

Sustainable development from a gender perspective: A glossary



Image: Mission21



Content

Introduction pp.5-6

Gender Concepts pp.6-11

Care

Discrimination

Empowerment

Gender Equality

Gender Equity

Gender Mainstreaming

Gender-responsive Budgeting

Intersectionality

Participation

Vulnerability

Glossary pp. 12-57

Accountability

Adaptation

Agriculture

Biodiversity

Biofuels

Biomass

Biotechnology

Carbon Emissions

Carbon Footprint

Carbon Offsets

Climate Change

Commons

Conflict

Conservation

Consumption

Corporate Social Responsibility

Decent Work

Deforestation

[Degradation](#)
[Desertification](#)
[Drought](#)
[Economic Policy](#)
[Education](#)
[Employment](#)
[Energy](#)
[Finance](#)
[Fiscal Policy](#)
[Fisheries](#)
[Food Security](#)
[Food Sovereignty](#)
[Foreign Direct Investment](#)
[Forests](#)
[Global Governance](#)
[Global Warming](#)
[Green Economy](#)
[Greenhouse Gases](#)
[Growth](#)
[Health](#)
[Human Rights](#)
[Inequality](#)
[Land](#)
[Land Acquisitions](#)
[Maternal Health](#)
[Migration](#)
[Mitigation](#)
[Natural Resources](#)
[Nuclear Energy](#)
[Population Growth](#)
[Poverty](#)
[Private Sector](#)
[Production](#)
[Recycling](#)
[Renewable Energy](#)
[Sanitation](#)
[Security](#)
[Sexual and Reproductive Rights](#)
[Social Security](#)

Taxation

Technology

Trade

Transport

Urbanisation

Violence Against Women

Waste

Water

Bibliography

pp. 58-63

Introduction

The Brundtland Report (1987) still provides the most quoted definition of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Acknowledging the importance of gender equality for sustainable development, it also highlights the varied interactions between social, economic and ecological dimensions of development. Nevertheless, sustainable development is still often seen primarily as environmental sustainability, with gender concerns often taking a backseat.

Currently the international community is discussing the elaboration of a new framework of development goals, possibly called sustainable development goals (SDG's), which are supposed to replace the Millennium Development Goals in 2015. This is a good time to discuss and conceptualize what sustainable development actually means in the current context of crises on many fronts (economic crises, climate change, rising inequalities, poverty etc.).

This glossary shall serve as a first step, highlighting the various issues a sustainable development agenda should address, as well as some concepts and ideas that have been put forward by different actors as solutions for some of the challenges facing the world community. It also shall serve to emphasize the gender relations underlying all different fields of action. It is however beyond the scope of this document to provide an exhaustive list of keywords and definitions.

There are a number of internationally binding human rights conventions, which commit states to promote and protect women's human rights across a large number of thematic areas. The most relevant conventions and agreements to be mentioned are the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). Many treaties and agreements make explicit links between sustainable development and gender equality. In the Beijing Platform for Action for example, governments agreed that “Equality between women and men is a matter of human rights and a condition for social justice and is also a necessary and fundamental prerequisite for equality, development and peace. A transformed partnership based on equality between women and men is a condition for people-centred sustainable development.“ While UN member states acknowledged at the Rio+20 Conference, that “gender equality and effective participation of women are important for effective action on all aspects of sustainable development”, there has been little in terms of concrete steps or ideas, and concepts put forward at this conference (e.g. Green Economy) remain largely gender-blind.

This glossary therefore also provides a critical perspective on the current development paradigm and tries to integrate a strong human rights approach across all subject areas. This is also done by wherever applicable referencing important UN human rights conventions and resolutions, on which the world community could build when devising possible pathways to sustainable development.

The glossary is based on a variety of documents and literature on gender and sustainability. The keywords represent some of the most used terms in the current debate on a post-MDG framework and on gender and sustainability in general. The first part of the glossary will introduce the reader to some important gender concepts, which are often used in debates about gender equality and where available reference some key UN documents, conventions.

The second part of the glossary introduces the main key words used in the discussions on sustainability, highlighting their underlying gender dimension and where applicable referencing relevant human rights documents. While there are a large variety of human rights documents that include gender, it is beyond the scope of this document to provide references to all of them. Therefore here links will only be provided to some of the most important and most progressive conventions and documents. The Beijing Platform for Action, which was adopted at the 4th World Conference on Women in 1995 in particular provides a large number of references, as well as concrete steps for action on a variety of relevant topics.

Green keywords mark topics and themes that are relevant in the current sustainability discourse, while the yellow keywords refer to concepts, strategies and instruments that are put forward by different actors in order to reach the goal of sustainable development.

Gender concepts

Key word	Explanation	Relevant UN Conventions, HR documents
Care	<p>In most societies, women are predominantly responsible to care for children, the elderly and the frail, and spent at least twice as much time as men on domestic work, of which care work is an integral part. However, this work, which is essential for the functioning of any society and economy, is hardly ever counted in any valuations of a country's economy and therefore remains largely invisible.</p> <p>With the increasing entry of women into the labour market, their time burden increases - wealthier women delegate their care responsibilities to the private sector or to individual poorer women. This trend has led to the development of transnational care chains, with women from developing countries leaving their families</p>	<p>The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document</p> <p>153. We also recognize that informal unpaid work, performed mostly by women, contributes substantially to human wellbeing and sustainable development. In this regard, we commit to work towards safe and decent working conditions and access to social protection and education.</p> <p>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</p> <p>156. Women contribute to development not only through</p>

	<p>behind to care for children/elderly in developed countries.</p> <p>Women also generally also form the majority of workers in the private or public care sector, where they often work for little pay, little recognition and low career chances.</p> <p>In times of crisis, public care services are often cut back, which hits women hard, both as service consumers and as workers. Furthermore, public and private care services that are based on an efficiency logic that values quantity over quality can have destructive impacts on both the people receiving care and those working in the care sector, which are also predominantly women.</p> <p>To integrate a care approach into economic development and to recognize that both carers (paid and unpaid), as well as those who receive care have rights is therefore crucial for a sustainable development agenda.</p>	<p>remunerated work but also through a great deal of unremunerated work. On the one hand, women participate in the production of goods and services for the market and household consumption, in agriculture, food production or family enterprises. Though included in the United Nations System of National Accounts and therefore in international standards for labour statistics, this unremunerated work - particularly that related to agriculture - is often undervalued and underrecorded. On the other hand, women still also perform the great majority of unremunerated domestic work and community work, such as caring for children and older persons, preparing food for the family, protecting the environment and providing voluntary assistance to vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals and groups. This work is often not measured in quantitative terms and is not valued in national accounts. Women's contribution to development is seriously underestimated, and thus its social recognition is limited. The full visibility of the type, extent and distribution of this unremunerated work will also contribute to a better sharing of responsibilities.</p> <p><i>Also see: Paragraph 179</i></p> <p><i>Further documents:</i> <i>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</i>, Paragraph 120; <i>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21</i>, 24.3; <i>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</i>, paragraph 4.1, 4.11; <i>Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)</i>, Commitment 5 g)</p>
Discrimination	<p>Discrimination that reflects the subordinate status of women is found at all levels. State-sponsored discrimination includes persistent inequalities in legal, policy and institutional provisions. These may contain diverse discriminatory provisions, for example regarding property rights, access to justice, or laws affecting migrant workers, and family law. They may also include the observance of diverse institutional practices that violate the rights</p>	<p><u>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), 1979</u></p> <p>Article I</p> <p>For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "discrimination against women" shall mean any distinction,</p>

	<p>of women, including for example a reluctance to address prevalent abuse of children and women by school teachers or police officers. Non-state institutions including the private sector often inhibit discriminatory employment practices, with women earning less for the same work, being less able to move up the career ladder and facing a number of maternity related discriminations.</p> <p>Many other organisations across all levels of society also discriminate against women, intentionally or unintentionally (e.g. by setting meeting times at hours that are inconvenient for women due to their care responsibilities).</p> <p>Kinship, religious and family practices that reinforce the secondary status of women, are widespread and diverse.</p>	<p>exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.</p>
Empowerment	<p>Empowerment refers to the process of giving people who have no or limited power to make choices and control their own destinies, the ability to do so. Many actors see women's empowerment as key to sustainable development. There is vast evidence that women in many societies play crucial roles as care givers and stewards of the environment. They are generally more likely to spend income on family welfare than men and when engaged in policy making processes, to direct spending to social sectors. However, discriminatory practices at all levels of society often prevent them from doing so.</p> <p>In order to empower women to make strategic life choices, their access to resources (human, social, natural, financial and physical) needs to strengthened, as well as their ability to make use of these resources (which implies changing discriminatory rules, norms and customs).</p>	<p><u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u></p> <p>9. The objective of the Platform for Action, which is in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, is the empowerment of all women. The full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women is essential for the empowerment of women. While the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p>
Gender equality	<p>Gender equality is a broad concept that refers to a situation in which both women and men are granted equal opportunities to develop their personal abilities and to make choices without being constrained by gender roles and stereotypes. It does not mean that</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u></p> <p>Paragraph 11</p>

	women and men have to become the same, but that their behaviour and aspirations are equally valued and that their rights, responsibilities and opportunities do not depend on their gender.	Equality is both a goal and a means whereby individuals are accorded equal treatment under the law and equal opportunities to enjoy their rights and to develop their potential talents and skills so that they can participate in national political, economic, social and cultural development and can benefit from its results. For women in particular, equality means the realization of rights that have been denied as a result of cultural, institutional, behavioural and attitudinal discrimination. Equality is important for development and peace because national and global inequities perpetuate themselves and increase tensions of all types.
Gender equity	Gender equity implies that women and men are treated fairly according to their different needs - this implies the possibilities of adopting different strategies in order to compensate women for their historical disadvantages. Approaches that use gender equity should eventually lead to gender equality.	
Gender mainstreaming	Gender mainstreaming was adopted as a strategy for promoting gender equality at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. Gender mainstreaming is a strategy aimed at including gender perspectives in all activities and processes (e.g. policy development, legislation, implementation and monitoring of projects and programmes etc.). After 1995, it has become the dominant approach for development cooperation. Gender mainstreaming is also discussed as a possible approach for a post-MDG framework and in this context would mean that each goal is analyzed from a gender perspective and includes specific goals and indicators aiming at gender equality. Furthermore all data and indicators need to be sex-disaggregated, in order to reveal disparities that may hide behind positive averages. For gender mainstreaming to be successful, management and leadership support is needed and staff charged with the implementation of gender mainstreaming needs to have sound knowledge of gender inequality. Well known procedures, adequate	<p>ECOSOC Agreed Definition:</p> <p>“Mainstreaming a gender perspective is the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.”</p> <p>Further documents: Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, paragraphs 203-209; The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document, paragraph 244</p>

	resources and accountability mechanisms need to be in place.	
Gender-responsive budgeting	<p>The fact that while lip-service is often paid to gender equality or gender mainstreaming, governments, international organisations, etc. rarely allocate sufficient resources to this task, has led some agencies to adopt a strategy of gender-responsive budgeting.</p> <p>This practice can take different forms, ranging from conducting gender-analyses in order to determine the allocation of budget or the implementation of women-only projects to filling in elaborate checklists in order to determine, the gender-responsiveness of specific budget allocations.</p>	<p><u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u></p> <p>345. Financial and human resources have generally been insufficient for the advancement of women. This has contributed to the slow progress to date in implementing the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. Full and effective implementation of the Platform for Action, including the relevant commitments made at previous United Nations summits and conferences, will require a political commitment to make available human and financial resources for the empowerment of women.</p> <p><i>Further documents: <u>Busan Partnership for effective development cooperation, 2011</u>, paragraph 20 a)</i></p>
Intersectionality	<p>Intersectionality is an important theoretical contribution of gender studies, as it recognizes that differentiating people only by their gender, does not do justice to the complexity of social relations. While gender is a universal category of discrimination, so are class, race and disability. In different contexts other categories might also play important roles, such as age, ethnicity etc. While a poor woman from a racial minority will experience multiple forms of discrimination, a rich white woman might experience less discrimination than a disabled black man and so on.</p> <p>While this is an important concept, there are however methodological difficulties in capturing several categories of discrimination simultaneously.</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u></p> <p>Paragraph 46</p> <p>Women, by virtue of their gender, experience discrimination in terms of denial of equal access to the power structure that controls society and determines development issues and peace initiatives. Additional differences, such as race, colour and ethnicity, may have even more serious implications in some countries, since such factors can be used as justification for compound discrimination.</p>
Participation	<p>Worldwide women are less likely to be present in political and economic decision-making bodies due to their care responsibilities, lack of education, lack of access to property ownership, precarious working conditions, violence or cultural restrictions placed on them etc. Where they are engaged in policy-making, they are often at increased risk of violence.</p>	<p><u>The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document</u></p> <p>45. We underscore that women have a vital role to play in achieving sustainable development. We recognize the leadership role of women and we resolve to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to ensure their full and effective participation in sustainable development</p>

	<p>A focus on the factors that limit women's participation in decision-making is therefore important, e.g. measures to account for and facilitate women's unpaid care work, ensuring women have equal access to resources and assets, as well as decent jobs and combating violence against women. Furthermore temporary measures, such as quotas might be needed to facilitate women's entry into decision-making bodies (corporate, political etc.). Evidence shows that in countries that had quota systems women took 27.4% of the seats in 2011 parliamentary elections, compared to 15.7% of seats in countries that had not quota system (UN 2012). 30% is generally seen as the benchmark, which would mean that women form a critical mass in decision-making.</p>	<p>policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels. Also see: Paragraph 240</p> <p><i>Further documents:</i> ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994, paragraph 4.3 b); Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, paragraphs 181-195; Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), 1979, Art.7&8; Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995), Commitment 5; United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21, paragraphs 24.2, 24.3</p>
Vulnerability	<p>Vulnerability is dependent on the types of resources people depend on, their availability, as well as the entitlement individuals or groups of people have to mobilize these resources. Vulnerability generally becomes visible in the face of adverse circumstances, such as climate change, environmental degradation or economic crisis as people are unable to resist and adapt to these circumstances. In the international discourse on sustainable development, particularly on issues concerning climate change, food security or employment, women are often made out to be the most vulnerable group of people.</p> <p>Due to entrenched gender roles and discrimination with regards to resources such as land, health care, education, income and others, women are often more vulnerable than men. The focus on women's vulnerability however not only disguises the vulnerability of men as well, and the very different vulnerabilities of different categories of women (e.g. race, class, age) but also masks their capacities, their resilience and adaptation potential in the face of adverse circumstances.</p>	

Glossary

Key Word	Gender entry points	Relevant UN Conventions, Human Rights documents	Related keywords
Accountability	<p>Accountability is an important aspect of governance at all levels (private sector, public sector, civil society organisations) etc., and includes transparency. While actors at all levels often pay lip service to gender equality, there are no mechanisms to hold them accountable for their commitments and often no transparency about their actions.</p> <p>The collection of sex-disaggregated data, as well as transparency on how many resources have been allocated to gender equality are measures that can serve to make states and international institutions more accountable for gender equality.</p> <p>The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of states compliance with their human rights obligations are opportunities for states to be held accountable by other states, but also by civil society organisation and the media.</p>	<p>Busan Partnership for effective development cooperation, 2011</p> <p>20. We must accelerate our efforts to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women through development programmes grounded in country priorities, recognising that gender equality and women's empowerment are critical to achieving development results. Reducing gender inequality is both an end in its own right and a prerequisite for sustainable and inclusive growth. As we redouble our efforts to implement existing commitments we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Accelerate and deepen efforts to collect, disseminate, harmonise and make full use of data disaggregated by sex to inform policy decisions and guide investments, ensuring in turn that public expenditures are targeted appropriately to benefit both women and men. b) Integrate targets for gender equality and women's empowerment in accountability mechanisms, grounded in international and regional commitments. 	<p>Corporate social responsibility</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming</p> <p>Gender-responsive budgeting</p> <p>Human Rights</p>
Adaptation	<p>Climate change is threatening people's livelihoods all over the world. The main policy responses to these challenges are adaptation and mitigation, with mitigation efforts receiving the bulk of funding. While</p>	<p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, COP 16, Cancun</p> <p>12. <i>Affirms</i> that enhanced action on</p>	<p>Climate Change</p> <p>Gender-responsive budgeting</p>

	<p>people everywhere have developed their own adaptation strategies, most funding goes into large-scale technological projects or information systems.</p> <p>The capacity of people to adapt to climate change depends largely on their wealth, education, as well as their access to technology and information. Due to persistent gender-based discrimination and the exclusion of women in the public sphere, they are often less likely to have access to the necessary resources and information to successfully adapt to climate change.</p> <p>Many women, however, have a variety of (often unrecognized) abilities to adapt to climate change. Many strategies they use in order to guarantee the wellbeing of their families in times of high climatic variability can be regarded as adaptation strategies, such as intensifying their efforts in homestead production and engaging in off-farm income generating activities, e.g. basket weaving, selling baked goods etc. These however often do not fit in the narrow view of climate change adaptation and therefore often do not receive recognition or funding. Climate change financing could be made more gender-sensitive, e.g. through gender-responsive budgeting.</p>	<p>adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and indigenous knowledge, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;</p> <p><u>Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015</u></p> <p>2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning <i>Key activities:</i> (d) Develop early warning systems that are people centered, in particular systems whose warnings are timely and understandable to those at risk, which take into account the demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood characteristics of the target audiences, including guidance on how to act upon warnings, and that support effective operations by disaster managers and other decision makers.</p> <p><i>Further documents:</i> <u>The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document</u>, paragraph 188</p>	<u>Land</u> <u>Education</u> <u>Mitigation</u> <u>Vulnerability</u>
Agriculture	<p>With the commercialisation of agriculture, smallholders now have to compete with highly subsidized and capital intensive production systems, while they are often left out of policy dialogues. Nevertheless, 90% of the</p>	<p><u>The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document</u></p> <p>109 (...)We emphasize the need to revitalize the agricultural and rural</p>	<u>Biodiversity</u> <u>Degradation</u>

	<p>world's farms have a size of less than 2ha and half of the world's food supply comes from small scale agriculture, in Africa small farms provide over 90% of agricultural production. Women provide a majority of the labour on small-scale farms (even when their husbands are registered as farm owners) and also tend to be in charge of subsistence agriculture.</p> <p>Government-supported initiatives, which often depend on external funding, usually ignore the small-scale sector, thereby effectively ignoring the needs of women, who are generally engaged in small-scale subsistence agriculture.</p> <p>Commercial farming methods often prioritize monocultures and genetically modified seeds, and heavily apply fertilizers and pesticides, leading to soil erosion and soil degradation. A fact that is often ignored by policy makers is that small farms tend to be the most productive in terms of output per unit of land and energy. However, the lack of agricultural inputs such as seeds and credit keeps an estimated 150 million people in poverty, with women facing even more restrictions in accessing agricultural inputs. Recent reports and studies see investments in small-scale agriculture as key to solving the current food and environmental crises.</p>	<p>development sectors, notably in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. We recognize the importance to take the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities through, <i>inter alia</i>, enhancing access by agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care and social services, education and training, knowledge, and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated waste water, water harvesting and storage. We reiterate the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition. We also recognize the importance of traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, including for many indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p><i>Further documents: The Nairobi Forward-looking Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985, paragraph 62; Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, paragraph 58 n)</i></p>	<p><u>Food Security</u></p> <p><u>Food Sovereignty</u></p> <p><u>Biotechnology</u></p> <p><u>Land</u></p> <p><u>Land Acquisitions</u></p> <p><u>Trade</u></p>
Biodiversity	<p>Biodiversity plays an important role in indigenous and rural people's livelihoods. The maintenance of biodiversity at local level often depends on the different, but complementary knowledge of both women and men. Due to their care and food security related responsibilities, women in particular often have</p>	<p><u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21</u></p> <p>15.4. Governments at the appropriate level, with the cooperation of the relevant United Nations bodies and regional,</p>	<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <p><u>Biomass</u></p> <p><u>Commons</u></p>

	<p>extensive knowledge of their natural environment. Knowledge of herbs and plants and their curing properties generally resides in women - according to the WHO 80% of the world's population uses plants medicines for their primary health-care needs. Women in many places, also use natural resources for income-generating activities, such as basket weaving or pottery. Forests, in particular, offer a variety of resources for rural people's livelihoods, e.g. fuel wood, which is traditionally collected by women.</p> <p>Women also play important roles in agro-biodiversity conservation through engaging in seed saving practices and using crop diversity as a risk management strategy to guard against crop failures. Their role in safeguarding agro-biodiversity is however more and more threatened by commercial agriculture and the spread of genetically modified seeds.</p> <p>A number of international practices and agreements serve to show how the social meaning and importance of local biodiversity is often neglected in favour of purely economic values, e.g. Trade related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPS), Reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) or Payment for ecosystem services (PES).</p>	<p>intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the private sector and financial institutions, and taking into consideration indigenous people and their communities, as well as social and economic factors, should:</p> <p>g. Recognize and foster the traditional methods and the knowledge of indigenous people and their communities, emphasizing the particular role of women, relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources, and ensure the opportunity for the participation of those groups in the economic and commercial benefits derived from the use of such traditional methods and knowledge;</p>	<u>Climate Change</u> <u>Degradation</u> <u>Ecosystems</u> <u>Forests</u> <u>Land</u> <u>Natural resources</u>
Biofuels	<p>One of the main focus points of the green economy is on clean energy, with the production of biofuels as one of the main strategies to reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Many countries have thus formulated targets for biofuels. In order to meet these targets, investors buy and lease more and more land in developing countries in</p>		<u>Degradation</u> <u>Energy</u> <u>Food security</u>

	<p>order to convert it into large monocrop plantations, often depriving small-scale farmers not only of their land, but of important water and other natural resources. Deals tend to be made with governments and local chiefs, leaving little room for consultation with the actual users of the land.</p> <p>Access to land is often restricted for women, so that once evicted from their land, they find it harder to access new land, and due to restrictions on their mobility they often have no chance of earning a living other than in subsistence agriculture. Where local people are engaged in the production process, e.g. through contract farming, contracts tend to be signed only with men, while women are expected to provide much of the additional work.</p> <p>Even where the crops produced for biofuel are not in competition with food or feed production, the production of biofuels is depleting the soils from their nutrients and therefore stops them from regenerating. Recent evidence also points to the fact that the carbon emissions released by the production of biofuels are larger than any potential reductions in carbon emissions.</p>		<u>Green Economy</u> <u>Land</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u> <u>Mitigation</u>
Biomass	In developing and transition countries the majority of women depend on biomass energy in order to conduct a wide range of household tasks as well as economic activities. This is not only environmentally unsustainable, but has significant effects on women's health (e.g. aches and deformations from carrying fuel wood, smoke exposure etc.) and their work burden (which can inhibit their ability to engage in education,		<u>Degradation</u> <u>Energy</u> <u>Renewable Energy</u>

	<p>politics or income-generating activities). Despite the fact that in developing countries, and particularly in rural areas, women are mainly responsible for the provision of energy to the household, they generally have no say in energy policies.</p>		
Biotechnology	<p>Multinational companies and some development agencies increasingly advocate biotechnology in order to increase efficiency of agricultural production. Social aspects of agro-biodiversity, such as cultural and social desirability, or the quality of crops for food processing or handicrafts are often overlooked.</p> <p>While the introduction of GM crops can have benefits, such as increased resistance to pests or droughts, the increased proliferation of GM crops also leads to a general loss in ecological and agricultural diversity and eventually to a collapse of women's traditional seed-saving and production systems. Farmers increasingly have to transfer their food and farming decisions to global corporations and might eventually be driven off their land as they cannot afford the expensive inputs, e.g. GM seeds that industrial agriculture demands.</p>		<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Biodiversity</u> <u>Food Security</u> <u>Food Sovereignty</u>
Carbon Emissions	<p>In order to curb climate change, global carbon emissions need to be reduced. While energy supply accounts for about 25% of carbon emissions, agriculture and industry together account for over 30% of global carbon emissions, a fact often neglected by international institutions and corporations pushing for the expansion of commercial agriculture over small-scale agriculture and the expansion of industries.</p> <p>While these large carbon emissions inherent in the</p>		<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Climate Change</u> <u>Consumption</u> <u>Mitigation</u>

	current globalized economic system are by some actors overlooked, individuals are asked to reduce their individual carbon footprints. Globally, studies show that men have a much larger carbon foot print than women (even though differences between rich and poor are by far greater than those between men and women). This is mainly due to prevalent notions of masculinity associated with cars, electronic consumer goods etc. Generally, men also have far greater decision-making power and freedom to choose their lifestyle and consumption patterns than women.		
Carbon Footprint	See Carbon Emissions		
Carbon Offsets	See Mitigation		
Climate Change	<p>Climate change has a variety of effects at local level, ranging from erratic rainfall, droughts and desertification to loss of biodiversity and increased climate-related natural disasters. Globally climate change is often treated as a purely scientific phenomenon with technological solutions, without taking account of the social and economic dimensions underlying the phenomenon. Women are hardly represented in climate change decision-making bodies and their experiences are hardly heard.</p> <p>Since in many countries women are in charge of household food security and produce between 60% and 80% of all food for home consumption, they are most affected by the loss of subsistence crops, water access and local biodiversity. Climate change furthermore contributes significantly to the spread of vector borne diseases (e.g. Malaria), as well as water-borne diseases (e.g. Cholera), leading to an increase in women's work</p>	<p>Human Rights Council Resolution 10/4. Human rights and climate change (2009)</p> <p><i>Noting that climate change-related impacts have a range of implications, both direct and indirect, for the effective enjoyment of human rights including, inter alia, the right to life, the right to adequate food, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, the right to adequate housing, the right to self-determination and human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and recalling that in no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence,</i></p> <p><i>Recognizing that while these implications affect individuals and communities around the world, the effects of climate change will be felt most acutely by those segments of the population who are already in vulnerable situations owing to factors such</i></p>	Adaptation Biodiversity Care Degradation Drought Food Security Gender-responsive budgeting Green Economy Global Warming

	<p>loads in times of disease outbreaks (as in many cases they are mainly responsible to care for ill family members).</p> <p>During natural climatic disasters, a much higher proportion of women than men die - Oxfam for example found that during the 2004 Tsunami up to 4 times more women than men died. This fact can be closely attributed to their role as housewives and caregivers, which not only limits their access to information and necessary skills (such as swimming, climbing trees), but also means that they are often caught unaware at home and might leave their lives trying to save children or old people in their care.</p> <p>Studies also show that men in particular suffer from climate change related loss of income and work, which often threatens their breadwinner role - increased stress, violence and male migration are the consequences.</p>	<p>as geography, poverty, gender, age, indigenous or minority status and disability,</p>	<u>Health</u> <u>Mitigation</u> <u>Participation</u> <u>Water</u>
Commons	<p>The commons are under threat from many sides. The oceans are overfished and polluted by industrial fishing fleets and as land is becoming scarcer, common property land is increasingly degraded and privatized. Governments often lease out or sell common property land to investors, ignoring the fact that local people, and particularly women often use these so called "wastelands" to collect water, fuel, wild food or material to build homes. In some cases, local women also use raw materials from common property lands to produce local handicrafts, in which case the loss of access to the land may mean that their businesses are no longer viable. One aspect that is often neglected is that</p>		<u>Biodiversity</u> <u>Biofuels</u> <u>Degradation</u> <u>Fisheries</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u>

	<p>commons may have important cultural, ancestral or religious significance. Women, who are often the practitioners of healing and traditional medicine, are commonly affected by the loss of medicinal and spiritual plants.</p> <p>The work of nobel prize winner Elinor Ostrom importantly shows up, how in many cases groups of people are able to manage resources more sustainably than private investors or states.</p>		
Conflict	<p>The nature of violent conflicts and wars has changed dramatically over the last decades. Nowadays most wars are fought not between countries, but between groups of people in the same country and up to 70% of all casualties are civilians, the majority being women and children.</p> <p>Women are often deliberately targeted and raped during violent conflicts and war. Infecting women with HIV or impregnating them has become a tactic of modern warfare, with the aim of destabilizing and demoralizing enemy communities. Women, who have been subjected to sexual violence during conflicts often can not return to their families and communities, due to the stigma that is attached to them. Many are also abducted and used as domestic and sexual slaves by combatants. Furthermore women make up the majority of refugees and internally displaced people, often facing additional violence in refugee camps.</p> <p>Apart of being particularly targeted, women also become the main care takers of injured combatants and</p>	<p>UN Res. 1325 (2000)</p> <p>(...)</p> <p>8. <i>Calls on</i> all actors involved, when negotiating and implementing peace agreements, to adopt a gender perspective, including, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The special needs of women and girls during repatriation and resettlement and for rehabilitation, reintegration and post-conflict reconstruction; (b) Measures that support local women's peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements; (c) Measures that ensure the protection of and respect for human rights of women and girls, particularly as they relate to the constitution, the electoral system, the police and the judiciary; <p>(...)</p> <p>10. <i>Calls on</i> all parties to armed conflict to take special measures to protect women and girls from gender-based violence, particularly rape and other forms of sexual abuse, and all other forms of violence in</p>	<p>Peacekeeping</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Violence against women</p>

	<p>civilians in times of conflict and often suddenly find themselves as sole caretaker and head of the household, as men die in violent confrontations. Women are largely responsible for maintaining social order in times of conflict.</p> <p>While these extreme forms of violence against women are often seen as particular to violent conflict, similar kinds violence often accompany women even in peacetime. Structural issues underlying violence against women therefore need to be tackled and impunity of perpetrators of violence against women combated, in peacetime, as well as during conflicts.</p>	<p>situations of armed conflict;</p> <p>11. <i>Emphasizes</i> the responsibility of all States to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other violence against women and girls, and in this regard <i>stresses</i> the need to exclude these crimes, where feasible from amnesty provisions;</p> <p>12. <i>Calls upon</i> all parties to armed conflict to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements, and to take into account the particular needs of women and girls, including in their design, and recalls its resolutions 1208 (1998) of 19 November 1998 and 1296 (2000) of 19 April 2000;</p> <p>Further documents: Beijing Platform for Action, 1995, paragraphs 135-149; ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994, paragraph 4.10; UN Res. 1820 (2008)</p>	
Conservation	<p>Protected areas and conservation policies have proven to have profound impacts on gender relations, all the more so as traditional approaches have targeted men as the primary actors of social change while neglecting women and their interests altogether. Discrimination against women and devaluation of their resource use has been a result of a number of conservation efforts in Sub-Saharan Africa, while from Central America evidence exists that women successfully organised outside the official campaigns.</p> <p>But some studies also document the active involvement of women's groups in conservation initiatives. Promoted</p>		Biodiversity Natural Resources

	<p>as “triple-win-situations” (for the environment, the economy, and the women), women have been instrumental not only for the effectiveness of these conservation programmes but they have also become indispensable for a convincing marketing strategy. This is currently the most prominent line of argument which is also represented by the 2011 Human Development Report on Equity and Sustainability. If not properly thought through, such an instrumentalisation of women may lead to an increase in their time and work burden without adequate compensation.</p>		
Consumption	<p>Consumer behaviour is said to be highly relevant to sustainability. According to the Harvard Business Review women control or influence 65% of global consumer spending, particularly with regards to household purchasing. Studies also highlight that women are more likely than men to consider the social and environmental impacts of the products they purchase. However, the fact that most products (in particular outside the food sector, e.g. clothing, electronics etc.) are inadequately labelled, particularly when it comes to working conditions, resource use etc., makes informed decisions very difficult. Furthermore, many women simply do not have the economic means to purchase socially and environmentally sustainable produce.</p> <p>However, even more relevant than individual consumer behaviour is a focus on economic growth policies that encourage consumerism and socially and environmentally harmful production practices.</p>	<p><u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21</u></p> <p>4.27. This programme is concerned primarily with changes in unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and values that encourage sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyles. It requires the combined efforts of Governments, consumers and producers. Particular attention should be paid to the significant role played by women and households as consumers and the potential impacts of their combined purchasing power on the economy.</p> <p>24.3. Governments should take active steps to implement the following:</p> <p>h. Programmes to develop consumer awareness and the active participation of women, emphasizing their crucial role in achieving changes necessary to reduce or eliminate unsustainable patterns of</p>	<p><u>Employment Growth</u></p> <p><u>Natural Resources Production</u></p>

	Perceptions, promoted by the media, which equate wellbeing and success with consumption and materialism also need to be challenged and a focus put on sufficiency, rather than endless consumption.	consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries, in order to encourage investment in environmentally sound productive activities and induce environmentally and socially friendly industrial development;	
Corporate Social Responsibility	While corporate social responsibility mechanisms initially only involved a few companies and a limited set of issues, due to growing public concern over the human rights abuses and apparent lawlessness of large multinational companies it has evolved to cover broader sets of issues, including gender equality, and the development of international soft laws, such as the Global Compact or the Women's Empowerment Principles. Furthermore many more NGO's, civil society organisations etc. are now involved in the development and monitoring of CSR mechanisms. However, regulating and monitoring mechanisms are still often very weakly enforced and a very large number of multinational companies do not adhere to any corporate social responsibility policy.		Accountability Global Governance Human rights Private Sector Production
Decent Work	The concept of decent work is a rights-based approach promoted by the International Labour Organisation that refers to the achievement of productive work for women and men carried out in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Freedom of discrimination and equality between women and men are at the core of this approach. Decent work includes substantive social protection for all workers, as well as a more equal distribution of unpaid work between women and men, through family friendly workplace policies, such as leave policies or childcare services.	The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document 148. We are concerned about labour market conditions and widespread deficits of available decent work opportunities, especially for young women and men. We urge all governments to address the global challenge of youth employment by developing and implementing strategies and policies that provide young people everywhere access to decent and productive work, as over the coming decades, decent jobs will need to be created to be able to	Care Employment Social security

		ensure sustainable and inclusive development and reduce poverty.	
Deforestation	See Forests		
Degradation	<p>Climate change, the commercialisation of agriculture, overexploitation of natural resources etc. are leading to increased environmental degradation in many regions.</p> <p>Land degradation often undermines local livelihoods and narrows livelihood options, creating increasing stress for both men and women. In particular arid and semi-arid areas are witnessing increased land degradation and desertification. The loss of land for crop production and livestock grazing often has a pronounced effect on women's ability to secure household food security.</p> <p>As many men migrate, women are often left behind to look after children and elderly. While they have to take on traditional male roles and often become the de facto household heads, their access to credit and other inputs, as well as their decision-making power often remains limited, increasing their vulnerability. There is also evidence of mounting abuses of women's customary land rights, as competition over arable land increases and men try to hold on to as much land as possible.</p>		Adaptation Agriculture Climate change Food Security Forests Land Migration
Desertification	See degradation		
Drought	Climate change is responsible for higher rainfall variability, leading to droughts. In many areas, droughts are going to increase in the coming years. Over 130 million people worldwide are already exposed to droughts. Drought can have major impacts on gender relations, as the lines between typically male and female		Climate change Degradation Global Warming

	<p>work blur (e.g. water might need to be fetched at night, so men will do this typically female job). There is evidence that as the capacity of households to cope with drought declines, domestic tensions rise as men are seen and see themselves to be failing to meet the responsibility of providing for the family. Since drought is a major cause of death of draught animals, which provide a large part of farm labour, their labour has to be substituted by human labour, which often comes from already overburdened rural women.</p>		Water
Economic policy	<p>As in many other domains, women tend to be heavily under-represented in economic decision-making, meaning that issues that predominantly affect women, such as unpaid (and paid) care work generally do not enter the policy agenda.</p> <p>Prevailing economic policies have in many countries shifted emphasis from human outcomes – employment, stability and the well-being of the population – to focus on creating conditions for markets. This shift is reflected in a change in the functional distribution of income – the balance between returns to capital and returns to labour, or how workers are faring compared to their employers. The elimination of subsidies, trade liberalisation, privatisation of state enterprises and deregulation have in particular resulted in down-side costs to the populations of developing countries. In particular, the removal of agricultural subsidies has affected many small scale farmers, especially women.</p>	<p>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995 Actions to be taken 58. By Governments: (b) Analyse, from a gender perspective, policies and programmes - including those related to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment, external debt problems, taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy - with respect to their impact on poverty, on inequality and particularly on women; assess their impact on family well-being and conditions and adjust them, as appropriate, to promote more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income and services;</p> <p>(c) Pursue and implement sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and monitored with the full and equal participation of women, encourage broad-based sustained economic growth, address the structural causes of poverty and are geared towards eradicating poverty and reducing gender-based inequality within the overall framework of achieving people-centred sustainable</p>	Care Employment Finance Fiscal Policy Foreign direct investment Growth Participation Private Sector Social Security Trade

		<p>development;</p> <p><i>Also see: Paragraphs 150-151</i></p>	
Education	<p>Thanks to increased efforts by the international community important gains have been made in girls access to primary education - however gaps in access to secondary and tertiary education remain large and women still make up two thirds of the worlds illiterate adults. A focus on school enrolment also masks the many obstacles girls face in attending and completing school. There is for example evidence that many girls miss school or drop out of school because of early marriage or because inadequate sanitation facilities hinder them from attending classes, particularly during their periods.</p> <p>Poverty, cultural preferences for educating boys, girls' household and domestic responsibilities and early marriage are particular limiting factors to girls' education. Furthermore, every year 60 million girls are assaulted on their way to school or at school.</p> <p>In order to eliminate discrimination in education, more than merely increasing girls' enrolment numbers is needed - underlying economic and social factors need to be challenged. Education plans also need to be devised in a way that traditional gender stereotypes are challenged and transformed.</p>	<p><u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u></p> <p>71. Discrimination in girls' access to education persists in many areas, owing to customary attitudes, early marriages and pregnancies, inadequate and genderbiased teaching and educational materials, sexual harassment and lack of adequate and physically and otherwise accessible schooling facilities. Girls undertake heavy domestic work at a very early age. Girls and young women are expected to manage both educational and domestic responsibilities, often resulting in poor scholastic performance and early drop-out from the educational system. This has long-lasting consequences for all aspects of women's lives.</p> <p>72. Creation of an educational and social environment, in which women and men, girls and boys, are treated equally and encouraged to achieve their full potential, respecting their freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, and where educational resources promote non-stereotyped images of women and men, would be effective in the elimination of the causes of discrimination against women and inequalities between women and men.</p> <p>Also see: Paragraphs 70-88</p> <p>Further documents: <u>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination</u></p>	<p><u>Care</u></p> <p><u>Discrimination</u></p> <p><u>Poverty</u></p> <p><u>Sanitation</u></p> <p><u>Violence against women</u></p>

		against women (CEDAW), 1979 , Article 10, a-f; United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21 , 24.3; The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985 , paragraphs 163-173; ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994 , paragraphs 4.18, 4.19.;, Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995) , commitment 6; The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document , paragraph 229	
Employment	<p>The importance of bringing women into the labour market is recognized by many economists, who maintain that in order to guarantee continuing growth, we can not neglect the labour potential of one half of the population (gender equality as smart economics). Many transnational corporations (particularly in the garments and NTAE sectors) also use the cheap labour of women in the South in order to maintain their competitiveness. At the same time development cooperation, under the guise of gender mainstreaming has also put a focus on getting women into the labour market (e.g. Making markets work for the poor M4P). This international emphasis on women's entry into the labour market, together with economic crises that have pushed many women into the labour market, has led to what some observers call a feminisation of labour.</p> <p>While the percentage of working women has increased in the last decades, most often, women are however found in the lower echelons of the labour market, often</p>	<p>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</p> <p>Paragraph 139</p> <p>The working conditions of women should be improved in all formal and informal areas by the public and private sectors. Occupational health and safety and job security should be enhanced and protective measures against work-related health hazards effectively implemented for women and men. Appropriate measures should be taken to prevent sexual harassment on the job or sexual exploitation in specific jobs, such as domestic service. Appropriate measures for redress should be provided by Governments and legislative measures guaranteeing these rights should be enforced. In addition, Governments and the private sector should put in place mechanisms to identify and correct harmful working conditions.</p>	Care Decent Work Discrimination Migration Production Social security

	<p>working under precarious and highly flexible working conditions. They are also more often found in the informal economy, with very low wages and no access to social security. While some claim that women's entry into the labour market leads to empowerment, the general inattention to their care responsibilities (which have largely remained in women's hands) is bound to lead to increased time poverty.</p>	<p><i>Further documents:</i> <u>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), 1979</u>, Article 11; <u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u>, paragraphs 152-180; <u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21</u>, paragraph 24.3f; <u>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</u>, paragraphs 4.7, 4.13; <u>Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)</u>, commitment 3 & 5 j); <u>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)</u>; <u>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)</u>; <u>Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)</u>;</p>	
Energy	<p>To guarantee sustainable, clean and safe energy for coming generations is one of the key challenges of the post-2015 agenda. In many rural areas, women are primarily responsible for meeting the households' energy needs, mainly through the collection of fuel wood. This task not only takes up a lot of time in rural women's lives (limiting their opportunities for education or income-generating activities), it also comes with serious consequences for their health. Due to their domestic responsibilities, such as food preparation, they are often exposed to indoor air pollution. However, there is hardly any gender-disaggregated data available on the energy sector and technological innovations often fail to reach those most in need.</p> <p>The energy sector is very male-dominated and women</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u> Paragraph 219 In conventional and non-conventional national energy programmes, women should be integrated as contributors and beneficiaries with a view to their needs, as determined by specific socio-cultural factors at local and national levels and in both rural and urban contexts. Assessment of new energy sources, energy technologies and energy-delivery systems should specifically consider the reduction of the drudgery that constitutes a large part of the work of poor urban and rural women.</p>	<p><u>Biofuels</u> <u>Biomass</u> <u>Nuclear Energy</u> <u>Renewable Energy</u> <u>Participation</u></p>

	<p>hardly participate in decisions concerning the implementation of energy policies, its mechanisms and funding.</p>	<p><i>Also see: Paragraphs 218-223</i></p> <p><i>Further documents: The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document, paragraph 125</i></p>	
Finance	<p>Financial speculation has increased manifold in the last decades. The amount of financial transactions now surpasses any other economic transaction. Financial speculation on food products has led to a variety of local and global food crises, sacrificing the food security of millions of people. Women, due to their responsibilities of guaranteeing the families food security have been particularly hard hit by these crises.</p> <p>The majority of corporate board members in the financial sector are men. While some think that women are more risk-averse than men and would therefore automatically reform the financial sector given access to it, this is unlikely, as fundamental shifts in economic policy are needed.</p> <p>Calls to re-regulate the financial markets are widespread, be it through banning certain types of speculation, e.g. on food, or through financial transaction taxes, which could be used to finance public expenditures, e.g. in the care sector.</p>		<p>Economic Policy</p> <p>Food Security</p> <p>Globalisation</p> <p>Participation</p>
Fiscal policy	<p>More than 90 countries worldwide practice fiscal austerity as a response to economic and financial crises. Spending usually tends to be cut first in the social sector (education, child care, elderly care, health care), which leads to an increase in women's unpaid care work and makes the combining of paid and unpaid work even</p>		<p>Care</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Finance</p>

	<p>more difficult. Furthermore through cutting down public services, states are effectively breaching their human rights obligations, e.g. protecting the right to education, the right to health care etc.</p> <p>While neoliberal economists see most kinds of taxation as “distortions” of the market, taxation plays an important role in fiscal policy. Currently taxation often places a greater burden on poor and middle income people than on the rich. In order to fulfill their human rights obligations and to tackle inequalities between rich and poor and between women and men, progressive tax policies are needed.</p> <p>The introduction of financial transaction taxes and strong financial regulation could also serve to expand rather than contract the social sector.</p>		<u>Human rights</u> <u>Social Security</u>
Fisheries	Industrial fishing fleets, water pollution and climate change in many areas threaten the livelihoods of small-scale fishermen and women. While it is often assumed that fishing is a largely male activity, women tend to be heavily involved in pre- and post-harvest activities, including as workers in sea food processing plants, with working days that can stretch from 8 to 24 hours. Their work however often has low social value and is often seen as an extension of the ‘domestic’ space.	<u>The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document</u> 175. We commit to observe the need to ensure access to fisheries, and the importance of access to markets, by subsistence, small-scale and artisanal fishers and women fish workers, as well as indigenous peoples and their communities particularly in developing countries, especially small island developing States.	<u>Care</u> <u>Climate Change</u> <u>Commons</u> <u>Employment</u>
Food Security	While women produce between 60 and 80% of all food for home consumption worldwide, they are also most affected by hunger and malnutrition. This is often due to entrenched gender roles, which mean that men eat before women and where food becomes scarce women	<u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u> Paragraph 174	<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Biodiversity</u> <u>Climate Change</u>

	<p>are the first ones to skip meals. The issue of food security is also closely related to issues of access over land.</p> <p>Since women often rely on marginal lands and rainfed agriculture to produce food for their families, climate change in many places is threatening their ability to secure household food security. In the last 40 years about 30% of all cropland worldwide has become unproductive.</p> <p>However, underlying causes of food insecurity can also be found in the global food economy with its highly unfair trade and investment rules. Furthermore growing financial speculation on food leaves the poor, and particularly women vulnerable to volatile food prices.</p>	<p>Women, as key food producers in many regions of the world, play a central role in the development and production of food and agriculture, participating actively in all phases of the production cycle, including the conservation, storage, processing and marketing of food and agricultural products. Women therefore make a vital contribution to economic development, particularly in agriculturally based economies, which must be better recognized and rewarded.</p> <p>Development strategies and programmes, as well as incentive programmes and projects in the field of food and agriculture, need to be designed in a manner that fully integrates women at all levels of planning, implementation, monitoring evaluation in all stages of the development process of a project cycle, so as to facilitate and enhance this key role of women and to ensure that women receive proper benefits and remuneration commensurate with their important contribution in this field.</p> <p>Moreover, women should be fully integrated and involved in the technological research and energy aspects of food and agricultural development.</p>	<u>Finance</u> <u>Food Sovereignty</u> <u>Land</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u> <u>Trade</u>
Food sovereignty	<p>As a response to the increasing commercialisation of agriculture, the concept of food sovereignty has emerged in Latin America in 1996. Its focus is on people's rights to define their own food, agriculture, livestock and fisheries systems, rather than have international organisations and market forces define them for them. One of its main assumptions is that rural men and women have equal rights. Several women's organisations in Latin America have now made this link</p>		<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Biotechnology</u> <u>Food Security</u> <u>Land</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u>

	and use the concept to challenge unequal ownership and access to land and other productive resources, as well as the unequal time burden of men and women with regards to agricultural activities, food preparation and production, and care responsibilities.		
Foreign direct investment	Foreign investment by many governments and financial institutions is seen as the main driver of growth and development. Through offering favourable conditions (tax breaks, low environmental and social standards etc.), countries compete for foreign direct investment. Investment that leads to environmental degradation and relies on the deprivation and exploitation of people is however unsustainable in the long run. It also serves to reinforce gender inequality through maintaining gendered hierarchies in employment and reinforcing women's care burden, as well as through using up and degrading the natural resource base on which many rural women heavily rely for their livelihood.		<u>Degradation</u> <u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u> <u>Natural resources</u>
Forests	<p>An estimated 350 billion of the worlds poorest people are dependant on forests for their living, including for animal grazing and food production. Women not only often depend on forests for fuelwood, but in many countries they also gather food from forests, which provides an important supplement to diets and hence food security or they use the many natural resources forests offer for income-generating activities.</p> <p>Deforestation due to extraction of raw materials and timber, the commercialisation of agriculture or urbanisation therefore not only plays a key role for climate change and biodiversity, but also for the livelihoods of people, and particularly women.</p>		<u>Biodiversity</u> <u>Climate Change</u> <u>Commons</u> <u>Degradation</u>

Global Governance	<p>Women are still very much under-represented in decision-making institutions at global level, particularly in economic, financial, environmental and scientific decision-making bodies. With their voices largely unheard at global level, it is unlikely that women's concerns will be prioritized on the global agenda. Since developed countries finance most global governance institutions and processes, they should be held accountable for their commitments to gender equality. This holds particularly true for the male-dominated G20, which has emerged as the effective ruling club of the global financial and economic system in recent years. The international financial institutions need to be held accountable for the outcomes of their policy prescriptions, e.g. cutting public sector expenditures, which have a particularly strong impact on women and their unpaid care work.</p> <p>While every government will have to take individual measures to combat gender inequality in its many facets, international agreements, such as a post-MDG agenda can serve to make gender equality a top priority for every country.</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u></p> <p>Paragraph 79</p> <p>Governments should take all appropriate measures to ensure to women, on equal terms with men and without discrimination, the opportunity to represent their Government at all levels on delegations to subregional, regional and international meetings. More women should be appointed as diplomats and to decision-making posts within the United Nations system, including posts in fields relating to peace and development activities. Support services, such as educational facilities and day care, for families of diplomats and other civil servants stationed abroad, of United Nations officials, as well as employment of spouses at the duty station, wherever possible, should be strongly encouraged.</p>	<p><u>Accountability</u></p> <p><u>Care</u></p> <p><u>Discrimination</u></p> <p><u>Finance</u></p> <p><u>Fiscal policy</u></p> <p><u>Participation</u></p> <p><u>Trade</u></p>
Global Warming	<p>Most experts agree that if the global warming surpasses 2° C, there will be dire consequences ranging from rising sea levels to increased natural disasters and droughts. In order to stay below this limit, greenhouse gas emissions need to be reduced.</p> <p>The responsibility for and the consequences of global warming are unevenly distributed between developed and developing countries, between the rich and the poor and between women and men. Women, who are more likely to be poor than men, who are generally</p>		<p><u>Carbon Emissions</u></p> <p><u>Consumption</u></p> <p><u>Drought</u></p> <p><u>Poverty</u></p>

	responsible to provide food and care for their families, are likely to bear the brunt of the consequences of global warming, while at the same time emitting less greenhouse gases.		
Green Economy	<p>The concept of the green economy is based on the assumption that industrial production needs to be made more environmentally friendly in order to guarantee sustainable growth. Social issues and human rights however hardly enter into this market-based approach. Social inequalities might even be reinforced by a green economy approach, e.g. where people are chased off their land in order to make way for large biofuel plantations or windmills. There is also concern that companies seeking the momentum of green economy/green growth strategies, simply “green wash” their products, taking advantage of loopholes in regulation to use misleading or inadequate product information.</p> <p>The green economy is supposed to create 50 million new jobs in the next 20 years, mainly in technology and infrastructure. Given current gender roles and norms on the job market, women are likely to benefit only slightly from these jobs. The green economy as it stands today is firmly embedded in neoliberal economic thinking, and therefore also does not consider care work to be an integral part of the economy.</p>		<u>Care</u> <u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Employment</u> <u>Growth</u> <u>Private Sector</u>
Greenhouse gases	See Carbon emissions		
Growth	While the Club of Rome already published a report entitled “The limits of Growth” in 1992, development is still often equated with growth, which is supposed in the long run to lead to poverty reduction. However, not only	<u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u> 14. In this context, the social dimension of development should be emphasized. Accelerated economic growth, although	<u>Care</u> <u>Consumption</u>

	<p>the link between growth and poverty reduction has been challenged by alternative economists, growth in many cases has also been accompanied by increasing inequalities between the rich and the poor, as well as between women and men.</p> <p>Growth implies increasing consumption and production, which can impossibly be sustained in the long run, as production in order to remain competitive is based on the depletion of the earth's natural resources, the degradation of the environment and the exploitation of people. While there are ecological boundaries to growth, there are also boundaries on the elasticity of women's time, on which the current economic model rests. Without women's unpaid and under-valued care work, there would be no working labour force and hence no growth possible. Calculations of GDP should therefore be modified in order to include women's unpaid care work.</p>	<p>necessary for social development, does not by itself improve the quality of life of the population. In some cases, conditions can arise which can aggravate social inequality and marginalization. Hence, it is indispensable to search for new alternatives that ensure that all members of society benefit from economic growth based on a holistic approach to all aspects of development: growth, equality between women and men, social justice, conservation and protection of the environment, sustainability, solidarity, participation, peace and respect for human rights.</p>	<u>Degradation</u> <u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Natural resources</u> <u>Production</u>
Health	<p>When gender enters the international health debates, it is mostly on issues relating to maternal health or sexual and reproductive health. Globally, HIV/AIDS is the main cause of death of women of reproductive age. This is due to a mix of biological and social factors, particularly gender-based violence and the inability of women to negotiate safer sex.</p> <p>While sexual and reproductive health is central to women's health, the availability of adequate health services is of importance to women of all ages. The fact, for example, that many poor women experience ill-health due to their care burden or the double</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u></p> <p>Paragraph 148</p> <p>The vital role of women as providers of health care both inside and outside the home should be recognized, taking into account the followings the creation and strengthening of basic services for the delivery of health care, with due regard to levels of fertility and infant and maternal mortality and the needs of the most vulnerable groups and the need to control</p>	<u>Care</u> <u>Discrimination</u> <u>Maternal Health</u> <u>Sexual and reproductive rights</u> <u>Violence against women</u>

	<p>responsibilities of being wage earners and caretakers, is hardly ever addressed by health systems. According to Michele Bachelet, Executive Director of UN Women : "It is time to make woman's right to health throughout the life-cycle a global development priority."</p> <p>Generally, gender inequalities in education, employment, income and access to information all limit women's access to adequate health care. Discrimination of girl children with regards to health care has a major impact on their health status as grown ups. Furthermore widespread discrimination and violence against women increases their risks of ill health.</p> <p>But women are not only consumers, but also providers of health care, paid as well as unpaid. Working conditions in the health sector, as well as the availability of affordable health care therefore play a key role for gender equality. The cutting down of public health services, for example, has a particular impact on women's care burden, as they take on the role of looking after the ill. Their role as formal and informal health care providers needs to be recognized and strengthened.</p>	<p>locally prevalent endemic and epidemic diseases. Governments that have not already done so should undertake, in co-operation with the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, plans of action relating to women in health and development in order to identify and reduce risks to women's health and to promote the positive health of women at all stages of life, bearing in mind the productive role of women in society and their responsibilities for bearing and rearing children. (...)</p> <p><i>See also: Paragraphs 149-162</i></p> <p><i>Further documents:</i> <u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21, Chapter 6.27, c); Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination : against women (CEDAW), 1979, Article 12; Beijing Platform for Action, 1995,</u> paragraphs 89-111; <u>World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002, paragraph 54; Nursing Personnel Convention, 1977 (No.149)</u></p>	
Human Rights	<p>UN Member states have committed themselves to many legally binding human rights treaties, which require them to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights contained therein and to dismantle discriminatory practices that serve to deny people their social, economic and political rights. Any new development framework should be build on the basis of existing treaties, which hold that every human being has certain</p>	<p><u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u></p> <p>213. The Platform for Action reaffirms that all human rights - civil, cultural, economic, political and social, including the right to development - are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, as expressed in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World</p>	<p><u>Accountability</u></p> <p><u>Global Governance</u></p> <p><u>Private Sector</u></p>

	<p>undeniable rights, regardless of their gender, sexuality, age, race, ethnicity or health status. Non-discrimination and equality are at the core of a human rights approach. Non-state actors, such as large corporations equally have human rights obligations. Gender issues in a future development agenda should be addressed in terms of the realization of women's human rights.</p> <p>The Universal Periodic Review (UPR), in which states have to account for the human rights situation in their countries could be strengthened and integrated into a post-2015 agenda.</p> <p>Women also need to be made aware of their fundamental rights and their access to the legal system needs to be strengthened.</p>	<p>Conference on Human Rights. The Conference reaffirmed that the human rights of women and the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by women and girls is a priority for Governments and the United Nations and is essential for the advancement of women.</p> <p><i>Also see: Paragraphs 210-232</i></p> <p><i>Further documents:</i> <u>Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action</u> Part I, para.1; <u>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW)</u>, 1979, Art.3; <u>Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)</u>, Commitment 5 i)</p>	
Inequality	<p>While gender inequality in some sectors has very slowly reduced over the last decades, there are other forms of inequality, which have even increased. The most obvious one is inequality between the rich and the poor, which has vastly increased under economic liberalisation - currently the richest 1% of the population owns 40% of global wealth, while the bottom half of the global population own 1% (UNRISD Policy Brief 2013). The gap is particularly vast between owners of capital and workers - while men make up the majority of capital owners, women tend to be found predominantly at the lowest end of the wage ladder.</p> <p>Ethnicity, age, sexual orientation and health constitute other axes of inequality that need to be addressed.</p>		<u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Growth</u> <u>Intersectionality</u> <u>Poverty</u>

	<p>Women often experience multiple forms of inequalities, as they tend to be the most marginalized group within any category.</p> <p>Inequalities are experienced as multiple forms of discrimination that tend to reproduce themselves over time and over generations. High levels of inequality are corrosive to societies, economies and the environment and urgently need to be addressed through a variety of macro- and microeconomic policies, legal provisions, as well as investment in public services and social protection.</p>		
Land	<p>Land in many rural societies, is the basis for food security, wellbeing and sustainable livelihoods. However women's access to land is often heavily restricted, with less than 20% of all landholders worldwide being women (UN Women). Legal and/or customary practices often mean that women can not inherit, buy, sell or lease land in their own name and receive access/use rights only through their male relatives.</p> <p>Furthermore, trade liberalisation, the green revolution and the more recent wave in large-scale land acquisitions for food crop or biofuel production have further marginalized rural people's and particularly smallholder livelihoods. For women, these trends have meant on the one hand increased entry into the labour market, often on highly flexible and precarious terms, and on the other hand loss of access to plots for subsistence production and previously commonly available resources, such as fuel wood, water, forest</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u></p> <p>Paragraph 182</p> <p>Rural women's access to land, capital, technology, know-how and other productive resources should be secured. Women should be given full and effective rights to land ownership, registration of land titles and allocation of tenancies on irrigation or settlement schemes and should also benefit from land reform. Women's customary land and inheritance rights under conditions of land shortage, land improvement or shifts into cash-cropping should be protected. Implementation of inheritance laws should be modified so that women can inherit a fair share of livestock, agricultural machinery and other property. Women's access to investment finance to increase their productivity and income should be supported by removing legal and</p>	<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <p><u>Food security</u></p> <p><u>Biodiversity</u></p> <p><u>Biofuels</u></p> <p><u>Commons</u></p> <p><u>Degradation</u></p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p><u>Land Acquisitions</u></p> <p><u>Trade</u></p>

	fruits etc.	<p>institutional restrictions and by promoting women's savings groups and co-operatives and intermediary institutions, as well as training in and assistance with financial management, savings and investments and reallocation of land resources, with priority placed on production, especially of staple foods.</p> <p>Further documents: <u>World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002</u>, paragraph 67 b); <u>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</u>, paragraphs 3.18, 4.6; <u>Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)</u>, Commitment 5c) and e)</p>	
Land acquisitions (land grabs)	The global food and economic crises brought about an unprecedented rush by private investors and developed countries for land in the developing world. According to IFPRI some 15 to 20 million hectares of farmland have been subjected to negotiations over the past few years, with over 50% of these deals affecting sub-Saharan Africa. Large-scale land deals are often characterized by a lack of information and transparency (therefore the name “land grabs”). Where the local population is informed, positive impacts of the transaction are usually emphasized (such as job creation or resettlement) and negative impacts are scarcely discussed. This lack of information is also gendered. Men are often the ones who benefit predominantly from the perceived benefits (e.g. job creation) while women tend to be worst hit by negative ramifications (e.g. increased difficulty in accessing water and fuel, loss of social network through resettlement etc.).		
Maternal Health	Out of all MDG's, the least progress has been reported	<u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u>	<u>Discrimination</u>

	<p>on MDG 5 to improve maternal health. While maternal deaths have declined by 47% in the last decade, 800 women still die every day from complications during pregnancy and childbirth, with 85% of these deaths occurring in Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Particularly young women often lack access to reproductive health services, making pregnancy and childbirth related complications the number one cause of death for 15 to 19 year old girls worldwide.</p> <p>Gender discrimination with regards to access to health services, cultural practices such as child marriage and FGM, violence against women and a general lack of recognition of women's sexual and reproductive rights all serve to increase women's vulnerability to pregnancy and childbirth related complications and death.</p>	<p>97. Further, women are subject to particular health risks due to inadequate responsiveness and lack of services to meet health needs related to sexuality and reproduction. Complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of mortality and morbidity of women of reproductive age in many parts of the developing world. Similar problems exist to a certain degree in some countries with economies in transition. Unsafe abortions threaten the lives of a large number of women, representing a grave public health problem as it is primarily the poorest and youngest who take the highest risk. Most of these deaths, health problems and injuries are preventable through improved access to adequate health-care services, including safe and effective family planning methods and emergency obstetric care, recognizing the right of women and men to be informed and to have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice, as well as other methods of their choice for regulation of fertility which are not against the law, and the right of access to appropriate health-care services that will enable women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth and provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant. (...)</p> <p><i>Further documents: ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994, paragraphs 8.19 - 8.27</i></p>	<p><u>Health</u></p> <p><u>Sexual and reproductive rights</u></p> <p><u>Violence against women</u></p>
Migration	Climate change, land grabbing, volatile or nonexistent rural labour markets all lead to migration in search of		<u>Care</u>

	<p>work and income. While migration is an acceptable strategy for men, women often have to stay behind looking after children or elderly, making them more vulnerable to poverty and violence. This leads to them taking on traditionally male roles, but generally without having access to the same resources (financial, technological and social). In rural areas, women are increasingly in charge of agriculture (often called a feminization of agriculture), without having secure access to land (leading in many cases to male relatives claiming the land for themselves.)</p> <p>But, women also increasingly migrate to cities in order to find work, e.g. in the garments, manufacturing or NTAE industries, where they often work under precarious conditions. Women are also increasingly present in cross-country migration, particularly in order to work in the care sector.</p>		Climate Change Employment Land Land acquisitions
Mitigation	<p>Mitigation strategies are generally aimed at reducing or preventing carbon emissions through the use of technology or elaborate mechanisms aimed to keep nature intact. They are often designed with the primary objective of economic benefit without taking social factors into account.</p> <p>Mechanisms such as REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries) and REDD+ for example offer countries financial compensation for actively conserving their forests, but at the same time limits local people's use rights of these forests, sometimes even displacing them from their homelands. In this way, governments, who</p>		Adaptation Biodiversity Biofuels Climate Change Degradation Land acquisitions Natural resources

	<p>before actively encouraged deforestation, now receive a reward for not doing so anymore. Those, who always lived in and off the forest without destroying it do not receive any compensation. Putting a monetary value on nature has been criticized for neglecting the social value of nature and the complex interactions between people and nature. Women, who often need forest resources (e.g. for collecting fuel wood and edible and medical plants, or for income generating activities) are often the main losers in these schemes.</p> <p>Similarly, where large swaths of land are converted into biofuel plantations as a way of mitigating climate change, the displacement of people and their loss of access to important natural resources, as well as the particular vulnerability of women are not considered.</p>		
Natural resources	<p>The relationship of women and men to nature is often essentialized in a nature/technology dichotomy, which sees women as guardians of nature and men as conquerors of nature through technology. Women are therefore often evoked as the leading figures in conservation or reforestation efforts – this instrumentalisation of women can, if not properly addressed, pose an additional time burden on already overstretched women.</p> <p>While the direct opposition of women/nature and men/technology is certainly a generalisation, there is evidence from different contexts that women have a closer relationship to nature than men. Women in rural areas often rely heavily on nature and its resources for their livelihoods, e.g. through the collection of fuel</p>	<p><u>Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992</u> Principle 20 Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.</p> <p><u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u> 248. Through their management and use of natural resources, women provide sustenance to their families and communities. As consumers and producers, caretakers of their families and educators, women play an important role in promoting</p>	<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Biodiversity</u> <u>Climate Change</u> <u>Commons</u> <u>Conservation</u> <u>Consumption</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u>

	wood, water or edible plants. According to the WHO 80% of rural people still satisfy their primary health care needs through natural medicines, with women playing a central role in the preservation of knowledge related to nature's curing capacities.	sustainable development through their concern for the quality and sustainability of life for present and future generations. Governments have expressed their commitment to creating a new development paradigm that integrates environmental sustainability with gender equality and justice within and between generations as contained in chapter 24 of Agenda 21. <i>Also see: Paragraphs 246-258</i>	
Nuclear Energy	Many studies show that women tend to be more risk averse than men, a tendency often explained by their long-term responsibility for their families' health. While men are often in favour of nuclear energy, also as a climate change mitigation strategy, women tend to emphasize the potential risks of nuclear energy, such as nuclear waste, reactor failures, risks of terrorist attacks etc. Women are also at the forefront of social movements aiming to bring nuclear energy to a stop.		<u>Energy</u> <u>Mitigation</u> <u>Renewable Energy</u>
Population growth	Unprecedented global population growth has been a concern of the international community for many decades, be it as the alleged source of poverty, hunger, warfare, migration, climate change or of the overexploitation and unsustainable use of natural resources. In order to curb population growth the regulation of female fertility (predominantly in developing countries) has always been centre-stage. Current development thinking generally assumes that women from developing countries have a large unmet need of contraception and that high birth rates, as well as high rates of teenage pregnancies are a reflection of women's lower status	<u>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</u> 6.4 Countries should give greater attention to the importance of population trends for development. Countries that have not completed their demographic transition should take effective steps in this regard within the context of their social and economic development and with full respect of human rights. (..) These steps include economic development and poverty alleviation, especially in rural areas, improvement of women's status, ensuring of equal access to quality primary education and primary health care, including	<u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Empowerment</u> <u>Inequality</u> <u>Sexual and reproductive rights</u>

	<p>and their lack of decision-making power, when it comes to family planning. Women's empowerment regarding their sexual and reproductive health, mainly through education, is therefore seen as a means to reduce population growth.</p> <p>While guaranteeing women sexual and reproductive rights is important, the focus on population growth as the source of a variety of global problems tends to obscure questions of inequality, wealth distribution and economic policies, which are at the core of many international problems.</p>	<p>reproductive health and family planning services, and education strategies regarding responsible parenthood and sexual education. Countries should mobilize all sectors of society in these efforts, including non-governmental organisations, local community groups and the private sector.</p>	
Poverty	<p>Today 70% of the one billion people living below the internationally agreed poverty line of 1.25 \$ a day are women. Women also make up 60% of the world's working poor (ILO 2009). These figures are however likely to be under-estimates, as they do not take into account intra-household resource distribution. Ethnicity, race and age are further categories that increase the likelihood of women living in poverty.</p> <p>Women's higher vulnerability to poverty is due to persistent discrimination in access to resources (e.g. land, credit, education, health care), as well as entrenched gender roles, which assign women to the household/reproductive sphere, and men to the public/productive sphere.</p> <p>It is also important to be aware of the fact that poverty reduction does not only concern developing and least developed countries - in fact 70% of all poor people live in middle-income countries.</p>	<p>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</p> <p>48. In the past decade the number of women living in poverty has increased disproportionately to the number of men, particularly in the developing countries. The feminization of poverty has also recently become a significant problem in the countries with economies in transition as a short-term consequence of the process of political, economic and social transformation. In addition to economic factors, the rigidity of socially ascribed gender roles and women's limited access to power, education, training and productive resources as well as other emerging factors that may lead to insecurity for families are also responsible. The failure to adequately mainstream a gender perspective in all economic analysis and planning and to address the structural causes of poverty is also a contributing factor.</p> <p>51. Women's poverty is directly related to</p>	<p>Discrimination</p> <p>Land</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Empowerment</p> <p>Inequality</p>

	<p>There is also a need for more multi-dimensional poverty indexes that go beyond monetary values of poverty, looking at people's access to resources, and their rights and possibilities to lead self-determined, happy and fulfilled lives.</p>	<p>the absence of economic opportunities and autonomy, lack of access to economic resources, including credit, land ownership and inheritance, lack of access to education and support services and their minimal participation in the decision-making process. Poverty can also force women into situations in which they are vulnerable to sexual exploitation.</p> <p><i>Also see: Paragraphs 47-52</i></p> <p><i>Further documents: Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995), paragraph 16; The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document, paragraph 105</i></p>	
Private Sector	<p>The private sector's voice is becoming stronger and stronger in national as well as international politics, as fiscal austerity leads to the outsourcing of important public services, such as health care, education, elderly and child care to the private sector. This often leads to a variety of qualitatively different services being offered to different segments of society and the very poor being unable to afford any of these services, ultimately increasing poor women's care burden.</p> <p>The main aim of the private sector is to make profit and stay competitive in the market, which in some cases is done by pursuing environmentally or socially unsustainable practices. Therefore states and international institutions need to develop and enforce stronger social and environmental regulations for the private sector.</p>	<p><u>The future we want. Our common vision. Rio +20 outcome document</u></p> <p>268. We recognize that a dynamic, inclusive, well-functioning, socially and environmentally responsible private sector is a valuable instrument that can offer a crucial contribution to economic growth and reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. In order to foster private-sector development, we shall continue to pursue appropriate national policy and regulatory frameworks in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector, and to facilitate entrepreneurship and innovation including among women, the poor and the vulnerable. We will work to improve income growth and distribution, <i>inter alia</i> through raising</p>	<p><u>Consumption</u></p> <p><u>Fiscal policy</u></p> <p><u>Globalisation</u></p> <p><u>Participation</u></p> <p><u>Production</u></p>

	<p>Women remain a minority in the boards of private sector companies worldwide. Considering that women tend to make more socially and environmentally responsible consumption decisions, increasing their number in decision-making boards might help companies to shift towards more sustainable production patterns. However, deeper shifts in economic thinking are needed in order to reduce pressures related to competitiveness.</p>	<p>productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights, and taxation. We recognize that the appropriate role of Government in relation to the promotion and regulation of the private sector will vary from country to country depending on national circumstances.</p>	
Production	<p>Economic growth implies growing production and consumption. In order to remain competitive firms need to constantly search for efficiency gains in production - this can be through technological innovation or through lowering their environmental and social standards, often done through dislocating to countries with low wages and few environmental and social guidelines/laws. The use of contractors and sub-contractors further serves to undermine corporate responsibility and accountability. In many countries, women are predominantly found in the lowest echelons of the production process (particularly garments, manufacturing, non-traditional agricultural exports). They are often preferred by firms (subcontractors) for their docility, their willingness to accept work even under very bad conditions and their low unionising power (due to their care responsibilities).</p> <p>While consumer demand can help shape more socially and environmentally sustainable production processes, companies often use misleading or inadequate product information to “greenwash” their products. Stronger guidelines are therefore needed, and stronger regulation of the private sector regarding environmental and social</p>		<p><u>Agriculture</u></p> <p><u>Consumption</u></p> <p><u>Corporate Social Responsibility</u></p> <p><u>Employment</u></p> <p><u>Private sector</u></p> <p><u>Waste</u></p>

	<p>standards of production.</p> <p>There are also calls for a new approach to production and development in general, based on sufficiency rather than efficiency.</p>		
Recycling	<p>In order to combat unsustainable use of natural resources, a growing number of materials are being recycled today. Generally, recycling programmes rely heavily on individual motivation. Some studies find that women tend to be more inclined to recycle their goods than men. There are a number of studies indicating women's higher concern over the environment, generally explained by their risk averseness and concern for the care of future generations.</p>		<u>Consumption</u> <u>Natural Resources</u> <u>Production</u> <u>Waste</u>
Renewable Energy	<p>The green economy promises to create millions of jobs in the next decade, particularly in technologies for the renewable energy sector. While in the early years of renewable energy, when they were not yet widely established, women played a key role in their usage and spread, the sector is now largely male-dominated (like the conventional energy sector). This means, that job creation is likely to benefit mainly men.</p> <p>Given the facts that in developing countries women are primarily responsible for providing energy for their families and in developed countries studies show that women tend to be more in favour of renewable energy than men, it is of utmost importance to include women in the energy sector and in policy making. Since women also make up the majority of the poor and might in many cases be unable to afford renewable energy technologies, they should be particularly</p>		<u>Biomass</u> <u>Energy</u> <u>Gender-responsive budgeting</u> <u>Green Economy</u> <u>Participation</u>

	considered in renewable energy policies, e.g. through implementing tax breaks for women etc.		
Sanitation	<p>In 2008 48% of the population in developing countries was without access to basic sanitation with huge impacts on their health and particularly the health of children. Women tend to face particular challenges when it comes to sanitation. Due to their different physiology and to cultural norms and traditions they have particular sanitation needs. Toilets for women should be private (protecting them from being seen by men), safe (they need to be able to lock the doors of sanitation cubicles) and they should include adequate washing facilities for washing rags used during menstruation.</p> <p>Several studies also find a link between improved sanitation services in schools and girls school attendance, as many girls do not attend school during their menses due to a lack of adequate and private sanitation facilities. The drop-out rate for girls also starkly increases once menstruation sets in – this can partly be attributed to inadequate sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Even though women face particular safety and privacy challenges, sanitation decisions tend to be taken by men. As the WASH sector is very male-dominated, women's particular needs with regards to sanitation (e.g. menstrual hygiene) are often not taken into account when sanitary solutions/technologies are devised. In the context of the post-MDG process it has been found that most conventions and action plans stop short of specifically naming menstruation as one of the most stigmatized, silent and socially constructed curses that</p>	<p><u>Committee on economic, social and cultural rights. General comment no.15 (2002) The right to water (arts. 11 and 12 of the ICESCR)</u></p> <p>29. Ensuring that everyone has access to adequate sanitation is not only fundamental for human dignity and privacy, but is one of the principal mechanisms for protecting the quality of drinking water supplies and resources. In accordance with the rights to health and adequate housing (see General Comments No. 4 (1991) and 14 (2000)) States parties have an obligation to progressively extend safe sanitation services, particularly to rural and deprived urban areas, taking into account the needs of women and children.</p> <p><i>Further documents: <u>Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), 1979, Art. 14, para. 2</u></i></p>	<u>Health</u> <u>Education</u> <u>Participation</u> <u>Violence against women</u> <u>Water</u>

	afflict a third of the world's population throughout the developed and developing world.		
Security	<p>The concept of security or insecurity linked to gender has been disputed by many, as it reinforces the image of women as victims and men as perpetrators. In many countries, particularly in the global North men are more likely to be victims of violence outside the home, while women often experience violence in the household.</p> <p>While inadequate services and infrastructure can put women at risk of gender-based violence, men are often equally or even more affected by insecure public environments. Rather than focusing solely on female vulnerability, public spaces should be made safe for everyone. Innovative solutions need to be found to make insecure areas safer, e.g. rather than installing cameras, governments could try to attract businesses or stage cultural performances in areas perceived as unsafe.</p> <p>Security for women also means granting them land rights (to halt violence against widows or single women), providing them with decent jobs and social security (in order to reduce their vulnerability to exploitation and sexual harassment) or giving them the choice to decide upon their own sexual and reproductive behaviour without discrimination.</p> <p>In order to guarantee security for women, the rule of law is needed to fight gender discrimination on all levels and to guarantee no impunity for perpetrators of violence, particularly also for perpetrators living in the same</p>	SC Res. 1325	<u>Conflict</u> <u>Discrimination</u> <u>Employment</u> <u>Land</u> <u>Urbanisation</u> <u>Violence against women</u>

	household.		
Sexual and reproductive rights	<p>Women's sexual and reproductive rights (SRR) are the focus for significant discrimination in many parts of the world. The root causes of inequalities in SRR lie in the social, cultural and political constraints to women's autonomy and freedom. These serve to limit women's control over their bodies, restrict their life choices, deny them access to adequate services, and pose substantial risks to life and health. The resolution of deep rooted gender inequalities and the achievement of sexual and reproductive health rights are fundamentally interlinked.</p> <p>Poor women and women from disadvantaged groups often face significant lack of power over their own sexual and reproductive health, especially with regard to family planning. Early marriage in many cultures also limits women's sexual and reproductive rights.</p> <p>Women often lack access to comprehensive information and services in SRR. Where services exist, they may be incomplete (excluding abortion, for example), or not available to all women (restricted to married or heterosexual women, or inaccessible to disabled women or women from linguistic minorities).</p> <p>Women's sexual and reproductive health rights are subject to the same level of obligation as other human rights. States have a responsibility to create an enabling environment for SRR, to provide appropriate services, and protect women from coercion, threat or violence.</p>	<p><u>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</u></p> <p>Principle 8</p> <p>Everyone has the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States should take all appropriate measures to ensure, on a basis of equality of men and women, universal access to health care services, including those related to reproductive health care, which includes family planning and sexual health. Reproductive health care services should provide the widest range of services without any form of coercion. All couples and individuals have the right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so.</p> <p><i>Further documents: <u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u>, paragraphs 94-99; <u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21</u>, 5.50; <u>The future we want. Our common vision, Rio +20 outcome document</u>, paragraphs 146, 241</i></p>	<p><u>Discrimination</u></p> <p><u>Empowerment</u></p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p><u>Maternal health</u></p> <p><u>Violence against women</u></p>
Social security	Social security serves as a “social means to prevent deprivation and vulnerability to deprivation” (Drèze &	<p><u>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</u></p> <p>52. In too many countries, social welfare systems do not take sufficient</p>	<u>Care</u>

	<p>Sen 1991). According to the ILO minimum social security should include medical care, health insurance, unemployment benefits, pensions, employment injury benefit, family benefit, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit and survivors benefit.</p> <p>However, worldwide only 28% of the population have access to social security systems (ILO World Social Security Report 2010/2011). Due to their care responsibilities, women are less likely to be formally employed than men (47.6% vs. 75.3% - UN MDG Report 2012). They tend to be more represented in the informal economy, as well as in part-time, flexible or precarious working conditions. All of this means that they have less or no access to contribution-related social security.</p> <p>Therefore broad-based universal social security packages rather than narrowly targeted provisions are needed in order to create a healthy and sustainable workforce. Recent ILO work recommends the implementation of social protection floors, below which no person should fall. In the long run, any economy will benefit from healthier, happier and more equal societies.</p>	<p>account of the specific conditions of women living in poverty, and there is a tendency to scale back the services provided by such systems. The risk of falling into poverty is greater for women than for men, particularly in old age, where social security systems are based on the principle of continuous remunerated employment. In some cases, women do not fulfil this requirement because of interruptions in their work, due to the unbalanced distribution of remunerated and unremunerated work. Moreover, older women also face greater obstacles to labour-market re-entry.</p> <p>Further documents: <i>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</i>, paragraph 6.17; <i>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</i>, paragraph 140; <i>Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)</i>, commitment 2 d); <i>ILO Social Security (Minimal Standards) Convention, 1952 (C.102)</i>; <i>ILO Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (C.118)</i>; <i>ILO Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (C.157)</i>; <i>ILO Maternity Protection Convention, 2000, (C.183)</i></p>	<u>Decent work</u> <u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Employment</u>
Taxation	See fiscal policy		
Technology	<p>While the current development model and also the green economy see technology as a major contributing factor to achieving sustainable development, the main role of technology is often seen in increasing efficiency of production (and making it greener) aimed at maintaining or increasing output and hence economic growth. Since technology development and production is a largely</p>	<p><i>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</i></p> <p>Paragraph 191</p> <p>Women should be viewed as users and agents of change in science and technology,</p>	<u>Care</u> <u>Consumption</u> <u>Green Economy</u> <u>Growth</u>

	<p>male domain, the technologies that are promoted often reflect male consumption patterns and preferences. Technology in itself is often unsustainable, as can be seen in the IT and electronics industry, where products are made to last only a few years, before they need to be replaced with the latest model, leading to the overexploitation of natural resources and large amounts of waste.</p> <p>Technological innovation can however also serve to significantly reduce women's unpaid care burden.</p>	<p>and their technological and managerial skills should be enhanced in order to increase national self-reliance in industrial production and to promote innovations in productive design, product adaptation and production techniques. At the same time, industrial technologies should be applied appropriately to the needs and situations of women so as to free them from time- and energy-consuming tasks.</p> <p><i>Also see: Paragraphs 200-205</i></p>	<u>Production</u> <u>Waste</u>
Trade	<p>While trade liberalisation has led to shifts in production from developed to developing countries and hence job creation, particularly for women, these jobs are often low paid, flexible and offer little or no social security. Furthermore as wages rise or progressive social or environmental regulations are passed in one country, firms simply shift their production to another country, leaving thousands of women unemployed. Other countries have been flooded with cheap imports, displacing domestic producers or manufacturers, who can no longer be competitive on an international market.</p> <p>Similarly, it is often argued that free trade in agricultural commodities is beneficial for food security, as it makes food available at lower prices - even if heavy subsidies in developed countries make imported food crops cheaper than locally produced ones, food security is said to be increased. But the reality often means that smallholder farmers are unable to compete with cheap imports and are driven out of local markets, losing their income and becoming largely dependent on</p>		<u>Economic Policy</u> <u>Food Security</u> <u>Food Sovereignty</u> <u>Globalisation</u>

	<p>volatile market prices. Since women are heavily present in the small-scale sector, as well as in local markets and often find it hard to access jobs outside agriculture or to migrate, they tend to be hit the hardest by free trade policies.</p>		
Transport	<p>About one quarter (tendency increasing) of global energy consumption comes from transportation. In all countries, men are primarily responsible for this energy consumption, as they travel more by car and by plane, also due to their much greater mobility and freedom to travel and access public spaces.</p> <p>City planning and investments in transportation systems tend to be designed by men to cater for the needs of men, with more money being allocated to automobility rather than public transportation. Due to their multiple responsibilities (unpaid and paid work) women's journeys tend to be more varied and complex than men's and are often dependent on public transport.</p>	<p><u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u></p> <p>Paragraph 213</p> <p>All measures to increase the efficiency of land, water and air transportation should be formulated with due regard to women as producers and consumers. All national and local decisions concerning transportation policies, including subsidies, pricing, choice of technology for construction and maintenance, and means of transport, should consider women's needs and should be based on consideration of the possible impact on the employment, income and health of women.</p> <p>Paragraph 215</p> <p>Rural transportation planning in developing countries should aim at reducing the heavy burden on women who carry agricultural produce, water and fuelwood as head-loads. In exploring modes of transportation, efforts should be made to avoid loss of income and employment for women by introducing costs that may be too high for them.</p>	<p><u>Carbon emissions</u></p> <p><u>Energy</u></p> <p><u>Urbanisation</u></p>
Urbanisation	<p>Since more than half of the world's population now lives in cities, urban planning and policies play a major</p>	<p><u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio</u></p>	<p><u>Care</u></p>

	<p>impact in shaping sustainability. Rural urban migration now also includes many women and girls in search of work and a better live. As urban areas are growing, so is urban poverty and inequality, with 33% of the urban population now living in slums. In order to give slum residents tenure security and encourage improvements in slum infrastructure, settlements need to be legalized and land ownership titles given to men and women.</p> <p>Urban planning often does not adequately account for women's livelihoods and activities. Their role in the informal economy is often undervalued, transport systems are geared towards meeting men's needs and women's care responsibilities are not or inadequately accounted for. Women's varied responsibilities, e.g. providing food and water for their families, caring for the ill, children and elders, shape the way they interact with their urban environment. Access to clean water and adequate and safe sanitation are of major importance to women. Due to their vulnerability to gender-based violence, safety (when using transport, fetching water or engaging in economic activities) is a major concern for women and needs to be adequately addressed by urban planners and policy makers.</p>	<p>1992, Agenda 21</p> <p>b. Accelerating efforts to reduce urban poverty through a number of actions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Generating employment for the urban poor, particularly women, through the provision, improvement and maintenance of urban infrastructure and services and the support of economic activities in the informal sector, such as repairs, recycling, services and small commerce; <p>CEDAW</p>	<p>Migration</p> <p>Population Growth</p> <p>Poverty</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Security</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>Violence against women</p> <p>Water</p>
Violence against women	<p>Violence against women affects one in three women globally and is one of the main causes of death and disability of women. It also has been found to be one of the main factors hindering the achievement of several MDG's and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Violence against women is used as a means of social control and maintaining unequal power relations,</p>	<p>Beijing Platform for Action, 1995</p> <p>112. Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development and peace. Violence against women both violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. The long-standing failure to protect and promote those rights and freedoms in the</p>	<p>Conflict</p> <p>Education</p> <p>Health</p> <p>Sexual and reproductive rights</p>

	<p>unequal access to resources and unequal decision-making. It ranges from threats and psychological abuse to sex-selective abortions, female infanticide and trafficking in women, and often lies at the base of all other kinds of gender discrimination (in education, health, employment etc.). Race, class, disability and sexuality are all categories that increase women's likelihood of experiencing violence. Women, who have experienced violence often face serious physical and mental health challenges. Out of fear, they often do not report violence and do not seek health care.</p> <p>Violence against women has to become a governance issues, with states taking the responsibility of protecting women against violence, e.g. through strong measures against perpetrators of violence, through education campaigns, as well as providing women who are victims of violence with means of redress and protection.</p> <p>Violence against women is also currently handled as a priority issue for a stand-alone goal on gender equality in a post-2015 development agenda. Possible indicators, as already measured in many demographic and health survey, could be the "share of women and men who believe a woman can refuse sex to her husband" or the "share of women and men who believe wife beating is acceptable".</p>	<p>case of violence against women is a matter of concern to all States and should be addressed. Knowledge about its causes and consequences, as well as its incidence and measures to combat it, have been greatly expanded since the Nairobi Conference. In all societies, to a greater or lesser degree, women and girls are subjected to physical, sexual and psychological abuse that cuts across lines of income, class and culture. The low social and economic status of women can be both a cause and a consequence of violence against women.</p> <p>113. The term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. (...)</p> <p><i>Also see: Paragraphs 99 and 114-130</i></p> <p><i>Further documents:</i> <u>The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985</u>, Paragraph 258; <u>United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21</u>, 24.2; <u>ICPD Programme for Action, Cairo 1994</u>, paragraph 4.9; <u>Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development (1995)</u>, Commitment 5 h); <u>UN Res. 1325 (2000)</u>; <u>GA Res 48/104 Declaration on the elimination of violence against women (1993)</u></p>	<p><u>Security</u></p>
Waste	Our economic model based on endless production and consumption produces huge amounts of waste, as consumers are encouraged to buy more and more goods		<p><u>Carbon emissions</u></p> <p><u>Consumption</u></p>

	<p>rather than share or recycle older goods. This materialist culture not only leads to the depletion and degradation of the earth's raw materials and natural resources, but also to increased greenhouse gases due to waste incineration.</p> <p>While in the global North many studies show that women tend to be more inclined to recycling than men, in the South millions of women work as waste pickers, collecting, sorting, recycling and selling materials and goods that have been thrown away. These women not only work under very precarious conditions, their activities are nowadays often threatened by private recycling companies.</p>		<u>Natural resources</u> <u>Production</u> <u>Recycling</u>
Water	<p>It is estimated today that 894 million people have no access to clean drinking water. Women tend to be most affected by the lack of access to clean water, as they tend to be responsible for fetching water, for household food production and preparation, child care, as well as care of the elderly and ill. An analysis of 25 African countries found that women spend at least 16 million hours per day fetching water, compared to 6 million hours for men (UN MDG Report 2012). This also has consequences for girls' education, which suffers as they have to spend much time helping their mothers fetch water. As a consequence of collecting and carrying large amounts of water women often suffer from backaches, headaches and bodily deformities. These health issues are compounded by the fact that women tend to have less access to health care than men.</p> <p>Climate change, water-intensive commercial agriculture</p>	<u>Committee on economic, social and cultural rights. General comment no.15 (2002) The right to water (arts. 11 and 12 of the ICESCR)</u> 12 (c) (...) (i) <i>Physical accessibility</i> : water, and adequate water facilities and services, must be within safe physical reach for all sections of the population. Sufficient, safe and acceptable water must be accessible within, or in the immediate vicinity, of each household, educational institution and workplace. All water facilities and services must be of sufficient quality, culturally appropriate and sensitive to gender, lifecycle and privacy requirements. Physical security should not be threatened during access to water facilities and services; (...) 16. Whereas the right to water applies to	<u>Agriculture</u> <u>Care</u> <u>Climate Change</u> <u>Education</u> <u>Food Security</u> <u>Health</u> <u>Land acquisitions</u> <u>Sanitation</u> <u>Violence against women</u>

	<p>and land (and water) grabbing exacerbate the situation. As water gets scarcer women have to walk further in order to fetch water, are more exposed to violence and face additional pressures on their time.</p> <p>There is however an urgent need for sex-disaggregated data regarding improvements and achievements in the water and sanitation sectors.</p>	<p>everyone, States parties should give special attention to those individuals and groups who have traditionally faced difficulties in exercising this right, including women, children, minority groups, indigenous peoples, refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, migrant workers, prisoners and detainees. In particular, States parties should take steps to ensure that:</p> <p>(a) Women are not excluded from decision-making processes concerning water resources and entitlements. The disproportionate burden women bear in the collection of water should be alleviated;</p> <p><i>Further documents: Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW), 1979, Art. 14, para. 2; United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio 1992, Agenda 21, paragraph 18.68 b); The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, 1985, paragraph 188; World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002, paragraph 25 a), b)</i></p>	
--	---	---	--

Bibliography

- Action Aid (2010). Destined to fail? How violence against women is undoing development? Action Aid, London.
- Anand, S. & Sen, A. (1994). Human Development Index: Methodology and Measurement. HDRO Occasional Papers. UNDP-HDRO, New York.
- Azargoshasb, A. (2012). Rethinking the climate grant: Mobilizing climate finance for women-led adaptation work. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: http://www.boell.org/downloads/Azita_ClimateGrant.pdf. (last accessed: 26.2.2013)
- Balakrishnan, R. & Elson, D. (2008). Auditing economic policy in the light of obligations on economic and social rights. In: Essex Human Rights Review, vol.5, no.1.
- Bisnath, S. (2012). Whither macroeconomic? Sustainable development from a feminist human rights perspective. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: <http://www.boell.org/web/52-Savi-Bisnath-Sustainable-Development-Feminist-Human-Rights-Perspective%20.html> (last accessed: 12.2.2012)
- Braidotti, R. et al. (1994). Women, the environment and sustainable development. Towards a theoretical synthesis. Zed Books, London
- BRIDGE (2011). Cutting edge pack. Gender and Climate Change. BRIDGE, Brighton
- Buchner, B. et al. (2011). Landscape of Climate Finance. A CPI Report. Climate Policy Initiative, Venice.
- Caglar, G. et al. (2012). Geschlecht, Macht, Klima. Feministische Perspektiven auf Klima, gesellschaftliche Naturverhältnisse und Gerechtigkeit. Verlag Barbara Budrich, Opladen.
- Caglar, G., Gottschlich, D. & Habermann, F. (2012). Zum Verhältnis von Gender, Green Economy und Finanzmärkten. Warum nachhaltiges, geschlechter_gerechtes Wirtschaften eine andere Gestaltung der Finanzmärkte braucht. Genanet _Leitstelle Geschlechtergerechtigkeit und Nachhaltigkeit. Available: http://www.genanet.de/fileadmin/downloads/Green_Economy/Hintergrundpapier_Finanzmaerkte.pdf (last accessed: 25.2.2013)

Drèze, J. & Sen, A. (1991). Public action for social security. Foundations and strategy. In: Ethisham, A. et al. (eds.). Social security in developing countries. Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Elson, D. & Balkrishnan, R. (2012). The post-2015 development framework and the realization of women's rights and social justice. Center for Women's Global Leadership, Rutgers, New Jersey.

ENERGIA (2007). Where energy is women's business: National and regional reports from Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. Available: http://www.energia.org/fileadmin/files/media/pubs/karlsson_csdbook_lores.pdf (last accessed: 12.2.2013)

GADN (2013). Achieving gender equality and women's empowerment in the post-2015 framework. Available: <http://www.gadnetwork.org.uk/storage/Achieving%20gender%20equality%20and%20women's%20empowerment%20in%20the%20post%202015%20framework.pdf> (last accessed: 20.2.2013)

Gottschlich, D. (2012). A caring approach to sustainable development : A feminist perspective on why the green economy concept falls short. Heinrich Böll Stiftung. Available: <http://www.gwi-boell.de/web/economy-daniela-gottschlich-caring-approach-sustainable-development.html> (last accessed: 11.2.2013)

Gottschlich, D. (2012). Sustainable economic activity: Some thoughts on the relationship between the care economy and the green economy. Genanet – Leitstelle Geschlechtergerechtigkeit und Nachhaltigkeit. Available: <http://www.leuphana.de/fakultaet-nachhaltigkeit/forschung/publikationen.html> (last accessed: 25.2.2013)

Gunda Werner Institut (2009). Frieden, Sicherheit und Geschlechterverhältnisse. Feministische Positionen und Perspektiven zur Friedens- und Sicherheitspolitik Ein Positionspapier des Gunda-Werner-Instituts für Feminismus und Geschlechterdemokratie. Band 6 der Schriften des Gunda-Werner-Instituts. Heinrich Böll Stiftung, Berlin

Hofmeister, S. et al. (2013). Geschlechterverhältnisse und Nachhaltigkeit. Die Kategorie Geschlecht in den Nachhaltigkeitswissenschaften. Verlag Barbara Budrich, Opladen.

ILO (2000). ABC of women's workers rights and gender equality. Second edition. ILO, Geneva

ILO (2009). Global employment trends for women. ILO, Geneva.

IFAD (2010). Gender and desertification. Expanding role for women to restore dryland areas. IFAD, Rome

Johnsson-Latham, G. (2012). Gender equality as key in defining human wellbeing and enhancing sustainable development. UNRISD, Geneva.
Available: <http://www.unrisd.org/news/johnsson-latham> (last accessed:12.2.2013)

Kabeer, N. (1999). Resources, agency and achievements: Reflections on the measurement of women's empowerment. In: Development and Change, vol.30, pp.435-463

Kabeer (2011). MDG's, social justice and the challenge of intersecting inequalities. Policy Brief no. 3. Centre for Development Policy and Research (CDPR), London.

Karlsson, G. (2012). From collecting firewood to installing solar home systems: Gender equality and women's access to energy. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: http://www.boell.org/downloads/Karlsson_FireWoodSolarSystems.pdf (last accessed: 12.2.2013)

Lambrou, L. & Laub, R. (2004). Gender perspectives on the Conventions on Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification. FAO, Rome.
Available: http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_pe1/pe1_041002_en.htm (last accessed: 11.3.2013)

Lanz, K. et al. (2012). Critical gender issues with regards to food, land and water. A Compendium for Policy-makers, researchers and NGO's. NCCR North-South Dialogue, no. 30. NCCR North-South, Berne.

Lanz, K. (2013). Nachhaltig gerecht - Gender in der globalen Nachhaltigkeitsdebatte. In: genderstudies, no.22. Available: http://www.izfg.unibe.ch/unibe/rektorat/izfg/content/e3785/e3833/e226911/Zeitschrift_Nr.22_ger.pdf (last accessed: 25.2.2013)

Leadership meeting on addressing inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda. Anthony Lake, UNICEF Executive Director, Opening statement. Copenhagen, 19th of February 2013. Available: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/311994> (last accessed:22.2.2013)

Leadership meeting on addressing inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda. Statement by Ms. Navi Pillay, United Nations High Commisioner for Human Rights. Copenhagen, 19th February 2013. Available: <http://www.worldwewant2015.org/node/312058>. (last accessed: 22.2.2013)

Leadership meeting on addressing inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda. Michele Bachelet Opening Remarks: “Inequalities are and will be the main challenge of our century.” Copenhagen, 19th of February 2013. Available: <http://www.unwomen.org/2013/02/michelle-bachelet-opening-remarks-at-global-consultation-on-addressing-inequalities-in-the-post-2015-development-agenda/> (last accessed : 22.2.2013)

MacEachern, D. (2012). Mobilizing women’s “power of the purse” to help achieve sustainable consumption. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: <http://www.boell.org/web/52-Diane-MacEachern-Mobilizing-Womens-Power-of-the-Purse.html> (last accessed: 12.2.2013)

Mehta, L. 2013. Ensuring women’s and girls’ rights to water and sanitation, Paper for CSW preview panel on the MDGs, United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 6 March 2013. Available: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/csw/57sess.htm#panel3> (last accessed: 21.3.2013)

Meyer-Gräwe, U. et al. (2012). Green Economy: Gender_Gerecht! Auf dem Weg in eine ressourcenschonende und gerechte Gesellschaft. Available: http://www.frauenrat.de/fileadmin/user_upload/infopool/informationen/dateien/2011-2/G3_Diskussionspapier_layout.pdf (last accessed :25.2.2013)

Moro-Coco, M. & Raaber, N. (2012). Getting at the roots: Re-integrating human rights and gender equality in the post-2015 development agenda. The Association for women’s rights in development (AWID).

Patkar, A. 2012. Menstrual Hygiene Management, Preparatory Input on MHM for End Group,WSSCC. Available: http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/MENSTRUAL-HYGIENE-MANAGEMENT-Paper-for-END-group-1.pdf (last accessed 7.2. 2013)

Premchander, S. & Müller, C. (eds.) (2006). Gender and sustainable development. Case studies from NCCR North South. Perspectives of the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South, University of Bern, vol.2. Geographica Bernensia, Bern

Razavi, S. (2007). The political and social economy of care in a development context: Conceptual issues, research questions and policy options. UNRISD, Geneva

Razavi, S. et al. (2012). Gendered impacts of globalization. Employment and social protection. Gender and Development Programme Paper No. 16. UNRISD, Geneva

Röhr, U. (2009). Gender in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Dialogue on Globalisation Factsheet No.1. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Berlin.

- Schultz, S. (2011). Antinatalismus postkolonial. Zur flexiblen Kontinuität internationaler Bevölkerungsprogramme. In: Husa, K. et al. (Hg.) (2011). Weltbevölkerung. Zu viele, zu wenige, schlecht verteilt? Historische Sozialkunde/Internationale Entwicklung 30. Promedia/Südwind, Wien
- Silverstein, M. & Sayre, K. (2009). The female economy. Harvard Business Review, September 2009. Available: <http://hbr.org/2009/09/the-female-economy/ar/1> (last accessed: 12.2.2013)
- Spieldoch, A. (2012). Investing in women in agriculture. Instrumentalization vs. transformation. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: <http://www.boell.org/web/135-Gender-Equity-and-Sustainable-Development.html> (last accessed: 13.2.2013)
- Tandon, N. (2012). Low Income Women: First Casualties of the Green Economy Land Grab. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: <http://www.boell.org/web/52-Nidhi-Tandon-Women-First-Casualties-Green-Economy-Land-Grab%20.html> (last accessed: 11.2.2013)
- UN DESA (2010). The world's women: Trends and statistics. UN, New York. Available: <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/WW2010pub.htm> (last accessed: 13.2.2013)
- UNDP (2011). Human Development Report 2011. Sustainability and equity: A better future for all. UNDP, New York. Available: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2011/download/> (last accessed: 4.3.2013)
- UNDP (2012). Powerful synergies. Gender equality, economic development and environmental sustainability. UNDP, New York.
- UN (2012). The Millennium Development Report 2012. UN, New York. Available: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/The_MDG_Report_2012.pdf (last accessed: 13.2.2013)
- UNRISD (2013). Inequalities in the post-2015 development agenda. UNRISD Policy Brief. Available: <http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/search/ACFC5542FBD29F44C1257B08005902E4?OpenDocument> (last accessed: 13.2.2013)
- UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN development agenda (2012). Realizing the future we want for all. Report to the Secretary General. UN, New York.
- UNWCED (1987). Our Common Future (Brundtland Report). Oxford University Press, Oxford.

UN Women (2012). CSW56. Facts and figures on rural women. Available: <http://www.unwomen.org/how-we-work/csw/csw-56/facts-and-figures/> (last accessed : 13.2.2013)

Varghese, S. (2012). Looking through a gender lens: Water in the Green Economy. Heinrich Böll Stiftung North America. Available: <http://www.boell.org/web/52-Shiney-Varghese-Looking-Through-a-Gender-Lens.html> (last accessed: 11.2.2013)

Williams, F. (2010). Claiming and framing in the making of care policies. The recognition and redistribution of care. UNRISD Gender and Development Programme Paper Number 13, November 2010. UNRISD, Geneva

WHO (2005). WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. WHO, Geneva.

WHO (2009). Women and health. Today's evidence, tomorrow's agenda. World Health Organisation, Geneva.