

- Increasing women's political participation through affirmative action policies.
- Improving access to education for girls, especially in rural areas.
- Adopting policies to combat gender-based violence, including Kenya's National Policy on the Prevention and Response to GBV.
- Gender parity in political leadership and addressing cultural practices that impede gender equality.

9. What is the significance of the Beijing Platform for Action in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

The Beijing Platform for Action directly complements Sustainable Development goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 16. Goal 5 (SDG 5), is dedicated to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The Platform for Action provides a framework for implementing many of the targets within SDG 5, such as eliminating violence against women, ensuring equal participation in leadership, and promoting women's economic rights. Progress on the Beijing Platform for Action is essential for the overall achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

10. What are County Action Plans (CAPs) on United Nations Security Council resolution (UNSCR) 1325, and how do they relate to the Beijing Platform for Action?

County Action Plans (CAPs) on UNSCR 1325 are localized frameworks developed by Kenyan counties to promote the participation of women in peace and security processes, aligning with the broader goals of the Beijing Platform for Action on women and armed conflict. These plans help counties address gender dynamics in peacebuilding and ensure that women's voices are central to conflict resolution and security policies at the grassroots level.

11. How can individuals and organizations contribute to the goals of Beijing+30?

Individuals and organizations can contribute by:

- Advocating for gender equality in their communities and workplaces.
- Supporting women-led initiatives and grassroots organizations that promote women's rights.
- Engaging in policy discussions that focus on implementing gender equality commitments.
- Raising awareness through social media campaigns, public events, and community dialogues.
- Holding governments and institutions accountable for fulfilling their gender equality promises under the Beijing Platform for Action and SDG.



BEIJING+30 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQS)



1. What is Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action?

The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), is one of the most comprehensive global policy frameworks for achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls. It was adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, and was endorsed by 189 countries.

It represents a pivotal international commitment to advancing the rights and opportunities of women and girls. The framework identified 12 critical areas of concern, addressing key issues such as women's health, economic participation, and violence against women. UN member states are required to submit National review reports to the UN Secretary General every five (5) years. Each review results in an outcome document that reinforces global commitment to the empowerment of women and girls and outlines priority actions for the coming five years.

2. What are the 12 critical areas of concern in the Beijing Platform for Action?

1. Women and Poverty
2. Education and Training of Women
3. Women and Health
4. Violence Against Women
5. Women and Armed Conflict
6. Women and the Economy
7. Women in Power and Decision-Making
8. Institutional Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women
9. Human Rights of Women
10. Women and the Media
11. Women and the Environment
12. The Girl Child

3. What is Beijing+30?

The thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995) and the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action that will be commemorated in 2025. It is an opportunity for countries, organizations, and individuals to review progress made since 1995 and reaffirm their commitments to advancing women's rights.

4. Why is Beijing+30 important?

Beijing+30 is a pivotal moment to evaluate the progress made in achieving gender equality over the last 30 years, identify gaps, and push for renewed action to fully realize women's rights. It also serves as a platform to amplify voices advocating for change, address emerging challenges like climate change and technology's impact on gender equality, and reaffirm international commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment.

5. What are the processes leading to Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action 30th anniversary?

a. National-level reviews

UN Member States, are called upon to undertake comprehensive national-level reviews of the progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcomes of the 23rd special session of the General Assembly.

The Beijing+30 National Review Reports feed into the Regional Synthesis report.

b. Regional 30-year review processes

The regional 30-year review processes are a series of activities that assess the progress of the Beijing+30 (BPfA) commitments and identify areas for improvement. These will feed into the sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women.

c. The sixty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women

In March 2025, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing+30), the 69th Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW69) will undertake a review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and accelerate the realization of Gender Equality and the Empowerment of all women and girls.

6. What progress has been made since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action?

Since 1995, significant strides have been made globally in advancing women's rights:

- Increased participation of women in politics and leadership positions. Greater legal protections against gender-based violence and harmful practices like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child marriage.
- Improvements in girls' access to education, with gender parity achieved in primary education in many countries.
- Economic empowerment programs have expanded women's access to resources such as credit, land, and employment opportunities. However, progress has been uneven, and many challenges remain, especially for marginalized groups.

7. What are some of the remaining challenges to gender equality 30 years after Beijing?

Despite progress, several challenges persist:

- Gender-based violence remains prevalent globally.
- Underrepresentation of women in leadership and decision-making roles continues in many countries.
- Economic disparities between men and women persist, with women earning less than men for the same work and facing more barriers to accessing financial resources.
- Discriminatory laws and harmful cultural practices still exist in many parts of the world.
- Emerging challenges, such as the impact of climate change, pandemics (e.g., COVID-19), and technology, have also exacerbated gender inequalities.

8. How has Kenya contributed to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action?

Kenya has made significant progress since adopting the Beijing Platform for Action, including:

- Passing legislation on gender equality, such as the National Policy on Gender and Development Sexual Offences Act, the Prohibition Against FGM Act among others.