

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSION**

Empowering women is an essential aspect of recognizing 'gender equality.' As indicated in the "keen financial aspects," women's monetary empowerment, their communities, networks and nations are central to monetary growth and achievement. Financial involvement of women includes improving their monetary status, strength and employment. "Women have financially dedicated themselves because they have both the capacity to succeed and to make monetarily progress and the ability to make monetary decisions. In order to achieve monetary success and development, women need the expertise and the opportunities to compete in business sectors as well as fair and equal access to financial organizations. Education and financial mobility are the key obstacles for limiting women on the socio-cultural and economic fronts. Comprehensive public policy and service delivery frameworks are necessary to deal competently with this situation. In this respect, two explicit territories of intercession are asseverated: gender budgeting and female monetary investment. No single activity can address women's or their related issues of financial empowerment. It requires a comprehensive and supportive approach to implement a comprehensive action plan.

Gender-responsive budgeting within the public sector started in India in the 2000 with gender-responsive budgeting in the Ninth Five Year Plan (as the national development program for India for several years), followed in 2001 with the National Policy on Women's Empowerment. The gender Budgeting study and review of the Indian background started in 2005, with the adoption, in collaboration with the National Institute of Public Finance and Policies and the Ministry of Finance, of the Expert Group recommendations. There are two main methods for Gender Budgeting in India: Gender Budget Statement (also known as Statement 20) and Gender Budgeting Cells in government ministers and agencies. Therefore, the Gender Budget Statement highlights the sum of open-money assets for which women and young people are the primary and partial beneficiaries. The Gender Budget Statement is actually a quantitative method of gender budgeting. In February 2013, the "Ministry of Women and Child Development" instructed all State Secretaries to implement

gender sensitive budgeting in all divisions of states through the creation of a "Powerful Gender Budget Task Force" and inclusive planning department.

The "Gender Budget Statement" adds to advancing gender equality by

- (a) Demanding a national consciousness of equity with respect to services of women and men.
- (b) Ensuring equitable access to data or information with regard to services, which advocates evenhanded asset distribution.

The "Gender Budget Statement" has its own limitations to be incorporated across a couple of ministries. Some of the respective ministries which suitable avoid the prioritization of "Ministries of Civil Aviation", "Earth Sciences", "Petroleum and Natural Gas", "Shipping", "Steel and Coal

India's understanding of gender-responsive budgeting additionally features the confinements of quantitative measures and the related significance of including subjective measures, for example, coordinating gender into arranging procedures and directing gender examinations of clerical segments and plans. India's experience suggests that a review mechanism to ensure effective and efficient, gender-responsive budgeting practices is a requisite.

A further concern with the "Gender Budget Statement" is that it cannot be expected to comprehensively acknowledge gender equality and women's empowerment. The 2013–2014" Union Budget" accounted only 0.2 percent of the total budget. The "Indian Government" did acknowledge that the implementation of the policies would require substantial help. Subsequently, concurring with the presentation of the Gender Budget Statement was the foundation of "Gender Budgeting Cells" in the national services and divisions. The "Parliamentary Standing Committee" on the "Empowerment of Women", on 8 March 2007, entrusted the "Ministry of Finance" to implement the "Gender Budgeting Cells" that could handle irregular gender characteristics, advance gender equality, and improve and guarantee the Ministry budget accordingly.

The particular elements of the “Gender Budgeting Cells”, as expressed in the “Ministry of Finance Charter”, incorporate.

- (a) Gender examination of Ministry programs,
- (b) Leading or dispatching of gender execution reviews.
- (c) Giving strategy exhortation regard to encouraging gender mainstreaming.
- (d) Advancing gender refinement and limit working among Ministry staff, and
- (e) Scattering of good practices to advance learning.

In "2007 Gender Budgeting Handbook for Government of India, Ministries and Departments," research was performed on gender budgeting cells. This stipulates gender budgeting and sets out the realistic measures to be taken. It is a case of border development efforts to encourage significant gender budgeting in India. "In 2013, the Ministry of Women and Child Development trusted to strengthen the cause through active structuring of investment. The contribution of organizations, such as the Committee of Feminist Economists and Women's Non-Administrative Associations, also supports the involvement of and interaction with sex-responsive budgeting. India's definition of gender-responsive budgeting depends on the quantum of gender in rural parts and plans.

A detailed approach involving latent power is required. The highlights of women's empowerment in monetary investment include stable regularization structures that integrate gender and growing concentrate on intercession. Strategies and implementation should be created or updated to represent equality between men and women, through access to excellent work by pay businesses and companies. Policies in this particular direction should be accessible to government minorities in society, parental leave, pensions, flexible working hours, the advancement of female non-customary jobs and the access to credit. Women's organizations should be actively aligned with administration in implementing policies, initiatives and companies aimed at facilitating monetary support. For example, women workers' organizations or business partnerships are viable methods for women's empowerment. It provides innovative voices which can speak out and restrict the scope of hierarchy. The

opportunity of women to engage in financial exercises is assured by technical occupations, access to business knowledge, the opportunity to use data and an awareness of the ways of exploring foundations. As for a business, women need both skills and access to capital. Therefore, an structure should be formed for the advancement of businesses; instruction to the government and non-taxpayers to support organizations; support for the advantages of women in the household of foundations that empower (for example, the dispersed business areas and safe transportation) and help with the establishment of business affiliations. Given that women's financial interests have archived their contribution to the annihilation of destitution and to national monetary growth; efforts are also required to help visionaries engage in organizations that go beyond the casual segment and well-known businesses similar to formation and design. Adequate resources must be reallocated to create and develop women's organizations. Measures to encourage women's proprietorship in terms of "smaller credit" or general financial assistance are required. As the socio-cultural experiences of women are hampered by their financial interests, the government and the private sector must tackle these specific limitations. Gender roles therefore need to be updated to boost women's target-based economic empowerment across Asia and the Pacific.

Social work promotes social change in human relations; thus human rights standards and social equity are essential to social work (Indian Social Work Federation 2004). Social work is the organization of administration to help individuals, individually or in a group, adapt to current or future social and mental obstacles, preventing or likely preventing full or successful investment in society. Through social work, equality for women allows social professionals to extend the scope through favor of their customers' self-improvement. This allows, for example, women not to be treated as a self-engaged adult who is allocative, helpless 'casualties' to be saved; a struggle where the social specialist assumes the role of facilitator and not the condition of a 'rescuer.' The Social Work Regulation Code (National Occupational Standards for Social Work, 2002) anticipates that this will lead to a welfare situation. It empowers them to speak to their perspectives and involve them in choices that influence them. To allow consumers to assess and monitor what is and how it is delivered was a part of government's transformation of social services over the last decade. Nevertheless, what evidence does it give that consumers are engaged in social work? What does

empowerment really mean to what a social worker does for his / her clients? What does empowerment mean to customers? Why do customers expect to be activated? These were questions that need detailed insight. Despite the unmistakable level of empowerment in the government's policy and the professional expectations of social work, the evaluation of major sites fails to find any analysis of consumer empowerment perceptions and how the social work sector aims to improve this.

Marginalized individuals such as women who need independence are subject, at all events, to a noble cause or government support. We lose their self-assurance because they cannot completely help themselves. The open doors also deny them the pride of achievement that others, who have these opportunities, can produce for themselves. It can lead to emotional, social and even psychological problems. Therefore, women who emerge as business visionaries are the hallmark and total change in their economic prosperity that has occurred in the last few years. The research will look on the factors responsible for this transition, such as 'urbanization, the right to education, the evacuation of social distinctions and respect for women, economic prosperity and family support for women outdoor activities.' Empowering women through business will lead to benefits, not just for women, but also for families and n Women are not only committed to meet their financial needs, but also to increasingly comprehensive social improvement. The business company credits women and enables them to do so socially and monetarily. A recent study will examine the empowerment of women through performance, the different pioneering perspectives, family and society mentalities of women visionaries and the degree of empowerment for pre- and post-business women in the individual, familial, monetary and social fields. The research will also offer insights which will provide useful feedback to help create a better programme.

The initiation on women's social and fiscal strengthening is mentioned as goal 3 and maternal prosperity improvement as goal 5 among eight targets set under the UN Millennium Development Project (2007). In addition, the sexual preference of women at all stages of education, a proportional danger for women in non-farming employment and the same representation of them in national parliaments. Social initiatives must be aimed at improving the prosperity of the financial status of women and as a human rights obligation. This kind of obligation for women of all ages is

fundamental in all domestic and social environments. Social workers include the transmission of health , mental health and overall projects and the preparation of programs to assist migrants and displaced people. The International Social Workers Federation (IFSW) must respond decisively to these circumstances.

Numerous issues are not generally reflected with regard to feminine empowerment. They are not fully due to the absence of an exam attempt inferable from non-accessibility of transmitted knowledge (Dognard and Havet 1995) and the lack of assessment of the effect of broad public jobs on the development of women workers on the basis of work. Although tons of reported evidence can be accessed about pioneering qualities, inspiration and issues of male entrepreneurs, research between male and female business visionaries and so forth is still inadequate. However, even the imagined inquiries refer primarily to social-financial aspects. For example , the level of training, difficulties and constraints faced by a conjugal status age group, family support and so on often require female business arrangements to operationally be subtle. Consequently, a study of women's empowerment by entrepreneurship is essential. It involves many issues concerning the temperament of life partners and relatives at the start of the venture, the ideal starting started of the effort, their motivating variables, limits and boundaries, a family framework that affects women business people creative effort. The role of government accessibility helps women visionaries. We need to look at the role of special arrangements and the effect of aid organizations on innovative women in industry. The study was introduced with these standards at the back of mind to cover the neglected region of women's attempts.

As the contextual analyses of Asia Pacific region in context of endeavoring at gender equality would require the following:

- (a) deliberate political will;
- (b) involvement of political delegates or senior government employees;
- (c) organization, requiring the commitment of various government services and offices, to such an extent that mediations are reliable and complete;
- (d) quantitative and subjective information, as relevant to people;

- (e) gender examinations embraced and used at all phases of arrangement and program advancement and conveyance;
- (f) particular of solid targets;
- (g) persistent conveyance of focused and contemporary limit building exercises;
- (h) participatory procedures that connect all areas of common society;
- (i) checking and assessment that bolsters the quest for activities that are productive, viable, impartial and concentrated on equality, and
- (j) long haul duty.

Policies and programs need to encourage an inclusive and target-based approach to achieving social, economic and political equality between women and men. Economic freedom and the right of fundamental human rights to be exercised must also be guaranteed. The conceptualization of women's employment potential appears to demonstrate the sense of women's empowerment, including monetary metrics, from the start; it has become unmistakable within the global approach lately. 'The Millennium Development Goals,' as one of its key indicators of women's empowerment, have been expanded in a great deal of non-farming work. Later, 'full and profitable businesses and not too bad work for everyone, including women and young people,' were included as an objective comparison with the MDG's overall division of extraordinary poverty. Although neither record sought to differentiate the financial empowerment of women, its program prepared a more notable condition for female financial empowerment and its access to productive assets, including paid jobs.

It has been said that primarily of financial intelligence in the World Bank, it is not surprising to specifically read the language of female monetary empowerment: "Political empowerment is related to women's market-making (at the approach level) and female participation (at the office level)" From the perspective of sex advocates within the Bank, this concept, with its rational emphasis on monetary areas (indicating markets such as property, work, items and money), gave more institutional support to gender. An ICRW output defended that 'monetary empowering women is important

both for recognizing women's rights and for achieving broader development goals, e.g. monetary growth, decreased poverty, health, education and government assistance. The OECD-DAC Network on Gender Equality described women's financial empowerment as their willingness to take an interest in, add to and take advantage of developmental forms in ways that interpret their contribution tests, value their confidence and make it easier to transmit the advantages of development more attractive.

Finally, a paper by SIDA on women's financial empowerment described it as 'the procedure that extends female absolute control over financial decisions affecting their lives and needs in the public sphere. Women's financial empowerment can be accomplished by equal access to and ownership of vital financial assets and opportunities and by eliminating simple gender gaps from the classroom, including a greater share of unpaid compensation jobs. In these various efforts, there is clear coverage of women's financial empowerment, with office, decision-making, and dynamics as standard, according to business sectors, but there are also important contrasts. Above all, the degree to which financial empowerment is generally treated as an end in itself or as a way to accomplish certain development goals is contrasted. However, there are variations in whether empowerment is represented in absolute financial terms (as described by the World Bank and the ICRW) or whether overflow impacts are being evaluated in other women's lives. Moreover, the work assigned to showcase powers in the success of women's financial empowerment is finally contrasting. The "World Bank" concept suggests that women's equality on the market should be strengthened. In the "SIDA" 's opinion, however, it requires the business sector to take into account primary explanations for gender imbalances in access to, and leverage over, critical financial assets and the distribution of unpaid, as well as paid, work: that is, more pleasant rivalries.

The purpose of this research was to explore how gender budgeting can be a forcing drive in achieving the goal of women empowerment. The reasoning of this was derived from a development of evidence that recommends that, in addition to training, women's work seemed to have a positive influence on development as well as helping to interpret financial development. The financial empowerment of women requires a deeper understanding of how these things arise and how they can be improved in

different financial contexts. Such studies are explored in the paper through a increasing point-by - point research into the writing of two working classes: venture and wages. Yet interest differences may occur between more prosperous businessmen and women in wage work. Ultimately, their best option tends to be large-scale, multinational businesses often associated with global value chains. "Labor provided by large corporations tends to provide higher wages and improved working conditions, not simply because they are more virtuous in their profession. The confining of women to small enterprises further limits their economic growth. It illustrates a gender-specific familial perception of masculine views on the unaccountability of women, as well as constraints placed in the public domain: "gender-discriminatory laws and policies along with the attitudes and actions of more influential actors, including employers, state officials, labor unionists, trade unionists, and colleagues". More work is required to understand the constraints and the appropriate coping mechanism to deal with them. The work suggests an comprehensive program of study that addresses topics of constraint and preference surrounding sexual division of labor.

The present study provides many open paths to gender-related research in the budget allocation. Due to data scarcity and acceptable estimation methods, a review is limited to women -specific services (WSS). The proportion of pro-women schemes and plans (PWS) and women's share in general expenses also contribute to the overall share of women in budget spending. However, this is not done in this analysis because gender data are scarce. In each district, there is scope for detailed recipient analyzes to help the government improve its budgetary policies. There is still space to research the advancement of women in all fields of society. Comparative studies into gender budgeting in various communities, religions, castes and territories are necessary or scope to take a holistic look at this concept, strategies and policy formation in future.

The research showed that even in the absence of gender budgeting, gender equity in socio-demographic indicators could be achieved by the State, which resulted in partial empowerment of women. Budgets were sexually responsive from the point of view of allocation. Following the introduction of the gender budget initiative , the government has deliberately attempted to sensitize the budget and the government is successful to a certain extent. However, there must be adequate gender preparation before the

implementation of the gender budget initiative. The government needs to recognize the political priorities and desires of women of the new generation. The government must also reformulate policies and services. Gender budgeting is not a necessity to achieve gender equality or empowerment for women, but gender budgeting is strong, competent and effective in delivering the desired results. For better results, it requires careful planning, policy development, the execution of these policies and the authorities' commitment. The latest schemes policies beneficial for women empowerment and gender budgeting. The 2019-20 Rs 131,700 crore was granted towards women while gender budget allocation of 121,961 crore a year earlier. The government adopted gender budgeting by means of a gender lens to address gender disparity in policymaking. It has two parts: Part A reflects women's schemes with 100% allocation to women and Part B reflects pro-women services with a minimum allocation of 30% to women. As a government mantra of women's development, nutrition, anganwadi and women's employment schemes appear to be the top of his priority list. Though Rs 3.400 Crore has been granted a huge boost to the "National Nutrition Project, anganwadi services and the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) have also been funded." It is expected that this increase will compensate for the pay rise for anganwadi workers and aid workers who are a key link in introducing women-centered reforms in rural areas. The country has almost 14 lakh anganwadis. Rs 29,000 crore has been set aside for ministry. Furthermore, there is an improvement in the budgetary allocation of programs like Ajeevika (Rs 4,512 crore), MGNREGA (Rs 20,000 crore) and PM 's employment generation plan (Rs 2,327 crore). According to a recent study based on data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), waves 3 (2005-06) and 4 (2015-16), states with gender budgeting showed significantly more reduction in spousal violence between 2005-06 and 2015-16 than without spousal violence. India started budgeting for gender in 2004, and 16 countries are currently engaged in this exercise aimed at rising gender inequality. Thus, it could well be argued that commitments need investigations and which in turn need participation. There is an intricate relationship between development, empowerment and gender budgeting. There is need to rework on the agenda of development first and then on empowerment. The comparative lessons reveal that there is need to rework on our agendas. Thus, there is need to focus on making a gender sensitive society where all are empowered. For this the role of women and civil society is cardinal. One needs to show the attitude and commitment for the same. Empowerment is therefore, not

about re-powering women rather it should be about building power and agencies. The dynamics of inequality (especially in case of women) collated with the dynamics of state in such a manner that it is now merely seen as an economic phenomenon which requires only material resources. This is a serious political question as it relegates the issue to integrate with some budgetary allocations. The answer to inequality particularly in the context of women cannot be only women led development. It is the phase which prior requires initiatives for development of women that is women led by development and then it could be women led development.

Gender budgeting, the globally endorsed strategy since 2001, helps policymakers to follow a budgetary course that addresses structural gender disparities that jeopardize national health and development. It usually requires one or a combination of the following three budgetary approaches:

- 1) a gender-neutral allocation for gender inclusion;
- 2) gender-based budgets where gender-related data are used to decide whether beneficiaries vary by sex;
- 3) gender-based budgeting neutral on prioritized gender needs. India began reviewing its economic policies with a gender-based approach in 2001 to determine whether, and how, the needs of women and girls are better addressed and gender mainstreaming is strengthened.

It was followed in 2004 by Odisha, in 2005 by Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and then in 2006 by Gujarat, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jammu and Kashmir. Currently, 16 Indian countries budget for gender and have accounts for state budgets for gender. Gender budgeting in India highlighted resource allocations, particularly in the areas of health , education, and more recently security, for gender inclusion and gender-based budgeting.

Considering the South African perspective, the "Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting Declaration by South Africa, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa ensures that all rights and freedoms for people of all genders are fully and fully exercised and a non-sexist society is realized. Notwithstanding substantial advances in empowerment and gender equality in this country since the advent of democracy in

1994, most women and girls continue to suffer multi-dimensional deprivation, gender-based inequality and discrimination; multiple social issues, such as gender-based violence against women and girls, high unemployment levels in youth. The inclusion and participation of women in the rates of politics and decision-making and leadership have demonstrably increased across the different sectors of the social structure of South African society, but it has not fundamentally transformed the country's women and young people.

However if all South Africa 's women endure discrimination based on gender, racism, patriarchy and institutionalized oppression, women do not form a homogenous community and the poverty and living experience of discrimination they face is focused, amongst others, on ethnicity , age, belief, faith, sexual preference, geo-spatial place. The unequal ownership, access to, control and management of productive resources including land, water, energy and finance underpin women's exclusion from the mainstream economy and lack of access to economic opportunities.

The significant sustainable Development Goal 5 addresses gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in particular. The 2015 outcome document states that participation in gender equity must be substantially increased and public allocations of gender equality should be tracked. Goal 5.c in SGD 5 calls for sound policies and enforceable laws to encourage gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels to be implemented and improved. Indicator 5.c.1 specifically measures the percentage of countries that have systems for monitoring and providing public gender equality and empowerment allocations. The Addis Action Agenda, the SDG funding framework, underlines the importance of gender-sensitive planning and budgeting for achieving national gender equality goals. The African Union Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in the African Union (AU) (2004) and the Optional Protocol to the African Charter for the Rights of Women and the People's Rights of African Women (2003) strengthen the articles outlined in CEDAW and the principles underlying the Forum for Action in Beijing on the need for sufficient and effective funding to achieve gender equality in Africa. Article 19 on the right to sustainable development states: "The rights of women to enjoy their right to sustainable development in full shall be respected. The States parties shall in this connection take all appropriate measures to incorporate the gender perspective into

national development planning procedures.' The SADC Gender and Development Protocol specifically calls for gender budgeting. Section 2, of Article 15 on Economic Policy and Decision-making, calls on States Parties to "ensure gender sensitive and responsive micro and macro budgeting including reporting, monitoring and evaluation."

Gender-based planning, budgeting, monitoring and assessment and gender auditing are crucial national measures to improve the quality of life in South Africa of women and girls. The overall goal of gender budgeting is to promote equity and equality between the sexes and to promote our constitutional dream of a non-sexist society. Research has shown that women's empowerment and equality initiatives not only favor women and girls but also promote economic development and sustainable growth in general. South Africa has well-developed government-wide structures for planning, control and assessment and auditing and public finance and budgeting. Sex budgets are not inherently separate budgets for women, but rather conventional budgets which are gender-sensitive, planned, approved, implemented, monitored and audited. Previous gender-responsive budgeting efforts in South Africa have not been sustained as they have not been institutionalized in a sufficient manner across state machinery, democracy institutions and legislation.

The key drivers of gender-specific preparation and budgeting include Government Department Center – the Department of Policy, Control, Assessment, and the Chair and National Treasury Department of Women. Nevertheless, the GRPB is the responsibility of all government agencies and public authorities at state, provincial and local levels. Parliament and legislators have a key role to play in ensuring that government is accountable for gender planning and budgeting and for producing fair outcomes for women and girls and gender equality. Civil society, community-based organizations and NGOs are directly involved and have a significant role to play in gender-sensitive planning and budgeting. While the disparity between national policy commitments and implementation on the ground is well known, there have been insufficient budgets for funding to address the gaps in support for women's rights, empowerment and inclusion commitments.

While there is growing evidence that gender equality promotion is a driver of growth, much of policy planning, budgeting, monitoring and assessment instruments remain

largely blind to gender and public sector expenses have not addressed gender equality issues in a systematic manner.

Inadequate attempts were made to incorporate the gender context into the national budget and preparation processes to better match gender equity policy objectives with resource allocations. Only 7% of the indicators in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for 2014-2019 refer to gender.

Such deficiencies lead to inadequate distribution of resources to sustain policies and services that foster gender equity and women's empowerment. It involves under-funding of initiatives to remove the flag of gender abuse and femicide in South Africa. Consequently, governments' commitments to the people as follows: To ensure that a gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, assessment and audit process is developed and enforced in South Africa. To encourage state, provincial and local government departments and public entities. Establishment of gender-based preparation and budgeting processes, including by Mandate Paper, Medium Term Strategic Plan, Strategic Plans, Annual Performance Plans and Budgets, establishment and implementation of gender-based monitoring , reporting and assessment mechanisms including daily performance and gender expenditure assessments and women's empowerment. It will continue to encourage increased public engagement in equality between men and women and the empowerment of women and girls, taking account of complex requirements and circumstances of women and girls and ensuring the human, financial and material capital required to undertake concrete and tailored measures to ensure gender equality.

The integration of a gender perspective into all national policies, initiatives and plans in a structured way, in all policy areas and across sectors and branches of government, and in design, execution, monitoring and evaluation. Ensure gender mainstreaming within public sector programs, including within the PMDS and inductive programmes, and in the implementation of capacity building through the National Government School on gender mainstreaming, gender-responsive planning and budgeting. The ability to reinforcement of the Department of Women to effectively manage, co-ordinate and monitor GRPMBEA implementation and women's empowerment and gender equality performance. It need to develop and incorporate a country Gender Indicator Framework for Integration in Planning, Budgeting and

Monitoring Instruments linked to global, continental, regional, national and sectoral policies. To enhance, systematize and finance the collection, analysis and distribution at all levels of data relating to sex and gender, and to provide the appropriate information, and outcome indicators to assess progress towards women's empowerment and gender equality, including by the South African National Statistical System. The study of gender budgeting initiatives of three states and provinces of India and South Africa reveal that there is need for the tricking of policies at the state level and need for capacity building.

It thus sums up the whole idea of Indian and South African gender budgeting and empowerment initiatives. The Indian government can adopt some South African policies to systematically increase the use of gender budgeting. The objective is to improve reporting and transparency. Statements on gender budgeting will help ensure accountability. Controlling and assessing efforts in gender budgeting or gathering gender-disaggregated data. Throughout the course of the years, United Nations Women and national aid organizations have received technical assistance and training, but in many countries the professional level of staff will benefit from further training. Civil society, gender and other ministries, parliament and education are also key players by aligning the priorities with regional equity policies or Sustainable Development Targets.