

Inputs from the Gender in Digital Coalition to the [Zero Draft](#) of the WSIS+20 Outcome Document

We, the **Gender in Digital Coalition (GiDC)**, welcome the opportunity to contribute to the review of the WSIS+20 and the Zero Draft outcome document. The GiDC is a global feminist coalition that works to promote and ensure intersectionality and gender mainstreaming in global digital governance frameworks. Initiated in 2023 by Alliance for Universal Digital Rights, Association for Progressive Communications, UNFPA, UN Women, Derechos Digitales, Equality Now, IT for Change, Pollicy and Women at the Table to advocate for inclusion of gender across the international policy landscape, including the Global Digital Compact and Pact for the Future.

We welcome the references to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the Zero Draft, as well as paragraph 131's call for all Action Lines and Action Line facilitators to address gender equality as a core theme. We recognize these as important steps forward in acknowledging gender within digital development processes.

However, we remain concerned that gender is not yet fully mainstreamed across the document and its provisions. References to gender are not reflected in all areas, and when present, they are often aspirational rather than operational, lacking clear mechanisms for implementation, monitoring, and accountability. This risks treating gender as an “add-on” and not a cross-cutting issue. It is therefore important to ensure that specific goals, targets, and indicators are developed so that the required integration is meaningfully actualised.

We note that, until this date, gender has not been effectively incorporated into the WSIS framework. In the WSIS+10 Review, the 2015 WSIS+10 Resolution failed to mainstream gender, limiting its reference to the section on ICTs for development, under a subsection on bridging the digital divides¹. **The WSIS+20 process, therefore, presents a key opportunity to finally embed gender equality as a cross-cutting dimension of the framework.**

1. Why gender mainstreaming is essential for the WSIS+20 framework

Twenty years of WSIS implementation have demonstrated that gender equality is not peripheral to the WSIS vision but fundamental to its realization. Research shows that underrepresented groups generate more novel scientific ideas, but these contributions are adopted less often, resulting in lost opportunities for innovation. Evidence also demonstrates that including women in the innovation process changes what gets developed: for instance, all-female inventor teams are 35% more likely than all-male teams to focus on women's health needs, underscoring that “who benefits from innovation depends on who gets to invent.”² At the organizational level, firms

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<https://genderit.org/feminist-talk/updated-realities-gender-justice-and-digital-justice-why-international-multi-lateral>

² Hofstra, B., Kulkarni, V. V., Munoz-Najar Galvez, S., He, B., Jurafsky, D., & McFarland, D. A. (2020). *The Diversity–Innovation Paradox in Science*. *PNAS*, 117(17), 9284–9291.

<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1915378117>; Koning, R., Samila, S., & Ferguson, J.-P. (2021). *Who do we invent for? Patents by women focus more on women's health*. *Science*, 372(6548), 1345–1348.

with more gender-diverse leadership report significantly higher innovation revenue.³ In addition, when data omit women and people in lower-income settings, AI systems risk reinforcing inequalities. For instance, economic datasets frequently undercount women's informal or unpaid labor, and gender gaps in health and agricultural data cause AI tools to misrepresent women's needs in low- and middle-income countries.⁴

The WSIS commitment to a people-centered, inclusive, and development-oriented Information Society is achievable—but only through deliberate integration of gender equality across all dimensions of digital transformation.

2. Concrete recommendations on how to advance on gender mainstreaming for the WSIS+20 framework

References to “women and girls”

While we welcome the Zero Draft's recognition of the importance of gender equality, we stress that references should not be limited to “women and girls” alone. **We recommend consistently using the broader term “gender” and, where specific references to “women and girls” are maintained, explicitly adding “and gender-diverse persons” or “other marginalized groups”.** These suggestions will be reflected in the following sections of this contribution.

Gender is not simply a biological category but a social structure that shapes power relations, affects people of all identities, and intersects with race, class, age, disability, sexual orientation and other factors. This approach aligns with the UN system's recognition that violence and inequality are rooted in discriminatory gender norms and that responses must be intersectional and inclusive. It ensures that WSIS+20 commitments address structural inequalities rather than treating gender merely as synonymous with women, and provides a rights-based foundation for digital governance coherent with the Pact for the Future ensuring it leaves no one behind.

Preamble

Paragraph 13

We welcome, appreciate and strongly support **paragraph 13**. This inclusion is a critical step in anchoring gender equality within the WSIS Framework, particularly in recognising meaningful participation and the urgent need to address various challenges faced by women, girls and gender diverse communities in relation to technology. As highlighted previously, however, we recommend including an explicit mention to “gender-diverse persons”.

At the same time, to fully align with existing commitments and the Coalition's earlier recommendations, it will be important to ensure that these principles are operationalised

³ Lorenzo, R., & Reeves, M. (2018). *How and Where Diversity Drives Financial Performance*. Harvard Business Review. <https://hbr.org/2018/01/how-and-where-diversity-drives-financial-performance>

⁴ Bećirović, A. (2022). *The Intersection of Gender Data Gaps and AI*. World Bank / UNU; FAO (2023). *The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

through intersectional approaches, dedicated mechanisms, and accountability frameworks that also address structural inequalities and corporate responsibility.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
13. We reaffirm that gender equality and the empowerment of all women, and girls, and gender-diverse people and their full, equal and meaningful participation in the digital space, are essential to close the gender digital divide and advance sustainable development. Our cooperation will empower all women and girls, and gender-diverse people , encourage their leadership of women, mainstream a gender perspective and counter and eliminate all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence that occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology.	

Paragraph 15

As for **paragraph 15**, *“We recognise that the pace and power of emerging technologies are creating new possibilities but also new risks for humanity, some of which are not yet fully known. We recognise the need to identify and mitigate risks and to ensure human oversight of technology in ways that advance sustainable development and the full enjoyment of human rights,”* the commitment to the realisation and respect of Human Rights is paramount, beyond enjoyment. The impact of technology is such that it not only needs risk assessments but also needs to address potential harm, including technology-facilitated gender based violence affecting women, girls, and marginalised groups. Embedding clear commitments to prevent this violence and other rights violations would ensure that human rights are not only recognised but also protected in practice.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
15. We recognise that the pace and power of emerging technologies are creating new possibilities for benefitting humanity , but also new risks and possible human rights violations and harms for humanity, some of which are not yet fully known. We recognise the need to identify and mitigate risks and to ensure human oversight and governance of technology in ways that provide accountability and advance sustainable	Political declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women E/CN.6/2025/L.1 https://docs.un.org/en/E/CN.6/2025/L.1 CSW67 Agreed Conclusions E/CN.6/2023/L.3 Human rights defenders and new and

development and the full enjoyment of human rights including the promotion of gender equality, the protection of women, girls, and other marginalised groups from technology-facilitated gender-based harm (TFGBV), the use of mandatory gender impact assessments, and the accountability of the private sector for discriminatory or harmful practices.	emerging technologies: protecting human rights defenders, including women human rights defenders, in the digital age A/HRC/58/L.27/Rev.1 https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/58/L.27/Rev.1 Two updated Human Rights Council Resolutions show a focus on the impact of new tech and AI on human rights and fundamental freedoms. https://ecnl.org/news/un-hrc-resolutions-offer-crucial-safeguards-civil-society-ai-driven-digital-age
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Information and communications technologies for development

Paragraph 20

We welcome **paragraph 20** and the reference to **open-source software, open data, open artificial intelligence models, open standards, and open content** that adhere to privacy and other applicable international laws, standards, and best practices and do **no harm**. The submission presented by this coalition as part of the revision of the Elements Papers⁵ highlights that data extraction, algorithmic bias, gender-nonresponsive design, and the concentration of digital infrastructure by powerful corporations create new forms of dependency that mirror historical colonial relationships and reinforce gender, race and other intersectional inequalities. To address these risks, digital sovereignty requires not just access to technology, but community ownership informed by feminist and intersectional approaches. Open-source tools and digital public goods that serve education, health, and local development goals, which are core to WSIS's vision of the information society, are vital for community-based initiatives and for ensuring digital sovereignty.

Bridging digital divides

Paragraph 24

While we welcome the recognition of the persistent gender digital divide in **Paragraph 24**, this framing should incorporate ITU references to commit to universal, meaningful connectivity⁶, and the four primary categories of the global digital gender divide⁷. This divide must also be understood intersectionally, recognising how race, class, geography, sexuality, disability, and other factors promote exclusion. Beyond mobile and internet use, women, girls, and

⁵ <https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/wsisis-ep-gender.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/projectumc/home/aboutumc/>

⁷ <https://www.itu.int/en/mediacentre/backgrounders/Pages/bridging-the-gender-divide.aspx>

gender-diverse people are underrepresented in digital skills as well as in decision-making roles. Closing the divide requires sustained public financing, including gender budgeting in Universal Service Funds, and accountability mechanisms to ensure resources reach those most affected. Importantly, addressing divides must also include protection from TFGVB, without which meaningful and safe digital participation is not possible.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
<p>24. We are particularly concerned by persistent gender digital divides. Only 77 per cent of women aged ten and over worldwide use a mobile phone compared with 82 per cent of men, while only 65 per cent of women are using the Internet compared with almost 70 per cent of men. Bridging the gender digital divide includes ensuring universal and meaningful access to and use of the Internet, development of digital skills and the use of digital tools, participation in STEM, as well as leadership in public decision-making spaces. Closing these divides sustainably requires public financing and accountability mechanisms to ensure resources reach those most affected.</p>	<p>UN General Assembly, A/RES/78/213. https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/4032837?v=pdf</p> <p>Commission on the Status of Women on the basis of informal consultations Political declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women. E/CN.6/2025/L.1 https://docs.un.org/en/E/CN.6/2025/L.1</p> <p>Innovation and technological change, and education in the digital age, for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. E/CN.6/2023/L.3 https://docs.un.org/en/E/CN.6/2023/L.3</p> <p>ITU – Bridging the gender divide https://www.itu.int/en/mediacentre/backgrounders/Pages/bridging-the-gender-divide.aspx</p> <p>ITU WTDC’s Resolution 37 “Bridging the digital divide” (which resolves to instruct the director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau #18). https://www.itu.int/pub/D-RES-D.37</p> <p>Paragraph 11(g) of the GDC. https://www.un.org/global-digital-compact/sites/default/files/2024-09/Global%20Digital%20Compact%20-%20English_0.pdf</p>

Paragraph 26

Paragraph 26 appropriately recognises that many groups remain underrepresented online. To align with the Coalition's previous recommendations, we propose including **racial discrimination** as a factor influencing already under-represented online groups that experience economic, social, and political disadvantages, including those carrying intersecting markers of marginalisation like gender and sexuality. Inclusive digital strategies must go beyond participation, addressing structural barriers, affordability, digital literacy, safety, and protection from violence. They should also be backed by mechanisms that ensure no community is left behind.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
26. We are further concerned that other groups that already experience disadvantage, and those already facing economic, social, and political disadvantages due to race, and other factors, are also disproportionately affected and are under- represented online, including the elderly, ethnic and linguistic minorities, Indigenous Peoples, refugees and migrants. We urge all stakeholders to include the needs of people in vulnerable situations and those in underserved, rural and remote areas in the development and implementation of inclusive and equitable national and local strategies for digital connectivity.	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-elimination-all-forms-racial

Social and economic development

Paragraph 45

We commend **paragraph 45** for its direct reference to **information on reproductive rights**—a first within the WSIS framework. The paragraph states: "(...) digitalisation has enabled new ways of addressing health and medicine by facilitating dissemination of public health information, including information on reproductive rights." This is an important step towards recognising reproductive rights within the WSIS framework. The Coalition recommends that this paragraph should explicitly highlight the gendered and intersectional dimensions of digital health, recognising that women, girls and gender and sexually-diverse persons face structural barriers to meaningful access to reproductive health services. Digital health initiatives should support comprehensive SRHR, ensure confidentiality and safety, and adopt community-centred

approaches that empower users while mitigating risks of privacy violations, misinformation⁸, and other related harms.

Paragraph 48

For **paragraph 48**, we suggest mentioning the gender digital divide within the various digital divides. It should explicitly mention the gender digital divide and intersectional barriers, recognising that women, girls, and gender diverse groups face exclusions of various degrees. Meaningful inclusion also requires safe online environments and accountability mechanisms, along with “digital inclusion and digital literacy, capacity building and financial mechanisms”, and the WSIS framework must be responsive to these realities.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
48. We remain concerned, however, that equitable delivery of social and economic development programmes and opportunities is hampered by digital divides, including the gender digital divide , particularly in countries and communities where access is constrained by poor connectivity and lack of affordability. More attention is required to digital inclusion and digital literacy, capacity building, and —financial mechanisms, and a safe online environment informed by robust accountability mechanisms in order to achieve greater impact and ensure progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals.	Commission on the Status of Women on the basis of informal consultations Political declaration on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women. E/CN.6/2025/L.1 https://docs.un.org/en/E/CN.6/2025/L.1 ITU - Digital inclusion of all https://www.itu.int/en/mediacentre/backgrounders/Pages/digital-inclusion-of-all.aspx

Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs

Paragraph 62

We believe it is essential that **paragraph 62** explicitly highlights the **mention of gender equality** as a core component of human rights, recognising that marginalised groups face distinct risks online. This mention of gender equality also aligns with the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and affirms the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1979), among others.

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<https://genderit.org/feminist-talk/misinformation-about-sexual-health-india-requires-more-just-medical-facts>

Suggested adjustment	Reference
<p>62. We reaffirm that strengthening confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies is a crucial driver for innovation and sustainable development. We reaffirm that building confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies should be consistent with human rights and gender equality.</p>	<p>Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW 1979) https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women</p> <p>Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/01/beijing-declaration</p> <p>WPS Agenda https://dppa.un.org/en/women-peace-and-security</p> <p>2030 Sustainable Development Goals https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals</p>

Paragraph 64

While **paragraph 64** of the Zero Draft mentions sexual and gender-based violence online, it lacks specification and actionable commitments. Recognizing TFGBV as a human rights violation and a distinct form of gender-based violence with real-life impacts is crucial. Statements have consistently emphasized the need for comprehensive and multifaceted survivor-centered frameworks that address TFGBV as part of the continuum of offline and online structural violence. Poor **access to justice** has also been identified as a key fragility for the protection of survivors of TFGBV. We recommend that policies and strategies must adopt these approaches, along with a focus on strengthened access to justice, psychosocial support, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, and accountability measures. These strategies must be informed by an intersectional approach to ensure meaningful protection from both online and offline harms is addressed.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
64. We recognise that we must urgently counter and address all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, all forms of hate speech and discrimination, misinformation and disinformation, cyberbullying and child sexual exploitation and abuse, and the differentiated impacts and risks of ICT threats faced by persons in vulnerable situations. We will establish and maintain robust, proportionate, survivor-centered access to justice, psychosocial support, risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect privacy and freedom of expression, through combining different legal and policy protective approaches informed by intersectional understanding of contexts, at the local, national, regional and international levels.	CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, para. 58 E/CN.6/2023/L.3 A/RES/77/193, pages 6 and 12 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/77/193

Paragraph 65

While **paragraph 65** addresses challenges in building confidence and security in the use of ICTs, it does not mention the need to embed **gender-sensitive protections as an integral part of cybersecurity governance**. This is a critical gap: cybersecurity frameworks that fail to account for the differentiated threats and risks faced by women and other vulnerable groups risk reproducing existing inequalities and may fall short of providing truly safe digital environments. IT should embed gender-sensitive and intersectional protections into cybersecurity governance. Cybersecurity strategies must account for differentiated threats faced by women, girls and gender diverse groups, integrating gender impact assessments, inclusive capacity and awareness raising, and accountability measures.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
65. We recognise the challenges that States, in particular developing countries, face in building confidence and security in the use of information and communications	CEDAW/C/GC/35, page 10(a) https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/GC/35

<p>technologies. We reiterate the call made by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/125 of 16 December 2015 for renewed focus on capacity-building, education, knowledge-sharing and regulatory practice, as well as promoting multistakeholder cooperation at all levels and raising awareness among users of information and communications technologies, particularly among the poorest and most vulnerable. Targeted support for capacity building is needed to enable all countries, particularly developing countries, to improve cybersecurity governance, informed by gender-sensitive and intersectional protections, align regulatory frameworks with international norms and ensure effective cooperation between Computer Emergency and Computer Security Incident Response Teams (CERTs/CSIRTs)</p>	
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Human rights and ethical dimensions of the Information Society

Paragraph 83

Paragraph 83 should encompass all digital technologies, not solely new and emerging ones, to address risks and harms from already deployed technologies. Furthermore, it should explicitly outline accountability mechanisms for the private sector in upholding human rights.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
<p>83. We recognise the responsibilities of all stakeholders in this endeavour. We call on the private sector and all relevant stakeholders to ensure that respect for human rights is incorporated into the conception, design, development, deployment, operation, use, evaluation and regulation of all new and emerging digital technologies and to provide for redress and</p>	<p>A/RES/73/254 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/73/254</p>

effective remedy for the human rights abuses that they may cause, contribute to, or to which they may be directly linked. We also call on the private sector to apply the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and on Governments to hold private sector entities accountable for failing to do so.	
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Paragraph 89

We suggest the following addition for **paragraph 89** as there should be a positive obligation on states to protect against unlawful surveillance enabled by digital technologies, not just to ensure that their surveillance measures are in accordance with IHR law.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
89. We express deep concern regarding the development of technologies and practices that facilitate surveillance that may jeopardise the right to privacy. We call on Member States to promote measures to secure and to protect the confidentiality of digital communications and transactions, including measures for strong encryption, pseudonymization and anonymity and to ensure that targeted surveillance technologies are only used in accordance with the human rights principles of legality, necessity and proportionality, and that legal mechanisms of redress and effective remedies are available for victims of surveillance- related violations and abuses.	UN General Assembly, A/RES/79/175 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/79/175 UN General Assembly, A/RES/78/213 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/78/213

Paragraph 90

A critical addition for **paragraph 90** is the inclusion of states' obligation to provide effective remedies and combat impunity. This is a primary factor driving violence and abuse against journalists, human rights defenders, and other individuals.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
90. We underscore the need to respect the independence of media, including digital	UN General Assembly, A/RES/78/213 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/78/213

<p>media. We express particular concern about increased threats to the safety of journalists. In this context, we reaffirm that digital transformation must serve to uphold and advance, not restrict, fundamental rights and freedoms. We emphasise the crucial importance of safeguarding journalists, media workers, whistleblowers, human rights defenders and other civil society actors, who are increasingly targeted through digital means. We call on all stakeholders to prevent and respond to online and offline threats, including harassment, mass surveillance, and arbitrary detention linked to their legitimate activities by ensuring that victims of violations and abuses have effective and accessible remedies, that threats and acts of violence are investigated effectively, and that those responsible are brought to justice to combat impunity.</p>	
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Artificial Intelligence

Paragraph 97

The Zero Draft highlights progress on governance, capacity-building, and scientific cooperation around Artificial Intelligence (AI). However, it fails to explicitly acknowledge that AI systems are not neutral and often reproduce structural gender inequalities. Women represent a very small portion of the AI industry. At the same time, algorithmic systems have been shown to perpetuate and amplify existing biases and disproportionately expose women, girls and gender-diverse people to online harms such as TFGBV.

Without integrating gender considerations, the benefits of AI risk being unequally distributed, reinforcing rather than reducing divides. Embedding gender equality in AI governance through specific actionable indicators is consistent with the gender equality commitment highlighted on para. 13 of the Zero Draft, as well as on other international commitments such as the Global Digital Compact.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
97. We note the significant developments that have taken place in the Information Society with the emergence in the public sphere of	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

<p>artificial intelligence, which significantly advances the pace and scale with which artificial intelligence is expected to have an impact on many aspects of human societies, and also acknowledge concerns about the potential negative impacts on gender equality, employment, labour, the environment, human rights and information integrity</p>	<p>https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women</p> <p>Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/01/beijing-declaration</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goal 5 https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals</p>
<p>New para. 97bis: “We further affirm that gender equality must be embedded as a core principle of artificial intelligence governance. This requires promoting participatory approaches in algorithmic design, ensuring gender-disaggregated and inclusive data practices, and addressing data gaps and biases that particularly affect women and other vulnerable groups. We note that algorithmic impact assessments conducted throughout the AI life cycle are key tools to evaluate potential gender and intersectional harms”</p>	<p>A/RES/77/193, page 10, (p) https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/77/193</p>

Paragraphs 100 and 101

Strengthening AI research and capacity building without addressing gender risks reproducing and amplifying existing inequalities. Women remain significantly underrepresented in STEM and AI fields, making up less than 20% of digital and AI government advisory boards. In order for innovation and technological change to integrate a gender perspective, women’s participation and leadership must be ensured. **The prevailing response to gender exclusion in AI—training more women to code—fundamentally misses the core challenge.** The problem is not primarily about technical skills but about **voice**, i.e., **meaningful participation in ideation, problem definition, and decision-making processes** throughout technology development. Dedicated measures are therefore required to support women and underrepresented groups in AI research and governance, as well as to promote research on the gendered socio-technical impacts of AI and the development of gender-responsive solutions.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
100. We request the Secretary General to establish an AI Research programme, leveraging existing UN system-wide capacities and within existing resources, with a particular focus on developing countries with the purpose of increasing AI research expertise in the Global South. This programme should also promote gender balance in participation and ensure dedicated support for women and underrepresented groups in AI research, as well as encourage research on the gendered impacts of AI and the development of gender-responsive AI solutions	CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, para. 61 E/CN.6/2023/L.3
101. “We further request the Secretary General to launch an AI capacity building fellowship, leveraging existing UN system-wide capacities and within existing resources, in consultation with member states, ensuring gender balance , aimed at strengthening the technical, practical knowledge and expertise of government officials to enable meaningful participation in global AI governance initiatives, in particular for developing countries.”	CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, para. 61 E/CN.6/2023/L.3

Monitoring and Measurement

These proposed edits strengthen the Zero Draft by ensuring gender equality is systematically mainstreamed in monitoring, measurement, and enforcement. They draw directly on agreed-upon UN language, including CEDAW, CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, General Assembly Resolution 10/125, and the Global Digital Compact, and ensure that data, accountability, and law enforcement mechanisms are responsive to the realities of women and girls.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
132. We acknowledge the importance of data and statistics to support information and	A/RES/78/213 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/78/213

<p>communications technology for development and call for further quantitative and qualitative data to support evidence-based decision-making, as well as the inclusion of ICT data into national strategies for developing statistics and regional statistical work programmes. We underline the importance of ensuring that ICT data and statistics employ gender analysis, disaggregate by gender, age, disability, and other relevant characteristics, and are used to inform prevention, accountability, and enforcement mechanisms, including to address TFGBV.</p>	<p>CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, para. 58 E/CN.6/2023/L.3</p>
<p>135. We are committed to the further development and strengthening of internationally agreed targets, indicators and metrics for universal meaningful and affordable connectivity, including gender-disaggregated targets, indicators and metrics, as well as specific indicators on the prevalence, response to, and redress of TFGBV, building on work undertaken by the International Telecommunication Union, the Broadband Commission for Sustainable Development, other United Nations entities, international organisations and other stakeholders. We underline the importance of ensuring that such targets and metrics are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and that they are integrated into international, regional, and national development strategies.</p>	<p>CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, para. 58 E/CN.6/2023/L.3</p> <p>CEDAW General Recommendation No.35, para. 31 https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/GC/35</p>
<p>New para: 137 bis. We call on Member States to ensure that monitoring frameworks assess the effectiveness of law enforcement and judicial responses to online harms, including TFGBV. National data systems should track the availability and outcomes of survivor-centred remediation, including prosecution rates, protection orders, and other enforcement,</p>	<p>CEDAW General Recommendation No.35, para. 31 https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/GC/35</p>

to strengthen accountability and build trust in digital governance.	
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Follow-up and Review

Follow-up and review must ensure regular assessment of progress and accountability for implementation. This includes monitoring how States and private actors uphold commitments to gender equality, the prevention of TFGBV, and the effectiveness of enforcement and redress mechanisms.

Suggested adjustment	Reference
141. We call for continuation of the work of the United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) as a platform for multistakeholder dialogue, partnership-building and review of progress on digital development. We request the UN Secretary-General to strengthen the agility, efficiency and effectiveness of UNGIS as the United Nations system's inter-agency stewardship mechanism for advancing policy coherence and programme coordination on digital matters, including by expanding its membership with further United Nations entities with responsibilities in matters of digital cooperation, such as the Office of Digital and Emerging Technologies and the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), as well as multistakeholder advice to its work as appropriate. We further request UNGIS to systemically integrate gender equality and women's rights into its monitoring, review, and accountability functions, including evaluation of State and private sector enforcement practices.	CSW67 Agreed Conclusions, Para. 86(a) E/CN.6/2023/L.3 CEDAW General Recommendation No.35, para. 34 (b) https://docs.un.org/en/CEDAW/C/GC/35
143. We request the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, yearly, a report	A/RES/78/213, para. 11 https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/78/213

on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution and the assessment of the quantitative and qualitative progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society and the Global Digital Compact, **including progress in enforcing commitments to prevent and respond to gender-based discrimination and TFGDV.**