

The following documents all comments received during the open consultation on indicators for the Action Coalition Targets (6 December 2021 - 24 December 2021).

At the conclusion of the consultation, 273 inputs were received from 70 organizations. Of the 70 organizations, 47 percent self-identified as commitment makers, 41 percent as AC leaders/co-leaders, 6 percent as Government and 6 percent as other relevant stakeholders.

Of the 273 inputs, 74 commented on indicators under the Gender-Based Violence Action Coalition, 66 under Economic Justice and Rights, 59 under Bodily Autonomy & Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, 35 under Feminist Action for Climate Justice, 26 under Feminist Movements and Leadership, 11 under Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality and two overarching comments that did not pertain to a specific Action Coalition. Seventy-six percent of the comments received endorsed an indicator, while the remaining 24 percent were suggesting a new or modified indicator.

*** Note on Disaggregation: All indicators should be disaggregated by sex, age (e.g. adolescents), location (e.g. urban/rural), income, race/ethnicity, and other characteristics such as disability, migrant status and sexual orientation and gender identity as relevant and where possible.**

Summary of Comments				
Action Coalition: Gender-Based Violence				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Target 1: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Total number of women and girls living in countries and areas that have newly implemented laws on domestic violence (compared to the base 2021 year).	Organizations endorsing indicator Mukuru sexual and gender based violence awareness CBO International Human Rights Commission - RFT European Commission European Women's Lobby REPSPECO Haiti Cholera Research Funding Foundation Inc., USA The Fountain of Poise organization Italian Department for Equal Opportunities - Prime Minister's Office Mmflp Government of Canada Sightsavers Total endorsements: 11	Sightsavers: This indicator could be strengthened by ensuring that the newly implemented laws on domestic violence consider the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women in all their diversity, including women with disabilities. Total modification proposals: 1	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Mukuru sexual and gender based violence awareness CBO: Covid19 pandemic is the trigger in the recent past Haiti Cholera Research Funding Foundation Inc. USA: According to more recent Intersectionality theories, which will be applied in this analysis, discrimination needs to be conceived as structural, i.e. "focus on relationships of power in order to determine who to protect and how". Despite the longstanding international rights framework on housing, the discourse around women's housing and homelessness remains surprisingly sparse. With the exception of intersections with domestic abuse, mainstream literature, interventions by housing authorities, the work of third sector housing organizations, and policy responses across the UK are all but silent in terms of gender. In part, this is due to a lack of evidence, data and research regarding women's housing and homelessness, alongside a parallel lack of sectoral gender competence that would perceive this as a significant problem. Where limited consideration of gender does exist, this is not placed within the context of the structural gender inequality that shapes women's access to housing. Women's housing situation is generally less good than that of men, that they are more likely to have housing affordability problems, and that their specific needs are neither well understood nor appropriately met. Women's access to safe and adequate housing is particularly impacted by women's economic inequality and by men's violence against women.
Target 2: 4000 private sector organizations adopt and implement GBV policies by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Number of private sector organizations implementing GBV policies (2021 baseline, to be determined)	Organizations endorsing indicator ASSOCIATION DES PERSONNES PATRIOTES BURUNDI (APPBU) ASSOCIATION DES PERSONNES PATRO European Commission European Women's Lobby PVH Corp. OECD Government of Canada Total endorsements: 7	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received OECD: That should probably be the proportion of private sector organizations, no? and how does this work for multinationals with companies in different countries. For example, do they count once (HQ) or hundreds of times, one for each country in which they operate? Total modification proposals: 1	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	ASSOCIATION DES PERSONNES PATRIOTES BURUNDI (APPBU): approve because our organization will help end gender-based violence European Commission: the formulation is unclear. Is this about internal targets (HR Policies) or services provided externally? Why is this only about implementation? what about adoption? do we have info on how many private sector organizations adopted already GBV policies? PVH Corp: What is the scope of this target? Would suppliers partners be included? I.e. if we work with our suppliers to implement GBV policies, if supplier partners are included, how could this be tracked?
Target 3: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Number of countries and areas with no exceptions to the legal age of marriage (compared to 2021 base year). OR	Organizations endorsing indicator Save the Children Total endorsements: 1	Save the Children: Both the proposed indicators are essential to effectively measure progress against this target. This target includes two separate targets (55 more countries with child marriage laws and 3/4 countries with FGM laws) and as such should be an exception for which two indicators are provided as progress against one does not necessarily reflect progress in relation to the other Total modification proposals: 1	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	OECD: valid for both option 1 and 2: it is probably easier to measure/compare countries that HAVE exceptions -> if 170 countries have no exceptions, going to 175 looks small. Instead going from 23 to 18 countries that have exceptions is more meaningful and shows the development better
Number of countries and areas that have specific legal prohibitions against FGM (compared to 2021 base year).	European Women's Lobby OECD Total endorsements: 2	European Commission: Suggestion to keep both indicators and add on eon honor killings (Countries where honor killings are considered an aggravating circumstance) OECD: Indicators are listed as options, however, both indicators are needed to demonstrate completion, suggest it to be listed as 3.1 and 3.2 Government of Canada: Number of countries and areas with no exceptions to the legal age of marriage AND Number of countries and areas that have specific legal prohibitions against FGM Total modification proposals: 3	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 4: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) None	Organizations endorsing indicator N/A	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received N/A	Suggestions for replacement indicator De Donnas-Jay Limited/GWI: Kenya commitment to end Gender Based Violence in the year 2026 strategy can be enforced in other countries. This will lead to 9 in every 10 country implementing and financing GBV laws. Save the Children: We propose an indicator based on NSPIRE Indicator 10.1: National, multisectoral plans and actions to address violence against children. Definition: Existence of a national plan or strategy for coordinated action to prevent and respond to violence against children that meets specific quality criteria, according to status of plan. Countries may have multiple plans or strategies if, together, they comprise a comprehensive approach. Status of plan is categorized as: in development; adopted; costed; funded; or implemented. Key criteria for quality are met when the plan(s) addresses: (1) baseline evidence from population-based prevalence studies with targets; (2) data from administrative sources; (3) key types of violence against children and adolescents (violent discipline, sexual violence against children and adolescents, violence in and around school, such as bullying and fighting, and intimate partner violence against adolescents); (4) prevention and response; (5) gender equity/equality; (6) needs of vulnerable populations; (7) strategies for coordination across sectors (service delivery and data sharing); (8) comprehensiveness of service responses; (9) multisectoral approaches (at minimum: justice, health, social services and education); (10) multi-stakeholder participation, including civil society; (11) child and adolescent for participation; and (12) evidence-based strategies, including NSPIRE strategies Office for Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Australia: TIC WHO: we have data for 179 countries that shows that there are 81% of 194 WHO Member States have national multisectoral action plans addressing VAW in 2021. Furthermore we have data from 155 countries that have responded to the question whether they have budgetary allocation to VAW which shows that in 2018, that only 39% have a budgetary commitment to addressing VAW through their health budget. We will be implementing this survey again in 2022-2023 and can ask a more refined question on these and we will be updating the policies database and hence will be tracking these data. Total replacement indicators proposed: 3	Additional Comments Office for Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Australia: Why was 9 in every 10 countries the chose measure? What does this mean and how this is proposed to be measured and monitored? Suggest wording change to 'programming on GBV', rather than 'GBV against women and girls'.
Target 5: Increase by 25 % the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Percent increase in the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV (compared to 2021 base year)	Organizations endorsing indicator European Women's Lobby Total endorsements: 1	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received Total modification proposals: 0	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 6: 159 countries globally will have at least one survey on the prevalence of violence against women from the last ten years by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Number of countries with at least one survey on prevalence of violence against women since 2016.	Organizations endorsing indicator European Women's Lobby Government of Canada Total endorsements: 2	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs WHO: Revise baselines to align with what is in the Joint Programme on VAW database.
Target 7: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) None	Organizations endorsing indicator N/A	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received N/A	Suggestions for replacement indicator Government of Canada: Percent increase in 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. Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	Additional Comments OECD: Who adjudicates whether a country has introduced an evidence-based prevention strategy towards GBV? Who decides what counts and what not? The risk of comparing apples and pears is considerable. Office for Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Australia: We note that there are a lot of indicators where we do not have an existing source to help measure (GBV Action Coalition Targets 4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 16, 20, 21). It would be useful to understand how the targets have been selected if we do not have a baseline figure. It would also be useful to understand how the Action Coalition plans to work out a baseline and then measure these targets and their indicators as this is not clear from the current document.
Target 8: Increase by 25% the number of people who endorse gender equitable beliefs in every country by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) The proportion of people who report no gender bias, by sex	Organizations endorsing indicator European Women's Lobby Sightsavers Total endorsements: 2	Sightsavers: We recommend that this indicator could be strengthened by adding disability to read "The proportion of people who report no gender bias, by sex, age and disability". This will ensure that the indicator considers the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that women with disabilities experience which increases their risk of violence. Women and girls with disabilities experience discrimination based on both their gender and their disability, which can intersect and create more complex forms of discrimination. Both the disability and gender movement have often excluded women with disabilities. Women and girls with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities, often experience extreme forms of discrimination and abuse often based on misunderstandings about their impairment and its causes. Total modification proposals: 1	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 9: Increase investment in evidence-driven prevention strategies by USD 500,000,000 by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) None	Organizations endorsing indicator N/A	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received N/A	Suggestions for replacement indicator ICRW: % of funding increase for prevention strategies or % of ODA donors that are increasing funding towards prevention strategies OECD: Increase bilateral ODA to ending VAWG to XX by 20XX. the related indicator is the share [or amount] of bilateral ODA dedicated to ending VAWG Total replacement indicators proposed: 2	Additional Comments ICRW: OECD data has a purpose code specifically designated for this—15180 Ending Violence Against Women and Girls. Though donors categorize GBV projects in many other sector/purpose codes, as well, which will depend on how thorough a process this tracking funding can be. Civil society capacity (AWID, GFW, Prospera) to support this data collection is limited due to funding. OECD: Suggest that this new indicator is considered: it corresponds to CRS data and provides an overall picture of development funding for this AC. (There are different possibilities for the wording). Baseline for info: In 2018-19, DAC members committed USD 522 million on average per year to ending violence against women and girls in developing countries
Target 10: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Number of countries with sexuality education curriculum that include modules on healthy relationships, violence and staying safe, and understanding gender and values	Organizations endorsing indicator Government of Canada European Commission European Women's Lobby Association d'Aide à l'Éducation de l'Enfant Handicapé (AAEEH) Total endorsements: 4	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received European Commission: The target and the indicator do not match. It needs to be reformulated, curricula should also include sexuality education (instead of sexuality education curricula should include GBV.) Total modification proposals: 1	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs
Target 11: Prevent child, early and forced marriages and unions of 9 million girls and adolescents by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	Organizations endorsing indicator European Commission European Women's Lobby Government of Canada Total endorsements: 3	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received Total modification proposals: 0	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	European Commission: It should be merged with T3 Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs
Target 12: Prevent 8 million cases of female genital mutilation by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Organizations endorsing indicator European Commission European Women's Lobby Reseau des jeunes pour la Promotion des Mutilations Génitales Féminines et des Mariages d'Enfants Government of Canada Total endorsements: 5	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received Total modification proposals: 0	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	European Commission: It should be merged with T3 Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs

Target 13: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	Government of Canada: Percent increase in the number of countries with multi-sectoral action plans on GBV which include provision of police, justice, health and social sector services by 2026. Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	
Target 14: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of countries that are implementing or adopting Gender-Responsive policing services (compared to 2021 baseline)	European Women's Lobby OECD Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	OECD: Endorse but with caution. Who decides whether an initiative counts as a gender-responsive policing service and why? will the definition remain fixed over time? The risk of comparing apples and pears is large.
Target 15: Increase by 50% the number of countries whose health sector protocols, guidelines or SOPs align with WHO/International standards by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percent increase in the number of countries whose health sector protocols, guidelines or SOPs align with WHO/International standards by 2026	European Women's Lobby Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 16: 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percent increase in the number of countries that include training programmes or curriculum for health care providers in their health policies/protocols or in the national multisectoral plans (compared to 2021 base year)	European Women's Lobby Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	European Commission: this indicator is unclear and not directly related to GBV WHO: WHO policies database includes relevant information for 179 countries.
Target 17: Progressively improve and increase international funding by doubling to women's rights organizations, activists and movements including those working to address gender-based violence experienced by historically excluded groups that face multiple and intersecting form of discrimination by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percentage of ODA donors that are increasing funding to feminist organizations and movements, disaggregated by funding for gender-based violence (compared to 2021 baseline)	Government of Canada European Women's Lobby European Commission The Fountain of Poise organization OECD Total endorsements: 5	European Women's Lobby: The indicator should go beyond ODA to ensure tracking of funding to women's organisations within donor countries - these organisations and movements are also in desperate needs of funding. Therefore, if we endorse this indicator, we would like to suggest its extension to "in-country" funding. European Commission: historically excluded groups should be replaced with vulnerable groups Total modification proposals: 2	OECD: Direct bilateral ODA [share and amount] for ending VAWG that goes from DAC members to local CSOs based in developing countries Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	OECD: Please note that it is not technically possible to disaggregate data as suggested in this indicator using the OECD CRS. It is not possible to cross the purpose code on WROs with the code on ending VAWG. It is however possible to identify for example direct funding for ending VAWG that goes from DAC members to local CSOs (all types of CSOs).
Target 18: Increase national funding to girl led and women's rights organizations working to address GBV by USD 500,000,000 by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of women's and feminist organizations and movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding (national/international), sector (funding for GBV) and by profile of leader (girl led etc.)	European Women's Lobby Huairou Commission Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 19: Increase leadership and meaningful participation of girl led and women's rights organizations 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of countries with strong and autonomous feminist movements	European Women's Lobby European Commission Global Coalition on Inclusive and Safe Spaces and Cities for Women and Girls OECD Total endorsements: 4	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	European Commission: to be merged with T20 OECD: a question: some people calls themselves feminist others do not, why not frame this in terms of gender-equality?
Target 20: Women's rights organizations are represented in all GBV sub-cluster coordination mechanisms and lead at least 25% of them by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	UNFPA: we do not track "women's rights organizations" but we do track "local actors" and "women led organizations" in coordination mechanisms. This is part of a CIA commitment of the GBV AoR (road map area 2-5). The GBV AoR has committed to promote the Principles of Partnership, including the participation, leadership and decision-making by local actors through institution building of the members of the GBV coordination teams and potential/current local co-coordinators by 2025. It is focused on co-ordination at sub-national levels and also on coaching on the key resources including Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV/E Programming and its accompanying Facilitation Guide, and the Coordination Handbook for new local co-coordinators and others based on needs. For this commitment we are tracking: # of local actors as GBV co-coordinators in activated clusters/coordination teams # of women-focused and women-led organizations as GBV co-coordinators in activated clusters/coordination teams We will be tracking this through 2025. Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	
Target 21: 30% of humanitarian funding to address GBV goes directly to Women's rights organizations by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	OECD: under certain conditions, OECD CRS data. Please note that it is not technically possible to measure this target using the OECD CRS. It is not possible to cross the purpose code on WROs with the code on ending VAWG. With a modification of the focus, it could be possible - under certain conditions - to use OECD CRS. We suggest instead focussing this target on either: a) Share [or amount] of bilateral humanitarian ODA that goes directly to WROs/feminist movements or b) Share [or amount] of bilateral humanitarian funding for VAWG. Both options are possible using the CRS, but not the combination. A technically feasible alternative would be to look at "Share [and amount] of bilateral ODA to ending VAWG in fragile contexts" Also suggest limiting number of indicators per AC to one. Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	
Target 22: 50% of countries track GBV specific national and international funding to autonomous girl led and women's rights organizations through a dedicated budget line for that purpose.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of countries reporting on Target 18: i.e. information on women's and feminist organizations and movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding (national/international), sector (funding for GBV) and by profile of leader (girl led etc.)	European Women's Lobby European Commission Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	European Commission: Should be merged with T18
Action Coalition: Economic Justice and Rights				
Target 1: Increase national budgets towards a recommended 3-10% of national income for equitable quality public care services.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percent of national income spent on a comprehensive social protection floor OR	Women Deliver Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation YMCA SENEGAL Total endorsements: 3	Women Deliver: Can there be a composite indicator based on the above parameters? Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: An addition of Time Use data disaggregated by sex (per SDG 5.4) would be a good indicator to track the outcomes on women's unpaid work as a result of increased budgets under this target. Total modification proposals: 2	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Public expenditure on early childhood education and care as a % of GDP OR	ITUC Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	ITUC: Social protection appears as an indicator in Target 9 - so strongly suggest to retain it there
Public spending on family benefits OR	OECD Government of Canada Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	OECD: The choice among these options depends on what is wanted. Family benefits encompass early childhood education and care (ECEC - previous indicator) so is more comprehensive in terms of family supports. It also includes child allowances leave payments, etc. If more interested in female labour supply and child development, a focus on just ECEC would be better. Government of Canada: As a spending indicator, this is a strong indicator as it represents most (but not all) large components of care systems (incl. ECEC) and also brings in the system of broader financial benefits to families (as per https://data.oecd.org/socialexp/family-benefits-public-spending.htm). However, the extent to which this data is available beyond the G20 is unclear.
Total long-term care expenditure as share of GDP	HelpAge International Age International ICRW Total endorsements: 3	Age International: Consider adding to indicator: "...ensuring gender and age responsive budgeting for long term care, addressing the specific needs of older women, and recognising and supporting women of all ages, including older carers, in their unpaid roles." Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	HelpAge: Prioritizing this long-term care indicator but noting HelpAge's preference that social protection floors indicator disaggregated by sex and age to be used under target 9. ICRW: Social protection spending and family benefit spending does not always go towards care services, such as cash transfers, even though they may be care supportive policies. That distinction feels important in terms of defining what is included in the 3-10% band. OECD: Understanding what criteria were used to determine the 3-10% range would be helpful in determining whether care supportive policies are included with care services in this calculation of percent of national income, especially as the range is so large. If the idea is that countries should fall at different levels based on level of economic development, that would also be helpful to parse out. Other: There are other aspects of care supporting policies, such as care infrastructure (water, electricity, sanitation), that could be included if the idea is to be broader than just care services. OECD: In order to get a full measure of national income spent on care services, this must sum spending on early childhood education and care, long-term care spending, and broader health services, social work, care for those with extra needs, and education. What constitutes care services must be agreed upon, and the extent to which this has already been discussed and established within the EIR AC is unclear, but because the target is for care services generally, these all fit under the care service umbrella and so should be included in the summation. Right now all the proposed indicators are all listed with ORs rather than ANDs, and that doesn't make sense given the target.
Target 2: Up to 80 million decent care jobs are created by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of care workers employed in the formal sector (compared to baseline year: 2021) OR	Women Deliver HelpAge International Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ITUC OECD Government of Canada Total endorsements: 7	HelpAge International: important to disaggregate by sex and age. Also data must not be capped arbitrarily (e.g. at 49) nor should one age bracket be used for older people such as 50+ or 65+ instead of recognising the diversity of experience at different ages. Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB): We suggest including a new indicator or sub-indicator related to creating an enabling environment through the elimination of discriminatory laws and policies. In this regard we would like to propose the inclusion of the following indicator "Total number of women and girls living in countries that have eliminated discriminatory legislation and/or have adopted new laws that promote women's economic empowerment (compared to the base 2021 year)". Indicator source: World Bank "Women Business and the Law" and Ibero-American General Secretariat "Legal frameworks for women's economic autonomy and empowerment in Ibero-America" Bill and Melinda Gate Foundation: Employment and wage data to be disaggregated by sex ITUC: STRONGLY PROPOSING TO RETAIN the second indicator which is in line with the related C190 commitment and the targets in the GAP and the AC EIR blueprint. Further, it does not make sense to choose one of these indicators since the second indicator specifically relates to gender-based violence and harassment and the related commitments on C190. Total modification proposals: 4	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Women Deliver: Can we get further feedback on whether care workers in the formal sector earn minimal living wage, have social protection benefits, and have mechanisms that prevent violence and harassment in the workplace? OECD: There may be definitional challenges with this, similar to obtaining the number of non care workers (see e.g. https://doi.org/10.1787/1bea8f6e-en). Also proportion is probably a better measure. Government of Canada: While not a perfect proxy, nominally the formal sector is the best indicator for decent work available. Will be important to closely define "care workers" (to ensure that there is a component of personal care services so not all health and education workers are included, for example). Will also be important to define "employed in formal sector": i.e. would probably be acceptable to include employers (care service business owners) in the formal sector as well as employees, but to exclude informal employment in formal sector economic units (high proportions in some regions and sectors). Will also have to decide whether ""upgrading"" jobs from informal to formal counts as ""creating"" decent work.
Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months	De Doronos-Jay Limited/GWI Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	De Doronos-Jay Limited/GWI: The calculation for this indicator should start now, the comparability should start from the year 2021 baseline
Target 3: Reduce the number of working women living in poverty by 2026 by a recommended 17 million by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments

Employed female population living below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age	Ibero-American General Secretariat Libanaises pour l'Égalité HelpAge International Women Deliver Age International Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ITUC Government of Canada Total endorsements: 8	Ibero-American General Secretariat: We suggest including a new indicator or sub-indicator related to creating an enabling environment through the elimination of discriminatory laws and policies. In this regard we would like to propose the inclusion of the following indicator: "Total number of women and girls living in countries that have eliminated discriminatory legislation and/or have adopted new laws that promote women's economic empowerment (compared to the base 2021 year)". Indicator source: World Bank "Women Business and the Law" and Ibero-American General Secretariat, "Legal Frameworks for women's economic autonomy and empowerment in Ibero-America" Method of calculation: Analysis of relevant legislation and databases Metadata if any link: https://wbi.worldbank.org/en/wbi-data https://www.igsgb.org/en/legis-frameworks-for-women-economic-autonomy-and-empowerment-in-ibero-america/ HelpAge International: This must include older women workers. Age International: Amend language to: "Employed female population including older and informal workers, living below the poverty line". Data disaggregated by age has consistently failed to include women and men in later life. It is necessary that the indicator is explicit in the necessity for capturing data on women in older age, broken down by 5 year age cohorts. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: Data on 'vulnerable employment' disaggregated by sex can be specifically included to substantiate progress on this target Total modification proposals: 4	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs
Target 4: Decrease the gap in labour force participation between prime-age women and men with small children by half, resulting in an additional 84 million women joining the labour force.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Prime-working age labour force participation rate of persons living in couple with children households, with children under 6 present, by sex	Women Deliver Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ITUC Total endorsements: 3	HelpAge International: The use of the term "prime age" and "persons living in a couple" includes older people that work and live in households with young children (i.e. grandchildren). Important to disaggregate by sex and age. Also data must not be capped arbitrarily (e.g. at 49) nor should one age bracket be used for older people such as 50+ or 65+ instead of recognising the diversity of experience at different ages. Age International: While we agree with the need to measure labour force participation for women and men responsible for small children, we categorically reject the use of "prime age" in this indicator as it is aged, value-laden and inaccurate as an indicator. It is necessary to measure within a specific age group, something that we would not endorse, it is necessary for the indicator to be explicit on what that age range is. We would encourage instead an approach that recognises the productive capacity and economic contributions of women of all ages. Our recent qualitative research showed that many older women in contexts where the younger adult generation have migrated, or are sick or have died from HIV/AIDS, are the primary carer of small children. Data disaggregated by age has consistently failed to include women and men in later life. It is necessary that the indicator is explicit in the necessity for capturing data on women in older age, broken down by 5 year age cohorts. Government of Canada: Prime-age labour force participation rate for households (any type) with children under the age of 6 present, by sex. Not sure that using only the "couple" indicator makes sense here. Surely better to compare men and women across all household types, particularly pertinent in regions with high levels of single parenthood or extended families. NB This will also be a helpful indicator for the care targets as women's labour force participation is an important outcome of improved care systems, especially for women with young children. Total modification proposals: 3	OECD: Shall we not start with an analysis of the Gender Gap in LFP or Employment? That may be available for more countries, than the indicator accounting for the presence of children not yet of school age. More generally, we'd like to propose a new target or indicator on the Gender Pay Gap - The OECD has data for almost 40 countries, the ILO had data from 70 countries or so in their Gender Wage report 2018/2019. Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	
Target 5: Secure access to ownership and control over land and housing is increased for 7 million women by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, by sex	Government of Canada HelpAge International Women Deliver Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ITUC Total endorsements: 5	HelpAge International: Important to disaggregate by sex and age. Also data must not be capped arbitrarily (e.g. at 49) nor should one age bracket be used for older people such as 50+ or 65+ instead of recognising the diversity of experience at different ages. Age International: This indicator must explicitly include women of all ages, including older women. Older women experience specific discrimination based on their sex and age, in relation to property. IFAD: The target address 2 dimensions (legal and regulatory environment + tracking). This should be reflected in the indicators, (1) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure, by sex. AND (2) Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control. (This second indicator is tracked in the SDG) For the second proposed indicator: S.2 includes six sub-indicators (called proxies), one of which is Proxy F: Mandatory quotas for women's participation in land management and administration institutions. This is very important. Federal Republic of Germany: The proposed monitoring indicator measures the access to secure land rights but doesn't provide information on housing. For this purpose, we would suggest referring to additional sources of data, for example under SDG Goal 11 and other sources such as Censuses/Surveys conducted by national statistical offices or other relevant institutions. Total modification proposals: 4	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs Federal Republic of Germany: The proposed Target 5 focuses exclusively on "ownership and control" over land and housing, which is not consistent with the proposed monitoring indicator and the international discourse on secure tenure rights as proposed by the SDG and the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT). These reference frames propose the broader concept of secure access to legitimate land rights under different tenure regimes. We would therefore suggest editing Target 5 as follows: "Secure access to tenure rights to land and housing is increased for 7 million women by 2026".
Target 6: The gender gap in women's financial inclusion is reduced to 6% by increasing both formal and informal financial inclusion, including for women at risk of being excluded from formal financial services.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile money-service provider (% of population ages 15 and older), by sex	Federal Republic of Germany HelpAge International Women Deliver Age International Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Government of Canada Total endorsements: 6	Age International: Measurement of "population ages 15 and older" must include women at older ages in five year age cohorts. Data disaggregated by age has consistently failed to include women and men in later life. It is necessary that the indicator is explicit in the necessity for capturing data on women in older age, broken down by 5 year age cohorts. Federal Republic of Germany: In fact, the number of accounts for women at mobile-money-service provider is relatively high. However, the challenge lies in the use of the accounts. Is there a way to count active accounts only? HelpAge International: Data must include older ages and not just up to 49 or other arbitrary cut off Total modification proposals: 3	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs UNCDF: There has been no discussion as to where the number 6% comes from for this indicator by relevant AC leaders. What is the baseline number? 9% from FinIndex? UNCDF suggests this discussion is needed before this target can be approved.
Target 7: The number of women's economic empowerment national programs integrating digital financial services and participation through gender-responsive platforms is increased.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: Proportion of GDP dedicated to women's DFS programs and women's livelihoods collectives (with baseline in 2021) Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	
Target 8: The number of firms owned by women is increased by 25% in all contexts, including in fragile and conflict situations.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Share of small, medium, and large firms with a woman among the principal owners (%)	Federal Republic of Germany Women Deliver HelpAge International Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Government of Canada Total endorsements: 5	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: We could also add "Proportion of small, medium and large firms with women as at least 51% among principal owners" Age International: The indicator must explicitly refer to 'women of all ages' since it is often not recognised that many older women in low and middle income countries are self-employed in the informal economy, or aspire to run their own businesses. 'Share of small, medium and large firms, including in the informal economy, with a woman among the principal owners, with data disaggregated by sex, age and disability.' Total modification proposals: 2	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 9: Design and implement gender-responsive macroeconomic 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.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of women and girls living in extreme poverty OR	Plan International ITUC Total endorsements: 2	Plan International: We propose using two indicators here (could only select one in the survey). The first to reflect outcome on women living in extreme poverty, and the third (official development grants % of GNI) to reflect targeted overseas development aid levels. Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Percent of national income spent on a comprehensive social protection floor OR	ICRW ITUC Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	ICRW: All of these indicators seem like they are important components, so narrowing down to one is really difficult here. The outcome indicators are the first and last, but it would be helpful to have a sense of funding changes (both national and ODA) over time to encourage and track funding for poverty reduction and social protection.
Official development assistance grants for poverty reduction (% of GNI) OR	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable.	HelpAge International Women Deliver Age International Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation ITUC Government of Canada Total endorsements: 6	HelpAge International: Data disaggregated by age has consistently failed to include women and men in later life. It is necessary that the indicator is explicit in the necessity for capturing data on women in older age, broken down by 5 year age cohorts. It is particularly important to understand who receives a pension, by sex and within the different age cohorts, as currently only a small proportion of countries report on this data, making it difficult to reach women who are less likely to access a pension. Women Deliver: For the sake of more granular and more meaningful gender analysis it would be useful to also disaggregate per type of social protection measure - (a) social assistance/transfers; (b) social insurance; etc. Age International: Strongly proposing to combine the second indicator with the fourth indicator: 2nd: Percent of national income spent on a comprehensive social protection floor and 4th: Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, people with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable. The action coalition needs to include strong indicators on social protection. ITUC: This indicator may also be helpful to consider for care targets if sufficient country coverage is available Total modification proposals: 4	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition				
Contributing organization	Comments			
OECD	Suggestion to include an overarching financial indicator not tied to any target: Bilateral ODA dedicated to gender equality as a principal objective in the economic and productive sectors			
Action Coalition: Bodily Autonomy & Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights				
Target 1: Increase delivery of comprehensive sexuality education in and out of school reaching 50 million more children, adolescents, and youth in all their diversity by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments

Estimated number of school aged children covered by education policies that guide the delivery of life-skills based HIV and sexuality education according to international standards, disaggregated by age (5-8, 9-11, 12-15 and 16-19)	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation OMAEF International Planned Parenthood Federation Women Deliver MFA of Denmark Fós Feminista The Fountain of Poise organization Association d'Aide à l'Éducation de l'Enfant Handicapé (AAEEH) OECD Government of Canada Sightsavers Total endorsements: 11	MFA of Denmark: DK is ok with the indicator, however, we would prefer to use the term Comprehensive Sexuality Education e.g. "...covered by CSE and education policies...etc." OECD: we'd suggest to report the proportion of covered children, rather than their number Government of Canada: Endorsed, however would be ideal to have clarity on baseline data in order to effectively measure progress Sightsavers: This should also be disaggregated by disability UNESCO: Ideally this would also be changed to cover 5-18 years. It also needs to include out-of school settings Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer: It should say Estimated the proportion of schoolage children covered by education policiesdisaggregated by age in relation to all children at schools at this ages groups Total modification proposals: 6	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 2: Within a comprehensive framework that includes SRHR services as an essential component of UHC for all people, increase the quality of and access to contraceptive services for 50 million more adolescent girls and women in all their diversity.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Unmet need for family planning: all modern methods (number and percentage) OR	Organizations endorsing indicator Women Deliver MFA of Denmark Government of Canada Sightsavers Total endorsements: 4	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received This indicator could be strengthened by emphasizing the importance of access to family planning for people with disabilities, women's and girls' control over their own bodies, fertility and sexuality as an integral part of their rights to be free from discrimination, coercion and violence, and encompass body integrity and autonomy, dignity, and equality. However, people with disabilities face multiple barriers in claiming their full range of sexual and reproductive rights. Women and girls with disabilities are denied SRHR information, denied rights to establish relationships and to decide whether, when and with whom to form a family. Forced sterilization and contraception, female genital mutilation, coerced abortion and, on the other hand, lack of access to contraceptive information and services, maternal health care and fertility treatments, are some of the ways in which women and girls with disabilities are denied their rights. Overprotective attitudes and lack of communication to parents and caregivers, and gender-based violence, particularly intimate partner violence, can limit access to and uptake of family planning methods or indeed increase coercion. People with disabilities have historically been treated by society as either asexual or hypersexual and been at increased risk of rape, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and unwanted or forced pregnancies. Women with disabilities are also reportedly at two to four times higher risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) than women without disabilities, and are likely to feel more isolated and less able to report abuse if they rely on the abuser for their care in addition to being less likely to be believed if they do so. Women and girls with disabilities face stigma, negative attitudes and discrimination from communities and health workers leading them to be denied access to information and services. This is linked to the societal prejudice towards people with disabilities including the myths that women with disabilities would be unlikely to experience sexual violence, that impairments are not compatible with sexual desire and activity, and that people with disabilities cannot or should not become parents. Women with disabilities are often discriminated against from the onset of pregnancy right through to motherhood, linked to a myth that women with disabilities will inevitably give birth to children with disabilities and a false assumption that people with disabilities would not be able to take good enough care of their children. In addition, SRHR information and services are also often physically inaccessible and communication modalities for sharing SRHR messaging tend to be inappropriate and inaccessible for people with visual and hearing impairments. This inaccessibility of both health centres and information may be hazardous to women and girls being unable to access family planning methods or agreeing to the uptake of certain methods without fully informed consent and can result in significant barriers and challenges for pregnant women with disabilities in having a healthy pregnancy and giving birth safely. Further to this, LGBTIQ+ people with disabilities often face multiple barriers in accessing SRHR services because of a lack of inclusive SRHR information and services and due to discrimination by healthcare providers, often due to entrenched stigma in society alongside legislation which criminalises same-sex relationships. Total modification proposals: 1	Suggestions for replacement indicator Plan International: Adolescent birthrate (among women aged 10-14, 15-17 and 18-19) Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	Additional Comments MFA of Denmark: DK prefers indicator 1, could go for indicator 2 (contraceptive prevalence). Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs
Contraceptive prevalence: any modern method (number and percentage) OR	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation International Planned Parenthood Federation Total endorsements: 2	International Planned Parenthood Federation: As a matter of principle, IPPF has some difficulties in understanding why we must limit our selection to one indicator per target. In this specific case, we believe that the first two indicators on family planning and contraceptive prevalence should be included as data already exists for both of them through SDG 3.7.1. Also, the text of the second indicator should read "Contraceptive prevalence: all modern method." Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: Family planning measurement focuses on use of contraceptive services and not access to contraceptive services.
Condom use among sex workers OR Condom use among men who have sex with men	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0
Target 3: Support removal of restrictive policies and legal barriers, ensuring 50 million more adolescent girls and women in all their diversity live in jurisdictions where they can access safe and legal abortion by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, Component 3 and 4: Abortion and Post-Abortion	Organizations endorsing indicator Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation Plan International International Planned Parenthood Federation Women Deliver MFA of Denmark Government of Canada Sightsavers Total endorsements: 6	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received FOF Feminista: We would like to suggest including an additional indicator regarding men's and boy's perceptions of gender norms. MFA of Denmark: DK strong preference for indicator 1. Dasra - 10to19: Dasra Adolescents Collaborative: The age groups need to be further disaggregated to allow for assessment of the nuanced needs of each. For example, girls and women 15-19, 18-24, 25-40, 40+ will all have very different vulnerabilities and demands, and so the indicators perhaps need to be further broken down here. For older women and girls, perhaps even looking at % who have been able to properly respond to GBV might be valuable. Total modification proposals: 3	Suggestions for replacement indicator Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Additional Comments Plan International: May be very limited reporting on this. Might therefore require a different source of data to ascertain if it has been met. Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs
Target 4: Through gender norms change and increasing knowledge of rights, empower all people including 260 million more girls, adolescents and women in all of their diversity to make autonomous decisions about their bodies, sexuality and reproduction by 2026				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. OR	Organizations endorsing indicator Plan International International Planned Parenthood Federation Women Deliver MFA of Denmark Fós Feminista Government of Canada Sightsavers Total endorsements: 7	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received FOF Feminista: We would like to suggest including an additional indicator regarding men's and boy's perceptions of gender norms. MFA of Denmark: DK strong preference for indicator 1. Dasra - 10to19: Dasra Adolescents Collaborative: The age groups need to be further disaggregated to allow for assessment of the nuanced needs of each. For example, girls and women 15-19, 18-24, 25-40, 40+ will all have very different vulnerabilities and demands, and so the indicators perhaps need to be further broken down here. For older women and girls, perhaps even looking at % who have been able to properly respond to GBV might be valuable. Total modification proposals: 3	Suggestions for replacement indicator Dasra - 10to19: Dasra Adolescents Collaborative: Proportion of Women 15-24 who are aware of their rights, entitlements, government and legal provisions and safe spaces CHOICE for youth and Sexuality: Proportion of girls, young women and women who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. Total replacement indicators proposed: 2	Additional Comments Government of Canada: Indicator already agreed under SDGs Sightsavers: It would be useful to understand how this is measured
Proportion of girls aged 15-19 who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife for at least one of the specified reasons, i.e., if his wife burns the food, argues with him, goes out without telling him, neglects the child, refuses to have sexual intercourse	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 5: Enact legal and policy change to protect and promote bodily autonomy and SRHR in at least 20 countries by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. OR	Organizations endorsing indicator International Planned Parenthood Federation MFA of Denmark Government of Canada Sightsavers Total endorsements: 4	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received International Planned Parenthood Federation: As a matter of principle, IPPF has some difficulties in understanding why we must limit our selection to one indicator per target. In this specific case, we believe that the first two indicators should be kept as there is data available through SDG 5.6.2 and 5.1.1 CHOICE for youth and Sexuality: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to girls, boys, young women, young men, women and men to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. Sightsavers: It would be useful to emphasise the importance of inclusion of people with disabilities. It is important that the multiple barriers that women and girls with disabilities face in claiming their full range of sexual and reproductive rights are emphasised. Legislation, regulation and policies should recognise the sexual and reproductive health and rights of all people with disabilities, emphasising their sexual autonomy and decision-making capacity and the multiple and intersectional discrimination faced in claiming their rights. Governments should ensure that sexual and reproductive health information is accessible and that all people with disabilities are informed of their rights and how to access services. This should include the provision of comprehensive sexuality education to children and young people with disabilities in an accessible and age-appropriate format to support them in their sexual development and contribute to their well-being and health. Total modification proposals: 3	Suggestions for replacement indicator Plan International: % of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before the age 15, and before the age of 18 Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	Additional Comments
Proportion of countries that establish the minimum legal age of marriage for girls and boys, with or without parental consent, at 18 years; and when exceptions to marriage at an earlier age are allowed in exceptional circumstances, the absolute minimum age is not below 16 years, grounds for obtaining permission are legitimate and strictly defined by law, and marriage is permitted only by a court of law upon full, free and informed consent of the child or both children who appear in person before the court	International Planned Parenthood Federation Women Deliver Government of Canada Total endorsements: 3	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 6: Increase accountability, participation of and support for autonomous feminist and women's organizations (including girl and adolescent-led, and indigenous organizations and collectives), women human rights defenders and peacebuilders.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021) Proportion of countries with strong and autonomous feminist movements.	Organizations endorsing indicator Women Deliver MFA of Denmark CHOICE for youth and Sexuality Total endorsements: 3	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received Total modification proposals: 0	Suggestions for replacement indicator International Planned Parenthood Federation: Indicator proposed seems very vague and difficult to measure. Suggest to rather have an indicator addressing the feminist movement participation in decision making processes. Government of Canada: Some alternatives could include: o Indicator: participation of feminist and women's organizations, women human rights defenders and peacebuilders in policy, programming and decision making processes o Indicator: financial resources and direct investments for feminist and women's organizations, and women human rights defenders o Indicator: government led strategies, policy development and implementation to support feminist and women's organizations, women human rights defenders and peacebuilders o Indicator: engagement with international organizations/civil society, and international donors to support feminist and women's organization, women human rights defenders o Indicator: protection of civil society space (e.g. government legislation, effective advocacy) o Indicator: effective protection mechanisms (for e.g. law enforcement, prosecution of alleged cases of harassment and violence, monitoring human rights defender cases) to support feminist and women's organizations, women human rights defenders and peacebuilders Total replacement indicators proposed: 2	Additional Comments Women Deliver: How does one measure this? What is the proxy for 'strong' and 'autonomous'. Need further clarity? CHOICE for youth and Sexuality: But, how to we define strong and autonomous feminist movements?
Target 7: Strengthen organizations, networks and movements working to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments

Percentage of ODA donors that are increasing funding to feminist organizations and movements (compared to 2021 baseline) OR	Women Deliver MFA of Denmark Dasra - 10to19: Dasra Adolescents Collaborative OECD Total endorsements: 4	MFA of Denmark: DK preference for indicator 1, however, we would like to suggest a slight rephrasing along the lines of "...increasing funding to organizations working on SRHR...". OECD: Suggested new wording of this indicator: Amount (or share) of bilateral ODA to WROs/feminist movements in the "Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health" sector. Instead of overlapping with the target and indicator for the AC on Feminist movements, it would be more relevant for the SRHR AC to focus specifically on the sector "Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health". Also, this indicator could potentially focus on the actual funding, and not the share of DAC members. The current baseline is 2018-19 (or 2019) data – not 2021. 2020 data will be available in the coming months and could potentially be used as a baseline – to be discussed. Please note that, to ensure reliable and comparable annual data on financing for gender equality, OECD DAC CRS data on ODA for gender equality lag about 18 months. This is due to the detailed reporting process by DAC members, and the quality control undertaken by the OECD Secretariat. What financing data is available: •Bilateral ODA ("actors") that report annually to the OECD Secretariat and for whom CRS data are sufficiently reliable to set a baseline and monitor trends are: 1) data on bilateral ODA provided by the 30 members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) – commonly referred to as "aid" or "bilateral ODA", and 2) data on funding flows from private philanthropies. •Other development partners/donors report very limited data – insufficient for defining a baseline and monitoring trends. From our perspective, it would be helpful to use this monitoring exercise to encourage different types of actors ("sectors") to monitor and make public their financing for gender equality – potentially using the OECD CRS in order to ensure comparability across actors. We are available for a discussion around this. Overall, strongly recommend a broader indicator instead on the Share and amount of bilateral ODA that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality in the "Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health" sector. Total modification proposals: 2	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Number of women's and feminist organizations and movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding (national/international), sector (funding for GBV/SRH services) and by profile of leader (girl-led etc).	International Planned Parenthood Federation Fos Feminista Office for Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Australia CHOICE for youth and Sexuality The Fountain of Poise organization Total endorsements: 5	International Planned Parenthood Federation: Keep both indicators mentioned above as data is already available Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Office for Women, Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet Australia: It's important not to duplicate this indicator. The OECD DAC is tracking bilateral donor funding for women's equality organisations and institutions. They can match this indicator with channels of ODA distribution, to arrive at a pretty good picture of bilateral donor funding to women's and feminist NGOs/CSOs.
Action Coalition: Feminist Action for Climate Justice				
Target 1: Increase to 58 percent the proportion of marked climate bilateral finance targeted towards gender by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Share of marked climate bilateral finance targeted towards gender	Government of Canada Women Deliver OECD Total endorsements: 3	OECD: We would suggest changing the wording of the indicator. The wording should be 'Share of bilateral ODA for climate action that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality'. This would work well in order to clarify the objective and align with OECD analyses and publications. Total modification proposals: 1	IFAD: (1) Share of marked climate bilateral finance targeted towards gender; (2) Share of market climate multilateral finance targeted towards gender. Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	Government of Canada: When donors report their aid to OECD CSR, there are two policy markers that could be tracked simultaneously to get the data on this indicator: Rio Markers for Climate; and DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. Plus, the focus here would be on the level of effort and we can track over time if the funding is increasing or decreasing. OECD: For info, note the baseline: Out of climate related aid, 57% either integrates or is dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment on average per year in 2018-19 (adding up to USD 18.9 billion). Note also the time lag in data availability: in 2026, data for 2024 will be available.
Target 2: Increase the proportion of women and girls in decision-making and leadership positions across all sectors relevant for transitioning to an inclusive, circular and regenerative green economy by 2026				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Share of women ministers of environment OR	Atlantic Climate Justice Alliance Total endorsements: 1	Atlantic Climate Justice Alliance: Share of green managerial jobs held by women could be a sub indicator of the main goal Total modification proposals: 1	IFAD: The proposed target in prior consultation included a governance perspective and as follows: "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." We are proposing 2 new indicators to track leadership & representation as well as governance: (1) Leadership/representation: Full gender parity at UNFCCC and related negotiation fora. Women should account for 50% of all national party delegates, heads of delegations across all regions. Women should also be equitably represented in the in UNFCCC negotiation blocks across all regions. (2) Governance: Number of local and national governments with gender transformative and participatory decision making platforms towards transitioning to an inclusive, circular and regenerative green economy by 2026 Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	GSMA: It will be great if the chosen indicator highlights the importance of access to a mobile device and/or mobile internet because if women have access to a mobile, they are likely to be more resilient to climate and disaster risks. International Land Coalition: If we have to make progress, we need to collect new data that is not existing But certainly we need to measure level of resources targeted to rural and indigenous groups that impacted by climate crises and economic injustices and whose primary solution is to secure land rights
Composition of constituted bodies established under the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, by sex and age OR	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Share of women in senior management positions and/or boards of utilities and renewable energy companies OR	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Share of green managerial jobs held by women	Gender Based Violence as a Public Health Issue De Doronos-Jay Limited/GW Women Deliver International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Total endorsements: 4	Women Deliver: Can there be a composite index based on the above parameters? International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD): I would suggest a broader indicator regarding women in decision making positions, disaggregated by: ministers of environment, senior positions in the public sector in relevant ministries (environment, energy, agriculture, etc.), senior positions in relevant institutions. This would provide a better reflection of the situation than focusing only on one type of actor. Total modification proposals: 2	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 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 the provision of quality education, community-based cooperative models and land rights and tenure security				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	IFAD: Below some options for your consideration: (1) number of land titles under women's name? (2) Perception of tenure security amongst women? (3) Participation of women in cooperative models? (4) Consider an indicator on resilience. (5) What about number of programmes delivered (and enrollment/adoption numbers) on these issues, gender disaggregated data in these intervention areas i.e. number of hectares brought under women's ownership or secure access? (6) Number of women whose capacity has been enhanced in these areas International Land Coalition: Nof resources and capacities targeted to organised groups of rural and indigenous groups working to secure land rights to address economic justice and rights and deal with climate crisis. OECD: We could propose some alternative indicators: 1. Exposure to environmental risks, differentiated by risk type (air pollutant and natural hazards), by sex, age and sociodemographic attributes – OECD indicator [under development] 2. Mortality rates from air pollution, differentiated by pollutant, sex, age, country and year - OECD indicator [under development] 3. Gender Gap in the Development of Environment-Related Technologies - Share among total environmental patenting activity, % - point gap (male-female) [Indicator available by OECD in Q1 2022] 4. we are also collecting data on the share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure, but this is not an annual collection Total replacement indicators proposed: 3	
Target 4: At least 20 countries demonstrate increased use of gender-environment statistics for policy making by 2026.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of countries that demonstrate increased use of gender-environment statistics for policy making	Women Deliver Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 5: Increase in proportion of climate aid targeted at women's organizations (OECD-DAC code 15170), including at grassroots and rural levels.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percentage of ODA donors that are increasing funding to feminist organizations and movements (compared to 2021 baseline), by sector (i.e. climate aid)	De Doronos-Jay Limited Women Deliver Hualou Commission International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) OECD Total endorsements: 5	OECD: the wording of the indicator may need editing: What sectors are you referring to here? Also, should this focus on share of donors increasing their funding or perhaps instead on the actual funding increasing? Refinements proposed: Amount of bilateral ODA for climate action and gender equality allocated to feminist, women-led and women's rights organisations and movements Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	ICRW: The CRS data does not differentiate the funding for women's rights orgs by sector (i.e. climate). There is the purpose code for women's rights organizations, 15170 as noted, but you would have to use word searches within that to determine what is going to climate. This is a labor intensive process as you would have to determine the pool of words that you would consider relevant to climate, and the data is in multiple languages. ICRW has been working in depth with this data and would be happy to brainstorm further with you about this, but as described this is not an easy indicator to track. De Doronos-Jay Limited: for implementation to be adopted, a kind of enforcement should be imposed on countries, agencies and private sector and government.
Target 6: Increase in proportion of climate finance directed towards gender-responsive climate actions at the national-level and/or through NDCs				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percentage of ODA donors that are increasing funding on climate and gender related issues by recipient country OR	International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) OECD Government of Canada Total endorsements: 3	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	ICRW: For the percentage of ODA for funding on climate and gender: - It needs to be specified if you are counting both principal and significant gender marked data and what type of differentiation will be made regarding this type of funding. This differentiation is important and we recommend only reporting principal as the top line number. - Also, the sector/purpose codes that you will include would need to be specified, i.e., would you count all principal and significant under General Environmental Protection or exclude site preservation and/or environmental research. In our experience many climate related projects also fall under rural development, agriculture and even social protection, trade, democratic participation and civil society, among others. Determining what you count here and how you find these projects is important and not straightforward, given the sector/purpose codes the data is organized in. Again, this is data we have worked extensively with, so we would be happy to discuss further. OECD: The objectives of this target and indicator are not entirely clear and seem to overlap with Target 1. We are available for a discussion around this. Government of Canada: Could be accepted with some clarification: It is not clear if the indicator is focused on efforts of donors or recipient countries. From the donor perspective, climate finance and NDCs/NAPs are separate issues and reported on separately. From the recipient country perspective, while recipient countries do report inflows of climate finance, the data from OECD CSR are donor reported. If donor reported data is used then we are unsure how much information we can gather from this on gender-responsive climate action in recipient country's NDCs and NAPs.
Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, disaggregated by whether gender was identified as priority area	Women Deliver International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Hualou Commission Total endorsements: 3	IFAD: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, that prioritize women and track data disaggregated by sex (currently only 64 out of 190 NDCs plan have prioritized women) Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD): This is a better indicator, however it doesn't necessarily indicate that more finance is being allocated. For information, IISD, through the NAP Global Network, is systematically tracking integration of gender in NAP documents submitted to the UNFCCC, so we can provide data on this. Overall, I disagree with the approach of trying to have a single indicator per target - I'm not sure this will actually make monitoring easier, and it will reduce the effectiveness and usefulness of the accountability framework.
Target 7: Increase in proportion of women and girls in green jobs by 2026				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of women and girls in green jobs	Women Deliver IFAD Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Women Deliver: One would need to upfront define the scope of green jobs included in this indicator
Target 8: Increase in proportion of women and girls in educational fields (including STEM) informing the green jobs approach				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of women and girls in educational fields (including STEM)	Women Deliver Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	Women Deliver: educational fields (including STEM) should be tagged to green jobs in the indicator contract OECD: the OECD can also provide data on this, based on Education at a Glance, see OECD Gender Portal.
Target 9: Development of Gender and Resilience Index				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	IFAD: A gender and resilience index is developed by 2026 Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	GSMA: It will be helpful if the chosen indicator makes a reference to the importance of ensuring access to a mobile device and mobile internet for women because if they have access to a mobile, women are likely to be more resilient to climate and disaster risks.
Action Coalition: Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality				
Target 1a: Reduce by half the global internet user gender gap.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Gender gap in the proportion of individuals using the internet	GSMA Nos Voix Comptent/ Batonga Fondation Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	GSMA: GSMA endorses ITU as the primary source of data for this target and the GSMA is happy to augment this and share its annual mobile gender gap data including detailed country level data where it is available. As the mobile gender gap can be calculated in different ways, the GSMA recommends that the gender gap in mobile internet use should be calculated via the following formula. The gender gap in mobile internet use should equal, the percentage of male mobile internet users subtracted by the percentage of female mobile internet users and then divided by the percentage of male mobile internet users. This way of calculation makes the mobile gender gap seem higher than other ways of calculation and is beneficial for advocacy purposes. We would also like to propose realistic targets (the Broadband Commission targets are for gender equality by 2025).
Target 1b: Reduce by half the gender gap in STEM graduates.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Gender gap among STEM graduates from tertiary education	Koç Holding / Sustainability Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	OECD: the OECD Gender data portal has some data on this

Target 1c: Reduce by half the gender gap in the share of students' attitudes and self-efficacy measures regarding ICT use for learning and leisure.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Gender gap in students' self-reported attitudes and self-efficacy measures regarding ICT use for learning and leisure	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 1d: Reduce by half the gender gap in ownership of mobile devices.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Gender gap in mobile ownership	GSMA Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	GSMA: GSMA endorses ITU as the primary source of data for this target and the GSMA is happy to augment this and share its annual mobile gender gap data including detailed country level data where it is available. As the mobile gender gap can be calculated in different ways, the GSMA recommends that the gender gap in mobile ownership should be calculated via the following formula. The gender gap in mobile ownership use should equal, the percentage of male mobile owners subtracted by the percentage of female mobile owners and then divided by the percentage of male mobile owners.
Target 2a: Increase by 50% VC funding going to women-led start-ups (tracking disaggregated by age / region).				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percent increase in venture capital(VC) funding going to women-led start-ups, disaggregated by age/region (compared to 2021 base year)	Koc Holding / Sustainability Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 2b: Increase by 50% the proportion of patent applications that name a female amongst their inventors.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Inventors associated with patent applications, by sex	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 2c: Increase and diversify investment by 50% in tech innovations focused on improving women and girls' lives.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	N/A	N/A	De Doronon-Jay Limited: number of established incentives, targets and quotas, Embedding ICT in formal education; Supporting engaging experiences. Emphasizing meaningful use and tangible benefits; Encouraging collaborative and peer learning, and Creating safe spaces by meeting women where they are. (to be compared by 2021 baseline) Association Santé Mobile: Mobiliser les ressources pour renforcer les problématiques sur la gestion de l'hygiène menstruelle	Total replacement indicators proposed: 2
Target 2d: Increase by 50% investment in research ethics in and solutions against gender bias in T&I (public and private).				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
None	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	OECD: Bilateral ODA in the sector of "Information and communication technology (ICT)", and share thereof that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality Total replacement indicators proposed: 1	
Target 3a: Double the representation of women working in technology and innovation.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of female employees employed in STEM	Koc Holding / Sustainability Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 3b: Double the representation of women on Boards for technology and innovation.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of women on tech and innovation company boards	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 3c: Double the representation of women in management for technology and innovation.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Proportion of female employees in management roles in the technology and innovation sector	Koc Holding / Sustainability Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 4a: A majority of countries have legislation in place to prevent and prosecute rights' violations and online and tech-facilitated GBV and discrimination.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of countries that have implemented policies against online and tech facilitated discrimination and GBV	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 4b: A majority of tech companies publicly report on the level of online and tech-facilitated GBV and discrimination and how they handle reports of abuse.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of tech companies that have implemented solutions against online and tech facilitated discrimination and GBV, as measured by the sub-targets	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Action Coalition: Feminist Movements & Leadership				
Target 1: By 2026, double the global annual growth rate of funding from all sectors committed to women led, girl-led and feminist-led movements, organizations, and funds.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Percentage of ODA donors that are increasing funding to feminist organizations and movements (compared to 2021 baseline) OR	AWID OECD Equality Fund Total endorsements: 3	OECD: Amount of bilateral ODA dedicated to women's rights organizations and feminist movements Equality Fund: Amount and overall percentage of ODA funding flowing to feminist organizations and movements compared to 2021 baseline Plan International: \$ value and % of total ODA funding, disaggregated by donor, going to women's rights organizations and feminist movements. OECD, See for example: https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/financing-for-the-growth-coalitions-web-june.pdf Total modification proposals: 3	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	AWID: Ideally the indicator could include existing data gathered by Candid on private philanthropic funding as well since the target relates to "all sectors" and those two are the most significant for feminist orgs. Note that AWID does NOT have adequate primary data to be used to speak to the second draft indicator (number of WROs funded). Equal Measures had expressed some interest in gathering this level of data. OECD: On the wording of the target: Consider if it is the growth rate or the actual funding that should double here? Also please note that not all sectors actually report their data to the CRS. Equality Fund: the increase in flow of resources to WROs and feminist movements should be prioritized over the number of donors providing funding, as that increase in number of could result in marginal real change for movements if the relative amounts or small, or if the funding from previous donors decreases.
Number of women's and feminist organizations and movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding (national/international), sector (funding for GBV/SRH services) and by profile of leader (girl led etc).	The Fernandes Initiative Global Fund for Women International Women's Development Agency Ambassades ou ambassadrices Nos Voix comptes CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality Association d'Aide à l'Éducation de l'Enfant Handicapé (AEEH) Total endorsements: 6	Global Fund for Women: As a lead on the AC Tech and Innovation, we are interested in "funding for feminist technology and innovation," "funding for online and tech-facilitated GBV prevention" and "funding for digital/online SRHR and GBV services" being added to the list of "sectors" that are being considered under this indicator. Total modification proposals: 1	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	International Women's Development Agency: ARROW, Equality Fund, Equal Measures 2030, FEMNET, and the International Women's Development Agency (IWDA), have committed to co-create a new, regular global survey of feminist organisations and movements. The survey will assess the health and diversity of feminist movements, compile up-to-date robust data on progress and setbacks for gender equality, and drive accountability for gender equality commitments, including under the Generation Equality Forum.
Target 2: Promote, expand, strengthen, and protect civic space across all domains, including online, and support the efforts of feminist activists in all their diversity, including women's human rights defenders, women peacebuilders, trans, intersex and non-binary people, girls and other members of historically marginalized groups, to defend civic space and eliminate barriers to feminist action, organizing and mobilization in all its diversity.				
Please note that the Target 2 included in the original consultation documents was incorrect: "Target 2: By 2026, advance gender parity and the inclusion of those historically marginalized (including those who are trans, intersex and non-binary) in all aspects, sectors and levels of public and economic decision making, including the private sector, civil society, international organizations, political and government institutions and executive and legislative positions". The correct target is displayed here instead. However, due to this error some feedback received on this target during the consultation may seem out of place.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months, by age	CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality OHCHR Total endorsements: 2	CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality: But we should also disaggregate by gender and region , not only age. Total modification proposals: 1	Plan International: \$ value and % of total ODA funding, disaggregated by donor, going towards marginalized groups/movements (OECD: New tracking and baseline) Government of Canada: SDG indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups; Indicator 16.7.2: Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group. The WPS index measures inclusion annually by women's achievements in education, employment, and parliamentary representation, as well as access to cell phones and financial services could also be of use Total replacement indicators proposed: 2	Government of Canada: This indicator appears remote from what the target aims to achieve, i.e. parity in decision-making. The proposed indicator measures the reduction of all forms of violence rather than the advancement of gender parity and the inclusion of marginalized persons in all aspects, sectors and levels of public and economic decision making. The alternative SDG indicators (16.7.1 and 16.7.2) would best measure progress associated with target 2
Target 3: By 2026, advance substantive representation and increase the meaningful participation, leadership and decision-making power of girls and youth leaders, and of women, and feminist leaders in all their diversity, including those who are trans, intersex and non-binary				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Share of women in national parliament and local government OR	Women political leaders organisation Huairou Commission Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality: Number of girls, youth leaders and women participating in local and national governments, parliament, international mechanisms (UN mechanisms) and global decision-making spaces. Plan International: Share of women and non-binary individuals in national parliament and local government (disaggregated by sex, gender, age and other intersecting identities) (data from UN Women and IPU) Total replacement indicators proposed: 2	
Proportion of women in managerial positions	Schneider Electric Total endorsements: 1	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
Target 4: By 2026, allocate, monitor and evaluate 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 to lead, share ownership and substantively participate in and co-create decision-making processes.				
Original suggested indicator(s) (December 2021)	Organizations endorsing indicator	Suggestions for modifications of indicator received	Suggestions for replacement indicator	Additional Comments
Share of women in national parliament and local government by sex and age OR	De Doronon-Jay Limited/GWI ONG Filles en Actions Total endorsements: 2	Total modification proposals: 0	Government of Canada: Number of women's and feminist organizations and movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding (national/international), sector (funding for GBV/SRH services) and by profile of leader (girl led etc). Plan International: \$ value and % of total ODA funding, disaggregated by donor, going to adolescent girl-led organizations/movements (OECD, new baseline and tracking) CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality: Number of women's and feminist organizations and movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding (national/international), structure of funding (decision making process, governance structure), sector, by profile of leader (girl led etc), and the number of times this organization has received funding (organizations receiving recurrent funding, being funded for the first time, new type of funding created) Save the Children: We propose an indicator based on INSPIRE indicator 10.2 National coordination and planning mechanisms. Existence of a functioning, national, multisectoral, multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism tasked with overseeing national plans or strategies to prevent and respond to violence against children and adolescents, with child and adolescent participation. Total replacement indicators proposed: 4	ONG Filles en Actions: Les décisions, les politiques des gouvernements doivent être ouvertes et réceptives à cet indicateur afin les actions d'ouverture effectives des élections soient un fait en Afrique principalement dans mon pays le BÉNIN. Au-delà des mots, les vraies actions. Nous n'observons pas encore cela au Bénin. Aux élections présidentielles de 2021, la seule s'étant présentée aux élections présidentielles au Bénin, fut arrêtée pour des faits qui plus tard non assez explicites lui ont valu (il a 2 semaines) d'être emprisonné avec une amende de 50 millions de FCFA. Cet état de choses fruste et révolte la gente féminine béninoise et encore plus les féministes (j'en suis Line). Ça fait peur à la majorité des filles et femmes qui aspirent à faire de la politique (après l'une de mes enquêtes et activités sur le terrain). Nous travaillons et avons besoin de soutien pour remonter la pente. Il faut maintenir le moral haut, la confiance en soi et en ses potentialités, la réalisation des rêves par des formations, des espaces sûrs de discussions féministes, des retraites féministes d'apprentissage et de renouvellement D'ambitions politiques avec un accent mis sur l'accès aux opportunités pour que le pari de la cible soit gagné. Government of Canada: This does not capture the "adolescent girls and young feminist" focus of this target; this does not capture support for young feminists and their organizations at all.
Proportion of women in managerial positions	Total endorsements: 0	Total modification proposals: 0	Total replacement indicators proposed: 0	
General comments received on Feminist Movements and Leadership Action Coalition				
Contributing organization	Comments			
OHCHR	On the indicators to use that would best represent measurement towards the focus of Priority Action/Action Area 2 and the revisions mentioned above, we would first like to caveat or have a caveat included in the framework that a more holistic contextual assessment is required to comprehensively measure progress on this Target (which we feel would also apply to the other targets and framework as a whole), looking at additional qualitative and quantitative indicators, data and other information (including, for example the analysis and recommendations from national, regional and international human rights mechanisms, institutions and bodies). Analysis of progress towards a target should not be limited solely to the indicators mentioned in the framework, especially if we are only limited to one indicator (but perhaps this is already clear, we just wanted to make sure it is reflected). In terms of which indicator would be preferred, which are also already being used (one of the challenges with this Priority Area/Action Area is a lack of comprehensive set of established and tested indicators), we would urge consideration of the following, with one of these already having been included by you of course: SDG 16.10.1: "Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months" And UNW IRRF (and part of ongoing WPS monitoring framework discussions between UN Women and OHCHR): "Number of reported acts of intimidation and reprisals experienced by gender advocates, women-led and feminist-led movements, organizations, and funds in all their diversity for cooperation with the UN" There are also ongoing discussions with your WPS Team colleagues on the development of a related indicator with respect to reprisals: "Number and percentage of reprisals and threats targeting civil society following their engagement with the UN that are responded to by the UN", which is still under discussion. All three (or even the first two) would provide deeper analysis together. However, if it is only one that can be used, we would indeed agree 16.10.1 would be the most suited, whilst noting the limitations.			
General Feedback				
Contributing organization	Comments			

Sweden Ministry for Foreign Affairs	<p>As Sweden has pointed out in other meetings and processes, we prefer to use existing indicators, and not to invent new ones. We also see the transparent publication of commitments in Paris and on websites etc as a way of performing accountability, "name and shame" if you want. 😊</p> <p>We do have some more specific overarching comments and questions as we find it difficult to select among the proposed indicators and suggest new ones.</p> <p>How will these indicators be used and progress measured? It will be difficult to measure how each Action Coalition has contributed to progress, such as the SDG indicators; as many other factors and actors needs to be considered. Several Action Coalitions are also likely to contribute to the same results. Maybe it is more effective to follow up on the commitments made by actors in the Coalitions and include some progress indicators, such as legal and policy changes.</p> <p>There is a tendency to make the targets very long and to include various aspects into the same target, by using the word "and". This makes it very difficult to follow up as it would require several indicators. The proposed indicators will only measure some aspects of the targets.</p> <p>There is currently no baseline data in the results framework. Baseline data should be collected for each indicator, without the baseline data it is currently difficult to assess if targets are set realistically, and to assess which indicators would be the most useful. Baseline data is also essential for measuring progress. It is also important to include links to these data sets.</p> <p>SDG targets are referred to, but then not necessary being used in the targets and indicators. Data for some of the referred indicators are not yet collected, which will make it even more difficult to measure progress. It should also be clearer what intersectionalities should be collected, when and why, as these data are seldom collected in national statistics. This could be an area to discuss across Action Coalitions and to develop further.</p>
OECD	<p>Please note that, to ensure reliable and comparable annual data on financing for gender equality, OECD DAC CRS data on ODA for gender equality lag about 18 months. This is due to the detailed reporting process by DAC members, and the quality control undertaken by the OECD Secretariat.</p> <p>The current baseline is 2018-19 (or 2019) data – not 2021. 2020 data will be available in the coming months and could potentially be used as a baseline – to be discussed. The data available in 2026 will be 2024 data. 2026 data will be available in early 2028.</p> <p>Please note that in order to increase statistical reliability the OECD presents and analyses ODA for gender equality using 2-year averages. We recommend that those using OECD CRS data do the same.</p> <p>Today, actors ("sectors") that report annually to the OECD Secretariat and for whom CRS data are sufficiently reliable to set a baseline and monitor trends are: 1) data on bilateral ODA provided by the 30 members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) – commonly referred to as "aid" or "bilateral ODA", and 2) data on funding flows from private philanthropies.</p> <p>Other development partners/donors report very limited data – insufficient for defining a baseline and monitoring targets. From our perspective, it would be helpful to use this monitoring exercise to encourage different types of actors ("sectors") to monitor and make public their financing for gender equality – potentially using the OECD CRS in order to ensure comparability across actors. We are available for a discussion around this.</p> <p>Wording/framing of financing indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several indicators refer to monitoring the "Percentage of ODA donors that (...)". Please instead refer to "DAC members" here. Also note that while it is technically possible to calculate the share of DAC members that are increasing funding to a certain area, it can be discussed whether this is the most pertinent measurement. Overall, there tends to be an upwards trend in all financing; perhaps the actual amount (or share) of funding is more important than the number (share) of donors? <p>About funding for ending VAWG and funding for WROs/feminist movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the priority of funding to these two areas, the OECD DAC CRS has separate dedicated "purpose codes" for each. This is very helpful for easily tracking funding to these two areas. However, given that they are separate purpose codes it means that it is not possible to cross these two specific areas, as suggested by a proposed Target that is identified for several different ACs. It is however possible to cross almost all other areas, sectors and channels, including funding to local CSOs (i.e. all CSOs and not WROs specifically).