



BEIJING+30: ACTION AGENDA FAQs

This document sets out FAQs on the Beijing+30 Action Agenda ([Annex 1](#)).

What is the Beijing+30 Action Agenda?

In the 30th anniversary of Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), the Beijing+30 Action Agenda is a global guidance to Member States in their prioritization of actions to accelerate concrete investments for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls by 2030. It builds on existing multilateral frameworks like the BPfA, Agenda 2030, and in particular Sustainable Development Goal 5, the Generation Equality initiative (Beijing+25), and the Pact for the Future.

The Action Agenda also responds to the current issues by addressing the convergence of gender inequalities with today's existential threats: climate crisis, conflict, democratic erosion, and economic insecurity.

The Action Agenda is not a new normative framework. It is a focused call to member states to scale up and accelerate implementation of existing commitments, aligning with national priorities.

Why an Action Agenda?

The world is at a critical juncture. There are only 5 more years to implement the commitments made in the 2030 Agenda and there is no country that has eliminated all forms of discrimination against women and girls.

B+30 is another opportunity to strengthen the implementation of existing normative commitments given that progress has been slow, fragile, and even stagnant globally.

Rising armed conflict, climate threats, digital inequality, and gender backlash risk reversing hard-won gains. A coordinated, inclusive push is needed to fulfill the promise of the BPfA and the 2030 Agenda. This was recognized reaffirmed in the Political Declaration from the 69th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women

How was the proposed Beijing +30 Action Agenda identified?

1. **We looked back.** In 2024, 159 Member States surveys and national reports submitted on their efforts to implement the Beijing Platform for Action were reviewed. This volume of submissions was a clear reminder of the continued relevance and power of the [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#), and of what Member States are saying are key priorities to them in the next five years.

2. **Review of lessons from actions that hold the greatest impact and are measurable.** This included the [Generation Equality Action Coalition Blueprints](#) – developed at Beijing+25 in a multi-stakeholder and intergenerational dialogue with the UN System, Member States, youth, civil society, private sector and philanthropy alike.
3. **What does the present moment teaches us.** The identified actions are ones which hold as strong grounds for consensus, where Member States are willing to come together. For progress to be made, all Member States must be engaged to advance a shift in the direction of gender equality, women’s empowerment and rights.

How does the Action Agenda connect with normative commitments and how does it align with [the SDGs, the Six Transitions, etc]?

The 2030 Agenda builds on, amongst others the Beijing Platform for Action and provides the clear pathway for sustainable development with a strong focus on gender equality as specific goal as well as cross cutting across the remaining 16 SDGs.

The UN system is focused on accelerated implementation of the 2030 Agenda during its final 5-year push to achieve Agenda 2030.

In this context, the Beijing+30 Action Agenda serves as a bridge between the BPfA and the SDGs and provides strong support for the six transitions which have been identified as entry points that can have multiplier effects across the SDGs to achieve their delivery by 2030. These transitions are focused on 1) food systems; (2) energy access and affordability; (3) digital connectivity; (4) education; (5) jobs and social protection; and (6) climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.

These transitions are not gender neutral and the Action Agenda guides on actions to complement them. Many of the thematic areas included in these transitions are directly referenced in Action Agenda, such as social protection, education, the digital gap, and jobs.

The elements of the Action Agenda are reflected in the CSW69 Political Declaration.

Each of the six Action Areas aligns with clusters of the BPfA’s 12 Critical Areas of Concern, SDGs, and the Six Transitions as outlined below:

<i>Action Agenda</i>		<i>Six transitions</i>			<i>Cross-cutting critical areas of concern and themes from the 2030 Agenda</i>	
<i>Report cluster</i>	<i>Critical areas of concern</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>	<i>Critical areas of concern</i>	<i>of Development Goals</i>	<i>of Development Goals</i>	<i>of Development Goals</i>
1. A digital revolution	A. Inclusive development, shared prosperity, and decent work	F. Women and the Economy	SDG 5 SDG 8 SDG 10	(3) digital connectivity (4) education	Human rights of women	

						(5) jobs and social protection	L. The girl-child Human rights
2. Freedom from poverty	B. Poverty eradication, protection and social services	A. social and B. Education and training of women C. Women and health	Women and poverty	SDG 1 SDG 3 SDG 4 SDG 5		(5) jobs and social protection	Leaving no one behind Universality
3. Zero violence	C. Freedom from stigma and stereotypes	D. Freedom, violence, and J. Women and the media	Violence against women	SDG 5 SDG 11 SDG 16		Cross-cutting	
4. Full equal decision-making	&D. Participation, accountability and responsive institutions	G. power and decision-making H. Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women J. Women and the media	Women in	SDG 5 SDG 16 SDG 17		Cross-cutting	
5. Peace and security	E. Peaceful and inclusive societies	E. and conflict	Women and armed	SDG 5 SDG 16		Cross-cutting	
6. Climate justice	F. Environmental conservation, climate action and resilience-building	K. Environment and environment	Women the	SDG 2 SDG 12 SDG 13 SDG 14 SDG 15		(1) food systems (2) energy access and affordability (5) jobs and social protection (6) climate change, biodiversity	

How is the Action Agenda different from Generation Equality?

The Action Agenda builds on many processes, one of which is Generation Equality. The Generation Equality Forum (GEF) mobilized diverse stakeholders around transformative commitments and was launched at Beijing+25 with an initial timeframe of 2020–2025.

Both born out of 5-year anniversaries of the BPfA, the Action Agenda and Generation Equality demonstrate continuity and complementarities towards achieving shared goals.

In the context of reaffirming multilateral political will, the Beijing+30 Action Agenda is focused on Member States' specific and primary role of sustaining the environment to promote, protect and fulfil women's human rights, including through gender-responsive policy planning and implementation processes.

Where GEF centered on collective mobilization and coalition-building, Beijing+30 directs attention to institutional, systemic, and financed actions by Member States as the duty-bearers.

Generation Equality laid important groundwork. Beijing+30 represents continuity for states that made commitments and emphasizes the responsibilities to deliver with adequate investments by 2030. This is a “**big tent**” agenda: inclusive, participatory, and driven by solidarity.

For countries that have made commitments under GEF, the action agenda represents the opportunity to further invest in actions required to achieve these concrete commitments by 2030. And with the strong demand from multistakeholder partners, including Member States, for Generation Equality to continue beyond its initial timeframe and with scaled up ambition, it will continue to be a tried and tested platform through which Member States can continue to draw on multistakeholder partnerships to deliver on their commitments under the Action Agenda.

Who is expected to take action?

Over the next five months, between May and September 2025, Member States are encouraged and supported in identifying areas for prioritized investments and action, in alignment with their national priorities. In that sense, the Action Agenda represents a new phase focused on **state-led actions to implement commitments** building on the achievements of BPfA, the 2030 Agenda, including SDG 5 and Generation Equality.

How will countries identify their priorities?

Countries are encouraged to select specific priorities that are aligned with and strengthened through:

- National gender equality assessments and Country Gender Equality Profiles.
- National priorities and previous SDG Summit accelerators at country level.
- Relevant Concluding Observations and recommendations from the CEDAW and UPR, amongst others.

- Dialogue with UNCTs and civil society.
- SDG, national and local development strategies.
- Engagement through CSW69 and the HLPF in July 2025.

Countries may frame their commitments within the **Action Agenda, SDG 5**, or the **Beijing Platform for Action**—these are all mutually reinforcing approaches.

Examples of Member State Commitments

Member State announcements of Impact Actions may include commitments to deepened or expanded implementation of Beijing Platform commitments, or net new commitments. Some key examples include:

- Development and launch of the next iteration of a NAP on WPS.
- Deepened investment in the implementation of a National Action Plan on ending violence against women
- New legislation on any of the Action Agenda areas.
- Expansion of existing commitments to further geographies e.g. expansion of a Safe Cities programme to x new localities.

How will Member State commitments be recorded and shared?

A dedicated site, coordinated by UN Women will capture and showcase each country's Action commitments. This will support visibility, learning, and accountability.

How will Member State commitments be tracked/what is the accountability mechanism?

No new specific accountability framework is proposed for the Action Agenda.

Given the essential connection between the Action Agenda, the Agenda 2030, including SDG 5, and BFP, the mechanisms of SDG targets and indicators and QCPR indicators will be used to track implementation. The member states also have other reporting obligations under CEDAW, HRC/UPR and to the High-Level Political Forum which can be promoted by UN Women and UNCTs as spaces of reporting on implementation of the Action Agenda.

How is civil society expected to engage?

Civil society organizations are essential partners in identifying national priorities and shaping implementation. Governments are expected to engage civil society through **multi-stakeholder dialogues**, and the UN system is tasked with protecting **civic space** and amplifying **grassroots voices**.

What is the timeline ahead?

- **April–September 2025** – Country-level engagement and development of priority action commitments
- **July 2025** – HLPF focuses on SDG 5 to spotlight commitments.
- **September 2025** – UNGA80 High-Level Meeting: countries announce commitments and global platform launches.

- **October 2025** – 2nd Global Leaders Meeting in Beijing and 25th Anniversary of UNSCR 1325.
- **November 2025** – Amplification through COP30, the G20, and the World Summit for Social Development.

Annex 1. The Action Agenda

The Beijing Platform for Action includes 12 critical areas of concern, which remain highly relevant today. The analysis in the [Secretary General's Beijing+30 report](#) clusters the 12 areas into six thematic chapters, which align with the Sustainable Development Goals, to harness the synergies between the two frameworks.

Drawing from the evidence in the Secretary General's report, **the Beijing +30 Action Agenda sets out six actions** that hold the potential to reduce poverty and give women voice, choice and safety; actions that we know will enable all stakeholders to realize the vision of the Beijing Platform for Action *and* accelerate delivery of the Sustainable Development Goals; and actions that can unite actors from across sectors and regions – so we can move forward together.

1. For All Women and Girls - A Digital Revolution



Ensure women and girls can reap the economic benefits of the digital revolution, accessing new skills, opportunities and services, by bridging the digital gender gap & providing equal access to digital technology, financial services, markets and networks.

Digital technology and artificial intelligence are becoming a cornerstone of modern economies and societies, yet their benefits and opportunities are not equally distributed. The Global Digital Compact provides a once-in-a-lifetime blueprint for our digital future: and it is unequivocal in saying that we cannot achieve that promised future without tackling systematic barriers for women and girls, ensuring they can lead, engage and reap the rewards, while also ensuring online safety and privacy.

2. For All Women and Girls – Freedom from poverty



Address women's poverty, by investing national budgets in social protection and high-quality public services, including in women's health, girls' education and care, investments which can also create millions of decent, green jobs.

Nearly one in ten women live in extreme poverty. Social protection and public services can provide women and girls with the economic security, education, healthcare and employment needed to create sustainable pathways out of poverty and help transform societies towards sustainability, equality and social justice. Health is the foundation of sustainable development.

Without strong health systems, we cannot end poverty, advance gender equality or protect our planet. Reducing maternal mortality and ensuring women's health is foundational for women's rights. Care is vital for the wellbeing of society and economies, yet the undervaluing and unequal organization of care is a systemic driver of women's poverty. Closing care policy gaps and expanding care services could create 300 million jobs by 2035, yielding significant economic & social returns.

3. For All Women and Girls - Zero Violence



Adopt, implement and fund legislation to end violence against women and girls, and develop comprehensive national action plans, including support and coordination with community-led organizations to extend the reach of services

Globally, nearly one in three women experience physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. Despite a huge increase in legislation on gender-based violence, laws are often poorly implemented and effective prevention strategies remain rare. Well-designed national action plans, integrating response, prevention and sexual and reproductive health services, and harnessing the reach of community organizations, have led to significant reductions in violence against women and girls.

4. For All Women and Girls - Full and Equal Decision-Making Power



Accelerate the achievement of women's full and equal decision-making power in private and public domains, and at all levels of government, including by applying temporary special measures.

Women's equal voice in decision-making is a fundamental human right, from the family, in communities, and across global governance. Yet decision-making remains in the hands of men the world over: globally, 27 per cent of national parliamentary seats and 35 per cent of seats in local deliberative bodies. Women's participation in political processes improves them: more inclusive decisions are made, different voices are heard, different solutions are created.

Without deliberate and ambitious action, parity will not be reached in this generation. Gender quotas have transformed legislatures worldwide and, consequently, policymaking: they are a proven tool for leapfrogging us forward.

5. For All Women and Girls – Peace and Security



Drive accountability for the women, peace and security agenda and gender-responsive humanitarian action by adopting fully financed national action plans and funding local women's organizations leading responses to crises and conflicts

In 2023, the proportion of women killed in armed conflicts doubled compared to the previous year. International human rights law and international humanitarian law and their special protections for women are being blatantly ignored.

National Action Plans on WPS, in place in 110 countries, can ensure accountability and women's full, equal, safe and meaningful participation in all aspects of peace and security and humanitarian action. Women's organizations are first responders in humanitarian crises and champions of peace, often at great personal risk, need sustainable funding and support to play these critical roles in creating a safer world.

6. For All Women and Girls - Climate Justice



Prioritize women and girls' rights, including from rural and indigenous communities, in the transition to environmental sustainability, by centering them in climate action and the conservation of biodiversity, ensuring they can develop new skills to gain green jobs and guaranteeing their access to productive assets and land rights.

The world is on course for [an increasingly unlivable planet](#) with an increase of up to 3.1 degrees Celsius projected by the end of the century. Transitioning economies and societies to environmental sustainability and protecting biodiversity is increasingly urgent. A just transition to environmental and biodiversity sustainability can foster greater equality and justice if it harnesses the knowledge and leadership of women and girls and redistributes resources within and between countries. Increasing investments in existing green sectors, like care and sustainable agriculture, and prioritizing women for jobs in new green sectors, such as renewable energy can accelerate progress towards both sustainability *and* gender equality.

Cross-Cutting Lever: Adolescent girls & young women

Across these six Actions, putting adolescent girls and youth at the heart of our efforts is the best way to guarantee success, both today and tomorrow. This includes amplifying the voice and leadership of young women and girls, closing the last mile of girls' secondary education completion rates, and ending violations of their rights, including child, early and forced marriage.

What are the necessary foundations for action?

To advance the Beijing+30 Action Agenda, we must be united on two core foundations: **financing** and **data**.

The UN estimates that \$360 billion in additional investment per year is required to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment by 2030. Progressive fiscal reform and an overhaul of the global financial architecture that creates and exacerbates global inequalities are long overdue.

Women's organizations, an engine of change across the Beijing+30 Action Agenda, require sustainable and flexible funding to do their essential work.

To forge progress forward, we need to fill gender data gaps and generate evidence and put it in the hands of the policymakers, advocates and activists at the forefront of change.