



*clarifying our  
purpose, charting  
the way forward*

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**Global  
Alliance for  
Sustainable  
Feminist  
Movements**

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*consultation #2*  
**survey results report**



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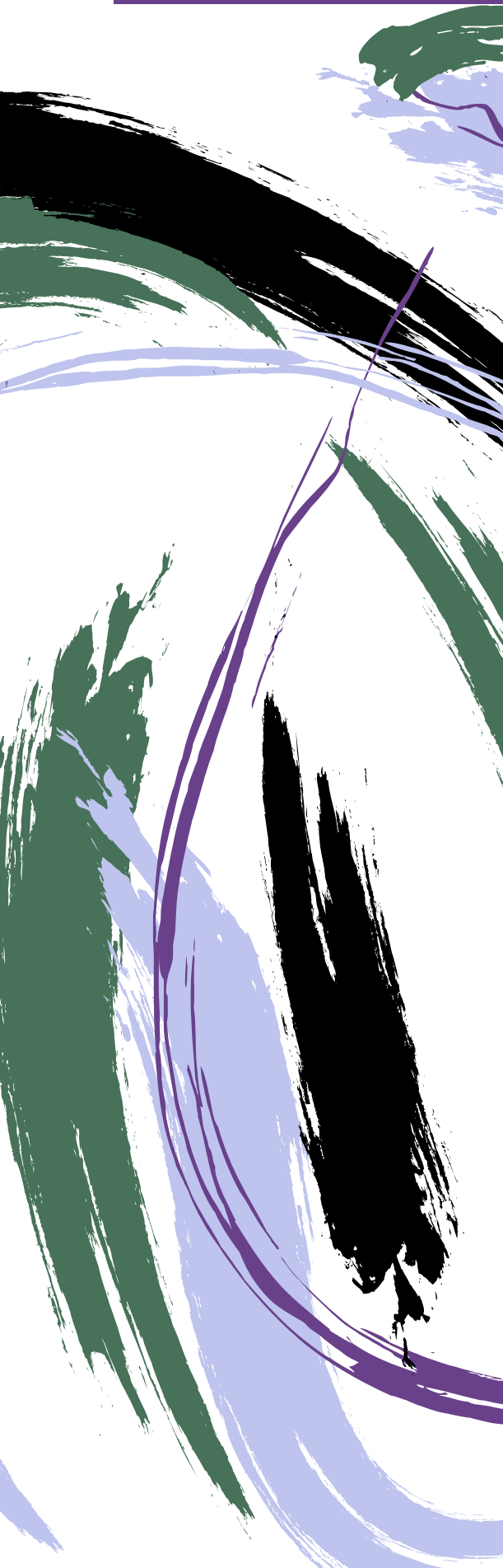
## *executive summary*

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The following report outlines the key findings emerging from the second survey consultation with the Reference Group of the Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements (Global Alliance). This survey built on the feedback received during the first consultation with the Reference Group and focused on (1) clarifying the goals / objectives of the Global Alliance, (2) surfacing our assumptions about why the funding ecosystem is the way it is, and (3) starting to conceptualize the areas of work for the Global Alliance.

The survey results show that the respondents:

- Broadly agree with the draft objectives / goals, but with clear recommendations for how they need to be improved and clarified;
- Completely agree on the importance of feminist movements and that they are underfunded (context statement #1);
- Broadly agree on the definition of “high quality funding” (context statement #2); and
- Somewhat agree on why the current state of funding to feminist movements is inadequate (context statement #3).



The survey respondents also showed widespread support for the Global Alliance to take the following actions once it is operational:

- Build communications strategies that showcase successes and impacts of feminist movements globally;
- Host dialogues between donors and feminist movements to analyze and understand emerging challenges and response strategies and that foster trust-building; and
- Host dialogues between committed high-level leaders and potential new actors.

Other elements of the survey results need to be explored further in stakeholder specific community dialogues. Low response levels and errors in completing the rankings accurately mean that we must take the quantitative findings from certain sections - especially around funding barriers - as starting points for these dialogues rather than definitive answers. The rich information provided by survey respondents in the open-ended questions provide an excellent starting point for further conversation and exploration.

Based on the feedback received in this survey, next steps will include:

- Planning Group to make final edits to the goals / objectives of the Global Alliance and then share with the Reference Group before they are made public.
- Further validation of the findings in this report with members of the Reference Group as a whole, as well as within stakeholder groups.
- Further development of the Global Alliance's areas of work in the months leading up to and following the June 2022 launch.

# INTRODUCTION

Building on the feedback received during the first consultation with the Reference Group, the Planning Group envisioned a second consultation focused on (1) clarifying the goals / objectives of the Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements (Global Alliance), (2) surfacing our assumptions about why the funding ecosystem is the way it is, and (3) starting to conceptualize the areas of work for the Global Alliance.

To begin this second consultation, the Planning Group developed a survey that was shared with the Reference Group via email in English, Spanish, and French. The survey was open for responses from February 3 - February 23, 2022. Reference Group members completed the survey anonymously identifying themselves only by stakeholder group - feminist civil society, private philanthropy, government, women's / feminist fund, or other.

The second survey did not yield as many responses as the previous survey (41 responses for the second survey as opposed to 78 responses for the first survey). In total, 41% of Reference Group members responded to this survey as compared to 55% in the previous survey.

The information provided in this report and through the survey should be used as a place to begin conversations rather than a definitive statement about the opinions of members of the Reference Group of the Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements. The results of this survey will be discussed in stakeholder-specific community dialogues over the coming weeks and throughout the Design Phase.

	FRENCH	SPANISH	ENGLISH	TOTAL	RESPONSE RATE
CIVIL SOCIETY	0	5	11	16	36%
WOMEN'S FUNDS	0	4	9	13	43%
PRIVATE PHILANTHROPY	0	0	6	6	40%
GOVERNMENT	0	0	2	2	40%
OTHER	1	0	3	4	90%
TOTAL	1	9	30	41	41%

The survey had four sections:

1. Context statements surfacing our assumptions about the feminist funding ecosystem
2. Identifying barriers to high quality funding experienced by both funders and civil society organizations
3. Brainstorming potential actions for the Global Alliance to take
4. Refining the proposed goals / objectives of the Global Alliance

This report shares the responses received in each section with a strong emphasis on sharing direct quotations from survey respondents given the limited sample size overall and errors in responses to questions asking participants to rank variables.

Rachel Jacobson, Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements Lead, analyzed the data and prepared the report with comments, edits, and feedback from members of the Planning Group.

## Global Alliance Goals / Objectives

Respondents were presented with the draft goals / objectives of the Global Alliance and asked to what extent they believed these goals are priorities within the current funding context (1 strongly disagree to 5 strongly agree). Overall, there was support across the stakeholder groups for the goals / objectives with the strongest support coming from stakeholders from government, feminist civil society, and the “other” category.



Survey respondents shared a few lingering questions that have been pasted below the relevant goals. In addition, there was a suggestion that accountability is missing from the goals / objectives and should be included.

**Goal / objective #1: Strengthen impactful collaborations and mutual learning and understanding among actors committed to gender justice and human rights.**

**Comments:**

- Need clarity about the actors that we envision with this goal. For example, “actors committed to resourcing gender justice and human rights.” (civil society)
  - Be clear that the Global Alliance brings together funders and feminist movements.
  - Additional recommendation for added clarity: “Strengthen impactful collaborations and mutual learning and understanding among actors and social justice movements advancing gender justice and human rights.” (other)
- Need to bring in more actors, not just the ones who are already committed.
- Need clarity about what we are hoping to achieve through mutual learning and understanding.
- “Perhaps ‘gender equality and not only ‘gender justice’” (civil society)
- Multiple recommendations to reorder the goals so that #1 comes at the end. Similarly, others provided feedback that this goal is “happening in other spaces” (private philanthropy) and, therefore, goals #2 and #3 feel more unique and valuable.

## **Goal / objective #2: Increase and improve resources, including but not limited to financial resources, in direct support of feminist movements and agendas.**

**Comments:**

- “Add ‘quality support’ since flexible and core funding remains a persistent barrier for women’s organizations and needs to be further prioritized and included in all messaging which references funding.” (women’s / feminist fund)
- “A stronger, clearer focus on better financial resourcing is absolutely crucial and central to the mission of the Global Alliance.” (civil society)
- Emphasize support to feminists movements in the Global South and East.
- Clarify what is meant by “beyond financial resources.”
- Increase prioritization of this goal to #1.

## **Goal / objective #3: Mobilize political support for and visibility of diverse feminist movements, agendas, and policies.**

**Comments:**

- What does mobilizing for political support mean? We may need to be careful about who is being mobilized (e.g., populists / politiqueros)

The Planning Group will review the suggestions and questions presented above and edit the goals / objectives. Final objectives will be shared with the Reference Group for a final review before being made public.

# **Context Statement #1**

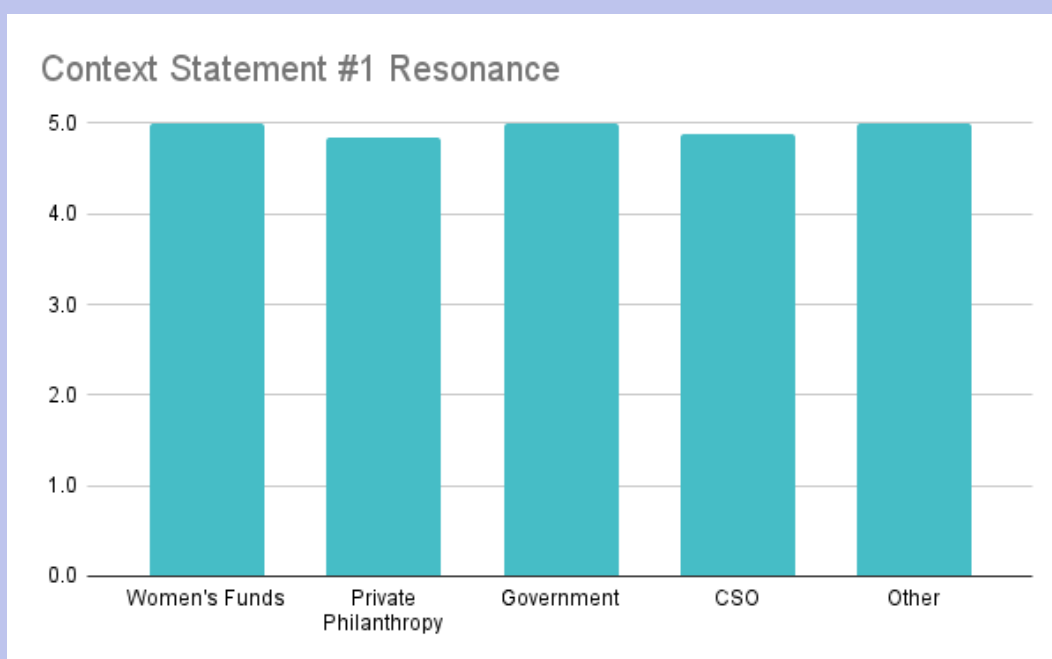


### Context Statement #1

1. Feminist movements are key drivers of change for gender equality, women’s human rights, and social justice more broadly;
2. overall funding levels for gender equality are inadequate; and
3. the funding that does exist is not of sufficiently high quality to achieve the desired impacts.

Of all of the “context statements” in the survey, this one resonated the most strongly with all respondents. In many ways, these are the underlying beliefs motivating the Global Alliance for Sustainable Feminist Movements, and they were affirmed by the respondents to this survey.

Subsequent questions asked respondents which parts of this statement resonated most strongly and least strongly in order to find out where the analysis or framing needs to be strengthened. As one respondent pointed out: “All of the above [are] interconnected pieces of the structural change needed in th[is] space.” (civil society)



## Elements that resonated most strongly with respondents

### Feminist movements drive change

Recognizing that each element resonated strongly with the respondents, the first element in the statement often received the strongest support although each of the elements did receive support from individual respondents. Pointing to the interconnected nature of the elements of this statement, one respondent emphasized that a “belief in, and evidence of [the impact of feminist movements], is critical to in turn mobilize more resources and better resources.” (private philanthropy)

One respondent encouraged a focus on the “broader societal benefits” of feminist movements, such as the “contribution of feminist movements to strengthening democracy and the economy.” (private philanthropy)

*“Only a truly and unabashedly intersectional feminist approach to gender equality, social justice and women’s human rights that is led by feminist movements will lead to sustainable, systemic change.” (civil society)*

*“Estoy totalmente de acuerdo con todo, pero pienso que hay que poner un énfasis en que son los movimientos feministas los que históricamente hay aportado a las transformaciones con justicia e igualdad; además de que no se puede trabajar en alcanzar igualdad y justicia sin nosotras.” (civil society)*

*“Feminist movement is not only key way, but in my experience and based on the herstory and observations, the only way when women and queer folks can actually transform the environment and make it more just.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

### **There is not enough funding.**

Respondents supporting this element of the statement noted the data – only 4% of bilateral aid has gender equality as a principal objective – while others highlighted that the lack of funding can be even more pronounced for “those who are structurally excluded” or “que trabajan con temas que generalmente no reciben financiamiento, puedan recibir cada vez más dinero (Por ejemplo, temas como trabajo sexual, movimiento anticapacitista, defensa del territorio, etc.).” (women’s / feminist fund)

*“What impact would be possible if they did get more funding?” (civil society)*

*“There are so many gender issues that require a lot of attention to be addressed but due to inadequate funding so little is done.” (civil society)*

*“There needs to be more funding to gender equality if there is to be hope of true transformation and change. But for more funding to be available more people (men) in power need to value gender equality.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

Others brought up an important issue resonating through both context statements #1 and #2: the accessibility of the funding. Even the scarce resources available have restrictions that make them inaccessible for feminist movements.

### **The funding is not of high enough quality.**

In addition to the point raised above around the links between quality and amount of funding and accessibility, other respondents pointed out that the quality of the funding often negatively impacts the overall work, as well as the well-being of individual activists.

*“The quality of funding not only doesn't help to achieve the desired impacts, in some cases it contributes to actively undermine the desired impacts. Particularly when it is tightly held and controlled by powerful elites and not based on trust.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

*“I think that poor quality funding really negatively impacts the strength of movements and the impact of the money we are putting into movements.” (private philanthropy)*

*“There is lack of funding, and the funding is often too restricted and short-term and project-focused instead of core-support, and the bit of funding that is there often goes mainly to large organisations instead of smaller, self-led, global south based collectives and organisations.” (civil society)*

## **Elements that resonated least strongly with respondents**

As mentioned above, there was broad support to each element of this statement. Many of the respondents answering which element resonated the least strongly emphasized that they could not choose one because they all resonated. Instead of pointing to a specific element that did not resonate, the respondents wanted to clarify our understandings of feminist movements and gender equality.



*“We may want to emphasize the importance of getting money directly to feminist organizations, rather than just about pushing more money towards gender equality - because you can have non-feminist organizations working on gender equality.” (other)*

*“Some feminist movements will explicitly exclude part of their constituencies (sex workers, in this case) [or] fund non rights-based programmes, thus making the funding less efficient and contradictory.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

*“There is funding for gender equality (of course, much more is still needed) but it is often fragmented and excludes many (including women and girl human rights defenders in all their diversity).” (other)*

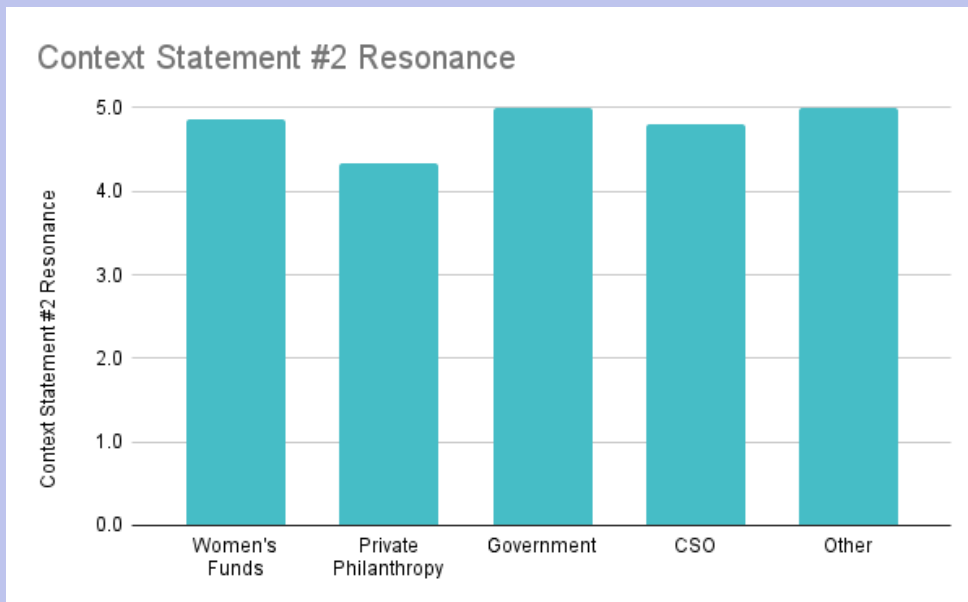
## Context Statement #2

### Context Statement #2

High quality funding is funding that:

1. provides core support,
2. is flexible,
3. is provided for multiple years, and
4. directly reaches the frontline organizations that are led by the women, girls, and trans and non-binary people who are most directly affected by systemic oppressions.

Overall, this statement resonated or resonated strongly with nearly every respondent though it had slightly less support than the previous statement. Each of the elements resonated strongly with respondents though the “multiple years” element was mentioned least frequently. For many respondents “core support” and “flexible” were synonymous.



### Core support

*“Without core support, we are stuck in a vicious cycle of project-based fundraising that burns us out as activists, makes us vulnerable to being driven by donor agendas as we fight for (financial) survival as organisations, and ultimately distracts our human and financial resources from actually doing the transformative work that leads to sustainable change.” (civil society)*

### **Flexible**

*“Flexible – as donors attach so many requirements only to fulfill their own need to manage risk, while not delegating this to recipients and granting based on trust.” (civil society)*

*“Muchas veces ese financiamiento es lo que quieren los donantes y no lo que quiere el movimiento.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

### **Multiple years**

*“the short term nature of most funding undermines any meaningful feminist work” (other)*

*“financiación a largo plazo, que nos deja respirar.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

### **Frontline organizations**

*“There is a gap and often power asymmetries when it comes to access to funding from frontline organisations, especially [women human rights defenders].” (other)*

*“The women-led organisations are on the ground and understand the local context much better but also address them in a local context with clear results.” (civil society)*

*“Organisation de première ligne, car malheureusement ces types de financement, ces organisations qualifiées de 1ère ligne le reçoivent par l’intermédiaire des PTF locaux, et cela désavantage tout le système.” (other)*

## **Elements that resonated most strongly**

Most respondents said that each of the elements resonated strongly with some respondents seeking further clarification rather than disagreeing with the elements. For example, some respondents wanted to unpack “flexibility” while others pointed out that “flexibility” is often an element of core support.

Another respondent pointed out that both long- and short-term grants are often needed, highlighting that in emergency situations a long-term grant may not be helpful or appropriate.

Finally, another respondent asked whether or not we should consider “reaching frontline organizations” as an element of the definition of “high quality funding” or if that is an overall goal.

Another respondent highlighted that the leadership of those most affected by systemic oppression is vital while also recognizing that there are other organizations that “hacen un trabajo político, social y articulador que es relevante e importante para el movimiento.” (civil society)

Several respondents also highlighted other elements from the definition of “high quality funding” that they felt were missing.

### **Accessibility and other missing elements**

As mentioned earlier, throughout these sections many respondents brought up issues around the accessibility of funding, which were not explicitly raised in the context statements.

*“You can have core, flexible and multi-year support but if it isn't accessible to frontline/grassroots groups, it won't hit the bar.” (private philanthropy)*

*“What still misses is the accessibility, not requiring crazy amount of admin and time to request the funds, send reports and evaluations, etc. Some of that is very ok, but in some cases the balance is completely lost.” (civil society)*

*“The statement doesn't include [money] for systems change. So much [money] for gender equality is still hung up in gender mainstreaming instead of systems change and addressing root causes of gender inequality.” (women's / feminist fund)*

*“I would add a 5th point that: high quality funding is a funding that is coherent with the foreign policy of governments, a funding that is not used to 'pink-wash' governments' images, and that it is a funding that replaces military expenditure and military spending.” (women's / feminist fund)*

*“faltaría agregar que el financiamiento de alta calidad tiene que romper con esquemas coloniales, y generar dinámicas de confianza y rendición de cuentas que no sume cargas burocráticas insostenibles a las organizaciones.” (civil society)*

*“El punto cuatro, solo añadiría el debate de que muchas veces lo que necesitamos es sostener las vidas de esas mujeres, niñas y personas trans y no binarias más afectadas por las opresiones sistémicas, es decir, que no tienen tiempo para organizarse porque casi todo lo invierten en sobrevivir.” (women's / feminist fund)*

*“Pensamos que a este financiamiento, para ser de alta calidad, requiere que tenga también el acompañamiento y fortalecimiento adecuado para las organizaciones que reciben el dinero, es decir, construcción de capacidades en temas organizativos, financieros y administrativos.” (women's / feminist fund)*

## Context Statement #3

### Context Statement #3

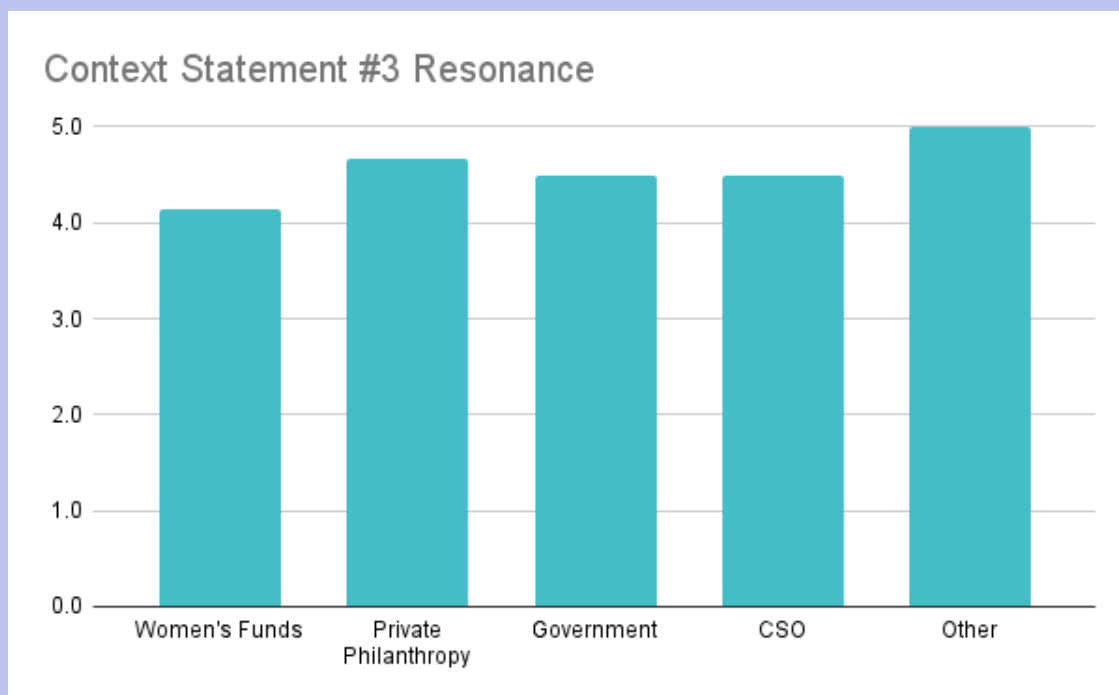
Funding for feminist movements is inadequate to achieving the desired impacts because of:

1. (Weak mutual understanding and connections between feminist movements and funding institutions.
2. Insufficient high-level support and prioritization of feminist movements within funding institutions.
3. Varying degrees of political support for feminist movements in society broadly.
4. Diverging priorities when it comes to what counts as impact and how to report on it.
5. Institutional concerns / standards about risk mitigation and due diligence that may disqualify some feminist organizations from receiving funding.
6. Funding thresholds are too high or too low to reach some front-line feminist organizations.
7. Insufficient human resources to manage more, smaller grants within funding institutions.
8. Challenges to collaborate among funders and / or pool resources.
9. Low awareness of existing funding mechanisms that can support donors to resource feminist movements at scale.

Perhaps given the complexity of this statement, it received the least support of the three statements, though a majority of respondents said that it resonated or strongly resonated with them.

As with many possible areas of work / analysis for the Global Alliance, the answers in these sections tended to draw connections between the technical and the political. As one respondent clearly said:

*“no es una cuestión de montos en general, son decisiones políticas los montos o las diferentes formas de financiación se pueden adaptar, pero muchos financiadores dicen querer financiar la primera línea pero hacen unas exigencias administrativas que no son reales ni beneficiosas para el movimiento” (women's / feminist fund)*



## Elements that resonated most strongly with respondents

The individual elements of the statement that resonated most strongly with respondents were:

1. High level support and prioritization within funding institutions
2. Diverging priorities when it comes to what counts as impact and how to report on it
3. Institutional concerns / standards about risk mitigation and due diligence that may disqualify some feminist organizations from receiving funding

### **Impact**

*"There is a push towards quantitative data and strong communications to justify the funding. Politicians like to be able to quantify and easily translate to the public what difference funding has made - e.g. has helped x girls attend school. This is challenging for this type of support." (government)*

*"Su obsesión por el tema hace entonces que la relación no sea de confianza, y mucho menos entre pares. Entra todo el tema de poder." (women's / feminist fund)*

*"It would be interesting perhaps as part of the work of the Global Alliance to open collaborative spaces between funders and civil society on MEAL [monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning] for feminist movements..." (civil society)*

*"Lo de la medición de impacto me parece una trampa, y si hay un movimiento que puede demostrar que mejora la vida de las personas solo por existir, es el movimiento feminista. Además, si se relajan los mecanismos de seguimiento, y se trabaja a partir de la confianza y los objetivos políticos comunes, no hace falta tanto personal para gestionar fondos pequeños." (women's / feminist fund)*

### **Legal registration**

One element that was not named in the context statement, but was raised by several respondents was the challenge of funding non-registered organizations.

*“The shrinking space for CSO in crisis/conflict is ongoing. The need for legal registration to fund many small organizations is a major concern and ongoing challenge. Many CSOs cannot gain registration under military governments for example, which means that women led CSOs face yet more barriers to accessing financing.”*  
(women’s / feminist fund)

*“As an unregistered, barely funded, volunteer-led movement we rarely fit into grant eligibility requirements (especially due to our unregistered status) and when we do, the available grants rarely reflect the reality of our capacities. This points to the fact that, although they declare wanting to support feminist movements, funders are often very risk-averse when it comes to some of the key characteristics of movements: they are organic, innovative forms of organising that don’t always want to submit themselves to the rigid and outdated structures of non-profit status, and their workflows may be less rigidly formatted as professionalised NGOs. And so, instead of supporting grassroots feminist movements which are working with their community and doing political organising, they support established gender equality NGOs, putting movements in unfair competition with much better resourced organisations for the same funding.”* (civil society)

## Elements that resonated least strongly with respondents

The elements that resonated least strongly were:

1. Insufficient human resources to manage more, smaller grants within funding institutions.
2. Low awareness of existing funding mechanisms that can support donors to resource feminist movements at scale.
3. Challenges to collaborate among funders and / or pool resources.

*“Some people are well aware [of existing funding mechanisms] and I fear we will just have webinars telling feminist movements how to apply for tiny short term funding pools.”* (civil society)

### **Missing Elements**

*“The premise of the statement assumes that people know what feminist movements are. I would argue that most people don’t know exactly what they are or what they stand for so aren’t convinced about supporting them.”*  
(women’s / feminist fund)

*“Lacks an intersectional lens – that there may be groups who aren’t seen as part of the feminist movement or other movements, either, and that’s a major reason for lack of funding to them.”* (civil society)

*“Also, there seems to be something missing in the list [regarding] competition for funding and the need to find a way to collaborate and coordinate better to prevent this.”* (other)

*“Creo que lo que tiene que cambiar es el sentido de donar/financiar, digo esto porque es un ‘problema’ histórico que tiene que ver con el colonialismo. Hay una cuestión de justicia social en el mundo, donde los países del norte tiene que reflexionar y cambiar esa forma de mirar y hacer en países del sur.”* (women’s / feminist fund)

# Funding Barriers

## Funder Experiences

The survey asked funders about the biggest barriers that they experience when trying to provide high quality funding. However, due to the low number of funder responses (20 in total: 6 private philanthropy, 2 government, and 13 women’s funds) and errors in completing the ranking, a purely quantitative description of these findings would not enrich our understanding at this time.



In addition, within the small sample size, there are differences across the funder groups in their rankings. For example, funders that identified as “private philanthropy” ranked issues around human resources much more significantly than funders from women’s / feminist funds. Deeper community discussions within our stakeholder groups can lead to a clearer picture.

Other issues outside of the list that were identified by funders as barriers included:

- Restrictions related to funding only registered groups
- Inaccessible processes
- Budget cuts
- Challenges in providing rapid funding
- Struggles accessing core, flexible funding and, therefore, not being able to provide core, flexible funding to grantees.

## Feminist Civil Society Experiences

Similar to the questions related to funders’ barriers, organizations self-identifying as civil society were asked about their experiences trying to access high quality funding.

However, there was not a sufficiently high number of responses from feminist civil society organizations for a meaningful quantitative analysis.

Below are some of the key elements that emerged from the open-ended question (“Are there other barriers to access high quality funding that you would like to add?”).

*“Related to administrative burdens, we have noticed high barriers to funding for non-registered organisations/movements within the Global North, and especially Europe. Although this can be linked to legal constraints for donors of having to prove non-profit status/use of their funds, we also believe that this is linked to the relative ease (at least on the political/democratic level) for movements to register as NGOs within the Global North - therefore donors do not perceive lack of registration as a barrier to resources that THEY should be helping us overcome/adapt to. However, this ignores the significantly constraining effect that registering as a non-profit can have on the creativity and innovative forms of organising of many grassroots feminist movements, pushing them away from experiments in flat hierarchies and consensus decision-making within movements towards traditional hierarchical structures that will tend to professionalise, NGO-ise and be more likely to be coopted by governments and funders.” (civil society)*

*“Donors hesitate to coordinate early on given different timeframes and modalities which hinders strategic collaboration and pooled funding (and contributes to inefficient use of limited resources/ duplication of work.” (civil society)*

*“Lack of recognition of organizations working intersectionally - they don’t ‘fit’ in specific funding buckets.” (civil society)*

*“Lack of fundraising capacity in our organisation, because the funding we receive is all project based and there’s much work to do... And fundraising requirements are often high, requiring alliance/partnership building, lots of specific documentation, programme-specific track records and ToCs and results frameworks etc. which requires time that we don’t have as no one funds that.” (civil society)*



# Increasing and Improving Funding

## What encourages funders to provide high quality funding?

The survey asked all respondents an open-ended question: “In your opinion, what encourages funders – government, women’s funds, or philanthropic funders – to provide high quality funding to feminist movements and women’s rights organizations?”

The most common answers fit into three categories:

- Demonstrating / seeing impact
- Peer encouragement / learning / pressure
- Political will / support

### **Demonstrating / seeing impact**

Within this category of answers, respondents talked about the importance of demonstrating both the impact of feminist movements, as well as the impact of high quality funding itself. Some respondents also noted that we need to show impact and at the same time “challenge the way we need to show impact” (private philanthropy) perhaps alluding to the emphasis often placed on immediate, quantitative measures.

One respondent also noted that we need “compelling stories and evidence of change” from the “media and respected research institutions.” (private philanthropy)

One respondent also noted it is important to demonstrate the impact that gender equality has on everyone – that “it is not just a women’s issue.” (women’s / feminist fund)

Finally, multiple respondents noted that it can also be important to point to the impact of anti-gender movements – both their achievements, as well as the type of and amount of funding they receive.

### **Peer encouragement / learning / pressure**

Frequently, respondents noted that funding practices can change based on “hearing from other funders who have engaged in funding feminist organizing to share their experiences and excitement, as well as how they have structured their approaches and internal infrastructure to be able to meet needs and take advantage of opportunities.” (private philanthropy)

One respondent noted that the peer learning comes not just from “fellow funders” but also from peer-learning with feminist movements.

Sometimes the answers framed this as “learning,” while others frame it as “encouragement” or even “peer pressure.” Understanding these dynamics better will help the Global Alliance create its areas of work since each of these framings could lead to different actions.

### **Political will / support**

Frequently mentioned by respondents was the importance of political will / support. Though not explicitly framed in this way, several respondents also highlighted actions that can build political will and support, including:

- “collective advocacy / coordinating campaigning” (civil society);
- “being exposed to the activism of feminist groups in ways that encourage questions and dialogues” (private philanthropy) / direct connections with feminist movements and funds;
- “being part of a trend / applauded as good practice or pioneer or similarly awarded with positive attention that gives them credibility and worth” (civil society); and
- “Hunger for justice through lived experience.” (women’s / feminist fund)

Another civil society respondent noted that it can be helpful to have political moments – such as the Generation Equality Forum – when commitments can be made.

## Actions the Global Alliance Should Take to Encourage Quality Funding

The survey asked respondents to rate in order of importance a series of actions that the Global Alliance could take to encourage funders to move towards providing more high quality funding. The possible actions were:

- Offer mutual technical assistance to understand and strategize around the constraints funders face
- Ensure alignment with existing funder networks and spaces and create space for donors to develop complementary funding strategies
- Research, publish, and publicize recommendations about good funding practices and how they strengthen impact
- Track, analyze, and publicize research on funding flows
- Commission and develop communications pieces that “make the case” for this type of funding
- Showcase successes and impacts of feminist movements
- Host dialogues between donors and feminist movements to analyze and understand emerging challenges and response strategies
- Other (please specify)

The differences in the prioritizations of these actions was very small. There are several possible reasons for this result, such as these are all important actions for the Global Alliance to take or the ranking system was not well understood. Exploring these options through dialogues will help to guide the Global Alliance’s work.

The most highly ranked possible actions were:

- Showcase successes and impacts of feminist movements
- Host dialogues between donors and feminist movements to analyze and understand emerging challenges and response strategies

All of the other options received the same level of prioritization.

### **Other actions that were recommended include:**

*“Data and analysis of anti-gender and anti-rights movements and the funding that flows to them. Information on the role other actors who may not be operational or directly provide funding – but do have political clout – can play to support strengthened funding to feminist organizations. Strengthened advocacy for political support to feminist actors, especially frontline defenders. Analyses/mapping exercises of the overall landscape for feminist movements and actors in a given context (work areas, movements, opportunities, threats, challenges, funding needs and challenges, human rights issues, civic space concerns, etc.), conducted with them – to inform high quality funding.” (other)*

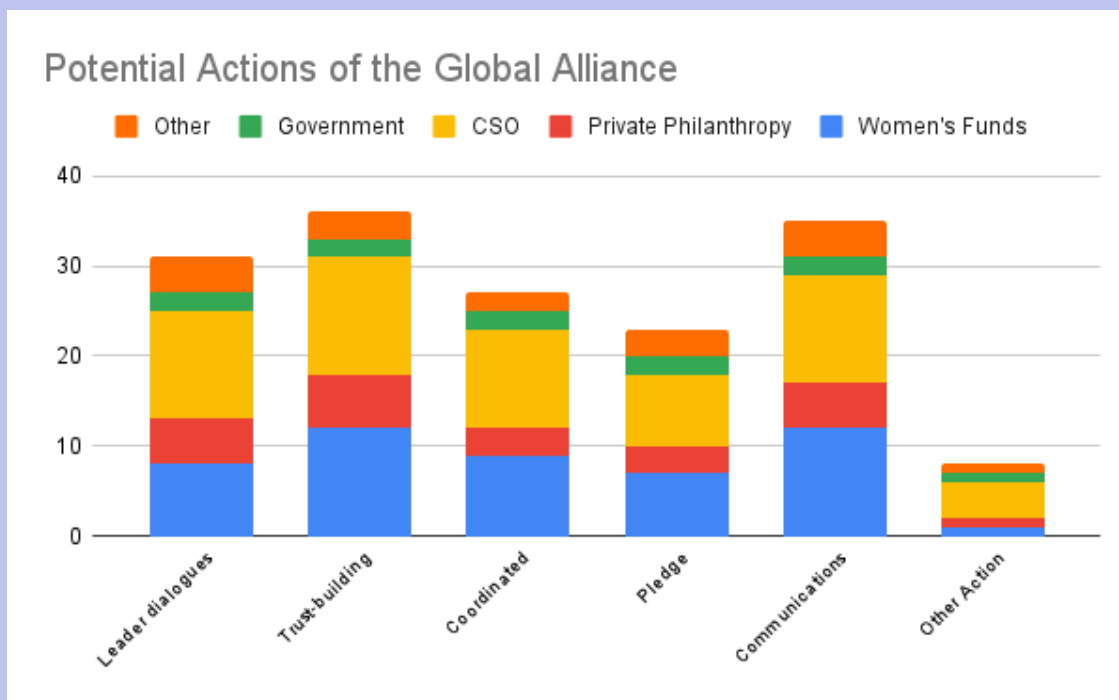
*“Quizá integrar el tema de la justicia económica en el discurso que se maneje con los donantes, sobre todo para el cambio de narrativa en la movilización de recursos hacia una filantropía feminista.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

## Actions the Global Alliance Should Take to Encourage New Actors

Survey respondents were also asked to think about what the Global Alliance could do to encourage new actors to commit to feminist movements: “As we try to bring in new actors, or reinforce existing supporters, what actions could the Global Alliance take that would build strong commitment to and support for feminist movements?”

They were asked to select as many options as they wanted from the following list:

- Host dialogues between committed high-level leaders and potential new actors
- Host dialogues with the primary aim of relationship and trust building among donors and feminist movements
- Coordinated statements of support for feminist movements during key political moments
- Create a “pledge” for endorsement and provide regular progress follow-up
- Develop a communications strategy that showcases successes and impacts of feminist movements
- Other (please specify):



Under the category of “other” recommendations included:

- Asking for public information about the percentage and total amounts of funding going to feminist movements
- Global Alliance suggested minimum percentage level of an institution’s funding that should be going to feminist movements
- Award or other public visibility for good practices
- Creating a pipeline of initiatives to decrease burden of feminist movement organizations
- Connect and build bridges and understanding between different social justice movements
- “Move from the generic to the specific. We often get very stuck in articulating the problem over and over again but not spending nearly enough time on practical solutions, ideas, funding modalities, successes.” (private philanthropy)

One respondent raised a series of concerns that have been pasted in full for the Global Alliance to continue to consider as it develops its areas of work:

*“All of these are fundamentally good ideas, however we would encourage to move beyond actions that remain at the level of external-facing communications, without deeply and meaningfully engaging with all the actors involved to push for continued dialogue and transformative change ‘behind the scenes.’ We are also weary of using communications as the cornerstone of the Global Alliance’s strategy: amplifying feminist movements is of course crucial, however given the unequal power dynamics between most grassroots feminist movements and the members of the steering group of the Global Alliance, it is important that the Global Alliance doesn’t inadvertently take or receive the bulk of the credit for the work done by feminist movements, and thereby reinforce the already fundamentally unequal funding environments we operate in (consortium of established INGOs vs grassroots feminist movements). The position of power of the members of the Global Alliance within the feminist*

*movement as well as their network is a crucial resource to accomplishing their mission, however it should be used wisely and in a reflective manner, constantly asking whether the Global Alliance is serving itself, or the feminist movements it wants to represent?" (civil society)*

## Other Actors

Survey respondents were asked to name additional actors – either broad categories or specific actors – that they thought should be brought into the Global Alliance’s work. Responses included:

- Governments – both Global South governments, as well as bilateral donor governments and development agencies, and donor governments that do not support their domestic feminist movements
- Grassroots feminists
- Indigenous women
- Human rights and social justice activists and human rights defenders that are not linked with feminist movements
- Human rights and social justice donors that do not currently fund feminist movements
- Individual philanthropists
- Media
- Multilateral agencies
- National human rights institutions
- Human rights accountability mechanisms
- General public
- UN Peacebuilding Commission
- Private sector (“with a thorough vetting process”).
  - Another respondent specifically requested that the private sector not be included. This is clearly an area in which further conversation within the Global Alliance is needed.

## Other

Finally, there was an open-ended question asking if respondents had anything else that they wished to share.

- *“We would like to emphasise the importance of young feminist leadership throughout this process, especially centering their voices, as well as the voices of feminists of colour, Indigenous feminists, disabled feminists, queer feminists, rural feminists, feminist from the “Global South” etc at the centre of these demands for better feminist resourcing, as we are systematically excluded from or tokenised within these advocacy and funding spaces.” (civil society)*
- *“It’d be great to add aspects related to decolonising development and how to help catalyse collaboration between women’s rights organisations.” (private philanthropy)*
- *“Ensure strong representation from the Global South including those for whom English is not fluent or used.” (women’s / feminist fund)*

## Next Steps

Based on the feedback received in this survey, next steps will include:

- Final edits to the goals / objectives of the Global Alliance and sharing with the Reference Group before they are made public.
- Further validation of the findings in this report with members of the Reference Group as a whole, as well as within stakeholder groups.
- Further development of the Global Alliance’s areas of work in the months leading up to and following the June 2022 launch.

