability principles into school curriculum, fostering consciousness, and fostering sustainable behaviors from a young age.
- 3) Pedagogies refer to the instructional techniques and approaches used in the field of education to promote sustainability. Efficient teaching methods include actively involving learners in hands-on and transformational learning experiences that enhance their ability to contribute to sustainable development.
- 4) Monitoring and Evaluation is a continuous process that assures the progress of the transition and the achievement of targeted results. The process entails consistently evaluating advancements towards sustainability objectives, pinpointing areas that need improvement, and implementing appropriate modifications to plans and activities.

The primary stages of the comprehensive framework, implemented in the case studies, consist of:

- Step 1- bringing together the stakeholders in education to participate in a collaborative process of visualizing what their sustainable future may look like if the SDGs had been accomplished;
- Step 2 - determining the facilitating circumstances that will facilitate the realization of the collaborative vision;
- Step 3 involves choosing the competences that specifically address the necessary conditions for sustainable transition.
- Step 4 involves selecting teaching methods and evaluations that promote the development of the relevant competences.
- Step 5 - Monitoring and evaluating efforts towards achieving sustainability.

## **7 Incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into policy frameworks:**

In Turkey, national development plans are essential policy documents that have a profound influence on the entire decision-making process, as they are formally endorsed by the National Assembly. The National Plan serves as the fundamental tool for integrating the SDGs into the national framework. The prioritization of the SDGs will be carried out using a two-layered methodology, based on the present 10th Development Plan, its yearly programs, and the relevant strategy papers. Prior to proceeding, it is essential to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the SDG targets and their corresponding indicators in Turkey, as previously stated. Such study could serve as a valuable initial step in evaluating the advancements made towards achieving the SDGs over the next 15 years. The analysis will uncover the key areas of attention and provide guidance on where to begin.

Furthermore, there is a proposal to conduct a survey of pertinent stakeholders in order to analyse their perspectives on the main aims and policies. An analysis that involves several stakeholders, including government, civil society organizations (CSOs), and businesses, is anticipated to be carried out. This survey will be facilitated by conducting meetings with key stakeholders. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is anticipated to have an impact on the development initiatives outlined in the 11th Development Plan.

## **8 Conclusion**

The review being discussed offers a comprehensive analysis of the literature on women's empowerment and its relationship to the SDGs. Through a thorough examination of various secondary sources and the application of a strong theoretical framework, the authors provide a thorough and extensive analysis of the current research landscape. The review provides a comprehensive analysis of the intricate connection between socioeconomic factors and empowerment, enhancing our comprehension of the issue. Nevertheless, relying exclusively on secondary data may restrict the extent of analysis in certain aspects. In general, the review provides an accurate summary of current knowledge and highlights important areas for future research. It offers valuable insights for policymakers and stakeholders engaged in sustainable development and gender equality initiatives.

To give girls and women the tools they need to stand up for their rights and support sustainable development, it is essential to bring about a revolution in democratic government. Creating platforms for open discussion and democratic decision-making is essential for defining national objectives, recognizing deficiencies, reaching consensus on strategies for significant change, and assigning specific duties and obligations to different participants. Throughout the post-2015 process, there were open consultations held worldwide that involved a wide range of individuals and organizations. These consultations made sure that gender equality was given special attention. Participation and collaboration, such as those established by organizations advocating for women's rights, are crucial for the successful and gender-sensitive execution, monitoring, and evaluation. Implementing comprehensive surveillance at national, regional, and global scales can stimulate action, convert promises into outcomes, and strengthen responsibility. Although there has been a growing focus on gender statistics, there are still obstacles in effectively and comprehensively monitoring gender-related data. These issues include inconsistent coverage of indicators, the absence of globally accepted standards for data collecting, and unequal availability of gender statistics across different nations and historical periods.

The 2030 Agenda's promises to gender equality must be met by mobilizing enough funding for programs and policies that make these goals easier to achieve. Prioritizing investments in areas that align with the ideals of the 2030 Agenda is crucial for countries as they implement their national policies. Human rights principles like equality, non-discrimination, and universality are among these values.

Essential for turning gender equality commitments into reality is the creation of processes and institutions that are sensitive to gender issues. States have pledged to implement follow-up and confirm procedures that are transparent, inclusive, open, and participatory. These processes will prioritize the needs of individuals, be sensitive to gender issues, protect human rights, and focus on those who are most marginalized.

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