Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment

CIVIL 20 (C20) WORKING GROUP | INDIA 2023
Executive Summary

Formed based on the Guiding Principles of Civil20 and an inherently holistic and systematic approach to gender equality and sustainable development, the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Working Group (WG) was formed in late 2022. In its inaugural year, the C20 India Gender Equality & Disability Working Group (GED WG) sent a comprehensive survey involving over 150,000 organisations across 35 countries. The goal was to better understand what areas they considered the most important regarding existing GED work undertaken by international Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). The response received was overwhelming, with a focus predominantly on areas such as education, health, women’s empowerment, development, and the environment. Paving the path to form the GED WG officially in February 2023, the group incorporated the feedback while maintaining consistency with the G20 2023 roadmap and previous years’ C20 initiatives. The thematic areas focused on are: Economic Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods, Education and Skill Development, Physical and Mental Health, Society and Culture, Safety and Security, Environment and Disaster Management, and Engaging Men and Boys.

This report not only serves as an embodiment of the efforts of the WG, it is also an instrument of accountability, transparency, and inclusivity. It narrates the evolution of the WG and the initiatives that led to the progress made. It further appeals to a broader audience in its quest to ensure that policymaking processes are participative, inclusive and effectively address the vast issues tackling the world today, especially those pertaining to gender equality and empowerment.

The GED WG engaged many stakeholders, including NGOs, academic institutions, governments, and multilateral institutions cultivating a reservoir of diverse perspectives and solution-oriented methodologies. This was accomplished while maintaining a particular emphasis on grass-roots organisations to cater to the struggles at the ground level. The group maintained active communication with 2,572 organisations, engaging with 4,137 CSO representatives via emails and social media platforms.

The GED WG was instrumental in advocating for initiatives related to disability and was instrumental in establishing Disability as its own Working Group, following more than 35 policy dialogues and side events. This marks the first time in G20 history where the priorities of CSOs working with persons with disabilities have been recognised with its own working group, a testimony to the commitment of the GED WG to inclusivity and diversity. Post-summit, the Working Group (renamed Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Working Group (GEWE WG)) continued focusing on gender equality and women’s empowerment, also inclusive of women and girls with disabilities.

In order to produce the final policy pack to submit to the G20 Leadership, the GEWE WG adopted a robust, scientifically-backed approach to gathering, consolidating, and prioritising policy recommendations from CSOs, which spanned the timeframe between January and April 2023. An impressive cache of more than 1,000 policy recommendations was collected during this time. This data was meticulously analysed and summarised to identify the predominant themes that appeared regularly. After collecting and summarising the policy recommendations, the WG identified 58 unique recommendations. These were scrutinised in greater detail at an international summit held in Odisha, India, where they were further fine-tuned to articulate a more coherent, global action plan for gender equality.

The process of policy finalisation was undertaken in two primary phases. The first phase involved an in-depth analysis of the initial policy recommendations which were then refashioned into specific sub-theme level recommendations. This was achieved through many strategies that included collating similar recommendations, rephrasing the recommendations for greater clarity, and ensuring that each sub-theme was unique and creating a comprehensive, non-repetitive list of policy proposals that would genuinely contribute to the cause.

For the second phase, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) tool was utilised to prioritise policy recommendations, a tried and tested methodology that lends credibility to the policy selection. This approach involved pairwise comparisons of policy recommendations, with individual rankings being evaluated against entropy metrics to maintain consistency. The collective ranking was determined through a weighted geometric mean aggregation, accommodating various views and consensus from the extended network.

Taking the momentum forward, a significant campaign was launched by the WG on International Women’s Day — The One Million Lights and The Gender Equality Pledge. Both of these campaigns were designed to foster women’s empowerment and advocate for gender equality. The goal of the One Million Lights Campaign is to acknowledge the change-makers that have contributed to gender equality by nominating individuals, organisations, or initiatives that have sparked a difference. They are represented as sparks of light on a global digital map, symbolic of their roles as beacons of change. The second campaign, The Gender Equality Pledge, was dedicated to encouraging support for women’s empowerment and championing equal respect and opportunities for all women. It celebrated and welcomed individuals, organisations, and communities across the globe that pledged their commitment to gender equality, amassing more than 559,12K pledges.

To ensure that the initiatives of the WG resonate on a global scale, significant efforts were made to engage with media and communications. The WG engaged with various media platforms including press releases, op-eds, and social media campaigns, with a reach of more than 6 million people globally. Additionally, the WG executed a communication strategy designed to inform, educate and engage with civil society groups on issues related to gender, disabilities and intersectional discrimination.

Summary of Final Policy Recommendations

The Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment C20 Working Group emphasises the need for a comprehensive and holistic approach to achieving gender equality with compassion.

Cross-cutting recommendations include prioritising safety and security for girls and women in all aspects of life, allocating sufficient resources to gender equality policies and programmes, ensuring intersectional policy and programme design, improving gender-disaggregated data collection to inform decision-making, and integrating monitoring and evaluation into policy development for transparency and accountability.
Thematic recommendations focus on specific areas:

1. Prioritising mental health is crucial, and investing in accessible mental health services for women and girls can yield significant benefits. Inclusive, comprehensive national mental health policies should be developed, and mental health education should be integrated into schools and workplaces.

2. Expanding access to education, particularly for rural and marginalised women and girls is required. Barriers to education, such as safety concerns, inadequate sanitation facilities, and lack of digital infrastructure and access to it, must be addressed. Establishing gender-responsive learning centres, ensuring access for marginalised groups, improving existing sanitation infrastructure, and expanding internet connectivity and access to it are key goals.

3. Engaging men and boys is vital for achieving gender equality. Harmful social norms contribute to issues like violence against women, and gender sensitisation and transformative education should be provided to all stakeholders.

4. Disaster preparedness and management should include women and girls as they are disproportionately negatively affected. Mandating their representation in decision-making bodies, conducting gender and vulnerability assessments, providing gender-responsive training, and collaborating with local organisations is essential.

5. Promoting women’s economic empowerment is critical. Enhancing financial inclusion and promoting economic opportunities for women through stronger collaboration between financial institutions, government, private sector and civil society organisations can have a significant impact on women’s economic empowerment and economic growth.
There is a man in the unconscious of a woman, and a woman in the unconscious of a man. This truth dawned in the meditation of the great saints and seers eons ago. This is what the Ardhanārīśvara (God as half-male and half-female) concept in the Hindu faith signifies.

When there are values, love is given the primary place. In such relationships, there is no separateness; there is only one. This is embodied in this Śiva-Śakti form Ardhanārīśvara.

The principle of the ātmā (True Self) is the same in man and woman because the ātmā is nondual. Thus From a spiritual perspective, men and women are equal. They are two aspects of the one Self.

Whether you are a woman or a man, your real humanity will come to light only when the feminine and masculine qualities within you are balanced.”

-Hon’ble Chair Czo 2023
Mata Amritanandamayi Devi (AMMA)
India's C20 Engagement Group, the official engagement group of the country's G20 leadership, representing the voices of non-profit, voluntary citizens' groups in service to society, was inaugurated at Amritapuri in Kerala's Kollam district on 16th January 2023.

Dozens of G20 and C20 representatives, Government leaders, and other distinguished guests participated virtually in the high-powered gathering, including Sri Mata Amritanandamayi (Amma), who serves as Chair of C20; Amitabh Kant, former CEO of NITI Aayog; Shashi Tharoor, MP (Congress); Union Ministers Anurag Thakur and V Muraleedharan; Tamil Nadu Governor RN Ravi, and Kerala's State Public Education Minister, V Sivankutty. On this occasion, Sri Mata Amritanandamayi (Amma) initiated a Rs. 50 crore project by the Mata Amritanandamayi Math to support the welfare of pregnant women who are malnourished and people with disabilities in underdeveloped districts across India and other developing nations. The Math committed to collaborate closely with local civil society organizations (CSOs) to bring about a tangible change in the lives of its beneficiaries.

In her address, Amma said, “At this juncture, with almost a quarter of this century completed, what is the state of our world? Close your eyes and place your finger on a map. Now open your eyes and see what continent and nation it landed upon. Wherever it is, find out if that place is peaceful and free from conflict. Is there enough drinking water and food to fulfill the thirst and hunger of everyone there? Is there a roof over everyone’s head? And clothes to Wear? Is timely healthcare available for everyone? Are the women and children safe?”

Amma added, “Regarding gender equality, many nations still treat women as inferior. Science and technology have developed, and the world has made tremendous progress. Humankind is becoming more and more sophisticated. Despite this, somewhere deep within, there is still a great reluctance and mental block in acknowledging women’s equality. Among adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 19 worldwide, one in four is denied education and employment. In the case of boys, this statistic is one in ten.
Another important topic is empowering children and women from marginalised groups. We should consider it a yajña (sacred undertaking) to hold their hand and help them escape their vulnerability. We should not let their hidden abilities go to waste, benefiting neither them, nor their societies.

Right from childhood, boys should be taught to treat women and girls with respect."

“Many civil organizations and individuals are actively engaged in finding solutions and doing humanitarian work. But they are only small raindrops falling into the ocean. But when they fall in the desert, even such small drops have some benefits. If we understand their place and use them accordingly, they can help bring some joy, peace, and health to the world.”

Shashi Tharoor, MP (Congress) and Former UN Under-Secretary-General, also spoke at the gathering. Having personally witnessed the power and reach of civil society first-hand, he explained that CSOs are essential for global welfare. He said: “I would argue that Civil Society can and must play a leading role in helping our communities to effectively navigate the past and address what we need to do to solve what, in my UN days, we called ‘problems without passports.’ That is the problem across all frontiers uninvited. And that no one country or even a small group of countries can solve it on their own. Problems, in other words, of poverty, contagious disease, human rights and human wrongs, of chronic starvation and malnourishment, massive illiteracy, and massive displacement. All these kinds of problems are problems that require solutions that also don’t need passports. That also cross borders – blueprints without borders to match the problems without passports.”

Union Minister Anurag Thakur said that it is hoped that the ideas emerging from the C20 working groups will solve the environmental challenges the world is facing today.

Tamil Nadu Governor RN Ravi stated that community participation is essential for the success of any project, and C20 is playing a key role in ensuring that society’s fundamental needs are expressed to the G20 leaders.

Kerala’s State Public Education Minister, V Sivankutty, added that G20 is a platform where the world will join hands to face today’s challenges and that CSOs are the most effective mechanism to reach all levels of society.
The Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment Working Group

Globally, gender inequality is one of the most persistent and pervasive forms of inequality. It is recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG5). Similarly, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities responds to inequalities that persons with disabilities experience. It aims to ensure that all persons with disabilities can live productive, dignified lives with equal access to education, employment, infrastructure, and representation; and live free from discrimination, exploitation, violence, and abuse.

In addition to the global imperative to attain gender equality, the G20 and C20 processes have also required that a gender lens be incorporated. Under the Japan G20 Presidency a set of core C20 principles was developed.¹ One of the key components of these principles is that human rights, and specifically gender equality, be included throughout all following C20 efforts. India’s G20 Presidency took this a step further by mandating that gender be a cross-cutting lens through which all G20 Engagement Groups approach their work, and that India has moved from women’s development into an era of women-led development, further placing the gender equality conversation at the centre of the G20 and C20 process.

“Essential to the success of this Presidency is mainstreaming gender across our work, highlighting gender equality and gender empowerment. India aims to use the G20 forum to highlight inclusive growth and development, with women’s representation and participation being at the core of India’s G20 deliberations. This includes a focus on bringing women’s issues to the fore, in order to boost socio-economic development and achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. Towards this we are encouraging all Working and Engagement Groups to apply a gender lens, mainstream gender equality across all their work streams including in their respective issue notes and to endeavour to reflect gender issues in the final Leaders’ Communiqué that is under development.”

– Sri Amitabh Kant, G20 Sherpa
(excerpt from official communiqué from G20)

“Looking at the experience of its past years, India has also tried to carry forward the efforts of ‘Women Development to Women-led Development’ on the global arena. This time, this topic also figured prominently in the G20 meetings being chaired by India. This year’s budget will also give a new impetus to these efforts of Women-led development, and all of you are going to play a crucial role in it.”

– Sri Narendra Modi
Honourable Prime Minister, India
(excerpt from a March 10, 2023 speech on India’s Budget)

The emphasis on gender equality and women’s empowerment was further highlighted by the Foreign Ministers of all G20 countries.

We acknowledge the disproportionate impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and other crises on women and girls and their central role in economic recovery and resilience. We reaffirm the need to put gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, including their leadership, at the core of efforts for inclusive recovery, including efforts to advance women’s economic participation, which is critical to economic growth. We will promote non-discriminatory, unbiased and equal access at all levels for all women to education, national and international sports, and professional opportunities, women’s entrepreneurship and leadership, financial and digital inclusion, as well as the enhancement of social, health, care and educational services. Our efforts will also include preventing and responding to gender-based and other forms of violence against women and harassment, both online and offline, as well as overcoming gender stereotypes and the uneven distribution of unpaid care and domestic work.

– G20 Foreign Ministers’ Communique, March 2, 2023

Overall, a total of 60 Policy Dialogues, Side Events, Chaupal and Samajshala have been organised by the GEWE WG from January until July 2023, with a total of 15,108 participants (12,731 participants offline and 2,377 participants online) from 73 countries. The GEWE WG also organised mass outreach campaigns (Jan Bhagidari) to raise awareness about women’s empowerment and gender equality, called the One Million Lights Campaign and Gender Equality Pledge. Under these campaigns, outreach activities have been conducted in more than 1,227 locations, with more than 6 lakhs total participants.
C20 Inception Meeting

Amma inaugurated the event as Chair of C20, and Sri Kailash Satyarthi, a Nobel Peace Laureate and child rights activist, spoke as Chief Guest. The C20 India Inception Conference in Nagpur, Maharashtra, was a momentous occasion with Amma as the first spiritual leader ever appointed as Chair of the G20 Engagement Group for civil society and non-governmental organizations. More than 200 delegates from around the globe took part from March 20-21, 2023, and the results will eventually become policy recommendations to be presented to India’s G20 Summit set to take place in New Delhi on September 9 & 10, 2023.

C20’s purpose is to provide a platform for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Nongovernmental Organisations (NGOs) to voice the people’s aspirations to the Heads of State of the world’s 20 leading economies.

Bringing together civil society representatives, leading social activists, academicians, policy practitioners, and representatives of the government, the C20 Inception Conference explored issues significant in the realisation of a better society.

Gracing the occasion as Chief Guest was Sri Kailash Satyarthi, a Nobel Peace Laureate who has led a tireless global civil-society movement of more than 40 years to end child slavery and exploitation. He called the Inception of India’s C20 a historic day, as it is the first time in his knowledge that the C20 is driven by the core values of spirituality.

“*This spirituality does not mean any religion. It is the driving force of the soul of universal humanity. When we say ‘the world is one family,’ this is not simply a slogan, India should lead the globalisation of compassion. Compassion is not sympathy. Compassion is not empathy. When you feel the suffering of others as your own suffering, with a deeper drive to elevate the suffering, then you are compassionate. That should be the message from this C20,”* said Sri Satyarthi. “*But one thing is very clear. That when I call you the leaders of civil society, you represent the voice of the voiceless people of the world. You represent the faces of the most invisible people of the world. You are the custodians of the collective conscience of very ordinary people on this Earth. You are the purpose of democracy.*”

Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis is also Chair of the Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini (RMP), the Secretariat of C20. As Guest of Honor, he addressed the occasion by thanking Prime Minister Modi for making G20 India 2023 a people’s movement, an endeavour that can especially be seen through the actions of C20.

“We know that governments are a legal power, but civil society is a moral power. And any legal power without morality is a disaster. In any society, any community, any country, any nation, we need to have a very robust, equal system for civil-society discussions so that the last man’s voice is heard by the government. And it is only civil society and its moral power that can make the governments act. So act,” said Sri Fadnavis.

In addition, the Rambhau Mhalgi Prabodhini compiled proposals from C20’s 14 working groups that were based upon a survey conducted by 200 CSOs and NGOs. Sri Fadnavis presented the collection to Amma in the form of a book entitled...
“Voice of Nagpur.” Other Guests of Honour included Amb. Vijay Nambiar, Sherpa C20 India (2023); Ah Maftuchan, Sherpa C20 Indonesia (2022); Alessandra Nilo, GESTOS Brazil; Dr. Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, Vice-Chair RMP; Nivedita Bhide, Vice-President, Vivekananda Kendra, and C20 Steering Committee Member; and Sri M, the Satsang Foundation and C20 Steering Committee Member, who sent a video message. “We need to establish cooperation, coordination, and communication between all stakeholders. And the people like you, who have their thinking in the interest of the welfare of the world...that is exactly the spirit behind this,” he said. “I am really happy today that under the leadership of Ammaji, your thinking, and your new futuristic vision will inspire and motivate the people of the world for the welfare of the whole world community.”

Since January, C20’s 16 Working Groups have been deliberating on their respective themes and engaging the global CSO/NGO community through webinars, panels, roundtable discussions, and meetings, both virtual and in-person.
viences and made life comfortable. But, at the same time, the abuse of technology has also increased...and so have its dangers. This is why extensive research on the negative impact of any new invention or discovery is essential. The ‘new’ should never be allowed to trample on the ‘old.’

The saying ‘It is better to prevent than to cure’ is apt in this regard. New discoveries can also mean unique, new hazards. Before such discoveries become a permanent headache to society, we need to find solutions to their potential negative repercussions and threats that could manifest. The world will bring us countless experiences—both bitter and sweet. We should consider both as opportunities for introspection.

Another immediate concern is the mental health of children after the COVID pandemic. The children appear to be quite different from their former selves. Forty percent of children seem to have a different appearance altogether. Their behaviour has changed, as well as their mental health. Fifteen years ago, Amma had encouraged devotee doctors in some countries to provide such services to children in their inner-city schools. This suggestion comes from the experience of seeing the difference among those children. If we catch it at the beginning and offer timely counselling, it can be prevented from deepening into a psychological problem. Here is what can be done. Psychologists and psychiatrists who have the heart to serve can communicate with schools and colleges, and provide two or three hours of free counselling per week to such students.

I feel that in such places where doctors are not available, we could bring mobile clinic services in vehicles and conduct frequent health camps in remote areas. Telemedicine services can be provided for remote diagnosis and treatment of patients using telecommunication technology.

It is important to be aware of properly using the benefits they are receiving. The urgent need of the hour is good leaders with a holistic vision. We do not need those who speak the language of war but those who spread a message of peace. The world needs not separation and division today, but joining and unification.

The mind is like a pair of scissors while the heart is like a needle. To make a wearable outfit, we have to cut and divide with the scissors and join and sew together with the needle. The mind should be used in its place and the heart in its place. The heart is like a parachute. If it doesn’t open, we will endanger ourselves.

May all see only the good that is in everything. While we are in a hurry to connect to science, technology and the internet, there are so many fields from which we have become completely disconnected. We have become disconnected from our true self, our atma. We have become disconnected from our environment, and from nature.

We have become disconnected from love and life, and this has disconnected us from God. Most importantly, we have become disconnected from spiritual values, which can heal all the disconnections in our life. There is education for earning a living and education for life. In ancient Gurukuls, these were taught together. When we study in college, striving for a job, that is education for a living; education for life requires an understanding of the essential principles of spirituality. Education for life air-conditions the mind, while the former brings external air-conditioning.
Civil 20 Governing Structure

Troika

The troika structure allows for dialogue and coordination between the lead civil society organisations from the current, previous and following G20/C20 host countries.

Sherpa

The Sherpa, chosen each year by the Chair and Co-Chair and whose appointment is approved by the C20 Steering Committee (SC) and International Advisory Committee (IAC), is the main point of contact with external stakeholders (G20 representatives, international organisations, media, other G20 engagement groups). The C20 Sherpa is also responsible for ensuring a fluent and effective dialogue among C20 Working Group Chairs, mainstreaming relevant areas of work and developing – along with the C20 Chair and Co-Chair – the C20 schedule, for approval by the SC and the IAC.

In addition to the Sherpas, Dr Vinay Sahasrabuddhe has been guiding the work of C20 India, as the Patron of the Working Groups.
International Advisory Committee (IAC)

Composed of international civil society organisations with experience working within the G20, the IAC functions as an advisory body. Its main roles are to advise the Steering Committee (SC) on strategic decision-making and contribute to disseminating G20 recommendations among key stakeholders to guarantee more visibility.

- Ramu Damodaran
  University of Peace, United Nations

- Naila Chowdhury
  Global Advisor, Cure Violence Global & Chairperson Women 4 Empowerment

- Joost Monks
  Executive Director, Humanitarian Quality Assurance Initiative, Switzerland

- Andy Carmone
  Clinton Health Access Initiative, USA

- Jyotsna Mohan
  Regional Coordinator (Asia), Asian Development Alliance

- Binny Buchori
  The Prakarsa, Indonesia

- Guillerminta Alaniz
  Director of Global Advocacy and Policy, Aids Healthcare Foundation (AHF)

- Riccardo Moro
  Secretary General, LVIA, Italy

- Pedro Bocca
  Abong, Brazil

- Shyam Parande
  Global Coordinator, Sewa International, India

- Virendra Gupta
  President, Indian Council for International Cooperation, India

- Dr. Sashi Bala
  President, International Council of Cultural Studies, India
Steering Committee (SC)

The Steering Committee (SC) is the executive body of the C20 responsible for ensuring that the C20 is an open and diverse space that facilitates the transmission of a broad range of civil society views to the G20. The SC works alongside, and is advised by, the International Advisory Committee. The SC is responsible for leading the process and ensuring that the C20 and its working groups meet regularly among themselves and with government representatives. It also helps coordinate the agendas for in-person C20 meetings. SC decisions are reached by consensus. In the event that consensus is not possible, voting should take place based on a simple majority voting system. SC composition must be both regional and gender-balanced, ensuring that local and international organisations are represented.
GEWE Team

Advisory Board

Amb. Gopinathan
Chief Inspector, JIU,
UN, India

Naila Chowdhury
Global Advisor Cure Violence Global, and Chairperson,
Women 4 Empowerment, US

Uma Mahadevan
Dasgupta
Principal Secretary,
Panchayati Raj,
Government of Karnataka, India

Ela Ionescu
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Hon. Meera Khadakkar
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Prerana, India

Sw. Dayamritananda Puri
Executive Director,
Mata Amritanandamayi Center, US

Charu Sinha
IPS Officer, Head of
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
South India Sector

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India

Gabriella Wright
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OHANA, Indonesia

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Meg Jones
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Srividya Sheshadri
Chris Kripasagar Coley
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Miriam Silverman
Amala Barnett

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Partners
Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment Working Group Process

Based on the G20 Principles (drafted under the 2019 Osaka Presidency)⁴, the Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Working Group (GEWE WG) developed a comprehensive, inclusive, and transparent strategy under the Indian G20 Presidency. The GEWE WG worked to identify relevant themes related to Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, engage Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) from around the globe, engage in discussions around challenges, policy recommendations, and best practices, and finalise policy recommendations to be submitted to the G20 Leadership.

Working Group Values & Subject Framework

The topic of gender equality and women’s empowerment is an inherently cross-cutting topic, touching virtually every aspect of life. In order to uphold the G20 values of: global relevance, transparency, independence, collaboration, human-rights centred, inclusiveness, continuity, and predictability, the GEWE WG recognised the need for a structured framework to contain all of the various inputs from diverse CSOs and backgrounds. The working group initially evaluated the efforts of the previous five years’ of G20 Gender and Disability related recommendations, as well as what was taken up by the G20 Leadership. The main categories that emerged included: Economic empowerment – the realisation of the G20 commitment to increase women’s workforce participation in the workforce ≥ 25% by 2025 (Brisbane Goal); efforts to eradicate gender-based-violence; women’s health as a priority – reproductive health and rights; adopting a gender-mainstreaming approach to the entire G20 Agenda; gender-responsive financial analysis; women and development; women and the environment; and women’s leadership and decision-making. The working group’s existing knowledge from their own work in the field of GEWE also promotes a holistic and systemic approach. It is not possible to move forward in siloes, for everything is interrelated. This experience, along with the analysis of previous G20 efforts and the G20 India Presidency agenda prompted the Working Group to adapt the AWESOME Framework⁵ to a) organise thematic subgroups that align with existing priorities, and b) to evaluate policy recommendations to ensure that the totality of the final recommendations will address women’s (and other marginalised groups) access, opportunities, awareness, and mental space in various contexts. Using this framework allowed us to engage CSOs worldwide in a streamlined manner that led to a cohesive outcome.

GEWE Working Group Themes

Economic Working & Sustainable Livelihoods
The economic disempowerment of women is estimated to cause losses ranging from 10% of GDP in developed nations to more than 30% in South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa.⁴ 72% of the global population of working-age men are engaged in the labour force. In contrast, only 47% of women are a 25-point difference.⁶ The GEWE WG calls upon the G20 in 2023 to not only reaffirm the commitment to increase women’s participation in the labour force by over 100 million women by 2025, but to take action on multiple intersecting constraints that impede women’s full realisation of the right to work. These include time poverty, balancing work and family life as women struggle to fulfill reproductive and productive roles given current work and employment requirements, and manifest in women’s financial insecurity, economic violence, the gender pay gap, socio-cultural and accessibility barriers to work opportunities, hiring discrimination, the global care chain, and ensuring safety at the workplace.

Society & Culture
Society and culture play a profound role in perpetuating gender inequality, gender-based violence (GBV), lack of access to education and healthcare, and environmental and disaster-related vulnerabilities that women face, along with other multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination. Social and cultural factors form the very root of gender inequalities and, particularly in developing nations, influence issues such as son preference, sex ratio imbalance, lower labour force participation by women, and higher maternal mortality rates. Globally, social and cultural norms influence women’s willingness and ability to take leadership and political positions, work in STEM jobs, play sports at any level, or aspire to be other than a wife and homemaker. Simultaneously, women who wish to be wives, mothers, and

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homemakers are labelled as un-feminist or unambitious. Women who fill both homemaker and professional roles lack support at home and work. We can no longer sideline the social and cultural components of the gender equality equation.

**Engaging Men & Boys**
Addressing root causes of gender inequality by engaging men and boys has been marked as a critical focus area by a growing number of international organizations. UN Women, the International Center for Research on Women, the World Bank, the Human Rights Council, UNESCO, the Commission for the Status of Women, and the World Health Organization have all elaborated strategies to engage men and boys. It has been identified as critical to addressing gender inequality, discrimination, gender-based violence, and issues of access and opportunity for all genders because it involves the entire population rather than putting the burden and onus on women alone. By supporting men and boys in transforming their unconscious and conscious biases, their role in perpetuating and stopping discrimination, and the adverse effects of violence and oppressive masculinity on their lives, the likelihood of success of gender equality programs will significantly increase.

**Physical & Mental Health**
The World Economic Forum has stated that “improvements in women's health and wellbeing are key to closing the gender gap, with reproductive and maternal health a priority.” However, there are still significant gaps in access to healthcare, women’s maternal health outcomes, and other women’s health-related issues. The lack of progress in closing these gaps results from insufficient investment, research, and product development targeting women’s health. This speaks to systemic norms that favour men in clinical trials for drugs, medical devices, and vehicle safety features. In addition to improving quality of life and longevity, the McKinsey Global Institute has estimated that gender equality on a universal scale would raise global GDP by up to $28 trillion. Women’s physical and mental health are critical drivers for gender equality. Still, the COVID-19 pandemic deeply impacted women’s mental health globally, and it is vital to address this essential component of women’s health during recovery. Women’s physical and psychological health lays the foundation for their families and community for generations. However, these systemic issues that inhibit women from accessing healthcare are deeply rooted and require addressing through systematic approaches.

**Education & Skill Development**
UNICEF estimates that 129 million girls worldwide are out of school, including 32 million of primary school age and 97 million of secondary school age. In addition to denying opportunities for personal growth through education, lack of access to education and skilling negatively impacts GDP, national growth rates, lifetime earnings of women, and many other indicators of development and progress. According to the World Bank, “limited educational opportunities for girls and barriers to completing 12 years of education cost countries between US$15 trillion and $32 trillion in lost lifetime productivity and earnings.” Contributing factors include gender bias in schools, poverty, violence, child marriage, limited access to digital technology and the skills to use it, lack of accessible infrastructures, discriminative learning and skilling environments, and lack of support to upgrade skills, which can be addressed through gender-sensitive policy formulation. A departure point includes recognizing that policy broadly, and education policies in particular, need to be crafted with the inclusion of impact on the girl-child in mind. This includes policies in areas intersecting with education, such as responses to COVID-19. The results benefit not only the women themselves but the economy: skill development can increase the earning potential and improve the economic status of women, thus reducing poverty and inequality for sustainable development; and increasing the participation of women in the workforce by just 10% can increase GDP by 3.9%.

**Safety & Security**
Globally, an estimated 30% of women aged 15 and older have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. The social, economic, and development-related impacts of gender-based violence are vast and complex, a symptom of systemic economic and social inequalities related to access to education, discriminatory gender norms, and unsafe working environments. The impact of gender-based violence and violence against women and other marginalized groups reinforces unequal power dynamics and stunts the personal growth and development of the victim, the aggressor, and any children and other dependents in a woman’s life. Women also face significant barriers to accessing justice due to a lack of awareness and accessibility of protection and redressal mechanisms. In addition to the clear human rights violation that gender-based violence is, there are high economic costs to the state that could be avoided were gender-based violence to be eliminated. For example, it is estimated that women who experience violence earn approximately 35% less than those not abused — a significant drain on national economies. In 2021 the EU estimated that the cost of gender-based violence was around €366 billion annually. Violence against women makes up 79% of this cost, amounting to €289 billion.

**Environment & Disaster**
Women and girls, particularly those in lower socio-economic populations, are disproportionately negatively impacted by environmental degradation and disasters. Yet, women are typically not systematically included in the design and implementation of disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts. This exclusion has resulted in persistent inequalities in women’s access to housing, health services, safety, and employment, even in post-disaster economic reconstruction efforts. Women’s role as key stakeholders in agriculture, biodiversity preservation, and as key transmitters of intergenerational values and sustainable environments. The impact of generational discrimination and violence against women and other marginalized groups reinforces unequal power dynamics and stunts the personal growth and development of the victim, the aggressor, and any children and other dependents in a woman’s life. Women also face significant barriers to accessing justice due to a lack of awareness and accessibility of protection and redressal mechanisms. In addition to the clear human rights violation that gender-based violence is, there are high economic costs to the state that could be avoided were gender-based violence to be eliminated. For example, it is estimated that women who experience violence earn approximately 35% less than those not abused — a significant drain on national economies. In 2021 the EU estimated that the cost of gender-based violence was around €366 billion annually. Violence against women makes up 79% of this cost, amounting to €289 billion.

6 [https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/is-this-the-world-s-best-and-most-under-financed-investment-davos23/](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/01/is-this-the-world-s-best-and-most-under-financed-investment-davos23/)
recognition of women’s role as change agents in the transition to a low-carbon economy, where women’s role in the labour force, as consumers, and decision-makers, is recognized, at least in part. More could be achieved if intersecting inequalities, for example, in women’s access to decision-making positions, were addressed. Women hold only 12% of top ministerial positions in environment-related areas and less than 25% of all ministerial positions. Women would be better positioned for decision-making roles in the public and private sectors if provided with better access to employment and other opportunities in the green economy. Politically attractive investment incentives exist, including the potential to create 24 million jobs globally.58

**Disability**

Within the context of previous G20 Summits, many G20 policy packs have included recommendations on education for persons with disabilities, health-based concerns for those with disabilities, and accessibility concerning work and economic security. Two of the previous four years’ Leaders’ Declarations (Osaka and Bali) have included language on disability inclusion. Their statements have focused on improving access to economic participation for those with disabilities, for which we commend them. However, the needs of persons with disabilities extend beyond economic inclusion. 1.3 billion people (16% of the global population) live with some form of disability,59 making persons with disabilities one of the most significant international minorities. Approximately two-thirds of the disabled population lives in G20 countries.60 Globally, strides have been made to advance the rights of persons with disabilities through the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Sustainable Development Goals. However, including persons with disabilities has not yet received importance in large economies’ economic and social development efforts. Persons with disabilities remain systematically excluded in education, employment, health systems, social security schemes, and social and political participation. They face inaccessibility and barriers in physical and digital spaces. They contend with high levels of discrimination, abuse, and violence. Women with disabilities face further marginalisation with poorer access to education than men with disabilities61 and three to four times higher rates of violence than women without disabilities.62 Inclusion in conflict and disaster response is still a struggle for persons with disabilities.

Additionally, war, conflicts, and disasters, including the recent COVID-19 pandemic, leave people with various physical disabilities, mental health conditions, and chronic illnesses, thus growing this group.63 Research shows that a lack of meaningful participation and inclusion can cost a country up to 7% of its GDP—a high price. Therefore, it is in the interest of humanity, society, and the economy that persons with disabilities are centred in discussions and conversations, policies and systems, and find budgetary allocation and commitment in implementation plans.

**Engagement Process**

We focused our outreach and engagement efforts on achieving a broad, diverse and inclusive group of CSOs, NGOs, academic institutions, experts, government and multilateral institutions (such as the UN agencies) worldwide, with particular emphasis on engaging grass-roots organisations whose voices are rarely heard at the global level. By doing so, we are assured that the policies offered to the G20 reflect the most inclusive and diverse voice of global citizens (or barriers and challenges of the people most in need of support and those that are providing services to them).

At the very beginning of C20 India, in November 2022, we launched a massive consultation by email, including to all Indian NGOs registered on the DARPN portal, to CSOs working with the UN Agencies and Embassies around the world, and to all our

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17 https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/disability-and-health#:~:text=An%20estimated%201.3%20billion%20people%20–%2016%25%20of%20the%20global%20population%20live%20with%20some%20form%20of%20disability%2C%20making%20persons%20with%20disabilities%20one%20of%20the%20most%20significant%20international%20minorities.%0A
18 G20 by Population | https://www.theglobalist.com/the-g20-by-population/
contacts worldwide, representing a total of more than 1.5 lakhs organisations from 35 countries, asking them to participate in C20 and to indicate the top 3 areas they believed should be priorities for C20 India.

From this initial outreach, we received more than 1,100 responses. The main themes mentioned as civil society’s priority areas were: education, health, women’s empowerment, development, environment, as per the representation below:

Word Cloud with main responses from google form filled in by CSOs

After the formation of the different Working Groups under C20 India, the Gender Equality Working Group started its journey by also including Disability as its area of focus (“Gender Equality and Disability” or “GED”).

In order to reach out to as many relevant organisations as possible, the GED Working Group conducted a vast Google search for CSOs/NGOs worldwide with key words such as gender equality, women’s empowerment, and disability, and contacted additional organisations from various other lists, including UN Women and UNESCO list of NGOs.

In addition to our own outreach as described above and to ensure continuity with previous years, we contacted all organisations from the 2022 C20 email list provided to us from our Indonesian predecessors, as well as registrants who identified interest in Gender Equality and Disability, through the Civil20 Secretariat registration portal.

All these organisations received an email inviting them to participate in the work of the GED Working Group, introducing the G20/C20 process and providing a link to a google form to capture detailed information about the organisation and various ways they wished to participate by engaging in policy dialogue webinars and consultations that led to the development of White Papers, hosting a side event, providing udaharans or examples of impactful interventions that can be replicated in G20 countries, and/or by lobbying Governments for the implementation of recommendations crafted by the GED Working Group.

Overall, we have actively communicated with 2572 organisations and 4137 CSOs representatives, who received by email all the information related to the work of the GED Working group, including events, as well as other relevant Working Group events done collaboratively, including webinars, seminars, conferences, summits, consultations, policy updates, related campaigns, and side events. We have also maintained engagement through postings on our social media platforms that include Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Twitter and WhatsApp.

By utilising such a broad, inclusive outreach and engagement strategy, we have been a mobilising platform for CSOs on global issues.

Our Journey with Disability

Originally, the GEWE Working Group also included the theme of Disability (“GED Working Group”). From February to May 2023, we engaged with over 4,000+ CSOs, resulting in more than 35 policy dialogues and side events, including on disability and various related priorities, such as accessibility and inclusion (see list below), with the guidance of several experienced members of the disability advocacy community. One of the main recommendations that came out from these months of consultations and that we advocated for was the necessity for Disability to have its own Working Group, although the two Working Groups would continue working together. On April 22-23, 2023, the GED Working Group successfully held an International Summit where key recommendations and Udaharans (best practices) were announced. Among the most exciting was the establishment of Disability as its own Working Group. This marks the first time in the entire history of G20 that the concerns and priorities of CSOs working with persons with disabilities are recognised as deserving their own working group. Our Working Group is extremely proud to have been instrumental in this bold step, having worked tirelessly over three months and organised 6 events on disability, and finally enabling the Working Group to be established on its own. After the Summit, our Working Group continued its journey focusing on Gender Equality and Woman’s Empowerment, which also includes women and girls with disabilities. All the events organised by the GED Working Group on Disability are included throughout this publication, but the policy recommendations that were the product of that sub-theme have been transferred to the newly established Disability, Equality and Justice Working Group.

Policy Recommendations Gathering Process

In preparation for the policy finalisation sessions, CSO policy recommendations were collected from January to April 2023 through email correspondence and the online and in-person events conducted as part of the C20 Working Group. Over 1000 policy recommendations were received from these efforts. A process of consolidation and summarization was conducted to identify trends and the most-recommended aspects of policy, leading to a final list of policies. These 58 policies were brought to the breakout sessions at the International Summit in Odisha, where the participants reviewed and revised the list until a consensus was reached. This process led to rich and fruitful discussions on how to present the ultimate list of policies ensuring that the C20 and G20 leadership receive the most elegant and impactful list of recommendations possible. These policies are meant to reflect the unique contributions and perspectives that CSOs possess and to capture the grassroots values and goals of “everyday people.”

All of these recommendations will require multi-stakeholder engagement, collaboration, and convergence, especially in streamlining funds and ensuring public resources are monitored and evaluated to ensure the most effective policies are strengthened.

The C20 discussions aimed to transcend local perspectives and elevate the discourse to a global level, recognizing the universal
importance of these conversations. CSO representatives from various levels shared their valuable on-the-ground experiences, with the objective of identifying policy gaps and offering recommendations that prioritise gender equality interventions guided by local community stakeholders, supported by reliable data, and rooted in established standards of practice. The experts and stakeholders identified several policy recommendations that require immediate attention and action.

**Policy Finalisation Methodology**

In order to take into account and prioritise the 1000+ policy recommendations received after months of consultation with CSOs, we developed a unique and scientifically-based policy polling methodology to collect, review and process them. The final decision making process was the result of a democratic consensus polling process, detailed here.

The process consisted of two main phases: processing of policy recommendation statements, followed by policy polling using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) tool. The following is a detailed overview of each phase, including the steps involved and the outcomes achieved.

**Phase 1: Processing of Policy Recommendation Statements**

In this phase, the initial policy recommendations received from the CSOs were refined to obtain specific sub-theme level recommendations. The following steps were undertaken:

- **Gathering Initial Policy Recommendations**: An initial policy recommendations list, provided by CSOs at the sub-theme level, was collected.

- **Grouping or Clustering of Recommendations**: This step aimed to identify common themes among the policy recommendations. Using keyword extraction and clustering, the major themes were identified and extracted from the clustered recommendations in order to refine and categorise them based on commonalities. The recommendations were clustered based on the similarity of ideas and related concepts specific to the area of impact.

- **Rewriting of Policy Recommendations**: A single policy recommendation was rewritten for each cluster, reflecting the major themes and keywords of the corresponding group. This step aimed to consolidate and streamline the recommendations.

- **Ensuring Uniqueness**: To ensure uniqueness across clusters and sub-themes, online semantic similarity checker tools were utilised. The similarity scores provided an indication of overlaps between policies, which allowed for further refinement and reframing of the recommendations.

- **Finalising the List**: A final bulleted list of policy recommendations was compiled, addressing the unique challenges of each sub-theme while avoiding duplication.

**Phase 2: Policy Polling using the AHP Tool**

In this phase, the AHP tool was employed to prioritise the policy recommendations. The following steps were undertaken:

- **Introduction to AHP Tool**: To support the policy polling process, we employed an online Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) system as a decision support tool. Its purpose was to facilitate the consideration of multiple criteria in decision making using AHP principles. The AHP method, which breaks down decisions into hierarchies, is utilised to analyse complex choices effectively. By combining mathematical and psychological principles, the AHP method adeptly manages the vast amount of information involved in multi-criteria decision making.

The online web-based AHP tool was specifically designed to streamline the polling process. It allowed users to compare policy recommendations in pairs and make judgments accordingly. The administration team configured the policies as hierarchical criteria for decision making. During policy dialogue sessions, participants evaluated the finalised list of policies by submitting their preferences through these pairwise comparisons. To determine individual preferences, the tool employed eigenvector weight estimation on the user inputs. Entropy metrics were utilised to assess any inconsistencies arising from the pairwise comparisons. Based on these entropy values and employing sensitivity analysis, customised recommendations were generated to address the inconsistencies. Importantly, users had the final say in the decision-making process, as they retained the flexibility to accept or reject the consistency recommendations suggested by the AHP tool.

Upon completion of the entire process of polling, addressing consistency ratios, and submitting preferences, the tool utilised the users’ polling data to calculate the collective ranking of the policies. This was achieved by employing a weighted geometric mean aggregation of individual judgments. By considering the relative weights assigned to each individual’s judgments, the tool integrated the diverse perspectives and preferences of the participants. This collaborative approach ensured that the final policy ranking was derived from the collective input of the users, incorporating their collective wisdom and reflecting the overall consensus reached by the group.

- **Polling Sessions across Working Groups**: Individual polls were set up for each subtheme, and CSOs participated in the polling process. The AHP tool allowed participants to consider a single pair of policy recommendations at a time, enabling them to identify the recommendation with the highest priority along with the degree of priority. The polling session moderators ensured the smooth running of polling along with technical support in using mobile phones for the process.

- **Results and Prioritised Recommendations**: The outcomes of the policy polling process provided valuable insights into the collective recognition of high-priority policy recommendations. The polling sessions resulted in prioritised policy recommendations for each sub-theme.

This methodology was used during our GED Summit held on 22-23 April, 2023, in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, where CSOs from around the world came together to deliberate on the proposed policy recommendations, condensed them into a short-list of the most critical policies, and then democratically selected the top priority recommendations.
After the summit, all of the unique policies produced prior to the AHP polling process were evaluated once more to identify synergies between sub-theme recommendations. As a result, we also found five common, cross-cutting recommendations that must be applied to all policies and programmes to ensure gender equality efforts are successful and sustainable. Once these cross-cutting themes had been accounted for, the priorities identified through the AHP polling process remained the same. These two processes resulted in the final policy recommendation brief.

**Policy Recommendations**

After the GEWE Summit in Odisha, the Working Group took the recommendations that emerged from the two policy review exercises and prepared a draft policy brief. This brief was sent to the C20 International Advisory Committee, the Steering Committee, the Advisory Board, and many other experts in the field for feedback. After several iterations, the following draft was finalised and submitted.

**Cross-Cutting Recommendations**

The following five key components reflect gaps in cross-cutting issues that have weakened previous policy designs and their implementation. Therefore, these must be incorporated into all policies and programmes to successfully realise the SDGs.

1. **Safety and security must be incorporated into all aspects of life, with special attention paid to institutional approaches to ensuring girls’ and women’s safety.** One of the primary characteristics of gender-based violence (GBV) is that it cuts across all boundaries -- social, economic, and political—thefore requiring urgent attention in developing and developed nations alike. Schools, workplaces, and public spaces need to be designed (or re-designed) with safety and security as a priority. First responders, criminal justice workers, social servants, and the medical community should be actively engaged. The most effective initiatives to reduce violence against women and girls require a community-based, multi-pronged approach and sustained engagement with multiple stakeholders. These initiatives should address underlying risk factors, such as gender roles and the acceptability of violence.

2. **Sufficient financial and human resources allocated to gender equality policies and programmes.** Mandate the integration of gender budgeting into existing public financial management and in future reforms. Gender budgeting must be included throughout the entire budget cycle, applicable to planning, budget execution, reporting, impact evaluation, and reflection upon efficacy. Incorporating gender budgeting and the allocation of adequate human resources into all phases of the budget cycle will improve sustainability of gender policies and programmes, and improve gender-related outcomes.

3. **Intersectional policy and programme design.** Develop policies and programmes that are targeted, tailored, flexible, and cognisant of the different identities women carry. These involve understanding the specific challenges faced by Indigenous women, LGBTQ+ women, women of colour, women with disabilities, and others. Recognise these differing experiences and barriers to design more effective policies that are responsive to the unique needs of diverse groups of women. Stakeholder participation, including those from traditionally marginalised groups, should be increased at all levels of decision-making processes. Ensuring policy development includes voices representative of all aspects of intersectionality will result in more equitable policies.

4. **Improve, increase, and incentivise high-quality gender-disaggregated data collection.** This requires dedicated, inter-sectoral resources to design data collection protocols that reflect holistic indicators on gender, society, economics, environment, health, education, and safety; design appropriate tools that will facilitate collection; and teams of social and data scientists to extract meaningful insights from the collected data. Further, data collection should include regular, periodic audits of the implementation processes of policies and programmes. Incentives should be put in place to ensure high-quality processes and data collection.

5. **Monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment must be integrated into developing all policies and programmes.** This entails the creation of context-appropriate key performance indicators and expected outcomes, which should be publicly available. Additionally, evaluation reports should be published to provide a comprehensive overview of the progress made. By adopting this approach, organisations can enhance accountability, facilitate evidence-based decision-making, and foster transparency.

**Thematic Recommendations**

**Prioritise Mental Health**

In 2022, global costs of mental health disorders were estimated at 4.7 trillion USD and are expected to grow significantly annually. However, countries’ mental health spending remains low, with less than 2% of health budgets allocated on average, particularly in low-income countries. Despite one in ten individuals being in need of mental health care, government spending in low-income countries is estimated at less than 1 USD per capita. For example, investing in scaled-up treatment for depression and anxiety can yield a 4 USD return in better health and productivity for every 1 USD invested.

Specifically, women face a significantly higher lifetime risk of mood disorders and anxiety compared to men. Investing in accessible mental health services for women and girls offers extensive economic and social benefits, including the potential to reduce the intergenerational transmission of mental illness. However, addressing men’s mental health issues is also crucial for achieving gender equality, as there is a strong link between

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25 Ibid.
27 https://www.thelancet.com/journals/eclinm/article/PIIS2589-5370(22)00405-9/fulltext
30 Ibid.
31 https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf00000377859.locale-en
men’s mental health and gender-based violence. Early intervention and prevention programmes for mental health, particularly in schools and community settings, can significantly reduce mental health problems in adulthood. Such programmes, incorporating robust social-emotional learning skills, have shown positive outcomes for mental health, all of which are vital in the post-Covid-19 era when global health systems are still strained, and mental disorders are even more prevalent.

**Revamp existing and/or develop comprehensive national mental health policies to:**

1. Incorporate social-emotional learning and mandatory mental health education in schools and workplaces by 2025.
2. Increase access to mental health services for underrepresented communities by providing financial incentives to healthcare providers to serve these communities by 2025.
3. Increase funding for public-private partnerships to expand access to mental health services in underserved areas by 50% by 2030.
4. Ensure mental health is integrated into all primary care services by 2030, and that access to these services is subsidised or free of cost.
5. Increase the number of community-based mental health services available in underserved areas by 50% by 2030.

**Expand Education and Continuing Education to Reach Rural and Marginalised Women**

While most countries have achieved gender parity in primary school enrolment, approximately 129 million girls are still not attending school, with 97 million of them being of secondary school age. Such statistics highlight the need to address low completion rates and target underserved populations for sustainable gender parity in education. Investing in women’s education has significant financial benefits, as each year of education can increase earnings by 10%, and educating all girls and women could boost global GDP by up to 112 billion USD annually.

Barriers to girls’ and women’s education include safety, inadequate sanitation facilities, and lack of digital infrastructure and access to it. Providing proper sanitation facilities in schools increases girls’ attendance rates by 11% and improves academic performance. Additionally, expanding internet access, especially for girls and women in rural areas of developing countries, has a substantial impact on reducing poverty and promoting gender equality.

1. Establish and operate gender-responsive, accessible, and affordable learning centres in underserved areas by 2030. This includes migrant and immigrant populations and rural areas.
2. Ensure that at least 80% of uneducated girls in all their diversity, marginalised groups, and migrants have access to learning centres and online education by 2030.
3. Increase the percentage of girls in all their diversity, marginalised groups and migrants who complete secondary education or equivalent by at least 50% by 2030.
4. Improve sanitation and hygiene in all existing education infrastructure; provide all newly-built infrastructure with safe, functioning, hygienic facilities suitable for girls’ and women’s needs.
5. Aggressively implement a strategy to ensure last-mile connectivity for underserved populations. (e.g. The International Telecommunication Union’s Last-mile Internet Connectivity Solutions Guide, or alternative) to ensure technological literacy for girls and women. Achieve 80% connectivity with minimum speeds of 25 Mbps by 2030.

**Engage Men & Boys**

Engaging men and boys is critical to gender equality and a key component of a holistic approach. The negative effects of social norms on men is an oft-overlooked issue that contributes to issues such as violence against women, harmful gender stereotypes, and many other negative outcomes. Studies to measure the effects of harmful social norms on men and boys have been developed, including an evaluation of a concept called the “Man Box”. This refers to harmful beliefs that pressure men to conform to certain stereotypes, including being tough, self-sufficient, and sexually aggressive. Internalising these beliefs leads to a range of negative outcomes, including sexual violence, traffic accidents, bullying, violence, suicide, binge drinking, and depressive symptoms in men aged 18-30 in the US, costing the US economy at least 15.7 billion USD annually. The same issues cost the UK 3.8 billion USD and Mexico 1.4 billion USD. In addition to global mental health efforts, specific gender sensitisation efforts need to be implemented.

1. All educational institutions, workplaces, government offices, and non-government organisations must provide gender sensitisation and masculinities transformative education to their staff, children, parents, policy-makers, judiciary, and front-line workers by 2030.

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40. https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000377873.locale=en
42. Ibid.
43. Ibid.
2. Ensure that 80% of educational institutions, workplaces, government offices, and non-government organisations receive regular audits of their gender sensitisation and masculinities transformative education programs by 2030.

3. All curricula should include culturally and age-appropriate sexual and reproductive health and rights and responsibilities of all genders, awareness of alternative masculinities, sexual and gender diversity awareness, sexual harassment, anti-violence and anti-bias campaigns, and online safety by 2030.

4. At least 50% of all educational institutions, workplaces, government offices, and non-government organisations should have measurable targets for engaging men and boys in the context of gender equality by 2030.

**Disaster Preparedness and Management**

Women and girls, particularly those in lower socio-economic populations, are disproportionately negatively impacted by environmental degradation and disasters. Yet, women are typically not systematically included in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of disaster risk reduction and resilience efforts or in other environmental decision-making roles. This exclusion has resulted in persistent inequities in women’s access to housing, education, health services, safety, employment, and other post-disaster economic reconstruction efforts. Women’s roles as key stakeholders in agriculture, biodiversity preservation, and as transmitters of intergenerational values and sustainable environmental practices are vital contributions to disaster preparedness. In particular, indigenous keepers of traditional knowledge have a long-held understanding of the plant and animal species that inhabit their regions and the sustainable practices that allow them to flourish. It is important to include indigenous and native peoples, especially women, in planning and decision-making processes to prevent or mitigate climate-induced natural disasters. Several agencies of the United Nations have developed programmes to address gender inequality in disaster preparedness and relief from multiple angles, but men still hold 94% of managerial roles in the field of disaster risk reduction. Upon closer look, women in managerial positions are concentrated in roles such as personnel and public relations rather than direct management of disaster response programs.47

1. Mandate a minimum representation of at least 50% women, girls, and other vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) planning and policy development committees, task forces, and decision-making bodies and ensure this target is met by 2030.

2. Conduct gender and vulnerability assessments in all disaster-prone areas within the next three years.

3. Implement specialised gender-responsive DRRM training for at least 500 policymakers in G20 countries, planners, and practitioners annually.

4. Establish community-based training initiatives in 50% of disaster-prone communities within the next three years, focusing on empowering women and girls as leaders in disaster management.

5. Collaborate with local organisations, NGOs, and community leaders to deliver awareness programs and challenge gender norms in at least 90% of targeted communities.

**Women’s Economic Empowerment**

Access to finance for women entrepreneurs has a significant impact on economic growth. Studies indicate that closing the gender finance gap in developing countries could unlock USD 5.5 trillion in global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2025.48 Advancing women’s access to finance equality could also add USD 12 trillion to global GDP by 2025.49 Additionally, women-led start-ups generate 78 cents in revenue for every dollar of funding, compared to 31 cents for start-ups founded by men.50 Furthermore, companies with more women in senior management positions have better financial performance, with a six percentage points higher net profit margin for companies with at least 30% women in leadership positions.51 Enhancing financial inclusion and promoting other economic opportunities can be achieved by enabling convergence between financial institutions, government, private sector, and CSOs. Specifically:

1. Mandate financial service providers to allocate a minimum of 33% of their credit portfolio specifically for micro, small, and medium scale enterprises led by women and marginalised groups.

2. Incentivise loan officers to positively consider applications from women business owners and institute an “if not/why not” accountability framework, under which loan officers must explain why a loan application submitted by a woman was rejected.

3. Provide capacity building and skills development to women and marginalised groups to access employment, entrepreneurship and investment opportunities in frontier technologies and the green and blue economies.

4. Encourage gender-responsive public procurement programmes in G20 countries; mandate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting by the top 1000 publicly listed companies, encouraging reporting on gender-responsive corporate procurement as a metric.

47 https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/jd32ca39-en/1/3/3/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/jd32ca39-en&_csp_=c53c4487bc06c0c37d4c932124c8dbd908&itemIGO=oec
dlitemContent?Type=book&sectionId=ede859
50 https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/de9a7ee8-940a-450a-bb19-eb452f9fa08e/SheWorks+Final+Report.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=lDhiP4z
Insights

Throughout the process of consulting with global CSOs, we came across several insights that, while not direct policy recommendations, provide valuable information that can inform policy and programme implementation, as well as guide future C20 efforts.

Cross-Cutting Insights

- The limitations of CSOs in articulating actionable agenda and milestones for policy formulation was observed. Most CSOs champion priority areas based on their grassroots work and provide insights accordingly, but when it comes to developing action-oriented policy recommendations, only a few can clearly articulate them. It is evident that the Civil20 has been among the first global forums to connect and engage with CSOs and include them in the policy process. There is a need to continue the momentum generated by the Civil20 policy deliberations and engage CSOs actively in the policy formulation and the implementation process.

- One of the most important needs observed is for high-quality data collection, but CSOs themselves are not able nor interested in doing data collection because it is time and resource intensive. Therefore, data collection needs to be highly incentivized through financing, or a credit system, or some other motivating method.

- Each of the policy recommendations for economic empowerment highlighted a need to include capacity building. This indicated that the policies alone would insufficiently meet the intended objectives and must be accompanied by an implementation plan that includes capacity building and awareness raising among key stakeholders.

- In order to achieve global well-being, we need a population skilled in coherence and emotional self-regulation. Out of these skills arise health, compassion, communication, connection, safety, kindness, and peace. These skills were seen as foundational for achieving many of the recommendations across all the GE Working Group subthemes. The only way to reach this worldwide state of well-being is to invest in mandatory coherence and emotional self-regulation training across the societal landscape starting very young and continuing throughout the lifespan. This includes training in schools (preschool through University), communities, workplaces, medical facilities, emergency response systems, and government/public/private infrastructures.

Alternative Policy Recommendation Examples and Format

Conceptualised and written by Meg Jones, the following policy brief is an excellent example of a cohesive set of recommendations towards women-led development and economic empowerment.

Women-led development closing the gap on net zero

Summary

With the world mired in conflicts, jeopardising lives of ordinary people, India will harness its G20 presidency to forge constructive and consensus-based solutions to a host of challenges such as reviving global growth, stronger climate action and robust global health architecture.52

The Gender Equality and Disability Working Group (GED) under the G20 is the forum that provides a voice for civil society on the intersection between the work of the G20, gender equality and the realisation of the rights of the disabled. In 2023, under G20 Chair, Mata Amritanandamayi Math (Amma), the GED organised the work across eight subthemes that received over 1,000 policy recommendations from over 4,000 people in 42 countries as a result of 34 policy dialogues and side events. At the GED Summit in Bhubaneswar, India in April 2023, seven policy recommendations were identified. These align with G20 priorities: Climate change as a key concern together with the economic empowerment of women and the realisation of the rights of the disabled. Policies promoting investment in skills development and education are essential. Physical and mental health, safety and security are high priorities, with engaging men and boys and addressing cultural factors seen as ways forward.

Woven together the recommendations inform an innovative strategy to achieve net zero through women-led development. In short, harnessing the purchasing power of the public purse, to drive up women’s entrepreneurship and employment and achieve other social objectives, and drive down greenhouse gas emissions. Within the G20 Brazil, Canada, the European Union, India, Mexico and South Africa have already adopted preferential procurement policies at the national, regional or local level. What is needed now is to achieve environmental and social goals simultaneously, through governments procuring environmentally friendly goods and services from companies owned by women and people with disabilities.

Preferential Public Procurement: Empowering Women and Green Growth

Public procurement – government spending on sourcing goods and services - makes up a major part of every country’s economy, measuring anywhere from ten to over 30 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Globally, this amounts to trillions of dollars spent annually by governments sourcing goods and services.53

Of the countries in the G20 that have adopted preferential public procurement policies, India uses this tool to achieve policy objectives that include the promotion of purchasing from micro and small enterprises, including those owned by women and other marginalised groups. The government is also exploring the move from ‘conventional’ procurement to ‘sustainable procurement’ for social and environmental impact. This makes sense as an avenue to operationalise India’s commitment to achieve net zero by 2070, which by definition necessitates a transition by government from ‘conventional’ procurement to ‘sustainable’ procurement.54 Given this is a new frontier in which training in new products such as environmentally friendly cleaning chemicals, or approaches such as going solar or in technologies such as

52 G20 – A Primer https://www.g20.org/content/dam/g20/twenty/twenty_new/document/G20/files/G20University/G20Connenmt-Primer.pdf
53 file:///Users/jones/Downloads/BEWG_Policy-Brief_Public-Procurement.pdf

27
green hydrogen, are going to take place, it provides an opportunity for the government to actively engage both women and men at each step in the development of these new sectors.

Examples of Preferential Procurement Policies: India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2018.</td>
<td>The promotion and development of Micro and Small Enterprises by supporting them in marketing of products produced and services rendered by them. Every Central Ministry/Department/ Public Sector Undertaking shall set a target to source 25% from Micro and Small Enterprises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Provision for Micro and Small Enterprises Owned by Women</td>
<td>The promotion and development of Micro and Small Enterprises owned by SC/ST. A sub-target of 4% from within the 25% target is earmarked for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Provision for Micro and Small Enterprises Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)</td>
<td>The promotion and development of Micro and Small Enterprises owned by SC/ST. A sub-target of 4% from within the 25% target is earmarked for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable Procurement (under consideration)</td>
<td>To move from ‘conventional’ procurement to ‘sustainable’ procurement to purchase environmentally friendly goods and services to generate benefits to society, whilst significantly reducing negative impacts on the environment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Government E-Marketplace: Connecting women entrepreneurs to contracts

The Government e-Marketplace (GeM) is an online platform created but the Government of India to facilitate the procurement of goods and services by government departments and organisations. It is an end-to-end online marketplace for the government, where buyers and sellers can meet and transact in a secure and transparent manner. The platform is designed to make the procurement process simpler, faster and more transparent. Advantages to women business owners, as potential vendors, include:

- Direct access to all Government departments.
- One stop shop for marketing with minimal efforts.
- One stop shop for bids / reverse auction on products / services
- New Product Suggestion facility available to Sellers
- Dynamic pricing: Price can be changed based on market conditions
- Seller friendly dashboard for selling and monitoring of supplies and payments
- Consistent and uniform purchase procedures.

In addition to which the GeM team offers training on how to read a Request for Tender, the document that outlines the requirements of the project, the timeline for completion, and the evaluation criteria for selecting the successful bidder. It also supports business women to register their company on the portal, prepare and submit proposals that outline the goods and services her company is offering and the cost. GeM also provides guidance on the provision of other information that may be required such as financial statements, references, and proof of insurance. Once her bid is accepted, the business woman will need to sign a contract and provide any additional documentation required by the government.

Case Study 1: India - Women entrepreneur with micro business wins contract for government’s office supplies triggering growth.

In short:
- Ms. Arulmozhi Saravan list her company on the Government E-Marketplace (GEM) portal.
- Her first government contract was for approximately USD3 (Rs27) for 10 stamp pads. Finance was available at a low rate of interest, not backed by assets, but by a procurement contract. This innovative financing tool is a welcome development given the women’s leadership ownership.
- Ms. Saravann diversified into other products with revenues crossing USD122,300 (Rs 1 crore).
- On winning the contract she hired more women to work on the contract. (Women typically hire women, with this multiplier a route to achieving the G20 Brisbane Goal).

Arulmozhi says that her experience using GeM makes her believe that it is a great platform for Government offices to save public money. For her, GeM is now not just a means to a business. She describes it as a service to the nation.

Why foster women’s economic empowerment?

1. Entrepreneurs as employment multipliers

Successful women entrepreneurs tend to hire more women as their businesses grow. Fostering women’s entrepreneurship therefore has a multiplier effect: Increasing jobs for women and boosting women’s labour force participation rates.⁵⁶
This is significant in the G20 context where countries have committed to closing women’s labour force participation rates by 25% by 2025 (the ‘Brisbane Goal’).

Gender equality & women’s empowerment


https://www.humanrights.unsw.edu.au/research/modern-slavery


Women must be engaged in all sectors for sustainable development and a just transition. In some countries, such as India, the reporting criteria is established by the government. Therefore criteria can be included whereby companies must report on policies and procedures in place to identify and address modern slavery risks in their supply chain. In

Corporate procurement and reporting requirements:

Whereas corporate procurement, like government procurement, can be a sharp instrument for fostering women’s economic empowerment, the introduction of Environmental, Social reporting requirements is establishing another link to gender and the environment.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) is a set of standards for a company’s operations that socially conscious investors use to screen potential investments. ESG criteria consider how a company performs as a steward of the environment, how it manages relationships with employees, suppliers and customers and other stakeholders, and how it behaves as a corporate citizen. Indicators typically include metrics on the hiring, retention and promotion of women, equal pay, flexible work arrangements, the adoption of policies on paid family leave, sexual harassment and other gender-sensitive measures.

ESG criteria can also be used to assess a company’s commitment to preventing and addressing modern slavery. In some countries, such as India, the reporting criteria is established by the government. Therefore criteria can be included whereby companies must report on policies and procedures in place to assess and address gender-based violence in the workplace, but also outside the place of work.

Engaging men and boys in fostering a culture of gender equality

Engaging men and boys is essential to achieve gender equality as men and boys are often the primary beneficiaries of gender inequality and can be powerful agents of change.

In ESG reporting, for example, it is important that they be represented as their perspectives and experiences are just as important as other stakeholders – especially in understanding complex new issues such as identifying modern slavery in supply chains. Men are often on the front line as truck drivers and facilities managers so need to be trained to identify potential incidences.

In addition, the participation of men in trainings for example, on sexual harassment, safety and security and gender-based violence, is essential. These present opportunities for men and boys to consider approaches that might be outside their cultural experience, and to ask questions.

By engaging men and boys in ESG reporting companies can gain an understanding of what is also important to them and how these can be addressed. This helps ensure ESG reporting is more comprehensive and effective.

By engaging men and boys in this and other gender equality initiatives we can challenge and transform the attitudes and behaviours that perpetuate gender inequality and create a more equitable society for all.

Empowering women in green growth: Attractive financing proposition

All policy proposals are considered from the perspective of financial implications. Uniting gender equality and green growth enables is an attractive proposition including for those governments seeking funding from donors that have prioritised the environment, gender equality and/or the SDGs.

- Channelling large sums of money to target audiences: For example, the USD14 billion raised by the G7 earmarked for women in developing countries.
- Green financing is estimated to require USD56 trillion – that’s an enormous opportunity for women to benefit from engagement in the new sectors
• The government has committed to fund ‘women-lead development’: “This year’s budget will also give a new impetus to these efforts of Women-led development, and all of you are going to play a crucial role in it.”^70

Conclusion

The strategy proposed, that governments adopt policies to source green goods from companies women by women, would deliver on commitments to gender equality AND the environment. The replication of the Indian model of a Government eMarketplace would ensure institutional support in facilitating training and skills building, and to track last mile connection in terms of digital access but also access to all other components essential to doing business, including non-asset backed finance. In addition, governments in their regulatory role have the prerogative to introduce corporate reporting requirements to ensure the private sector, including sub contractors, are progressively addressing gender inequality in the workplace and identifying possible human rights violations such as modern slavery, in their supply chains.

India is well-placed to ‘be the light’ for replication across G20 countries. In doing so this could instigate sweeping positive change for women, their families and communities for two-thirds of the world’s population and advance the green economy in 80% of global trade.

Events

Overall timeline for events:

16 January 2022: C20 Inaugural Event, Amritapuri, Kerala, India (all Working Groups)

• 2 Feb 2023: Inaugural Event of our Working Group (online)

• Feb-April: Policy Dialogue & Side Events (online and in-person)

• 8 March: Launch of the One Million Lights Campaign & Gender Equality Pledge (online)

• 20-21 March: Inception Conference, Nagpur, India (all Working Groups)

• April: GEWE Summit in Bhubaneswar, Odisha, India

• May-July: Outreach activities, Side Events & Dialogues on Policy Implementation (online and in-person, in India and abroad)

• 29-31 July: Final C20 Summit, Jaipur, India (all Working Groups)

Overall Numbers

From January until July 2023:

Number of event per category and format

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Event</th>
<th>Offline</th>
<th>Online</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Policy Dialogue</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Chaupal</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Side Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samajh Shala</td>
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<td>Total (Excluding Jan Bhagidari)</td>
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<td>60</td>
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Number of participants per event

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<td>Policy Dialogue</td>
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<td>Samajh Shala</td>
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<td><strong>Total (Excluding Jan Bhagidari)</strong></td>
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<td>2,377</td>
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<td>Jan Bhagidari (Including 1220 Delhi Schools which conducted i) the One Million Lights Campaign ii) C20 Logo Formation and Gender Equality Pledge)</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL NO. OF EVENTS (Including Jan Bhagidari)</strong></td>
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Number of Foreign Participants

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<td>756</td>
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<tr>
<td>**Total</td>
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<td>1354</td>
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^70 Sri Narendra ModiHonourable Prime Minister, India (excerpt from a March 10, 2023 speech on India’s Budget)
Countries Represented

Countries engaged with gender equality & women’s empowerment

Flag images of various countries.
Inaugural Event

2nd February; 10.30 AM IST; Virtual - GED WG Launch
Organised by Civil20 Gender Equality and Disabilities WG (GED WG)

C20 GED Working Group Inaugural Event
484 attendees from 26 countries (Austria, Australia, China, Egypt, France, Gambia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Palestine, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Ukraine, and the USA).

This virtual event marked the start of a series of meetings, events, and policy dialogues to bring issues related to gender equality and disability inclusion to the forefront of the G20 global forum.

The coordinators of the GED Working Group conveyed commitment to holistically examining, and addressing, the multifaceted dimensions of inequalities and disadvantages experienced by the genders and those with physical and/or mental disabilities (regardless of gender). The meeting detailed the planned structure of the Working Group, subthemes, timeline, and how organizations can participate and effect change.

The follow-up meetings deliberated on issues such as access to education, healthcare, financial and environmental resources, decent work, infrastructure, and decision-making. Through these meetings, policy recommendations are proposed for the G20 and address systemic issues such as discrimination based on gender or ability, gender-based violence, lack of representation, and economic disparities which impact the world’s economies.

GEWE Summit: Bhubaneswar, Odisha

2-23 April 2023; Venue: Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, India

Civil 20 Working Group on Gender Equality & Disability Summit

320 In-person Participants from 20 Countries: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mauritius, Peru, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, South Korea, UK and USA.

The summit brought together experts, policymakers, and civil society representatives to discuss and consolidate policy recommendations for seven sub-themes related to gender equality and disability.

Speakers and panelists leaders included: Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi, Chair of C20 India 2023; Ms Kalpana Devi Koonjoo-Shah, Hon. Minister, Gender Equality and Family Welfare, Government of Mauritius; Vijay K. Nambiar, UN Ambassador and Sherpa of the C20; Ms. Nidhi Goyal, Founder of Rising Flame; Dr. Naila Chowdhury UC San Diego, International Advisory Committee G20- C20 India 2023; Shri. Ramu Damodaran, First Chief, UN Academic Impact, International Advisory Committee, C20; Sambit Tripathy CEO, Livelihoods Alternative; Shreshtha Gupta, NSDC; Victor Novack, Founder, Clinical Research, Soroka University; Mr. Shombi Sharp, UN Resident Coordinator; Meg Jones, GED Working Group International Coordinator, Senior Expert in Trade and Gender and Ex Chief UN Women Economic Empowerment; Tarek Rashed, Vice President and Chief Technical Officer of Civilizology LLC; Sh. Himanshu Gupta (IAS), Director of Education (GNCTD), Directorate of Education; Ekaterina Zagladina, President of the Permanent Secretariat of the World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates since 2006; Liza Clark, International Peace Bureau; Sadhvi Bhagawati
The Summit was a great success, where CSOs from around the world came together to deliberate on the proposed policy recommendations, condensed them into a short-list of the most critical policies, and then democratically selected the top recommendations to be submitted to the G20. CSOs representing each subtheme had an opportunity to meet separately in Breakout Rooms to discuss and vote upon the areas of policy that they felt were most important and viable. Over the course of the event each subtheme held three breakout sessions. Senior, global experts in each of the six interconnected sub-themes supported the CSO dialogues and offered their wisdom in a series of panel and keynote talks. A total of 64 CSOs shared their best practices (udaaharans).

Outreach / Jan Bhaagidari

One Million Lights & Gender Equality Pledge Campaigns

On March 8th, 2023, International Women’s Day, the C20 Working Group on Gender Equality launched a worldwide campaign to commemorate women’s empowerment and promote gender equality during an online event with renowned Indian and international speakers. We invited everyone to nominate one or more people (e.g. mother, father, teacher, friend, colleague), organisations (e.g. civil society organisations, non-government organisations, educational institutions), or initiatives (e.g. communities, projects) and to share how the nominees made a difference in their life for gender equality and women’s empowerment. Some nominees received a note of gratitude to inform them that they have been a light in someone’s life.

The One Million Lights Campaign also served as a platform to increase awareness about gender equality and women’s empowerment by mobilising civil engagement on social media. Creating daily videos, collaborations and invitations for individuals to make their own videos to share their own views, inspirations and nominations, the campaign encouraged individuals from a diverse range of backgrounds to actively participate in an open dialogue about this important, and often silent, topic. We believe the light of awareness grows and spreads throughout the world as we publicly recognize and amplify the work and efforts done by all the inspiring individuals and organisations helping this cause.

Each nomination will be represented as sparks of light on a digital global map, symbolising the spread of collective efforts and illuminating the way towards progress. Selected stories will be exhibited to the global community through the C20 platform. Our goal is to gather one million lights at the end of the campaign.

Gender Equality Pledge

Inspired by the words of the C20 Chair, Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi (Amma) - “Let us all try to become examples for others to emulate. Let us all become the change we desire in the world,” we started a Gender Equality pledge campaign to encourage all to support women’s empowerment and gender equality.

The following is one version of the pledge, which was adapted based on the locations and public:

1. I pledge to honour gender equality and women’s empowerment as a fundamental human right.

2. I pledge that I will treat all genders with equal respect and dignity and support all, especially girls and women.

3. I will not discriminate between a boy, girl, man, woman, transgender or any other gender.

4. I pledge that I will speak up whenever I see any gender-based discrimination, whether at home, school, work, or on the internet.

Over a period of four months, from 8th March to 1st July, more than 559,128 nominations have been made on c20amma.org and Pledges have been taken towards Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. The campaign is scheduled to continue until the end of G20 India Presidency.

In addition, as a part of the One Million Lights Campaign we have had various activities to engage with diverse populations. A beautiful social media campaign of video nominations has been launched in alignment with this year’s C20 theme, You Are The Light where we are showcasing individuals and organisations who are guiding lights in this field.

Many C20 human logo formations have been organised at various universities and schools across India with a total partici-
pation of 238,280 individuals participating; 1800 primary and secondary schools in Delhi, India have conducted events to raise awareness about the campaign; and thousands of people have committed to the pledge detailed above.

Events Conducted Under the One Million Lights and Gender Pledge Campaigns

8th March, 2023: 6-7 PM (IST); Virtual event - Outreach Event. C20 GED WG Launch
One Million Lights Campaign

The campaign was officially launched during a virtual event with over 430 attendees from over 35 countries, namely Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belize, Belgium, Brazil, Chad, Canada, China, Cambodia, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Italy, Indonesia, India, Ireland, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mauritius, Mexico, Malaysia, Nigeria, Switzerland, Singapore, Turkey, Thailand, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States and Zambia. The launch event featured several noteworthy personalities from across the world, who shared their nominations and stories through video messages. These included Indian film actress Vidya Balan, who is known for pioneering a change in the portrayal of women in Hindi cinema with her roles in female-led films, and who nominated her mother as her guiding light. Followed by Mohanlal, renowned Malayali film actor, film producer, playback singer, film distributor, and director. Both shared powerful messages, nominating the people who made a difference in their own life for women’s empowerment and gender equality. Other featured participants included Anne De Carbuccia, an award winning artist and filmmaker from France; Taya Bonicos, a Norwegian filmmaker and founder of the Serena Foundation; and Gabriella Wright, humanitarian and advocate for the prevention of human trafficking, gender-based violence, and suicide prevention and Co-Founder of Never Alone Foundation. Last but not least, Swami Amritaswarupananda, C20 Troika Member and President of Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, India, nominated the C20 Chair, Sri Mata Amritanandamayi, as his inspiration.

9th March, 2023: 9 AM - 2 PM (IST); Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritapuri - Outreach Event
International Women’s Day Walkathon and launch of the One Million Lights Campaign

The event held at Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritapuri, served as a motivation for Social Work students to actively engage in the One Million Lights Campaign and contemplate the role of gender equality champions in their lives. It inspired to recognize with gratitude and appreciation all gender equality champions in their lives, prompting them to acknowledge the individuals who have made a positive impact on their journeys. The event conducted discussions on the profound significance of the C20 slogan, “You are the Light.” Participants explored its inherent meaning and impact, reflecting on how they could embody this message in their own lives. By instilling a sense of empowerment and responsibility, the event inspired the students to become agents of change, spreading light and driving transformative action within their communities and beyond. 140 students and faculty were part of the event.

9th March, 2023: 11AM - 12.30 PM (IST); Mata Amritanandamayi Mat; Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritapuri Campus - Outreach Event
International Women’s Day Walkathon and launch of the One Million Lights Campaign

The event was organised with the aim of bringing attention to International Women’s Day and to kickstart the One Million Lights campaign, accompanied by a call for nominations. Its purpose was to foster awareness and advocacy for women’s rights and empowerment on a global scale. The event provided a plat-
form for students of different departments to come together to celebrate women and their achievements. Through the launch of the One Million Lights campaign, participants were encouraged to nominate outstanding personalities who have made significant contributions to their communities, shining a spotlight on their accomplishments and inspiring others to follow their lead. 450 students and faculty members joined the event.

11th April All Day Side Event, Location: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, Ranchi, Jharkhand
Organised by Sightsavers India in collaboration with C20 GED WG

Economic Empowerment & Sustainable Livelihoods for People with Disabilities
(Subthemes: Economic Empowerment and Sustainable Livelihoods and the Intersectionality of Gender and Disability)

64 participants attended in Bhopal on the 11th from India and the USA. Sessions identified the challenges and gaps leaders in the field of disabilities face, the solutions thereof, related best practices emerging in the sector and policy. Key recommendations emerged regarding: need for disability disaggregated data, adaptive social protection measures; education, employment & entrepreneurship space for people with disabilities; livelihood and employment opportunities for women with disabilities and mainstreaming gender, disability and its intersectionality. G20 commitments are required to encourage Governments and private sectors to include participation of persons with disabilities in the labour market and entrepreneurship space.

22 April 2023 - Earth Day
C20 Logo formation conducted in Bhubaneswar on the 22nd of April gathered 30,300 students from Kalinga Institute of Technology (KIIT), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, who formed the C20 logo.

5 May Delhi Schools: 11 am -1.00 pm; Virtual Launch
Launch of GEWE Campaign 1 Million Lights in Delhi Schools
980 Participants; 5 countries: Germany, India, France, US, Turkey

6th of May onwards - Outreach Events
Organised by C20 GEWE WG

Start of the Human Logo Formation and Gender Equality Pledge in Delhi Schools

Seven esteemed panellists contributed during the event with rich perspectives to support the start of the campaign. Panellists represented Germany and India overall. 980 Heads of Schools and teachers from over 1800 Schools of Delhi participated and committed to the C20 Gender Equality Campaigns. The two campaigns launched were: i) The Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Pledge and ii) The C20 Human Logo Formation Campaign; with the aim of spreading gender equality awareness.

From the 6th of May onwards, many schools participated in the campaign, including Khajoori Khas-GGSSS High School, RDPS Pitampura, Saai Memorial Girls School, GGSSS Pitampura, GGSSS No.2 Mubarakpur Dabas, Amrita Vidyalayam, Deepanshu Public Senior Secondary School.

The One Million Lights and Gender Equality Pledge campaigns
were also conducted in Ayudh New Delhi, Sankalp centres across India, JSS Vizianagaram, Amrita Vidyalayam Coimbatore, Jan Shikshan Sansthas, Amrita Vidyalayam Secunderabad, and Rama Krishna Math Hyderabad.

12 May; Cochin; Side Event
Taking the Gender Equality Pledge at the Nurses Day Celebrations 2023

During the International Nurses Day and Celebration at Amrita Hospital in Kochi, Kerala, 300 participants pledged to support gender equality and women's empowerment.

30th of May: 5.30-7.30 PM: Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore Campus - Side Event
Organised by C20 GEWE WG
Launch of Gender Equality and One Million Lights
Hosted by the Amrita University campus in Coimbatore on 30th of May 2023, with the major goal of advancing gender equality. AYUDH organised this event in partnership with the C20 WG of GEWE. 1000 students and teaching faculties participated in the activities that included and introduction on One Million Lights, the GEWE WG, cultural activities like Kolattam, Oyilattam, and a skit on Gender Equality and the C20 Human Logo Formation using Lights.

6th of July: 2 PM-5 PM - Outreach Event
Organised by C20 GEWE WG in collaboration with AYUDH and the SRC and IHH WGs
Launch of Gender Equality Pledge and One Million Lights
Campaigns in the State of Uttar Pradesh
This virtual event marked the official launch of the Gender Equality Pledge and One Million Lights Campaign in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The launch was inaugurated by the Hon. Minister of Vocational Education & Skill Development, Shri. Kapil Dev Agarwal, Uttar Pradesh, Sri. Shanmuga Sundaram, Principal Secretary, Vocational Education & Skill Development, and Sri. Andra Vamsi, Mission Director, UP Skill Development Mission. After the official launch and addresses from the distinguished guests, a training was conducted by the GEWE WG, the Sustainable and Resilient Communities (SRC) WG on their Seedball Campaign, and the Integrated Holistic Health (IHH) WG on their 999 challenge Campaign (meditation and yoga).

Additional Outreach Events
Spotlight Red - in collaboration with UNESCO
- 8th June National Launch: Amrita Hospital, Faridabad, Haryana
- 15th June State Launch: Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritapur, Kerala
- 17th June State Launch: B.M. Birla Science Museum, Hyderabad, Telangana
- 23rd June State Launch: Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Bengaluru, Karnataka
- 27th June State Launch: Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu

Spotlight Red: Launch of the Menstrual Health & Hygiene Management - Teaching-Learning Modules & Survey Report
Organised by UNESCO India, C20 Working Groups of Gender Equality and Integrated Holistic Health, and the UNESCO Chair on Gender Equality & Women Empowerment at Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham

(Subtheme: All)
Under the C20 Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and Integrated and Holistic Health Working Groups and in collaboration with UNESCO and Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, a massive awareness and training campaign was launched on the topic of menstrual health and hygiene management (MHHM).

The national launch was held on the 8th of June, 2023 in Faridabad, Haryana, with over 700 participants, including CSOs, local communities including Self-Help Groups, Government representatives, faculty of Amrita Hospital and other hospitals of the State, students of Amrita Nursing College, and girl children from Arya Kanya Sadan orphanage. The national launch was followed by a special event in Kerala (15th June 2023), and State launch in Telangana (17th June 2023), Karnataka (23rd June 2023), and Tamil Nadu (27th June 2023). Each of the state launches gathered more than 220 participants, including Government representatives, UNESCO, CSOs, Self-Help Groups, faculty and students. The campaign included the release of free training materials, including a coffee table book, a national survey and gap analysis report, and five teaching-learning modules addressing the challenges related to menstrual health and hygiene management, including in relation to disability, gender, teachers and educators, young adults and nutrition.

26th January, 2023: 9 AM - 5 PM (IST) Valayapatti Village, Palamedu, Madurai - Side Event
Community Program: Women Empowerment: You are the Light
The MSW trainees at AVVP, along with C20 WG of GEWE organised a community program in Valayapatti Village, Palamedu, Madurai, which was attended by 110 rural citizens including women, children and men. A poster presentation, flashmob and an awareness program on self defence were conducted. The You Are The Light awareness theme was integrated in all the programs.

31st January, 2023: 10 AM onwards (IST) Suchindram Tailoring Center - Side Event
You are the Light with C20 GED WG
Awareness session on ‘You Are the Light’ brought together 85+ women from across the tailoring units of the Sankalp project in
a series of activities. The preliminary aim was to inform about India C20, the C20 Chair and a reflection on its slogan You are the light followed by an awareness walk and discussion.

Through their exceptional performance, the tailoring units shone as beacons of hope and resilience within their communities. This event served as a testament to their unwavering spirit and determination, demonstrating the transformative power of the C20 slogan You are the light not only for their own lives but also inspired others to believe in their own potential, fostering a sense of unity and empowerment within the Sankalp project and beyond.

1st February, 2023: 10 AM - 12 PM (IST)
Palamedu, Madurai - Side Event
Gender Equality & Women Empowerment with C20

Students of MSW from Amrita VishwaVidyapeetham, Amritapur Campus, along with C20 GEWE WG conducted an awareness session and group discussion among the trainees of the SANKALP project at the training centre Palamedu Madurai. The focus of the session was the importance of working with civil society members for empowerment of women. 60 community members were a part of the session.

2nd February, 2023: 11:30 AM - 1.45 PM (IST)
Akkayyapalem, Visakhapatnam - Side Event
Towards an Inclusive Future; C20 initiative with GED WG

“Towards an Inclusive Future” organised by the C20 GEWE WG was aimed to create awareness, foster dialogue, and implement strategies for an inclusive society. The program involved approximately 150 participants, including students, parents, and officials. Key elements of the program included awareness and education, capacity building, and collaboration. The objectives were to promote gender equality and enhance disability inclusion. The program featured presentations, Q&A sessions, and group discussions. It aimed to inspire, educate, and foster collaboration to create a more inclusive future for all individuals.

4th June 2023: 10:30 AM - 1 PM (IST): M.A. Center Germany, Hof Herrenberg, Brombachtal, Germany - Side Event
Organised by M.A. Center Germany in collaboration with C20 GEWE WG

Panel Discussion on Driving change with compassion –
Women taking the lead
Under the motto Driving change with compassion – Women taking the lead, a panel discussion with distinguished guests took place on 4th June 2023 at the M.A. Center Hof. The event was attended by 170 people, including participants from India, Spain, France, the Netherlands, USA, Greece, Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Poland and Germany.

The Mayor of Brombachtal, Andreas Koch, welcomed the international audience and praised the Chairperson of the C20 Group, Mata Amritanandamayi, for her tireless commitment to equality and the empowerment of women. Panellists included Corinna Witzel, board member of UN Women Germany who has been campaigning for more equality for over 20 years; Lucia Rijker, world champion kickboxer and Hollywood actress from the Netherlands; Rekha Krings, a young wife and mother of two daughters, executive director of the Intersessengemeinschaft Odenwaldkreis (IGO), parliamentary group leader of the SPD in the Odenwald District and member of the District Council;

Dr. Rosemary Cadigan has been involved with the civil society, non-profit organisation “Tafel” for over 20 years.

10th June 2023: 6:30-8:30 PM (KST): GwangHwa-mun Center, Korea - Side Event.
Organised by C20 GEWE WG in conjunction with Volunteers for Civil20 in Seoul, Korea.

On June 10th, an event of the GEWE was held at the GwangHwa-mun centre in Seoul, Korea. The event was moderated by Je-Chang Kim and attended by 17 people both online and in person from two countries, Korea and the United States. Three CSOs (The National Solidarity against Sexual Exploitation of Women; Parents, Families and Allies of LGBTQIA+ in Korea; and Jogakbo, a Korean Transgender rights organisation) presented the following recommendations for furthering their work: 1) raise awareness; 2) introduce policies that provide protection and advocacy for those trafficked, those seeking gender confirmation surgery, and those who are prejudiced against for their sexual orientation; 3) establish centres of support and services for those LGBTQIA+ abandoned by their families.

30th June: 6 PM (EDT): Venue: Working Women’s Community Centre, Toronto, Canada
Organised by C20 GEWE WG

Strides Together: Embracing Gender Equality
60 participants featured four distinguished panelists from Canada and USA. The event aimed to raise awareness about the significance of gender equity in creating a healthy, meaningful and peaceful society. Crucial topics covered included: Gender Equality vs Gender Equity; The Impact of Gender Equality on Economy and Healthcare; Barriers to Achieving Gender Equality; and Respecting the Experiences of Underrepresented Genders.

Partnerships and collaboration with other G20 Working Groups and Engagement Groups

In addition to collaborating with other C20 Working Groups, the Gender Equality Working Group engaged with other G20 Working Groups and official Engagement Groups, including:

G20 Agriculture Working Group
Our GEWE Working Group actively engaged in a productive dialogue alongside various groups and esteemed gender experts, including representatives from the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. This meeting took place on January 20, 2023, under the esteemed Chairmanship of Shri Samuel Praiseen Kumar, the Joint Secretary of Extensions. The primary objective of the gathering was to deliberate upon and finalise a series of
G20 side events aimed at advancing women-led development. Through the discussion, the participants worked diligently to identify strategies and initiatives that would effectively promote gender equality and empower women, with a special focus on the agricultural sector.

On the 13th of February, 2023, the C20 Gender Equality Working Group participated in the G20 Agriculture Working Group Side Events at Indore, Madhya Pradesh. The meetings of the G20 Agriculture Deputies provided a platform for the deliberation on issues affecting agriculture and food security in close cooperation with international organisations, and under the guidance of their respective ministers. Our group brought a gender perspective to the discussions, especially on potential technologies to be used by women to track the agricultural cycle.

G20 Education Working Group
We participated in the 3rd G20 Education Working Group meeting and exhibition in Bhubaneswar, Odisha titled “Future of Work” on the need for new skills in a rapidly changing world. Union Education Minister Hon. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan Ji inaugurated the exhibition on Apr 23, 2023, where over 100 exhibitors from India and G20 member countries presented their cutting-edge technologies from various sectors of work. The exhibition, which ran till Apr 28, 2023, attracted tens of thousands of participants.

Women20 (W20)
On the 9th of December, 2023, Dr Sandhya Purecha, Chair of Women20 (W20), an engagement group for Gender Equality with India’s G20 Summit, visited the Chair of C20, Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi and met with the C20 Gender Equality group. On the 17th of January, 2023, the Gender Equality Working Group signed two MOUs with Women20, one as knowledge partner, and the other to collaborate on joint events and activities under G20. C20 Gender Equality participated in several W20 events, including the W20 Inception Meeting in Aurangabad on 27 & 28 February 2023, and the W20 International meet on 13 & 14 April 2023, in Jaipur in 2023.

On the 11th of July, Professor Bhavani Rao, Coordinator of GEWE, attended the Women’s Major Group event Women as Key Players in Development in New York City, NY. This event opened up a space for dialogue between G7 & G20 member states, W20, C20 and W7 engagement groups and the WMG on priorities and main messages towards HLPF & the SDG Summit, with regards to gender equality, women in development and women’s human rights.

G20 Empower and Think20 (T20)
On the occasion of the 3rd G20 India Development Working Group meeting in Goa, C20 Gender Equality, T20, G20 EMPOWER and W20 collaborated for joint roundtables on “Women-Led Development,” to tackle the issues of Women Entrepreneurship, Women in STEM, and Women’s Leadership. The first roundtable was on Women and Business, the second on Educating for the Future of Work: Women in STEM, and the third one on Grassroots to High-Tables: Women Leaders for One Future.

Labour20 (L20)
On May 29, 2023, the Chief Coordinator of Labour20, Shri Surendran Ji, along with a few other BMS delegates visited the Chair of C20, Sri Mata Amritanandamayi Devi and met with the C20 GEWE Working Group. L20 and C20 initiated a discussion on a collaborative program focused on “Women & Gender-related topics.” C20 Gender Equality also participated on June 15, 2023, in a brainstorming session with L20 involving cross-engagement groups discussing employment, and addressed the topic of “Women & Employment.” L20 invited the C20 GEWE Working Group to contribute their expertise and insights on policy recommendations pertaining to women and the world of work during their Summit in Patna, Bihar, from June 22 to June 23, 2023. Representatives from the GEWE Working Group delivered a presentation outlining recommendations on women’s economic empowerment and fostering women-led development. These recommendations are poised to be submitted to the leadership of the G20, underscoring the critical importance of gender equality and women’s advancement in the global labour landscape.

Youth20
On 30th May, at the JA Asia Pacific CoY Competition 2023, the GEWE WG participated along with Youth20 (Y20) in a panel discussion in collaboration with Values20 (V20) on Conscious Entrepreneurship and Sustainable Skill Development to Achieve
Women’s Empowerment in Action

For the various C20 events taking place across India, the GEWE Working Group collaborated with the Sankalp Project, a vocational education initiative being implemented by the Center for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality. The Sankalp Project, supported by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, aims to empower women’s self-help groups throughout the country by providing them with formal vocational training that incorporates capacity building in essential life skills related to business development, financial and digital literacy, leadership, and self-help group governance. Following the comprehensive training, the students formed collective enterprises, and the C20 Events offered the Sankalp-trained women’s groups opportunities to create and sell products utilising the skills they acquired during their vocational courses. Given the extensive reach of the C20 events and the widespread implementation of the Sankalp Project across the country, a Train the Trainer program was developed to effectively coordinate with the numerous women involved in product creation. This program equipped the trainers with the necessary skills to ensure that the products made by the numerous groups of women met high demand and maintained quality standards.

As part of the Sankalp Project, the women were also introduced to Vastra Chakra, an art focused on upcycling clothes, resulting in truly inspiring outcomes. Our centres actively contributed to the creation of a diverse range of unique products that showcase innovation and sustainability. The exhibition displayed meticulously crafted pouches, handbags, scrunchies, laptop bags, pillow covers, diary covers, jute bags, and more. Each item exemplifies the individuality and expertise of the women involved, highlighting their commitment to producing exquisite products. What sets these items apart is their use of upcycled clothes, breathing new life into discarded fabrics and materials and transforming them into functional and fashionable accessories. This process not only promotes environmental consciousness but also empowers these women to make a positive impact on their surroundings.

Press & Media

Links to news media articles about GED/GEWE C20 events 2023

https://nispakshkashi.com/?p=3366
https://nispakshkashi.com/?p=3378
http://risingkashmir.com/2-day-c20-working-group-meeting-on-gender-equality-and-disability-begins-at-ku
https://www.greaterkashmir.com/education/2-day-c20-working-group-meeting-on-gender-equality-and-disability-begins-at-ku
https://ccs.in/impact-may-23#

Summit begins on gender equality & disability rights

Apr 23, 2023, 08:36 AM IST

Bhubaneswar: A two-day Gender Equality and Disability Summit of Civil 20 (C20), one of the official engagement groups of G20, began here on Saturday where experts from across the country and abroad will deliberate on issues related to gender equality and disability rights.

“Gender equality and disability rights are critical issues and we need to work together to address them. To fully realise gender equality, we have to ensure that all women and girls have access
Appendix

List of COS and organisations associated with the GED/GEWE WG

The following CSOs, organisations and individuals have participated or expressed interest in the work of our Working Group (by either registering on the GEWE form, on the civil20.net registration form indicating Gender Equality as an area of interest, or by participating in the GEWE events).

5. 9dot9 Insights
6. A. Lucas Consulting LLC
7. Aadhar Seva Kendra
8. Aadya Kashi Foundation
9. Aaina
10. Akhya India
11. Aambra Foundation
12. Aao Milkar Karen Madad
13. Apakha Foundation
14. Aarambh Youth Foundation
15. Aarogya Social Welfare International Foundation NGO
16. Aarohi Investments
17. AARTH-ASTHA
18. Aarushi Vikash Sansthan
19. Abhayajyothi Society for Empowerment of People
20. Abhedya Education and Welfare Society
21. Abhinav Bharat Samaj Seva Mandal
22. Abhinav Manavhitwadi Sanstha Satara
23. ABHIPRERA Foundation
24. Abhyudaya Foundation, Aurangabad
25. Abhyudaya Foundation, Karnataka
26. ABVP
27. ABWCI
28. Academia for Sustainable Development
29. Academic researchers
30. Academy Of Meditation Arts
31. ACCESS Development Services
32. Accessible Everything
33. Accountability Lab
34. Acharya Institute of Graduate Studies
35. Acharya Nagarjuna University
36. ACT Capital Foundation for Social Impact
37. Action contre la Faim
38. Action for Community Transformation India Foundation Trust
39. Action for Global Health
40. Action For India
41. Actions pour la Reinsertion Sociale de la Femme “ARSF”
42. Activista/Ecovista KE
43. Acuity Data
44. Adapted Sports India Foundation
45. Adarsh Mahila Griha Udyog Latur
46. Adarsha Samajik Progoti Sangsth-ASPS
47. Adarsha Sangha
48. ADHAR
49. Adhivakta Parishad
50. Adrit Foundation
51. Aditi Sewa Prathishthan
52. Adventures Beyond Barriers Foundation
53. Afifa foundation
54. Africa Development Interchange Network (ADIN)
55. Africa Japan Forum / Japan CSO Network on Global Health
56. African Alliance of YMCAs

57. Afrihealth Optonet Association (AHOA)
58. Agency for Culture and Science Diplomacy
59. Agni Nizhalgal Foundation
60. Agrani Bhartiya Abhiyan Foundation Trust (ABAFT)
61. Agrawal PG College
62. Agresar Group-Serving for Mankind
63. AGRIM TRUST
64. Ahsan Foundation Jammu and Kashmir
65. AI Tech Ethics
66. AI World School
67. AIDOS Italian Association for Women in Development
68. AIDS HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION (AHF) INDIA CARES
69. Aids Healthcare Foundation (AHF), Argentina
70. Aids Healthcare Foundation (AHF), Brasil
71. AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF), USA
72. AIF EDUCATION & RESEARCH SOCIETY
73. Air India Ltd.
74. Aislyyah
75. Akanksha Charitable Trust
76. Akhil Bharatiya Vanvasi Kalyan Ashram
77. Akhil Bharatiya Vidhyarthi Parishad (ABVP)
78. Akhil Bhartiya Adhivakta Parishad
79. Akhil Bhartiya Kisan Kalyan Sewa Samiti
80. Akhil Bhartiya Terapanth Mahila Mandal
81. Aksi For Gender, Social And Ecological Justice
82. Aktion Gegen Den Hunger
83. Al Rizvia Madagdar Trust
84. Al-Fayaz Foundation
85. Alianca Empreendedoras
86. All India Institute of Local Self Govt
87. All India Kashmiri Samaj
88. All India Women’s Conference
89. All India Women’s Education Fund Association (AIWEFA)
90. All Saints’ College
91. Al-Nour for the Development and Empowerment of Displaced and Immigrant Women
92. Alorb Technologies Private Ltd
93. ALR TELECOMMUNICATIONS
94. Alspheare Foundation
95. Alzheimer’s Disease International
96. Amar Seva Sangam
97. Amba Dalmia Foundation Trust
98. Ambedkar Welfare Academy For Rural Development
99. American Council of the Blind
100. AMERTA REKSA KAYANA (ARK)
101. Amigo Projects
102. Amity Foundation
103. Amity University Noida
104. Amity University Uttar Pradesh
105. Amma Italia
106. Amma Kuwait
107. Amma Lebanon
108. Amma Polska
109. AMMACHI Labs- Amrita Multi Modal Applications Using Computer & Human Interaction
110. Amman Imman: Water is Life
111. Amrita Australia Ltd
112. Amrita College of Nursing, Kochi
113. Amrita Hospital, Faridabad
114. Amrita Hospitals, Kochi
115. Amrita School of Ayurveda, Amritapuri
116. Amrita School of Social and Behavioral Sciences
117. Amrita Vidyalayam
118. Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham
119. AMTM
120. Anant Fellowship
121. Ananta Welfare Society Organization
122. AnaSudan
123. ANCEFA
124. Ancient Wisdom Foundation
125. Angelman Syndrome Foundation
126. Animal Cross
127. Annapurna Seva Bharti Sanstha
128. Annu Baba Foundation
129. Antarashtriya Sahayog Parishad-Bharat (ARSP) (Indian Council for International Cooperation)
130. Antarangya Yuva Mahasangha
131. Antararrashtriya Manav Adhikar Kalyan Trust
132. Anti Corruption International Council
133. ANU-AR
134. APAC IAP Asociacion Pro Personas con Paralisis Cerebral
135. APD India à The Association of People with Disability
136. Apurba Education and Research Foundation
137. Aqualinebhungru/ Bhungru
138. Arab Youth Climate Movement Qatar
139. Aravan
140. ARGHYA - Learning Initiative
141. Ariket Foundation
142. Armenian International Women's Association
143. Armenian-Russian International University
144. Argan
145. Art of Living, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
146. ARVI TRUST
147. Arvind Foundation (Charitable organisation)
148. for special needs children
149. ASA NGO
150. Asarfi Lal Ram Shri Charitable Trust
151. ASEAN Youth Organization
152. ASHA KA JHARNA
153. Ashadeep
154. Ashamanta Foundation
155. Ashkam Foundation
156. Asia Civil Society Partnership for Sustainable
157. Development (APSD)
158. Asia Development Alliance
159. Asia Pacific Entrepreneurship Development Institute
160. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Indonesia
161. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, Vietnam
162. Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education
163. Asian Bridge India
164. Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network (ADRRN)
165. ASPBAE
166. ASPUK
167. Assa Vritikka Dasi Theatre
168. Association for Farmers Rights Defense, AFRD
169. Association for Monitoring Equal Rights (AMER)
170. Association For Promotion of Sustainable Development
171. Association for Rural Mass India
172. Association for Social Health Action
173. Association for Socially Applicable Research (ASAR)
174. Association of Child Brain Research
175. Association of Energy Engineers (USA) - Delhi Chapter
176. Association of Lady Entrepreneurs of India
177. Association of People with Disability
178. Association of Professional Social Workers Manipur
179. Association of War-Affected Women
180. Association of Women in Business
181. Association of Women Lawyers
182. Association Syndicale Libre du Plessis
183. Astha Sewa Sansthan
184. Astiva Women Education & Empowerment Foundation, Chattisgarh
185. Astu Eco Pvt Ltd - Delightful and Earth-friendly
186. Aswathi
187. Aswini Hospitals & TSK industries
188. Atharva Multi-Speciality Ayurveda Hospital and Research Centre
189. Athens Academy Of Medieval Medicine Philosophy And Science Trust
190. Atlantic Fellows for Racial Equity
191. Audacious Dreams Foundation
192. Aulia Adhyatmik Anusandhan Kendra
193. Aura Healthcare Foundation
194. Auroville Consulting
195. Avagam Ventures Private Limited
196. Avantika sakh society mp
197. AVD-CAMEROUN
198. Avishkar Soft Labs Pvt Ltd
199. AVPN
200. Ayudham Society
201. Ayuratgya Saukhyam Foundation
202. AyurYoga Foundation
203. Azad India Foundation
204. Azim Premji Foundation
205. Azim Premji University
206. BACEL
207. Bachpan Bachao Andolan( Association for Voluntary Action legal entity).
208. BAG Evangelischen Jugendsozialarbeit e.V. (BAG EJSA)
209. Bagmati UNESCO Club
210. Bal Raksha Bharat
211. Bamanpukur Integrated Welfare Society
212. Banaras Hindu University, faculty of management studies
213. Bangalore Chamber of Industry & Commerce
214. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication
215. Basu Trust
216. BARGAD
217. Barokupot Ganochetona Foundation -BGF
218. Beijing Foreign Studies University; China's Culture Lab Foundation
219. Beijing NGO Network for International Exchanges
220. Beijing Pro Bono Foundation
221. Berogar Mahila Sewa Samiti
222. Best Practices Foundation
223. Bethany Mission Welfare Society
224. Beti Foundation
225. Bhagirath Gramvikas Pratishthan
226. Bhagwati memorial
227. Bharath MD Foundation
228. Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Engineering
229. Bhargatiya Stree Shakti
230. BHRRC
231. Bhumi
232. Bihar Entrepreneurs Association (Entrepreneurs Association of India)
233. Bihar State Cooperative Marketing Union Ltd
234. Billabong High International School Noida
235. Billion Readers (Bird) Initiative, Iim-A
236. Birthday Club
237. Biswass
238. Blaze Trust
239. Blind Persons Association
240. Blossom Trust
241. Blue Ribbon - Gender Lab
242. Bluewhistle
243. BMI Trust
244. BMSSS
245. Boss foundation
246. BreakTheIce
247. Breakthrough
248. BrickCart
249. BRICS Feminist Watch Alliance
250. Bridge Institute
251. Bright Future
252. British Council India (International Organisation)
253. Buddhist Nuns in Ladakh
254. Building Dreams Foundation
255. Bullyid Indonesia
256. Buon Tuin
257. Bureau Of Integrated Rural Development
258. Burnpur Hamara Sankalp Social Welfare Society
259. Butterfly Foundation
260. BYK College
261. CADME (Coastal Area Disaster Mitigation Efforts)
262. California State University
263. Canadian Women’s Foundation
264. Cappgemi India
265. Captains Social Foundation
266. CARE Australia
267. CARE India
268. Career, Skills and Research Foundation
269. Caritas Zimbabwe Diocese of Masvingo
270. CarversIndia Trades LLP
271. Catalyst 2030 - NASE
272. Catalyst for Women Entrepreneurship (CWE)
273. CBM India Trust
274. CBR NETWORK (Community-Based Rehabilitation)
275. CDD India
276. CECOEDECON
277. CEEP
278. CEHAT (Centre for Enquiry Into Health and Allied Themes)
279. Center for Differently Abled
280. Center for International Private Enterprise (CIPE)
281. Center for Needy, Creative, Experimental & Participatory Techniques (CONCEPT)
282. Center for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality
283. Center for Youth Development and Activities (CYDA)
284. Central Square Foundation
285. Central University of Gujarat
286. Central University of Haryana Mahendragarh
287. Central University of Jharkhand
288. Centre for BRICS Cooperation Studies
289. Centre for Catalyzing Change
290. Centre for Civil Society (CCS)
291. Centre For Civilisational Studies
292. Centre for Community Initiative
293. Centre for Development Communication
294. Centre for Engineering in Society, Concordia University Research Chair
295. Centre for Environment, Human Rights & Development Forum - CEHRDF
296. Centre For Global Affairs & Public Policy
297. Centre for Health and Social Justice
298. Centre for Human Rights and Duties
299. Centre for Mental Health Law & Policy
300. Centre for Muslim Youth in Peace and Development
301. Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research (C-NES)
302. Centre for Policy Analysis
303. Centre for Policy Insights and Evaluation
304. Centre For Rural Development
305. Centre for Sustainable Development
306. Centre for Victimological Research and Victim Assistance, RV University
307. Centre for Water Peace
308. Centre for Women’s Studies and Development
309. Centre for Youth and Social Welfare
310. Centre for Youth Development and Activities
311. CENWOR (Center for Women's Research)
312. CEQUIN
313. Cesvi NGO
314. Chaatak Nature Conservation Society
315. Challengekk Foundation
316. Charu Castle Foundation
317. Chase India
318. Chatoolrang Chess Academy
319. Chetna Foundation
320. Chikka Federation of India
321. Child care organization
322. Child Rights and You (C.R.Y)
323. Children’s Investment Fund Foundation
324. Children Lovecastles Trust (CLT India)
325. China Association For International Science And Technology Cooperation
326. China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO)
327. China Education Association For International Exchange
328. China Federation of Internet Societies (CFIS)
329. China Foundation for Rural Development
330. China Health Charity Foundation
331. China Huaxia Cultural Heritage Foundation
332. China NGO Network for International Exchanges
333. Chinnmaya Vidyalaya, Azhuthacaud
334. Chinnmay Mission
335. Chinnmay Vidyalaya
336. Chinthana Foundation
337. Chirantha Foundation
338. Chishty Foundation - Ajmer Sharif
339. Chongqing Renewable Energy Society
340. Christian Fellowship and Care Foundation
341. Chronic Pain India
342. Church of North India Social Service Institute
343. Church’s Auxiliary for Social Action
344. CII (IBDN)
345. CII-Young Indians, Bhopal
346. Cities4Peace
347. Citizens Foundation
348. Citizens Climate International
349. Civil Society Organization for Education Reforms (E-Net Philippines)
350. Civilian Diplomacy Center of Beijing Normal University
351. Civilization Rights Institute
352. Cilaskhesang Women Welfare Society (CWWS)
353. Climate Action Network
354. Climate Asia
355. Climate Catalyst
356. Climate Reality Indonesia
357. Climate Science
358. Centre For Water Peace Trust
359. Cochlin University of Science and Technology
360. Cod Nerc
361. Code F Solutions Pvt Ltd
362. Codise AC
363. College of Engineering Pune
364. Colours Learning Education Trust
490. ESD
491. ESIC Hospital
492. Eunnath Foundation
493. European Women’s Lobby
494. Every infant Matters
495. Excellerate
496. Exploring Womanhood Foundation
497. Exper Technologies
498. Fair Finance Asia
499. Fawan Action Network (Women Environmental Network)
500. Fci and Egou Nagaland
501. Federation of Indian Weavers & Artisans (FIWA)
502. Federation of West Bengal Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd
503. Female Plus
504. Feminist Manch
505. Fergusson College
506. FHD
507. FIDR (Forum for Integrated Development and Research)
508. Fintree Finance
509. First Sutra Foundation
510. Fokupers
511. Fondazione L’Albero Della Vita onlus
512. Food Security Foundation India, India Food Banking Network
513. Foot Soldiers For Health
514. Forever 22
515. National Biodiversity Authority of India
516. Foundation for Diffusion of Innovations
517. Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)
518. Foundation For Holistic Development
519. Franciscan Missionaries of Our Lady Health System
520. Free Smile Foundation
521. Friend of Green, Tianjin, China
522. Friendship
523. Friendship with Cambodia
524. Frontline AIDS
525. Frontline AIDS, Ireland
526. Frontline AIDS, UK
527. FSG
528. Fundacion Nzuri Daima
529. Fundación Acción Planetaria
530. Fundación Educativa de Montelibano
531. Fundacion Huesped
532. Fundacion para estudio e investigacion de la Mujer
533. Fundamental Human Rights & Rural Development Association FHRRDA
534. Future Connect
535. Fyera Foundation
536. G2O
537. GAMANA
538. Gambo Hospital
539. Gandhi Global Foundation
540. Gangnath Youth Foundation
541. Gangotree social Organisation
542. Gansu Minority Culture and Education Promotion Association
543. Gauripur Vivekananda Club
544. GBPiet
545. GCTA (Global Coalition of TB Advocates)
546. GENDES (Ga Acneryo y Desarrollo, A.C.) - Gender and Development
547. General Union of Arab Experts
548. Generasi Pandu Inklusi Nusantara (PINTAR)
549. Generation Femme d’Influence
550. Genesis Foundation
551. Geneworks Health
552. Geohazards International
553. Gestos
554. Get Plastic Indonesia Foundation
555. Ghojardha Prakhand Swarajya Vikas Sangh
556. Giet School of Pharmacy
557. Giftoxelia Solutions Private Limited
558. Girl Up Adhikaar
559. Girl Up, United Nations Foundation
560. Gitika Trust
561. Givfunds Social Ventures
562. Global Fund for Women
563. Global Health Advocates
564. Global Helping to Advance Women and Children
565. Global Illumine
566. Global Jindal Law School & Director, Centre for Women’s Rights
567. Global Peace and Development Service Alliance
568. Global Peace Foundation
569. Global Rainbow Foundation
570. Global South Initiative
571. Global Youth Peace Committee
572. GLOW Foundation
573. GLS University
574. Goa Livelihoods Forum
575. Godavari Nadi Sansad Nanded Maharashtra
576. Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, CPC Analytics
577. Good Return
578. Goodwill Foundation
579. Goonj
580. Gobanose Gram Bikash Kendra (GGBK)
581. Government College of Engineering Chandrapur
582. Govt
583. Govt of Delhi
584. Govt. ITI Kharkhoda district Sonipat Haryana India
585. Govt. PG College, Deoband, Saharanpur
586. Grace Foundation
587. Grace Ministries
588. Grace Of Glory Ministry Trust
589. Gram Arogya Ghati
590. Gram Chetna Kendra
591. Gramayan Pratisthan
592. Grameen Development Society (GDS)
593. Grameen Foundation, Ecuador
594. Grameen Vikas Shodh Avam Takniki Kendra
595. Grameena Vikas Samithi-GVS
596. Gramin Adiwasi Samaj Vikas Sansthan
597. Gramin Divyangan Kalyan Shikshan Sanstha
598. Gramin Evam Nagar Vikas Parishad
599. Gramin Samassya Mukti Trust
600. Gramin Vikas Manch
601. Gramin Vikas Sansthan
602. Gramin Yuva Pragatik Mandal
603. Gramodaya Sangh
604. GramUrja Human Development Foundation
605. Graphic Era Hill University, Dehradun
606. Green Crescent South Africa
607. Green Earth
608. Green Field Foundation
609. Green Hope Foundation
610. Green Pathshala BSS CLUB
611. Green Planet Society
612. GreenFriends Germany
613. Greenovation Hub
614. Greentech Infra Private Limited, Institute of Chartered
Waste Managers
615. Grintack Interactive Solutions Pvt Ltd
616. GroupeKRS Networks
617. GroWill Foundation
618. Grupo de Mujeres de la Argentina - Foro de VIH y Mujeres y Familia
619. GSCU
620. Guayí – Democracia, Participación e Solidariedade
622. Gubbachi
623. Gujarat Mahila Credit Co-Operative Society
624. Gujarat State Co-Operative Union
625. Gujranwala Organisation for Community Development
626. GyPC
627. Haifa3D
628. Halley Movement
629. Halo Medical Foundation
630. Handicap International (Humanity & Inclusion)
631. Hardik Service Center
632. Harvard Hindu Alumni
633. Head Held High Foundation
634. Heal The Planet Global Organisation - HTP
635. Healing Fields Foundation
636. Health and Beyond Foundation
637. Health, Environment & Literacy of People (HELP)
638. Heinrich Boell Stiftung, Delhi
639. HelpAge India
640. Helping Hand Foundation
641. Hena Happiness Foundation
642. Herbertpur Christian Hospital
643. HGS
644. High Tech ACADEMY
645. Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia (HWDI)
646. Hindu College
647. Hindu Seva PratishTan
648. Hindu Society of Kirklees and Calderdale UK
649. Ho’ola Nā Pua
650. Hombres por la Equidad, AC
651. Hope And Help Trust
652. Hope For Women
653. House Of Africa
654. Hqai-Humanitarian Quality Assurance Institute
655. Hrc Right To Information Trust
656. HRIDAY
657. HRRD International
658. HS Flora Lawyer & Associates
659. Human And Social Innovative Brilliance Foundation (HASIB)
660. Human Initiative
661. Human Touch Foundation
662. Human Rights Watch
663. Human Welfare Voluntary Organization
664. Humanity & Inclusion, Canada (Formerly Handicap International)
665. Humanity & Inclusion, France
666. Humanity Welfare Society
667. I.k college Indore
668. I Love Aurangabad
669. IBRAD (Indian Institute of Bio Social Research and Development)
670. ICECD
671. Idea of New MP Council
672. Ideal Sansthan
673. IDEF
674. Indo Nepal Journalism Forum
675. IEEE Kerala Section
676. IFI Foundation
677. IHIPL
678. IISER Kolkata
679. IIT Bhubaneswar
680. IIT Bombay, Gati
681. IIT Delhi
682. IIT Dhanbad, ACIC, IIT (ISM) FOUNDATION, DHANBAD
683. IIT Gandhinagar
684. Iit Guwahati
685. Iit Madras
686. I-Kriti Foundation
687. ILO
688. Impact Weaver
689. Improve Your Society Organization (IYSO)
690. IMUNE MT - Instituto de Mulheres Negras de Mato Grosso
691. Inclusive Divyangjan Entrepreneur Association (IDEA)
692. India Autism Centre
693. India HIV/AIDS Alliance
694. India Water Foundation
695. India Working Group for Health Advocacy
696. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)
697. Indian Environment Consultancy and Research Services (IECRS)
698. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
699. Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur
700. Indian Institute of Technology Madras
701. Indian Institute of Youth Welfare
702. Indian Leadership Forum Against Trafficking (ILFAT)
703. Indian School of Democracy
704. Indian Social Service Unit of Education -ISSUE
705. Indian Social Service Unit Of Education’s
706. Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals (ISAP)
707. Indian Speech Language and Hearing Association
708. IndianOil Adani Ventures Limited
709. Indic Inspirations
710. Indigenous Health Solutions
711. Indigram Labs Foundation
712. Indonesia for Global Justice
713. Indonesia untuk Kemanusiaan - IKa
714. Indore Celebrities
715. Indraprastha College for women
716. Industree Foundation
717. INFID
718. Iniciativa Climatica de Mexico
719. Inno Link Asia Co., Ltd.
720. Insight
721. Inspira Heart
722. Institut KAPAL Perempuan
723. Institute of Aesthetic Medicine and Advanced Cosmetology
724. Institute of Chartered Waste Managers
725. Institute of Communication and Development
726. Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India
727. Institute of Development Management and Green SWM
728. Institute of Fire Engineers, Nagpur
729. Institute of Natural History Education and Research
730. Institute of Science Nagpur
731. Institute of Social Awareness and Reform-ISAR, Yavatmal
732. Institute of Social Responsibility and Accountability
733. Instituto Joo Ferraz de Campos
734. Intan Maharani Palembang
735. Integrated Health and Wellbeing Council
736. Integrated Rural Development Society (IRDS)
737. International Amateur Wireless Station Operators
738. International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), Kenya
739. International Cooperative Alliance Asia and Pacific
740. International Disability Alliance
741. International Human Rights Commission
742. International Institute of Environment Japan
743. International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asia Region
744. International Science Writers Association
745. International Women's Writing Guild
746. Interpolity Commerce
747. iPartner India
748. IPF Foundation
749. IPPF, India
750. IPPF, Sri Lanka (South Asia Regional Office)
751. IPS, Madhya Pradesh
752. Irene Menakaya School Onitsha
753. ISAP India Foundation (Formerly known as Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals)
754. ISPP
755. IT for Change
756. Italian Climate Network
757. ITE
758. ITL Public School
759. Lyrc
760. J&K Rural Livelihoods Mission
761. Jagori Rural Charitable Trust
762. Jaisal NGO Foundation
763. Jal Jeevan Dhara Foundation
764. Jalhaqq
765. Jan Jagrati Sewa Sansthan
766. Jan Kalyan Shikshan Prasar Samiti
767. Jan Lok Kalyan Parishad
768. Jan Sahyog Kendra
769. Jan Shikshanj Sansthan Idukki
770. Jan Shikshan Sansthan Kalahandi
771. Jan Shikshan Sansthan Madhubani
772. Jan Shikshan Sansthan Malappuram
773. Jan Vikas Samiti
774. Jana Chetana
775. Janamprati Foundation
776. Janhit Social Development
777. Janic
778. Janki Devi Educational Welfare Society
779. Janwadi Gramvikas Pratishthan
780. Janwadi Vikas Sanstha Pathari
781. Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)
782. Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)
783. Jateswar Welfare Association
784. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
785. Jeevan Aadhar Society
786. Jeevanshala Trust, Centre for Holistic Learning
787. Jeevitam (VSS Tech Solution Pvt Ltd)
788. Jesuit Research and Development Society (LOK MANCH)
789. Jivika Healthcare
790. Joe Suress institutions
791. J-PAL (Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - Global Research Lab
792. JPIC Kalimantan
793. JPS Foundation
794. JSS Kalahandi
795. Justice, Development & Peace Commission
796. Jyeshtha Nagrik Samiti
797. JYOT
798. Jyoti Bahuudeshiya Sevabahi Sanstha
799. K J Somaiya Institute of Management, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai
800. KAASH Foundation Mumbai
801. KAGH
802. Kainat Educational And Cultural Society
803. Kairali
804. Kaizen Pr Services Ltd
805. Kalatmak Handicrafts Shg Foundation
806. Kalike Samruddhi Upakram (Ksu), By Tata Trust.
807. Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences
808. Kalinga University & Ieee Madhya Pradesh Section
809. Kalipather Navajeewan Seva Samity (Knss)
810. Kamtech Associates Pvt. Ltd.
811. Kannan Homeopathy Medical Centre
812. Kanva Scam Rights Claimant's Forum
813. Kapilash Dhatu Udyog Pvt Ltd
814. Karl Kubel Foundation for Child and Family
815. Karma Bhoomi Foundation
816. Karma Foundation
817. Karma Moksha Nirvana Foundation
818. Karna Vidy foundation
819. Karnataka Health Promotion Trust
820. Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek
821. Kayadhuv Bahuudeshiya Sevabahi Sanstha Nanded
822. Kerala Association for Rural Development KARD
823. Keshav Mahavidyalaya
824. Keshav Srishti
825. Keshavsmrut Pratishthan
826. Kesowa
827. Key Education Foundation
828. Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation
829. Khodiyar CAD Center
830. Khushi Centre For Rehabilitation and Research
831. Khushigram Foundation
832. Kinderenergy
833. King Khalid Foundation
834. Kip Tik
835. KIRDARC Nepal
836. Kishor Pumps Pvt. Ltd.
837. Kismat Trust (A Public Charitable Trust)
838. KKF
839. KnB Solutions Legalis Law Firm
840. Koalisi Perempuan Indonesia
841. Korean Advocates for Global Health (KAGH)
842. Kosha Foundation
843. KOTHOWAIN (Vulnerable Peoples Development Organiza)
844. KratuSpreZ Foundation
845. Krishna Gramin Vikas Sanstha Parale
846. Kriti Sansthan
847. Kritik Institute
848. Krushii Vikas Va Gramin Prashikshan Sanstha
849. Kse Limited
850. Kssfcl
851. La Ruche
852. La Verità Onlus - International Diplomacy
853. Labour Department
854. Ladli Foundation Trust
855. Lakshmi Educational Aid Foundation
856. Lakshyam
857. Lamp Educational and Charitable Trust
858. Land Our Future
859. Landesa
860. Latindadd
861. Laxmibai Mahila Nagrik Sahakari Bank Mydt. Gwalior
862. LHB Apik
863. LDC Watch/Saape
864. Le Projet Imagine
865. LEADS
866. Lentera Pustaka Indonesia
867. Leonard Cheshire Disability
868. Lepmil (Lembaga Pengembangan Masyarakat Pesisir Dan Pedalaman)
869. Let Me Breathe
870. Levyn Africa Ltd
871. Life Savers Organization
872. Little 4 change
873. Livelihood Alternatives
874. LLC Baykal 777 & VOD Ukrainian Choice - Right of the People
875. LocoNav Inc
876. Lok Jagriti Kendra, Lohardaga
877. Lok Sabha Secretariat
878. Lok Sandarbh Adhyayan Samiti
879. Lokmanch
880. Lokmat Pratishthan
881. Lokvikas Mandal
882. Lord's Mark Industries Pvt Ltd
883. Lucas Duarte Kelly
884. Luna Creatives Pvt Ltd
885. Luoyang Buddy Daddy Cultural Creative Co.,Ltd
886. M.S Chellamuthu Trust and Research Foundation (MSCTR)
887. MA center Gavi Italia
888. MA Center Switzerland
889. MA Center US
890. Maa Hijalakshya Mahila Samiti (MAHIMAS)
891. Maanushi Foundation
892. Machik
893. Madhusudan Bajaj and Co
894. Madhya Pradesh Association of Women Entrepreneurs (MAWE)
895. Madras Dyslexia Association - MDA
896. MAD's Solutions and Services for Social Initiatives
897. Magadh Mass Media
898. Magan Sangrahalya Samiti (MSS)
899. Magna Carta Foundation
900. Maharashtra Dyslexia Association
901. Maharashstra National Law University, Nagpur
902. Maharishi Vedic Center Educational Foundation
903. Maharshi Adhyatma Vishwavidyalaya, Goa, India
904. Mahashakti Sadhana Peeth
905. MAHAVAN - Network of NGO Organizations in Maharashtra State
906. Mahila Dakshata Samiti/ Women2030
907. Mahila Housing SEWA Trust (MHT)
908. Mahila Kalyan Parishad
909. Mahima Bahuuddeshiy Samajik Sanstha
910. Mainstreaming RSA Practitioners Network MPN
911. Maitreyi Gurukula
912. Makkala Jagriti
913. Malankara Social Service Society (MSSS)
914. Mana Mahila Mandal (MMM)
915. Management Development Institute
916. Manav Seva Samiti
917. Manav Sewa Manavadhikar
918. Mangal Bhoomi Foundation
919. Mangal Engineers and consultants
920. Manganga Bhrahmanseva Bahuuddeshiy Sanstha
921. Manipur Upliftment Centre
922. Mann Deshi Foundation
923. Mann Deshi Foundation and Mann Deshi Women's Cooperative Bank
924. Manoday Samaj Kalyan Sanstha
925. Mantri Baal Rugnalaya
926. Manubhai and Taraben Memorial Foundation
927. Mapa Do Acolhimento
928. MapMyIndia.com
929. Mariwala Health Initiative
930. Martha Farell Foundation
931. MASK (Mahila Shakti Kendra)
932. Maternal and Infant Health Canada
933. Mathruka Nikethan Education Trust
934. Matribhum Foundation Nepal
935. MAWE (Madhya Pradesh Association of Women Entrepreneurs)
936. Mayuri Enterprises
937. Medha
938. Media’ Actions Against Climate and Environmental Crisis
939. Medical Wing, Rajyoga Education & Research Foundation
940. Medico Pastoral Association (MPA)
941. Mediterranean Forum For Social Development Morocco
942. Medveda Omnisicence Pvt Ltd
943. Meera Foundation
944. Men Against Violence & Abuse
945. Menstrupedia
946. Mercy Mission PoC Mohammed Ummer
947. Metrolawdew
948. MFCD Sri Lanka
949. MG Kashi Vidyapeeth
950. MHFS India
951. MILESTONE
952. Mind Empowered Charitable Trust
953. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
954. Misereor
955. Mission Vishwa Mamatwa Foundation
956. Mitr Foundation
957. Mitra Jyoti
958. MMK Foundation
959. Mobile Creches
960. Mobility In Dystrophy (MIND) Trust
961. MOH
962. Mohanty Construction Corporation
963. Mohta Children & ENT Hospital & Adolescent Counseling Centre
964. Morya Samajik Pratishthan
965. Mother Foundation
966. Mothers on Wheels
967. Mrudangachary Jalindar Bappa Saste Varkari Seva Mandal
968. MSF Medecins Sans Frontieres
969. MSRTC
970. Mudraas charitable society
971. Muktaanatha
972. Mukti Construction Pvt Ltd
973. Munnar Integral Social Transformation Society
974. Mure Memorial Hospital, Nagpur, Maharashtra
975. Muskan Ek Choti Se Pahal
976. My Green Society
977. MyHelp - Maitri Livelihood Services Pvt Ltd
978. Mysore Graam
979. Mythri Speaks Trust
980. NaadiYoga - Alternative Healing Centre
981. Naari, Women Wellness Initiative
982. Nada India Foundation
983. Nakkubetta Foundation
984. Naman Merchandising Services
1043. Namaskar with Love Foundation
1044. Nipman Foundation
1045. Nirantar
1046. Nirma University
1047. Nirmal Adivasi Charitable Trust
1048. Nisarg Ecological Consultancy
1049. Nisarga Enterprises
1050. Nischay Foundation, Jharkhand
1051. NITH
1052. Nishwarth Sewa Foundation Trust
1053. NITIE, Think India
1054. Nivedita Nari Sangsth
1055. NMIMS
1056. Nobel Laureate Mother Teresa Charitable Trust
1057. Noble Citizen Foundation
1058. Nordic Topothea
1059. North-East Affected Area Development Society (NEADS)
1060. Nour Foundation for Solidarity with Rural Women
1061. NPO
1062. NRDS
1063. NSS volunteer GIEt SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
1064. Observatorio Mexicano de la Crisis
1065. Odisha Civil Liberty Forum (OCLF)
1066. Odisha Rising Foundation Trust
1067. OHQ Foundation
1068. OMI Foundation Trust
1069. Omnex
1070. One Stop Solutions
1071. ONG-ASHAD
1072. ONGS MIRANDO POR AFRICA
1073. Open Academic Research Council
1074. Open Data Charter
1075. Orange Tree Foundation
1076. ORDI
1077. Organisation International Non Gouvernementale Pan-African Consortium
1078. Organization for Women's Advocacy in Leadership Advancement in Nigeria (Women In Politics Forum)
1079. Org-Bus
1080. Osmania University
1081. Oxfam
1082. Oxfam in Indonesia
1083. Pacific Islands Association of Non-Governmental Organisations (PIANGO)
1084. Pacific Win Pacific
1085. Palliative care
1086. Pan-African Consortium
1087. Panbail International School
1088. PaniIT Alumni Reach For India Foundation
1089. Par Prantiya Sangh
1090. Parivaar Changing Destinies
1091. Parivartan
1092. Parivartan Mahila Sanstha
1093. Parmarth Niketan
1094. Partimer Inc
1095. Partners for Impact
1096. Partners in Health
1097. Partnerships for Impact (p4i)
1098. Parayarvan Pratham, Nagpur
1099. ParayarvanMitra
1100. Patiala Foundation
1101. PAY-W Clinic
1102. PDCOR Ltd
1103. Peace And Equality Cell
1104. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt
1105. Peace Rural Development Society
1106. Pedhai Devi Bahuodeshiya Shikshan Sanstha Chopda
gender equality & women's empowerment

1107. Peepal Welfare Society
1108. Benabulu Foundation
1109. People Community Development Society
1110. People for Change
1111. People's Action for People in Need
1112. People's Cultural Centre (PECUC)
1113. People's Social And Cultural Society
1114. People's Vaccine Alliance - Asia
1115. Permanent Secretariat of the World Summit of Nobel Peace Laureates
1116. PFLAG Korea
1117. PGTD of Law
1118. Pi Jam Foundation
1119. Pink Legal Club Cornelia
1120. Piramal Foundation
1121. Pitamber Welfare Foundation
1122. Plan International (India Chapter)
1123. Play True
1124. PLOTT
1125. Manifold Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
1126. PMNCH
1127. Policy Research Foundation
1128. Poornam Ecovision Foundation
1129. POP Movement
1130. Population and Development Initiative
1131. Poseidon Handicap Scuba
1132. Positive Citizen Foundation
1133. Power of Women
1134. Powertrac Group
1135. PRA Foundation
1136. Pradan
1137. PRAGATI MARG Foundation
1138. Pragya
1139. PRAJAHITA Foundation
1140. Prajwal Vanl Welfare Society
1141. Prajwal Vani Welfare Society (PVWS)
1142. PRAKRASA
1143. Prakash Shikshan Prasarak Sanstha
1144. Prasad Pawar Foundation
1145. Pratap Samajik Sewa Sansthan
1146. Pratham Education Foundation
1147. Pratik NINE IS MINE
1148. PraveenLata Sansthan Foundation
1149. Prayagrar Dharmarth Sansthan Evam Gramin Mahila Utthan Samiti
1150. Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre (JAC)
1151. Prayas Welfare Society
1152. PRERANA
1153. PRF Research Foundation, Cameroon
1154. Department of School Education and Literacy, Govt. of Karnataka
1155. INDUS BUSINESS ACADEMY - IBA
1156. Programme on Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (PWESCR)
1157. Project Alert on Violence Against Women
1158. Project Baala
1159. Project DEFY
1160. Project StepOne Trust
1161. Promundo Brasil
1162. Protiki Jumbo Sangshad
1163. PSHK / Indonesian Center for Law and Policy Studies
1164. PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education, NCERT
1165. Public Voice
1166. Pularnava Ecological Services and Eco-design Solutions
1167. Punarnava Charitable Trust
1168. Puraskar Foundation
1169. Purvanchal rural development and training institute
1170. Pushpa Gujral Science City
1171. PUSKAPA
1172. PWC
1173. Quest Alliance
1174. R.K.PATIL GROUP OF DEVELOPER
1175. R.S.S.
1176. Raashtram
1177. RACI
1178. Radhey Krishna Jankalyan Samiti
1179. Radio City
1180. Rail Bikash Manch
1181. Rail Land Development Authority
1182. Rajasthan Samragh Kalyan Sansthan
1183. Rashjila Foundation
1184. Ram Lali Foundation
1185. Rambhau MHALI Prabodhini
1186. Rashtriya Manav Vikas Sanstha
1187. Rashtriya Shikshak Palak Sangathan, India
1188. Rasta
1189. RC Bajjal Foundation
1190. REACHA
1191. Rebuild India Trust
1192. Red Dot Foundation
1193. Red Express Hygiene
1194. RedR India
1195. Regional Centre for International Development Corporation(RCIDC)
1196. Regles Elementaires
1197. Rekta Peduli Indonesia
1198. Reliance
1199. Renmin University of China
1200. Renuka Bahuuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha
1201. Research Academy For Rural Enrichment
1202. RESF
1203. Resident Welfare Association, Sector-9, New Delhi
1204. Resource Institute of Social Education
1205. Respeito Em Cena
1206. Rev. Haribhau Waghmode Patil Pratishthan
1207. Riddhi Siddhi Krushi Va Gramin Shakshanki, Samajik Sanstha Jambhalani
1208. Rider Josh Foundation
1209. Rights
1210. Rihrdo (Rural Infrastructure And Human Resource Development Organization)
1211. Rincy Foundation
1212. RISE Anti-Bullying Initiative
1213. Rising Flame
1214. RMP
1215. Rural-Urban Women And Children Development Agency
1216. Rusted Jyothish Midhuram
1217. Parvesh Shakti
1218. Ratna Sansthan
1219. Ravali Women's Development Society
1220. Rwandan Women's Development and Training Institute
1221. Rupandeep Sansthan
1222. Rural Area Development Programme (RDP)
1223. Rural Bengal Biospheric Research Foundation
1224. Rural Education Youth Development Service (REYDS)
1225. Rural Talent Foundation
1226. RULAR- Urban Women And Children Development Agency
1227. Rustamji Institute of Technology
1228. SAATHII and Women in Global Health India Chapter
1229. Sadhay Foundation
1230. Sadhano Nidhi Foundation
1231. Sadguru Seva Pratishthan, Pune
1358. SPARSH
1359. Sparsh Social Welfare and Charitable Organisation
1360. Spastics Society Blr
1361. Spastics Society of Karnatak - SSK
1362. Special Olympics Bharat
1363. Sphere India
1364. Spirit Paramacitta Foundation
1365. SPPU Pune University / Nikhils Policy Think Tank
1366. SPYM
1367. Sreemanta Sankar Mission of Guwahati
1368. SRI Institute
1369. Sri Joydip Ashram Gyan Yoga Training and Research Centre
1370. Sri Rayaru Foundation
1371. Sri Venkateswara College, University of Delhi
1372. SRIJAN FOUNDATION
1373. Sristi Foundation
1374. Srujan Pratishthan - Kshamata Vikasan Kendra
1375. SSIOM INGO
1376. St Ann’s College for Women, Mehdipatnam, Hyderabad
1377. St. Aloysius College
1378. St. Ann’s for women
1379. Stand with nature
1380. Starling, Australia
1381. StarX91
1382. Stem Impact Center Kenya
1383. Stichting Mission Lanka
1384. STILLES
1385. Stridindia Sales Pvt Ltd
1386. Sukhaar Welfare Organization
1387. Sulabh Nidan Sanstha
1388. Suma Veritas Foundation
1389. Sumus
1390. Sunrise foundation
1391. SuperMamans France
1392. Supreme Court Of India
1393. Sushma Foundation
1394. Sustainable Development
1395. Sustainable Development Council
1396. SWACCH Association
1397. Swad
1398. Swadeshi Movement Foundation
1399. Swadesh Yuva Swabhiman
1400. SWAJANBHUMI
1401. Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement
1402. Swanthana Seva Samithi
1403. Swarajya
1404. Swargiya Nana Paikar Smriti Samiti Pune
1405. Swavlamban Foundation
1406. Swawlamabn Trust
1407. Swayam Foundation
1408. Swayam Shikshan Prayog
1409. Symbiosis School of Economics
1410. Tamahar Trust
1411. Tamil Nadu Young Thinkers Forum
1412. Tapanada Rural Development Society
1413. Taqwa Water Resources
1414. TARSHI
1415. Tarun Foundation
1416. Tata Institute of Social Sciences
1417. Tata Strive
1418. Tatvita Analysts
1419. TDRI
1420. TEACHERS Inc- ENet Philippines
1421. TEAM Environment KENYA
1422. Tearfund
1423. Tech Mahindra Business services
1424. Technology Informatics Design Endeavour
1425. Tejas Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha
1426. Tenzo Realities
1427. Terre et Cité
1428. Terreiro de Umbanda Pai Maneco
1429. Tevoxo Ventures Private Limited
1430. tgELF
1431. Thalassemia & Sickle Cell Society of India
1432. Tharuni
1433. The Akshaya Patra Foundation
1434. The Animal Patronage
1435. The ANT
1436. The Banyan
1437. The Bharat Scouts and Guides
1438. The Gandhigram Rural Institute
(Deemed to be University)
1439. The Ganges
1440. The Gender Lab
1441. The George Institute for Global Health
1442. The Hope Mission
1443. The Human Growth Foundation
1444. The Indigenous
1445. The India Foundation Trust
1446. The Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS)
1447. The Integrated Program
1448. The Intelligent Indian
1449. The Leprosy Mission Trust India
1450. The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
1451. THE PAWON BALI
1452. The Positivity Project Foundation
1453. The Resource Foundation
1454. The Royal Golden Cocoon of Java, Cricula Trifenestrata
1455. The School of Ram
1456. The Secret of Life Science
1457. The Social Print
1458. The Society For The Welfare Of The Differently Abled (Divyang)
1459. The Solidarity and Feminist Economy Network
1460. The Teacher’s Foundation
1461. THE UNION
1462. The Urban Vision
1463. The Vedic Pond
1464. The Water Foundation
1465. The Weddings Fonder
1466. The Women’s Environmental Leadership Fund
1467. The Xavier’s Resource Centre for the Visually Challenged
1468. The YP Foundation
1469. Think India
1470. Think Peace
1471. Tilak Ayurved Mahavidyalaya(College)
1472. Tiljala Society for Human and Educational Development
1473. TISS Mumbai
1474. Touch Care Support Center, NPO
1475. Touching Lives
1476. Tracie L. Sipple, PT
1477. Traditional Cultural Practices
1478. Transform Health Indonesia/AKMI
1479. Transforming Communities for Inclusion (TCI)
1480. Transparency International - Russia
1481. Tripla Difesa Onlus Guardie Sicurezza Sociale ed Eco Zoofila
1482. Trochetia Special Needs
1483. TSR Foundation
1484. Türk Tbbi Onkoloji Dernei
1485. Turkish Green Crescent
| 1486. | Tutor Trust Foundation |
| 1487. | TWEET - Transgender Welfare Equity and Employment Trust Foundation |
| 1488. | TWI Group Of Companies |
| 1489. | TwoQ Solutions Pvt Ltd |
| 1490. | U P Bal Viklang Kalyan Samiti |
| 1491. | U.S. Department of Transportation |
| 1492. | Udaan |
| 1493. | Udayam Charitable Trust |
| 1494. | Uddeshya Foundation |
| 1495. | Uddayan Holistic Life Care Society |
| 1496. | Udgam Paryaavaran Sanrakshan Sansthaan |
| 1497. | Udg Foundation |
| 1498. | Udyama |
| 1499. | Uganda Peace Foundation |
| 1500. | Uhuru Community Development Project |
| 1501. | Ujjwal India Foundation |
| 1502. | Uma Shankar Singh Foundation |
| 1503. | Ummeed |
| 1504. | UN |
| 1505. | UN Women |
| 1506. | UN Working Group on the Issue of Discrimination Against Women in Law and in Practice |
| 1507. | Unbind |
| 1508. | UNCAUS, CARI, ALADAA Argentina |
| 1509. | Under Privileged Advancement By Youth (Upay) |
| 1510. | UNESCO |
| 1511. | Uniao Brasileira de Mulheres - UBM |
| 1512. | UNICEF |
| 1513. | Uninhibited |
| 1514. | Unipads India Pvt. Ltd. |
| 1515. | Unique Health - An International Initiative for Integrative Health Care and Research |
| 1516. | UNISC International |
| 1517. | United Artists Association |
| 1518. | United Way India |
| 1519. | United Welfare Society |
| 1520. | United World Against Diabetes |
| 1521. | Universal Education Consultants |
| 1522. | Universal League For Training And Rural Action |
| 1523. | Universal Peace Centre |
| 1524. | Universal Versatile Society |
| 1525. | Universidad Anahuac Mayab |
| 1526. | Universidad Cesar Vallejo |
| 1527. | University of Arizona |
| 1528. | University of Bristol |
| 1529. | University of Calabar, European Commission |
| 1530. | University of Chicago Trust |
| 1531. | University of Delhi |
| 1532. | University of Hyderabad |
| 1533. | University of Kashmir |
| 1534. | University of Trento |
| 1535. | University Paris Nanterre, France |
| 1536. | University of Washington-Seattle and ISRN-Delhi |
| 1537. | Unnathi Healing Foundation |
| 1538. | Unnati - A Society for holistic development |
| 1539. | UNRCO |
| 1540. | UP Govt. Higher Education |
| 1541. | Upabandhu seva parishad |
| 1542. | UPEACE |
| 1543. | UPES |
| 1544. | UPRD Industries and Infrastructure Forum |
| 1545. | Urban-Kheti |
| 1546. | URI/ United Religions Initiative |
| 1547. | URJA FOUNDATION |
| 1548. | US International Council on Disability |
| 1549. | USTL |
| 1550. | Uttarakhand Jan Jagriti Samiti |
| 1551. | V4Nation |
| 1552. | Val-Ed Initiatives |
| 1553. | Values-Driven Leadership & Cultural Development |
| 1554. | Vamavasi Kalyan Ashram |
| 1555. | VANI |
| 1556. | Vanuatu Human Rights Coalition |
| 1557. | Vaola Vanilla |
| 1558. | Vasavya Mahila Mandal, Visakhapatnam |
| 1559. | VASERA |
| 1560. | Vasudha Foundation |
| 1561. | Vatsalya Seva Samiti |
| 1562. | Vaunshidhara Fertility Centre |
| 1563. | Vedokt Skill and Consulting Pvt. Ltd. |
| 1564. | Vr Jiva Mahale Shikshan Va Bahuuddeshiy Seva Bhavi Sanstha Karajaon |
| 1565. | VELVI |
| 1566. | VertA©, Inc. |
| 1567. | VESS India |
| 1568. | VHS Kassel |
| 1569. | Victory Educational and Welfare Society (VEWS) |
| 1570. | Vidnyan Bharati |
| 1571. | Vidwans Financial Advisors |
| 1572. | Videy Sagar |
| 1573. | Vidyaadaan Foundation |
| 1574. | Vigyan Shaala International |
| 1575. | Vijayapuram Social Service Society |
| 1576. | Vijiorya Foundation |
| 1577. | Vikas Disabled Charitable Trust |
| 1578. | Vikas Evam Aarthik Chetna Sansthan |
| 1579. | Vikas Sahyog Pratishthan |
| 1580. | Vikas Ganga Samaj Sevi Sanstha |
| 1581. | Vikasonmukh Sansthan |
| 1582. | Village Development Society |
| 1583. | Vindhya Shiksha Prachar Samiti Bhopal |
| 1584. | Vipla Foundation (Save The Children India) |
| 1585. | Vish Bhart |
| 1586. | Vishva Odisha |
| 1587. | Vishwamanglaya Sabha |
| 1588. | Vishwa Bahuddeshiya Sevabhavi Sanstha |
| 1589. | Vision Empower Trust |
| 1590. | Vision India Foundation |
| 1591. | Vision Without Borders |
| 1592. | Vitamin Stree |
| 1593. | Vivek Bicklang Sah-Jan Utthan Sansthan |
| 1594. | Vivekananda Kendra Institute of Culture |
| 1595. | Vivekananda Kendra Kanyakumari |
| 1596. | Vivekananda World Peace Foundation |
| 1597. | Vivid Gyan Sustainability Foundation |
| 1598. | VK Academy for Indian Culture, Yoga and Management |
| 1599. | Vkv, Suklai |
| 1600. | VNIT Nagpur |
| 1601. | Voice of Specially Ablded People Inc |
| 1602. | Voice For Humanity Foundation |
| 1603. | Voluntary Health Association of Tripura |
| 1604. | VRF |
| 1605. | Vrienden van Amma Belgium |
| 1606. | Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) |
| 1607. | V-shesh Learning Services Private Limited |
| 1608. | VV Group |
| 1609. | Wadhwani Foundation |
| 1610. | Wari Foundation |
| 1611. | Warm Health Community, China |
| 1612. | Waste Warriors Society |
| 1613. | Water Policy Center, Aurangabad |
1614. Water resources department
1615. Wave Gambia
1616. Wayanga Association
1617. WCC
1618. We Care Society
1619. We The Yuva
1620. Welfare Organisation for Rural League Development
1621. Wellbeing Foundation
1622. Welthungerhilfe
1623. WEN India
1624. West Bengal State Cooperative Union
1625. Western Environmental Law Center
1626. Westford college of Nursing
1627. Wheeling Happiness Foundation
1628. White Swan Foundation
1629. Wildlife Trust Of India
1630. WILLA
1631. Willow Empowerment For Grassroot Development Initiative
1632. Wipro Limited
1633. WISCOMP (Women in Security Conflict Management and Peace)
1634. WITH YOU
1635. WIZO (Women's International Zionist Organization)
1636. Wopro
1637. WPAF
1638. Women Against Violence and Exploitation Foundation
1639. Women and Land Lande
1640. Women for Biodiversity
1641. Women Have Wings
1642. Women in Environment
1643. Women in Global Health
1644. Women Information Network (WINET)
1645. Women on Wings
1646. Women With Disabilities Australia
1647. Women's Earth and Climate Action Network
1648. Women's Council on Energy and the Environment
1649. Women's Earth Alliance (WEA)
1650. Womenite
1651. Women's Development Foundation
1652. Women's Federation for World Peace International
1653. Women's Health and Equal Rights Initiative
1654. Wooro
1655. World Benchmarking Alliance
1656. World Future Council
1657. World Green Design Organization
1658. World Humanitarian Forum
1659. World Peace Alliance
1660. World Privacy Forum
1661. World Vision Germany
1662. World United Human Rights Council
1663. WoW
1664. WSNPLs
1665. WWWF
1666. WynTech Solutions
1667. Xining Allbound Social Public Service Center
1668. Y4D Foundation
1669. Yagya Narayan Seva Samiti
1670. yacht
1671. YALI RLC
1672. YAPPIKA-ActionAid Indonesia
1673. Yavatmal
1674. Yayasan Anak Bangsa Merajut Harapan (Yayasan Angsa-merah)
1675. Yayasan BakTI
1676. Yayasan Bambu Lestari
1677. Yayasan Inset
1678. Yayasan Intan Maharani
1679. Yayasan Kemitraan Indonesia Sehat (YKIS)
1680. Yayasan Makkareso Leteng Pammase (MATEPE)
1681. Yayasan Paramitra
1682. Yayasan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Indonesia Cerdas (YPMIC)
1683. Yayasan Pontianak Plus
1684. Yayasan Satu Karsa Karya (YSKK)
1685. Yayasan Spirit Paramacitta
1686. Yce
1687. Yes We Can
1688. YKP
1689. Yoga Cris-lda
1690. Young Environmentalists Programme Trust
1691. Young Professionals in Foreign Policy (YPFP) Tokyo
1692. Youth 4 Jobs Foundation
1693. Youth Alliance
1694. Youth Association for Development
1695. Youth Club-Beijipuram
1696. Youth Dreamers Foundation
1697. Youth Engagement Welfare Association
1698. Youth Environment Assembly
1699. Youth For Integration Trust
1700. Youth For Peace International
1701. Youth For Seva
1702. Youth Helping Trust
1703. Youth Welfare Telangana
1704. Youth Aid Foundation
1705. Youth For Nation
1706. Yura
1707. Yuva Chaihanya Seva Samithi
1708. Yuva Gram Vikas Mandal
1709. Yuva Rural Association (YRA)
1710. Yuvaan
1711. Yuvajan Shramik Foundation
1712. Yuvajaya Foundation
1713. Yuvakshetra Institute of Management Studies
1714. Zakia Hamdard Foundation
1715. Zila Paryawarn Sudhar Samiti
1716. Zoram Entu Pawl (ZEP)
1717. シニア企業支援機構
1718. ディープラス
1719. なし
1720. パーソルテクノロジー
1721. らぼらぼ
1722. 五元
1723. 個人事業
1724. 出色伙伴
1725. 和波波Quintet
1726. 株式会社エルシーアール
1727. 無し
1728. 無職
1729. 現在休業中
1730. 自営業