

A PATHWAY  
TOWARD A  
FEMINIST  
AGENDA FOR THE  
GENERATION  
EQUALITY FORUM  
PRIORITIES AND  
RECOMMENDATIONS



# Introduction

The Beijing Platform for Action put forward a comprehensive plan for 12 Areas of Concern to guide action to achieve gender quality and achieve women and girls' human rights. The recommendations outlined below are drawn from a review of documents relating to the Beijing +25 agenda that feminist and women's organizations from across six continents submitted. They are also based on responses gathered from a global survey of feminist and women's organizations who have been actively engaged in the Beijing +25 processes. A full list of contributors is available as an Annex.

Together, these address global priorities and recommendations in each of the 12 Areas of Concern outlined in the Beijing Platform for Action. This is a living document that will continue to evolve with ongoing input. Many of our recommendations apply to all Areas of Concern and are common to all regions. All of the recommendations that we present are based on an understanding of intersectionality. Our starting point is knowing that each critical area of concern is interconnected and that women's lived experiences embody multiple identities, vulnerabilities, and strengths. The strongest actions will come from coordinated, well-financed, inter-sectoral actions developed, implemented, and monitored with the full and meaningful participation of women and girls in all their diversity.

# Women and poverty

Women and girls in all their diversity know that the myopic focus on economic growth as measured by GDP, especially, will not be sufficient to end women's poverty. We know that ending women's poverty requires a life-cycle approach that advances the rights of women and girls from birth to adolescence to adulthood to old age. We know that the inequalities that we experience in our homes and communities expand out and connect with the global inequalities that keep some countries poor and dependent.

To end women's poverty, States must:

- Work with feminist and women's movements to **dismantle and transform the patriarchal gender norms** that keep women out of the paid labor market; place the burden of care and domestic work on them; undervalue the fields that they dominate, such as teaching and nursing; and limit their opportunities for education and training, including in non-traditional fields.
- Invest in the care economy and care services as public goods and **recognize, reduce, and redistribute, the burden of unpaid care and domestic work.** Alongside investments in the care economy, protect the labor rights of all care workers, including those working in the informal sector.
- Institutionalize the public decision-making roles of women most affected by poverty, including organizations led by grassroots women, Indigenous women, and Afro-descendant women, and local authority associations, that collaborate to create economic policies, programs, and partnership frameworks with gender justice that: reverse the inequalities and damage caused by COVID-19 and the planning, decision-making, and investment processes at scale that economically empower and increase the income, job security, and long-term growth potential of informal workers.

- Create and invest in social protection systems that have the rights, needs, and realities of women and girls at the center. This includes funding and incentivizing maternity and parental leave; providing a standard of living so that women and girls with disabilities may live in dignity; extending benefits to women and girls that have not been in the paid labor force and without reference to their relationship to others; and removing conditionalities, which place a disproportionate burden on women.
- End austerity measures and the privatization of public services as these place increased care burdens on women and prevent them from remaining in the paid workforce or receiving the training and education they need in order to enter it.
- Reform discriminatory laws and policies that keep women and girls from accessing economic resources, such as land, financial services, or banking.
- Guarantee decent work, including paid internships, for young people, and provide them with the education and training they have a right to.
- Promote policies that support developments in the social and solidarity economy and cooperatives, as well as national mechanisms for savings, credit, and popular loans for women.



# Education and training for women

Multiple intersecting structural barriers continue to impede women and girls' access to formal and informal education and training. While advances in rates of literacy, primary school enrollment, secondary school graduation, have been made, girls and women still lag far behind. Progress in girls and women's education has been reversed in many countries due to school closures and new public health precautions caused by COVID-19. Girls and women should not have to choose between their health, safety and education. All are guaranteed human rights that must be upheld.

To fulfill the right to education for women and girls, States should:

- Guarantee at least 12 years of quality universal public education that is inclusive, equitable, and free. In times of crisis, ensure that students and families have the resources to continue their education, and take extra efforts to ensure that girls return to school post-crisis.
- Increase opportunities for women and girls to have careers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) by eliminating discriminatory exams, entrance requirements, and school fees, and countering gender stereotypes related to women and girls and STEM.
- Remove barriers for women and girls who live with physical, cognitive, and other disabilities or special needs and fund the full range of disability support services within all schools and education institutions.

- Provide essential **healthcare in schools**, including childhood vaccines, gender-based violence services, and sexual and reproductive health education and services. Public budgets for education must include school-based health services, including the provision of menstrual hygiene education and supplies.
- Provide **comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)** in and out of schools that meets the UNESCO standards, and train, support, and continually monitor educators to provide CSE. As part of CSE, provide accurate information about **access to justice** for girls and adolescents.
- Guarantee that all education institutions are **gender-affirming and LGBT+ inclusive** and affirming for young women who are pregnant or parenting.
- Enact legislation to **fund and protect Indigenous knowledge and histories** in education institutions and support instruction in Indigenous languages.
- Guarantee **living wages and labor right protections** for educators and paraprofessionals.
- Bridge the **gender digital divide** through a framework guaranteeing internet access as a human right, especially for those in rural, remote, or maritime communities.
- **End digital illiteracy** through funding for information and communication technology in classrooms and community settings.
- Ensure that women and girls continue to receive education in **complex humanitarian settings** aligned with the global agenda for Women, Peace, and Security.

# Women and health

Securing the human right to the highest attainable standard of health requires making universal healthcare coverage a reality, addressing the social determinants of health, and understanding that the compounded trauma of discrimination and poverty directly leads to negative health outcomes.

Reproductive justice and comprehensive, freely accessible, sexual health care remain an unfulfilled priority globally. Our rights to bodily autonomy require establishing and enforcing legal protections for comprehensive reproductive health care and the right to choose if, when, and how to have a family; transforming harmful gender norms, social practices, and beliefs; and transforming economic structures that commodify the bodies of girls and women and limit our opportunities to reach our fullest potentials.

To fulfill the right to health, States should:

- Make universal health coverage (UHC) a reality. All UHC systems must include the full spectrum of sexual and reproductive health care, including emergency contraception, safe abortion, and anti-retroviral treatment. These, and all, health services must be culturally sensitive, inclusive of all genders, identities, and orientations, and available regardless of age, marital status, assigned sex/gender at birth, indigeneity and ancestry, socio-economic status, citizenship status, occupation, or any other aspect of identity.
- Address discrimination, disparities, abuse, in gynecological and obstetric care, such as forced abortion, forced sterilization, or disrespectful maternity care, particularly among Indigenous, Afro-descendent and other women among historically oppressed peoples.

- Integrate stigma-free, mental health services into mainstream healthcare systems, including addiction support and suicide prevention, and include these in all health financing at the national, state, and municipal levels. Institute integrated referral systems that link psycho-emotional support, social support, justice, and security with the rest of the health sector.
- Provide holistic support to older women, especially psycho-emotional and social support for older women caregivers.
- Fully fund gender-responsive healthcare in all COVID-19 national plans, including ensuring the healthy, safety, and labor rights of healthcare providers who are disproportionately women. This includes ensuring that all emergency relief funding includes direct financial support for municipal and community-based health services and guaranteeing that response teams and decision-making bodies must include women and youth representatives who are most affected by the pandemic.
- Ensure equal access to medications, vaccines, diagnostics, and other medical equipment, as a global public good, including vaccines for COVID-19.

# Violence against women

Gender-based violence remains a pervasive, global phenomenon cutting across borders, classes, races, and cultures, and has only been exacerbated by the crises brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. Worldwide, 1 in 3 women experience some form of violence within her lifetime. Increasing numbers of women and girls are victims of femicide by partners or relatives. Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, including those who are represented within feminist and women's movements, lead advocacy in all sectors to end violence through both legal and non-legal approaches.



We need greater investments in gender-responsive and culturally responsive emergency support beyond law enforcement. While we strive to ensure access to justice on sexual and gender-based violence, we seek those solutions while also demanding an end to discriminatory policing and justice systems that disproportionately target and impact racialized and marginalized groups.

Ending gender-based violence requires that States:

- Partner with, and generously fund, feminist and women's movements to transform patriarchal, racist, homophobic, transphobic, and classist gender norms that promote gender-based violence and discrimination.
- Utilize survivor-centered approaches to policy-making, service delivery, and justice, including guaranteeing that survivors and survivor-led groups meaningfully impact the design, implementation, and monitoring of policies, services, and justice.
- Fully fund and integrate services for gender-based violence across all sectors and ensure that all people working in those sectors have ongoing training, support, and monitoring to provide services and care in ways that do not further traumatize survivors.
- Designate these services as essential at all times, including and especially during times of crisis, and extend their reach so that those in remote, rural, or maritime communities have access.
- Integrate services for survivors of violence into national health systems ensuring access to essential services and medications that include emergency contraception, post-exposure prophylaxis, mental health services, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, physical therapy, and safe abortion.

- Ratify, implement, and domesticate ILO Convention 190 on violence and harassment in the world of work and end impunity for violence in the world of work, including violence that occurs against home-based carers and domestic workers.
- End all harmful practices, including female genital mutilation/cutting, including unnecessary, non-consensual surgeries on intersex children, forced marriage and forced sterilizations. Transform harmful gender norms, including child, early and forced marriage and those that base a woman's value on her sexual and reproductive life
- Prevent, end impunity, and ensure justice for femicides and the murder and disappearance of Indigenous women, as well as women from marginalized groups.
- Engage with men and boys in ways that hold them accountable for their behaviors, address toxic masculinities, and ensure that work with men and boys does not take resources away from feminist and women's organizations.

# Women and armed conflicts

We are now facing the longest wars, most protracted non-state conflicts, and most complex humanitarian crises in history. To reverse this deadly trend, we require new visions of peace and security and foreign policy that prioritize investments in human development, social protection, resilient infrastructures, and international cooperation rather than militarization, armaments, and nuclear weapons. In addition, we need cross-sectoral action on the Women, Peace and Security agenda that also take into account gender inequality, meaningful youth engagement, climate change, and global stability. Moreover, the voices of girls and women directly affected by armed conflict must guide justice and peace building: those who are closest to the pain, must be closest to power.

To fulfil the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, States should:

- Implement CEDAW General Recommendation 30. Employ all existing measures for protecting the rights of girls and women and accountability during armed conflict.
- Adopt and implement provisions within the UN Program of Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons (PoA) and Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).
- Develop and operationalize National Action Plans for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 with funded mandates for programs at the intersection of the Youth, Peace and Security and Women, Peace and Security Agendas.
- Prioritize early warning systems by collecting quality, individual-level, gender-sensitive, multidimensional data and poverty measurement among conflict-affected populations.
- Align national laws with the Fourth Geneva Convention and Protocols and the Hague Convention, and invoke all applicable instruments of international humanitarian law to bring perpetrators of war crimes to justice and grant justice to survivors.
- Deliver reparations to victims of sexual and gender-based violence in conflict.
- Demilitarize daily life, abolish obligatory military service, end military privatization, and abolish deployment of private security contractors within conflict.
- Guarantee full and effective participation of women in all stages of peace processes, including monitoring cease-fires and peace treaties. Support networks of women peace builders through funding efforts that are led by girls and women of affected communities and encourage bilateral and multilateral partnerships.

- Protect the authority and security of women peace builders and human rights defenders through security sector policies and procedures, stronger legislation, coordination mechanisms, and gender responsive security protocol.
- Address armed conflict between private sector corporate actors and Indigenous communities and protect land rights from corporate violence and environmental racism.
- Mitigate the impact of conflict on the climate and environment and address military contamination of water and land.
- Protect displaced and asylum-seeking women together with their children, regardless of marital status, and coordinate sexual and gender-based violence prevention and response in humanitarian settings with protections for orphans and vulnerable children.
- Institute prevention mechanisms for trafficking and exploitation of women and girls displaced from conflict in countries of origin and transit areas.
- Prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence within emergency and post-conflict contexts and ensure implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package for Reproductive Health in Crisis.

To the UN system, we:

- Call upon the ICC to recognize all forms of sexual and gender-based violence within conflict, including rape as a weapon of war, and try perpetrators.
- Call on the UN Security Council to meet its legal obligations in maintaining peace and security by taking measures to resolve conflicts and not manage them.

# Women and the economy

Our economies do not work for women and girls. In fact, they rely on the unpaid labor and care work of women and girls to sustain themselves, as well as global economic inequalities, colonial models of resource extraction, and environmental destruction. Twenty-five years after Beijing, multiple countries continue to apply a market economic model that has prevailed since the 1980s, with governments leaving fiscal, monetary and industrial policies in the hands of finance and capital. This model exacerbates gender inequality. Moreover, patriarchal norms and laws prevent women from achieving economic autonomy by impeding their access to land, inheritance, natural resources, capital, credit, technology, and other means of production, as well as perpetuating the gender pay gap.

To build equitable economies that uphold women and girls' human rights, States must:

- Apply macroeconomic and microeconomic policies with a gender perspective and an intersectional approach, that consider inclusive fiscal, monetary, and industrial policies, responsible environmental policies, and universal social policies to combat inequality, create green jobs, and invest in the care economy.
- Implement an equitable global tax system that ends illicit financial flows and tax havens and redirects these resources to funding the basic services and policies needed to achieve gender equality and realize the human rights of women and girls.
- Ensure corporate accountability and fulfill the labor rights of all women and girls, within the informal economy, including sex workers, migrant workers, and domestic workers. Guarantee equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and a living wage, and work in conditions of dignity.

- Ensure the right to form and join unions and uphold civil rights to strike and form collective-bargaining units. End punitive trade union laws and policies that allow deregistration of unions, attacks, intimidation, and harassment of trade union leaders.
- Tackle the root causes of trafficking and forced labor, such as unemployment, poverty, and the lack of economic and employment opportunities.
- Build global supply chains with due diligence mechanisms that do not rely on the exploitation of low-paid women working in unsafe, insecure conditions.
- Reverse and end the trend of privatization of essential services, the overreliance of public-private partnerships to provide basic services, and austerity measures.

The private sector should:

- Comply with the guidelines indicated by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development that guarantees sustainable development, which includes the provision of resources that facilitate progress in the substantive equality of women.
- Ensure that women have full and productive employment and decent work, equal pay for equal work or work of equal value and equal opportunities, as well as protection against discrimination and mistreatment in the world of work.
- Implement sustainable practices, including: submitting reports on environmental, social, and governance effects; encouraging long-term quality investments; establishing rules and regulations for transparency and accountability, especially in the extractive industries; establishing free and fair competition; transferring technology; establishing links with national suppliers, particularly women's businesses; integrating micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those led by women and young people; and pay taxes.



# Women in power and decision- making

Despite commitments made in the Beijing Platform for Action, and reinforced in the Sustainable Development Goals, we are far behind our goals for achieving gender parity in government. Women serve as heads of state or government in only 22 countries while women hold only 23% of senior government posts. Women in elected positions, the judiciary, and other government roles are often targets for harassment and violence while perpetrators enjoy impunity. Where women hold Ministerial positions, civil service posts, or lead government departments, these roles are often tokenized and not granted a funded mandate or sufficient funding.

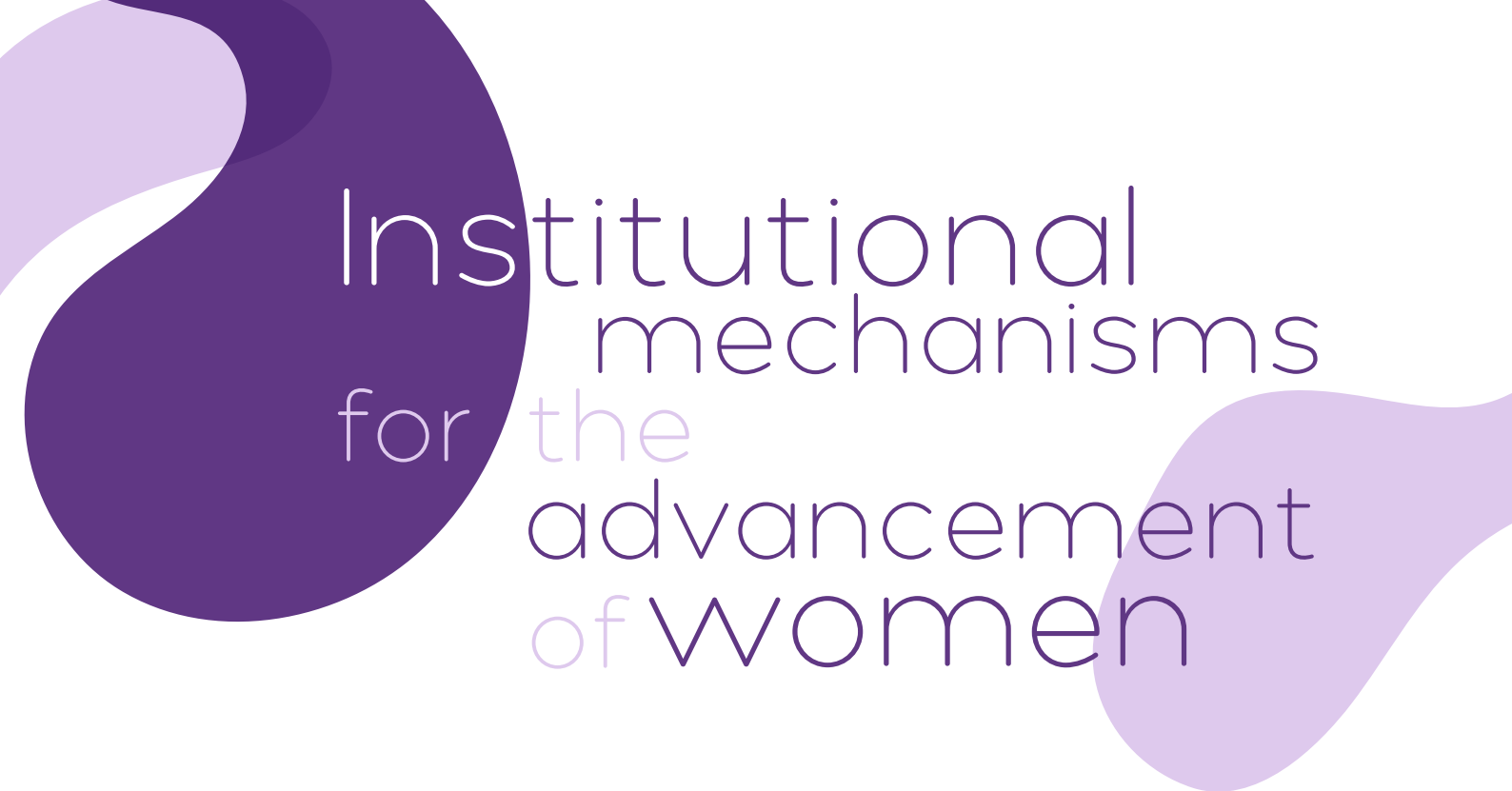
Political agendas that perpetuate colonial legacies of power imbalances, xenophobia, toxic masculinities and misogyny increasingly dominate public decision-making spaces and public discourses. Worldwide, the votes of women in elections are suppressed and they face complex barriers to forming or joining political parties or seeking election.

In order to ensure that women and girls can take their rightful and equal place in leadership and power, States must:

- Eliminate violence against women in politics and decision-making and ensure that decision-making spaces are safe for women, including former combatants, human rights defenders, or accused dissidents during regime transitions.

- Recognize and protect the legitimacy of Indigenous self-governance and the authority of Tribal Councils. Grant and enforce legal status of Tribal Councils and First Nations leadership structures and include them in all levels of decision-making.
- Increase opportunities for women to enter and stay in politics and hold roles in all ministries and cabinet positions. Fund all mandates and ensure women are in positions where they influence government funding.
- Promote women's leadership in environmental and climate governance and integrate gender and environmental perspectives within the policies and platforms of political parties.
- Promote the political participation of girls and young women, including those below voting age, through youth councils in all levels of government, and public campaigns.
- Protect and promote the rights of girls and women to peaceful protest, assembly and speech in all areas.
- Ensure full and effective participation of Indigenous and Afro-descendant women, historically marginalized, and oppressed women in national processes for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This includes decision-making on mechanisms, action plans and budgetary allocations.
- Along with regional intergovernmental bodies, the international community and Indigenous Peoples' self-government institutions, fund and deliver technical assistance to women and girl-led organizations at the local, national, and international levels so they have the tools and resources to assume leadership and meaningful engagement in political decision-making processes.





# Institutional mechanisms for the advancement of women

Institutional mechanisms within all sectors still perpetuate gender inequities, discrimination, and violence. Where measures within public and private institutions aimed at promoting gender equity exist, such as affirmative action programs and hiring quotas, they are often inherently flawed. Some of these institutional gaps include programs that are designed without direction and participation from girls and women. Without extensive context-specific data and accurate understanding of women's experiences, needs, and preferences, such programs risk replicating the very power imbalances that they are supposed to dismantle.

We affirm the following priorities and recommendations:

- Establish inter-generational co-leadership as the standard for institutional governance in all sectors to ensure young women's full and effective participation. Establish sustainable intergenerational dialogue platforms to strengthen inclusive intergenerational networks and promote learning, mentoring, solidarity and knowledge sharing among girls and women of all ages.
- Appoint women of all ages, including young women, as technocrats and Special Advisors/Envoys across industry, institutions, and at every level of governance.

- Collaborate with private sector entities to curtail non-consensual data collection and institute safeguards for all persons, especially girls and women who are disproportionately susceptible to information theft, misuse, blackmail, and other violations.
- Take measures against corporate capture of institutions including the UN and other multilateral spaces, national, and subnational government, education, and other public institutions.
- End age discrimination, against girls and older women, in all public and private institutions by reforming policies and countering discriminatory beliefs and practices.

# Human rights of women

Women's rights are human rights enshrined in international human rights law, international humanitarian law, and in international agreements. Yet, there are still States who have not signed, ratified, or adopted significant international agreements and legal instruments that guarantee the human rights of girls and women. Moreover, some States allied with anti-rights actors actively seek to dismantle and undermine women and girls' human rights.

Along with the other recommendations in this report, to fulfill women and girls' human rights, States must also:

- Ratify, without reservation, implement and domesticate all regional and international human rights instruments and treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Conventions 189 and 190 and, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

- Ensure that all commercial treaties have a human rights-based approach. Identify any potential inconsistency between preexisting human rights treaties and subsequent trade or investment agreements.
- Reform laws that disproportionately impact women and girls in all their diversity, such as laws that criminalize abortion, adultery, or sex work, as well as all discriminatory laws and policies, including those based on sexual orientation, gender identity, indigeneity, race, ethnicity, religion, disability status, health status, migration status, or age.
- End the use of criminal laws to attack and undermine the work of women human rights defenders, such as deregistration of organizations, preventing groups from receiving international funding, or the misuse of counter-terrorism laws.
- Protect and end impunity for violence, intimidation, threats, and harassment against environmental and women human rights defenders.
- Ensure access to justice and legal remedies for all those that experience human rights violations. Build and fund justice systems that are culturally responsive, survivor-centered and trauma-informed.
- Increase women and girls' own knowledge about their rights in accessible ways and by partnering directly with feminist, women and girl-led groups.
- Respect, protect, and fulfill the right to self-determination for all peoples, including Indigenous peoples and peoples living under occupation; and
- Adequately fund and cooperate with the international human rights system

Funders should:

- Implement funding practices that promote collaboration rather than competition between feminist and women's groups and movements; and
- Provide multi-year, core funding to feminist and women's groups, including and especially funding for advocacy.

# Women and the media

Since 1995, the media landscape for women and the media has shifted dramatically with the increasingly prevalence and relevance of the internet and digital platforms. Our increasingly reliance on information and communication technology (ICT) makes it essential to close the digital divide and ensure bandwidth equality so that girls and women, particularly those in rural, remote, Indigenous, and under-resourced communities have the tools they need to thrive. At the same time, these technologies have exposed women and girls to new forms of digital violence, especially as COVID-19 has shifted more of our lives into virtual spaces.

These virtual spaces, as well as more traditional forms of media, are essential for sharing and disseminating free thought, critical analyses, and innovation, and are the heartbeat of democracy. And yet disinformation and hate speech that undermines human rights for all flourishes alongside attacks on the press and journalists, especially women journalists.

In order to guarantee a just media landscape for women and girls, States should:

- Partner with feminist and women's groups to develop and execute **prevention and awareness campaigns** focused on gender-based digital violence against women and girls.
- Develop gender-responsive policies and legislation to **make virtual spaces** safe for women and girls in all their diversity.
- Collect and disseminate **gender and age-disaggregated data** to establish a baseline of knowledge about digital violence.
- **Protect the right to speech and the rights and safety of journalists and public media figures.**

# Women and the environment

Since the adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action, the climate crisis has only deepened and taken on new urgency. The seriousness and frequency of climate-related disasters is increasing globally, but the impacts are not shared equally. Women and girls in the global South, in small islands states and territories, and in the least developed countries, alongside Indigenous, Afro-descendant, and racialized communities, people living in poverty, people with disabilities, LGBTQIA+, and youth have inherited an environmental crisis that is rapidly worsening.

Economic systems rooted in profit at all costs and reliance on extractivism and fossil fuels created and continue to drive the climate crisis, while women, girls, and communities on the frontlines absorb the shocks of climate-related disasters all while leading the way toward a just future for a flourishing planet.

To ensure a just transition to a carbon-neutral future that fulfills the human rights of women and girls, States must:

- Take a **human rights-based approach to climate and environmental policies** that centers gender equality and the rights, needs, and priorities, of the most-impacted groups, as well as guarantees their right to participate.
- Recommit to the **Paris Agreement**, including as a matter of urgency fulfilling all commitments related to financing and gender equality.
- End impunity for violence, threats, intimidation, and harassment of **environmental and land defenders**, including by holding non-State actors accountable, and guarantee the protection and fulfillment of human rights, such as the rights to life, speech, assembly, and association.

- End the militarization, exploitation, and corruption of Indigenous and protected lands, and guarantee the right to free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples.
- Prohibit the use of pesticides, as well as glyphosate in agriculture, organophosphates, organochlorines, carbamates and dithiocarbamates, which poison food. Establish regulatory and supervisory programs that eliminate the use of hormones and regularize antibiotics in animals for human consumption.
- Implement policies that encourage organic agriculture; defend and protect our seeds and natural resources.
- Include climate justice in all economic policies abandoning development and economic growth models that have led to the plundering of natural resources, forcible displacement of communities, especially Indigenous communities, and shifted the costs of climate change from polluters to marginalized communities.
- Ratify, implement, and domesticate international and regional human rights instruments and treaties related to the environment, such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Escazú Agreement.

Civil society movements and funders must:

- Support and build connections between feminist, youth, and Indigenous movements that drives progress for climate justice through collective action and the sharing of knowledge and vision.

# The girl child

This generation of young people face a range of crises not of their own making. The impact of the climate and economic crises already underway have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic with millions of girls out of school and exposed to increased levels of violence and abuse, including digital violence. We know from previous crises that without significant, dedicated, and resourced efforts, those out of school now, in particular adolescent girls, may never return.

And yet against this backdrop of adversity, young feminists drive change. They stand at the forefront of movements all over the world demanding justice and human rights. Heeding their demands and ensuring that adolescent girls have their rights and needs fulfilled has the potential to break cycles of intergenerational poverty and deprivation.

To guarantee their rights now and fulfilling their rights as they grow, States should:

- Institutionalize, fund, and support mechanisms for the **participation of girls**, as well as fund and support girl- and youth-led organizations, ensuring they have the ability to form organizations and operate them in safety.
- Partner with and support women and girl-led organizations to tackle the **root causes of child, early, and forced marriage and unions, and violence against girls**, such as control of girls' sexualities, devaluation of girls' autonomy and value, and poverty.
- Enact laws and policies that support the **independence and autonomy, including bodily autonomy**, of young people, especially girls and adolescents.

- Fund and design universal health care systems that work for all girls, adolescents, and young people by providing free or subsidized care; removing legislation or policies requiring third party consent; eliminating stigma and discrimination based on age, marital status, race, ethnicity, religion, sexuality, gender identity, sex characteristics, disability status, health status, or migration status; and respecting the autonomy of young people.
- Ensure that girls have access to a minimum of 12 years of quality schooling by funding public education systems generously; training, supporting, and fulfilling the labor rights of educators, including and especially women teachers; and tackling the barriers to girls' education, including school-related sexual and gender-based violence, distance, poverty and school fees, pregnancy and parenting, the burden of care work, sanitation and menstrual hygiene management, and child, early and forced marriage and unions.
- Address climate change as a matter of intergenerational equity and justice and include the specific needs, rights, and priorities of girls in all climate, disaster, and environmental policies, recognizing the impact climate disasters are having on girls from rises in child, early, and forced marriages and unions to increases in care burdens to interruptions in education.
- Implement comprehensive and multisectorial policies that are gender transformative to ensure that communities and societies are more just and equal for girls in all their diversities.

Civil society and funders must also:

- Make room for the leadership of girls, adolescents, and young people ensuring their meaningful participation in our movements and dismantling the ageism that undermines the ideas and leadership of girls, adolescents, and young people; and
- Fund girl-led organizations, including by providing multi-year, core funding to non-registered organizations.





# Annex

## List of Contributors (as of March 22, 2021)

- a
  - 1325 Acton Group
  - ACCEDER
  - Access Planet Organization
  - Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights
  - ADHRB
  - African Centre for Gender Development
  - Age International
  - Akili Dada
  - Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain, Paris Bureau
  - Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development- ARDD
  - Arab States Feminist CSOs Network
  - Arab women Network
  - Arab Women Organization
  - Asijiki Coalition for the decriminalisation of Sex Work in South Africa
  - Association “New Woman” (Udruzenje “Nova Zena” in native)
  - Association Close to Adolescents
  - AWEN - Albanian Women Empowerment Network
- b
  - Bella Foundation for Child and Maternal Care
  - Bufete de Estudio Interdisciplinarios A.C.
  - Business & Professional Women (UK)
  - Canadian Labour Congress
  - Canadian Partnership for Women and Children’s Health (CanWaCH)
- c
  - Center for Reproductive Rights
  - Centre for Catalyzing Change
  - Centre for Research on Women’s Issues - Diotima
  - Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW Kenya)
  - Christian Life Community - USA
  - Common Action for Gender Development COMAGEND
  - CREA
- d
  - Developing Women for Skills and Opportunities Initiative
  - Development Organization support youth and women ( DSYW)

- e Earth Charter
- ECHO India
- Edraak Foundation for Development and Equality
- Edraak Foundation for Development and Equality
- EL KEMALY INTERNATIONAL
- Equal Measures 2030
- f Family Support Initiative
- FAWCO
- Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO)
- Feminist Coalition for MENA Region Towards Beijing+25
- Feminist Humanitarian Network
- Feminist Task Force
- fondation trahom
- g Gender Ink
- Gender Practice in Refugee Camp
- Gender-Centru
- Girls Not Brides: the global partnership to end child marriage
- Global Initiative for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Global Network of Sex Work Projects
- Global Rights
- GPPAC/ WILPF
- Great Women (Yperoxes Gynaikes)
- GROOTS Kenya
- h HelpAge International
- HelpAge International España
- i International Council of Women
- International Civil Society Action Network (ICAN)
- International Council of Women
- International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI)
- International Planned Parenthood Federation East and SouthEast Asia and Oceania Region (ESEAOR)
- International Women's Development Agency
- j Japan Women's Network for Disaster Risk Reduction (JWNDRR)
- Japan Women's Watch
- Justicia Feminsit Network
- K Kayan Feminist Organization
- Kindness Community Development Organization (KICDO)
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- | La Femme Gagnante Initiative
- | Make Mothers Matter (MMM)
- | Marsa
- m MIRA Pensadoras Urbanas
- m Mwada-Gana foundation
- m National Alliance of Women's Organisations
- m National Alliance of Women's Organisations UK (NAWO) and UN WOMEN
- n UK
- n Nazra for Feminist Studies
- n Nederlandstalige Vrouwenraad
- n Network of East-West Women
- n NETWORK OF RURAL WOMEN PRODUCERS TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
- n Nigerian Women Agro Allied Farmers Association
- n Nordic-China Startup Forum
- o Nuha Muhreiz
- o Obiezione Respinta
- o Obiezione Respinta
- o Obiezione Respinta
- o Orchid Project
- o Outlook Humanitarian Care Initiative
- o OutRight Action International
- o OutRight Action International
- p Oxfam
- p P&D Factor
- p Pace University
- p Persons Against Non-State Torture
- p Plan International Bangladesh
- p Promundo-US
- r Public organization of Women with disabilities "Safoi Konibodom"
- r Raeksa
- r Renu Paswan
- r Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia
- r RFSL - The Swedish Federation for LGBTQI Rights
- s SafeBAE
- s Sawa Organization
- s Self Employed
- s Shadhika
- s SIGBI
- s Society For Gender Equality, Educational Advancement &Struggles Against

Educational Injustices

Society of Magar Diversified Professional (SoMDiP)

Soroptimist International

Soroptimist International Africa Federation

Soroptimist International Great Britain and Ireland

Speak & Act

t Stichting Mission Lanka

Takatoat

Tanzania Feminist Initiative

The African Women's network for Community management of Forests (REFACOF)

The Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health (CanWaCH)

The Gulf Centre for Human Rights

The Hunger Project

The Lighthouse | Black Girl Projects

The Network for Religious and Traditional Peacemakers

Tsao Foundation

U Udruženje za kulturu, afirmaciju i savjetovanje KAS Banja Luka

Umoja Rights Advocacy Initiative

Unicorn Families

V Unikuir NGO

VIVAT International

Wajra O' Force Empowerment Foundation

West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP)

W Widows and Orphans Movement

Woman Helping Woman Network

Women Engage for a Common Future International

Women for a Change

Women in Mining, Nigeria

Women Now For Development

Women's Federation for World Peace Europe

Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights (WGNRR)

Women's World Summit Foundation (WWSF)

Women's Room - Center for Sexual Rights

U World Christian Life Community

Youth Against Slavery Movement

Youth Agencies Alliance

YWCA of Japan

This is a collective initiative of the Global CSAG, the France CSAG, the Mexico CSAG and the Generation Equality Youth Task Force to facilitate the systematization of contributions made by women's and feminist organizations in the context of Beijing+25 with the objective of consolidate a document with priorities and recommendations to inspire feminist collective action beyond September 2021.

A Pathway Toward a Feminist Agenda  
for the Generation Equality Forum  
Priorities and Recommendations