



GENERATION EQUALITY FORUM

**Action Coalitions:
A Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality**

Draft- 30 March 2021

The logo for the Generation Equality Forum, featuring a circular emblem with a stylized female symbol and a gear, surrounded by colorful segments.

GENERATION EQUALITY FORUM Executive Summary

The [Generation Equality Action Coalitions](#) are mobilizing governments, women's, feminist and youth-led organizations, international organizations, and the private sector to: catalyze collective action; spark global and local conversations among generations; drive increased public and private investment; and deliver concrete progress on gender equality across generations for girls and women.

Six specific themes are being addressed by the Action Coalitions: i) Gender Based Violence; ii) Economic Justice and Rights; iii) Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR); iv) Feminist action for climate justice; v) Technology and innovation for Gender Equality; vi) Feminist movements and leadership.

Each Action Coalition is led by a [group of partners](#) or leaders who have been working together to co-design Blueprints for action. Each blueprint articulates an ambitious agenda that will accelerate progress towards gender equality in this UN Decade of Action. Additional stakeholders are joining the Action Coalitions as [Commitment Makers](#).

Why are the Action Coalitions catalytic?

Gender equality is not just a goal: it is critical to the survival of the planet, realizing the rights of all girls and women, and building new economic and social systems that include, and work for, everyone.

This effort is all the more urgent now as COVID-19 has laid bare [critical gaps in equality](#) that have left millions of women and girls – particularly those who are most marginalized – behind. Progress on key gender equality indicators has stalled, and no country has yet achieved full gender equality. COVID-19 has exacerbated this lack of progress, deepening women's poverty and increasing rates of violence. The pandemic is straining health systems, widening socio-economic gaps, and shifting strategic, political, and funding priorities, all of which disproportionately affect women and girls.

In this light, the Generation Equality Action Coalitions are an extraordinary platform, both in their approach and level of ambition. Action Coalitions [leaders](#) have been working together to build an acceleration plan on key areas that matter to women's and girls' lives.

Each of the action coalitions address issues that are among the most intractable barriers to equality— from violence, to climate change, and economic systems that leave women and girls behind. They also identify actions that, if implemented and fully funded, can lead to lasting and transformative change and help to ensure that women, girls and gender diverse people everywhere can fully enjoy their human rights.

What are the core principles of the Action Coalitions?

Intersectionality, feminist leadership and transformation are principles that underpin how the Action Coalitions operate and what they aspire to achieve. All Action Coalition Leaders and Commitment Makers are encouraged to reflect these principles within their own organizations, governments, institutions, and companies, as well as in their collective work.

Intersectionality: Action Coalitions seek to incorporate an intersectional lens to their work, shedding light on the multidimensionality of people’s lived experiences in which multiple axes of identify and oppression intersect. An intersectional approach requires recognizing and analyzing prevalent power dynamics and systems of inequality, and meaningfully and intentionally working to counter them.ⁱ

Feminist Leadership: Feminist leadership aims at the explicit and intentional redistribution of power and responsibility in a way that is inclusive, participatory, and mindful of issues of gender, age, race, social class, sexual orientation, ability and other intersecting identities. This involves a continuous commitment to keep vigilant about – and challenge – the (re)production of practices and behaviors that deter collaboration, proactive listening and that benefit a few at the expense of others.ⁱⁱ

Transformation: Generation Equality Action Coalitions seek transformation-of structures, systems and power—both in terms of concrete change and also in terms of overall ways of being and working. In so doing, the Action Coalitions seek to build a collective vision through dynamic approaches of co-creation, centering on dialogue and shared perspective. Youth voices and leadership are critical to the transformative vision of the Generation Equality Action Coalitions.

What concrete Actions are being put forward?

Action Coalition leaders have come together to define a targeted set of actions that are concrete, game-changing, measurable and require multi-stakeholder collaboration. The actions have been informed by a rigorous analysis of threats and challenges to women’s and girls’ human rights, as well as evidence about what strategies and tactics are effective in securing change. The following draft actions drive the this Acceleration agenda:

Gender-Based Violence

- 1** More states and regional actors ratify international and regional conventions and public and private sector institutions strengthen, implement and finance evidence-driven laws, policies and action plans to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. *In so doing, 550 million more women and girls will live in countries with laws and policies prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls by 2026.*
- 2** Scale up implementation and financing of evidence-driven prevention strategies by public and private sector institutions and women’s rights organizations to drive down prevalence of gender-based violence against women, adolescent girls and young women in all their diversity including in humanitarian settings. *In so doing, increase by 50% the number of countries that include one or more evidence-driven prevention strategies on gender-based violence against women and girls in national policies by 2026.*
- 3** Scale up implementation and financing of coordinated survivor-centered, comprehensive, quality, accessible and affordable services for survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity including in

humanitarian settings. *In so doing, more women and girls will live in countries with multi-sectoral action plans on GBV which include provision of police, justice, health and social sector services by 2026.*

4

Enhance support and increase accountability and quality, flexible funding from states, private sector, foundations, and other donors to autonomous girl-led & women's rights organizations working to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. *In so doing, progressively improve and increase international funding by 50% to Women's rights organisations, activists and movements including those working to address gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity by 2026*

Economic Justice and Rights

1

By 2026, increase the number of countries with a comprehensive set of measures including through investments in gender-responsive public and private quality care services, law and policy reforms and the creation of up to 80 million decent care jobs to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work and reward and represent care workers, while guaranteeing their labour rights.

2

Create an enabling legal and policy environment and engage women to expand decent work in the formal and informal economy to reduce the number of working women living in poverty by 2026.

3

Expand women's access to and control over productive resources through increasing access to and control over land, gender-responsive financial products and services, and the number of firms owned by women by 2026. In doing so,

- Secure access to ownership and control over land and housing is increased for 7 million women;
- The gender gap in women's financial inclusion is reduced to 6% by increasing both formal and informal financial inclusion;
- The number of women's economic empowerment national programs integrating digital financial services and participation through gender-responsive platforms is increased by at least 50%;
- The number of firms owned by women is increased by 25%.

4

Design and implement gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms and stimulus packages so that the number of women and girls living in poverty is reduced by 85 million including through quality public social protection floors and systems by 2026.

Bodily Autonomy & Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

1

Increase delivery of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school reaching 50 million more children, adolescents, and youth by 2026.

2

Within a comprehensive SRHR framework, increase the quality of and access to contraceptive services for 50 million more adolescent girls and women; support removal of restrictive policies and legal barriers, ensuring 50 million more adolescent girls and women live in jurisdictions where they can access safe and legal abortion by 2026.

3

Through gender norms change and increasing knowledge of rights, empower 260 million more girls, adolescents and women in all of their diversity to make autonomous decisions about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction by 2026; enact legal and policy change to protect and promote bodily autonomy and SRHR in at least 20 countries.

4

Increase accountability to, participation of and support for autonomous feminist and women's organizations (including girl-led and Indigenous organizations), women human rights defenders and peacebuilders, strengthen organizations, networks and movements working to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.

Feminist Action for Climate Justice

- 1 By 2026, increase the percentage of global climate finance flows, public and private, directed towards and invested in gender-just climate solutions in particular at grassroots and rural levels, including through an increase to 65% in the proportion of marked climate bilateral and multilateral finance targeted towards gender.
 - 2 Increase the proportion of women and girls in decision-making and leadership positions throughout environmental governance and sectors relevant for transitioning to an inclusive, circular and regenerative green economy by 2026.
 - 3 Enhance and leverage the capacity of millions more women and girls in all their diversity to build resilience to climate and disaster risks, mitigate climate change, and address loss and damage, including through community-based cooperative models and land rights and tenure security.
 - 4 By 2026, 19 countries demonstrate increased policy use cases of gender-environment statistics by creating an enabling environment for and increased production of gender-environment statistics.
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Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality

- 1 By 2026, reduce by half the gender digital divide across generations by accelerating meaningful access to digital technologies and universal digital literacy.
 - 2 By 2026, increase investments towards feminist technology and innovation by 50% to support women's leadership as innovators and better respond to women and girls' most pressing needs.
 - 3 By 2026, double the proportion of women working in technology and innovation by setting up new networks and benchmarks to transform innovation ecosystems.
 - 4 By 2026, a majority of countries and tech companies demonstrate accountability by implementing policies and solutions against online and tech facilitated GBV and discrimination.
-

Feminist Movements & Leadership

- 1 By 2026, double the global annual growth rate of funding from all sectors committed to women-led and feminist-led movements, organizations, and funds in all their diversity, including those led by trans, intersex, non-binary people
- 2 Promote, expand, protect, civic space across all domains, including online, and support the efforts of women and feminist human rights defenders and women peacebuilders -- including those who are trans, intersex, nonbinary— to defend civic space and eliminate barriers to feminist action, organizing and mobilization in all its diversity.
- 3 By 2026, increase the meaningful participation, leadership and decision-making power of girl leaders, and of women and feminist leaders, including those who are trans, intersex, non-binary, through efforts to: (1) Advance gender parity in all aspects of public and economic decision making, including the private sector, civil society, international organizations, political and government institutions including executive and legislative positions; (2) Promote and expand feminist, gender transformative, and inclusive laws and policies.
- 4 Dedicate specific, flexible financial, technical, and other resources for adolescent girls and young feminist leaders and their movements and organizations to strengthen them and create safe and inclusive spaces for their meaningful participation in decision-making processes.

A Global Acceleration Plan for Gender Equality

This document presents the draft roadmap to accelerate progress on gender equality and includes the Blueprints for each of the six Action Coalition themes. This agenda is being developed through a highly dynamic, iterative process. It will be further shaped by inputs received during the Mexico Forum and other processes.

This document is expected to further evolve, as Leadership Structures advance additional components of the Blueprints, including the measurement approach, implementation costs and a 5-year accountability framework.

What are the next steps?

Action Coalitions leaders and Commitment Makers are expected to make bold commitments to realize the transformative vision of the Action Coalitions. A [platform](#) has been opened for interested stakeholders to submit their intention to join this effort. A [Catalogue of Commitments](#) will be released during the Mexico Forum to support stakeholders in designing strong commitments, ideally in partnership with others. Commitments will be showcased at the [Paris Forum](#), 30 June – 02 July 2021.

By bringing diverse champions together—governments, the UN system, private sector, philanthropies, and feminist, women’s rights and youth organizations—the Action Coalitions are catalyzing a movement to break down the most intractable barriers to equality and justice. We have identified a set of catalytic actions that, if taken together and backed with resources and courageous leadership, will achieve lasting and transformative change.

ACTION COALITION:

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Iceland



United Kingdom



European Union



World Health Organization



National Endowment for Democracy



OutRight



Ford Foundation



Kering



Kenya



Uruguay



UN Women



National Endowment for Democracy



Breakthrough



National Endowment for Democracy



National Endowment for Democracy



National Endowment for Democracy



Gender-Based Violence

Our vision for success by 2026

Multiple, diverse stakeholders come together to realize the vision of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and SDG targets 5.2 and 5.3, by making and implementing concrete new comprehensive commitments to address gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity that are survivor-centered and backed by targeted and adequate financial and political resources. Women's Rights Organizationsⁱⁱⁱ are recognized for their expertise, well-resourced and have capacity to drive change as leaders at all levels. Diverse voices are amplified across social and political arenas, including adolescent girls and youth.

Violence against women and girls persists as a **GLOBAL EMERGENCY.**



Progress towards the elimination of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity is rapidly accelerated through more concerted, coordinated, scaled-up global action that builds political will and accountability for transformative change at all levels. Concerted global action leads to changes in gendered power relations and social norms, which accelerates progress on gender equality and the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence. An intersectional, evidence-driven approach is consistently integrated into all efforts to prevent and respond to GBV including in institutions, and legal frameworks are in place and implemented. Impunity is addressed, ensuring full accountability of perpetrators and state's due diligence to prevent and respond to all acts of violence against women and girls in all their diversity. All survivors of GBV safely access comprehensive support services.

Gender-Based Violence -Definition

The definition of Gender-Based Violence for the purpose of the Action Coalition is "violence which is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately"^{iv}. Recognizing that gender-based violence affects women and girls in all their diversity, the Action Coalition on GBV adopts the definition of gender-based violence derived from the 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"

Why does Gender-based violence matter?

Gender-based violence against women and girls is a widespread and persistent global issue: An estimated 736 million women - almost 1 in 3 - have been subjected to intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence or both at least once in their life (30% of women aged 15 and older).^v

Additionally, of those who have been in a relationship, almost 1 in 4 adolescent girls aged 15–19 (24%)^{vi} have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner or husband. These key indicators have not changed for decades and have become an ever more pressing challenge as COVID-19 shocks health systems, restricts mobility, and shifts funding priorities.

Women and girls may experience multiple and intersecting forms of gender-based violence in their lifetime including emotional, economic, and sexual violence, sexual harassment, harmful practices such as female genital mutilation, child early and forced marriage and sexual exploitation linked to human trafficking. Women and girls also experience violence in private and public space and online and women and girls in conflict, crisis and humanitarian contexts are disproportionately vulnerable to various forms of gender-based violence. Women human rights defenders, feminist activists and peace builders as well as women who participate in politics are also often targeted.

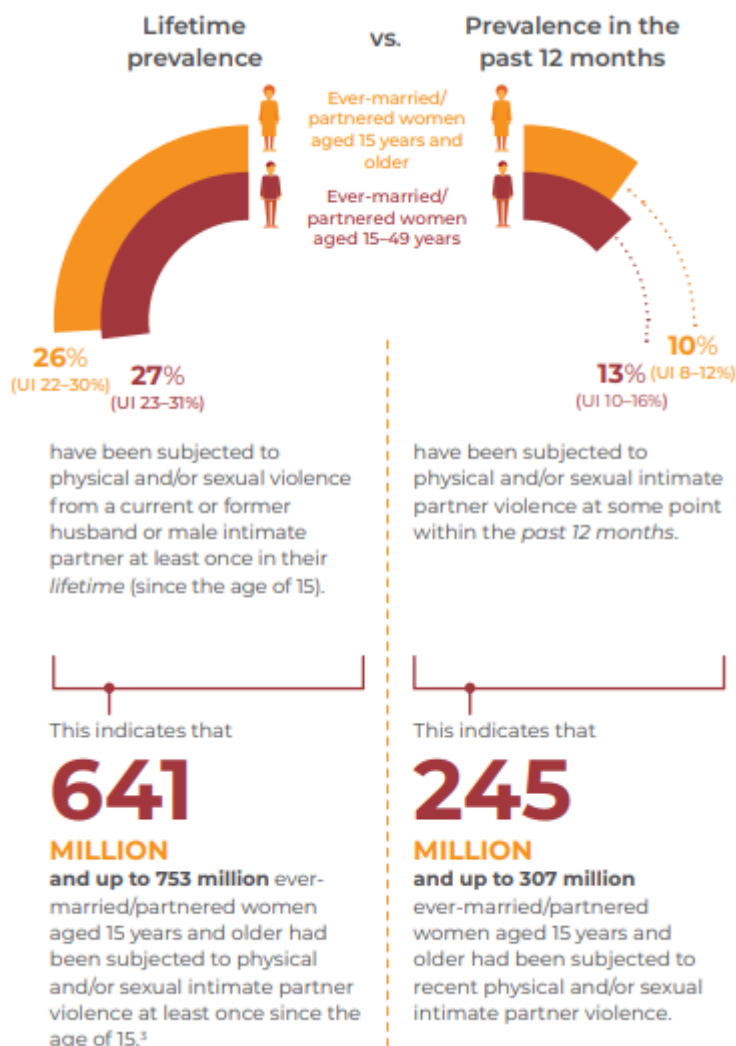
Gender-based violence affects women and girls in all their diversity. Women's and girls' experiences of gender-based violence are informed and compounded by experiences of multiple and intersecting forms of violence, discrimination, and oppression.

Gender-based violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health. It is associated with increased risk of injuries, depression, anxiety disorders, unplanned pregnancies, sexually-transmitted infections, HIV and many other health problems, that can last even after the violence has ended. It also affects women's full and active participation in the labour market. Many women experiencing domestic violence may be absent from work sometimes for extended periods of time. Gender-based violence against women and girls also comes at significant economic cost to societies and economies. In Australia violence against women costs approximately \$13.6 billion per year, of which \$465 million is borne by employers.^{vii}

Despite the scale of the problem gender-based violence against women and girls is preventable. Growing global evidence indicates that investments in sustained multi-year evidence-driven prevention strategies can drive down prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls within programme timeframes.

What needs to change?

Perpetration of gender-based violence against women and girls is deeply rooted in social and gendered norms, attitudes and beliefs which impact interpersonal relationships, family, community, and institutions. The adoption of gender-equitable norms, attitudes and belief systems by both individuals



and institutions made possible through the implementation of evidence driven prevention strategies at scale are therefore key to ensuring the transformative shifts needed to end all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. The current climate of patriarchal backlash against women's rights, limited political will and political decisions that actively regress on the progress made on women's rights, as well as insufficient financial and other investments to end gender-based violence against women and girls serve as significant barriers to progress on gender-equality.

Adolescent girls and young women experience multiple and intersecting forms of violence from a young age. In addition to intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence adolescent girls and young women are subject to harmful practices such as female genital mutilation and child early and forced marriage. Gender-based violence can have life-long consequences for adolescent girls and young women and can lead to a range of negative outcomes, both immediately and longer term. It can also restrict their access to education, reduce their potential earnings, increase their risk of unintended pregnancy and prevent them from participating equally in political and public life^{viii}.



Intimate partner violence starts early.



Almost **1 in 4** ever-married/partnered adolescent girls in the youngest age cohort (15–19 years old) is estimated to have already been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence from an intimate partner at least once in their *lifetime* (24%, UI 21–28%), and

16% of young women aged 15–24 experienced this violence within the past 12 months.



Severe deficits in the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality disaggregated data, evidence and statistics on gender-based violence, including data on women and girls experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, impact the development, adoption, reform and implementation of legislation, policies and programmes to address violence against women and girls. Investments are needed to close these data gaps.

Evidence indicates that violence experienced by women and girls is significantly under-reported, only 40 per cent of women who experience violence seek help of any sort and many do not report their experiences to formal mechanisms. Increased awareness of and access to coordinated, survivor-centered, comprehensive, quality and affordable services is key to addressing impunity and to supporting resilience for survivors.

Survivors are **stigmatized** and **shamed**.

Less than **40%** of women who experience violence report these crimes or seek help of any sort.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on Gender-based violence?

Emerging evidence shows that since the outbreak of COVID-19, reports of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity have increased in countries where 'stay at home' measures are in place to curb the spread of the virus. Confined living conditions and tensions are exacerbating experiences of gender-based violence that already constituted a serious gendered social and public health problem prior to the pandemic and are made worse by limited access to critical support services and safe shelters during the crisis.

Women's rights organizations providing specialized, essential services have also faced additional resource constraints. Shifts to increased communication online have been accompanied by a significant increase in women's and girls' experiences of online violence. This has also highlighted the need for stronger legislative and policy frameworks and for strengthened capacity of law enforcement to address online violence. The COVID-19 pandemic has also emphasized the need for greater investments in technology facilitated prevention strategies and service provision for survivors of violence.

A Global Acceleration Plan for Gender-based violence

Through its emphasis on partnerships which centers civil society, the Action Coalition on gender-based violence is mobilizing governments, civil society, youth-led organizations, international organizations, philanthropies and the private sector to deliver transformational progress towards the elimination and prevention of gender-based violence through four concrete actions: (1) Creating enabling policy, legal and resource environments; (2) Scaling up evidence driven prevention programming; (3) Scaling up comprehensive, accessible and quality services for survivors; and (4) Enabling and empowering autonomous girl-led & women's rights organizations to exercise their expertise.

Action 1

More states and regional actors ratify international and regional conventions and public and private sector institutions strengthen, implement and finance evidence-driven laws, policies and action plans to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. *In so doing, 550 million more women and girls will live in countries with laws and policies prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls by 2026.*

Action 2

Scale up implementation and financing of evidence-driven prevention strategies by public and private sector institutions and women's rights organizations to drive down prevalence of gender-based violence against women, adolescent girls and young women in all their diversity including in humanitarian settings. *In so doing, increase by 50% the number of countries that include one or more evidence-driven prevention strategies on gender-based violence against women and girls in national policies by 2026.*

Action 3

Scale up implementation and financing of coordinated survivor-centered, comprehensive, quality, accessible and affordable services for survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity including in humanitarian settings. *In so doing, more women and girls will live in countries with multi-sectoral action plans on GBV which include provision of police, justice, health and social sector services by 2026.*

Action 4

Enhance support and increase accountability and quality, flexible funding from states, private sector, foundations, and other donors to autonomous girl-led & women's rights organizations working to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. *In so doing, progressively improve and increase international funding by 50% to Women's rights organisations, activists and movements including those working to address gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity by 2026.*



Actions will Accelerate Progress on SDGs targets

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- 6.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

How will the Action Coalition accelerate concrete results?

The Action coalition on gender-based violence will accelerate the achievement of a world free from violence for all women and girls. To advance progress on the SDGs, the following priority tactics will be deployed for each action:

Action 1: Create an enabling legal and policy environment for the elimination of GBV against women and girls in all their diversity



LAWS AND POLICIES: Advocacy for and ratification and implementation of international and regional conventions to address gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. Strengthen and implement laws and policies in both public and private sectors and reinforce related accountability and redress mechanisms to enhance rule of law and ensure access to justice for survivors of gender-based violence.



FINANCING: Increase financing and budgetary allocation for gender-based violence prevention and response including for reform and implementation of laws, policies and multi-sectoral national action plans in domestic resources across sectors (both government and private) and in ODA.



DATA: Improve the production, availability, accessibility and use of quality data and statistics on gender-based violence, disaggregated by sex, disability, age, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, migrant status, geographic location, and other socio-economic dimensions to support development, adoption, reform and implementation of legislation and policies to address violence against women and girls in all their diversity

Action 2: Adapt and Scale up evidence driven prevention programming for the elimination of GBV against women and girls in all their diversity.



PREVENTION STRATEGIES / NORMS: Context specific adaptation and scaled up coordinated, cross sectoral implementation of evidence-driven prevention strategies which address social and gender norms including harmful masculinities to end all forms of gender-based violence including harmful practices against women and girls in all their diversity.



LAWS AND POLICIES: Adopt and implement policies and legislation that aims to shift inequitable social and gender norms and to address gender inequalities which are the root causes of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity.



FINANCING: Increase domestic, ODA, private and philanthropic financing for scale up of practitioner- led and evidence-driven strategies to prevent all forms of gender-based violence against all women and girls.



EDUCATION: Work with the education sector to prevent gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity by ensuring that schools and educational institutions are safe for all girls, adolescents and young women, and implement evidence-driven prevention strategies which promote gender equality, challenge gender stereotypes and

foster equitable norms, attitudes and beliefs from a young age, including through gender-sensitive curricula and comprehensive sexuality education.

Action 3: Scale up comprehensive, accessible, and quality services for survivors of GBV against women and girls in all their diversity



SERVICE DELIVERY: Increase awareness of and access to coordinated, survivor-centered, comprehensive, quality and affordable police, justice, health and social services for women and girls in all their diversity subjected to gender-based violence including for adolescent girls and young women and in response to COVID-19 and other conflict and crisis contexts. Ensure that mental health and SRH services address gender-based violence and act as an entry point for survivors' access to support services



FINANCING: Increase public and private financing and gender responsive budgeting (at sectoral and cross sectoral level and to specialized and grassroots women's rights organizations)^{ix} for scale up of quality, affordable multi-sectoral services to survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity



ACCOUNTABILITY: Strengthen coordination of multi-sectoral service provision and application of accountability mechanisms to ensure adherence to agreed global standards of service provision for survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity.



CAPACITY BUILDING: Strengthen capacities, leadership and accountability of police, justice, health and social service institutions to provide comprehensive, coordinated, survivor-centered and quality services to all gender-based violence survivors including by applying a focus on intersectionality to address institutional discrimination, gender stereotypes, and norms that perpetuate gender-based violence against women and girls, re-victimization and impunity. Build specialist gender-based violence expertise in humanitarian emergencies, at field level and in senior management, including through deployment of GBV experts from the outset of a crisis.

Action 4: Autonomous girl-led & women's rights organisations are enabled and empowered to exercise their expertise in addressing GBV against women and girls in all their diversity.



FINANCING: Increase quality, coordinated, flexible and sustainable funding from private sector, foundations, states and other donors in consultation with and for girl-led and women's rights organizations and movements on the frontline of addressing gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity.



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: Support institutional strengthening and programming capacity of girl-led and women's rights organizations working to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity, to increase organizational sustainability and impact and drive transformative change.



LEADERSHIP & ACCOUNTABILITY: Strengthen the accountability of public institutions and private sector organizations to women's rights organizations to ensure their increased leadership and participation in decision making at all levels including in the context of COVID-19 and in other conflict and crisis settings.

How will the Actions be implemented?

Delivering on the promise of making gender equality a lived reality for all women and girls, 17 leaders together with several commitment makers across the globe will employ an intersectional approach through measured, targeted actions to deliver transformational change to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity. Investments will be accelerated to transform laws and policies, scale up evidence-driven prevention efforts, drive social norm change, bridge the financing gap, increase capacities of multiple stakeholders, improve data collection, strengthen services and enable and empower girl and women led women's rights organizations and movements.^x

How will the Actions be monitored?

Action 1. Sub- Targets

- ✓ 550 million more women and girls will live in countries with laws and policies prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls by 2026.
- ✓ 4000 private sector organisations adopt and implement GBV policies by 2026.
- ✓ 55 more countries will have no exceptions to legal age of marriage along with policy measures to end the practice by 2026 and three quarters of countries where FGM is known to be practiced will have legal prohibitions and policy measures against FGM in place by 2026.
- ✓ 9 in every 10 countries will finance and implement coordinated, comprehensive and multi-sectoral programming on GBV against women and girls including harmful practices by 2026.
- ✓ Increase by 25 % the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026.
- ✓ 159 countries globally will have at least one survey on the prevalence of violence against women from the last ten years by 2026.

Action 2. Sub -Targets

- ✓ Increase by 50% the number of countries that include one or more evidence-driven prevention strategies on gender-based violence against women and girls in national policies by 2026.
- ✓ Increase by 25% the number of people who endorse gender equitable beliefs in every country by 2026.
- ✓ Increase investment in evidence-driven prevention strategies by \$500,000,000 USD by 2026.
- ✓ 100 national governments revise and strengthen school and teacher training curricula to include effective approaches to prevent GBV and promote gender equality and respectful relationships by 2026.

Action 3. Sub-Targets

- ✓ Increase by 50% the number of countries with multi-sectoral action plans on GBV which include provision of police, justice, health and social sector services by 2026.
- ✓ 100 countries implement training and capacity building programmes/initiatives for law enforcement personnel on gender-responsive policing, including addressing gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity by 2026.
- ✓ Increase by 50 % the number of countries whose health sector protocols, guidelines or SOPs align with WHO/ international standards by 2026.
- ✓ Increase by 50% the number of countries that include training programmes or curriculum for health care providers in their health policies/protocols or in the national multisectoral plan by 2026.

Action 4. Sub-Targets

- ✓ Progressively improve and increase international funding by doubling funding to Women's rights organisations, activists and movements and women's funds including those working to address gender-based violence experienced by historically excluded groups that face multiple and intersecting form of discrimination by 2026.
- ✓ Increase national funding to girl led and women's rights organisations working to address GBV by \$500,000,000 USD by 2026.
- ✓ Increase leadership and meaningful participation of girl led and women's rights organisations and movements particularly those led by historically excluded women and girls facing multiple and intersecting forms of violence and discrimination, in national and international decision-making, by 2026.
- ✓ Women's rights organisations are represented in all GBV sub-cluster coordination mechanisms and lead at least 25% of them by 2026.
- ✓ 30 % of humanitarian funding to address GBV goes directly to Women's rights organisations by 2026.
- ✓ 50 % of countries track GBV specific national and international funding to autonomous girl led and women's rights organisations through a dedicated budget line for that purpose.

ACTION COALITION:

ECONOMIC JUSTICE AND RIGHTS



Germany



Mexico



South Africa



Spain



Sweden



Economic Justice and Rights

Our vision for success by 2026

By 2026, **economic justice and rights** are guaranteed for women and girls, in all their diversity, including for adolescent girls, as for men and boys. Systems and structures are gender-responsive and ensure **equitable, secure** access to resources, services and decision-making; participation in gender-transformative enterprise and trade; promotion of non-discriminatory labour markets, free of violence and harassment; a care economy that equitably shares and values care and domestic work; and **resilience** to economic shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. **Accountability** is strengthened through gender-responsive economic laws and policies, sex-disaggregated data and gender statistics. Diverse **women's and girls' voices** are truly heard, and their leadership is a reality.

Economic Justice and Rights — Definition

Economic justice and rights refer to how economic and political systems are designed, how their benefits or costs are distributed, and how institutions are held accountable for the economic outcomes they generate. This theme encompasses the full spectrum of paid and unpaid labor and women's access to and control over productive resources and economic opportunities, and addresses macro and microeconomic factors that reinforce gender inequalities, and how women and girls often lack the rights and access to economic opportunities.

Why does Economic Justice and Rights matter?

Economic justice and rights affects all women and girls globally. At best, progress towards this theme has been stalling. Gender gaps in financial inclusion and within the paid labour force remain, with women over-represented in informal, precarious and vulnerable employment.^{xi} Structural inequalities begin even before women enter the world of work, with girls disadvantaged in their transition from education to employment. The current economic system, policies and practice are rife with persistent structural barriers that women face as a result of economic models that exacerbate inequalities and unfairly redistribute resources and wealth. The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated these challenges and endangers the progress that has been made. The equality of women called for in SDG 5 requires the strategic dismantling of systemic barriers that marginalize women in the economy.

What needs to change?

Critical constraints towards the realization of economic justice and rights for all lie in the fact that the current economic system does not work for women and girls. The labor market is highly segmented along gendered lines, with occupations and sectors in which women are the majority being valued less in the economy. Using 2019 data, the gender pay gap remains at 16-22% globally.^{xii} Care and domestic work are placed disproportionately on women and girls, with women spending 7 more years than men on unpaid care work.^{xiii} This unequal divide prevents women from investing time in themselves, constricts access to social protection, education, and paid work, and reduces ability to take part in social or political life.

Policies that ensure equal rights to economic opportunities are lacking in both the formal and informal sectors. The world of work is rife with gender-discriminatory laws and a lack of policies around social protection, sexual harassment and assault, and wage equity. Approximately 740 million women globally are in the informal sector, where lack of policies leads to job insecurity, low pay, and unsustainable working hours.^{xiv} Although accountability mechanisms for women’s economic empowerment in the private sector exist, action is slow due to reliance on voluntary compliance, a fragmented accountability ecosystem, and inconsistent monitoring and evaluation.

Women’s access to and control of productive resources are intrinsically correlated with systemic inequalities and structural barriers, including land, trade, women’s entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and universal social protection. Additionally, constraints to economic justice and rights begin before women are even at working age, with many girls engaging in unpaid work and receiving lower quality education. Young women (ages 15-29) are 3 times more likely to be outside the labor force and not in school than young men.^{xv}

What is the impact of COVID-19 on Economic Justice and Rights?

The **COVID-19 pandemic** is further exposing vulnerabilities in social, political and economic systems. It has made starkly visible the fact that the world’s formal economies and the maintenance of our daily lives are built on the invisible and unpaid labour of women and girls. With children out of school, intensified care needs of older persons and ill family members, and overwhelmed health services, demands for care work in a COVID-19 world have intensified exponentially. Women occupy most of the jobs in the hardest hit economic sectors, are more likely to lose their jobs compared to men and are overrepresented on the frontlines as 70% of the world’s healthcare workforce. Without action the pandemic represents the very real threat of backsliding the modest gains made in recent decades.

The pandemic exposes women’s precarious economic security

Source: From Insights to Action, Gender Equality in the Wake of COVID-19, UN Women

740 million women work in the **informal economy**.

Their **income fell by 60%** during the **first month of the pandemic**.

In **Asia and the Pacific**, more women than men in formal employment reported **drops in working time**.



In **Europe and Central Asia**,

25% of self-employed women

reported **job losses**, compared to

21% of self-employed men.

Feminized sectors are likely to be hit the hardest

Women’s employment is

19% more at risk compared to men’s.

72% of domestic workers,

80% of whom are women, have **lost their jobs as a result of COVID-19**.

75.4 million workers

in the **accommodation and food services sectors** (54% are women).

A Global Acceleration Plan for Economic Justice and Rights

Four ambitious actions for economic justice and rights, grounded in unmet asks from feminist activists, have been put forward. These actions leverage the SDG framework, contributing to its targets while enhancing the resources that have been mobilized to achieve them. Furthermore, these actions reflect the need to forge an intersectional approach that address the needs of women and girls in all their diversity, everywhere.

Action 1

By 2026, increase the number of countries with a comprehensive set of measures including through investments in gender-responsive public and private quality care services, law and policy reforms and the creation of up to 80 million decent care jobs to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work and reward and represent care workers, while guaranteeing their labour rights.

Action 2

Create an enabling legal and policy environment and engage women to expand decent work in the formal and informal economy to reduce the number of working women living in poverty by 2026.

Action 3

Expand women's access to and control over productive resources through increasing access to and control over land, gender-responsive financial products and services, and the number of firms owned by women by 2026. In doing so,

- Secure access to ownership and control over land and housing is increased for 7 million women;
- The gender gap in women's financial inclusion is reduced to 6% by increasing both formal and informal financial inclusion;
- The number of women's economic empowerment national programs integrating digital financial services and participation through gender-responsive platforms is increased by at least 50%;
- The number of firms owned by women is increased by 25%.

Action 4

Design and implement gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms and stimulus packages so that the number of women and girls living in poverty is reduced by 85 million including through quality public social protection floors and systems by 2026.

How will the Action Coalition accelerate concrete results?

Together, the four actions of the Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition will result in accelerated progress towards gender equality and women's economic empowerment. They approach the critical constraints from all angles – transforming systemic barriers, breaking down discriminatory norms, enacting and implementing transformative laws and policies, ensuring adequate financing and service delivery and insisting on accountability at all levels. The actions recognize that progress can only happen when all stakeholders come together to galvanize action. There is a clear role for civil society organizations, feminist movements, governments, the private sector, philanthropy, international organizations and individuals within every action. The actions define the desired change that builds upon the existing evidence base and will allow progress to be clearly tracked over the next 5 years. To advance progress on the SDGs, the following priority tactics will be deployed for each action:

Action 1: Increase women's economic empowerment by transforming the care economy



LAW AND POLICY

Reward and represent - Reform and implement national laws and policies, and workplace policies, to guarantee decent work for care workers, increase pay for paid care workers and increase their representation and participation in policy making.



DATA AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Recognize – Quantify the contribution of care work to the economy and integrate care and domestic work in private sector policies and infrastructure and national planning frameworks.



FINANCING

Reduce and redistribute - Increase national budgets for equitable quality public care services, with a recommendation of 3-10% of national income, and increase public investments in essential social services and universal social protection schemes, which includes private sector investments, reforms and commitments.

Action 2: Expand decent work and employment in formal and informal economies



LAW AND POLICY:

Eliminate gender-discriminatory legislation and policies and scale gender-just affirmative action, to measurably increase women's access to decent work, livelihoods and entrepreneurship opportunities.



FINANCING AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Finance and build the capacities of women's groups to forge and champion the decent work agenda to enhance their economic and social security and validate their rights to set work and employment standards and organize collectively to achieve them.



NORMS CHANGE

Scale up corporate and public practices to increase decent work for women in the labour market and ensure women's voice, representation and leadership.



FINANCING

Increase financing for decent job creation and decent work infrastructure and services in formal and informal sector labor markets.



EDUCATION

Scale up investment in the education of adolescent girls and young women and their vocational training to enhance essential skills for critical future work, bearing in mind the specific needs of those in vulnerable contexts.

Action 3: Increase women's access to and control over productive resources



LAW AND POLICY

Eliminate gender-discriminatory policies, adopt and implement laws and policies and ensure strategies and investments are underway that realize women's and girls' access to and control over productive resources and assets.



SERVICE DELIVERY

Support platforms representing women's groups and scale infrastructure that measurably expands women's access to and use of productive resources, including affordable capital, financial services, digital products, internet, energy, and equitable access to government services and benefits.



NORMS CHANGE

Identify and challenge harmful social norms, stereotypes and practices impeding women and girls from equitably controlling and benefiting from productive resources, and foster positive attitudes validating women’s empowerment and economic contributions.

Action 4: Promote gender-transformative economies and economic stimulus



LAW AND POLICY

Promote the reconstruction of the global economic and financial system conducive to achieving gender-responsive economic reforms and solutions.



FINANCING AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Increase local and international spending on gender-responsive economic development, social protection and stimulus packages addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.



DATA AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Integrate “Gender-responsive budgeting” at the centre of public policy to increase the focus of national budgets on gender equality in line with SDG 5.c.1.



How will the Actions be monitored?

The quantified targets are designed to be ambitious yet achievable. The targets are set based on global available data for the implementation period of 2021-2026.

Targets	Impact	SDGs
Creation of 80 million decent care jobs ^{xvi}	Recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care work and reward and represent care workers, while guaranteeing their labour rights.	Contributes to SDG 5 and SDG indicator 5.4.1
17 million fewer working women living in extreme poverty. ^{xvii}	Expand decent work in the formal and informal economy to reduce the number of working women living in poverty.	Contribute to SDG 1 and 8; and SDG indicators 1.1.1 and 8.5.1
Secure access to ownership and control over land and housing is increased for 7 million women The gender gap in women’s financial inclusion is reduced to 6% as a result of increasing both formal and informal financial inclusion The number of firms owned by women is increased by 25%. ^{xviii}	Expand women’s access to and control over productive resources.	Contributes to SDG 1 and 8 and SDG indicators 1.4.1, 8.3.1 and 8.10.1
The number of women and girls living in poverty is reduced by 85 million. ^{xix}	Design and implement gender-responsive macro-economic plans, budget reforms and stimulus packages are designed and implemented to impact the number of women and girls living in poverty.	Contribute to SDG 5 and SDG indicator 5.c.1

ACTION COALITION:

**BODILY
AUTONOMY AND
SEXUAL AND
REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH AND
RIGHTS (SRHR)**





Bodily Autonomy & SRHR

Our vision for success by 2026

Women and girls in all their diversity are empowered to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) and make autonomous decisions about their bodies free from coercion, violence, and discrimination. SRHR information, education and services are freely available, accessible, acceptable and of high-quality. Girls, women's and feminist organizations and networks and their allies are strengthened to advance SRHR. More governments promote, protect and invest in SRHR, including as part of Universal Health Coverage. Working across Action Coalitions, with multiple stakeholders and at all levels, we transform gender and social norms, promote gender equality applying an intersectional^{xx}, intercultural^{xxi}, human rights-based approach^{xxii} and improve SRHR outcomes, leaving no one behind.^{xxiii}

Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights—Definition

Girls, adolescents, and women in all their diversity can freely access comprehensive SRHR information, education and services and are supported by their peers, families and societies to take decisions about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction free from coercion, violence, and discrimination.

Why does Bodily Autonomy and SRHR matter?

Bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive rights are basic human rights. The importance of ensuring universal access to SRHR is enshrined within Sustainable Development Goal target 5.6 and is crucial for the achievement of the realization of other rights and achievement of human development goals as the ability to fulfill SRHR, free from violence, discrimination and coercion has wide-ranging implications for the health of individuals, gender equality and socio-economic development.

What needs to change?

Whilst some progress has been made towards achieving global commitments to sexual and reproductive health and rights, everyday around the world, girls and women face practical barriers, discrimination and stigma when seeking to fulfill these basic human rights. In some areas we see backlash and regression in access to information, education and essential, high-quality SRHR services.

Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE), delivered in formal or non-formal settings, promotes human rights, transforms harmful gender-norms and empowers children, adolescents and youth in all of their diversity to take responsible and informed decisions about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction.^{xxiv}

CSE contributes to the elimination of gender-based violence and harmful practices, including Child Early and Forced Marriages and Unions (CEFMU), Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and child sexual abuse.

^{xxv,xxvi,xxvii} Yet, despite the strong evidence of benefit, many young people around the globe still cannot freely access critical information, education and skills development delivered through high-quality CSE.^{xxviii}

Respectful non-discriminatory care is foundational to the right to health, yet globally girls, adolescents, women and gender non-binary people report that they face coercion, stigma and discrimination when

seeking SRHR services. Increasing the availability, accessibility (including financial accessibility), acceptability and quality of comprehensive abortion and voluntary contraception care and services promotes health, human rights and bodily autonomy.

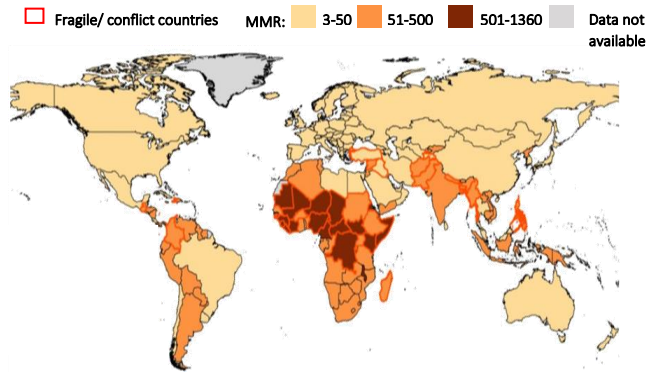


Worldwide, only 55% of girls and women aged 15-49 who are married or in unions say they can make their own decisions about sexual and reproductive health and rights by deciding about healthcare, contraception and their own sexual practices i.e. saying no to sex.^{xxix}

Girls, adolescents and women in all of their diversity require the information, knowledge, access and social support for their own agency to make decisions about their bodily autonomy and SRHR across the lifespan. Unequal gender norms, patriarchy and toxic constructions of masculinity contribute to lack of knowledge and ability to seek SRHR services among all genders and sexual orientations, and shape broader household, community and social practices that are barriers to bodily autonomy, health and rights.

MMR in fragile and conflict states

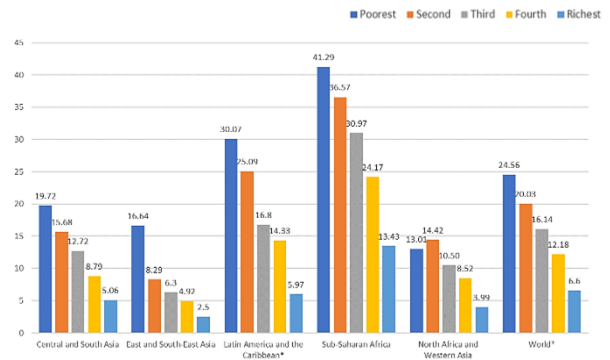
Maternal mortality ratio - MMR per 100,000 live births, 2015



- 60% of maternal deaths happen in countries affected by humanitarian crisis or fragile condition.
- The estimated MMR in these settings is 417 deaths per 100,000 live births - 1.9x higher than the global MMR estimate.^{xxx}

Poverty and births to adolescents

Adolescent pregnancy - Women aged 20 to 24 who gave birth before age 18, 2019



- Adolescents in the lowest wealth quintile are 3.7 times more likely to give birth before the age of 18 than those in the highest wealth quintile.^{xxxi}

What is the impact of COVID-19 on Bodily Autonomy and SRHR?

COVID 19 is worsening inequalities in the achievement of SRHR. Girls, adolescents and women who face racism, marginalization, discrimination and social and economic disadvantage are being hardest hit by COVID with negative consequences for bodily autonomy and SRHR.^{xxxii} Related school closures and economic precarity makes adolescent girls more vulnerable to sexual abuse, CEFMU and early pregnancy.^{xxxiii}

A Global Acceleration Plan for Bodily Autonomy and SRHR

Through its emphasis on multi-stakeholder partnerships, the Action Coalition on Bodily Autonomy and SRHR is mobilizing governments, civil society, youth-led organizations, international organizations, philanthropies and the private sector to deliver transformational progress through **four concrete actions**: (1) Expand Comprehensive Sexuality Education; (2) Increase the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of comprehensive abortion and contraception services; (3) Increase SRHR Decision-Making & Bodily Autonomy; and strengthen girls, women's and feminist organizations and networks to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.

Action 1

Increase delivery of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school reaching 50 million more children, adolescents, and youth by 2026.

Action 2

Within a comprehensive SRHR framework, increase the quality of and access to contraceptive services for 50 million more adolescent girls and women; support removal of restrictive policies and legal barriers, ensuring 50 million more adolescent girls and women live in jurisdictions where they can access safe and legal abortion by 2026.

Action 3

Through gender norms change and increasing knowledge of rights, empower 260 million more girls, adolescents and women in all of their diversity to make autonomous decisions about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction by 2026; enact legal and policy change to protect and promote bodily autonomy and SRHR in at least 20 countries by 2026.

Action 4

Increase accountability to, participation of and support for autonomous feminist and women's organizations (including girl-led and Indigenous organizations), women human rights defenders and peacebuilders, strengthen organizations, networks and movements working to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.

Actions will Accelerate Progress on SDG targets



3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births.

3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and force marriage and female genital mutilation.

5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.

How will the Action Coalition accelerate concrete results?

Through its emphasis on partnerships which centers civil society, the Action Coalition on bodily autonomy and SRHR is mobilizing governments, civil society, international organizations, philanthropies and the private sector to catalyze collective action; spark global and local conversations among generations; drive increased public and private investment; and deliver concrete, game-changing results across generations. The Action Coalition will deliver transformational progress by expanding Comprehensive Sexuality Education; increasing the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of comprehensive abortion and contraception services; increasing SRHR decision-making and bodily autonomy; and strengthening and enabling and empowering girls, women's and feminist organizations and networks to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR. The following priority tactics will be deployed:

Action 1: Expand Comprehensive Sexuality Education



LAW AND POLICY

Strengthen legal and policy frameworks by making Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) part of national education curricula (guaranteed/compulsory from early childhood education through to university, examinable) and by ensuring adolescents have equal access to education, free from limitations related to marital, pregnancy, or childbearing status.



NORMS CHANGE

Create an enabling political and cultural environment that supports CSE.



EDUCATION

Strengthen human and financial resources for in-school CSE (finance educator training and accreditation, link educators with NGOs). Strengthen out-of-school delivery platforms and delivery in non-formal settings, including humanitarian and crisis settings (e.g. through group-based workshops, peer delivery, digital media incl. apps, TV, community radio).



SERVICE DELIVERY

Link CSE (demand) with SRHR service delivery (supply) that is accessible and acceptable to children, adolescents and youth, also known as “friendly services”. Focus on ensuring that education linked to SRHR services reaches young people who face the greatest barriers.

Action 2: Increase the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of comprehensive abortion and contraception services



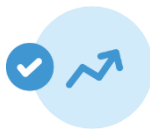
SERVICE DELIVERY

Improve access to quality primary health care packages (including as part of Universal Health Coverage) that include SRHR services and enhance women’s access to their choice of voluntary contraception and comprehensive abortion and post-abortion care and services. Scale-up community delivered commodities, facilitate access to services for those who self-manage, and remove barriers (financial, legal and socio-cultural).



LAWS & POLICIES

Governments adopt and implement national abortion, contraception and SRHR self-care guidelines and policies and liberalize access to self-managed contraception and abortion care (facilitating telemedicine, over the counter delivery); remove regulatory and policy barriers that impede access to abortion to the full extent of the law, provide post-abortion care and decriminalize abortion; legalize abortion.



FINANCING

Increase and improve domestic resources and external financing to ensure access to SRHR services, improve choices of SRHR commodities and remove financial barriers with a focus on contraception and medical abortion. Invest in market analysis, commodity security and diversification, and strategic purchasing.

Action 3: Increase SRHR Decision-Making & Bodily Autonomy



NORMS CHANGE

Invest in and scale-up gender/social norms change approaches that transform power relationships, involving all genders and sexual orientations in fighting patriarchy, addressing toxic masculinity and related harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriages and unions, genital mutilation and child sexual abuse. Challenge stigma and discrimination around SRHR and gender norms that restrict access. These efforts are directed to girls and women in all their diversity with particular emphasis on adolescent girls.^{xxxiv}



LAWS & POLICY

Support bodily autonomy by removing legal and policy barriers, including health systems barriers, to sexual and reproductive health and rights, such as those related to age, marital status, gender identity, sexual orientation, third party consent requirements; implement standards and guidelines that recognize, respect, protect and fulfill the rights and capacities of adolescent girls, women and gender non-binary people to decide about their bodies and to consent (or not) to sex, SRHR services and marriages or unions.

Action 4: Strengthen girls, women's and feminist organizations and networks to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR



ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

Increase accountability to and participation of autonomous girls', women's, and feminist organizations (including girl-led and Indigenous organizations), women human rights defenders and peacebuilders in decision-making.



FINANCING

Increase financial support for girls', women's and feminist organizations and networks and their allies who are working to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.

How will the Actions be implemented?

These Actions are based on international best practice highlighting how promoting gender equality improves sexual and reproductive health and rights.^{xxxv} Successful policy, programmatic and advocacy interventions to advance gender equality and promote health create critical awareness, participation and agency among affected community members and work with multiple stakeholders, including beyond the health sector, to create change.^{xxxvi} The Actions respond to the most significant constraints to girls, adolescents and women in all of their diversity face to bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights, namely information, education, accessibility and acceptability of high quality services and the interpersonal relationships and community and social norms that can constrain or empower autonomous decision-making about sexuality and reproduction.^{xxxvii}

How will the Actions be monitored?

The Actions will be monitored using information reported by the Action Coalition Leaders and Commitment-Makers to UN Women and collected through the United Nations Inquiry on Population and Development.^{xxxviii} The monitoring framework is also aligned with data collected and reported to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Action 1. Indicators

- ✓ Number of countries (and corresponding population of children, adolescents and youth reached) that introduce new policy or legislation to make CSE mandatory within primary and secondary education.
- ✓ The content of CSE education, and whether it is comprehensive or not (as per the UN Inquiry).
- ✓ Number of jurisdictions that provide adolescent-friendly clinics and/or community-outreach services (UN Inquiry 2.12 qc).

Additional SDG Indicators we will measure:

- ✓ Reduced births to adolescents (SDG indicator 3.7.2).
- ✓ Reduction in new HIV infections among adolescent girls (SDG indicator 3.3.1).

Action 2. Indicators

- ✓ Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG indicator 3.7.1)
- ✓ Women and girls living in countries that have removed restrictive policies and legal barriers to safe abortion services.^{xxxix}

Additional SDG Indicators we will measure:

- ✓ Maternal mortality ratio (SDG indicator 3.1.1)
- ✓ Reduced births to adolescents (SDG indicator 3.7.2).

Data will be disaggregated as possible on:

- ✓ Number of adolescent girls (10-19) reached, disaggregate by age groups (10-14 and 15-19)
- ✓ Number of adolescents girls (10-19) in unions reached
- ✓ Number of girls, adolescents and women living in humanitarian and crisis settings reached
- ✓ Ethnicity
- ✓ Sexual orientation
- ✓ Gender identity
- ✓ Disability
- ✓ HIV Status

Action 3. Indicators

- ✓ Number of women, girls, men, boys and gender diverse people reached with evidence-informed interventions to increase SRHR literacy, transform gender norms and challenge patriarchy and end harmful practices.
- ✓ Enabling legal environment to exercise SRHR (SDG indicator 5.6.2).^{xl}
- ✓ Girls and women take decisions about whether or not to have sex, using contraception and seeking healthcare (SDG Indicator 5.6.1).
- ✓ Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG Indicator 5.3.1).
- ✓ Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation, by age (SDG Indicator 5.3.2)

Action Coalition draft goal: Prevent child, early and forced marriages and unions of 9 million girls and adolescents by 2026]

Action Coalition goal: Avert 8 million cases of female genital mutilation by 2026

Action Coalition goal: 55 more countries will have no exceptions to legal age of marriage along with policy measures to end the practice by 2026 and three quarters of countries where FGM is known to be practiced will have legal prohibitions and policy measures against FGM in place by 2026.

ACTION COALITION:

FEMINIST ACTION FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE





Feminist Action for Climate Justice

Our vision for success by 2026

By 2026, the Coalition on Feminist Action for Climate Justice will have initiated a transition to an inclusive and regenerative green economy that recognizes the interconnectedness of climate change with issues of gender justice and protects and amplifies the voices of grassroots and indigenous communities, including frontline defenders, across social and political arenas.

Women and girls in their full diversity equitably and meaningfully participate in decision-making processes at all levels, including in aligning key climate policy instruments with national development plans and developing climate responses that center human rights.

Financing institutions and the donor community reframe risk, prioritize women's organizations as priority partners, and are held accountable to shift capital to support resilient societies and transformative investments in gender-just climate and ecosystem-based approaches.

Women and girls in their full diversity equitably access climate finance, technologies and knowledge, and access and control natural resources for management and protection, including through securing land rights and ownership

Climate Justice—Definition

Climate justice recognizes that the drive for environmental sustainability is inextricably linked with social justice. Climate justice centralizes the needs of people who are the most marginalized: those who rely on natural resources to ensure their livelihoods, take care of their families, and are most impacted by environmental degradation and natural disasters.

Why does Feminist Action for Climate Justice matter?

Women and girls have always been at the forefront of movements demanding climate and environmental justice, and their leadership can change what it means to be an effective leader. Equality for all women and girls in their full diversity will strengthen our collective ability to tackle the climate crisis.

Women and girls are more vulnerable to climate impacts yet are already creating and leading solutions at all levels. Their unique knowledge and skills can help make the response to climate change more effective and sustainable, which is why advocating for women and girls' rights should be at the center of our climate activism.

What needs to change?

Critical constraints to gender-equitable climate action continue to persist and have worsened in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Deeply entrenched gender roles and reduced access to natural resources means women and girls are more exposed to climate risks, yet less empowered to drive solutions due to legal and economic insecurity.

✘ Women and girls are underrepresented in advancing climate justice across all levels and sectors, from national to community-level planning, in the public sector, climate finance, and clean energy.^{xii}

✘ Limited access to and control over climate knowledge and technologies undermines the ability of women and girls to adapt to and mitigate climate impacts and loss and damage.

✘ Limited access to finance restricts investment in climate solutions and recovery from shocks.^{xiii} Studies show that just 3% of philanthropic environmental funding supports women's and girls' environmental activism.^{xiii}

✘ Climate interventions fail to adequately account for women's and girls' realities in climate crises, such as violence, healthcare needs, fraught economic resilience, and unpaid care and domestic work.^{xiv} This is partly due to the paucity of data on the impacts of climate change disaggregated by sex, which inhibits gender-transformative climate programming.^{xv}

✘ Despite their major role in the agricultural sector, women hold less than 15% of land^{xvi} globally according to best available data.

✘ Women and girls' unpaid care work expands in disasters, hindering formal participation in disaster response and rebuilding.

Amidst these challenges and developments, feminists are calling for improvements in women's land access and security and redistribution of unpaid climate work, among other goals.

What is the impact of COVID-19 on Feminist Action for Climate Justice?

COVID-19 has amplified many of these inequalities. As climate change progresses, pandemics are only one of the impacts predicted to worsen in occurrence and severity.^{xvii} The populations bearing the brunt of the health and socio-economic impacts of the pandemic are the same that suffer most from and face the greatest difficulties in adapting to climate change impacts. Many of the harshest predictions for how climate change will impact the most vulnerable groups, women and girls among them,^{xviii} are now being borne out in terms of less or no access to a social safety net, including health care, job security, finance, or unemployment benefits. Women and girls face the added burdens of an increase in gender-based violence coupled with an increase in unpaid care work, further undermining their capacity to cope.^{xlix} School closures have disrupted girls' education, who may not return to school post-shock.^l Distancing measures have forced climate activism into online spaces, which perpetuates digital inequalities bridged via in person organizing and which can make reaching world leaders and the general public more challenging.

A Global Acceleration Plan for Feminist Action for Climate Justice

Feminist action for climate justice (FACJ) is crucial for tackling the defining issue of the 21st century – the climate crisis – in a way that addresses persisting, systemic inequities. Overcoming the climate crisis requires collective action. FACJ takes a systems-change lens to identify and target root causes of both the climate crisis and gender inequality, which are inextricably linked and reinforced by existing public, private, and social incentives that can only be unwound through targeted actions that reverse these negative feedback loops. The Action Coalition will enable public and private actors to work hand in hand to translate existing processes into gender and climate-responsive ones, while elevating contextual climate- and gender-nuances understood by CSOs and local activists. This includes enabling women and girls in their full diversity to lead a just transition to an inclusive, circular, regenerative green economy^{li} and making visible their needs and abilities by increasing the collection and use of data on the gender-environment nexus.

The system lens approach is reinforced by an intersectional approach that recognizes that the crisis amplifies existing inequities (e.g., women-headed households are both more vulnerable to climate change due to social and economic inequities and have less adaptive capacity),^{lii} but also because the recreation of new systems in response to climate change is an opportunity to address historical and structural inequality in power relations and learn from the invaluable expertise of marginalized groups, such as grassroots and indigenous women.^{liii} This includes increasing direct access to financing for gender-just climate solutions, in particular for organizations led by women and girls at the grassroots and rural level and building the resilience of women and girls in their full diversity to climate impacts and disaster risks, mitigate climate change, and address loss and damage, including through land rights and tenure security. The Action Coalition will work through multi-stakeholder partnership to deliver transformational results on four targeted actions:

Action 1

By 2026, increase the percentage of global climate finance flows, public and private, directed towards and invested in gender-just climate solutions in particular at grassroots and rural levels, including through an increase to 65% in the proportion of marked climate bilateral and multilateral finance targeted towards gender.

Action 2

Increase the proportion of women and girls in decision-making and leadership positions throughout environmental governance and sectors relevant for transitioning to an inclusive, circular and regenerative green economy by 2026.

Action 3

Enhance and leverage the capacity of millions more women and girls in all their diversity to build resilience to climate and disaster risks, mitigate climate change, and address loss and damage, including through community-based cooperative models and land rights and tenure security.

Action 4

By 2026, 19 countries demonstrate increased policy use cases of gender-environment statistics by creating an enabling environment for and increased production of gender-environment statistics.

Actions will Accelerate Progress on SDG targets



5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c)

teacher education; and (d) student assessment

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

17.18 Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

How will the Action Coalition accelerate concrete results?

To advance action, the following priority tactics will be deployed:

Action 1: Increase direct access to financing for gender-just climate solutions, especially for women and girls at grassroots levels



FINANCING

Ensure direct channels of finance for gender-just climate solutions focusing on grassroots and indigenous women and girls globally.



FINANCING

Shift private and public capital towards green gender-responsive investments through government-led policy changes and public advocacy campaigns.

Action 2: Enable women and girls to lead a just transition to an inclusive, circular, regenerative green economy^{liv}



SERVICE DELIVERY

Invest in knowledge hubs and digital platforms focusing on grassroots and indigenous women and girls globally.



NORMS

Tackle discriminatory gender norms and barriers around women's and girls' leadership for climate justice through public advocacy campaigns reaching all populations and genders.



LAWS AND POLICY

Link COVID-19 green recovery plans and stimulus packages to gender-responsive investments for transitioning to a green economy.



EDUCATION

Ensure increased access at all levels to educational tools and services needed to build careers in green economy sectors.

Action 3: Build the resilience of women and girls to climate impacts, disaster risks, loss and damage, including through land rights and tenure security

SERVICE DELIVERY



Leverage, strengthen and scale up the ability of women and girls to achieve resource independence and influence climate and environment policy planning at all levels.

Action 4: Increase the collection and use of data on the gender-environment nexus

DATA & ACCOUNTABILITY



Increase financial and technical support for data production on gender-environment nexus and for their use for informing gender-responsive policies, strategies and advocacy actions, focusing on all regions.

How will the Actions be implemented?

FACJ is an opportunity to harness the momentum of climate action to create more gender- and climate-equitable economic and political systems, especially as shocks like COVID-19 prompt behavior change and economic and political responses. We aim to drive progress by channeling increased political, financial and advocacy support towards these goals in actionable ways to strengthen women's and girls' agency and leadership in the green economy, enhance their resilience to climate impacts, and defend the rights of rural, grassroots and indigenous women and girls as critical actors in the fight against climate change. An Action Coalition is uniquely positioned to address challenges of this magnitude. Ultimately, a cross-sectoral partnership and coordination around a set of concrete goals is what will be required achieve our collective vision for FACJ by 2026.



How will the Actions be monitored?

ACTION 1: Increase direct access to financing for gender-just climate solutions, especially for women and girls at grassroots levels

- **Indicator 1: Increase of the proportion of marked climate bilateral and multilateral finance targeted towards gender.**
- Sub indicator 1: Proportion of climate aid targeted at women's organizations (OECD-DAC code 15170), including at grassroots and rural levels
- Sub indicator 2: Number of development finance institutions applying targets on gender at portfolio levels

ACTION 2: Enable women and girls to lead a just transition to a inclusive, circular, regenerative green economy

- **Indicator 1: Increase of the proportion of women and girls in decision-making and leadership positions.**
- Sub indicator 1: Proportion of men and women with access to financing and digital financing^{lv}
- Sub indicator 2: Proportion of women and girls in natural science research^{lvi}

ACTION 3: Build the resilience of women and girls to climate impacts, disaster risks, loss and damage, including through land rights and tenure security

- **Indicator 1: Increase in the capacity of women and girls to build resilience to climate and disaster risks (Development of a Gender and Resilience Index under consideration).**
- Sub indicator 1: Number of gender-responsive NDCs (baseline of 56% of 168 countries) and DRR strategies
- Sub indicator 2: Number of women-led and gender-just cooperatives in sectors including renewable energy and land governance

ACTION 4: Increase the collection and use of data on the gender-environment nexus

- **Indicator 1: Number of countries that demonstrate increased policy use cases of gender-environment statistics by creating an enabling environment for and increased production of gender-environment statistics in 2026.**
- Sub indicator 1: Number of countries integrating gender-responsive sectoral analyses into national climate planning

ACTION COALITION:

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY





Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality

Our vision for success by 2026

By 2026, women and girls in all their diversity have equal opportunities to safely and meaningfully access, use, lead, and design technology and innovation with freedom of expression, joy, and boundless potential. We call for collective responsibility, especially from governments and corporations, to develop bold gender-transformative actions to widen innovation ecosystems, embed transparency and accountability in digital technology, and expand inclusive digital economies.

Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality — Definition

Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality refers to how women and girls access, use, lead and design digital tools and addresses the gender digital divide, online gender-based violence and discrimination and the underrepresentation of women in innovation. This Action Coalition explores how technology and innovation can help advance gender equality and create new solutions responding to women and girls needs in all their diversity.

Why does Technology and Innovation matter?

The digital revolution is one of the major shifts that have taken place since the Beijing Conference, having profound effects on gender equality and women's rights in all spheres of life. By singling out innovation and technology as one of the six Action Coalition themes, we are urging the world to look at technology as one of the key areas in which achieving gender equality can transform our world. We also recognize the catalytic role technology can play in helping achieve all the other Action Coalitions' objectives by accelerating progress.

What needs to change?

The pandemic has exposed the digital divide and shown that the population excluded from the digital world – which include a majority of women and girls – are the most at risk of being left behind by this crisis. The gender digital divide is a multidimensional phenomenon that must be challenged and changed. This will require designing transformative actions to remove barriers associated with traditional social norms, lack of education, costs, trust, safety concerns or geographies, among many others. The primary constraints to be addressed by the Action Coalition are:



The lack of gender-responsive education and inclusive learning opportunities, which limits access to skills and training and digital fluency. This leads to the underrepresentation of women and girls studying and pursuing careers in STEM (science, technology, engineering and math).

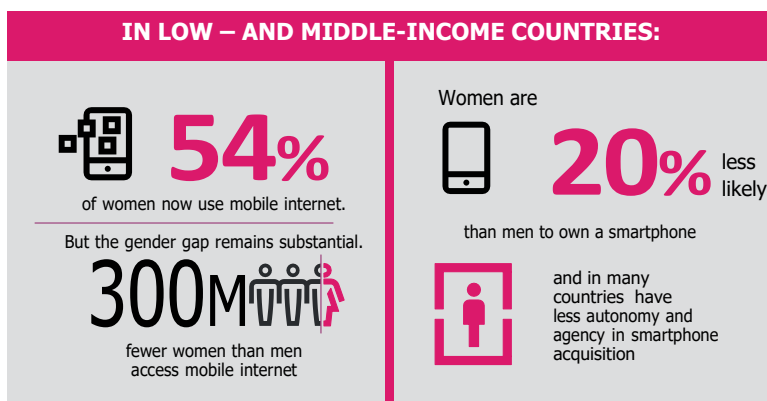


The lack of diversity among the creators of technology and the entrenched gender inequalities in workplaces. This leads to an insufficient number of women in leading roles in innovation institutions, across governments, industry, academia and financiers.

- ✗ The lack of regulations, gender-responsive policies and accountability frameworks to prevent bias and siloed structures and systems. This leads to cultural-cognitive barriers that restrict the emergence of transformative technology development and inclusive innovation ecosystems.
- ✗ The lack of transparency and accountability to address issues specific to the digital world, especially with regards to social discrimination and online gender-based violence. This leads gender-discriminating practices, abuse, biased social norms and stereotypes that restrict access and use of technology.
- ✗ The lack of investment in feminist technology and innovation, that would address the current barriers faced by women and girls and develop technology that meet their most pressing needs. As a result, women and girls don't benefit equally from technological advancements.

Key Data Points:

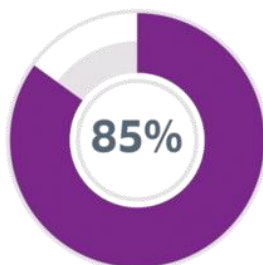
- ✓ At 15 years of age, on average across OECD countries, only 0.5% of girls wish to become ICT professionals, compared to 5% of boys. Twice as many boys as girls expect to become engineers, scientists or architects.^{lvii}
- ✓ Across LMICs, women are still eight per cent less likely than men to own a mobile phone, and 20 per cent less likely to use the internet on a mobile. This means that in these markets 300 million fewer women than men use mobile internet^{lviii}.



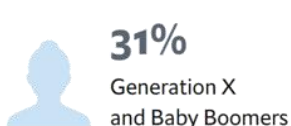
Source: The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2020 - GSMA

A recent survey from the 51 most online-populated countries showed that nearly 40% of women surveyed had been harassed online. The vast majority (85%) had witnessed harassment or some other form of online violence.^{lix}

The overall prevalence of online violence against women globally is



Younger women are more likely to have personally experienced online violence.



*prevalence was measured at three levels, all data pertains to the year between May 2019 to May 2020.

Source Jigsaw/The Economist

A Global Acceleration Plan for Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality

Four ambitious actions to accelerate results on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality have been advanced:

Action 1

By 2026, reduce by half the gender digital divide across generations by accelerating meaningful access to digital technologies and universal digital literacy.

Action 2

By 2026, increase investments towards feminist technology and innovation by 50% to support women's leadership as innovators and better respond to women and girls' most pressing needs.

Action 3

By 2026, double the proportion of women working in technology and innovation by setting up new networks and benchmarks to transform innovation ecosystems.

Action 4

By 2026, a majority of countries and tech companies demonstrate accountability by implementing policies and solutions against online and tech facilitated GBV and discrimination.



Actions will Accelerate Progress on SDG targets

4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries

16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology

How will the Action Coalition accelerate concrete results?

The year 2021 will be a pivotal point, where public and private partners will need to embrace collective action to improve the state of the world and build a future that will move towards a more equal and inclusive digital transformation. The Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation for Gender Equality will build and reflect this imperative, as an innovative, multi-stakeholder partnership that will mobilize governments, civil society, international organizations, and the private sector to catalyze action, drive investment and deliver concrete, game-changing results for gender equality.

How will the Actions be implemented?

Countries, businesses and organizations need to build intentional pathways for women and girls' advancement in technology and to lead in changing behaviors and addressing stereotypes. This will require to focus on the human side of the digital transformation and catalyze efforts across public and private sector actors to develop inclusive and gender transformative technology.

The Coalition will focus on providing more opportunities for women and girls, especially those in vulnerable situations, who are facing the most barriers to take full advantage of technology. It aims to reset how we develop technology so that everyone equally benefits from platforms, services and data while maintaining control over their digital lives.

The Coalition will use an intersectional approach to meet the holistic needs of diverse women and girls without any forms discrimination and ensure their experiences of inequality are contextualized within an understanding of simultaneous, intersecting inequalities. The following key tactics will be deployed:

Action 1: Bridge the Gender Gap in Digital Access and Competences



FINANCING

Advance public and private innovative financing mechanisms to collectively meet the demand for 21st century skills^{lx} needed in an inclusive and equitable digital economy.



SERVICE DELIVERY

Invest in innovative and gender-transformative solutions that improve affordability, accessibility and useability of digital services and learning tools for women and girls.



SOCIAL NORM CHANGE

Promote large scale social transformation to close the gender gaps in access to digital tools and STEM-related education, careers and innovation.

Action 2: Invest in Feminist Technology and Innovation^{lxi}



SERVICE DELIVERY

Invest in innovation processes^{lxii} generating gender-transformative impact, meeting women and girls' needs and providing them opportunities to create and influence technology.



POLICY

Adopt gender transformative public and corporate policies for innovation and technology development.



DATA AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Leverage data science to develop inclusive, ethical and community-driven analytics and embed accountability and gender throughout innovation processes and technology development.

Action 3: Build Inclusive, Transformative and Accountable Innovation Ecosystems^{lxiii}



SERVICE DELIVERY

Create gender-transformative networks within digital / innovation hubs^{lxiv} to increase diversity and gender parity in tech workforce & leadership and stimulate interregional cooperation.



POLICY

Adopt feminist public and corporate policy actions to transform digital economies and boost women and girls' leadership and full participation in shaping digital technologies.



DATA AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Transform measurement of inclusion and diversity in digital economies and societies and hold accountable the political, social and industry actors most responsible for addressing the digital gender divide.^{lxv}

Action 4: Prevent and Eliminate Online and Tech-Facilitated GBV and Discrimination



SERVICE DELIVERY

Design tools and systems to better prevent, detect, respond and monitor online and tech facilitated GBV and discrimination.



POLICY

Enhance legislation, law enforcement and restorative justice responses to prevent and provide effective relief to survivors of online and tech facilitated GBV and put in place stronger sanctions against perpetrators and digital gatekeepers



SOCIAL NORM CHANGE

Mobilize public, private and civil society to demonstrate cultural change and stop online and tech facilitated GBV and harassment that specifically targets women and girls limiting their freedom of expression, access to learning and life choices.

How the Actions will be monitored?

Action 1 Sub-Targets:

- ✓ Reduce by half the global Internet user gender gap.
- ✓ Reduce by half the gender gap in STEM graduates.
- ✓ Reduce by half the gender gap in the share of students' attitudes and self-efficacy measures regarding ICT use for learning and leisure.
- ✓ Reduce by half the gender gap in ownership of mobile devices.

Action 2 Sub-Targets:

- ✓ Increase by 50% VC funding going to women-led start-ups (tracking disaggregated by age / region).
- ✓ Increase by 50% the proportion of patent applications that name a female amongst their inventors.
- ✓ Increase and diversify investment by 50% in tech innovations focused on improving women and girls' lives.
- ✓ Increase by 50% investment in research ethics and solutions against gender bias in T&I (public and private).

Action 3 Sub-targets:

- ✓ Double the representation of women working in technology and innovation.
- ✓ Double the representation of women on Boards for technology and innovation.
- ✓ Double the representation of women in management for technology and innovation.

Action 4 Sub-targets:

- ✓ Number of countries with legislations preventing and prosecuting rights' violations and online and tech-facilitated GBV and discrimination.
- ✓ Number of tech companies publicly reporting on the level of online and tech-facilitated GBV and discrimination and how they handle reports of abuse.

ACTION COALITION:

FEMINIST MOVEMENTS AND LEADERSHIP



Canada



The Netherlands



UCLG
Union of Local Governments of Europe



WPL
Women's Political Leadership



Women Enabled International



Asamblea Nacional Política
de Mujeres Indígenas



IWDA
International Women's Day



GUCCI



Hungary



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS



EUROPEAN UNION



EUROCENTRIC
LESBIAN COMMUNITY



CREA



GENDER LINKS
FOR EQUALITY AND JUSTICE



OPEN SOCIETY
FOUNDATIONS



Feminist Movements & Leadership

Our vision for success by 2026

The Feminist Movement and Leadership Action Coalition is a global, innovative multi-stakeholder partnership that will catalyze collective action; spark global and local conversations among generations; drive increased public & private investment; and deliver concrete, transformative results for women and girls in all their diversity.

We envision that by 2026, feminist leaders, movements, and organizations, including those led by trans, intersex and nonbinary people, indigenous women, women and people with disability, young feminists, and other historically excluded people, are fully resourced and supported to become sustainable, can carry out their work without fear of reprisal, and advance gender equality, peace, and human rights for all.

Feminist Movements and Leadership —Definition & Core Principals

In this document we use the terms feminist-led organizations and movements interchangeably to refer to the activists and groups that: work from feminist and/or women's rights perspectives; are led by the people they serve; have the promotion of women's, girls', and/or trans people's human rights as their primary mission (and not just as part of their programmes); push for structural change; and; work on issues that are marginalized, and/or contested.

We recognize that 'women and girls' are not a homogenous group and that varying circumstances and conditions mean that diverse women and girls are varyingly located along axes of power, privilege and oppression; we apply the principles of intersectionality and commit to the inclusion of historically excluded people and groups.

As feminists, we are committed to a transformative agenda for gender equality which goes beyond the gender binary and includes those who have historically been excluded from feminist organizing, such as trans and intersex people (including those who are *not* women), and nonbinary people; we recognize that feminist leadership is about **what you do with power**, and not about who holds power.

We recognize the invaluable contributions being made by young feminists, and young feminist-led and girl-led movements around the world and prioritize the inclusion of young feminists and girls.

Why does Feminist Movements and Leadership matter?

Feminist-led organizations and movements remain chronically under-resourced: women's rights organizations and movements receive less than 1% of Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed for gender equality and women's empowerment^{lxvii} and similarly little funding flows from private philanthropy.^{lxvii} In addition, the ways in which funding moves remain inaccessible to big parts of feminist movements and need to change:^{lxviii}



Less than 1% of global DAC aid for gender equality and women’s empowerment goes to women’s rights organizations;^{lxx}



In 2014, only 8% of gender-focused aid to civil society organizations went directly to those in develop countries^{lxx}

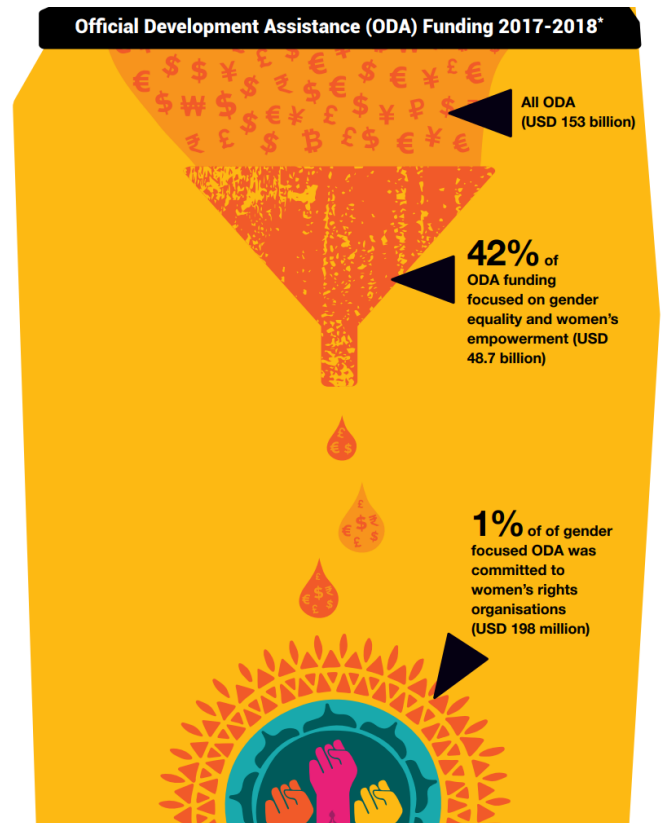


Women’s representation in national parliaments grew from only 12 per cent in 1995 to an average of 25 per cent in 2020.^{lxxi}

At this rate, gender parity in national legislative bodies will not be achieved before 2063.



Available data in 2018 shows that women made up 45 per cent of public administration workforce but only 34 per cent of decision-making positions.



Visual graphic from Moving more money to the drivers of change: How bilateral and multilateral funders can resource feminist movements, 2020. Mama Cash and AWID with the support of the Count Me In! Consortium

Across the world, feminist leaders, and feminist-led organizations and movements are amongst the most important drivers of change for gender equality and human rights for all. They play a critical role in demanding accountability from decision-makers, and in achieving social justice -- yet they continue to be chronically underfunded, excluded from positions of power and from decision-making at all levels, due to various structural barriers.

Feminists are further impeded by the fact that anti-gender and anti-rights forces, often avidly anti-feminist in their agenda, are gathering momentum globally, and are increasingly well-funded and well organized. This has resulted in further contraction of civic space, attacks, and reprisals for those who resist these forces, shrinking of investment in feminist organizations and increased restrictions on spaces and opportunities for collectivization and mobilization.

What needs to change?

Organizations and institutions in all sectors practice accountability for their commitments to gender equality and human rights, provide and increase support for feminist movements and organizations (financial, legal and policy), and practice feminist principles in leadership, shifting and sharing power with historically excluded groups and people, and promoting gender parity in all decision-making spaces. There is also a need to deepen the solidarity within the feminist movement, strengthen the integration of intersectionality, and act on the demands by young feminists for youth-friendly and youth-led decision-making spaces.

A Global Acceleration Plan for Feminist Movements and Leadership

The Feminist Movements & Leadership Action Coalition will accelerate concrete results through the following core actions:

Draft Action 1

By 2026, double the global annual growth rate of funding from all sectors committed to women-led and feminist-led movements, organizations, and funds in all their diversity, including those led by trans, intersex, non-binary people*

Draft Action 2

Promote, expand, protect, civic space across all domains, including online, and support the efforts of women and feminist human rights defenders and women peacebuilders-- including those who are trans, intersex, nonbinary—to defend civic space and eliminate barriers to feminist action, organizing and mobilization in all its diversity.

Draft Action 3

By 2026, increase the meaningful participation, leadership and decision-making power of girl leaders, and of women and feminist leaders, including those who are trans, intersex, non-binary, through efforts to: **(1) Advance gender parity in all aspects of public and economic decision making, including the private sector, civil society, international organizations, political and government institutions including executive and legislative positions** (2) Promote and expand feminist, gender transformative , and inclusive laws and policies.

Draft Action 4

Dedicate specific, flexible financial, technical, and other resources for adolescent girls and young feminist leaders and their movements and organizations to strengthen them and create safe and inclusive spaces for their meaningful participation in decision-making processes.

How will the Action Coalition accelerate concrete results?

The Action coalition on Feminist Movements & Leadership will advance the following priority tactics for each action:

Action 1: Fund and support diverse feminist activists, organizations, funds and movements*



FINANCING

Increase funding to feminist activists, organizations, and movements* working in partnership with women's funds and other existing funding mechanisms.



LAW & POLICIES

Ensure that more and better funding is accessible to feminist organizations, movements and activists and adopt and uphold feminist funding principles in all types of funding and resource mobilization.^{lxxii}



DATA & ACCOUNTABILITY

Improve transparency of funding for feminist-led, women-led, and girl-led organizations; prioritize accountability to these groups; and support them to monitor funders' investments.^{lxxiii}

Action 2: Promote, expand and protect civic space for feminist action, organizing and mobilization



LAW & POLICIES

Advance protection measures, policies, and enforceable legislation to protect the human rights and security of feminist activists, organizations, and movements*



DATA & ACCOUNTABILITY

Track and document all human rights violations against feminist activists, organizations, and movements



NORMS

Deepen solidarity within the feminist movement and between all social justice movements, eliminate harmful stereotypes that reinforce discrimination, entrench inequality, and stigmatize feminist activists, organizations, and movements*

* Indicates that we refer to feminist organizations and movements in all their diversity, including those led by trans, intersex and nonbinary people

Action 3: Advance and increase meaningful participation, leadership and decision-making power of women, girls and nonbinary people, in all their diversity



LAW & POLICIES

Develop and implement policies and regulations to advance gender parity and ensure participation of women, girls, and nonbinary people in all their diversity in decision making.



DATA & ACCOUNTABILITY

Conduct and communicate intersectional feminist analysis, including analysis of data in the preparation, implementation and monitoring of policies, budgets, and laws.



EDUCATION

Build cross-sector alliances and support mentoring, experience and capacity sharing for/with feminist activists, organizations, movements* and leaders and encourage and support intersectional and multi-generational dialogue.



NORMS

Address harmful stereotypes and gender norms to ensure decision-making power and leadership for feminist activists, organizations, and movements.*



FINANCING

Invest in gender mainstreaming and gender budgeting mechanisms in all levels of government, private sector, international organizations, and civil society organization, and all sectors of the economy.

Action 4: Strengthen adolescent girls and young feminist leaders, their movements and organizations



FINANCE

Adapt and transform donor practices to better meet the funding and partnership needs of movements and organizations led by girls and young feminists, including through dedicated funding streams.



LAW AND POLICY

Institutionalize the safe and meaningful participation of adolescent girls, their groups and young feminist movements within formal policy and decision-making processes.

* Indicates that we refer to feminist organizations and movements in all their diversity, including those led by trans, intersex and nonbinary people



DATA AND ANALYSIS

Invest and promote accountability of decision-makers to the issues and solutions advocated on by adolescent girl-led and young feminist movements.



EDUCATION

Invest in initiatives that strengthen critical thinking skills in girls and feminists and support them in building their personal assets and independence to exercise agency (individual and collective) in socio-political processes.



How will the Actions be measured?^{lxiv}

Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
Number of feminist organizations and movements funded	% of ODA donors increasing funding to feminist organizations and movements	The global annual growth rate of funding from all sectors committed to diverse feminist organizations, funds and movements has doubled from X% to X%
% of feminist and women's organizations from global north and south receiving direct funding	% of donors from all sectors increasing funding to feminist organizations and movements	The number of governments, private sector and philanthropic organizations directly funding feminist organization, and movements has increased by X%
Total number of women in all their diversity in leadership positions across sectors	Number of countries, private sector, international organizations, and civil society increasing women's representation in leadership positions.	Organizations in all sectors develop and implement policies and strategies and take initiatives, to achieve gender-balanced representation in leadership positions
Number of adolescent girl-led organizations and young feminist movements funded	% of donors from all sectors increasing funding for adolescent girls and young feminist movements	The amount of funding allocated to adolescent girl and young feminist movements has increased by X%
Number of feminist organizations who have been historically excluded and marginalized funded	% of ODA donors increasing funding to organizations and movements who have been historically excluded and marginalized	The amount of funding from all sectors dedicated to feminist organizations and movements who have been historically excluded and marginalized

ENDNOTES

- i Crenshaw, K. (1989). "Demarginalizing the intersection of race and sex: A black feminist critique of antidiscrimination doctrine, feminist theory and antiracist politics." *u. Chi. Legal f.*, 1: 139-167. Analysis in this document provided by the Young Feminist Manifesto, March 2021. <https://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/uclf/vol1989/iss1/8/>
- ii See Generation Equality Young Feminist Manifesto, March 2021 for a full overview and analysis of feminist leadership. <https://www.youngfeminist.eu/2021/03/young-feminist-manifesto/>
- iii Women's rights organizations include, girl, youth-led and women-led organisations and initiatives, women's rights activists, grassroots women's organisations, women peace builders and human rights defenders
- iv CEDAW general recommendation 19
- v Violence against women prevalence estimates 2018. https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/documents/violence-prevention/vaw_report_web_09032021_oleksandr.pdf?sfvrsn=a82ef89c_5&download=true
- vi Violence against women prevalence estimates 2018. https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/documents/violenceprevention/vaw_report_web_09032021_oleksandr.pdf?sfvrsn=a82ef89c_5&download=true
- vii Powell, Sandy and Findling, 2015
- viii Adolescent girls at the center ICRW 2020.
- ix Ensuring an emphasis on victim survivors / practitioner influence in shaping those quality services.
- x For example, coordinated action on addressing gendered power dynamics, discriminatory norms, and stereotypes, including harmful masculinities, could impact up to 30 million women and girls (almost 60% in low and lower-middle income countries), via prevention programming that targets communities and institutions, at the cost of approximately \$25 million.
- xi UN Women, "Gender equality: Women's rights in review 25 years after Beijing," 2020.
- xii World Economic Forum (2020): The Gender Gap Index, p. 18
- xiii Note: this is based on an average across 29 countries.
- xiv ILO, "Women and men in the informal economy: A statistical picture," 30 April 2018, S. 13
- xv ILO, "Global Employment Trends for Youth 2020: Technology and the Future of Jobs," 2020.
- xvi The figure of 80 million care jobs is based on: The ILO Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work report that mentions the creation of 269 million new decent care jobs. This refers to (1) data from 45 countries mainly in the OECD bloc; (2) that these numbers are targets for 2030, making them unattainable within the scope of the ACS. The increase in job numbers, under a status quo scenario, would be 117 million. This is the figure, based on 2019 ILO data, we ought to use for this purpose. Furthermore, 39 million of these new jobs are expected to be generated outside of the care sector, leaving us 78 million additional jobs to be created. Conducted at least one time use survey in the past 5 years.
- xvii It is estimated that the Action Coalition and the working of AC leaders and commitment makers may contribute to a reduction of the working poor, with 17 million fewer working women living in extreme poverty. The figure assumes a 3.8% decline in working poverty for women during the 2022-2026 period. As more data are made available, these assumptions will be revised.
- xviii A) Checked related goal of other alliances, campaigns on land. Consulted with Stand for her land which has a goal of 10 million in 10 countries in 10 years, based on this we are proposing the target of 7 million in land and/or housing. B) Calculations are based on data of individuals aged 15+ that own an account by sex. Compounded annual rates of change were calculated using data between 2014-2017. Through this scenario, the Action Coalition will support reducing the gender gap in women's financial inclusion to 6%. This will result in an additional 361.5 million women owning a financial account by 2026. C) The SME Finance Forum estimates relevant numbers for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries (Relevant as SDG target 8.3 puts the focus on MSMEs). The baseline for women-owned MSME is: 23%. An increase of approx. 6 percentage points would mean an increase of 25% of the current baseline, reaching to 29% in total.
- xix The figure is based on a comprehensive policy package which includes: convergence of female and male wages over a ten year period, increase in government welfare transfers to unskilled households (as a percent of GDP) to levels on average with high-income economies over a 10-year period, reduction in total fertility rates by 20 percent over a 10-year period to simulate greater access to family planning services and increases in female student throughput across all levels by 20 percent (if possible) over a 10-year period for all countries. For further details see metadata here: <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/gender-equality-in-the-wake-of-covid-19-technical-note-en.pdf?la=en&vs=2156>. <https://data.unwomen.org/features/global-gender-response-tracker-assesses-covid-19-measures-women>
- Data for SDG Indicator 5.c.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>
- Social protection to promote gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@nylo/documents/genericdocument/wcms_674612.pdf
- xx An intersectional approach addresses the intersection between gender and other inequalities/oppressions. Using an intersectional approach means meeting the holistic needs of diverse women and girls without any form of discrimination including due to sexuality, gender identity or expression, age, disability, ethnicity, color, civil status, economic status or migration status, among others. An intersectional approach to bodily autonomy and SRHR goes beyond the idea of multiple forms of discrimination/oppression by insisting that these oppressions cannot be viewed within an additive framework, and that women's experiences of inequality must be contextualized within an understanding of *simultaneous, intersecting* inequalities.
- xxi Guaranteed by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP), intercultural approaches protect the rights of Indigenous people to the highest level of health, acknowledge differences among ethnic groups between and within countries and promote inclusion of ancestral and spiritual wisdom, traditional medicines and related health practices in health systems. Intercultural public policies and health systems are designed, implemented and monitored with the full participation of Indigenous, promoting the human right to full and informed consent. Intercultural approaches **do not** support discourses or practices that seek to deny girls and women their bodily autonomy, sexual and reproductive health and rights or any other human right in the name of culture or tradition.
- xxii The right to health, grounded in the Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights, includes four components referred to as the AAAQ framework (availability, accessibility, acceptability, quality) (WHO 2019).
- Availability*: sufficient quantity of public health and health care facilities, goods and services and programmes for all. Important dimensions of availability can be measured through disaggregated data (age, sex, location, socio-economic status, ethnicity). *Accessibility*: Four overlapping dimensions of non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility and information accessibility. *Acceptability*: Respect for medical ethics, culturally appropriate and sensitive to gender. All facilities, goods, services and programmes are people-centered and cater for the specific needs of diverse populations. *Quality*: Scientifically and medically approved; experience and perception of quality
- xxiii In 2015, when adopting the Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations General Assembly resolved that "no one will be left behind."^{xxiii} In the area of health broadly, and specifically in the area of sexual and reproductive health we know that where people live, socioeconomic status and ethnicity/racialization negatively affect access to care and services and health outcomes. Disparities in health access and outcomes have been exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic. There is a significant data gap internationally about the SRHR of persons whose gender identity is not gender conforming (non-binary, not cis-gender) or who have diverse sexual orientations (lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer). What data exists indicates that non-binary and LGBTQ people face discrimination, barriers to SRHR care and services and experience relatively poorer SRHR health outcomes.
- xxiv UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WHO. 2018. International technical guidance on sexuality education: An evidence-informed approach. Revised Edition. Paris, France: UNESCO
- xxv CEFMU and Sexuality Programs Working Group. Tackling the Taboo: Sexuality and gender-transformative programmes to end child, early and forced marriages and unions. London: Girls Not Brides.
- xxvi WHO. 2019. RESPECT women: Preventing violence against women. Geneva: World Health Organization; WHO/RHR/18.19]
- xxvii WHO. 2016. INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children. Luxembourg: WHO.
- xxviii UNESCO. 2015. Emerging evidence, lessons and practice in comprehensive sexuality education: a global review, 2015. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000243106>
- xxix UNFPA. 2020. Women's ability to decide: Issue brief on Indicator 5.6.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals. <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/womens-ability-decide-issue-brief-indicator-561-sustainable-development-goals>
- xxx UNFPA. 2015. Maternal mortality in humanitarian crises and in fragile settings. https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/MMR_in_humanitarian_settings-final4_0.pdf
- xxxi UN Women. 2020. Progress of the World's Women 2019-2020: Families in a changing world. New York: UN Women: pg. 58.
- xxxii U.N. Emeruwa, S. Ona, J.L. Shaman, A. Turitz, J.D. Wright, C. Gyamfi-Bannerman. Associations between built environment, neighborhoods socioeconomic status and SARS-CoV-2 Infection among Pregnant Women in New York City. JAMA Published online June 18, 2020. M. Knight, K. Bunch, N. Vousden, E. Morris, N. Simpson, C. Gale, et al. 2020. Characteristics and outcomes of pregnant women admitted to hospital with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in UK: national population-based cohort study. *BMJ* 2020; 369 doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m2107> (Published 08 June 2020)
- xxxiii UNESCO. 2020. Covid-19 school closures around the world will hit girls hardest. March 31, 2020. <https://en.unesco.org/news/covid-19-school-closures-around-world-will-hit-girls-hardest>; <https://www.unicef.org/media/68706/file/COVID-19-GBV-risks-to-adolescent-girls-and-interventions-to-protect-them-2020.pdf>

xxxiv Three proven approaches: (1) Implement group and community-based participatory education to transform gender norms and promote SRHR: health and rights literacy, gender synchronous group education, girls and women's participatory action groups, social accountability mechanisms, including consulting with adolescents and young people on program design, delivery and evaluation; (2) Engage communities' stakeholders and mobilize movements; (3) Social and Behavior Change Communication (using mass and social media).

xxxv UN Women. 2019. Programming Guide: Promoting gender equality in sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health. UN Women: New York.

xxxvi Levy J.K., Darmstad G.L., Ashby C., Quandt M., Halsey E., Nagar A., Greene M.E.2020. Characteristics of successful programmes targeting gender inequality and restrictive gender norms for the health and well-being of children, adolescents, and young adults: a systematic review. *Lancet Global Health* 8: e225-236.

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<https://population.un.org/PopPolicy/inquiry/en/UN%2012th%20Inquiry%20Module%20II%20Fertility%20Family%20Planning%20and%20Reproductive%20Health.pdf>

xxxix UN Inquiry/UNFPA SDG 5.6.2 UNDESA. United Nations Twelfth Inquiry Among Governments on Population and Development.

<https://population.un.org/PopPolicy/inquiry/en/UN%2012th%20Inquiry%20Module%20II%20Fertility%20Family%20Planning%20and%20Reproductive%20Health.pdf>

xl Analyzes legislation on guarantees of access to contraceptive services (including emergency contraception), informed consent for contraception (including sterilization), access to HIV testing. Identifies any restrictions based on age, sex, marital status, third party authorization, as well as identifying plural legal systems that may be an impediment. UNDESA. United Nations Twelfth Inquiry Among Governments on Population and Development. <https://population.un.org/PopPolicy/inquiry/en/UN%2012th%20Inquiry%20Module%20II%20Fertility%20Family%20Planning%20and%20Reproductive%20Health.pdf>

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xlii OECD, Making climate finance work for women: Overview of bilateral ODA to gender and climate change, 2016.

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xlvi FAO, The gender gap in land rights, 2018

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xlviii <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/11/op-ed-ed-women-and-climate-action>

xlix <https://www.un.org/en/un-coronavirus-communications-team/put-women-and-girls-centre-efforts-recover-covid-19>

l Malala Fund. (2020). Girls' Education and COVID-19: What Past Shocks Can Teach Us About Mitigating the Impacts of Pandemics.

li UN Women, Mainstreaming gender in environment statistics for the SDGs and beyond: Identifying priorities in Asia and the Pacific (2019)

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lix <https://medium.com/jigsaw-the-state-of-online-violence-against-women-4f5e03cc2149>

lx 21st Century skills: Learning and innovation skills: critical thinking and problem solving, communications and collaboration, creativity and innovation; Digital literacy skills: information literacy, media literacy, Information and communication technologies (ICT) literacy; Career and life skills: flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, social and cross-cultural interaction, productivity and accountability

lxi **A feminist approach to technology and innovation:** A feminist approach to technology and innovation harnesses gender and intersectional analysis to explore ideas and design solutions that create social value, address fundamental structural barriers that prevent gender equality and support the voice, agency and empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity.

It focuses attention not only on the solutions but also the processes through which innovation and technology are generated and promotes equitable opportunities and balanced participation of all genders at all levels and stages. It embraces principles of transparency and accountability, justice and liberation, diversity and inclusion, and takes into account the needs of women and girls, especially those most impacted by multiple forms of discrimination in order to achieve just and inclusive societies. **Examples** of feminist technology and innovation include: new medication that have studied sex-differences and gender-specific risk factors, inclusive crash-test dummies, creating the Pacific's first woman-led community radio network, period tech, etc.

(sources: <http://genderedinnovations.stanford.edu/index.html>; <https://oxfamblogs.org/wp2p/what-does-feminist-social-innovation-look-like/>)

lxi **Mission driven innovations:** or mission-oriented innovation, starts with a driving ambition to achieve an articulated goal, though the specifics of how it might be done are still unclear or are not set in stone. ex: NASA's mission to send humans to the moon, the development of a vaccine or treatment for COVID-19, etc. <https://oecd-opsi.org/projects/innovation-facets/>

System Innovation: System innovation is defined as a transition from one socio-technical system to another. It is a transformation which takes place at the wider societal context, it covers not only product and process innovations but also changes in user practices, markets, policy, regulations, culture, infrastructure, lifestyle, and management of firms. Ex. the transition from horse-and-carriage to automobiles, a government's multi-pronged approach to address a pandemic. <https://didigaziulovos.com/2011/06/26/what-is-system-innovation-for-sustainability/>

Other types of innovation processes: *enhancement innovation*, that questions how something is done and whether it can be done differently and better. *Adaptive innovation* refers to original, simple, locally generated ideas that enable results that would not otherwise be attainable. It often includes low-cost and community-led innovations. <https://oecd-opsi.org/projects/innovation-facets/>

lxi **Ecosystem definition (IDIA):** An innovation ecosystem is made up of enabling policies and regulations, accessibility of finance, informed human capital, supportive markets, energy, transport and communication infrastructure, a culture supportive of innovation and entrepreneurship, and networking assets, which together support productive relationships between different actors and other parts of the ecosystem. (<https://www.idiainnovation.org/ecosystem>)

lxi **Digital innovation hubs:** there isn't one single, universally agreed-upon definition, however what is common in most of the hubs is that they foster communities of technologically forward-thinking people, providing them with tools they can use to start collaborating and innovating. These hubs enable active knowledge transfer between researchers, business experts, industry, government and representatives of academia. They help provide access to tools, resources and networks and provide spaces for experimentation. These hubs can be established in cities or regions, supported by public or private funding, focus on specific technologies or be open to diverse sectors. Some examples are the Digital Innovation Hubs (DIHs) in Europe, Boston area is a HealthTech innovation hub, San Francisco Bay Area is a high-growth startup ecosystem, Singapore is a hub for digital innovation in finance and trade, several tech hubs have also emerged across Africa. Hubs are not necessarily physical locations and can equally be virtual communities and networks.

lxi **Gender Digital Divide definition:** The gender inequalities in terms of access and use to information and communications technologies. Although the definition of the gender digital divide remains deficit-focused, it is not simply an issue of access, as the binary classifications of ICT "haves" and "have nots" mask the true nature of the divide and varied experience people have. Measurement metrics for all the components contributing to the gender digital divide should combine indicators for meaningful access (connection, device, affordability, etc.), skills, participation and leadership, online safety, relevancy of content and services, etc.

lxvi OECD, "Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Donor Charts," 2019.

lxvii See, for example, <http://www.oecd.org/development/gender-development/Development-finance-for-gender-equality-2021.pdf> and AWID analysis of foundation grants using data from CANDID : <https://www.awid.org/news-and-analysis/where-money-feminist-organising-new-analysis-finds-answer-alarming>

lxviii See, for example, https://www.awid.org/sites/default/files/atoms/files/movingmoremoney_finalfinalfinal.pdf, OECD, "Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Donor Charts," 2019.

lxix OECD, "Aid in Support of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Donor Charts," 2019.

lxx OECD, "Donor support to southern women's rights organizations," 2016

lxxi Report of Secretary General, Women's full and effective participation and decision making in public life, 2021. <https://undocs.org/E/CN.6/2021/3>

lxxii For example, donor funding that is contingent on organizations to stop working on a particular women's rights issue, foreign funding laws, inflexible reporting requirements (including by donors, host states, UN entities and sub-grantor organizations, amongst others).

lxxiii All data and accountability measures must follow the principles of do no harm.

lxxiv More work is needed on the indicators to measure aspects of success but that even when these are finalized, gaps and limitations will continue to exist in existing data sources and methodologies, in addition to limitations inherent to quantitative indicators (numbers will not be able to show a complete picture, including of impact and success). Efforts need to be made to ensure that the action and accountability framework will not be reduced only to quantitative indicators