

GENERATION EQUALITY ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT 2023

UN WOMEN

UN Women is the UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women. A global champion for women and girls, UN Women was established to accelerate progress on meeting their needs worldwide. UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programmes and services needed to implement these standards. It stands behind women's equal participation in all aspects of life, focusing on five priority areas: increasing women's leadership and participation; ending violence against women; engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; enhancing women's economic empowerment; and making gender equality central to national development planning and budgeting. UN Women also coordinates and promotes the UN system's work on advancing gender equality.

GENERATION EQUALITY

Generation Equality is a multistakeholder initiative convened by UN Women in partnership with civil society, youth, adolescent girls, governments, the private sector and philanthropists to catalyse partners, increase investments, drive results and accelerate the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Sustainable Development Goals. Generation Equality is anchored in the UN Decade of Action. It emphasizes the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality and the delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to benefit women and girls in all their diversity.

View the report at: commitments.generationequality.org/annual-report

The views expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women, the United Nations or any of its affiliated organizations. For a list of any errors or omissions found after printing, please visit our website.

e-ISBN: 9789213585177

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Chief, Research and Data: Papa Seck
Report Lead: Maureen Gitonga
Report authors: Papa Seck, Maureen Gitonga, Ricardo Fuentes-Nieva, Hélène Guillou, Svenja Siemonsen, Raymond Shama, Asha Meagher
Case study author: Ladysmith

Case study reviewers/contributors: Patricia Cortes (UN Women), Sandra Patricia Mendoza Duran (INMUJERES, Government of Mexico), Emilienne de Leon (Global Alliance for Care Secretariat), Sara Valdes Loza (Global Alliance for Care Secretariat), Rachel Jacobson (Alliance for Feminist Movements), Laura Chrabolowsky (Global Affairs Canada, Government of Canada), Muthoni Muriithi (Accelerator for GBV Prevention), Kaisa Alavuouki (Finnfund), Liisa Ketolainen (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Finland), Anne Valto (Finnfund), Monica Aleman (Ford Foundation), Amanda McRae (Women Enabled International), Alejandra Quiquandar (Tejiendo Pensamiento), Randa Siniora (WCLAC), Memory Kachambwa (FEMNET), Rachel Kagoiya (FEMNET), Rocio Maldonado Mandujano (Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, Government of Chile), Rocio Maldonado Mandujano (Ministry of Women and Gender Equality, Government of Chile), Sohini Battacharya (Breakthrough), Pritha Chatterjee (Breakthrough), Celine Bonnaire (Kering Foundation), Sorrel Lucas (Kering Foundation), Emilia Blancarte Jaber (Global Fund for Women), Mavic Cabrera Balleza (GNWP), Madina Jarbussynova (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Kazakhstan), Leah Charles Ipin (Ministry of Community Development Gender, Women and Special Groups, United Republic of Tanzania), Mohamed Jabir Makame (Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Zanzibar, United Republic of Tanzania), Euphrasie Adjami Barry (Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, Burkina Faso), Ulrika Holmstrom (SIDA, Government of Sweden), Josephine Jacobsson (Swedish Gender Equality Agency, Government of Sweden), Anna Collins Falk (Swedish Gender Equality Agency, Government of Sweden), Oscar Berger (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Sweden), Bengt Nilsson (Ministry of Employment, Government of Sweden of Sweden), Veronica Nduva (State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, Government of Kenya), Emily Opati (State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action, Government of Kenya), Sabrina Frydman (Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, Government of Argentina), Marina Quaranta (Ministry of Women, Genders and Diversity, Government of Argentina), Aya Chebbi (Nala Feminist Collective), Prabhleen Tuteja (YP Foundation), Apurupa Vatsalya (YP Foundation), Deepshikha Ghosh (YP Foundation), Anne Heloise (Fridays for Future), Ayshka Najib (Fridays for Future), Farzana Faruk Jhumu (Fridays for Future), Mana Omar (Fridays for Future), Victoria Rampazzo (Fridays for Future), Maria Reyes (Fridays for Future), Caryn Dasah (Hope Advocates Africa), Laura Gomezjurado (ASOFI), Ritah Muyambo (UN Women)

Production, communication and outreach: Svenja Siemonsen, Carla Arita Carozzo
Editor: Jen Ross
Design: Design plus
© UN Women 2023
Manufactured in the United States
All rights reserved



Sima Bahous

UN Women Executive Director

FOREWORD

At the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the world is failing women and girls. None of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 indicators are met or nearly met. Ninety-nine per cent of the world's women and girls live in countries with substantial gender gaps and limited women's empowerment. Regressive laws, violence, and reversals to women's rights continue to exacerbate global gender inequality. We are going backwards.

Gender equality is the great enabler, making possible the attainment of all other development goals, whether on health, nutrition, education or the climate. The evidence is there and solutions are well-known. What we have lacked is the collective action necessary.

It takes a bold, whole-of-society approach to reverse decline, get back on track and disrupt entrenched and rising gender inequality. This is why two years ago, UN Women and stakeholders across the world conceived, designed and launched Generation Equality, a five-year effort to unlock political will, harness new energy to achieve gender equality through intensified ambition, collaboration, investment, and accountability. Generation Equality has brought together resources and know-how of stakeholders from all parts of society through intergenerational multi-stakeholder alliances. The results have been game-changing.

At the Midpoint of this five-year effort, the Generation Equality Accountability Report provides evidence and data on what has been achieved so far. It is a tool by which Generation Equality's stakeholders are enthusiastically held to account for the commitments they have made. The picture is, overall, a positive one. Based on 1,271 reported Action Coalition commitments across 83 countries, 1 in 10 reported commitments are already completed and more than 9 in 10 are on-track. Collectively, Commitment Makers have reported US\$ 47 billion in financial commitments, with \$20 billion already secured and \$9.5 billion spent, along with the implementation of 849 policies, 2,306 programmes and 3,649 advocacy initiatives. Last year, the Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action Compact signatories alone spent an estimated \$958 million to implement actions in conflict and crisis settings, reaching 22.1 million women and girls.

This second report, like last year's, shows how stakeholders value the opportunities that Generation Equality provides for collaboration, new partnerships and the sharing of experiences and good practices. Its model of multi-stakeholder collaboration is being "localized" in several countries, with government leadership and investments in gender-based violence, women's and girls' sexual and reproductive health and rights and more. It reminds us of the value of networked and inclusive approaches, dialogue, intergenerational solidarity and partnerships for change.

At the same time, challenges remain. The report shows how continued investments, solidarity, collaboration and data-driven monitoring are essential to realize the goals of Generation Equality. There is still a long way to go, but Generation Equality has proven itself a key pathway to progress. It has become an essential element of success in achieving SDG 5, gender equality and the 2030 Agenda and we must strive to build further on the foundations this report describes.

KEY FINDINGS

1 Accountability is key to the **success** of Generation Equality and this year's strong reporting demonstrates a high level of commitment across Generation Equality stakeholders. Timely reporting on the implementation of commitments played an important role: **42 per cent** of Commitment Makers (compared to 26 per cent in 2022) responded to the 2023 accountability survey, covering **69 per cent** of total commitments (compared to 31 per cent in 2022). Another **49 per cent** of eligible signatories to the Women Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) Compact self-reported data on **99 per cent** of their Specific Actions. This strong reporting rate demonstrates a high level of engagement and commitment to accountability and transparency by Generation Equality stakeholders.



2 In the two years since the Generation Equality Forums in Mexico City and Paris, stakeholders have moved quickly on **actions to advance women's rights** worldwide. Based on survey results, **11 per cent** of reported Action Coalition commitments are already completed, close to **80 per cent** are in progress, and among those, **92 per cent** are on-track to be completed by 2026.



3 Compact signatories are investing resources and implementing programmes to **promote peace, respond to crisis** and **achieve gender equality**. Women's participation in peace processes is the most subscribed to thematic pillar of the Compact, rallying **73 per cent** of eligible signatories. In 2022, Compact signatories spent an estimated **\$958 million** to implement actions, reaching **22.1 million** women and girls.



4 Strong alliances are being built across sectors and between stakeholders, reinforcing the importance of networked multilateralism and solidarity to transform the gender equality landscape and accelerate results to achieve the SDGs. According to survey results, **82 per cent** of all reported commitments have resulted in **new partnerships** or strengthened existing ones and **89 per cent support groups** or **communities** considered marginalized in their context.



5 Generation Equality's multi-stakeholder model is being successfully localized in some countries level. This is resulting in **improved ownership, collaboration** and **coordination** between State and non-State actors, with concrete reported results, such as increased budgetary allocations and the creation of regional, national and sub-national monitoring frameworks to track progress. Localization **breaks down silos** and political will at the highest level has a domino effect in terms of spurring corresponding budget allocations. Concrete effort are required to scale up the localization of Generation Equality across country contexts in all regions.



6 Commitment Makers are mobilizing new funding, scaling up existing financial resources and delivering on policy, programmatic and advocacy commitments on a massive scale. Based on survey responses, Action Coalition commitments amount to at least **\$47 billion**, of which **\$20 billion** (43 per cent) has been secured, and **\$9.5 billion** (48 per cent of secured amount) has been spent to date. Generation Equality is **increasing donor trust**, which is unlocking new or **increased financial commitments**. However, investments in certain areas are proving difficult to track.



7 **Generation Equality** has **generated momentum** to **intensify actions** to advance gender equality, with commitments already resulting in **key policies, programmes, advocacy** and **financing**. Commitment Makers reported having initiated or implemented **849** policies, **2,306** programmes and **3,649** advocacy initiatives. Governments in particular are highly engaged, with the highest share of initiatives focusing solely on policy (21 per cent of their commitments).



8 **Collective commitments**, enacted by multiple stakeholders have the potential to flourish. They constitute **31 per cent** of all reported commitments. Those analysed have effectively facilitated **partnerships, knowledge-exchange** and the deepening of **expertise** on gender equality. In a relatively short period, they have developed several good practices that have facilitated their **growth** and **success**.



9 **Generation Equality** is **encouraging** new **feminist funding approaches**, leading to increased collaboration. However, only a fraction of financial commitments reported have been invested in **civil society organizations** (\$1.7 billion), **adolescent girls** (\$217 million) and **youth-led organizations** (\$11.7 million) – which collectively represent **less than 10 per cent** of the total financial commitments secured. Increasing the effectiveness of Generation Equality will require significantly scaling-up support for these organizations and fostering more transparent reporting by all Commitment Makers, especially on financial commitments.



10 **Youth-led organizations** are highly engaged in Generation Equality, noting that it has afforded important **opportunities for youth leadership**, but engagement needs to be more meaningful. Surveyed youth appreciate the access to spaces they have gained in global, regional, national and sub-national fora, such as the UN General Assembly, the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and Women Deliver, which offer **collaboration, network-building, learning and resource-sharing opportunities**. However, they also raise concerns about persistent challenges to ensuring meaningful youth participation at all levels, lack of financial resources and capacity, and lack of transparency about the implementation of financial commitments.



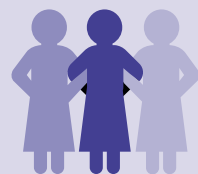
11 Most Commitment Makers report adhering to the Generation Equality core principles of **intersectionality, transformational change** and **feminist leadership**, with a rich catalogue of learning emerging from the diverse ways Commitment Makers are turning these principles into action. According to survey respondents, **83 per cent** of commitments reflect the principle of intersectionality, **72 per cent** explicitly challenge or interrogate power dynamics and **58 per cent** focus on building feminist leadership. However, some Commitment Makers also note a lack of collective understanding of the three principles, indicating that further work is needed in this area.



12 **Generation Equality** has a **global reach**, but key **regional gaps** must be addressed. Two-thirds (66 per cent) of reported commitments come from Commitment Makers in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, with significant underrepresentation of Eastern and South-Eastern Asia as well as North Africa and Western Asia. As such, **increased commitment** from these regions should be **promoted**.



The assessment of the Action Coalition **blueprint target** indicators shows significant **gaps** and **challenges**, including a large share (54 out of 72 indicators and sub-indicators) that either lack sufficient data or need further methodological work. For those with enough data to assess progress, only 2 indicators are close to target or have met the target. However, this year's report was able to establish **baseline values** for **24 indicators**, which will allow future progress assessment. **Addressing gender data gaps**, including through capacity-building initiatives and scaling-up investments in data collection and use, is critical to measure the true impact of Generation Equality.



Legal frameworks continue to lag in the area of violence against women and girls (VAWG), with more than 6 in 7 women and girls living in countries without strong laws to protect them. However, the global community is making efforts to address VAWG, including through higher allocations of targeted Official Development Assistance (ODA).



The proportion of the employed population living under the poverty line has declined substantially, from 25.8 per cent in 2000 to 6.4 per cent in 2022, and the gender gap has narrowed from 1.3 percentage points to 0.4 percentage points during this time. Increasing the adoption of gender-responsive social protection measures can promote women's economic empowerment and help reduce poverty.



Women's and girls' bodily autonomy and sexual and reproductive health and rights have suffered significant legal setbacks in recent years, including due to COVID-19. The persistent lack of comprehensive legal protections, and inadequate access to sexual and reproductive health services continue to present significant obstacles. In 2022, only 70 out of 166 countries with data (42 per cent) had laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to reproductive health care, information and education to women and men aged 15 years and older.



Climate change and its consequences disproportionately affect women, in part due to women's more limited access to resources and assets such as land, with large gender disparities in most countries. While more than half of ODA for climate-change-related purposes incorporates gender equality objectives, less than 5 per cent is directed to support feminist, women-led and women's rights organizations or movements.



Gender-responsive information and communications technology (ICT) financing can be a powerful tool to ensure sustainable and equitable development and to promote gender equality. The average share of ICT-related bilateral ODA flows that either integrate or are dedicated to gender equality in 2020–2021 was 33 per cent (\$256 million).



Despite some progress in recent decades, the gender gap in representation in power and leadership is persistent: globally, women hold only 26.7 per cent of parliamentary seats and 35.5 per cent of local government elected positions. In 2020–2021, a yearly average of \$626 million of ODA flowed to supporting women's rights organizations and movements.



614 million women and girls lived in conflict-affected contexts in 2022, 50 per cent higher than in 2017, exposing women and girls to conflict-related sexual violence. ODA continues to decline for women and girls in crisis and conflict affected countries and total funding to gender equality is particularly low in humanitarian aid. Despite the rise of women mediator networks, women's participation in peace processes remains limited.



Photo credit: pics @pixelatedstreets, mural @hera_herakut @streeartmankind

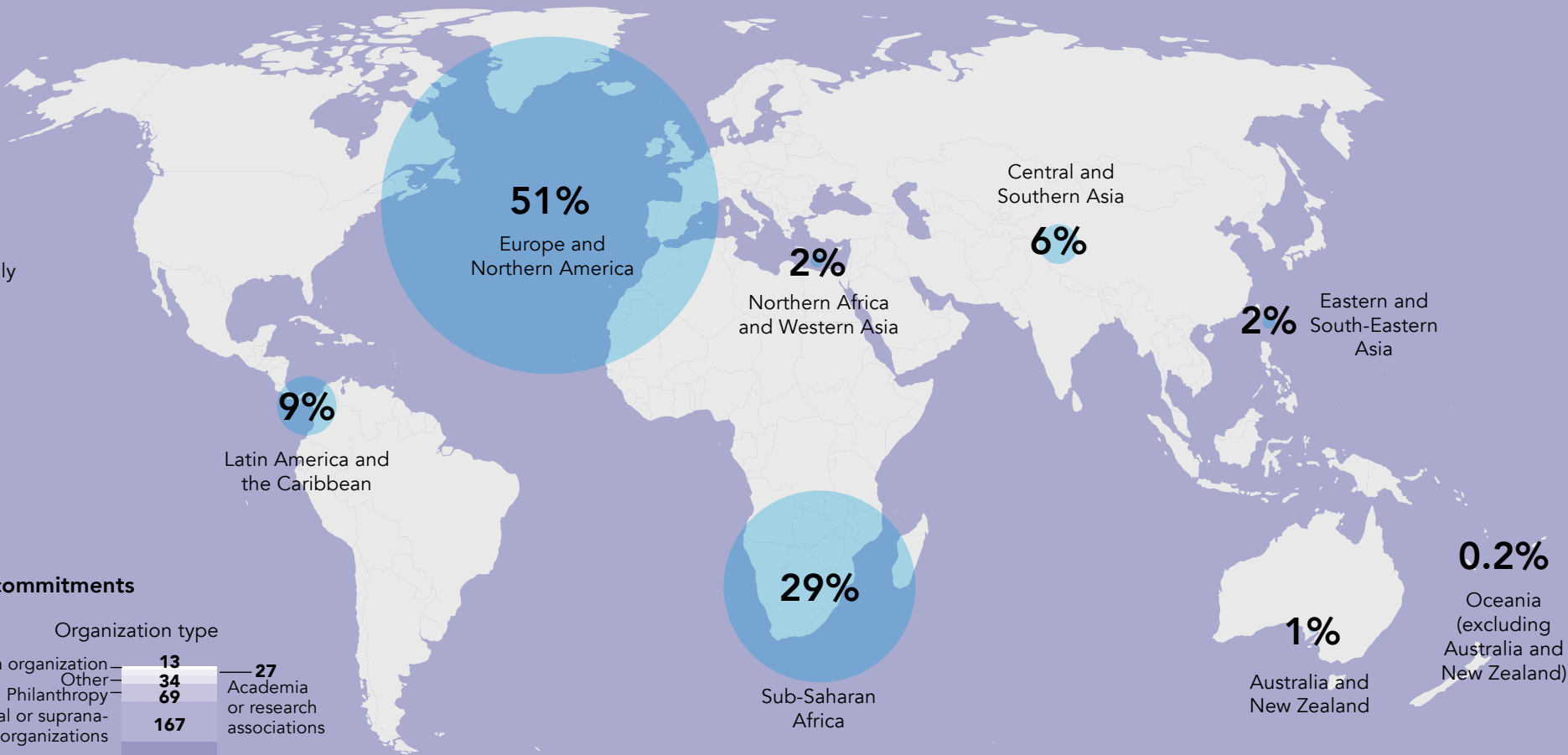
ACTION COALITIONS AND COMPACT AT A GLANCE

1,076 ACTION COALITION COMMITMENT MAKERS
have pledgedⁱ

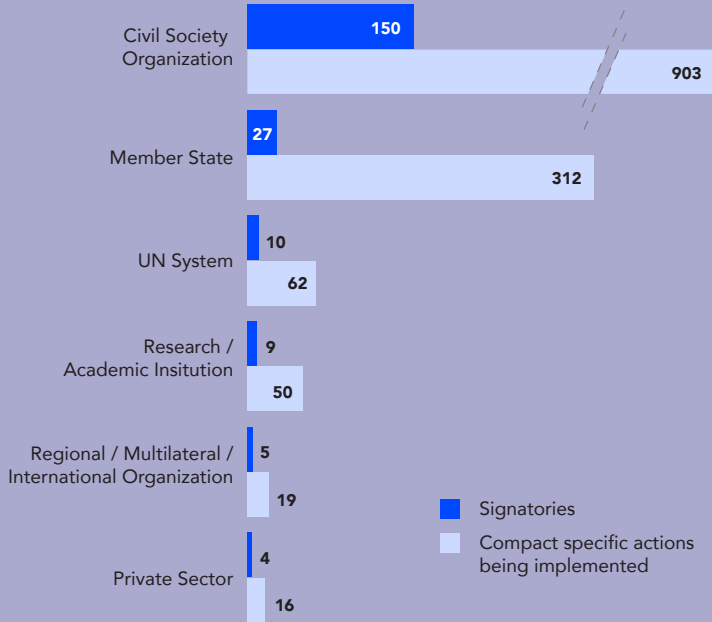
2,868 COMMITMENTS
across six Action Coalitions

across **126 COUNTRIES** globally

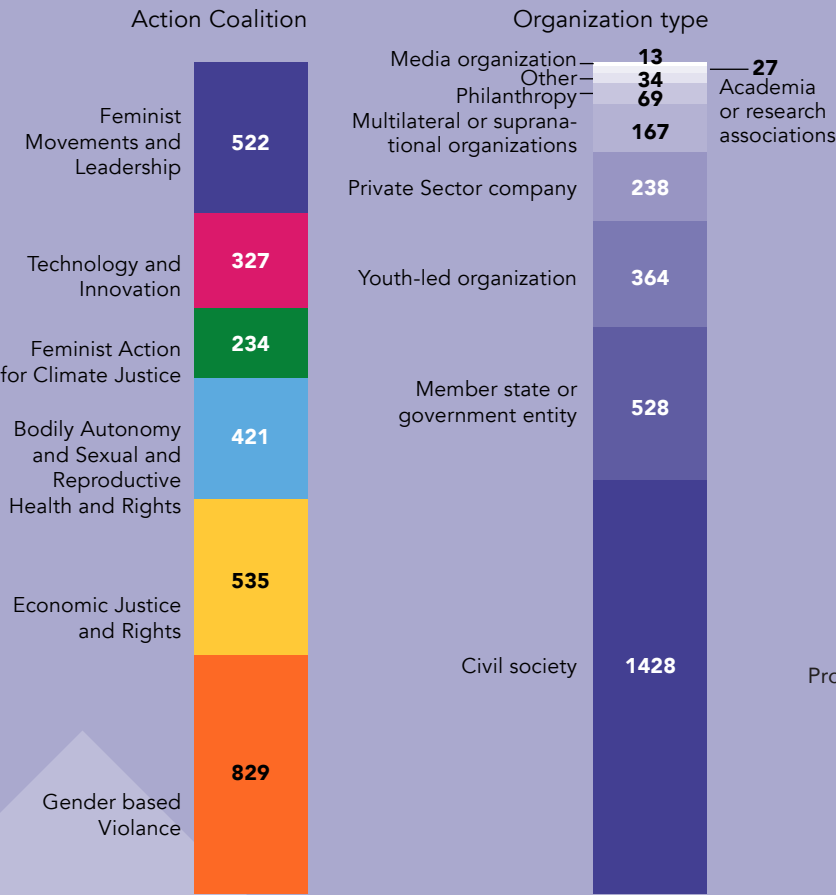
The WPS-HA Compact has
206 SIGNATORIES



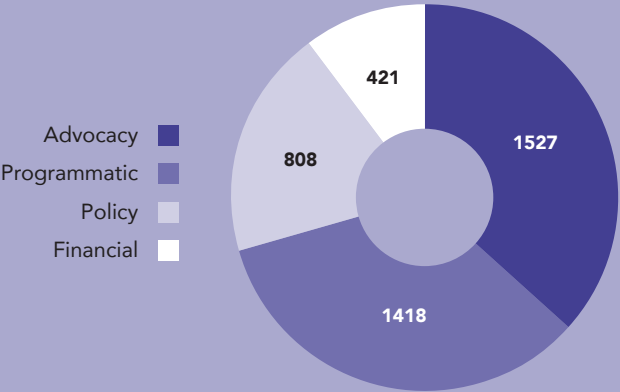
Number of Compact signatories and stakeholder groups



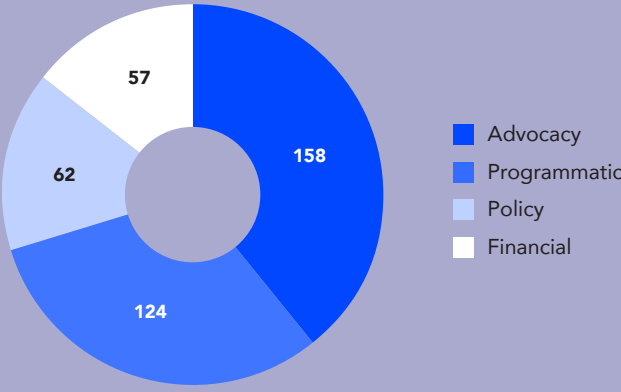
Number of commitments



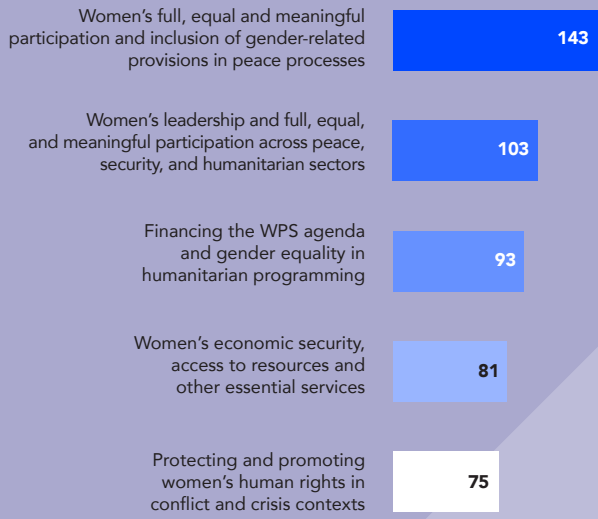
Number of Action Coalition commitments by commitment typeⁱⁱ



Number of Compact specific actions by type

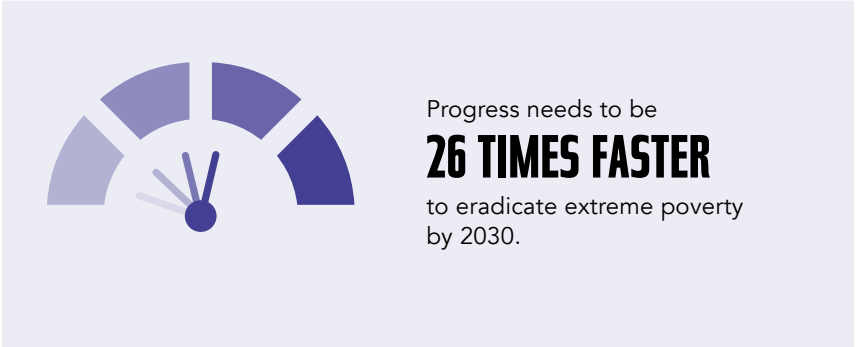


Number of Compact specific actions by thematic pillar



INTRODUCTION

For decades, governments and the international community have reiterated their commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls as well as to ensuring their human rights. But once again, gender equality and women’s empowerment are facing significant challenges, both old and new. Pervasive negative social norms, patriarchy, violence, discrimination and inequalities embedded in our societies continue to fail women and girls. Polycrises, including COVID-19 and its aftermath, conflicts, the increased cost of living, climate change, environmental degradation and disasters all threaten to occlude progress.



Generation Equality embodies the kinds of networked and inclusive multilateralism, premised on dialogue, intergenerational solidarity and partnerships that are sorely needed to address the multitude of multifaceted challenges the world faces, including the organized backlash against gender equality.

According to the [2023 Gender Snapshot](#) report, of the 18 indicators and sub-indicators of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 – which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls by 2030 – none have met their targets and only two are close, undermining progress towards all 17 SDGs. Moreover, despite commitments to advance the women, peace and security (WPS) agenda and gender-responsive humanitarian action, the needs of women and girls in conflict and crisis situations continue to be underserved, with women largely excluded from conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts.

However, progress is possible if there is a will. Increasing investments targeted at gender equality objectives could achieve transformational impact. Based on new researchⁱⁱⁱ, **USD \$360 billion per year** is needed to achieve gender equality and women’s empowerment across key SDGs, including in the goal to end poverty and hunger. The midpoint of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development represents a powerful opportunity to revitalize the international community’s commitment to women’s rights, to accelerate progress on the SDGs.

Generation Equality: A platform for collective action, solidarity and large-scale investments for gender equality and women’s empowerment

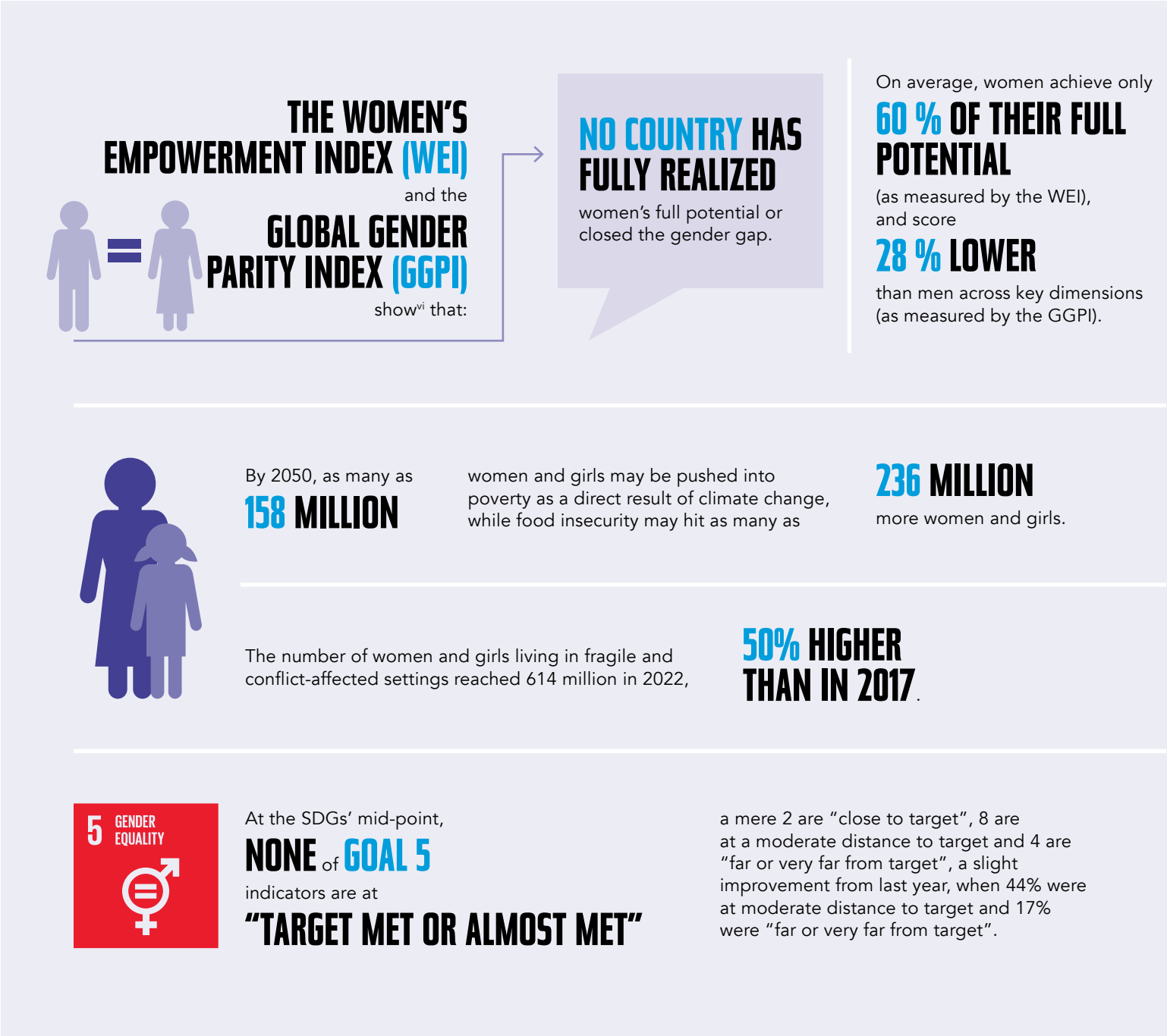
Launched in 2021 in Mexico City and Paris, [Generation Equality](#) represents a renewed promise to accelerate progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment through concrete and measurable actions, as a direct contribution to the 2030 Agenda. Composed of six Action Coalitions and the Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action (WPS-HA) Compact, they are a set of innovative, multistakeholder partnerships mobilizing the world by catalysing collective action, sparking global and local conversations among generations, driving increased gender-responsive public and private investment, and delivering concrete, game-changing results for girls and women. With over 2,800 commitments across

126 countries, including more than \$40 billion^{iv} in financial commitments announced at the Paris Forum, the Action Coalitions’ potential for high impact is clear.

Similarly, the WPS-HA Compact seeks to drive transformative action for women and girls in conflict and crisis around five thematic pillars, on finance, participation, economic security, leadership and protection. To achieve sustainable peace and to realize the SDGs, the Compact urges signatories to implement actions guided by six principles of transformation^v

that place the voices and needs of women and girls at the centre of developing and implementing solutions for conflict-prevention, resolution, peace-building and humanitarian action.

At the Generation Equality midpoint, this second Accountability Report seeks to assess progress on Action Coalition commitments and the aspirational impacts of the WPS-HA Compact. For the first time, the report also charts progress towards the Action Coalition blueprint targets put forth in the [Global Acceleration Plan](#).



ACCOUNTABILITY FOR RESULTS: A DEFINING FEATURE OF GENERATION EQUALITY

Accountability is a cornerstone of Generation Equality and a necessary condition for success. Co-created by Action Coalition members and the WPS-HA Compact signatories, the Accountability Framework monitors the implementation of the bold promises made to improve the lives of women and girls by relying on collective engagement, transparent reporting and effective data use by all Generation Equality stakeholders. Action Coalition

Commitment Makers and Compact signatories are asked to report annually on progress towards commitments. This is complemented by a biannual analysis of progress on the Action Coalition blueprint targets, annual analysis of progress against the Compact Framework, an assessment of the implementation of the core principles of feminist leadership, intersectionality and transformation, as well as regular impact stories.

By joining the Action Coalitions and the Compact, members made a bold promise to foster a culture of transparency and accountability to drive collective action for irreversible change for women and girls.

Significantly improved reporting rate in second Generation Equality Commitments Reporting Survey

This 2023 Accountability Report presents findings from the second annual Commitments Reporting Survey.^{vii} Overall, 42 per cent of Commitment Makers have reported (compared to 26 per cent in 2022) on 69 per cent of commitments (more than double last year's reporting rate of 31 per cent of commitments).^{viii} Across Action Coalitions, the number of commitments reported on varies from 55 per cent in Feminist Movement and Leadership to 75 per cent of commitments in Feminist Action and Climate Justice. Despite some methodological limitations,^{ix} the high survey reporting rate provides a more robust and complete reporting on all commitments for a accounting and better understanding of progress made over the past two years. Furthermore, 84 per cent of reporting Commitment Makers agreed to their data being made public – a valuable resource for all Generation Equality stakeholders, and for complementary accountability processes.

Besides the annual Commitments Reporting Survey, six in-depth independent case studies and stories of impact were prepared to track the qualitative results of Generation Equality, highlighting concrete results and experiences.^x

process. Through UN Women-led consultations in 2021, a set of indicators to monitor the blueprint targets were developed and agreed upon.^{xi} While many are closely linked to the SDGs and other global gender equality targets, several forge ground in new or underdeveloped areas, such as in gender and climate change and gender, innovation and technology.

Unfortunately, in many instances, the lack of data poses challenges to ensuring the proper monitoring of blueprint targets and indicators. With these challenges in mind, for the 2023 Accountability Report, two blueprint indicators per Action Coalition were selected for in-depth analysis through a consultative process. However, an analysis of all blueprint indicators, irrespective of data availability, is presented in this report.

WPS-HA Compact Monitoring Framework

Developed through a multi-stakeholder participatory process, the Compact Monitoring Framework builds on existing mechanisms and frameworks and tracks signatory progress across five thematic impact statements. Through an online portal, signatories self-report on indicators for each thematic pillar with quantitative and qualitative data and provide a self-assessment on the progress of their actions and the Compact's principles of transformation. The 2022 report marked the first use of the Compact Monitoring Framework, with 174 Compact signatories self-reporting their progress. Of those signatories, 66 per cent completed all of the requested reporting, 99 per cent completed qualitative reporting on specific actions, 71 per cent reported on the principles of transformation, and 70 per cent provided reporting on at least one indicator.

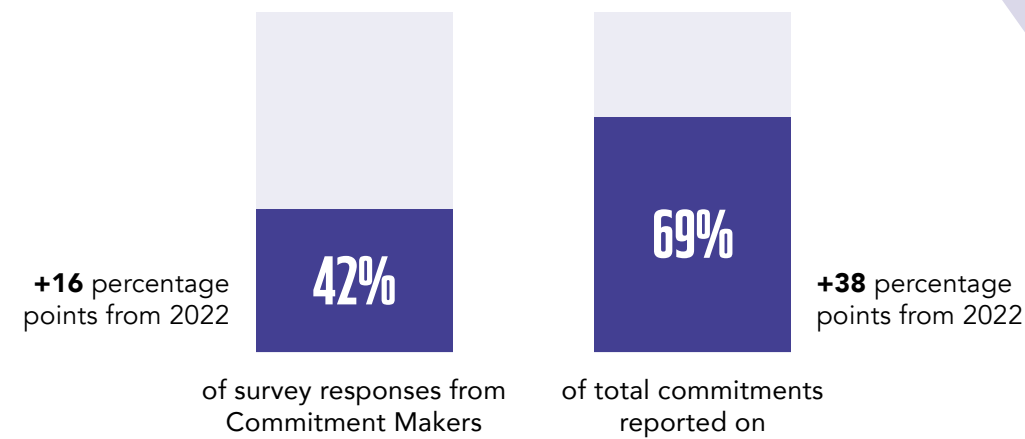
Lack of data impedes monitoring of progress towards bold blueprint targets

Action Coalition leaders collaboratively crafted blueprints for action, associated with the global targets set in the Generation Equality [Global Acceleration Plan](#). The targets are bold, ambitious and timebound, reflecting the aspirations of the Generation Equality

ELEMENTS OF THE ACTION COALITIONS' MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK

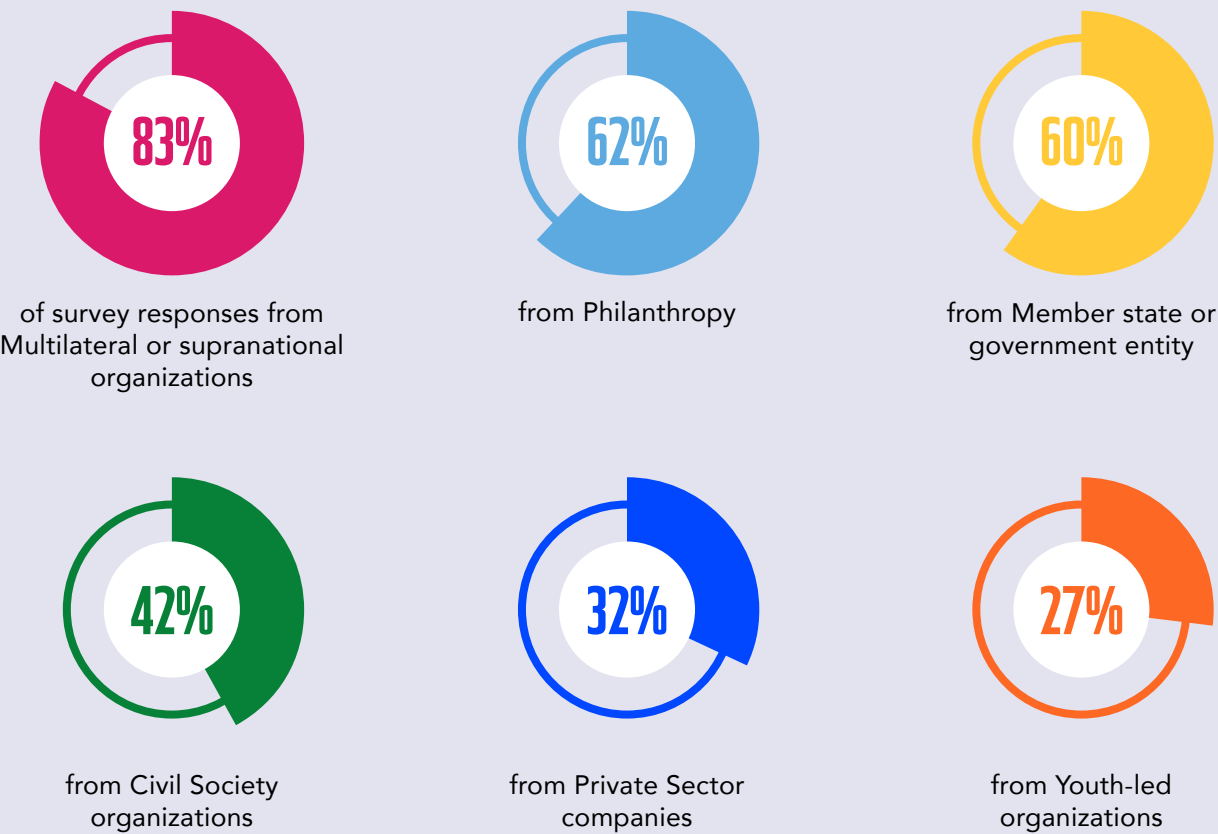


COMMITMENTS REPORTING IN 2023

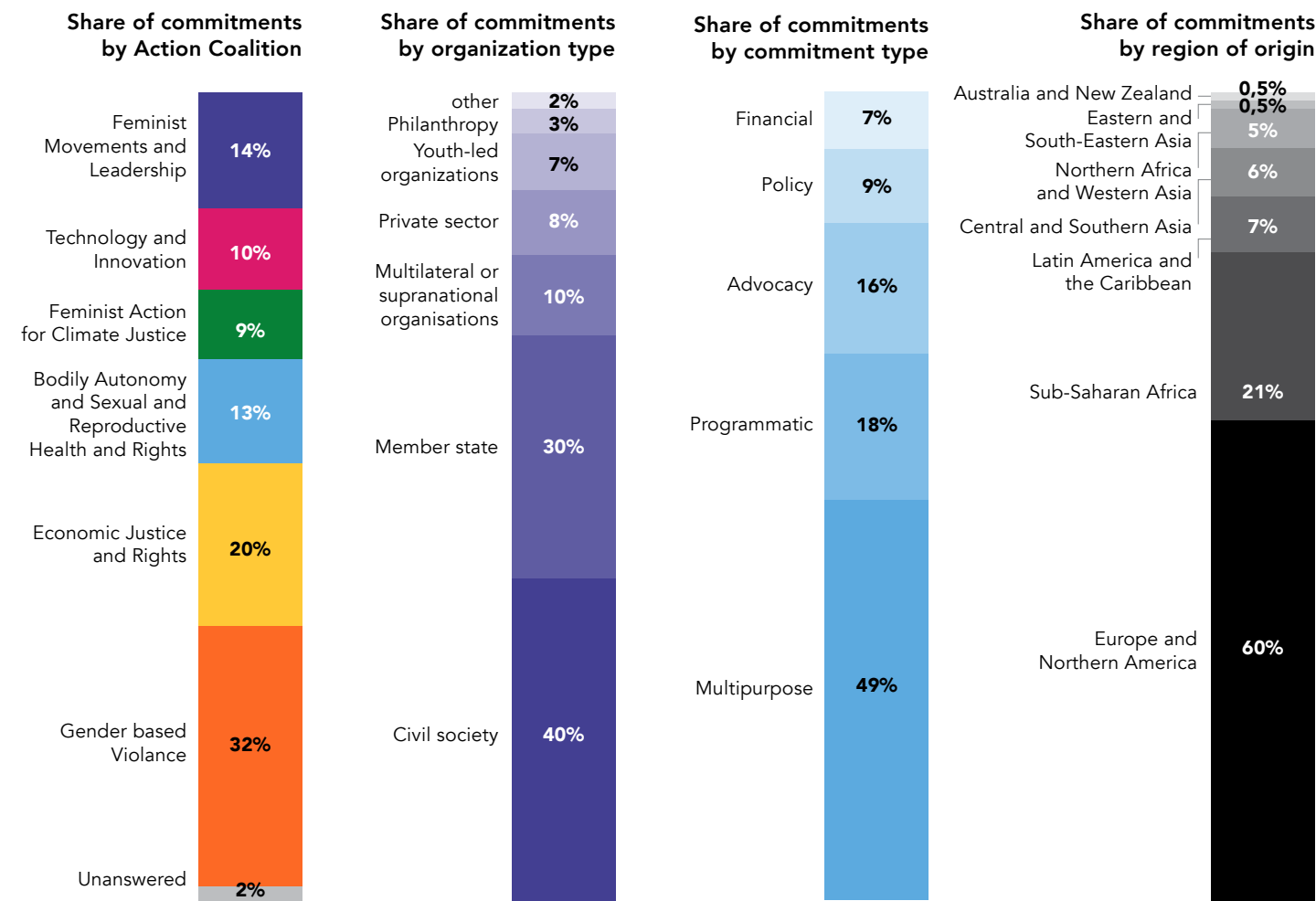


42 per cent of Commitment Makers from at least 83 countries responded to the survey, covering 1,271 Generation Equality commitments or 69 per cent of the total.

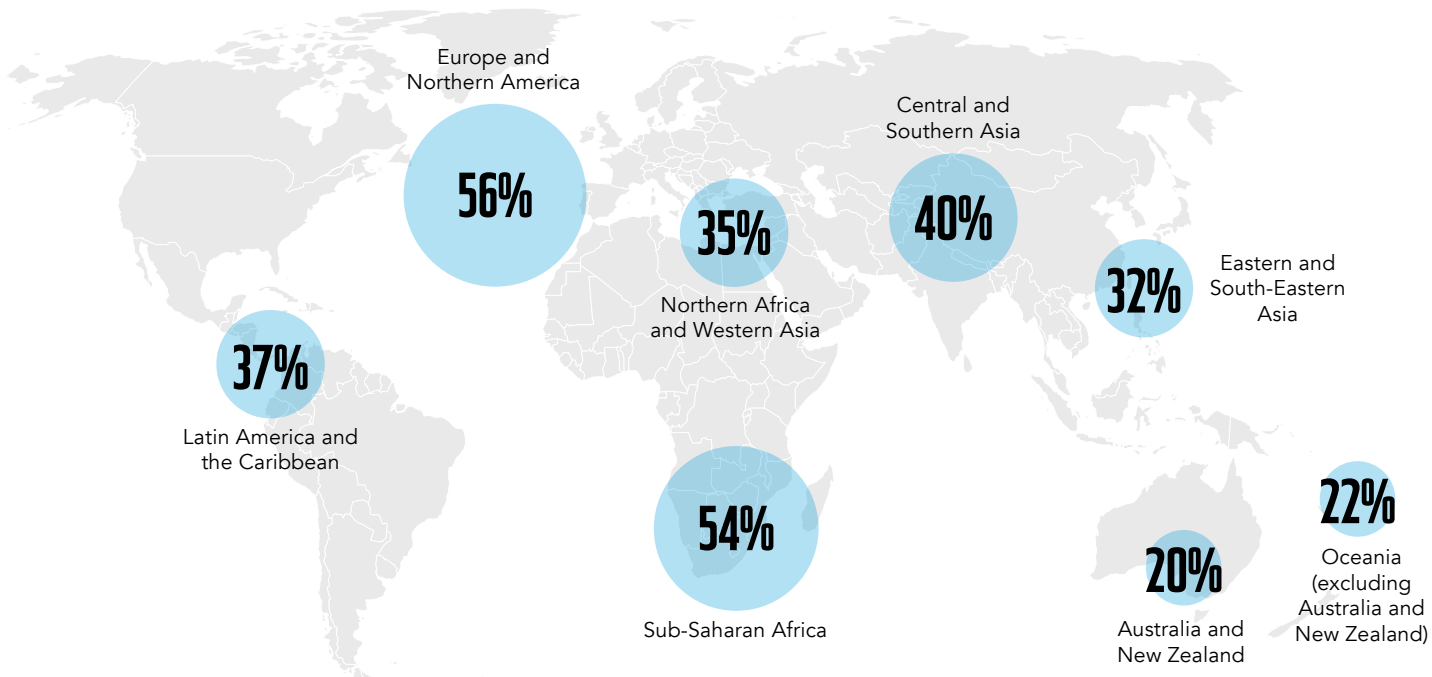
WHO RESPONDED TO THE SURVEY IN 2023?



SURVEY DATA IS REPRESENTING THE DIVERSITY OF GENERATION EQUALITY



WHERE ARE REPORTED COMMITMENTS BEING IMPLEMENTED?



TAKING STOCK OF PROGRESS TOWARDS GENERATION EQUALITY COMMITMENTS

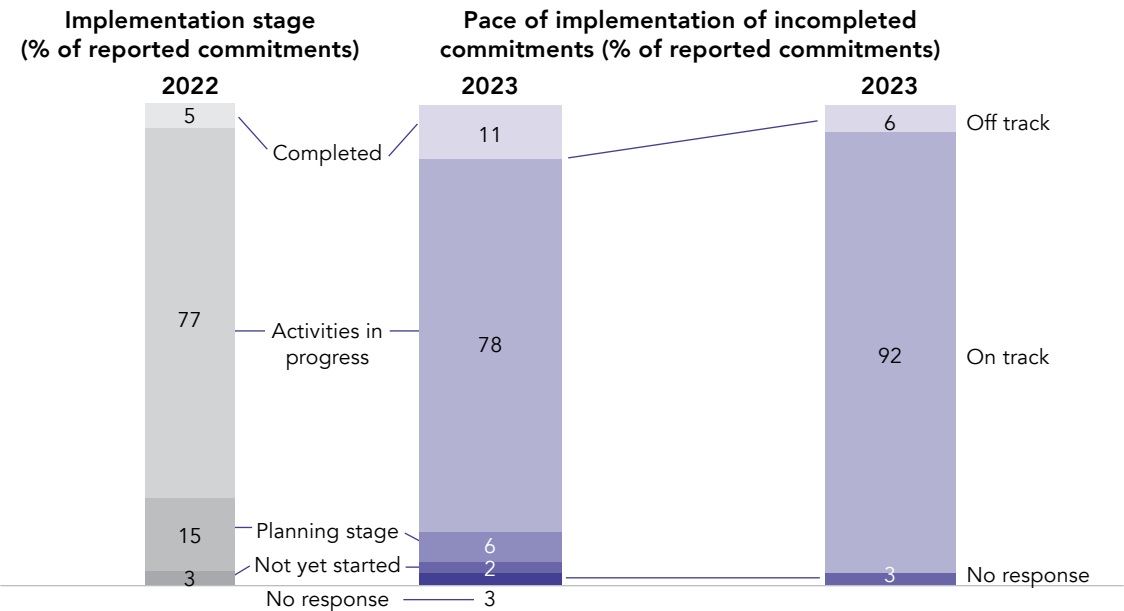
Two years on – most commitments are on track

Two years after the Generation Equality Forums held in Mexico City and Paris, findings from the annual Commitments Reporting survey indicate continued dedication to accelerating progress on gender equality. Commitment Makers are planning, organizing, funding and implementing their promises.^{xii} Among the 1,211^{xiii} commitments reported in the survey, 11 per cent have already achieved their objectives, 78 per cent are in progress, 6 per cent are at the planning stage, and only 2 per cent have yet to kick-off (see Figure below).^{xiv} This represents a notable improvement compared to last year, when 15 per cent of commitments were reported to be at the planning stage, and 5 per cent completed. Among the commitments that are currently in progress or at the planning stage, more than 9 in 10 (92 per cent) are reported to be on-track, while just under 6 per cent are reported to be off-track to achieving their objectives. Governments report the

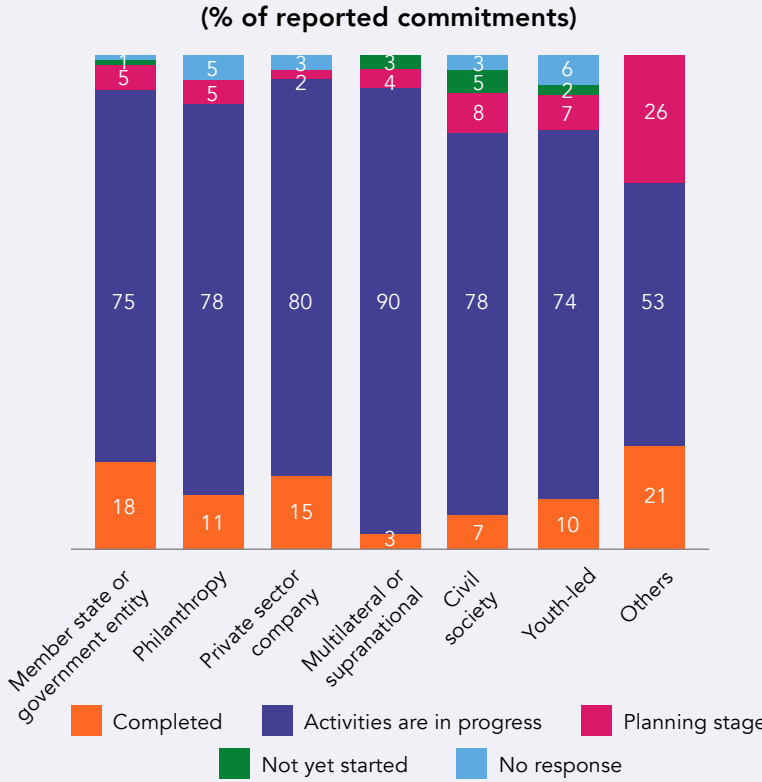
highest percentage of completed commitments (18 per cent) and commitments on-track to being implemented (98 per cent).

Generation Equality’s global approach to collective multi-stakeholder actions among State and non-State actors is also being successfully replicated at regional, national and sub-national levels. These processes are facilitated by the establishment of regional, national and sub-national steering committees comprising government representatives multi-lateral entities, the private sector, youth-led organisations and civil society organizations (CSOs) tasked with reviewing the action plans of different stakeholders and discussing progress and course corrections for the implementation of Generation Equality commitments. While some of these localization initiatives are still at an early stage, impressive advances and success stories are already notable in

STAGE AND PACE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTED COMMITMENTS



STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS



92 per cent of reported Generation Equality commitments are on-track; 11 per cent have already been completed; 78 per cent are in progress; and 6 per cent are at the planning stage.

countries such as Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (see the localization case study below). Moreover, multilateral organizations jointly facilitate networking and consultation events among governments, civil society, the private sector and youth to mobilize commitments, advocate for more progressive programmes and catalyse collective action, as seen in Bosnia Herzegovina.^{xv}

Commitment Makers were asked about challenges and opportunities associated with their engagement in Generation Equality as a whole, but also with the implementation of their commitments. Generally,

PACE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS



organizations value the diversity of stakeholders, opportunities for collaboration, new partnerships and sharing of experiences and good practices that Generation Equality provides. However, many also mention that they want more opportunities for such exchanges, collaboration and coordination. Commitment Makers often cite the positive impact of partnerships to show their progress and results, while a lack of resources and funding is frequently mentioned as a distinct challenge, particularly for commitments that are off-track. This is especially true for civil society and youth-led organizations, which account for 65 per cent of off-track commitments, but only 49 per cent of all reported commitments.

Type of Action Coalition commitments

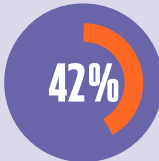
Transformative and measurable commitments and results are at the heart of Generation Equality’s ambition to drive accountability and impact. This includes: **financial investments** for the realization of results on gender equality; **advocacy** that amplifies and mobilizes support for transformative change; **policy change** that supports gender equality and women’s empowerment, particularly in the context of a government, company or organization; and **scalable programming** that delivers on services. Consistent with the data reported last year, close to 1 in 5 reported commitments are focused solely on programmatic work (18 per cent). A similar share centre solely on advocacy (16 per cent), a critical task given the current backlash associated with persistent attacks and the erosion of the rights of women and girls. Nearly 1 in 10 commitments – mainly by governments – exclusively target changes in policy frameworks (9 per cent). A smaller share, 7 per cent, are purely financial commitments. Almost half (49 per cent) of commitments are multipurpose, i.e. commitments combining policy, programme, financial and/or advocacy work.

CASE STUDY

LOCALIZING GENERATION EQUALITY – FROM A GLOBAL INITIATIVE TO LOCAL ACTION



85% of commitments are being implemented in the region of origin of the **Commitment Maker**



(507 out of 1,211) commitments are being implemented in the **Global South**

In the Global South, the highest number of commitments from a single country (**51**) are being implemented by **Kenyan organizations in sub-Saharan Africa**.

Localization refers to the translation of Generation Equality at the global level to initiatives and commitments at national and local levels – a prerequisite for the success of Generation Equality. It promotes the joint ownership of planning, implementing and monitoring of commitments by State and non-State actors. This case study examines the work done in Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania to localize the global Generation Equality agenda and initiatives at national and local levels.^{xvi}

In all four countries, localization was spearheaded by the national government. Mirroring the global Generation Equality multi-stakeholder methodology, governments set-up national steering committees comprised of international partners and donors, civil society, youth-led organizations and private sector representatives tasked with validating and reviewing commitments, assessing annual action plans, monitoring the progress of implementation and reporting, in part through public reports. In addition, Generation Equality teams in the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya established county steering committees facilitating collaboration with grass-roots organizations.



Photo credit: UN Women/Ryan Brown

Key Findings:

- 1. Localization breaks down silos, increasing ownership, collaboration and coordination.** In Burkina Faso, Kazakhstan, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, the inter-ministerial steering committees helped break down silos and improve collaboration and coordination between stakeholders. This has in turn resulted in increased sense of ownership of Generation Equality commitments by governments, civil society organizations and the private sector, as well as strengthened collective action. For example, in Burkina Faso, decisions in the National Steering Committee are made in consensus with civil society organizations and workshops are being organized to prepare joint project proposals to secure national or international funding addressing sexual and reproductive health.
- 2. Political will at the highest level has a domino effect in spurring budget allocations.** In Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, the Government’s Generation Equality commitments have been championed by the President, such as through Kenya’s 12-point plan on gender-based violence.^{xvii} This political backing meant that the commitments retained prominence despite changes in government, and aided a prioritization of national budgets towards implementing commitments. For example, to address gender-based violence, Kenya allocated 23 billion Kenyan shillings (around \$169 million) for the implementation of a policare policy (which purposely combines the words ‘police’ and ‘care’); while the United Republic of Tanzania dedicated 4 trillion Tanzanian shillings (around \$1.5 billion) to addressing women’s economic empowerment; and Kazakhstan continued to finance the Spotlight Initiative (with \$400,000 dedicated to the Central Asian Spotlight Alliance) through its national budget.
- 3. Generation Equality has created a framework for accountability and knowledge-sharing that is mutually beneficial for State and non-State actors.** Countries have introduced regional, national and sub-national monitoring frameworks to track the progress of State and non-State actors’ implementation of commitments to learn, collaborate and correct their course, where needed. For example, Burkina Faso, as part of a Regional Steering Committee, is reviewing national action plans, is monitoring implementation of the SRHR Action Coalition blueprint and is discussing course corrections among key countries in West Africa.^{xviii} In the United Republic of Tanzania, youth-led and civil society organizations are participating in planning and decision-making in both national and local steering committees, anchoring joint actions on local needs and priorities.

Recommendations

- 1. For governments:** Ensure buy-in from key political players and local authorities by making public commitments at the highest levels of government possible, as facilitated through Generation Equality. Allocate national public funds to these initiatives, as a means of bolstering local ownership and the sustainability of gender equality initiatives.
- 2. For countries looking to create localized processes:** Create the necessary architecture to localize commitments and translate the international gender equality agenda to national and local spheres by learning from other Generation Equality stakeholders. This could take shape through the creation of national and/or regional steering committees or local monitoring groups to mirror the multi-stakeholder partnerships active at the international level. Local gender experts and activists from CSOs should be included in all stages of the initiative (planning, implementation, evaluation, etc.).
- 3. For civil society and young people:** Civil society’s important local and grass-roots insights can be highly effective drivers of change. CSOs and youth organizations should seek to engage with national and local government bodies in an ongoing manner to ensure continuation of efforts to addressing gender inequality, including during times of political change, as well as by raising the needs and priorities of women and girls at the grass-roots level.
- 4. For international partners and donors:** Funding and technical support are areas where Commitment Makers need support. Collective action towards gender equality backed by national budgets and political ownership is a recipe for success and should thus be supported by donors. Generation Equality can facilitate exchanges on complementary and tailored funding.
- 5. For Generation Equality stakeholders:** To better measure the scope and success of localization efforts, indicators should be developed to assess how multisectoral stakeholders are conducting actions in a localized manner. Such indicators could be incorporated into the existing Accountability Framework and reporting methods.

Adherence is high to Generation Equality’s three core principles

At the heart of Generation Equality is the resolve to accelerate progress on gender equality for women and girls in all their diversity, while driving transformation through the three core principles of **intersectionality, building feminist leadership** and **explicitly challenging or interrogating power dynamics (transformational change)**. In the survey, Commitment Makers were asked to report not only on their own adherence to the principles in the implementation of their commitments, but also on how they perceive Generation Equality’s effectiveness in adhering to these principles. Overall, most Commitment Makers believe that the implementation of Generation Equality is consistent with the three principles, both through their own actions and the actions of other Generation Equality stakeholders. Through the survey and case study on Generation Equality principles, most Commitment Makers reaffirmed that feminist leadership, intersectionality and to some extent transformation, are relevant and lived realities for them. However, because of their engagement in Generation Equality, organizations and institutions are more intentional in achieving stronger results by integrating the principles in their strategic plans and daily work.

Commitment Makers reported that 83 per cent of their commitments take an intersectional approach – addressing not only challenges related to gender, but challenges that can be multiplied by other intersecting types of discrimination or exclusion. These responses are also supported by the fact that 9 in 10 (89 per cent) reported commitments helped to support groups and communities that are considered marginalized in their context. Among the organizations that reported this, some mention specific groups they are targeting or including in their decision-making processes. About one-third of reported commitments support adolescent girls and young people, 14 per cent support the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex and other (LGBTQI+) community; 13 per cent support for women and girls with disabilities and 13 per cent Indigenous women and girls, and women and girls in rural areas. Just under 1 in 10 reported commitments mention diverse racial/ethnic groups specifically. In addition to these groups, other vulnerable communities supported through the reported commitments include displaced or refugee women and girls, and groups affected by conflicts, humanitarian crises or climate change.^{xix}

The other two core principles were also widely endorsed, but to a lesser extent. At least 7 in 10 commitments were reported to explicitly challenge or interrogate power dynamics (72 per cent), while 58 per cent of commitments are reportedly building feminist leadership through their implementation. Among reported commitments associated with the Feminist Movement and Leadership Action Coalition, 71 per cent reported doing so, compared to 67 per cent under Feminist Action for Climate Justice, 52 per cent under the Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition and the Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights.

When asked about their views about adherence to the Generation Equality Principles as part of the broader

implementation of Generation Equality (i.e., through the actions of other stakeholders), the majority of Commitment Makers also responded that adherence the principles was “very effective” or “effective”. On average, two-thirds of Commitment Makers believe that intersectionality is well reflected in the actions of other Commitment Makers; 56 per cent perceive that Generation Equality is very effective or effective at building feminist leadership; and 52 per cent perceived that Generation Equality helps to interrogate power dynamics. Youth-led organizations, governments and multilateral organizations especially identified feminist leadership as the most effectively adhered to principle of Generation Equality overall, compared to other types of organizations (70 per cent, 66 per cent and 65 per cent, respectively).^{xx}

CORE PRINCIPLES OF GENERATION EQUALITY

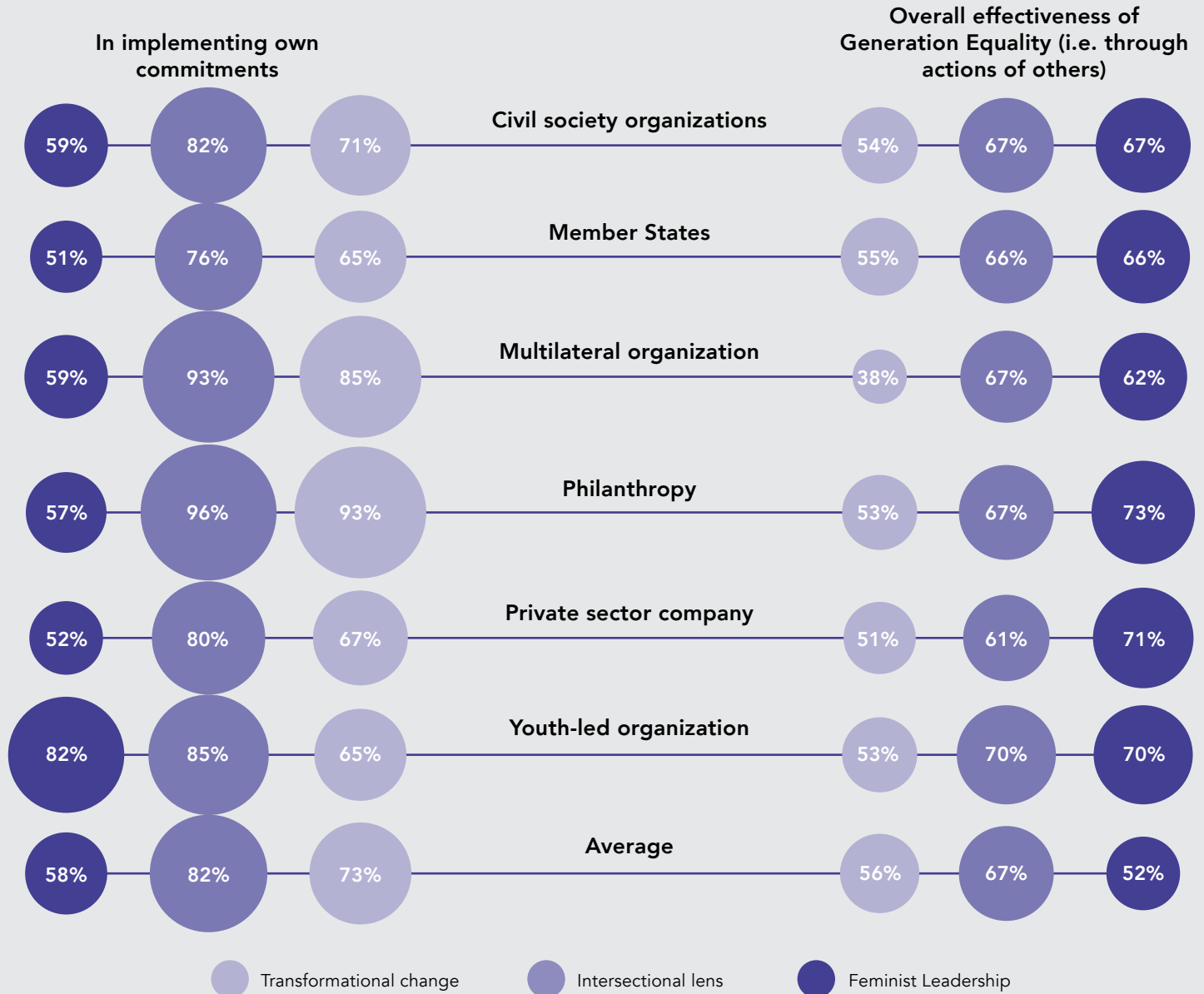
- Intersectionality**

Action Coalitions seek to put an intersectional approach into practice by shedding light on and addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that are experienced by many women and girls because of their identities, realities, backgrounds, and unequal access to power and resources. This requires recognizing the unique challenges faced by people who experience intersecting forms of discrimination and the power dynamics and systems that reinforce them, and meaningfully and intentionally working to counter them.
- Feminist leadership**

Feminist leadership aims to explicitly and intentionally redistribute power and responsibility in a way that is inclusive, participatory, and mindful of gender, age, race, social class, sexual orientation, ability and other intersecting identities. It involves a continuous commitment to keep vigilant about – and challenge – the (re)production of practices and behaviours that deter collaboration and proactive listening and that benefit a few at the expense of others.
- Transformation**

Action Coalitions seek to transform structures and systems of power that reinforce inequalities as an end goal and in their own ways of working. In so doing, the Action Coalitions seek to build a collective vision through approaches that value co-creation, dialogue, shared perspectives, and centring the voices of historically marginalized groups. Youth leadership is critical to the transformative vision of the Generation Equality Action Coalitions.

ADHERENCE TO GENERATION EQUALITY PRINCIPLES



CASE STUDY

GENERATION EQUALITY PRINCIPLES: FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE



Youth-led organizations report that **their implementation** of commitments builds **feminist leadership** (85%) and reflects an **intersectional lens** (83%).



of **philanthropic organizations** report that the implementation of **their commitments** challenges or **interrogates power dynamics**, significantly above the average of 72%.



Transformative change is perceived as the least-effective principle, with **55% of governments** perceiving that Generation Equality is successfully **interrogating power dynamics**.

This case study examines the interpretation of and adherence to the three core principles by nine Commitment Makers and Compact signatories that resemble the diverse and intergenerational community of Generation Equality.^{xxi}



Photo credit: UN Women/Second Chance Education Programme

Key Findings:

- 1. Identification matters, even if enthusiasm for these principles predates Generation Equality.** Commitment Makers and Compact signatories understand the core principles as the result of the work of feminist movements, progress on legal and regulatory human rights frameworks, and the evolution of national and international policies. Described as central to their routine work, these three principles are often also foundational values of their organizations, which are explicitly or implicitly identifiable in strategic plans, theories of change and development plans. Even among institutions that had embraced these principles prior to Generation Equality, Commitment Makers and Compact signatories mention the significance of naming and arriving at a collective consensus about these shared aspirations.
- 2. Among the three principles, ‘transformation’ remains the most difficult to define or accurately describe.** Intersectionality is mentioned when referring to the diversity of women’s identities and the intersections of experiences and systems of oppression. When naming ‘feminist leadership’, organizations recognize the role of CSOs as agents of change and the importance of collaborative work with them and their empowerment. However, while most organizations associate the term ‘transformation’ with sustained or lasting change, only a few mention shifting power structures and relations and definitions prove elusive.
- 3. Objective measurement of adherence to Generation Equality core principles remains challenging.** Most of the organizations interviewed monitor the integration of their organizational principles in their projects through organization-wide impact monitoring. They also acknowledge the importance of measuring the adoption of principles by all stakeholders for accountability and project improvement, yet none mention a straightforward way to do so. Nevertheless, organizations note the relevance of shared definitions, complemented by the collection of relevant qualitative data.

Recommendations

- 1. Create opportunities for Generation Equality stakeholders to discuss the core principles in a way that motivates new commitments and creates momentum for the remaining implementation period.** For example, during strategic planning, Commitment Makers and Compact signatories could share their understanding of the Generation Equality core principles, reflect on issue-specific or regional experiences, and suggest opportunities to shape activities based on the principles, going forward.
- 2. Build awareness of how Generation Equality stakeholders have reflected the principle of transformation in implementing their commitments.** For example, publicizing case studies could help to strengthen the sense of shared purpose that Commitment Makers and Compact signatories derive from discussing these principles.
- 3. Develop a framework that enables more objective measurement of the principles to assess progress and impact by 2026,** compared to the current subjective measurement of perception. This should be led by Generation Equality stakeholders and grounded in feminist principles and lived experiences.
- 4. Exercise greater attentiveness to stakeholder experiences that are being impacted by Generation Equality** in addition to looking at progress through the lens of Commitment Makers.

Action Coalitions drive solidarity and catalyse partnerships

Action Coalition Commitment Makers have diverse and rich portfolios with global ambitions. Based on the survey responses, close to half of reported commitments (45 per cent) are implemented in several regions, including 14 per cent implemented globally. Among those focusing on a single region, 38 per cent target Europe and Northern America, 32 per cent sub-Saharan Africa, 13 per cent Central and Southern Asia, and 12 per cent Latin America and the Caribbean. Significantly underrepresented (with 2 per cent each or less) are Northern Africa and Western Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Oceania. In contrast, Commitment Makers hail primarily from Europe and Northern America (52 per cent of responses), sub-Saharan Africa (24 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (10 per cent).

Most commitments made across the Action Coalitions are in the individual commitment category, meaning the commitment was made by one organization (60 per cent). However, this does not mean that individual Commitment Makers have not actively engaged with others. More than four in five Commitment Makers (82 per cent) reported having newly engaged or expanded collaboration with partners

– in other words, Generation Equality has played a catalytic role in bringing partners together.

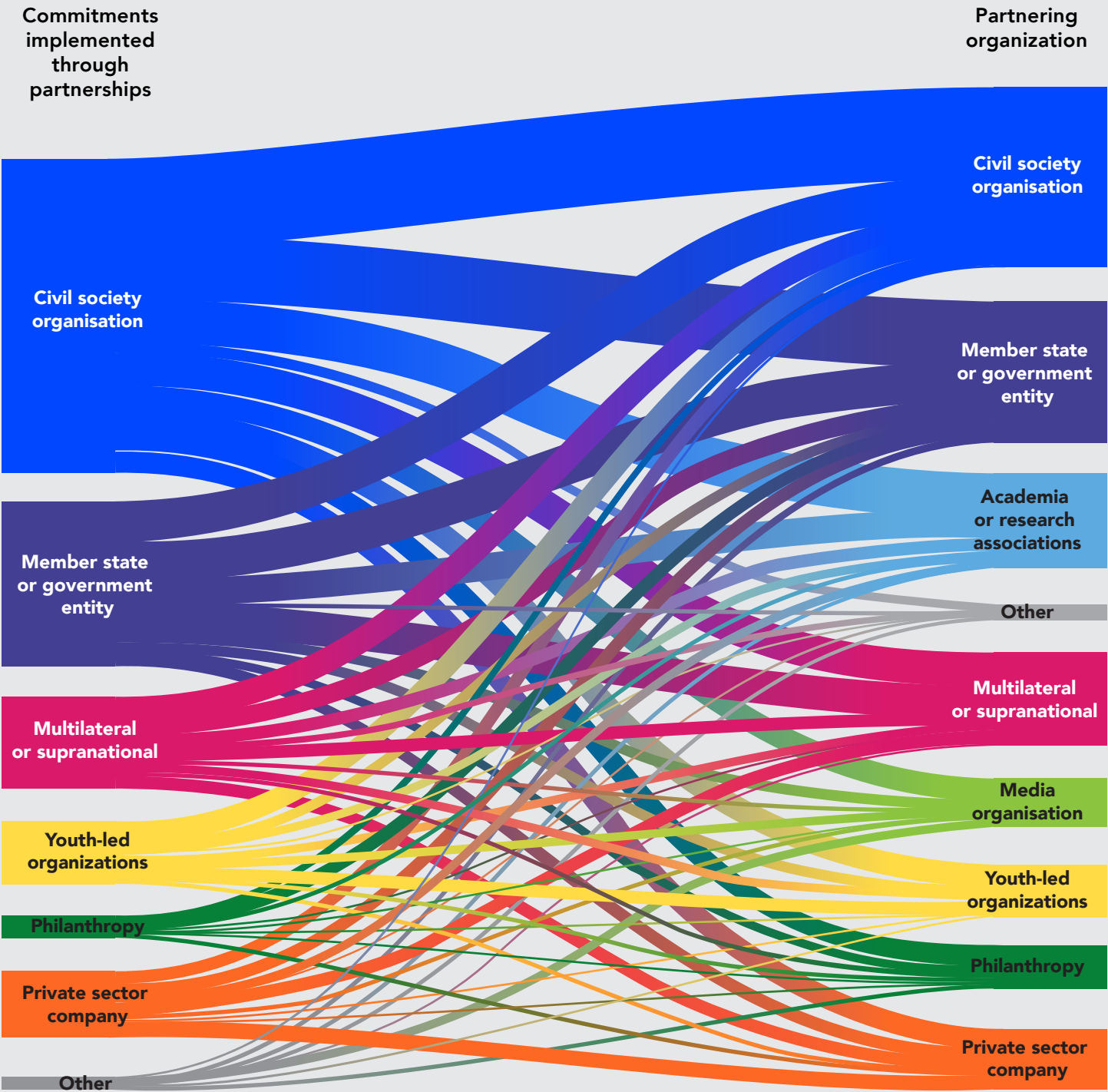
CSOs are a priority partner across all stakeholders no matter the type of organization or the region they are located in. Apart from the private sector, which tends to collaborate with other private companies (51 per cent) just as much as with CSOs (50 per cent), all Commitment Makers tend to develop more partnerships with civil society than with any other set of actors. In fact, 79 per cent of commitments by philanthropic organizations are in partnership with CSOs.

In total, 40 youth-led organizations completed the 2023 survey, representing 82 commitments. Among them, the vast majority have an advocacy and outreach component (77 per cent) and/or a programmatic component (71 per cent). Almost half of youth-led commitments come from organizations based in sub-Saharan Africa (48 per cent), 22 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean, 13 per cent in Central and Southern Asia, 12 per cent in Europe and North America, and 5 per cent in Northern Africa and Western Asia. With 46 per cent, of their overall commitments contribute to collective commitments.



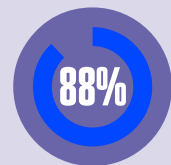
Photo credit: UN Women/Catianne Tijerina

COMMITMENTS ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

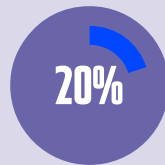


CASE STUDY

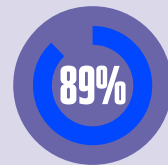
MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN GENERATION EQUALITY



of commitments (69 out of 78) by youth-led organizations are being **implemented with new** or expanded partnerships.



of all commitments declared to have **partnerships** with youth-led organizations.



of youth-led reported commitments are on track, with activities expected to be **completed on schedule**.

Young people^{xxii} have shaped Generation Equality since its inception. The principal aspiration of many youth-led and adolescent girls' organizations in joining Generation Equality was to advocate for gender equality and social justice, by bringing the demands of young people into international fora and multilateral decision-making spaces. This case study examines the participation of youth and adolescent girls, focusing on their experiences,

concerns and ideas of what meaningful youth engagement means, in practice. To complement findings from the 2023 data, this case study summarizes insights from interviews with five youth-led organizations, one adolescent girls' organization and a focus group discussion at a youth bridge-building workshop with sub-Saharan African with young activists.



Photo credit: UN Women/James Ochweri

Key Findings:

- 1. Generation Equality has provided opportunities for young people as leaders.** Young people indicate that they see Generation Equality as an opportunity to connect and collaborate with stakeholders that share their goals, to gain attention for their work and the work of grass-roots communities, to hold their governments accountable, and to access various types of resources. They say their participation has afforded them opportunities to grow as leaders and as individuals. Young people continue to have high expectations for Generation Equality and want to see action and accountability for pledges made.
- 2. Young people's meaningful engagement is key to transformation, but this has yet to be achieved.** Ensuring the meaningful participation of young people was a foundational aspiration of many Generation Equality stakeholders. According to youth leaders, that means more than simply "having a seat at the table" but being able to co-create and co-lead projects and processes, set agendas and actively participate in decision-making. They view their meaningful participation as a precondition for the transformational impact of Generation Equality. Yet, two years after Paris, this assessment reveals that youth participation has not yet been achieved in the eyes of many young leaders. Young people recognize that Generation Equality stakeholders have created spaces and conditions conducive to their participation, such as the youth leadership positions within the Multi-

Stakeholder Leadership Group and the Action Coalitions; projects such as the Youth Task Force and the National Gender Youth Activists; and their participation in other important fora such as CSW66, Women Deliver, and the UN Climate Change conference. But young leaders say they are seldom included on an equal footing with other stakeholders, that tokenistic practices remain common, and that such circumstances often render their participation less effectual or meaningful.

- 3. Youth-led organizations face multiple challenges in implementing their commitments.** The most frequently mentioned challenges include: financial and human resource constraints; work overload and burnout (certain organizations spoke about doing Generation Equality work on a voluntary basis, in addition to their regular jobs); a lack of information about the internal functioning, financial accountability and participation opportunities within Generation Equality; communication and relationship gaps between civil society, governments and other national actors, due to limited awareness of Generation Equality efforts at the national and local levels; and challenges associated with working in complex situations characterized by climate disasters, political turmoil or other humanitarian crises. Young people also cited a need for more technical and financial resources so that they can co-design and co-decide actions on an equal footing with more established organizations and institutions and further involve more young people.

Recommendations

- 1. For youth-led organizations and Generation Equality:** Pursue opportunities to build trusting, collaborative relationships among young people and other actors in the same country, region or globally through the creation of virtual and in-person spaces. These spaces could benefit from the support of UN country offices (especially UN Women) and other Commitment Makers.
- 2. For Generation Equality:** Establish more systematic means of tracking investment in youth-led adolescent girls' organizations, for example with dedicated indicators. Tracking funding for youth-focused, youth-led and adolescent girls' organizations in a more systematic, granular manner could help to answer questions about whether, or to what extent, resource constraints are limiting young people's ability to participate in Generation Equality meaningful mannerly.
- 3. For governments, philanthropic organizations, private companies, UN agencies and civil society organizations:** Allocate unconditional, flexible funding and technical resources to defray the cost of meaningful participation of young people in Generation Equality. It has been widely recognized that young people bring distinctive energy to Generation Equality initiatives. Adequately resourcing their participation and their commitment implementation could place these organizations on a more equal footing with other actors. In addition to resources for participation in global events and governance structures, costs associated with participation in collective commitments and local or regional initiatives should also be considered.
- 4. For Generation Equality:** Enable young activists to act as partners in co-creative processes and tap into the expertise and local knowledge that young people can contribute to decision-making spaces. Youth often join discussions despite a lack of procedural knowledge, language limitations and adequate remuneration driven by their passion to change the lives of women and girls in their communities. Generation Equality should build capacities of young leaders and other actors to facilitate their meaningful engagement that goes beyond tokenistic practices and centres the needs and priorities of young people.

Commitment Makers mobilize new funding, but more support for civil society, girls and youth is needed

In the 2023 survey, financial information was collected solely for commitments marked as financial, whether exclusively or in combination with policy, programmatic and/or advocacy components. However, many of the Commitment Makers that responded to the survey opted not to disclose financial information with 58% not disclosing whether funds have been secured or spent.

These limitations notwithstanding, available data confirm that the largest commitments made in Paris have remained steadfast. The total financial commitments reported thus far amount to at least **\$47 billion** in pledges towards gender equality, more than the \$40 billion announced in Paris, and almost double the \$24 billion reported in last year’s survey.^{xxiii} The higher amount reported this year reflects not only improved reporting, but also additional financial commitments since the Paris Forum.^{xxiv} Financial pledges already secured are estimated to total at least **\$20 billion** (compared to \$17 billion reported in 2022), or 43 per cent of the total, while the proportion of financial pledges already spent is an estimated **\$9.5 billion**, or 48 per cent of the total secured. Commitment Makers reported that 76 per cent of financial commitments are in progress or at the planning stage. Of those, 95 per cent are on-track and only 2 per cent are off-track to be completed by 2026.

Consistent with this strong financial picture, more than half (55 per cent) of Commitment Makers indicate through the survey that Generation Equality has been “effective” or “very effective” at increasing funding and investments in gender equality. In addition, stakeholders also appreciate the strong platform provided by Generation Equality to bring to light the extensive and chronic financing gap for gender equality, discuss feminist funding approaches to address it, and take advantage of funding opportunities (see financial commitments case study).

While the total financial envelope is significant, additional outstanding contributions were noted in survey responses. For instance, the Government of the United States reported investing \$165 billion to provide immediate relief for women and families through the American Rescue Plan and is planning on mobilizing \$12 billion to support 15 million women by investing in businesses that advance gender equity in emerging markets. The Government of Canada is committing CAD 49 billion through regular investments to promote and advance Early Learning and Child Care as one of several commitments to Generation Equality.

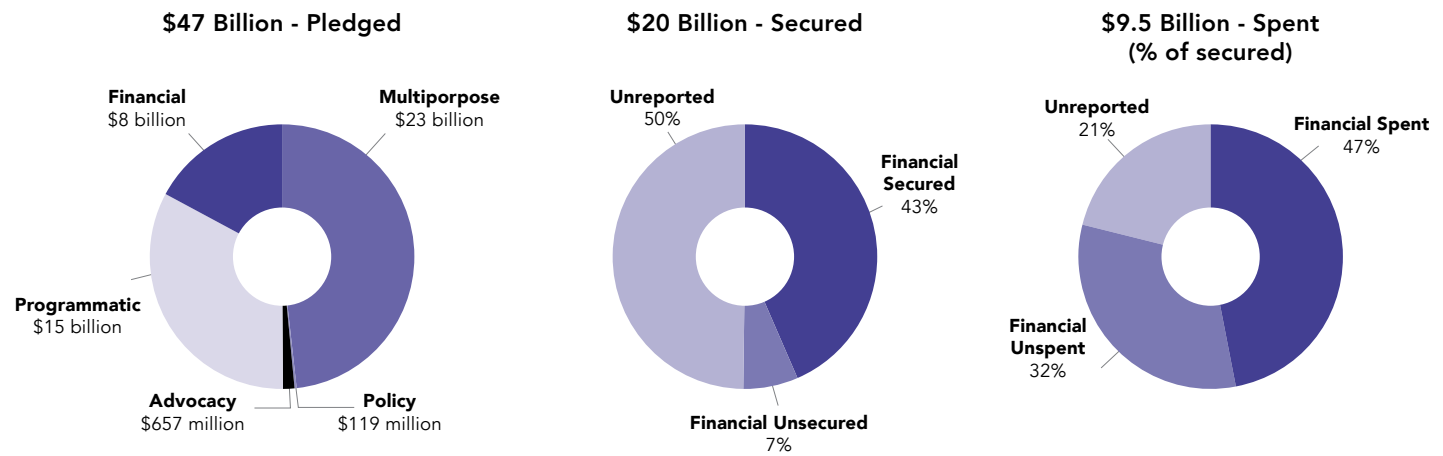
For the \$47 billion in pledges,^{xxv} funding amounts and modalities vary widely, comprising grants, loans, in-kind contributions and budget allocations. Governments made the highest share of financial commitments (nearly \$16 billion, or 33 per cent), the bulk of which is from OECD countries (\$15 billion). High-profile private sector commitments (nearly

\$15 billion) include Procter & Gamble (P&G)’s pledge to invest \$10 billion in women-owned and led businesses in their global value chains. Among multilateral organizations (nearly \$12 billion committed), the World Bank Group pledged \$10 billion to advance womens’ empowerment, benefiting 43,000 individuals directly and indirectly, including by implementing 50 digital skills training initiatives spanning 44 countries across five continents. With regards to philanthropic organizations (nearly \$4 billion committed), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, for instance, pledged \$2.1 billion, including \$1.4 billion for expanding family planning options. Across all civil society organizations (\$475 million), the Equality Fund committed to raise CAD 110 million to support feminist movements, while the youth-led Nala Feminist Collective pledged \$5 million to boost the socioeconomic power of African women and girls (see Figure below). In terms of investing in CSOs, Co-Impact and the Government of the Netherlands are reportedly investing the highest amount (\$438 and €500 million, respectively). The Malala Fund (\$3 million) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$2.7 million) stand out for significant contributions to youth-led organizations, while the Ford Foundation (\$129 million) and the Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (\$27 million) have made substantial investments in adolescent-girl-focused organizations.

Most contributions (49 per cent) reflect multipurpose commitments, for a total of \$23 billion. This means most of the Generation Equality investments come from commitments taking a multi-pronged approach to advancing gender equality through financial, policy, programmatic and/or advocacy activities, simultaneously.^{xxvi} Financial commitments with a programmatic component account for \$15 billion, followed by purely financial commitments (\$8 billion), financial commitments with an advocacy component (\$657 million), and financial commitments with a policy component (\$119 million).

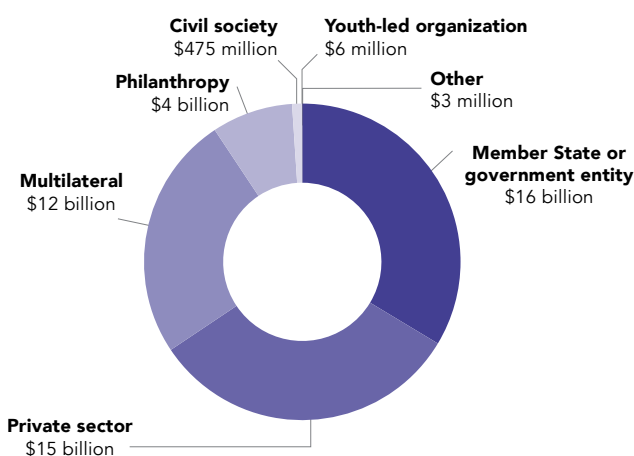
While overall reporting on Generation Equality financial commitments is strong, there are still challenges. Besides those who opted not to provide financial information through the survey, many Commitment Makers, including some of the largest ones, indicated that they could not estimate the amounts invested in civil society, adolescent girls or youth-led organizations. Among those who did report (66 per cent of total financial commitments), a relatively small amount has reportedly been invested in CSOs (\$1.7 billion), adolescent girls (\$217 million) and youth-led organizations (\$11.7 million). This represents less than 10 per cent of total financial commitments secured. Increasing the effectiveness of Generation Equality will require significantly scaling-up support for these organizations, concerted efforts to develop consistent indicators and methodologies and fostering more transparent reporting.

BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS



Note: Financial information is self-reported and does not include large-scale domestic commitments on care systems by the Governments of the United States and Canada (\$177 billion and CAD 49 billion, respectively).

FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS, BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

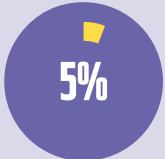


CASE STUDY

INCREASED INVESTMENT IN GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH FINANCIAL COMMITMENTS



of reported financial commitments, totalling \$43 billion*, originate in **Europe and Northern America**.



of reported commitments are pledged as grants, representing at least **\$2.3 billion**



of **reported financial commitments**, that aim to invest in civil society, youth-led and adolescent girls' organizations, do **not disclose financial information**.

**Financial information is self-reported and does not include large-scale domestic commitments on care systems by the Government of the United States and Canada (\$177 billion and CAD 49 billion, respectively).*

In 2021, Generation Equality mobilized an impressive \$40 billion in financial commitments, which survey data show has increased by at least another \$7 billion since then, yet the nature of these financial commitments and self-reporting processes have made the true aggregate sum difficult to track. Multiple factors can lead to potential duplication or misunderstanding about new funding that can be attributed to Generation Equality and funding modalities. This case study analyses the nature of Generation Equality’s financial commitments, drawing insights from both the survey data and interviews with key informants from the Ford Foundation and the Government of Finland.

Investments made through financial commitments range from unconditional and flexible grants to civil society and youth-led organizations (e.g., the Ford Foundation investing in centering women and girls in gender-based violence work with \$159 million); investments in project milestones in multilateral organizations and the private sector (e.g., Finnfund, the Finnish development financier, replies a gender lens to investing in technology and innovation through \$60 million); and domestic or bilateral programmes (e.g., Government of Canada programmes); to investments in internal value chains (e.g., P&G investments).

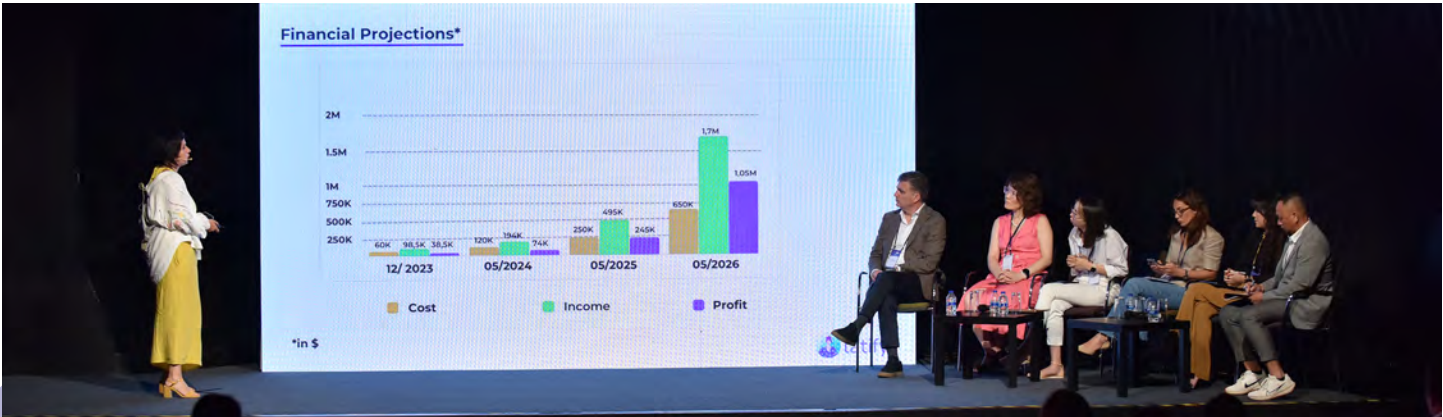


Photo credit: UN Women

Key Findings:

- 1. Generation Equality is enhancing donor trust and networking that is increasing investments.** Generation Equality created a concrete process that has harnessed philanthropy and facilitated an understanding of how to engage with multilateral systems and governments. The Ford Foundation noted that this is breaking down the skepticism previously felt by private and philanthropic sectors when it comes to working with multilateral and government institutions. The resulting increased trust has led to intentional and targeted funding to address the challenges identified by Generation Equality stakeholders. For example, the Ford Foundation said it “doubled down” on its grant-making for human rights defenders due the clear, concrete framework provided by Generation Equality.
- 2. Commitment Makers are adopting new feminist funding approaches.** Generation Equality provides a platform to forge partnerships, adopt and align funding approaches and enhance gender-responsive investment decisions. For example, the Ford Foundation’s approach is to invest in an organization’s mission through flexible and unconditional funding with partners and it has sought partnerships with other funders to co-invest in the Global Fund for Women’s grass-roots-driven feminist accountability framework initiative. Another example is Finnfund’s Gender Lens framework, as a result of which the pan-African telecom company BCS Group now not only develops fiber optics networks in the Democratic Republic of Congo that are increasing reliable and cost-effective Internet access in rural areas, but the company is also intentionally working to increasing the gender balance across the BCS Group’s staff.
- 3. Generation Equality investments in certain areas are proving difficult to track.** While existing data allow for a comprehensive analysis of the kind of investments made under Generation Equality, the survey data reveal that monitoring funding streams directed to civil society, youth-led and adolescent girl organizations remains a challenge caused mainly by insufficient tracking mechanisms and the multiple factors leading to potential duplications of available funds that can be invested in these groups.
- 4. Generation Equality is providing momentum to advance existing work on gender equality, while spurring new financial commitments.** Financial commitments recorded as part of Generation Equality contain a mix of old and new investments, with 2022 data indicating that most reported financial commitments (64 per cent) involved new or scaled-up funding. In Finnfund’s case, gender-focused investments had already been made ahead of its commitment; however, Generation Equality provided the momentum to emphasize the intersection of digital infrastructure and gender. On the other hand, the Ford Foundation said all of its commitments were new and made specifically within the Generation Equality framework.

Recommendations

- 1. For governments and funders:** Establish more systematic means of tracking financial commitments in organization-wide budgets, including revised methodology to avoid potential duplications, systematic tracking of old and new investments, and investments in CSOs, youth and adolescent girls. New indicators, such as markers for grants to civil society, youth-led and adolescent girl organizations, could be piloted at the government level and then possibly extended to philanthropic and other types of organizations. Tracking these investments in a more systematic, granular manner could help to answer questions about whether, or to what extent, these initiatives remain underfunded despite the impressive total dollar value of financial commitments globally.
- 2. For the philanthropic sector:** “Move at the pace of trust” – that is, invest time in building trust among partners. Laying a strong foundation for collaboration among fellow donors as well as private, governmental and multilateral actors is often deprioritized due to pressure to get projects underway, but trust is essential to creating long-lasting and successful partnerships. The Generation Equality experience to date suggests that the resulting multi-stakeholder partnerships have the potential to increase collaboration and targeted investment in gender equality initiatives.
- 3. For financial Commitment Makers:** Information regarding progress on financial commitments is essential for transparency and accountability. As noted, there are data gaps concerning the funds pledged, secured, spent and invested in CSOs, youth and adolescent girls. More consistent information-sharing, through the annual Commitments Reporting survey or other means, could enable Generation Equality leaders and participants to develop clearer action plans regarding priority issues that may be underfunded in practice.
- 4. For financial Commitment Makers and young people:** Jointly identify funding gaps, create funding opportunities and advance feminist funding approaches.

Generation Equality is spurring significant policy commitments

In the 2023 survey, Commitment Makers reported on 509 commitments with a policy component, representing 43 per cent of all reported commitments with available data. These include 112 policy-specific commitments and 397 multipurpose commitments with a policy component. Overall, **8 per cent** of policy commitments are reported completed, **83 per cent** in progress, 6 per cent at the planning stage, and only 1 per cent to have yet to start implementation (7 policy commitments) (see Figure below).^{xxvii} Of the 89 per cent of policy commitments that are in progress or at the planning stage, **94 per cent** are on-track, and only 4 per cent are reported off-track to be completed by 2026.^{xxviii}

As expected, most policy commitments come from governments and governmental entities (37 per cent of all policy commitments and 52 per cent of governmental commitments overall), followed by multilateral and supranational organizations (15 per cent of all policy commitments but 65 per cent of their commitments overall), but also from private sector companies organizations (7 per cent of all policy commitments and 35 per cent of their commitments overall). Most CSOs and youth-led organizations that have made policy commitments aim to push for policies or to shape them within their specific areas of influence, including through advocacy (see Figure below).

Commitment Makers report that **37 per cent** of commitments have already resulted in one or more policies, or **849 in total**, being initiated or implemented often reflecting their unique strengths and spheres of influence. Although the number of resulting policies is unknown for 47 per cent of policy commitments, the relatively slower pace of policy reform is highlighted by the fact that 16 per cent of commitments have not resulted in any policy change yet. Governments, for example, have shown strong engagement by introducing new policies and regulations and re-prioritizing gender equality in national budgets, as seen in Argentina’s Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy. Multilateral organizations have lent their support to governments, such as in Chile where the UN Women Country Office is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Interior on the inclusion of gender-responsive policing as part of the country’s public security reform process. In South Africa, the International Labour Organization (ILO) is helping with the inclusion of gender in its green economy transition. Within the private sector, policy commitments are mostly through internal initiatives, with many organizations reporting on changes to human resources policies, benefits and other organizational priorities that foster gender diversity and provide more equal opportunities for women.

BREAKDOWN OF POLICY COMMITMENTS

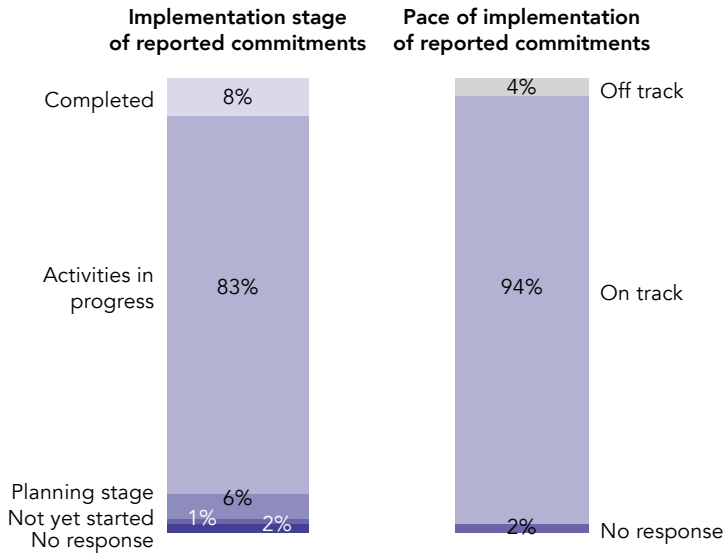
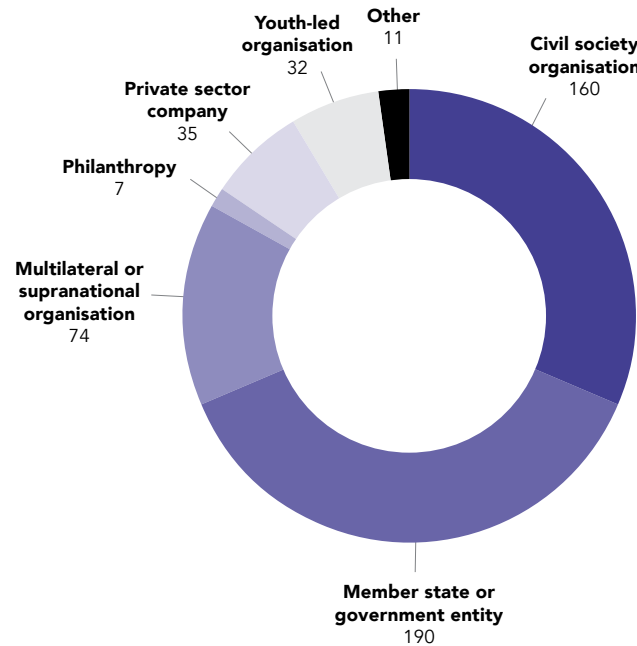


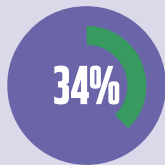
Photo credit: UN Women/Catianne Tijerina

CASE STUDY

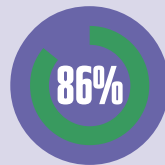
PROGRESSIVE POLICY COMMITMENTS HERALD IMPROVED PUBLIC SERVICES



52% of commitments with a policy component are being implemented in one region, **31%** in **several regions** and **16%** globally.



34% of commitments with a policy component are related to addressing **gender-based violence**, followed by **21%** on promoting **women's economic empowerment**.



86% of commitments with a policy component are being implemented with **new or expanded partnerships**.

Policy commitments are an important component of Generation Equality, creating an enabling environment for gender equality and providing organizations and governments with frameworks for implementation and monitoring. This case study sheds light on the policy commitments of the Governments of Argentina, Kenya and Sweden, which have made significant strides in formulation and implementation. The Government of Argentina passed a groundbreaking law on women's access to sexual and reproductive health

and bodily autonomy in 2020, as a result of which the sale of emergency contraception without a prescription has been authorized; Kenya has launched its first policy for police integrated responses to gender-based violence; and Sweden has mainstreamed a gender perspective in requirements for its global work across most country and several regional strategies, as a result of which 80 per cent of all support provided by the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) now includes gender as a main or partial goal.



Photo credit: Un Women DRC/Carlos Ngeleka

Key Findings:

- 1. Publicly pledging commitments to Generation Equality encourages the re-prioritization of national budgets and accountability for the delivery of concrete results.** Through Generation Equality, governments have made public commitments to addressing gender equality, opening themselves up for greater collaboration between State and non-State actors, peer review and public learning processes. For example, in Kenya, the public announcement of 13 commitments to address gender-based violence (GBV) by the President of Kenya led to the formulation, financing and implementation of a policare policy, providing GBV survivors with immediate care at two centers (so far), where they can file police reports and receive immediate health care in one place.
- 2. Generation Equality has generated momentum by governments to intensify their actions to advance gender equality.** Generation Equality has created a space where countries can start to institutionalize certain practices and frameworks and take on new areas of work to advance gender equality. During the co-creation process of Generation Equality in 2021, governments reviewed or consolidated national priorities and fostered dialogue among national stakeholders. In the case of Sweden, women's economic empowerment, which has always been an area of interest and support, became an even higher priority. Similarly, the Government of Argentina decided on a more outspoken approach to its sexual and reproductive health and rights policy, in international and regional fora, especially regarding safe abortion.
- 3. Coordination and alignment between governmental bodies are fundamental for advancing a cross-cutting gender policy agenda.** The Governments of Argentina, Kenya and Sweden note that the process of formulating policy commitments has increased coordination among government agencies while also raising public awareness. For example, in Argentina, coordination between the Ministries of Education, Health, and of Women, Genders and Diversity, has been necessary for the adequate implementation and monitoring of SRHR policies. While a particular ministry is officially in charge of certain areas of implementation (the Ministry of Education is responsible for the National Comprehensive Sexual Education Programme), open dialogue across ministries has been vital to integrating the expertise of other ministries, leading to more holistic implementation of policies and programmes.
- 4. Participation from civil society is fundamental to policy planning, implementation and monitoring.** The 2023 survey data reveal that 73 per cent of policy commitments are being implemented in partnership with CSOs. However, mechanisms must be put in place to ensure their sustained and substantive input. To this end, the Government of Argentina created an Advisory Council composed of CSO members that can make recommendations on policies and also monitor their implementation.

Recommendations

- 1. For governments:** Increase presidential and senior policy leadership participation in global gender platforms. As gender equality is a global issue, national policymakers need to be more aware of standards and changes happening at the global level. Commitments made at the highest level – for example, by presidents in global fora – lend authority.
- 2. For national stakeholders:** Legislation and policy frameworks can be made more robust and national governments could benefit from more technical support and local knowledge provided by non-State actors. Generation Equality can strengthen this collaboration, for example, by yielding such support with database creation and management, or on collecting disaggregated data and monitoring.
- 3. For governments, CSOs and young people:** Collaborate with each other to generate lasting change, backed by sufficient financial and technical resources for civil society and young people to meaningfully contribute. For game-changing results, governments, donors and international partners need to create the necessary environments for the more inclusive and substantive participation of youth and civil society at all levels.

Most programmatic commitments have already been initiated, largely focused on education and training

Commitment Makers reported on 730 commitments with a programmatic component, representing 61 per cent of all reported commitments with available data. These include 219 programme-specific commitments and 511 multipurpose commitments with a programmatic component. Overall, **8 per cent** of programmatic commitments are reported completed, 82 per cent are progress, 5 per cent at the planning stage, and only 3 per cent to have yet to start implementation.^{xxix} Of the 88 per cent of programmatic commitments that are in progress or at the planning stage, 93 per cent are on-track, and only 5 per cent are reported off-track to be completed by 2026.^{xxx}

Most programmatic commitments come from civil society organizations (42 per cent of all programmatic commitments and 63 per cent of CSOs’ own commitments overall) and private sector organizations (12 per cent of all programmatic commitments but 83 per cent of their commitments overall). Many reported programmatic commitments are community-based sensitization programmes targeting population groups and some involve the creation of communities of practice. Many are also capacity-building programmes aimed directly at women

and girls, or the organization of networks. Grass-roots organizations were targeted by programmatic commitments across all Action Coalitions through funding, mentorship and sensitization programmes. The Huairou Commission co-lead the implementation of a Community Resilience Partnership Programme, creating the space for grass-roots organizations to partner with governments on climate-related actions as part of the Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition, and participated in the design and implementation of a tool to empower grass-roots women to secure land with the Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition.

Commitment Makers report that over 60 per cent of programmatic commitments have resulted in one or more programmes, or 2,306 in total, being initiated or implemented. From private companies, new programmes were particularly focused on technology and innovation, targeting needs for materials, training and also the opportunities and risks that come from increased digital literacy and online presence. Across all types of Commitment Makers, education and training programmes are among the most cited examples.

SNAPSHOT: PROGRAMMATIC COMMITMENT

The International Development Law Organization (IDLO) is strengthening legal, regulatory and justice frameworks for women workers and entrepreneurs across Kenya, Mali, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the Philippines. In Tunisia, as part of its programmatic commitment and in cooperation with the Ministry for Women, the Family and the Elderly, IDLO promoted a mobile application that eases communication between women artisans and consumers, enabling entrepreneurs to claim their socioeconomic rights as part of a comprehensive response to gender-based violence. Moreover, IDLO has promoted the socioeconomic integration of women, especially GBV survivors, by facilitating Tunisia’s participation in the 50 million African Women Speak (50MAWS) platform. This platform empowers millions of African women to create, develop and grow their businesses by providing a one-stop shop for information, including on relevant laws.

Most advocacy commitments hail from CSOs and youth-led organizations and aim to amplify voices

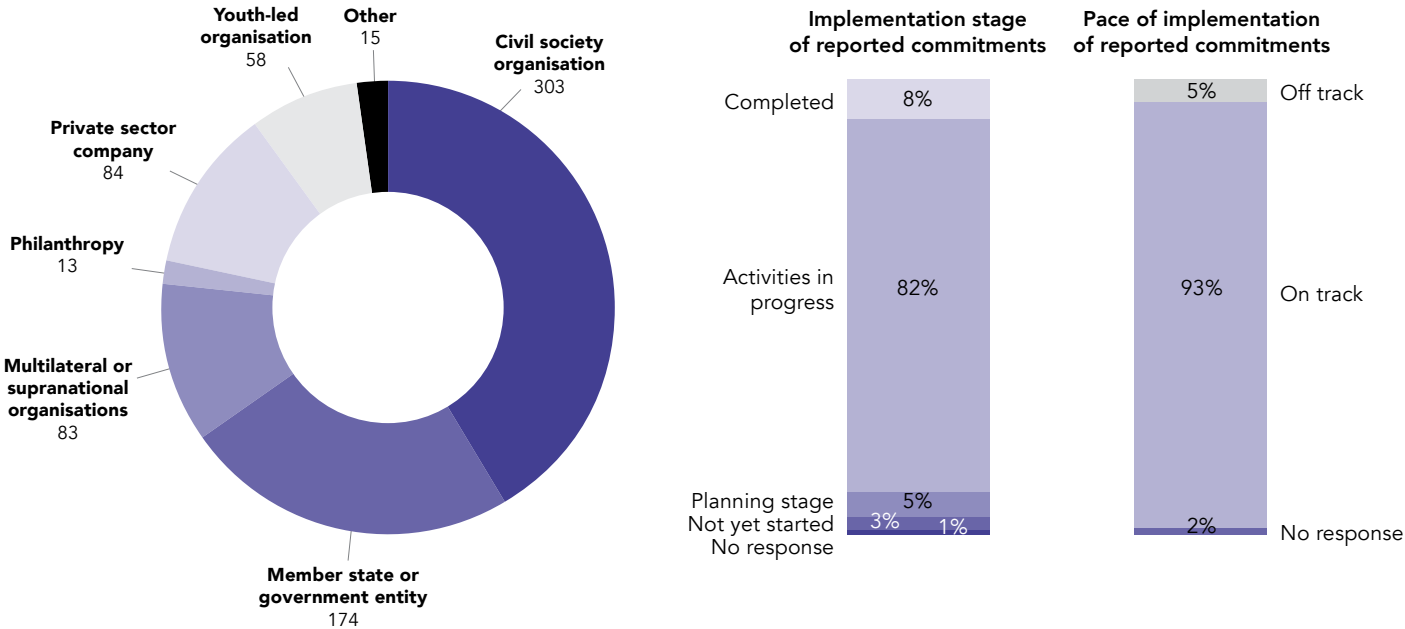
Commitment Makers reported on 712 commitments with an advocacy component, representing 60 per cent of all reported commitments with available data. These include 188 advocacy-specific commitments and 524 multipurpose commitments with a advocacy component. Overall, **9 per cent** of advocacy commitments are reported completed, 80 per cent in progress, 6 per cent at the planning stage, and only 3 per cent to have yet to start implementation.^{xxxi} Of the 86 per cent of advocacy commitments that are in progress or at the planning stage, 93 per cent are on-track, and only 5 per cent are reported to be off-track to be completed by 2026.^{xxxii} Most advocacy commitments come from civil society organizations (52 per cent of all advocacy commitments and 77 per cent of CSOs’ own commitments). Advocacy commitments are common for youth-led organizations, with more than three in four of their commitments (77 per cent) including an advocacy component, making it their most common form of engagement in Generation Equality.

themselves in several Western and Central African countries. *GenEgaliteECCAS* led 10 cross-country campaigns and trainings to build climate resilience and encourage the development of local solutions. Youth-led organizations not only advocate for youth-related concerns but support fellow youth-led groups. Many of their commitments focus on local contexts and embody the spirit of empowerment and positive change at the grass-roots level.

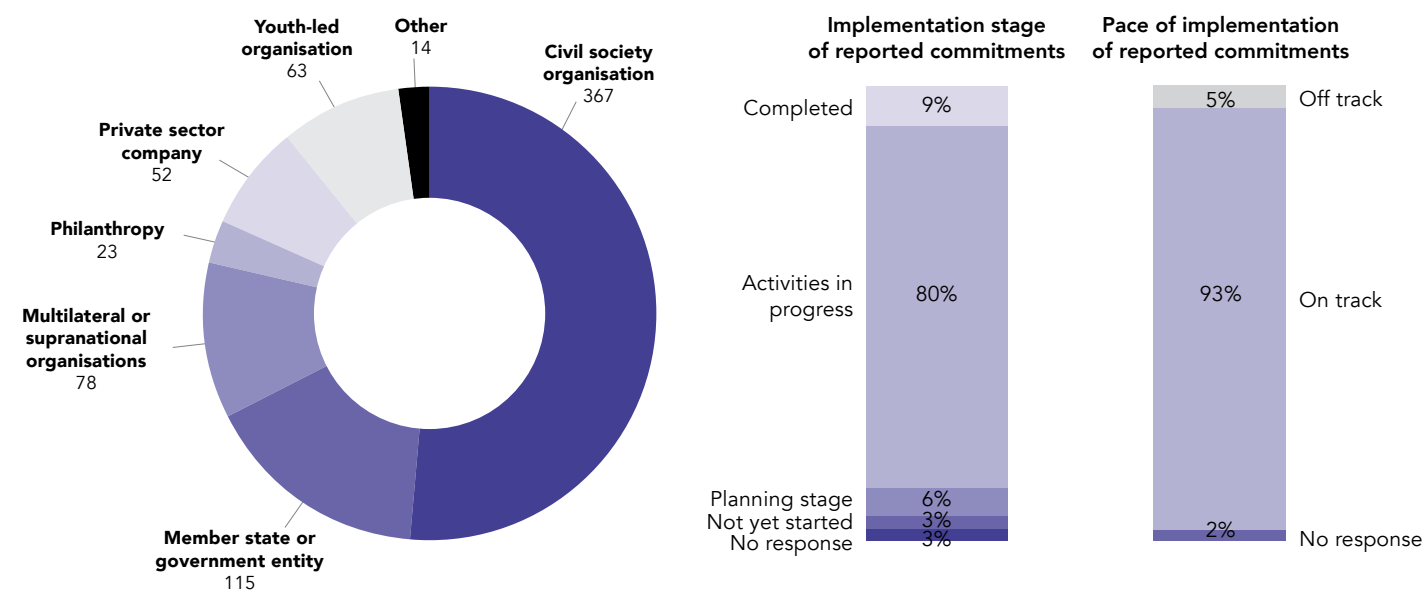
Beyond civil society and youth-led organizations, governments also undertook initiatives to build awareness at a national level, driving advocacy campaigns to educate and engage citizens. These efforts showcase their commitment to address critical issues and foster a well-informed society. Multilateral organizations embraced an multifaceted advocacy approach, recognizing the interconnected nature of global challenges. Their commitments transcended borders, uniting diverse stakeholders to drive collaborative solutions across a range of pressing issues. For example, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) reported over 40 advocacy initiatives through the eTrade for Women initiative, which empowers women digital entrepreneurs, by engaging them in national consultations, inter-agency collaborations with other multilateral organizations, and by encouraging public-private dialogue. Within the private sector, advocacy took a dual path. Internally, companies advocated for a culture of social responsibility, while externally they supported NGOs, showcasing a commitment to holistic change by leveraging resources and influence.

Commitment Makers report that over half of advocacy commitments resulted in one or more advocacy initiatives being initiated or implemented, or 3,649 initiatives in total. CSO commitments focused on amplifying citizens’ voices and pushing for meaningful reforms in their home country, such as advocacy efforts targeting governments to urge policy reforms. For instance, EngenderHealth reported implementing 12 advocacy initiatives, ranging from developing action plans with youth-led organizations to these organizations initiating advocacy activities

BREAKDOWN OF PROGRAMMATIC COMMITMENTS



BREAKDOWN OF ADVOCACY COMMITMENTS



SNAPSHOT: ADVOCACY COMMITMENTS

Red Las Niñas Lideran successfully advocated for the opening of a psychological care unit in a municipality in western Guatemala that now has an installed facility, staff and prevention, care and referral programmes. The young leaders have secured \$150,000 from Rise Up, Purposeful and local organizations that aided *Red Las Niñas Lideran* to prepare a psychological care curriculum that has been implemented across public and private schools in two municipalities and launch a programme for survivors of violence against girls called “*Club de niñas y Club de confidantes*” (Girls Club and Confidants Club).

Collective commitments are flourishing

Collective commitments are a set of 28 catalytic commitments by multiple stakeholders to jointly advance gender equality, endorsed by Action Coalition leadership structures. Examples include a multi-sectoral commitment to accelerate global action to end harmful practices against women and girls in all their diversity under the Gender-Based Violence Action Coalition or a global commitment by the Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health Action Coalition to address shortfalls in the quality, availability, affordability and diversity of sexual and reproductive health products to reshape equitable market access for reproductive health. See Annex 1 for a full list of the collective commitments.

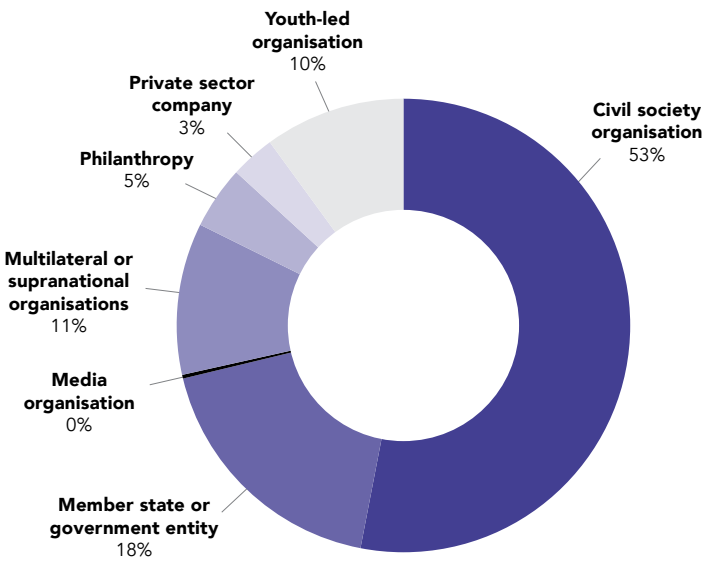
This year, Commitment Makers reported on their own individual contributions to collective commitments. Overall, collective commitments represent

31 per cent of the total survey responses, with as much as 39 per cent of survey responses in the Gender-Based Violence Action Coalition. Contributions to collective commitments include mostly advocacy components (73 per cent), while only 3 in 10 (29 per cent) have a financial component. Sub-Saharan Africa is the region where most reported collective commitments are being implemented (63 per cent), followed by Europe and Northern America (37 per cent). Commitment Makers contributing to collective commitments also come primarily from these two regions (38 and 40 per cent, respectively) (Figure below). Out of the individual commitments making up the collective commitments, 6 per cent of collective commitments were reported as being completed, 79 per cent in progress, 8 per cent at the planning stage and just under 4 per cent are yet to start.

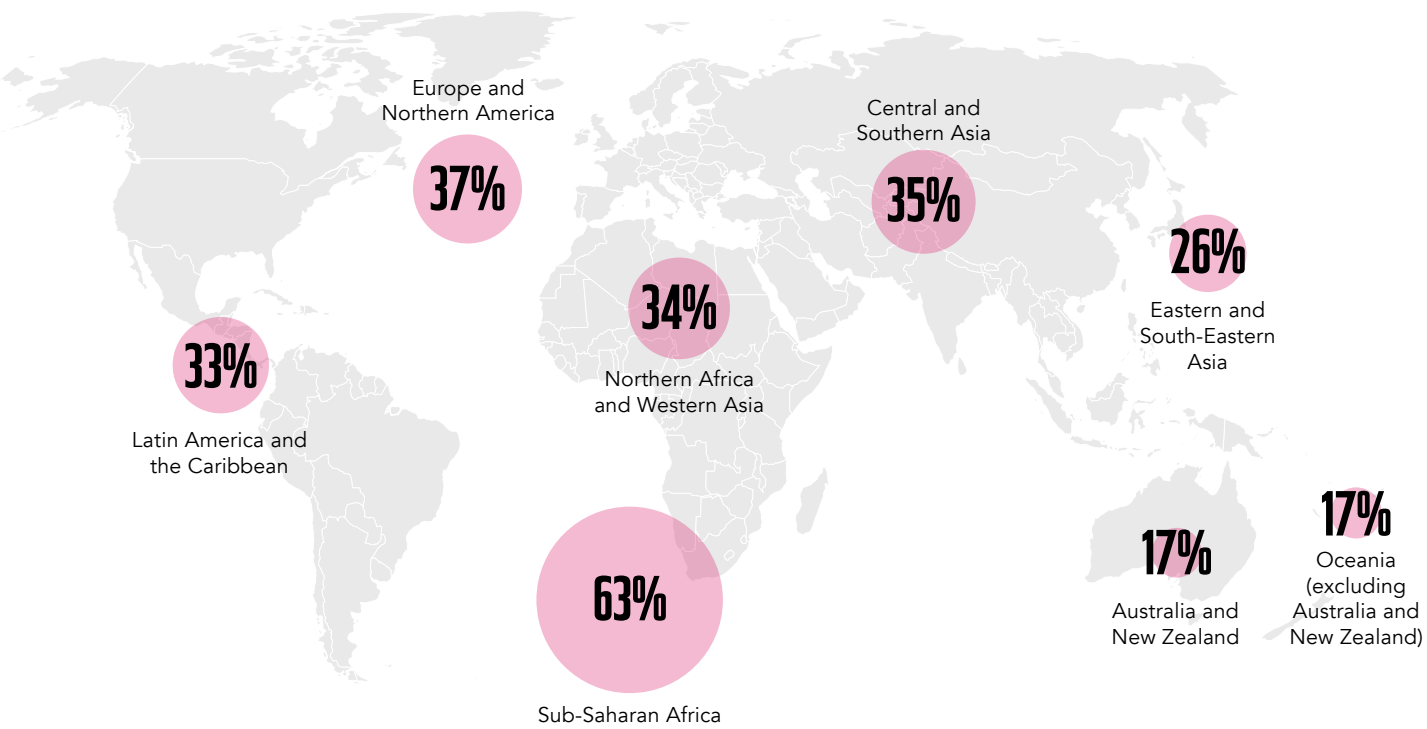
Despite the short timeframe since their creation, collective commitments have successfully facilitated partnerships, trust-building and knowledge-exchange. Some of these stakeholders have even gained recognition as ‘experts in the field’ from important actors (see the collective commitments case study).

Overall, \$5.7 billion was pledged through these commitments. Based on the reported commitments, at least \$775.4 million has been secured and \$660.6 million has been spent (Figure below). When it comes to progress, 92 per cent are on track to being achieved, in line with overall progress on the implementation of all commitments.

MEMBERSHIP OF COLLECTIVE COMMITMENTS, BY STAKEHOLDER TYPE

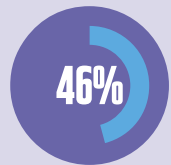


REGION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COLLECTIVE COMMITMENTS

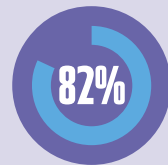


CASE STUDY

FOSTERING COLLABORATION THROUGH COLLECTIVE COMMITMENTS



of **youth commitments** contribute to collective commitments, among the most likely groups to do so



of collective commitments were made with **new or expanded partnerships**.

In the lead-up to the Generation Equality Forums in Mexico and France, public and private sector stakeholders from around the world participated in a series of co-design and planning sessions. These sessions resulted in several collective commitments, in which multiple stakeholders pledged to work collaboratively to achieve a shared purpose. This case study analyses lessons learned, challenges and specific contributions reported by collective commitment participants, including the Global Alliance for Care (GAC), The Accelerator for GBV Prevention (The Accelerator), and the Alliance for Feminist Movements (AFM).

Collective commitments have each advanced at a different pace since their inauguration in 2021. The three examples analyzed are guided by an institutionalized secretariat that builds and strengthens action taken towards gender equality. For example, the GAC promotes the care economy as central to accelerating work to achieve women's economic autonomy; the Accelerator builds the political will and financial support needed to end gender-based violence; and the AFM addresses opportunities and obstacles for resourcing feminist movements.



Photo credit: UN Women/Ryan Brown

Key Findings:

1. **Analysed collective commitments are harnessing expertise and inspiring complementary initiatives.** Their established organizational structures has enabled these collective commitments to become spaces that concentrate expertise on specific issues. Despite their short time in operation, many participating stakeholders have gained recognition as 'experts in the field' from important actors, such as governments and international foundations, which in some cases has resulted in collaboration or consultations with these actors. For example, the Accelerator has gained significant traction given their expertise in addressing GBV prevention in advising governments on funding for preventing GBV. As a result and to make this expertise more widely accessible they launched the "What Counts" project that monitors funding allocated to preventing GBV. Certain elements vary between the collectives, including how closely they work with UN Women and their level of independence from Generation Equality structures. The AFM, for example, was established following a commitment of the Government of Canada and others and has since evolved as a complementary, yet separate, multi-stakeholder partnership initiative that remains closely linked to Generation Equality through the through the Feminist Movements and Leadership Action Coalition structures. Meanwhile, the GAC, in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics and Geography of Mexico (INEGI), the National Institute of Women of Mexico (INMUJERES), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and UN Women, has established numerous initiatives, including a recently launched community of practice on measurements in support of a Care society, engaging multiple stakeholders, such as national statistical offices that are not part of Generation Equality.
2. **Progress on collective commitments requires a framework and well-resourced co-creation process.** Impacted by the lack of an initial framework for cooperation at the inception of Generation Equality, collective commitments such as the AFM and the Accelerator acknowledged the lack of a blueprint as an opportunity. They then took the time to engage in a co-creative process to establish a framework that worked for them, factoring in time for a well-thought-out and intentional co-creation process that builds on earlier experiences, but with clear objectives and motivations. They also worked collectively to generate and strengthen partnerships, and build trust, allowing for horizontal and flexible work dynamics, including a 'light' organizational structure that facilitates collective and participatory decision-making, and promotes sharing of experiences and good practices. For example, founding members of the AFM took time to establish a theory of change through an extensive consultation process with CSOs.
3. **Progress has in some cases been negatively impacted by mostly virtual (rather than face-to-face) interactions.** The AFM and the Accelerator appreciated the co-creative, mostly virtual process of establishing their objectives and goals. However, the lack of in-person engagement with members of the collective commitments resulted in prolonged inception periods and a slow start to implementation.

Recommendations

1. **For collective Commitment Makers:** Expand and strengthen spaces to cultivate trusting relationships among stakeholders, including in-person spaces. These spaces could be leveraged for gatherings such as Women Deliver and the CSW. This action should be accompanied by financial support for travel for those Commitment Makers who need it, including youth-led organizations and organizations from the Global South. Furthermore, collective Commitment Makers should promote and support the creation of spaces focused on the exchange of experiences and best practices within and among different Action Coalitions.
2. **For Generation Equality:** Recognize that not all members will be able to contribute equally, and plan accordingly. This may entail acknowledging power and resource differences and establishing appropriate expectations and engagement or process indicators regarding respective contributions. In so doing, collective Commitment Makers can anticipate growth opportunities and monitor how their movement-building efforts are developing over time. Moreover, while growing the collective is often desirable, what matters most is not the number of participants, but that the right organizations are involved and able to substantively contribute, especially paying attention to the voices of traditionally marginalized groups.
3. **For Generation Equality:** Build awareness of the multi-stakeholder partnership approaches and particular governance structures that have enabled several collective Commitment Makers to concentrate expertise on a specific topic. Building awareness within and beyond Generation Equality which could help to clarify the distinctive movement-building role that these collectives are playing and how their work differs from more conventional policy and programmatic collaborations.



Photo credit: UN Women/Ryan Brown

ACTION COALITIONS AND COMPACT IN FOCUS

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE



Vision of success

By 2026, progress towards eliminating gender-based violence against women and girls (VAWG) in all their diversity is rapidly accelerated through scaled-up survivor-centred global action. Priority actions include creating enabling policy, legal and resource environments; scaling up evidence-driven prevention programming; expanding comprehensive, accessible and quality services for survivors; and enabling and empowering autonomous girl and women’s rights organizations to exercise their expertise.

“Too many LGBTIQ people face violence based on gender identity, gender expression, and sexual orientation. By increasing awareness among all stakeholders we can be more successful in eradicating the violence.”

Maria Sjodin, Executive Director, Outright International

Breakdown of commitments, pledges, policies and programmes

Based on 389 reported GBV commitments, 14 per cent are completed, 73 per cent are in progress, 6 per cent are in the planning stage and only 3 per cent have not yet started. Some 92 per cent of commitments that are in progress or at the planning stage are reported to be on-track and 4 per cent are off-track.^{xxxiii} The majority of reported GBV commitments are implemented in sub-Saharan Africa (56 per cent) and Europe and Northern America (50 per cent), while 9 per cent have a global scope.^{xxxiv} Almost 6 in 10 commitments have an advocacy (59 per cent) and/or a programmatic (57 per cent) component, while 45 per cent contain a policy component and 33 per cent have a financial component.

Commitment Makers have pledged at least \$5.2 billion to the GBV Action Coalition. Based on the reported commitments, at least 11 per cent of the total pledged (\$565 million) has been secured and 50 per cent of the total secured (\$285 million) has been spent. Of this total, \$171.6 million is being invested in CSOs, \$67.7 million in adolescent girls and only \$1.9 million in youth-led organizations.

Commitment Makers also report 389 policies and over 600 programmes being implemented or initiated, including workplace policies addressing violence and harassment and programmes disbursing grants directed towards women’s rights organizations working on VAWG programmes

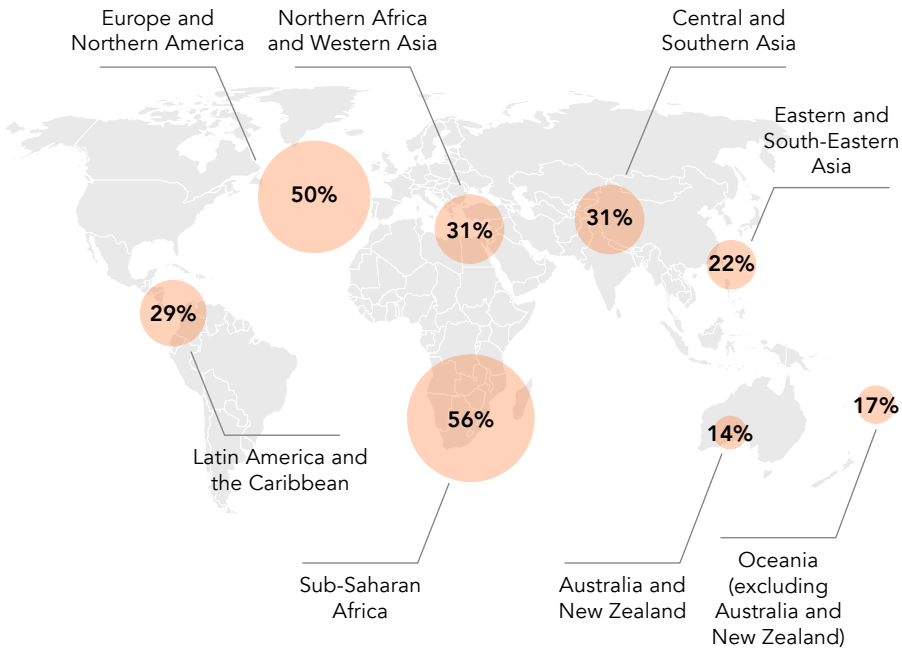
Action Coalition spotlight

The first bill in Ecuador’s history aimed at preventing and eradicating violence against women in higher education was presented by the **University Feminist Coalition** to the National Assembly in March 2023. The bill would reform the 2018 Law on Preventing VAWG and the Education Law and recognize violence in educational systems. The new bill could impact the lives of the 50,000 young women currently pursuing university degrees.

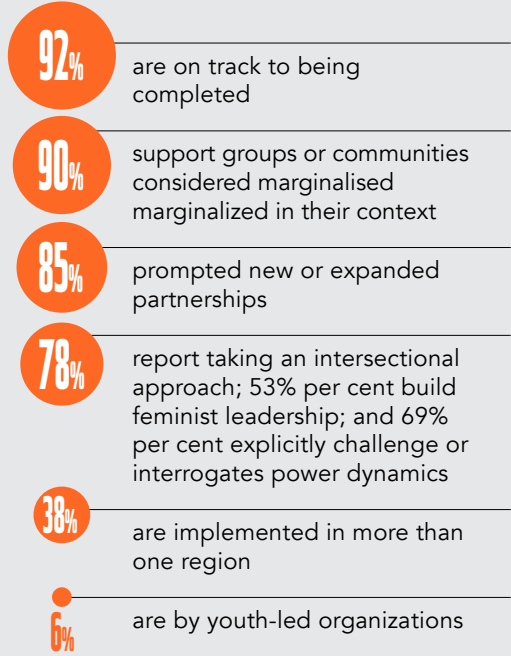


Photo credit: National Volunteers Network/Kuralay Zharkymabyeva

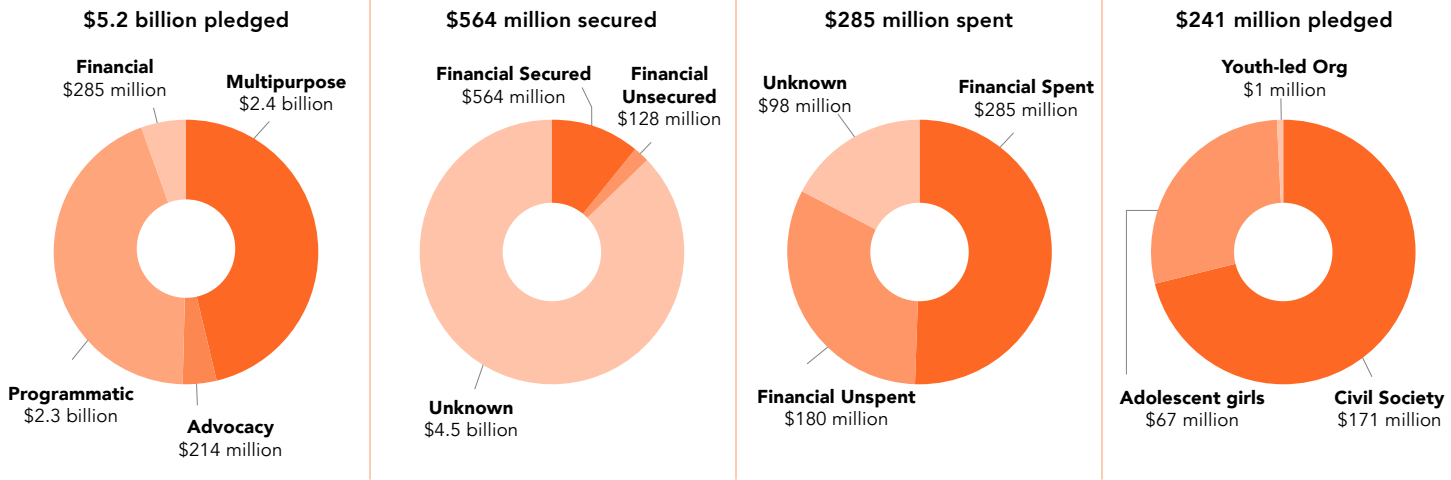
IMPLEMENTATION REGIONS



COMMITMENTS BY THE NUMBERS



BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL DATA REPORTED



Collective action for change

The Action Coalition on GBV has served as a powerful advocacy platform, generating increased momentum on the urgency of eliminating violence against women and girls as an enabler for achieving the SDGs. The Action Coalition on GBV has issued joint statements at key moments including on **GBV and COVID-19** and a joint **statement for the International Day for Zero Tolerance of FGM 2021**, among others and global policy fora have been leveraged to advance the targets of the blueprint and provide thought leadership and a common vision on emerging and pressing issues such as the impact of climate change on VAWG and technology facilitated violence against women, resulting in increased traction on these issues and the inclusion of key messages on GBV in the Agreed Conclusions of CSW66. Through working on a joint advocacy strategy, the Action Coalition on GBV has utilized its collective power and the voice of the Action Coalition on GBV leaders and Commitment Makers to amplify impact and accelerate the achievement of the vision, goals and targets of the blueprint.

Analysis of GBV blueprint target indicators

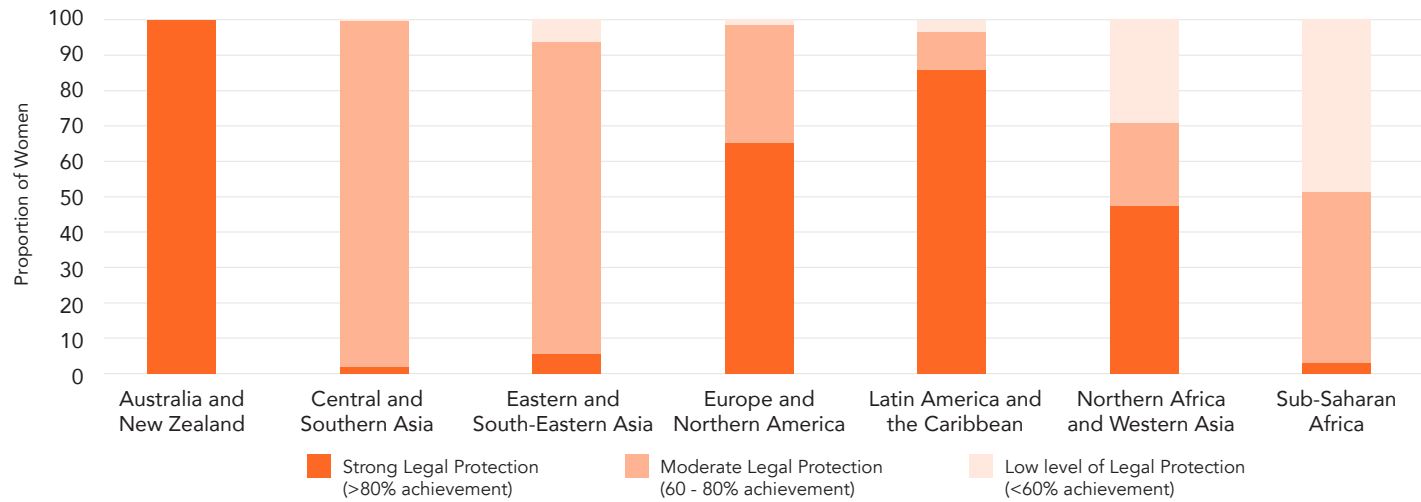
22 TOTAL TARGETS	24 TOTAL INDICATORS
➤ Target 1: 550 million more women and girls will live in countries with laws and policies prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence against women and girls by 2026	Indicator: Total number of women and girls living in countries and areas where legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in the area of violence against women (compared to 2021 base year).
➤ 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.	Indicator: Direct bilateral ODA [share and amount] for ending VAWG that goes from DAC members to local CSOs based in developing countries.

The blueprint targets for GBV have 25 indicators and sub-indicators, seven of which use SDG indicator data. 15 lack sufficient data to be analysed, nine of which are Tier III.^{xxxv}

Efforts by governments to establish legal frameworks that promote, enforce and monitor gender equality, specifically to provide women with protection against violence, are lagging in many regions of the world. In 2022, the total number of women and girls living in countries and areas where strong legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in the area of VAWG (Target 1 Indicator) reached 557 million (14 per cent of all women and girls) – a figure that will serve as baseline for the target. More than four in five women and girls (86 per cent) are living in countries without robust legal protection, or in countries for which data are not readily available, calling for urgent action by countries to pass laws guaranteeing women’s fundamental human rights. The **University Feminist Coalition** provides a powerful example of actions stakeholders can take to improve women’s and girls’ legal VAWG protections (see Spotlight).

Data from OECD indicate, however, that the global community’s financial efforts to tackle VAWG are insufficient. The overall volume of ODA allocated to VAWG (Target 9 Indicator) was estimated at \$507 million in 2020–2021 on average. Yet, the amount of ODA allocated to CSOs based in developing countries by OECD DAC members, including funding channeled through global CSOs or dedicated multilateral funds, only amounted to \$27 million, on average.^{xxxvi} The funding still represents only about 5 per cent of total OECD DAC funding for VAWG, indicating that significant efforts are needed to increase financial support for girls’ and women’s rights organizations working in this space, usually as front-line service-providers under difficult circumstances, or on advocacy and prevention.

REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF LEGAL PROTECTION FOR VAWG (2022)



ECONOMIC JUSTICE AND RIGHTS



Vision of success

By 2026, economic justice and rights are guaranteed for women and girls, in all their diversity. Priority actions include: fostering transformation of the care economy so that care and domestic work are equitably shared and valued across society; promoting an enabling legal and policy environment to expand decent work and realize gender-transformative labour markets free of discrimination, violence and harassment; increasing women’s access to and control over productive resources; and supporting the proliferation of gender-responsive economic and social protection systems.

Breakdown of commitments, pledges, policies and programmes

Based on 243 reported EJR commitments, 12 per cent are completed, 78 per cent are in progress, 7 per cent are in the planning stage and only 2 per cent have not yet started. Some 96 per cent of commitments in progress or in the planning stage are reported to be on track, while 3 per cent are off-track.^{xxxvii} The majority of reported EJR commitments are implemented in Europe and Northern America (56 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (51 per cent), while 19 per cent have a global scope.^{xxxviii} More than half focus in whole or in part on programmatic work (55 per cent) and advocacy (54 per cent), while 45 per cent focus in whole or in part on policy and 30 per cent have a financial component.

Commitment Makers have pledged at least \$33 billion to EJR. Based on responses \$15.5 billion has been secured and more than 49 per cent of it (\$7.7 billion) spent. \$140 million is being invested in CSOs, \$11.9 million in adolescent girls and only \$0.42 million in youth-led organizations.

Commitment Makers also reported 135 policies and over 400 programmes implemented, including policies targeting the gender pay gap and programmes to develop the digital skills of migrant women.

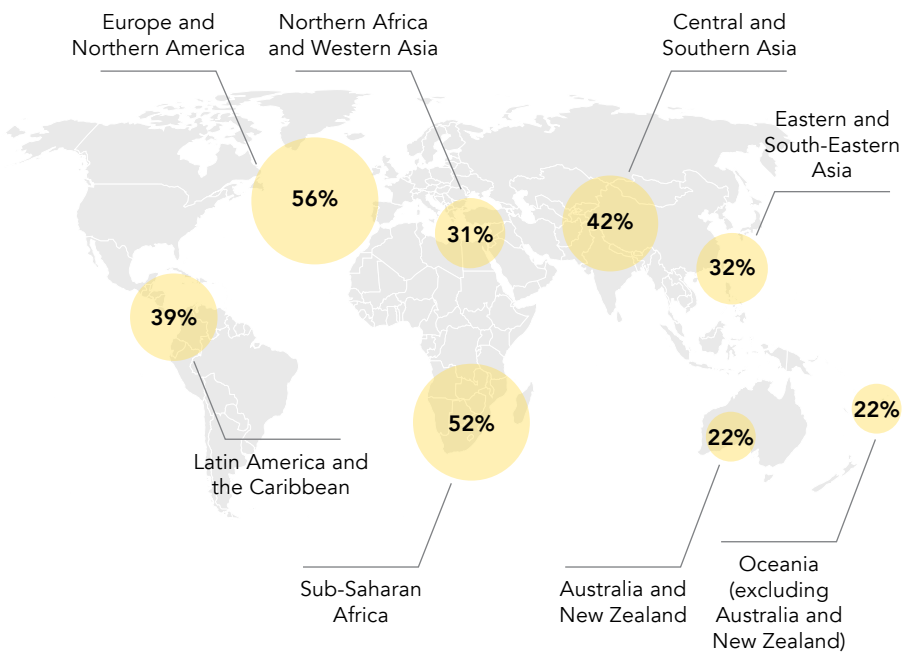
“Leadership in the Action Coalition has enabled CARE to influence global policy for economic justice and rights. CARE has been able to foster strong partnerships with women’s rights organizations to scale the impactful savings groups model through influencing adoption by governments”

Sofia Sprechmann Sineiro, Secretary General, CARE

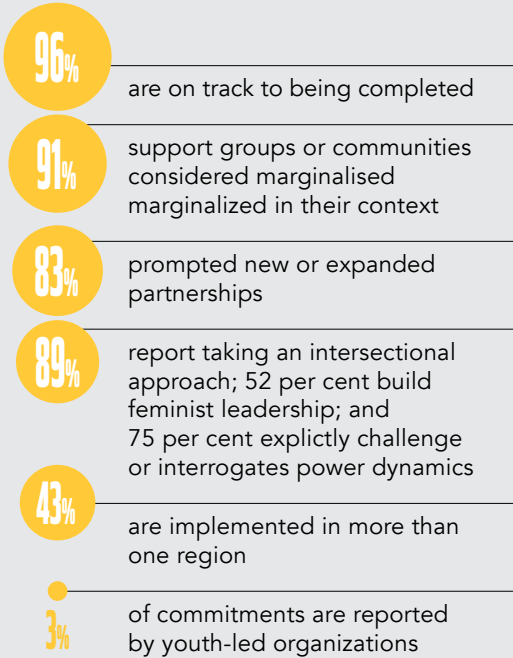
Collective action for change

As part of the collective work of the Action Coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, 17 leaders co-developed blueprint documents on four action areas: transforming the care economy^{xxxix}, expanding decent work and employment, increasing women’s access to and control over productive resources, and promoting gender-transformative economies and economic stimulus. Each Blueprint lays out a rationale, presents data and statistics, defines a powerful vision, and proposes strategies grounded in collaborative action through stakeholder commitments. They are rooted in an approach that values equality, inclusion, justice, intersectionality, feminist leadership, cultural relevance, transformative action and systems change. The Blueprints serve as guidance and inspiration for new and existing commitment-makers. By embodying the Generation Equality principles, the Blueprints materialized from an intense, co-creative and collaborative process underpinned by a feminist approach and with the inclusivity of all leaders. They represent diverse, horizontal voices that recognize the importance of shared responsibility for a revitalized global agenda on economic justice and rights that responds to the challenges that women and girls face.

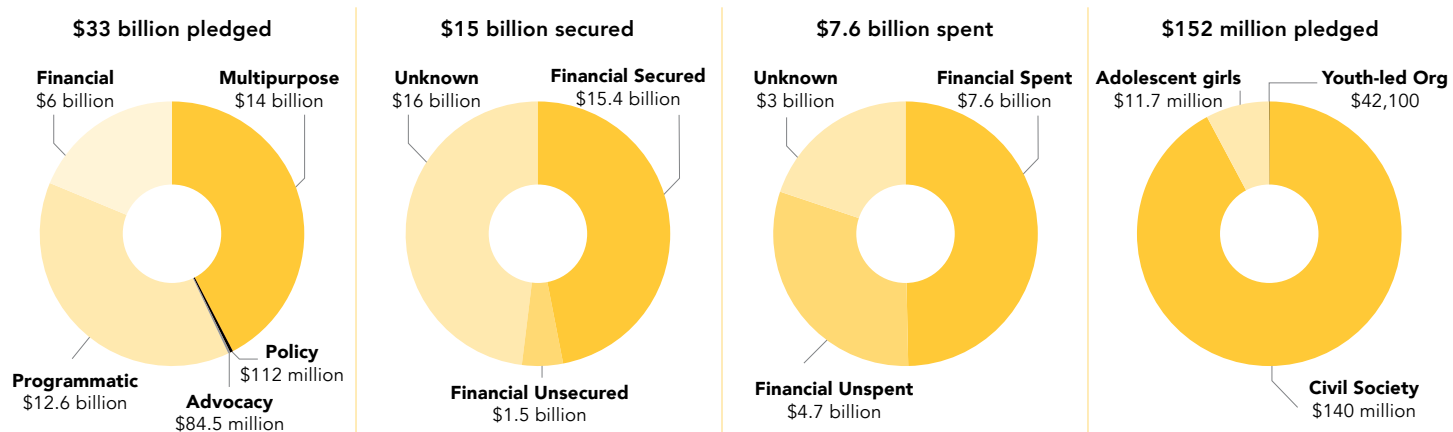
IMPLEMENTATION REGIONS



COMMITMENTS BY THE NUMBERS



BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL DATA REPORTED



Action Coalition spotlight

The Government of the United States reported significant strides in improving the access to and quality of care services for women and families. The American Rescue Plan helps hard-hit households recover from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. It included \$24 billion, which was sent to states to help stabilize the childcare sector by supporting the operational costs for licensed and regulated providers so that they could stay open, or re-open if they had closed. These funds reached 225,000 childcare providers that employ 1 million childcare workers with the capacity to serve as many as 10 million children. Further, \$15 billion was directed towards more flexible Child Care and Development Block Grant funding for states to make childcare more affordable for more families, increase access to high-quality care for families receiving subsidies, increase compensation for early childhood workers, and meet other care needs in their states. In addition, President Biden signed an **Executive Order** that included more than 50 directives to nearly every cabinet-level agency to expand access to affordable, high-quality care and provide support for care workers and family caregivers. The Order represents the most comprehensive set of executive actions any President has ever taken to advance improvements in care. The President also issued a **memorandum** calling on federal agencies to support Federal employees' access to leave without pay, including during their first year of service, to care for themselves or a loved one and to support their access to paid leave and leave without pay for purposes related to seeking safety and recovering from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.

Analysis of EJR blueprint target indicators

9

TOTAL TARGETS

- **Target 3:** Reduce the number of working women living in poverty by 2026 by a recommended 17 million by 2026.
- **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.

9

TOTAL INDICATORS

- Indicator:** Employed female population living below the international poverty line of US \$1.90 per day, by age.
- Indicator:** 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.

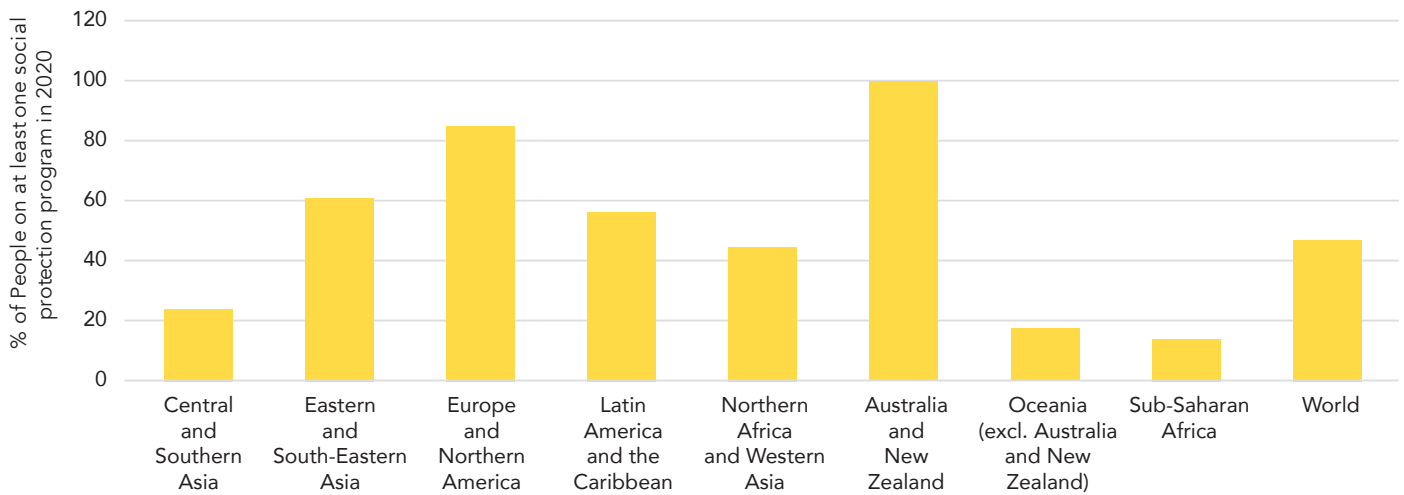
EJR has nine indicators, four of which are related to SDG indicator data. In total, six EJR indicators lack sufficient data and three have been analyzed. EJR also has no Tier III indicators.

Trend data on the employed population below the international poverty line (Target 3 Indicator), also referred to as the working poverty rate, show that the global proportion of the employed population below the international poverty line has fallen substantially, from 25.8 per cent in 2000 to 6.4 per cent in 2022, meaning that fewer working people live in poverty. The gap between women and men shows a consistent bias against women across time, but it has been narrowing. The gender gap in working poverty was 1.3 percentage points in 2000, compared to 0.4 percentage points in 2019. Globally, in 2019, 6.9 per cent of employed women lived in poverty, versus 6.5 per cent of employed men. There are no recent data disaggregated by sex to estimate the reduction in the number of working women living in poverty (Target 3 indicator).

The COVID-19 pandemic, but also recent crises – such as the food and fuel crisis and cost of living crisis that resulted from the Russian invasion of Ukraine – have underscored the need for comprehensive social protection measures. These policies are fundamental to protect people from economic, health and environmental shocks, but also to prevent and reduce the incidence of poverty and promote economic justice and rights. Generation Equality reporting from the Government of the United States shows the tremendous positive impact social protection policies can have on women and their families (see Spotlight).

But there is still a long way to go, as more than half of the world's population is not covered by any social protection benefit (Target 9 Indicator). In 2020, the percentage of people covered was 46.9 per cent. This figure masks large differences across regions and between women and men: figures range from 13.7 per cent coverage in sub-Saharan Africa to 100 per cent coverage in Australia and New Zealand. For the 25 countries with sex-disaggregated data, the figures show a very small gender gap, on average less than one percentage point and in 14 of the 25 countries there is no difference.

PROPORTION OF PEOPLE COVERED BY AT LEAST ONE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMME



BODILY AUTONOMY AND SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS



Vision of success

By 2026, all people, particularly girls, adolescents, women, trans-gender and non-binary people in all their diversity are empowered to exercise their sexual and reproductive health and rights and make autonomous decisions about their bodies, free from coercion, violence and discrimination. Priority actions include: expanding comprehensive sexuality education, contraception and comprehensive abortion services; increasing decision-making and bodily autonomy; and strengthening feminist organizations.

Breakdown of commitments, pledges, policies and programmes

Based on 157 reported SRHR commitments, 9 per cent are completed, 82 per cent are in progress, 3 per cent are in the planning stage and 4 per cent are yet to start.^{xi} Some 89 per cent of commitments in progress or in the planning stage are reported to be on track, and 8 per cent are off-track.^{xii} The majority of commitments are being implemented in sub-Saharan Africa (57 per cent) and in Europe and Northern America (52 per cent), while 15 per cent have a global scope.^{xiii} More than 6 in 10 of reported SRHR commitments focus in whole or in part on programmatic work (65 per cent) and advocacy (63 per cent), while 44 per cent contain a policy component and 27 per cent include a financial component.

Commitment Makers have pledged at least \$6.1 billion to the SRHR Action Coalition. Based on current reporting, close to 42 per cent of the total pledged (\$2.6 billion) has been secured and 38 per cent of the total secured has been spent (\$1 billion). Of this total, \$622.9 million has been invested in CSOs, \$46.2 million in adolescent girls and only \$2.3 million in youth-led organizations.

“Denmark is pleased to be a leader of the Action Coalition. It provides a valuable forum to join forces for progress in bodily autonomy for women and girls globally”

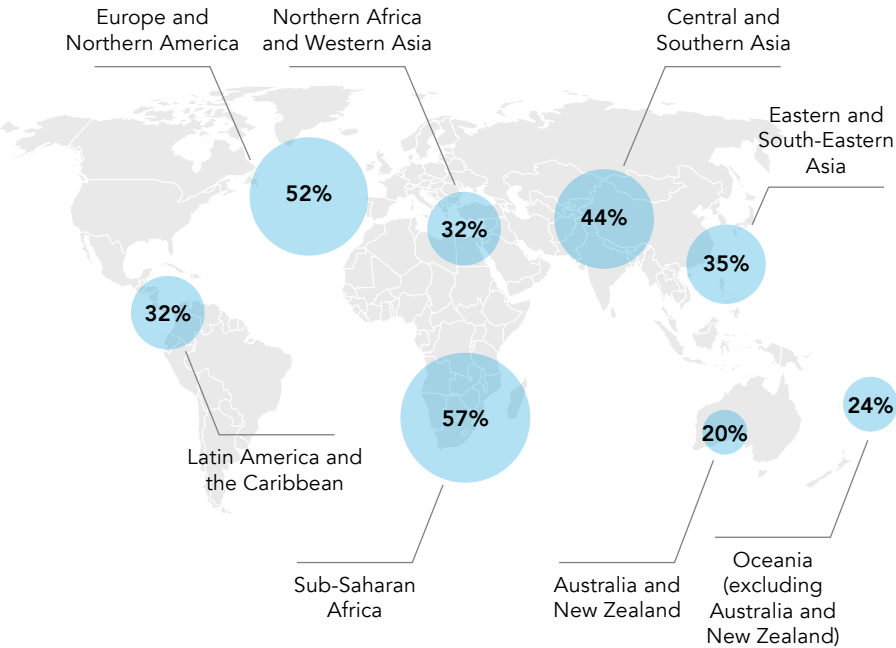
Dan Jørgensen, Minister for Development Assistance and Global Climate Policy, Denmark

Commitment Makers have reported 147 policies and almost 300 programmes implemented, including policies expanding the access to emergency birth control.

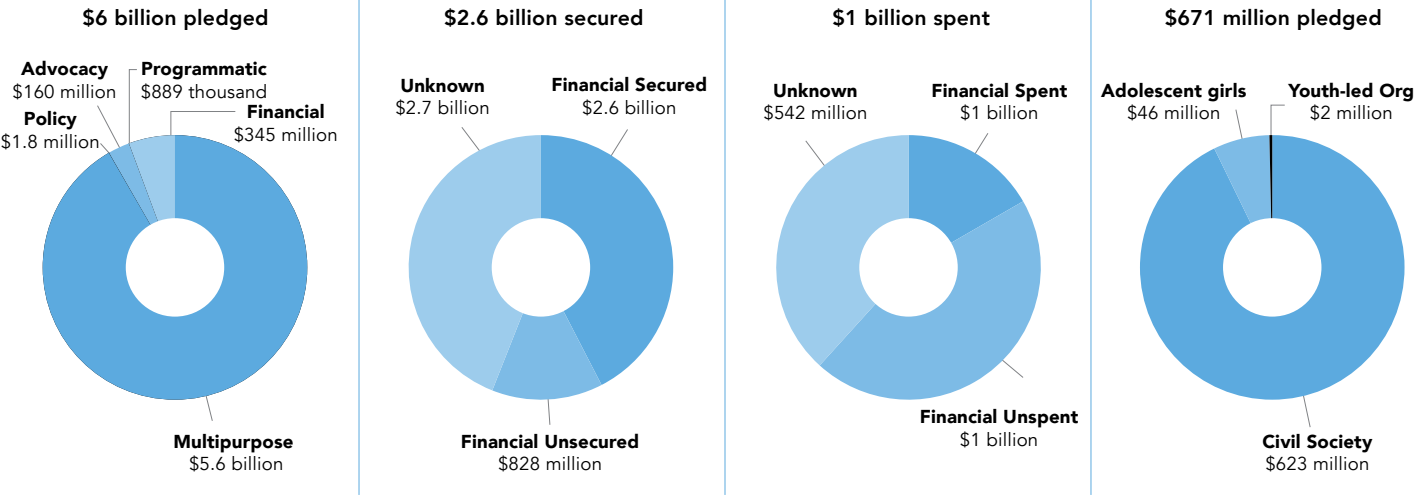
Action Coalition spotlight

The **Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF)** works with young feminists to drive advocacy and accountability for gender equality and youth partnership. CIFF co-sponsored young feminist grass-roots organizations to conduct community- and national-level advocacy at the beginning of the Generation Equality process, which evaluations suggest contributed to positive changes in local and national policies. As the key partner of the first-ever Children and Youth Pavilion at COP27, CIFF supported the attendance of young feminist leaders at the summit, which achieved several inroads for future youth engagement at COPs. CIFF also partners with the Nala Feminist Collective on its ongoing pan-African advocacy and accountability work. Advocacy around their African Young Women’s Beijing+25 Manifesto in the lead-up to the GEF in Paris secured 10,000 signatures and statements of support from 23 high-level decision-makers, and ultimately led to the successful adoption of 8 out of 10 Manifesto demands in Generation Equality’s Global Acceleration Plan and the WPS-HA Compact.

IMPLEMENTATION REGIONS



BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL DATA REPORTED



COMMITMENTS BY THE NUMBERS



Collective action for change

According to the World Health Organization, 73 million induced abortions take place each year, almost half of which are unsafe, making an enabling legal environment crucial for the implementation of sexual and reproductive health and rights. In this light, the Action Coalition Leaders prioritise and take action to advance the right to safe abortion. In June 2022, the Action Coalition on Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights issued a strong statement against the overturn of the US Supreme Court decision known as Roe vs. Wade. Due to El Salvador’s restrictive abortion laws, a 21-year-old woman (Beatriz) living with extenuating medical complications, that were further compounded by not being granted the right to safe abortion, lost her life. In 2023, under the leadership of Action Coalition Leaders, *Fundación para Estudio e Investigación de la Mujer* and *Fos Feminista*, a joint letter was also delivered to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of Costa Rica, supported by close to 30 Commitment Makers and partners across the world. The Action Coalition continues to monitor the case and complement Commitment Maker efforts such as the Center for Reproductive Rights’ legislative support on the Beatriz vs. El Salvador case.^{xliii}

7	TOTAL TARGETS	7	TOTAL INDICATORS
➤	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.		Indicator: 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 (abortion and post-abortion).
➤	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.		Indicator: Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

SRHR has eight indicators and sub-indicators, five of which are related to SDG indicator data. In total, two lack sufficient data (one of which is Tier III) and six can be analyzed.

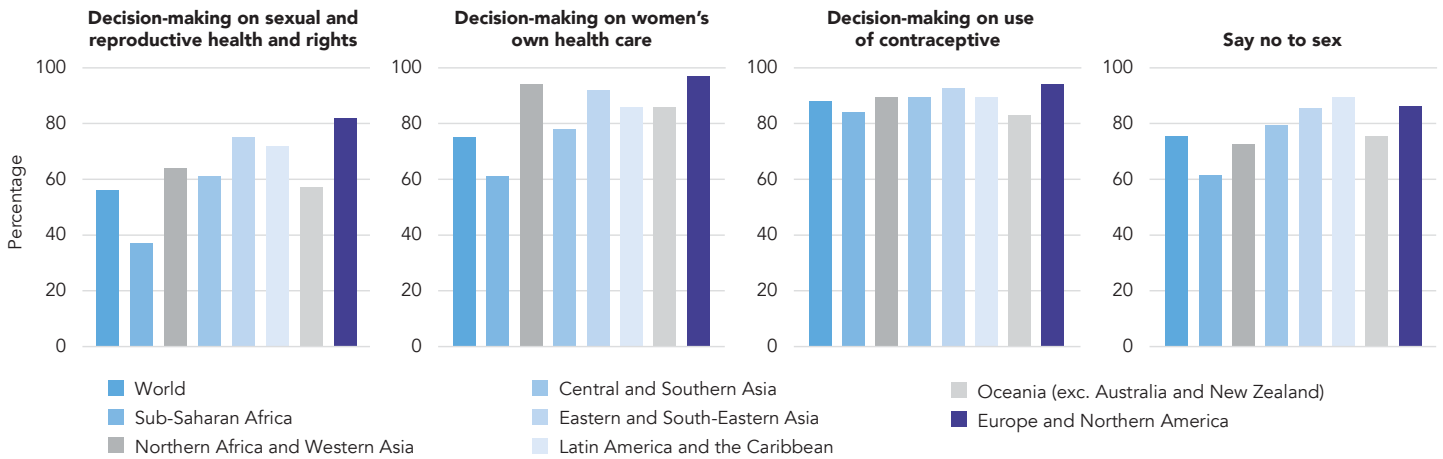
The threats against women and girls’ bodily autonomy and SRHR have grown in recent years. In part, this is due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected health-care systems around the world, but also to recent decisions restricting abortion and women’s rights to choose, such as the overturning of Roe v. Wade by the US Supreme Court, which had global repercussions. The backlash against sexual and reproductive rights poses a significant threat to women around the world, particularly poor women and girls and those living in fragile or conflict-affected countries.

In 2022, 70 out of 166 countries with data (42 per cent) had laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to reproductive health care, information and education to women and men aged 15 years and older (Target 3 Indicator; SDG indicator 5.6.2). While 85 per cent of these 70 countries have laws and regulations guaranteeing maternity care and 90 per cent have laws and regulations for life-saving commodities (medicines,

medical devices and health supplies that prevent and address avoidable causes of death during pregnancy, childbirth and childhood), only two-thirds of countries have laws and regulations that address sexuality education and 43 per cent of countries have laws and regulations providing safe access to abortion on four legal grounds: to save a woman’s life, to preserve a woman’s health, in cases of rape, and in cases of fetal impairment.

Women and girls’ autonomy in decision-making about consensual sexual relationships, contraceptive use, and access to sexual and reproductive health services plays a pivotal role in their empowerment and the complete realization of their reproductive rights. Globally, only 56 per cent of women aged 15–49 are able to make their own decisions on SRHR (Target 4 Indicator),^{xliv} meaning 860 million women and girls still cannot, with values as low as 37 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa.

DECISION-MAKING ON SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND RIGHTS (2022)



FEMINIST ACTION FOR CLIMATE JUSTICE



Vision of success

By 2026, a transition is initiated to an inclusive and regenerative green economy that recognizes the interconnectedness of climate change with issues of gender justice, and that protects and amplifies the voices of grass-roots and Indigenous communities, including front-line defenders, across social and political arenas. Priority actions include: scaling up gender-responsive climate finance directed towards gender-just climate solutions, in particular at the grass-roots and rural levels; enabling women and girls to lead just transitions to an inclusive, circular, regenerative green economy; building the resilience of women and girls to climate impacts, disaster risks, and loss and damage, including through land rights and tenure security; and increasing the collection and use of gender and environmental data.

Breakdown of commitments, pledges, policies and programmes

Based on 103 reported FACJ commitments, more than 4 in 5 (85 per cent) have begun implementation, 10 per cent are completed, 4 per cent are in the planning stage and none have not yet begun their work.^{xlv} Some 97 per cent of commitments in progress or in the planning stage are on track, and 2 per cent are off-track.^{xlvi} Commitments are mostly implemented in sub-Saharan Africa and Europe and Northern America (60 and 58 per cent, respectively), where many Commitment Makers also come from, while 18 per cent have a global scope.^{xlvii} Over 6 in 10 reported commitments focus in whole or in part on advocacy (69 per cent) and/or programmatic work (62 per cent), while commitments with a policy component comprise 40 per cent and those with a financial component make up 19 per cent.

Commitment Makers have pledged at least \$526 million to the FACJ coalition, with 19 per cent (\$102 million) reported as secured and only 5 per cent (\$5 million) of the total secured has been spent. Of this, \$4.5 million has been invested in CSOs, \$0.57 million in adolescent girls and \$0.15 million in youth-led organizations.

“Generation Equality is a platform where we can stand, grow as leaders, mobilize resources and grow attention for our work at home, and lobby for international interests, catalysing our campaigns.”

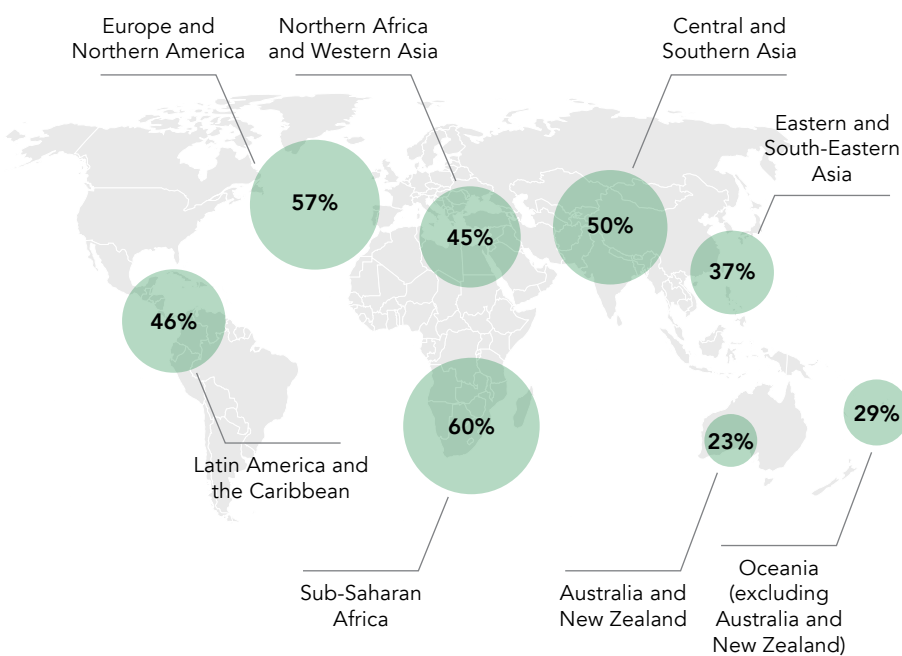
Maria Reyes, Youth Activist, Fridays for Future MAPA (Most Affected Areas and People)

Commitment Makers have reported 48 policies and 221 programmes implemented, including nine projects implemented as part of a programme addressing rural and climate-vulnerable communities and a law about climate change divided into eight different measures.

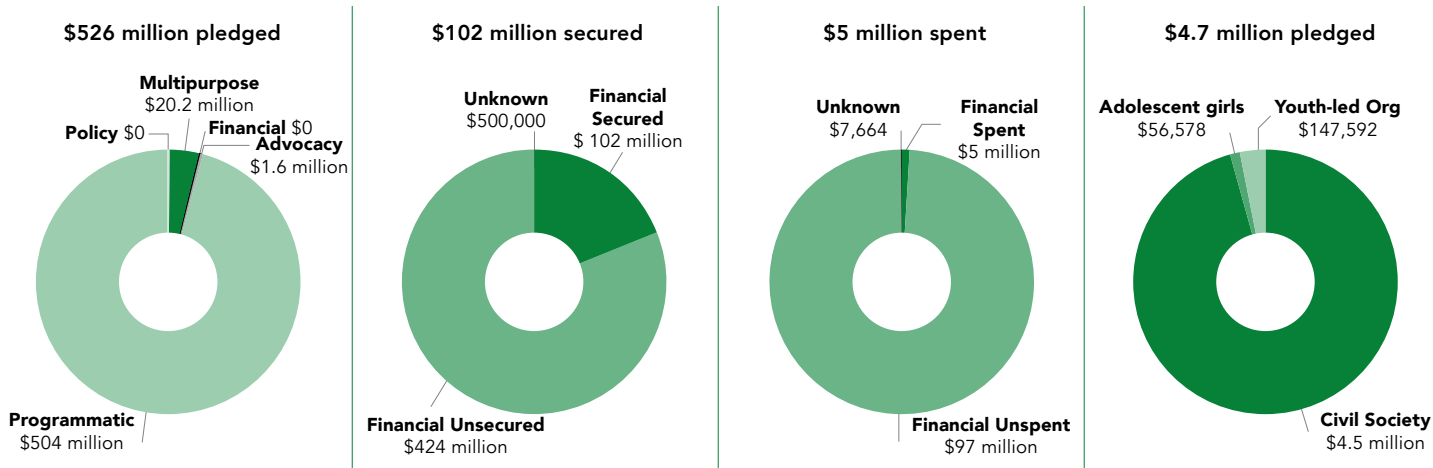
Action Coalition spotlight

Girls for Climate Action has trained over 300 young women aged between 15 and 30 hailing from disaster-prone areas in Uganda to empower them as leaders in their communities. As a result, young women and girls are spearheading climate action in their communities by defending the ecosystem and natural resources they depend on for their livelihoods. Girl corps are taking on leadership roles in previously male-dominated local environmental committees and have successfully advocated for the preservation of the environment by shutting down a copper mine that polluted a local river. Girls For Climate Action also mobilized funding from the French Embassy in Uganda that has enabled them to engage across Generation Equality workstreams and have mobilized support to attend and contribute to global policy.

IMPLEMENTATION REGIONS



BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL DATA REPORTED



Collective action for change

The Action Coalition on Feminist Action for Climate Justice’s (FACJ) youth leaders, which includes Fridays for Future MAPA, Girls for Climate Action, Green Hope Foundation, and Tejiendo Pensamiento, led an inclusive and co-creative approach to consulting with fellow youth FACJ Commitment Makers on what they need as Coalition participants to succeed. This FACJ Youth Engagement Roundtable was facilitated by youth leaders and resulted in an action-oriented summary report that they co-authored. It is now a reference for ongoing youth engagement to achieve FACJ’s blueprint goals, strengthening youth leadership and support for their work. Actions identified in the report include: linking youth and government Commitment Makers directly, enabling better understanding of funding processes, looking to and supporting grass-roots and Indigenous organizations and communities, facilitating mentoring opportunities for youth, promoting networks for dialogue between youth and other Commitment Makers, seeking more education and empowerment for climate youth leaders, and providing more space and opportunities for youth to participate in internal UN processes.

COMMITMENTS BY THE NUMBERS



Analysis of FACJ blueprint target indicators

9	TOTAL TARGETS	9	TOTAL INDICATORS
➤	Target 7: 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.	Indicator:	Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
➤	Target 2: Increase in proportion of climate aid targeted at women’s organizations, including at grass-roots and rural levels.	Indicator:	Share and amount of bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) for climate action and gender equality allocated to feminist, women-led and women’s rights organizations and movements.

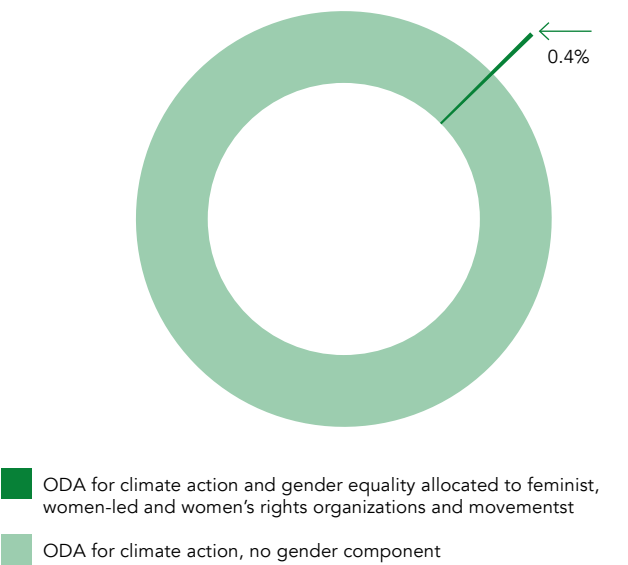
FACJ has nine indicators, two of which are related to SDG indicator data. In total, four lack sufficient data and five can be analysed. Five FACJ indicators are Tier III.

Data on land rights and ownership are scant. However, data collected from 46 countries from 2009–2022 show that a considerable proportion of both women and men lack proper ownership and secure tenure rights to the land they cultivate, but fewer women than men own land in 40 of these countries. Moreover, the ownership rate among men surpasses that of women by at least two-fold in nearly half of these nations. The drive towards gender equality in terms of land ownership requires ensuring property rights, the enforceability of said rights, and access to credit, markets and transportation, among other things. More effort and investment are also needed to improve data collection in this area to monitor the blueprint target.

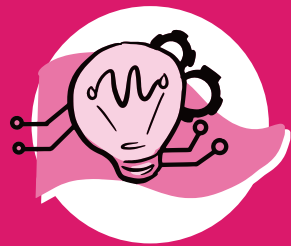
OECD data on the share and amount of bilateral ODA for climate action and gender equality allocated to feminist, women-led and women’s rights organizations and movements shows that an average of \$94 million of bilateral allocable ODA contributed by OECD DAC members with combined climate and gender aims in 2020–2021 was directed to support women’s rights organizations. This constitutes less than half a percentage point (0.4 per cent) of the total bilateral allocable ODA provided by DAC members that includes both climate and gender considerations.^{xlvi}

Partnerships facilitated through UN Women the FACJ multi-stakeholder leadership body of Commitment Makers, and by virtue of being a Commitment Maker under Generation Equality, can help address this gap, including for example the important community-level work of **Girls For Climate Action**, which has been supported by grants from the Government of France (see Spotlight).

BILATERAL ODA FOR CLIMATE ACTION AND GENDER EQUALITY (2020–2021, IN USD MILLIONS)



TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR GENDER EQUALITY



Vision of success

By 2026, women and girls in all their diversity have equal opportunities to safely and meaningfully access, use, lead and design technology and innovation with freedom of expression, joy and boundless potential, while also maintaining control over their digital lives. Priority actions include: closing the gender gap in digital access and competencies; increasing investments in feminist technology and innovation; building inclusive, transformative and accountable innovation ecosystems; and implementing policies and solutions against online and technology-facilitated gender-based violence and discrimination.

Breakdown of commitments, pledges, policies and programmes

Based on information on 123 reported T&I commitments, 12 per cent are completed, 77 per cent are in progress, 8 per cent are in the planning stage,^{xix} and only 2 per cent have not yet started. Some 90 per cent of commitments in progress and at the planning stage are reported on track, and 8 per cent are off-track.ⁱ The majority of commitments are implemented in Europe and North America (70 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (49 per cent), and 16 per cent have a global scope.^{li} The majority of reported commitments focus in whole or in part on programme delivery (82 per cent), while commitments with an advocacy component comprise 48 per cent, 33 per cent are related to policy reform, and just 16 per cent have a financial support component.

Commitment Makers have pledged at least \$295 million to the T&I Action Coalition, with 40 per cent (\$119 million) reported as secured and \$99 million spent. Of the total, \$23 million is invested in CSOs, \$9.6 million in adolescent girls and \$2.4 million in youth-led organizations.

“Technologies will help to promote gender equality by empowering women and girls to access services, engage with each other or pursue economic and education opportunities.”

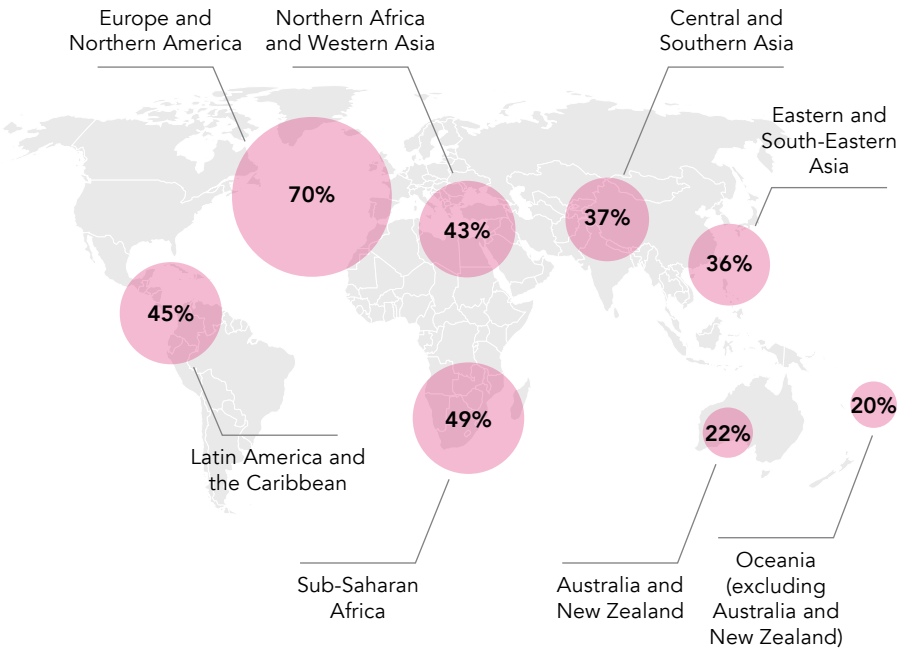
Kate Behncken, Corporate Vice-President, Microsoft Philanthropies

Commitment Makers have reported 29 policies and over 300 programmes implemented, including to update international norms in gender equality policies targeting science and technology fields, and digital literacy training programmes.

Action Coalition spotlight

The **Government of Rwanda** has made significant strides in the implementation of its five commitments to reduce the gender gap in technology and innovation. Through iHuzo, the government empowers women to start, grow and scale-up digital commerce by connecting micro and small-sized enterprises with digital commerce tools, products, services and enabling networks (iHuzo) that connect MSEs to e-commerce platforms, and promotes linkages and partnerships with lenders and digital service. The Government of Rwanda has onboarded close to 4,000 (MSEs) to the platform, 40 per cent of which are women-owned. As a result, the Government of Rwanda recorded that close to 200 women-owned MSEs have started using digital payment methods and close to 900 women-owned SMEs are selling products through business e-commerce.

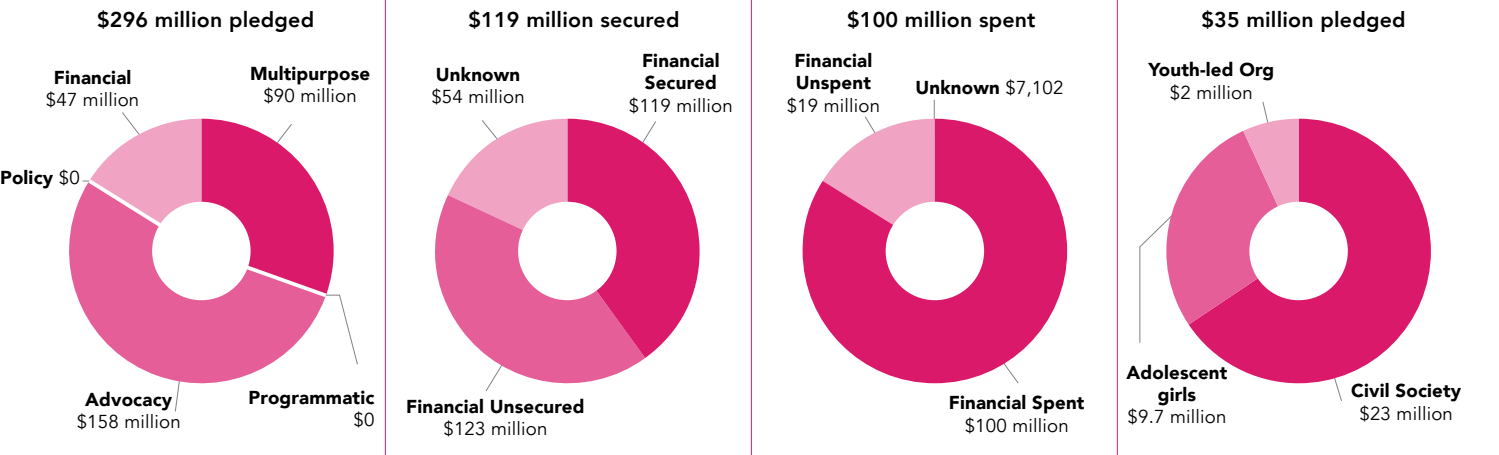
IMPLEMENTATION REGIONS



COMMITMENTS BY THE NUMBERS



BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL DATA REPORTED



Collective action for change

The T&I Action Coalition leaders worked together to strengthen international mobilization and advance innovative and sustainable solutions to accelerate results on technology and innovation for gender equality. This resulted in two co-creative and collaborative efforts to integrate the blueprint into practical and action-oriented frameworks. The first was a **Gender x Innovation Guide** designed to support innovators to create a positive innovation culture, learn about gender-transformative technology and develop a more inclusive approach to internal and external innovation challenges. The second involved substantive preparations for CSW67, supported by the Action Coalition network, which actively contributed to the CSW Expert Group Meeting. These inputs are captured in the **Expert Guidance and Substantive Inputs to Preparations for CSW67**, which informed much of the recommendations of the Report of the UN Secretary-General for CSW67. These documents are the culmination of learnings shared by members of the Action Coalition to better understand gender in technology and innovation and create transformative impact for all.

Analysis of T&I blueprint target indicators

4	TOTAL TARGETS	13	TOTAL INDICATORS
➤	Target 2c: Increase and diversify investment by 50% in tech innovations focused on improving women and girls' lives.		Indicator: Bilateral ODA in the sector of "Information and communication technology (ICT)" and share thereof that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality.
➤	Target 3a: Double the representation of women working in technology and innovation.		Indicator: Proportion of female employees employed in STEM jobs/sectors.

T&I has 13 indicators, two of which are related to SDG indicator data. In total, nine lack sufficient data and four can be analysed. T&I has eight Tier III indicators.

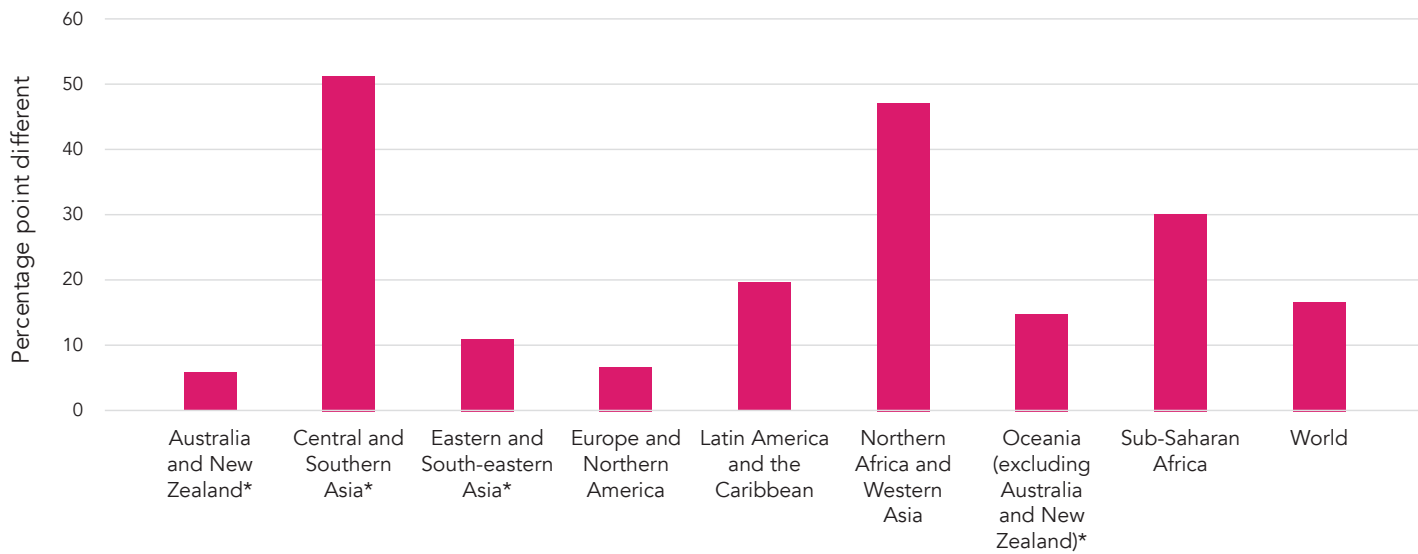
The profound societal changes brought on by technological innovation require conscious efforts to promote a more equitable society. ICT financing can be a powerful tool to ensure sustainable and equitable development and to promote gender equality. The participation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) jobs is another channel to ensure that rapid technological changes are inclusive and equitable.

According to the latest ILO data on STEM jobs, a mere 6.7 per cent of global jobs fall under the category of STEM employment. This amounts to 221 million jobs worldwide. A noticeable disparity is

observed in the distribution of STEM occupations by sex: approximately 92 million women as opposed to 129 million men hold STEM-related jobs.ⁱⁱⁱ Women's lower representation in STEM jobs are due to limited access to quality STEM education, stereotyping in curriculum career guidance and workplace biases and discrimination. Supporting women-owned small and medium-size enterprises, such as in Rwanda, to access and use digital platforms, can open opportunities for them (see Spotlight). But OECD data indicate that in 2020–2021 the average share of ICT-related bilateral ODA that either integrates or is dedicated to gender equality (Target 2c Indicator) was 33 per cent, but still relatively low for a total of \$256 million.

GENDER GAP IN PROPORTION OF POPULATION EMPLOYED IN STEM

Regions with an asterisk have limited regional data coverage.



FEMINIST MOVEMENTS AND LEADERSHIP



Vision of success

By 2026, a transition is initiated to an inclusive and regenerative By 2026, feminist leaders and activists, women's human rights defenders, and their movements and organizations are strengthened, fully resourced and supported. Priority actions include: increasing financial, legal and policy support for feminist movements and organizations; strengthening and protecting civic space for women's human rights defenders, feminist action, organizing and mobilizing; advancing substantive representation and meaningful participation, and the leadership and decision-making power of women, girls, trans, intersex and non-binary people; and strengthening young feminist-led and girl-led movements and organizations in all their diversity.

Breakdown of commitments, pledges, policies and programmes

Of the 174 reported FML commitments, 3 per cent are completed, 86 per cent are in progress, 7 per cent are in the planning stage and 3 per cent have not yet started.ⁱⁱⁱⁱ Some 88 per cent of commitments in progress or in the planning stage are reported to be on track, and 9 per cent are off-track.^{lv} At least half of commitments are being implemented in Europe and Northern America (61 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (50 per cent), while 14 per cent have a global scope.^{lv} A large share of reported commitments focus in whole or in part on advocacy (65 per cent) and on programme delivery (57 per cent), while fewer than half (41 per cent) involve policy and 28 per cent entail financial commitments.

Commitment Makers have pledged at least \$1.7 billion to the FML Action Coalition, 89 per cent (\$1.5 billion) of which is secured and 28 per cent (\$413 million) of the total secured is spent. Of this, \$755.5 million has been invested in CSOs, \$81.3 million in adolescent girls and \$4.9 million in youth-led organizations.

"I have personally met many female entrepreneurs and leaders all around the world and I have seen the enormous positive impact they make. To be a leader in AC6 helps the Netherlands in our collective efforts to support such feminist leadership. This will not only advance women's rights and gender equality, but also uplift the health and social development of their entire communities along the way."

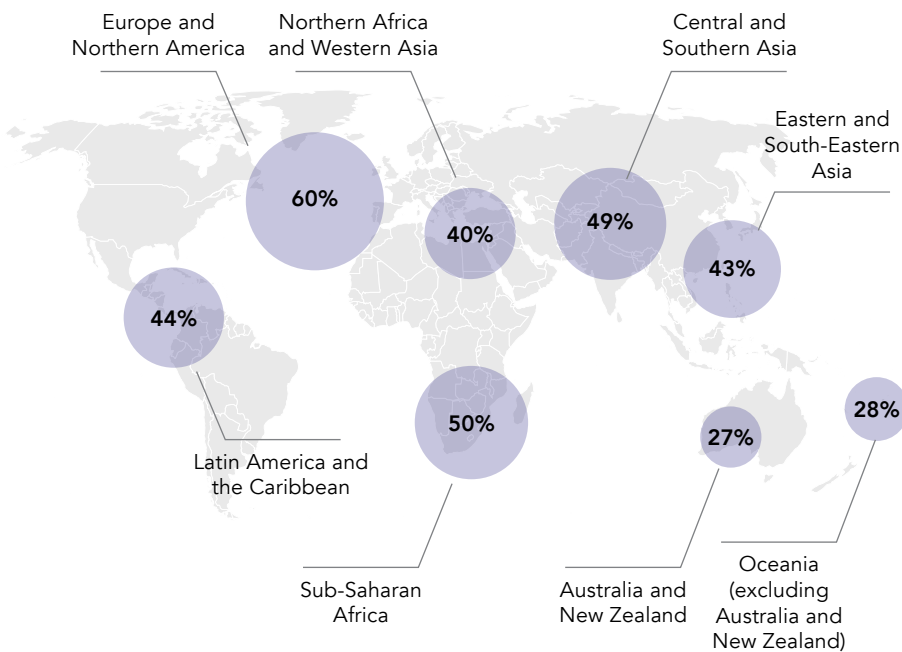
Liesje Schreinemacher, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands

Commitment Makers report that 100 policies and 344 programmes have been implemented, including programmes supporting the participation and leadership of women or adolescent girls in specific domains, and policies aimed at increasing the share of women in leadership positions.

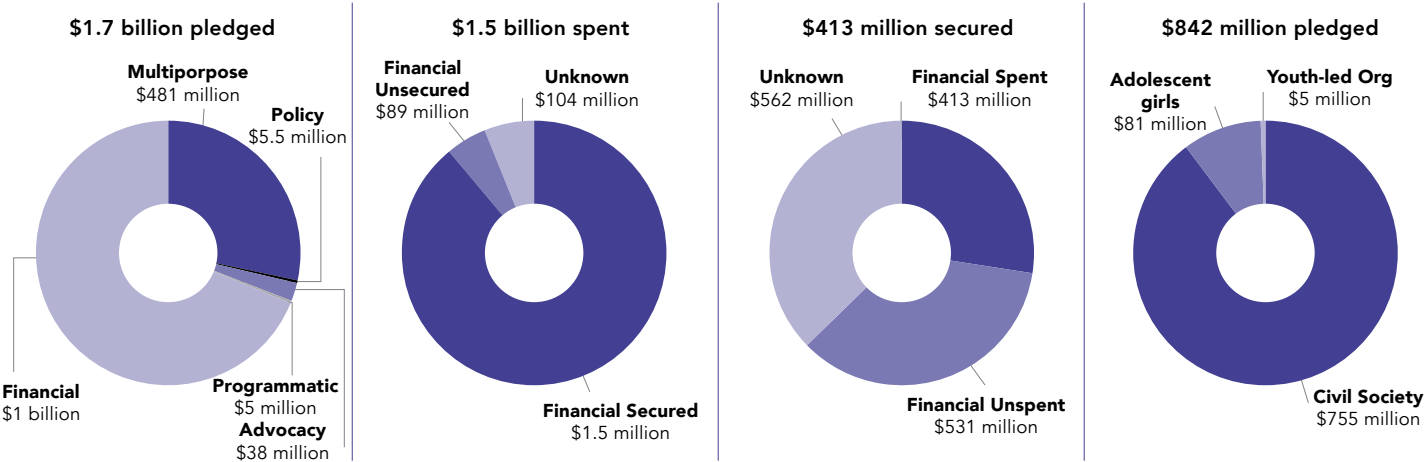
Action Coalition spotlight

The partnership between **International Women's Development Agency (IWDA)** and ethnic women's rights organizations in Myanmar dates back more than 30 years. IWDA works through its long-term, trust-based partnership with the Women's League of Burma, comprising various ethnic minority women from Myanmar. Financial support by IWDA allowed the Women's League of Burma to rapidly pivot to meet the needs of women and girls during the military coup in 2021, filling gaps in service-provision and offering food, medicine-delivery and safe shelter to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. IWDA's support strengthens the Women's League of Burma's unwavering campaign for a federal democracy and an end to conflict-related sexual violence.

IMPLEMENTATION REGIONS



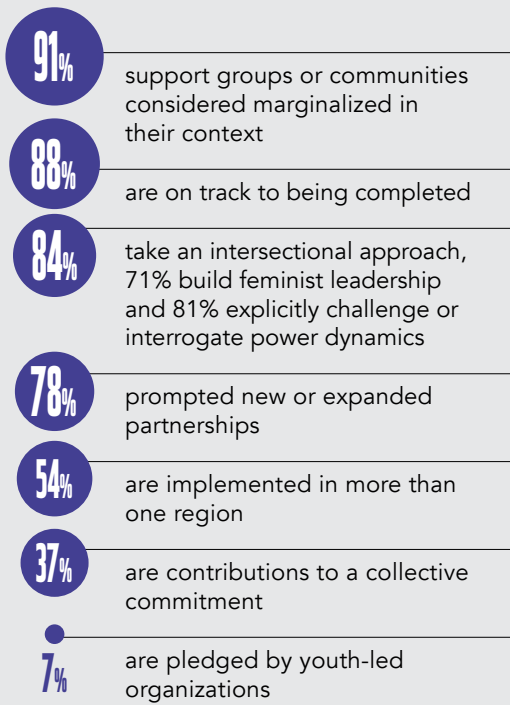
BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL DATA REPORTED



Collective action for change

The Feminist Movements and Leadership Action Coalition, in February 2023, leveraged its collective power to prepare a written submission in view of a future Committee on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) “General Recommendation on Equal and Inclusive Representation of Women in Decision-Making Systems (GR 40)”. Through this submission, the Action Coalition called on organizations and institutions in all sectors, namely the public and private sectors and State institutions that include the executive and legislative branches, to implement CEDAW and to act on their commitments to achieve gender equality, justice, peace and human rights. The Action Coalition called on these diverse stakeholders to: provide and increase financial, legal and policy support for feminist movements and organizations; commit to practising feminist principles and feminist leadership; shift and share power with historically marginalized groups and people; and promote gender equality, parity, justice, and women and feminist leaders’ participation and empowerment in all decision-making spaces. The leaders used this opportunity to suggest that the proposed General Recommendation be used as an opportunity for a paradigm shift towards inclusive leadership and feminist decision-making. Following the written submission, the FML Action Coalition was asked to brief the CEDAW Committee on the work of the Action Coalition, its blueprint and Generation Equality as a whole. As a result, the FML Action Coalition became the first (and thus far only) Action Coalition to brief a formal human rights mechanism.

COMMITMENTS BY THE NUMBERS



Analysis of FML blueprint target indicators

4 TOTAL TARGETS

➤ **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.

➤ **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^{lvi}

5 TOTAL INDICATORS

Indicator: Amount of bilateral ODA dedicated to women’s rights organizations and feminist movements.

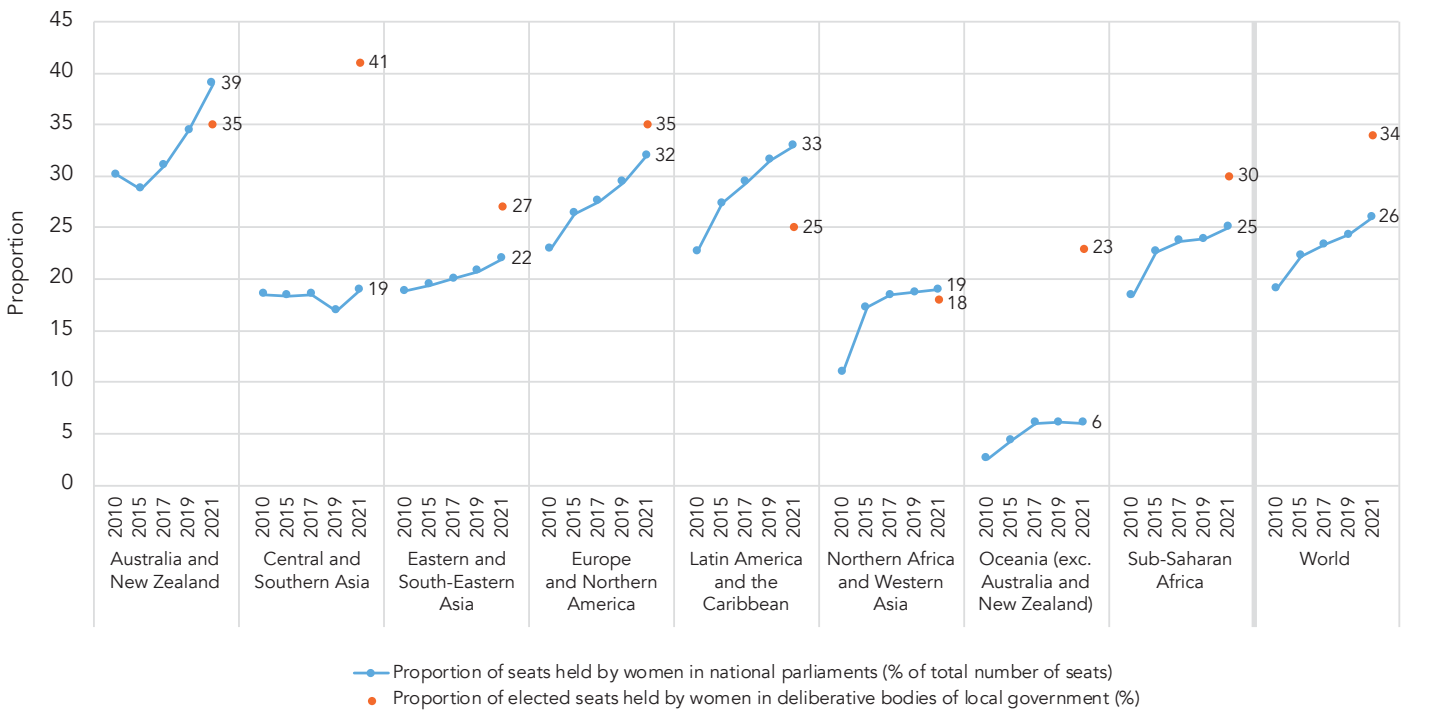
Indicator: Share of women in national parliament and local government.

FML has eight indicators and sub-indicators, six of which are related to SDG indicator data. In total, three lack sufficient data and five can be analysed (one using newly acquired OECD data). FML has only one Tier III indicator.

OECD data indicate that in 2020–2021, \$626 million of bilateral allocable ODA was committed by DAC members to support women’s rights organizations and movements, excluding public sector institutions, less than half a percentage point of total ODA. The highest share flowed to NGOs and civil society (53 per cent), followed by multilateral organizations (26 per cent). As illustrated by the strong partnership between the International Women’s Development Agency (IWDA) and the Women’s League of Burma, which comprises various ethnic minority women from Myanmar, support to civil society organizations can be vital to meet the needs of women and girls (see Spotlight).

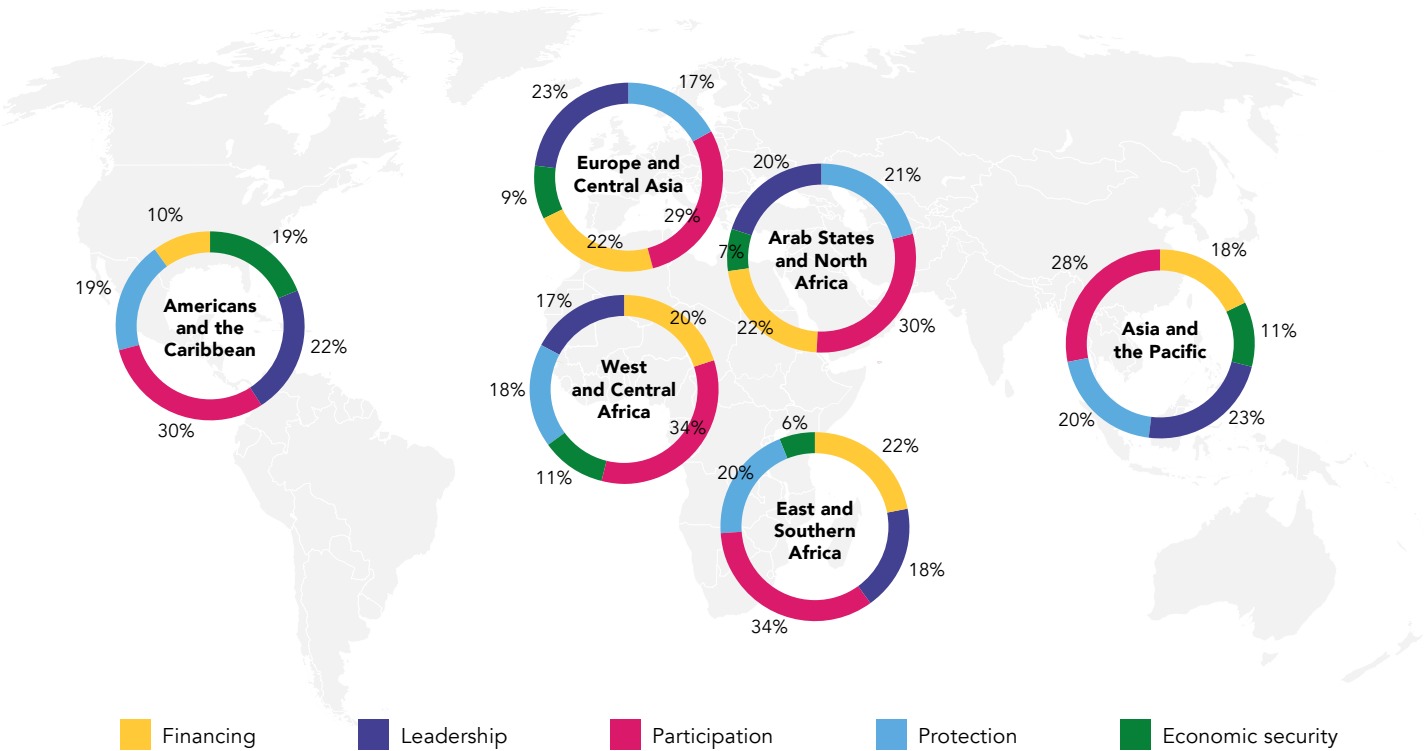
Despite some progress in recent decades, the gender gap in representation in power and leadership is persistent: globally, women hold just 26.7 per cent of parliamentary seats and 35.5 per cent of local government elected positions.^{lvii} There are large gender gaps in most regions, particularly in upper chambers where young women are persistently underrepresented. Gender quotas are one concrete policy solution that has proven to increase women’s representation in politics but also in the private sector. Tackling barriers to women’s political leadership, such as discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and gender stereotypes is key. Other policy levers, including flexible work arrangements, mentorship and leadership training, and access to affordable, quality childcare, are also needed.^{lviii}

WOMEN’S REPRESENTATION IN GOVERNMENT (NATIONAL AND LOCAL)



WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACTION COMPACT

PERCENTAGE OF ACTIONS, PER THEMATIC PILLAR, REPORTED BY REGION



The 2022 self-reported data on actions submitted through the WPS-HA Compact’s monitoring framework reveal solid efforts by 49 per cent of Compact signatories to implement and voluntarily report on their commitments. Those signatories who reported reflect: 85 per cent of government signatories, 80 per cent of UN entities, 75 per cent of regional organizations and 38 per cent each of civil society organizations and academic institutions – 71 per cent

of reporting signatories are implementing actions in a country listed on the OECD DAC States of Fragility and 59 per cent of reporting signatories are implementing actions in a country where peace has declined from 2021 to 2022. Out of the signatories who reported, 71 per cent reported on the Principles of transformation and indicated that, overall, they have met expectations, as per Compact guidelines.

Stakeholder distribution of reporting signatories:



Progress on thematic pillars

Financing the WPS agenda and gender equality in humanitarian programming

The issue: A lack of adequate, sustained and flexible funding has been a persistent obstacle to the implementation of commitments to WPS and the integration of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in humanitarian action. The Compact seeks to reverse this trend through dedicated actions that prioritize gender-sensitive budgets, funding contributions to WPS and gender-responsive humanitarian action to meet existing and agreed targets, and to increase funding to local women’s rights and women-led organizations.

Results tracked: Seventeen government Signatories, who were eligible at the time of reporting, signed up for actions under this thematic area, representing some of the largest donors globally. In 2022, signatories spent an estimated \$958 million^{ix} to implement Compact actions and reached 22.1 million women and girls. Government signatories report success in contributing direct assistance to local women’s organizations, including through UN-led peacebuilding mechanisms. Several CSO signatories have partnered with national and local women’s organizations to strengthen capacity and address barriers to funding. However, more needs to be done to strengthen internal systems to allocate and track financial resources for WPS and gender-responsive humanitarian action, and to include gender equality objectives in national budgets.

Women’s full, equal and meaningful participation and the inclusion of gender-related provisions in peace processes

The issue: Women in all their diversity – including local women peacebuilders and young women – remain significantly excluded from formal and informal peace processes, their implementation and broad efforts to build sustainable peace. The Compact seeks to change the status quo and to have women in all their diversity meaningfully and fully participating at all stages of peace processes, including in leadership roles, in shaping a protective environment and in influencing political transitions.

Results tracked: With 131 out of 174 eligible Signatories (75%) registering for this thematic area, this is the most popular thematic pillar of the Compact. Government, UN, regional organizations and CSO signatories are actively supporting and establishing regional networks of women mediators. Civil society signatories have made strides in including marginalized and underrepresented women and youth in their initiatives, fostering a more diverse and equitable landscape for social progress. The Compact’s UN signatories are actively working to ensure that women are included in delegations and in senior roles, with substantial increases from previous years. Two women served as UN lead mediators in a UN-led or co-led peace process during 2022 – Libya and the Geneva International Discussions (GID) – and women constituted 43 per cent of representatives on UN mediation support teams. This is an increase from 30 per cent in 2019, 40 per cent in 2020, and 43 per cent in 2021. However, more effort is needed to ensure gender-balanced delegations in peace processes, especially among governments, and to advocate a change in the gendered and unequal power relations that underpin patriarchal systems.

Women’s economic security, access to resources and other essential services

The issue: Too often the economic needs and essential contributions of conflict-and crisis-affected women and girls are absent from peace processes, prioritized peacebuilding, and immediate and long-term response and recovery plans. This directly impacts the ability of affected communities to fully recover from crisis and conflict, hindering sustained peace and recovery.

Results tracked: Signatories report success in including gender markers in relevant reconstruction and recovery instruments. However, CSO signatories report limited progress in promoting women-owned and women-led social enterprises, and governments have made limited progress on including women and women’s organizations in decision-making on economic security. Signatories noted barriers to documenting good practice examples of women-owned and women-led social enterprises and businesses taking part in post-conflict economic recovery. These included ongoing conflict which prevented implementation in this area, as well as a lack of collaboration with, or not being able to reach appropriate stakeholders. Much more work needs to be done to ensure that gender equality and women’s economic empowerment is a priority in national, regional and global peace, crisis-response and development action plans and strategies.

Women’s leadership and full, equal and meaningful participation across peace, security and humanitarian sectors

The issue: Harmful gender norms, lack of political will, shrinking civic space, reprisals against women peacebuilders and intersecting forms of discrimination create persistent barriers to the full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership of women and girls – in all their diversity – in peace, security and humanitarian sectors and processes.

Results tracked: Government and UN signatories report overall progress in supporting gender parity

targets for women’s leadership in their respective countries and entities, and CSO signatories report successfully documenting and sharing examples of women’s and young women’s leadership across peace and security and humanitarian action. All 26 Member State signatories have adopted WPS national action plans. Governments and UN entities provided examples of increasing women’s participation and role in crisis management and peace-keeping. Signatories also reported on adopting targets to increase the number of women in leadership roles. However, more work is needed from government and UN signatories to design and implement strategies to support women leaders and ensure protection strategies, and for the private sector to increase partnerships with women-led associations and businesses that support women’s leadership in the private sector across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Protecting and promoting women’s human rights in conflict and crisis contexts

The issue: Given existing structural gender inequalities and the breakdown of existing protection services and structures, women and girls in conflict and crisis situations are at increased risk of human rights violations, including gender-based violence. The Compact seeks to ensure that women and girls have access to the full range of gender-responsive and comprehensive survivor-centred services, care and judicial redress.

Results tracked: Signatories report progress in providing survivor-centred services in emergencies, and commendable progress has been maintained to ensure both that prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence are included in the mandates of UN missions and that all UN-mandated investigations have gender and protection expertise. However, there is limited progress on reducing military expenditures in favour of economic and social development. Signatories, did not report progress on disarmament and provided limited reporting on improving justice for human rights abuses.

THE GLOBAL ACCELERATION PLAN TRACKER

Lack of data hampers monitoring of progress towards blueprint targets and indicators

Central to the accountability efforts is the set of blueprint targets and indicators collectively designed by Action Coalition stakeholders in 2021, with 273 contributions from 70 organizations. This section presents the current state of progress for the whole set of targets and indicators for all six Action Coalitions.

While many efforts were made to align with SDG indicators to ensure higher availability of data, there are still several challenges preventing a proper assessment of progress towards the blueprint targets. Most notable is the dearth of data, which is linked to persistent problems, such as the uneven inclusion of gender-specific indicators, gaps in gender-disaggregated data, particularly for women and girls facing intersecting inequalities, and disparities in data quality and comparability across countries and time periods.

Of the total of 72 unique blueprint indicators and sub-indicators: 18 have available data and methodology, for which assessment of progress and baselines were available; 15 have data but more methodological work is needed; and 39 lack sufficient data. Moreover, multiple data points, which are required to assess progress over time, are not available for most indicators, especially given the time-frame of the targets, which started in 2021. However, through this exercise, baseline data has been collected for 24 indicators and sub-indicators, which will help monitor progress in future.

The majority of indicators and sub-indicators for most Action Coalitions lack sufficient data to be analysed this year. Of the 25 GBV indicators and sub-indicators, a baseline was established for seven. Only one is close to its target, none have met or almost met the target, and two are far or very far from the target.










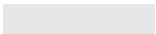
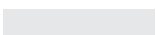
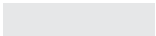
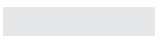

EJR has nine indicators and sub-indicators and only one was able to be analysed (this indicator has met its target), while two have a newly established baseline for future comparison. As for T&I, two of its 13 indicators and sub-indicators are very far from their targets, and two have a newly established baseline. Half of SRHR’s eight indicators and sub-indicators have a newly established baseline this year; two are far or very far from their targets; and two lack sufficient data. FACJ has nine indicators and sub-indicators, of which four lack sufficient data, while a baseline was established for another four of these; and there are data for one, which is far from its target. Finally, none of FML’s eight indicators and sub-indicators could be analysed this year; five have newly established baselines and three lack sufficient data.

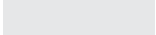
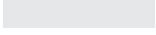
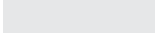

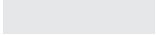

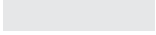
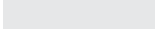


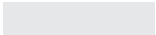
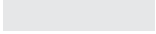
For the 33 indicators and sub-indicators with data, the analysis is sobering. It shows that two are close to or have met the blueprint target; none are moderately far from the target; and seven are far or very far from the target. The remaining 24 have now a baseline to assess progress in the future. These results are a vivid reminder to the global community that many more actions, including implementation of Generation Equality commitments, are needed to achieve the blueprint targets and contribute meaningfully to the 2030 Agenda. Addressing gender data gaps, including through capacity-building initiatives and scaling-up investments in data collection and use, is also necessary to inform interventions and to monitor progress towards the targets. It is only with adequate gender data that the true impact of Generation Equality can be fully assessed, and its contribution to the SDGs and gender equality determined.

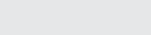
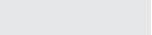
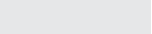
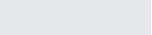




The table below summarizes these results.


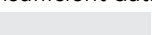

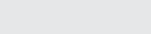



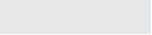

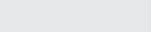
Assessment:		
	<div>Baseline established</div>	<div>Insufficient Methodology</div>
	<div>Insufficient data</div>	
<div>Target met or almost met</div>	<div>Close to target</div>	<div>Moderate distance to target</div>
	<div>Far from target</div>	<div>Very far from target</div>


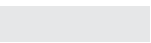
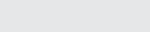
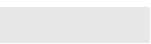

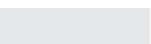



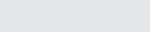
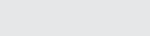


Gender-Based Violence		
Priority Action Area 1: More states and regional actors ratify international and regional conventions and public and private sector institutions strengthen, implement and finance evidence-driven laws, policies and action plans to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity		
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.	Indicator 1: Total number of women and girls living in countries and areas where legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex in the area of violence against women (compared to 2021 base year). TIER I; SDG 5.1.1 (Area 2 VAWG)	Baseline <div></div>
Target 2: 4000 private sector organizations adopt and implement GBV policies by 2026.	Indicator 2: Number of private sector organizations implementing GBV policies (2021 baseline, to be determined). TIER III	Insufficient data <div></div>
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.	Indicator 3.1: Number of countries and areas with no exceptions to the legal age of marriage (compared to 2021 base year). TIER I; SDG 5.1.1 (Area 4 Marriage and family)	Insufficient data <div></div>
	Indicator 3.2: Number of countries and areas that have specific legal prohibitions against FGM (compared to 2021 base year). TIER III	Insufficient data <div></div>
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.	Indicator 4.1: Share of countries with national multisectoral action plans for addressing VAW. TIER I	Close <div></div>
	Indicator 4.2: Share of countries with budgetary commitments to address VAW. TIER I	Far from <div></div>
Target 5: Increase by 25 % the number of countries that ratify international and regional conventions on GBV against women and girls by 2026	Indicator 5: Percent increase in the number of countries that ratify international and/or regional conventions on GBV (compared to 2021 base year). TIER II	Insufficient data <div></div>
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	Indicator 6: Number of countries with at least one survey on prevalence of violence against women since 2016. TIER I; SDG 5.2.1 and 5.2.2	Insufficient data <div></div>
Priority Action Area 2: Scale up implementation and financing of evidence-driven prevention strategies by public and private sector institutions and women’s rights organizations to drive down prevalence of gender-based violence against women, adolescent girls and young women in all their diversity including in humanitarian settings.		
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.	Indicator 7: 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. TIER III	Insufficient data <div></div>
Target 8: Increase by 25% the number of people who endorse gender equitable beliefs in every country by 2026.	Indicator 8: The proportion of people who report no gender bias, by sex. TIER III	Insufficient data <div></div>

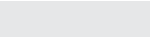

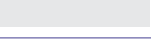
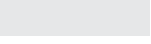
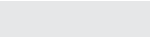
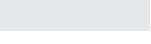
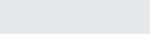



Target 9: Increase investment in evidence-driven prevention strategies by USD 500,000,000 by 2026.	Indicator 9: Amount of bilateral ODA dedicated to ending violence against women and girls. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 
Target 10: 100 national governments revise and strengthen school and teacher training curricula to include effective approaches to prevent GBV and promote gender equality and respectful relationships by 2026.	Indicator 10: Number of countries with sexuality education curriculum that include modules on healthy relationships, violence and staying safe, and understanding gender and values. <i>TIER II</i> ; <i>SDG 5.6.2 (sub-component of)</i>	Baseline  
Target 11: Prevent child, early and forced marriages and unions of 9 million girls and adolescents by 2026.	Indicator 11a: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union (a) before age 15. <i>TIER I</i> ; <i>SDG 5.3.1</i>	Baseline  
	Indicator 11b: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union (b) before age 18. <i>TIER I</i> ; <i>SDG 5.3.1</i>	Baseline  
Target 12: Prevent 8 million cases of female genital mutilation by 2026.	Indicator 12: Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age. <i>TIER I</i> ; <i>SDG 5.3.2</i>	Baseline  
Priority Action 3: Scale up implementation and financing of coordinated survivor-centered, comprehensive, quality, accessible and affordable services for survivors of gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity including in humanitarian settings		
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.	Indicator 13: 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. <i>TIER I</i>	Insufficient data 
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.	Indicator 14: Number of countries that are implementing or adopting gender-responsive policing services (compared to 2021 baseline). <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 15: Increase by 50% the number of countries whose health sector protocols, guidelines or SOPs align with WHO/international standards by 2026.	Indicator 15: Percent increase in the number of countries whose health sector protocols, guidelines or SOPs align with WHO/international standards by 2026. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
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.	Indicator 16: Percent increase in the number of countries that include training programmes or curriculum for health care providers on VAW in their health policies/protocols or in the national multisectoral plans (compared to 2021 base year). <i>TIER I</i>	Insufficient data 
Priority Action Area 4: Enhance support and increase accountability and quality, flexible funding from states, private sector, foundations, and other donors to autonomous girl-led & women's rights organizations working to end gender-based violence against women and girls in all their diversity		
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.	Indicator 17: Direct bilateral ODA [share and amount] for ending VAWG that goes from DAC members to local CSOs based in developing countries. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 

Target 18: Increase national funding to girl led and women's rights organizations working to address GBV by USD 500,000,000 by 2026.	Indicator 18: 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). <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
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.	Indicator 19: Proportion of countries with strong and autonomous feminist movements. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 20: Women's rights organizations are represented in all GBV sub-cluster coordination mechanisms and lead at least 25% of them by 2026.	Indicator 20: Number of women-focused and women-led organizations as GBV co-coordinators in activated clusters/coordination teams. <i>TIER II</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 21: 30% of humanitarian funding to address GBV goes directly to Women's rights organizations by 2026.	Indicator 21: Share [and amount] of bilateral ODA to ending VAWG in fragile contexts. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Very far 
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	Indicator 22: TBD, indicator to be finalized after baseline and data source for Target 18 are determined and finalized. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Economic Justice and Rights		
Priority Action 1: Increase women's economic empowerment by transforming the care economy		
Target 1: Increase national budgets towards a recommended 3-10% of national income for equitable quality public care services.	Indicator 1.1: Percent of national income spent on a comprehensive social protection floor. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Target met 
	Indicator 1.2: Total long-term care expenditure as share of GDP. <i>TIER II</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 2: Up to 80 million decent care jobs are created by 2026.	Indicator 2: Number of care workers employed in the formal sector (compared to baseline year 2021). <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Insufficient data 
Priority Action 2: Expand decent work and employment in formal and informal economies		
Target 3: Reduce the number of working women living in poverty by 2026 by a recommended 17 million by 2026.	Indicator 3: Employed female population living below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day, by age. <i>TIER I</i> ; <i>SDG 1.1.1c</i>	Baseline 
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.	Indicator 4: Prime-working age labour force participation rate of persons living in couple with children households, with children under 6 present, by sex. <i>TIER I</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 
Priority Action 3: Increase women's access to and control over productive resources		
Target 5: Secure access to ownership and control over land and housing is increased for 7 million women by 2026.	Indicator 5: 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. <i>TIER II</i> ; <i>SDG 1.4.2</i>	Insufficient data 
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.	Indicator 6: Account ownership at a financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population ages 15 and older), by sex. <i>TIER I</i> ; <i>SDG 8.10.2</i>	Insufficient data 




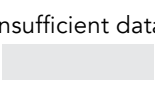
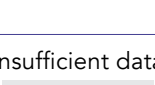
Target 7: The number of women’s economic empowerment national programs integrating digital financial services and participation through genderresponsive platforms is increased. (Target has been dropped to avoid duplication while encouraging the use of indicators that are backed by existing methodologies and ongoing data collection)	<i>No indicator selected to monitor the target</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 8: The number of firms owned by women is increased by 25% in all contexts, including in fragile and conflict situations.	Indicator 8: Firms with majority female ownership (%). <i>TIER I</i>	Insufficient data 
Priority Action Area 4: Promote gendertransformative economies and economic stimulus		
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.	Indicator 9: 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. <i>TIER I; SDG 1.3.1</i>	Insufficient data 
Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights		
Priority Action Area 1: Expand comprehensive sexuality education		
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.	Indicator 1: 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). <i>TIER II</i>	Insufficient data 
Priority Action Area 2: Increase the availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality of contraception and comprehensive abortion services		
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.	Indicator 2: Unmet need for family planning: all modern methods (number and percentage). <i>TIER I; SDG 3.7.1</i>	Very far 
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.	Indicator 3a: 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 ((a) Abortion). <i>TIER I; SDG 5.6.2 (sub-component 3 and 4)</i>	Baseline 
	Indicator 3b: 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 ((b) Post Abortion). <i>TIER I; SDG 5.6.2 (sub-component 3 and 4)</i>	Baseline 
Priority Action Area 3: Increase SRHR decisionmaking and bodily autonomy		
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	Indicator 4: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care. <i>TIER I; SDG 5.6.1</i>	Far from 

Target 5: Enact legal and policy change to protect and promote bodily autonomy and SRHR in at least 20 countries by 2026.	Indicator 5: 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. <i>TIER I; SDG 5.6.2</i>	Baseline 
Priority Action Area 4: Strengthen girls, women’s and feminist organisations and networks to promote and defend their right to bodily autonomy and SRHR		
Target 6: Increase accountability to, 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.	Indicator 6: Proportion of countries with strong and autonomous feminist movements. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 7: Strengthen organizations, networks and movements working to promote and protect bodily autonomy and SRHR.	Indicator 7: Share and amount of bilateral ODA that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality in the “Population Policies and Programmes and Reproductive Health” sector. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline  Insufficient data 
Feminist Action for Climate Justice		
Priority Action Area 1: Increase direct access to financing for gender-just climate solutions, especially for women and girls at grass-roots levels		
Target 1: Increase to 88 percent the proportion of marked climate bilateral finance targeted towards gender by 2026.	Indicator 1: Share of bilateral ODA for climate action that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Far from 
Target 2: Increase in proportion of climate aid targeted at women’s organizations (OECD-DAC code 15170), including at grassroots and rural levels.	Indicator 2: Share and amount of bilateral ODA for climate action and gender equality allocated to feminist, women-led and women’s rights organisations and movements. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 
Target 3: Increase in proportion of climate finance directed towards gender-responsive climate actions at the national level and/or through NDCs	Indicator 3: 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. <i>TIER II; SDG 13.2.1 (sub-component)</i>	Baseline 
Priority Action Area 2: Enable women and girls to lead a just transition to inclusive, circular, regenerative green economy		
Target 4: 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	Indicator 4: Share of managerial jobs in ‘green sectors’ held by women. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 5: Increase in proportion of women and girls in green jobs to by 2026	Indicator 5: Proportion of female employees employed in ‘green jobs/sectors. <i>TIER III</i>	Baseline 
Target 6: Increase in proportion of women and girls in educational fields (including STEM) informing the green jobs approach	Indicator 6: Percentage of graduates from Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics programmes in tertiary education, by sex. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 


Priority Action Area 3: Build the resilience of women and girls to climate impacts, disaster risks, loss and damage, including through land rights and tenure security		
Target 7: 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	Indicator 7: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and share of women among owners or rightsbearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure. <i>TIER II; SDG 5.a.1</i>	Baseline 
Target 8: Development of Gender and Resilience Index	Indicator 8: Gender and Resilience Index. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Priority Action Area 4: Increase the collection and use of data on the gender-environment nexus		
Target 9: At least 20 countries demonstrate increased use of gender-environment statistics for policy making by 2026.	Indicator 9: Number of countries that demonstrate increased use of gender-environment statistics for policy making. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Technology and Innovation		
Priority Action Area 1: Bridge the gender gap in digital access and competences		
Target 1: By 2026, reduce by half the gender digital divide across generations by accelerating meaningful access to digital technologies and universal digital literacy	Indicator 1: Average percent change from baseline in the digital gender gap across all four sub-targets.	Insufficient data 
Target 1a: Reduce by half the global Internet user gender gap.	Indicator 1a: Gender gap in the proportion of individuals using the Internet. <i>TIER I; SDG 17.8.1</i>	Very far 
Target 1b: Reduce by half the gender gap in STEM graduates.	Indicator 1b: Gender gap among STEM graduates from tertiary education. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
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.	Indicator 1c: Gender gap in students' self-reported attitudes and self-efficacy measures regarding ICT use for learning and leisure. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 1d: Reduce by half the gender gap in ownership of mobile devices.	Indicator 1d: Gender gap in mobile ownership. <i>TIER II; SDG 5.b.1</i>	Very far 
Priority Action Area 2: Invest in feminist technology and innovation		
Target 2: By 2026, increase investments towards feminist technology and innovation by 50%.	Indicator 2: Percent change from baseline by sub-targets area.	Insufficient data 
Target 2a: Increase by 50% VC funding going to womenled start-ups (tracking disaggregated by age / region).	Indicator 2a: Percent increase in venture capital (VC) funding going to women-led start-ups, disaggregated by age/region (compared to 2021 base year). <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 2b: Increase by 50% the proportion of patent applications that name a female amongst their inventors.	Indicator 2b: Inventors associated with patent applications, by sex. <i>TIER II</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 2c: Increase and diversify investment by 50% in tech innovations focused on improving women and girls' lives.	Indicator 2c: Bilateral ODA in the sector of "Information and communication technology (ICT)", and share thereof that integrates or is dedicated to gender equality. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 
Target 2d: Increase by 50% investment in research ethics in and solutions against gender bias in T&I (public and private).	<i>No indicator selected to monitor the target</i>	Insufficient data 

Priority Action Area 3: Build inclusive, transformative and accountable innovation ecosystems		
Target 3: By 2026, double the proportion of women working in technology and innovation sector by setting up new networks and benchmarks to transform innovation	Indicator 3: Percent change from baseline in women working in technology and innovation sector, including by levels of decision-making.	Insufficient data 
Target 3a: Double the representation of women working in technology and innovation	Indicator 3a: Proportion of female employees employed in STEM jobs/sectors. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 
Target 3b: Double the representation of women on Boards for technology and innovation.	Indicator 3b: Proportion of women on tech and innovation company boards. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Target 3c: Double the representation of women in management for technology and innovation.	Indicator 3c: Share of managerial jobs in the 'tech-nology and innovation sector' held by women. <i>TIER III</i> <i>New Data</i>	Insufficient data 
Priority Action Area 4: Prevent and eliminate online and techfacilitated GBV and discrimination		
Target 4: By 2026, a majority of countries and tech companies demonstrate accountability by implementing policies and solutions against online and tech facilitated GBV and discrimination.	Indicator 4: Number of a). Countries that have implemented policies against online and tech facilitated discrimination and GBV and b). Tech companies that have implemented solutions against online and tech facilitated discrimination and GBV, as measured by the sub-targets.	Insufficient data 
Target 4a: A majority of countries have legislation in place to prevent and prosecute rights' violations and online and tech-facilitated GBV and discrimination	Indicator 4a: Number of countries that have implemented policies against online and tech facilitated discrimination and GBV. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
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	Indicator 4b: Number of tech companies that have implemented solutions against online and tech facilitated discrimination and GBV. <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
Feminist Movements and Leadership		
Priority Area 1: Fund and support diverse feminist activists, organizations and movements		
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.	Indicator 1: Amount of bilateral ODA dedicated to women's rights organistions and feminist movements. <i>TIER II</i> <i>New Data</i>	Baseline 
Priority Area 2: Promote, expand, strengthen and protect civic space for women's human rights defenders, feminist aciton, organizing and mobilization, in all its diversity		
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.	Indicator 2: 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. <i>TIER II; SDG II</i>	Baseline  

Priority Area 3: Advance substantive representation and increase meaningful participation, leadership and decisionmaking power of women and girls, trans, intersect and nonbinary people, in all their diversity, through gender parity and transformative feminist approaches to policy-making

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, through efforts to: (a) Advance gender parity and the inclusion of those historically marginalized 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 (b) Promote and expand feminist, gender transformative, intersectional approaches to decision-making and leadership, which acknowledge, analyse and challenge existing power relations and advance inclusive, gender transformative and rights-affirming laws and policies.	Indicator 3.1a: Share of women in (a) national parliament. <i>TIER I; SDG 5.5.1a</i>	Baseline 
	Indicator 3.1b: Share of women in (b) local government. <i>TIER I; SDG 5.5.1b</i>	Baseline 
	Indicator 3.2a: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups. <i>TIER II; SDG 16.7.1</i>	Baseline 
	Indicator 3.2b: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (b) the public service, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups. <i>TIER II; SDG 16.7.1</i>	Insufficient data 
	Indicator 3.2c: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups. <i>TIER II; SDG 16.7.1</i>	Insufficient data 

Priority Area 4: Strengthen young feminist-led and girl-led movements, and organizations, in all their diversity

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 decisionmaking processes.	Indicator 4: 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). <i>TIER III</i>	Insufficient data 
--	--	--

ENDNOTES

i	Commitments data reflect data validated and submissions made up to 10 September 2022.	xix	Overall, 3% of commitments didn’t disclosure whether the commitment support marginalized group.
ii	Note that many commitments have more than one commitment type, so they are counted multiple times (once in each relevant category). Therefore, the breakdown of “commitment type” does not sum to the total number of commitments reported.	xx	The survey asked Commitment Makers is as part of their implementation of their commitment they build: (1) feminist leadership, (2) take an intersectional lens; (3) explicitly challenge power dynamics. They were also asked to rate the overall effectiveness of Generation Equality in implementing the three principles (i.e. through the actions of others).
iii	See the Gender Snapshot 2023		
iv	The \$47 billion in financial commitments refers to data reported by Commitment Makers in this survey. See Page 23 for more details.	xxi	The key informants include: Breakthrough, Government of Chile, FEMNET, Foundation Kering, Global Fund for Women, Global Network of Peacebuilders, Tejiendo Pensamiento, Women Enabled International, and Women’s Center for Legal Aid and Counselling
v	The Compact emphasizes six principles of transformation that urge Signatories to: (1) utilize the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach; implement actions that are (2) inclusive and multistakeholder; (3) intergenerational; (4) localized; (5) intersectional; and (6) resourced and sustainable.	xxii	For this report, ‘young people’ refers to adolescent girls up to age 19 and youth (age 20 to 30)
vi	See https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/paths-equal-twin-indices-women-empowerment.pdf	xxiii	The financial values reported by Commitment Makers in currencies other than the dollar have been converted using the average exchange rates for those currencies during the open survey period, which occurred from May to July 2023.
vii	The survey was conducted between May and July 2023.		
viii	Based on the over the 2,800 Generation Equality commitments, 1,852 unique commitments were targeted by the 2023 survey. The difference is due to duplication of commitments across Action Coalitions and lack of contact information for Commitment makers to respond to the survey.	xxiv	The Government of Kazakhstan did not report a financial commitment at the Paris Forum 2021. This year, their financial commitments sum up to almost \$900 million
ix	See survey technical note for details on the methodology and limitations.	xxv	This amount does not include large-scale domestic commitments on care systems by the Government of the United States and Canada.
x	The six case studies cover: 1) Localizing Generation Equality, 2) Aspirations and engagement of young people in Generation Equality, 3) The composition and impact of financial commitments, 4) Adherence to Generation Equality core principles, 5) The nature and impact of policy commitments, and 6) The nature and impact of collective commitments.	xxvi	Multipurpose commitments may include financial commitments, but disentangling what portion is financial, i.e., a commitment to disburse/invest funds and what portion is estimated cost/need to implement a policy, programme and/or advocacy, is not possible with the reporting data currently available.
xi	Results of the public consultation conducted between December 2021 and January 2022: https://commitments.generationequality.org/sites/default/files/2022-09/Contributions.pdf	xxvii	The implementation stage is not known for 2 per cent of policy commitments (see survey technical note).
xii	The calculations are based on data obtained from the Commitment Survey ended in July 2023. It is important to acknowledge that any forthcoming updates from Commitment Makers regarding the Commitment Survey 2023, as of early September, may potentially lead to adjustments in the figures in this figure.	xxviii	The pace of implementation is not known for 2 per cent of policy commitments (see survey technical note).
xiii	For each commitment, respondents were asked if they were reporting on this commitment. Of the total, 1,211 is the number of commitments with valid reports based on this question (see survey technical note).	xxix	The stage of implementation is not known for the 1 per cent of programmatic commitments (see survey technical note).
xiv	The implementation stage is unknown for an additional 3 per cent (see survey technical note).	xxx	Two per cent do not have a reported pace of implementation (see survey technical note).
xv	More information about the joint efforts of UN Women, UNDP and UNFPA in Bosnia and Herzegovina: https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2022/03/generation-equality-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina-july-december-2021	xxxi	Three per cent of advocacy commitments do not have a reported stage of implementation (see survey technical note).
xvi	Definition used for the purposes of this case study.	xxxii	The last two per cent do not have a reported pace of implementation (see survey technical note).
xvii	See “ Generation Equality Forum: Kenya’s Roadmap for Advancing Gender Equality and Ending All Forms of Gender Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation by 2026 ”	xxxiii	The implementation stage question was left unanswered for 4 per cent of reported GBV commitments (see survey technical note).
xviii	Burkina Faso, Togo, Niger, Senegal, Mali, Benin and Guinea	xxxiv	In the 2023 Commitments Reporting Survey, to report on regions of implementation, commitment-makers were given the possibility to tick boxes for eight different regions: Australia and New Zealand, Central and Southern Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Europe and Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Africa and Western Asia, Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), and sub-Saharan Africa. The term “global scope” refers to commitments for which all eight regions were selected. In 2022, commitment-makers had the option to tick a box for “global” directly. Due to the different presentation of the question this year, the 2023 definition is more restrictive and results of the two survey cycles are not directly comparable.

xxxv	The “sub-indicators” discussed in the report are notably not part of any prior Blueprint Targets work. In order to thoroughly address each indicator, those with multiple parts (calling for the use of multiple datasets) have been separated. For example, FML 3.1 was originally “Share of women in national parliament and local government.” For the purpose of thorough analysis, it has been split into: 3.1a: Share of women in (a) national parliament, and 3.1b: Share of women in (b) local government.	xlix	Less than 1 per cent do not have a reported stage of implementation (see survey technical note).
xxxvi	OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System: https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?ThemeTreeld=3 .	l	The pace of implementation is not known for 2 per cent of commitments (see survey technical note).
xxxvii	The last 1 per cent of commitments do not have a reported pace of implementation (see survey technical note).	li	The majority of commitments are implemented in Europe and North America (70 per cent) and sub-Saharan Africa (49 per cent), and 16 per cent have a global scope.
xxxviii	See above, footnote xxii for the definition of “global scope”.	lii	These figures represent the baseline for the target of expanding women’s presence on STEM occupations
xxxix	See “INCREASE WOMEN’S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT BY TRANSFORMING THE CARE ECONOMY”	liii	The stage of implementation is not known for 1 per cent of commitments (see survey technical note).
xl	Two per cent do not have a reported stage of implementation (see survey technical note).	liv	Two per cent do not have a reported pace of implementation (see survey technical note).
xli	The pace of implementation is not known for 3 per cent of commitments (see survey technical note).	lv	See above, endnote xxii for the definition of “global scope”.
xlvi	See above, endnote xxii for the definition of “global scope”.	lvi	Full wording of FML’s Target 3: 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, through efforts to: (a) Advance gender parity and the inclusion of those historically marginalized 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. (b) Promote and expand feminist, gender-transformative, intersectional approaches to decision-making and leadership, which acknowledge, analyse and challenge existing power relations and advance inclusive, gender-transformative and rights-affirming laws and policies.
xlii	See the full Generation Equality letter of support in the Beatriz vs. El Salvador case https://forum.generationequality.org/news/urgent-letter-support-beatriz-justiciaparabeatriz	lvii	https://data.ipu.org/women-averages?month=8&year=2023
xliii	These numbers refer to 68 countries, 46 per cent population coverage. The global figure is a linear extrapolation of these percentages.	lviii	Women in politics face many barriers which limit their equal participation, including gender-based violence and unequal access to campaign finance. See UN. 2023. Extended Report Goal 5. hyperlink for the report: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2022/extended-report/Extended-Report_Goal-5.pdf . A detailed report on the WPS-HA Compact results will be released on 21 September 2023. See here for updates: www.wpscompact.org
xliv	One per cent of commitments do not have a reported stage of implementation (see survey technical note).	lix	This combines total reported figures from all Compact signatories, including donors and financial intermediaries. Therefore some funding could have been double-counted.
xlvi	The pace of implementation is not known for 1 per cent of commitments (see survey technical note).		
xlvi	See above, endnote xxii for the definition of “global scope”.		
xlvi	This figure does not encompass ODA directed to public sector institutions. ODA figures can change rapidly from year to year, so the OECD recommends using two year averages. As such, the averages presented above will represent a baseline against which to evaluate if the progress towards the target is being met. Less than 1 per cent do not have a reported stage of implementation (see survey technical note).		

