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 committee members, 61 percent as Act Leader/a Leader, 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, 44 under Economic Justice and Rights, 59 under Bodily Autonomy & Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, 74 under Feminist Action for Climate Justice, 62 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 evaluated an indicator, while the remaining 24 percent were suggesting a new or modified indicator.

Summary of Comments

Action Coalition: Gender-Based Violence

Target 1: 100 national governments adopt, implement and report on a national action plan to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls by 2026.

Target 2: Increase by 25% the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 3: Increase by 50% the number of countries that have evidence-driven prevention strategies on gender-based violence against women and girls in national policies by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 4: Increase by 50% the number of countries that have national plans to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG) by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 5: Increase by 25% the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026 (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 6: Increase by 50% the number of countries and areas with no exceptions to the laws against VAWG, for example, do they count once (HQ) or hundreds of times, one for each country in which applied? (2021 baseline, to be determined)

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. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 8: Increase by 25% the number of people who endorse gender equitable beliefs in every country by 2026.

Target 9: Increase by 25% the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026.

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.

Target 11: Increase by 25% the number of private sector organizations implementing GBV awareness and prevention programs by 2026.

Target 12: Increase by 50% the number of countries that have evidence-driven prevention strategies on gender-based violence against women and girls in national policies by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 13: Increase by 50% the number of countries that have national plans to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG) by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 14: Increase by 25% the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026 (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 15: Increase by 50% the number of countries and areas with no exceptions to the laws against VAWG, for example, do they count once (HQ) or hundreds of times, one for each country in which applied? (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 16: Increase by 50% the number of countries that have evidence-driven prevention strategies on gender-based violence against women and girls in national policies by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)

Target 17: Increase by 50% the number of countries that have national plans to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls (VAWG) by 2026. (2021 baseline, to be determined)
### Organizations Endorsing Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Total Endorsements:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women Deliver</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ITUC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government of Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Women’s Lobby</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Coalition on Inclusive and Safe Spaces and Cities for Women and Girls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huairou Commission</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
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<td>IFRC</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HelpAge International</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suggestions for Replacement Indicator

- Number of care workers employed in the formal sector
- Public spending on family benefits as a % of GDP
- OR (national/international), sector (funding for GBV) and by source funded, disaggregated by type of funding
- Number of countries reporting on Target 18: i.e. information on domestic violence experienced by historically excluded groups that face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination by 2026.
- Number of women’s and feminist organizations and feminist movements funded, disaggregated by type of funding
- Training programmes or curriculum for health care providers
- Number of countries that are implementing or adopting national/international, sector (funding for GBV) and by type of funding, sector protocols, guidelines or SOPs align with Gender Equality Principles (GEPPs)
- Number of countries implementing or adopting multi-sectoral action plans on GBV which include provision of police, justice, health and social sector services
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- None

### Total Replacement Indicators Proposed

- 0

### Total Modification Proposals

- 2

### Total Endorsements

- 1

### Additional Comments

- "It makes sense to choose one of these indicators since the second indicator specifically relates to C190 commitment and the targets in the GAP and the A/RES 62/166 blueprint. Further, it does not make sense to track both indicators as we are already tracking public spending on family benefits as a % of GDP."
- "Total number of women and girls living in countries that have eliminated discriminatory laws and policies. In this regard we would like to propose the inclusion of the following indicator: "
- "None"
- "While not a perfect proxy, normatively the formal sector is the best indicator for decent work and women’s rights. While some exceptions are possible, for example, in countries with high levels of informal employment, where a large proportion of women work in the informal sector."
- "Both options are possible using the CRS, but not the combination."
- "The calculation for this indicator should start now. the comparability should start from the base 2021 year."

### Important to disaggregate by sex and age. Also data must not be capped.

### Please note that it is not technically possible to measure this target using the OECD CRS:..."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Organizations Endorsing Indicator</th>
<th>Modifications Proposed</th>
<th>Total Endorsements</th>
<th>Total Modifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Share of small, medium, and large firms with women as at least 51% among principal owners</td>
<td>Percent of national income spent on a comprehensive social protection floor</td>
<td>Government of Canada, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Women Deliver, Age International</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Target 9: Decrease the gap in labor force participation between prime-age women and men with small children by half, resulting in an additional 84 million women joining the labor force.</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>Women Deliver, HelpAge International</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Target 10: Reduce the number of people in poverty by at least 30% for every region and country by 2030 (relative to the baseline year)</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>Women Deliver, HelpAge International</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>General comments received on Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition</td>
<td>Women Deliver, HelpAge International</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional comments:
- The indicator must explicitly refer to 'women of all ages' since it is important to understand who receives a pension, by sex and within the different age cohorts, as currently understood by the indicator.
- 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 number of women and men over 49, including those under 50.
- Data must include older ages and not just up to 49 or other arbitrary cut-off.
- Age International: This indicator may also be helpful to consider for care targets if sufficient country data is available to consider the potential to measure all ages instead of just young children. We could also add "Proportion of small, medium and large firms with women as at least 51% among principal owners".
- Age International: Proportion of small, medium and large firms with women as at least 51% among principal owners.
- Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation: Data on 'vulnerable employment' disaggregated by sex can be specifically included in the indicator.
**Target 7: Strengthen organizations, networks and movements working to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.**

**Full, free and informed consent of the child or both children law, and marriage is permitted only by a court of law upon earlier age are allowed in exceptional circumstances, the of marriage for girls and boys, with or without parental.**

**Bodily integrity and autonomy, dignity, and equality. However, people with discrimination, coercion and violence, and encompasses bodily integrity and autonomy, dignity, and equality.**

**Women and girls with disabilities are denied their rights. Overprotective attitudes and lack of communication by parents and discrimination, coercion and violence, and encompasses bodily integrity and autonomy, dignity, and equality.**

**SRHR information and services and due to discrimination by healthcare providers, often due to entrenched stigma in society alongside.**

**SRHR information and services whilst also prohibiting harmful practices, including forced**

**Contraceptive prevalence: all modern**

**Contraceptive prevalence: any modern method (number**

**Estimated number of school aged children covered by**

**Number of countries with laws and regulations that**

**Adolescent birthrate (among women aged 10–14, 15–17 and 18–19)**

**Total modification proposals: 0**

**Investor endorsement for indicator. Access to SRHR and education shouldn't be limited to people over the age of**

**Total modification proposals: 1**

**Also, the text of the second indicator should read “Contraceptive prevalence: all modern**

**How does one measure this? What is the proxy for ‘strong’ and ‘autonomous’. Need further clarity?**

**Data for past and future. Proportion of girls, young women and men who made decisions on their own.**

**Sightsavers**

**As a matter of principle, IPPF has some**

**How is this data collected and measured? Is there enough care of their children.**

**Also, the text of the second indicator should read “Contraceptive prevalence: all modern**

**Total modification proposals: 1**

**Sightsavers**

**As a matter of principle, IPPF has some**

**How is this data collected and measured? Is there enough care of their children.**

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**How is this data collected and measured? Is there enough care of their children.**

**As a matter of principle, IPPF has some**

**How is this data collected and measured? Is there enough care of their children.**
**Target 1a: Reduce by half the global Internet user gender gap.**

- Internet access: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long term
- Share of women and girls with a smartphone, assessed by age and gender
- Other data: Share of women and girls with a smartphone, assessed by age and gender

**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.**

- Share of women ministers of environment, senior positions in the public sector in relevant ministries (environment, trade), other sectors (health, education, etc.), across all levels of government (national/international), sector (funding for GBV/SRH services, climate aid, social protection, etc.)
- Share of women in leadership positions in organizations providing services to women and girls, assessed by age and gender

**Target 5: Increase in proportion of climate aid targeted at women’s organizations (OECD-DAC code 15170), including at grassroots and rural levels.**

- Share of green managerial jobs held by women
- Share of women’s organizations and movements (compared to 2021 baseline)

**Target 6: Increase in proportion of climate finance directed towards gender-responsive climate actions at the national-level and/or through NDCs.**

- Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long term
- Share of marked climate bilateral finance targeted towards gender; Share of market climate multilateral finance targeted towards gender

**Target 7: Increase in proportion of climate aid directed towards women and girls in rural areas.**

- Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long term
- Share of climate aid directed towards women and girls in rural areas

**Action Coalition: Feminist Action for Climate Justice**

- Calls for gender-sensitive indicators and metrics for tracking climate action
- Recommendations for monitoring and evaluation frameworks that prioritize gender perspectives

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IISD):**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 1

**Women Deliver:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

**CHOICE for youth and Sexuality:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

**Huairou Commission:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 3

**OECD:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 4

**MFA of Denmark:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

**IFAD:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 2

**International Planned Parenthood Federation:**

- Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

**Action Coalition: Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality**

- Calls for gender-sensitive indicators and metrics for tracking innovation in the digital sector
- Recommendations for monitoring and evaluation frameworks that prioritize gender perspectives

**GSMA:**

- Total replacements for indicators: 0

**Huairou Commission:**

- Total replacements for indicators: 3

**OECD:**

- Total replacements for indicators: 4

**MFA of Denmark:**

- Total replacements for indicators: 0

**IFAD:**

- Total replacements for indicators: 1

**International Planned Parenthood Federation:**

- Total replacements for indicators: 0

**Action Coalition: Technology & Innovation for Gender Equality**

- Calls for gender-sensitive indicators and metrics for tracking innovation in the digital sector
- Recommendations for monitoring and evaluation frameworks that prioritize gender perspectives

**GSMA:**

- Total modification proposals: 0

**Huairou Commission:**

- Total modification proposals: 0

**OECD:**

- Total modification proposals: 0

**MFA of Denmark:**

- Total modification proposals: 0

**IFAD:**

- Total modification proposals: 0

**International Planned Parenthood Federation:**

- Total modification proposals: 2
Organizations endorsing indicator

Total modification proposals: 0

Schneider Electric

Total endorsements: 0

Suggestions for modifications of indicator received

Suggestions for replacement indicator

Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

Suggestions for modifications of indicator received

Suggestions for replacement indicator

Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

Suggestions for modifications of indicator received

International Women's Development Agency

Total replacement indicators proposed: 0

Government by sex and age

Target 3: By 2026, advance substantive representation and increase the meaningful participation, leadership and influence of women, girls, and feminist leaders and of women, and feminist leaders in all their diversity, including those who are trans, intersex and non-binary.

Target 2: Promote, expand, strengthen, and protect civic space across all domains, including online, and support the rights of women and girls, and feminist organizations and movements (compared to 2021)

Number of countries that have implemented policies against

Target 3a: Double the representation of women working in technology and innovation.

Gender gap in mobile ownership

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.

Total replacement indicators proposed: 4

Plan International

Total endorsement: 1

Type of funding (national/international), structure of funding (decision making process, governance structure) by profile of leader (girl led etc).

Save the Children

Total endorsement: 3

Sex, gender, age and other intersecting identities (data from UN Women and IPU)

Government of Canada

Total endorsement: 6

Parliament, international mechanisms (UN mechanisms) and global decision-making spaces.

In education, employment, and parliamentary representation, as well as access to cell phones and financial services could also

Indicators of qualitative and quantitative indicators, data and other information (including, for example the analysis and action of the Working Group on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality) (or even the first two) would provide a deeper analysis together. However, if it is only one that can be used, we would

ARROW, Equality Fund, Equal Measures 2030, FEMNET, and the
Please note that, to ensure reliable and comparable annual data on financing for gender equality, OECD DAC CRS data on donors and development partners is the standard benchmark. This is due to the detailed reporting process by DAC members, and the quality control undertaken by the OECD Secretariat.

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.

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.

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.

Other development partners/donors report very limited data – insufficient for defining a baseline and monitoring targets. ... using the OECD CRS in order to ensure comparability across actors. We are available for a discussion around this.

Wording/framing of financing indicators:

• Several indicators refer to monitoring the “Percentage of ODA donors that (…)”. Please instead refer to “DAC member donors providing financial resources to (…)”. 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?

About funding for ending VAWG and funding for WROs/feminist movements:

• Given the priority of funding to these two areas, the OECD DAC CRS has separate dedicated “purpose codes” for each. ... 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).

As Sweden has pointed out in other meetings and processes, we prefer to use existing indicators, and not to invent new ones.

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.

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 the commitments made by actors in the Coalitions and include some progress indicators, such as legal and policy changes.

There is a tendency to make the wording of outcomes and results too broad. This is a common issue when following up on trend reports or monitoring targets. The detailed reporting process by DAC members, and the quality control undertaken by the OECD Secretariat, is key.

SDG targets are referred to, but then not necessary being used in the targets and indicators. Data for some of the proposed targets is not yet available, which will impact on various indicators being produced. It is important to focus on what data are available or likely to be available, and not on all indicators that could potentially be measured.

Baseline data should be collected for each indicator. Baseline data is also essential for measuring progress. It is also important to include links to these data sets.

Data for some of the proposed indicators is not yet available, which will impact on various indicators being produced. It is important to focus on what data are available or likely to be available, and not on all indicators that could potentially be measured.

There is currently no baseline data in the results framework. Baseline data should be collected for each indicator. Baseline data is also essential for measuring progress. It is also important to include links to these data sets.

For the purposes of measuring progress, it is important to include links to these data sets, and not on all indicators that could potentially be measured.