Take the Brackets Off Women's Lives!

Women's Linkage Caucus Advocacy Chart

This Advocacy Chart complements the Women's Linkage Caucus line-by-line Recommendations on Bracketed Text, offered to all government and NGO delegates, from the Women's Caucus and Linkage Caucus at the 1994 and 1995 CSW, comprised of some 1320 NGO representatives from 73 countries covering all regions of the world, focussed on advancing gains made by women at prior UN Conferences. During the interim period between CSW 1995 and Beijing, the Linkage Caucus Writing Analysis Group was a collaborative effort, primarily of members of the Economic Justice Caucus, Human Rights Caucus, Environment Caucus and Health & Reproductive Rights Caucus who represent major national, regional and global women's networks and organizations. Members of other Caucuses have also contributed to this process and incorporated the analysis into their respective advocacy efforts.

August 30, 1995

NOTE: This document has been updated since 1 July, 1995 to reflect the results of the inter-governmental "informal consultations" on the Draft Platform for Action, held in New York from 31 July - 4 August, 1995. This consultation was called to begin to resolve the high volume of issues that were bracketed at the March PrepCom. Delegates addressed macroeconomic issues, sustainable development, implementation & finance and human rights. Delegates either 1) removed brackets, often after amending the text; 2) proposed new alternatives which remain in brackets; or 3) agreed to delete bracketed text. The UN Secretariat produced a "non-paper" (A/CONF.177/L.3) of the work accomplished during the "informals" which should be read in conjunction with the Draft Platform for Action (A/CONF.177/L.1). The report of the government contact group on gender, which met twice after the March PrepCom is found in A/CONF.177/L.2.

Abbreviations used in this Advocacy Chart:

CSW:	**Commission on the Status of Women**
PFA:	**Draft Platform for Action**, Fourth World Conference on Women. Beijing, 4-15 September 1995, A/CONF.177/L.1
WSSD DECL:	**Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development**, Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (A/CONF.166/9)
WSSD POA:	**Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development**, Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995 (A/CONF.166/9)
ICPD:	**Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development**, Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994 (A/CONF.171/13
WCOHR:	**Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action**, Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24
RIO DECL:	**Rio Declaration on Environment and Development**, Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. I)
AGENDA 21:	**Agenda 21**, Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992, A/CONF.151/26 (Vol. I)

ECONOMICS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
MACROECONOMIC POLICIES ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 60(a) & (b)* **PEOPLE-CENTRED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT** ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 60(c)* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *Para 60d* **POVERTY** Para 61(a) ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 49 & 60(c) & (d)* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *Para 60d*	People-centered sustainable development is the foundation for the future. Without addressing both the growing poverty of people throughout the world, both in the South and in the North, as well as patterns of overproduction and overconsumption, particularly in the industrialized nations, there will be no sustainable future. Economic growth not directed toward social development within a sustainable ecological development exacerbates both poverty and environmental degradation as the current and growing gap between the rich and the poor both within and among countries attests. The current model of development is not working for the majority of people, nor for the sustainability of the earth. Nation states must exercise the political and social will to implement commitments already made at prior conferences to develop a more just and sustainable political, social and economic world. The gender subordinating structures that insure women's persistent and growing poverty worldwide are exacerbated by current political, macro-economic policies, programs and structures. To achieve both equality and equity between women and men and among all social groups of people, women must participate fully as decision makers in the evaluation and redesign of all political, economic, social and ecological policies, programs and structures.	<u>MACROECONOMIC POLICIES/POVERTY</u> **WSSD POA:** Para 27(a): *Analysing policies and programmes, including those relating to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment programmes, taxation, investments, employment, markets and all relevant sectors of the economy, with respect to their impact on poverty and inequality, and assess their impact on family well-being and conditions, as well as their gender implications, and adjust them, as appropriate, to promote a more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income and services;* **WSSD DECL:** Para 7: ...We acknowledge that *social and economic development cannot be secured in a sustainable way without the full participation of women* and that equality and equity between women and men is a priority for the international community and as such must be at the centre of economic and social development. <u>PEOPLE-CENTRED SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</u> **WSSD DECL:** Para 4: We are convinced that democracy and transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society are indispensable foundations for the realization of social and *people-centred sustainable development*. **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 2(h): Encourage all international donors and multilateral development banks to support policies and programmes for the attainment, in a sustained manner, of the specific efforts of the developing countries and all countries in need relating to *people-centred sustainable development* and to meeting basic needs for all; <u>POVERTY</u> **ICPD:** Para 3.16: ...As women are generally the poorest of the poor and at the same time key actors in the development process, *eliminating social, cultural, political and economic discrimination against women is a prerequisite of eradicating poverty, promoting sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development...* **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 1(j): Promote and implement policies to create a supportive external economic environment, through, inter alia, cooperation in the formulation and implementation of macroeconomic policies, trade liberalization, *mobilization and/or provision of new and additional financial resources* that are both adequate and predictable and mobilized *in a way that maximizes the availability of such resources for sustainable development*, using all available funding sources and mechanisms, enhanced financial stability, and more equitable access of developing countries to global markets, productive investments and technologies and appropriate knowledge, with due consideration to the needs of countries with economies in transition;

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GLOBALIZATION Para 159 ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 16 & 19*	Women's poverty and marginalization results not only from structures of gender subordination but also from macro-economic structures which often depend on the subordination of women for their implementation. In some regions of the world women have gained greater access to employment; however, the quality of jobs available has consistently been characterized by low pay, low skills, lack of benefits and opportunities as well as the absence of labour rights and standards.	GLOBALIZATION/POVERTY **WSSD DECL:** Para 14:...the *rapid processes of change and adjustment have been accompanied by intensified poverty, unemployment and social disintegration*. Threats to human well-being, such as environmental risks, have also been globalized. Furthermore, the *global transformations of the world economy* are profoundly changing the parameters of social development in all countries. The challenge is how to manage these processes and threats so as to enhance their benefits and mitigate their negative effects upon people. **WSSD POA:** Para 9(a): ...Social development,requires the following actions: Promoting the establishment of an *open, equitable, cooperative and mutually beneficial international economic environment*; **WSSD DECL:** Para 6: ...We also recognize that broad-based and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development is necessary to sustain *social development* and social justice.
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT Paras 15 & 180(e) ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 49, 60(b), 80, 93, 153 & 177(b)* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *Para 220*	Increasing evidence illustrates the failure of current structural adjustment programs to eradicate poverty and create sustainable communities and societies. Women, in particular, carry the heaviest burdens of structural adjustment policies. Structural adjustment needs to be redesigned and redirected to insure appropriate growth within the context of sustainable ecological policies and directed at social development. Furthermore, women's participation in designing these new directions is critical to their success. We call on all governments to acknowledge the negative impacts that multilateral structural adjustment policies (SAPs) have on women and urge all governments and international agencies to integrate women's concerns and perspectives into all economic restructuring programmes.	**WSSD DECL:** Commitment 8: We commit ourselves to *ensuring that when structural adjustment programmes are agreed to, they include social development goals*, in particular eradicating poverty, promoting full and productive employment and enhancing social integration. (a) *Promote basic social programmes and expenditures*, in particular those affecting the poor and the vulnerable segments of society *and protect them from budget reductions* while increasing the quality and effectiveness of social expenditures; (b) *Review the impact of structural adjustment programmes on social development*, including, where appropriate, *by means of gender-sensitive social impact assessments* and other relevant methods, in order to develop policies to reduce their negative effects and improve their positive impact;... (d) *Reinforce the social development components of all adjustment policies* and programmes, including those resulting from the globalization of markets and rapid technological change, by designing policies to promote more equitable and enhanced access to income and resources; (e) *Ensure that women do not bear a disproportionate burden of the transitional costs of such processes*.

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DEBT Paras 61(c) & 15 ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 49 & 60(b)*	Debt is the underlying factor of the financial crisis of governments, justifying economic restructuring and adjustment policies. Financial transfers, prompted by commercial, bilateral and multilateral lending exacerbate the debt crisis and hinder the efforts of governments to attain full realization of economic, social and cultural rights of their people. In particular they have been unable to fulfill the commitments made in prior conferences to support the full, equal and equitable participation of women in all dimensions of society. All current agreements to alleviate and/or eliminate debt need to be implemented and expanded. New agreements to alleviate and/or eliminate multilateral debt need to be developed and implemented.	**WSSD DECL:** Commitment 9(o): *Ensure the urgent implementation of existing debt-relief agreements and negotiate further initiatives*, in addition to existing ones, to alleviate the debts of the poorest and heavily indebted low-income countries at an early date, especially through more favourable terms of debt forgiveness, including application of the terms of debt forgiveness agreed upon in the Paris Club in December 1994, *which encompass debt reduction, including cancellation or other debt-relief measures*; where appropriate, these countries should be given a reduction of their bilateral official debt sufficient to enable them to exist from the rescheduling process and resume growth and development; invite the international financial institutions to examine innovative approaches to assist low-income countries with a high proportion of multilateral debt, with a view to alleviating their debt burden; develop techniques of debt conversion applied to social development programmes and projects in conformity with Summit priorities; **WSSD POA:** Para 90(a): Inviting the international community, including the international financial institutions, to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to *alleviate substantially the debt burdens of developing countries*, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries, *in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis*; **WSSD DECL:** Para 21: *...the negative impact on development of excessive military expenditures, arms trade and investment for arms production and acquisition must be addressed.* **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 1, Para 12: The World Conference on Human Rights calls upon the international community to make all efforts to help *alleviate the external debt burden of developing countries, in order to* supplement the efforts of the governments for such countries to *attain the full realisation of the economic, social and cultural rights of their people.*
INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS & WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION Paras 61(a) & (c), 88, 171(a) & (c), 212 & 343 ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 344*	The Bretton Woods institutions must be brought into greater accountability within the UN system. Their programs of stabilization and structural adjustment must be characterized by transparency, accountability and participation by civil society, in their inception, development, implementation and evaluation. Nation states should instruct their Executive Directors at the World Bank and the IMF to ensure that all programs are designed to enhance social development, gender, race/ethnicity, equality and equity, and ecological sustainability.	**WSSD DECL:** Commitment 9(i): Seek to *mobilize new and additional financial resources* that are both adequate and predictable and mobilized in a way that maximizes the availability of such resources and uses all available funding sources and mechanisms, inter alia, multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms; **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 8(h): *Enlist the support and cooperation of regional and international organizations and the United Nations system, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions*, in the design, social management and assessment of structural adjustment policies, and in implementing social development goals and integrating them into their policies, programmes and operations. **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 10(c): The United Nations and the *Bretton Woods institutions should establish* regular and substantive dialogue, including at the field level, for *more effective and efficient coordination of assistance for social development.* **WSSD POA:** Para 98(b): Inviting the *World Trade Organization* to consider how it might contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action, including activities in cooperation with the United Nations system;

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TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS Para 179 & 167m ***Brackets removed: Paras 164*** ***Bracketed text deleted: Para 237***	TNCs are the largest economic actor in the global economy and they are virtually unregulated. They also are a major employer of women, worldwide. However, while the quantity of women's work has increased, the quality of jobs available to women remain predominately low skill, low waged and unorganized by labor standards or laws Women are conspicuously absent from managerial and governance of TNCs. Current trade agreements, such as NAFTA and the WTO, do not include labor and environment laws to govern TNCs. Individual governments have difficulty regulating TNCs because they are now beyond the scope of any single government. The UN needs to update and conclude agreement on an International Code of Conduct for TNCs.	**WSSD POA:** Para 12(e): Encouraging *transnational and national corporations to operate in a framework of respect for the environment while complying with national laws and legislation, and in accordance with international agreements and conventions, and with proper consideration for the social and cultural impact of their activities*; **WSSD DECL:** 14(b): Ensuring the rule of law and democracy and the existence of rules and processes to *create transparency and accountability for all public and private institutions* and to prevent and combat all forms of corruption, sustained through education and the development of attitudes and values promoting responsibility, solidarity and a strengthened civil society;
UNWAGED WORK Paras 158, 167(g) & (h), 209(e),(f), & (g) & 212	Given the fact that women perform 2/3 of the world's work but earn only 5% of the world's income and own less than 1% of the assets (ILO, 1980), we support a call for measuring and valuing unwaged work and reflecting this reality in national accounting systems such as in satellite accounts of the GNP. A satellite account is a separate account that is parallel to but does not change or inflate the GNP, rather it gives additional information and enhances its accuracy/ usefulness. Measuring and valuing unwaged work provides a solid ground on which to base economic and social policies to support equality and equity between women and men.	**WSSD POA:** Para 64(b): *Developing a more comprehensive knowledge of work and employment through, inter alia, efforts to measure and better understand the type, extent and distribution of unremunerated work, particularly work in caring for dependants and unremunerated work done for family farms or businesses, and encouraging, sharing and disseminating information, studies and experience in this field, including on the development of methods for assessing its value in quantitative terms, for possible reflection in accounts that may be produced separately from but consistent with core national accounts;* **WSSD POA:** Para 29(c): *Strengthening international data collection and statistical systems* to support countries in monitoring social development goals, and encouraging the expansion of international databases to incorporate socially beneficial activities that are not included in available data, *such as women's unremunerated work and contributions to society, the informal economy and sustainable livelihoods*; **WSSD POA:** Para 64(e): Examining a range of policies and programmes, including *social security legislation*, and taxation systems, in accordance with national priorities and policies, to ascertain how to *facilitate flexibility in the way people divide their time between education and training, paid employment, family responsibilities, volunteer activity and other socially useful forms of work, leisure and retirement, giving particular attention to the situation of women, especially in female-maintained households*; **AGENDA 21:** Para 24.8(e): The *integration of the value of unpaid work*, including work that is currently designated "domestic", *in resource accounting mechanisms in order better to represent the true value of the contribution of women to the economy*, using revised guidelines for the United Nations System of National Accounts, to be issued in 1993;

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WOMEN'S ACCESS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES Paras 62(f) Title F., Title F.1, & 167(e) ***Brackets removed: Paras 63(b) & 256(g)***	Despite a growing participation in the formal and informal economies, women still suffer exclusion from economic resources due to structures of gender subordination, often reenforced by cultural norms. To begin to address the endemic poverty of women and children, programs and policies must ensure that women have equal and equitable access to resources. Women's economic rights must be the framework for developing all economic policies. Gender differences in wages, benefits, available jobs are extensive. Women workers predominate in the lower-wage service sector. Structural adjustment and economic restructuring has particularly affected women. Decreases in public sector spending has eliminated many jobs and social securities for women. The restructuring of private sector has led to the evolution of non-traditional and highly insecure job patterns. Women predominate in this casual, flexible, short-term work. Lack of child and dependent care facilities, sexual harassment and insufficient access to training are some of the obstacles women continue to face.	WOMEN'S ACCESS TO RESOURCES **WSSD POA:** Para 26(e): *Establishing policies, objectives and measurable targets to enhance and broaden women's economic opportunities and their access to productive resources, particularly women who have no source of income*; **WSSD POA:** Para 26(g): Eliminating the injustice and obstacles that women are faced with, and encouraging and strengthening the participation of women in taking decisions and in implementing them, as well as their access to productive resources and land ownership and their right to inherit goods; **WSSD POA:** Para 14(j): *Removing all legal impediments to the ownership of all means of production and property* by men and women; **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 5(c): Promote *full and equal access* of women to literacy, education and training *and remove all obstacles to their access to credit and other productive resources and to their ability to buy, hold and sell property and land equally with men*; **ICPD:** Para 4.6: Governments at all levels should ensure that women can buy, hold and sell property and land equally with men, obtain credit and negotiate contracts in their own name and on their own behalf and exercise their legal rights to inheritance. **WSSD POA:** Para 56(c): *Improving women's access to technologies* that facilitate their occupational and domestic work, encourage self-support, generate income, transform gender-prescribed roles within the productive process and enable them to move out of stereotyped, low-paying jobs;
ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT Paras 60(m), 153 & 180(b)	New patterns of work are emerging as a result of economic restructuring. These include, for example, casual, short-term, flexible, and the reemergence of home-based production. Women workers predominate in these jobs. Current labor laws which link benefits, social security, labor protection and standards to full-time salaried/waged work, do not address these new types of work situations. New labor legislation needs to be developed which links benefits, social security and labor standards to the worker, not the job. Labor flexibility should be the choice of the workers, male or female, as they attempt to balance family and work responsibilities. Government policies and labor unions need to support the rights and well-being of workers, particularly women, in light of these new trends.	WOMEN'S ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT **WSSD POA:** Para 51 (d): Improving opportunities and working conditions for women and youth entrepreneurs by *eliminating discrimination in access to credit, productive resources and social security protection, and providing and increasing, as appropriate, family benefits and social support, such as health care and child care*; **WSSD POA:** Para 56: *The full participation of women in the labour market and their equal access to employment opportunities require (b) Eliminating gender discrimination, including by taking positive action, where appropriate, in hiring, wages, access to credit, benefits, promotion, training, career development, job assignment, working conditions, job security and social security benefits;*
LABOUR POLICIES Paras 177(c) & (g), 180(a), & 181(a), (b), & (c) ***Brackets removed: Para 232(j)***		LABOUR POLICIES **WSSD POA:** Para 56(d): *Changing those policies and attitudes that reinforce the division of labour based on gender, and providing institutional support, such as social protection for maternity, parental leave, technologies that facilitate the sharing and reduce the burden of domestic chores, and flexible working arrangements, including parental voluntary part-time employment and work-sharing as well as accessible and affordable quality child-care facilities, to enable working parents to reconcile work with family responsibilities, paying particular attention to the needs of single-parent households;* **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 5(j): Formulate or *strengthen policies and practices* to ensure that women are enabled to participate fully in paid work and *in employment through such measures as* positive action, education, training and employment, appropriate protection under *labour legislation and facilitating the provision of quality child care and other support services.*

REPRODUCTIVE & SEXUAL HEALTH & RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS Paras 97, 98.2/(end), 108(d), 216, 223, & 232(f)	Reproductive rights, including the right of all to make reproductive decisions, freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence, and to attain maximum standards of health, including reproductive and sexual health, were reaffirmed in the ICPD Programme of Action, Paras 7.2 & 7.33, based on human rights instruments & documents. The concept of sexual rights is also based on existing human rights, such as rights to security of person, liberty and non-discrimination, recognized in human instruments and documents. Sexual rights are an essential component of women's right to determine their reproductive lives and are likewise fundamental to their empowerment and ability to fully participate in the community and in development. Recognition of sexual rights in the Platform for Action is especially urgent in light of alarming rates of sexual violence against women.	SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS/WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CONTROL HER OWN FERTILITY **ICPD:** Para 7.3 Bearing in mind the above definition, *reproductive rights embrace certain human rights that are already recognized in national laws, international human rights documents and other relevant United Nations consensus documents.* These rights rest on the recognition of the basic right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so, and *the right to attain the highest standard of sexual and reproductive health. It also includes the right of all to make decisions concerning reproduction free of discrimination, coercion and violence as expressed in human rights documents.* In the exercise of this right, they should take into account the needs of their living and future children and their responsibilities towards the community. The promotion of the responsible exercise of these rights for all people should be the fundamental basis for government- and community-supported policies and programmes in the area of reproductive health, including family planning. As part of their commitment, full attention should be given to the promotion of mutually respectful and equitable gender relations and particularly to meeting the educational and service needs of adolescents to enable them to deal in a positive and responsible way with their sexuality. *Reproductive health eludes many of the world's people because of such factors as:* inadequate levels of knowledge about human sexuality and inappropriate or poor-quality reproductive health information and services; the prevalence of high-risk sexual behaviour, discriminatory social practices; negative attitudes towards women and girls; and *the limited power many women and girls have over their sexual and reproductive lives.* Adolescents are particularly vulnerable because of their lack of information and access to relevant services in most countries. Older women and men have distinct reproductive and sexual health issues which are often inadequately addressed. **ICPD:** Para 7.36(b) To ensure that women and men have access to information, education and services needed to *achieve good sexual health and exercise their reproductive rights* and responsibilities. **ICPD:** Principle 3: *The right to development is a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights ...*
WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CONTROL THEIR OWN FERTILITY Paras 94, 97, 98.2/(end), & 99	Women's control over their fertility has been repeatedly recognized as central to their empowerment and equality. At the March 1995 CSW, the **Holy See** and **Argentina** bracketed language which recognizes women's right to control their own fertility.	WOMEN'S RIGHT TO CONTROL HER OWN FERTILITY **ICPD:** Principle 4: Advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women, and *ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility*, are cornerstones of population and development-related programmes. **World Population Plan of Action:** Article 17; **Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies:** Para 156
PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF THE HUMAN BODY Para 97 & 108(d)	This language is drawn from the ICPD Programme of Action and the report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year. In Mexico, the emphasis was on recognizing that women have an equal right with men to respect for their physical integrity. In the context of the history of violence and disrespect for women's self-determination in sexuality and domestic life, the PFA must call for equal respect due to women as compared to men.	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY OF THE HUMAN BODY **Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, 1975:** Article 11: The human body whether that of *woman or man*, is inviolable and respect for it is a fundamental element of human dignity and freedom. **ICPD:** Para 7.34: ... *Equal relationships between men and women in matters of sexual relations and reproduction, including full respect for the physical integrity of the human body*, require mutual respect and willingness to accept responsibility for the consequences of sexual behaviour.

REPRODUCTIVE & SEXUAL HEALTH & RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
UNSAFE ABORTIONS AND UNWANTED PREGNANCY Paras 85(l), 95, 98.2/, 100, 107(k), 110(i) & 123	We support the use of the term "unwanted pregnancy". "Unwanted" pregnancy is commonly used, already negotiated and agreed to in the ICPD Programme of Action. "Unintended" or "unplanned" are not substitutes for "unwanted"' a pregnancy can be 'unplanned" and still be wanted, or "unplanned" and "not wanted". Following are selected government delegate positions at the March 1995 CSW: **Malta & Holy See** opposed the term "unwanted pregnancy". **Malta** opposed language dealing with reviewing laws containing punitive measures against women who have undergone illegal abortion. **Switzerland,** the **EU, Norway, & Australia** support Cairo language calling for recognizing and dealing with the health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern.	**ICPD:** Para 7.44(a): *To address adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues, including unwanted pregnancy, unsafe abortion*, sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, through the promotion of responsible and healthy reproductive and sexual behaviour, including voluntary abstinence, and the provision of appropriate services and counselling specifically suitable for that age group; **ICPD:** Para 8.19: *...However, a significant proportion of the abortions carried out are self-induced or otherwise unsafe, leading to a large fraction of maternal deaths or to permanent injury to the women involved.* Maternal deaths have very serious consequences within the family, given the crucial role of the mother for her children's health and welfare. The death of the mother increases the risk to the survival of her young children, especially if the family is not able to provide a substitute for the maternal role. *Greater attention to the reproductive health needs of female adolescents and young women could prevent the major share of maternal morbidity and mortality through prevention of unwanted pregnancies* and any subsequent poorly managed abortion. Safe motherhood has been accepted in many countries as a strategy to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality. **ICPD:** Para 8.25: ...All Governments and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are urged to strengthen their commitment to women's health, to deal with the health impact of unsafe abortion as a major public health concern...*Prevention of unwanted pregnancies must always be given the highest priority...* **ICPD:** Para 12.17: Since *unsafe abortion is a major threat to the health and lives of women, research* to understand and better address the determinants and consequences of induced abortion,... *should be promoted...*
FORCED PREGNANCY Paras 13, 115, 122, 132, 136, & 144(d)	The term "forced pregnancy" should be retained throughout the PFA. It was recognized as a human rights violation in the Vienna Declaration (Para 38) and the term properly describes as a part of sexual violence the separate violation of women's integrity created by forcing her to become and remain pregnant. At the March 1995 CSW **Malta** bracketed "forced pregnancy" throughout the document.	**WCOHR, Vienna:** Section II, Para 38: *...Violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. All violations of this kind, including* in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and *forced pregnancy, require a particularly effective response.*
PRENATAL SEX SELECTION & FEMALE INFANTICIDE Paras 41, 115, 125(i), 259, & 283(d)	Pre-natal sex selection is the term accepted by the international medical community and it emphasizes that the wrong involved is not abortion per se, but abortion for the purposes of limiting the birth of girls. Foeticide is defined as the killing of a fetus. Foeticide should be deleted because it does not address the gender discrimination problem but rather introduces anti-abortion language through the back-door.	**ICPD:** Para 4.16(a): To *eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child and the root causes of son preference, which results in harmful and unethical practices regarding female infanticide and prenatal sex selection*; **ICPD:** Para 4.23: Governments are urged to *take the necessary measures to prevent infanticide, prenatal sex selection*, trafficking in girl children and use of girls in prostitution and pornography.

REPRODUCTIVE & SEXUAL HEALTH & RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY Paras 76, 85(b), 95, 107(f),(i), (l)&(m); 108(e)&(g); 109(h),(j) &(l); 259, 262, 267, 281(b-e),(g) & 283(d)	Adolescents have rights to information and education essential for their well-being, as recognized in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Their rights to sexual and reproductive health information and services must be safeguarded, as agreed in the ICPD Programme of Action. The commitments to adolescent needs and rights are being weakened, primarily by the Holy See delegation, with the introduction of the parental rights clause 23 times throughout the Platform for Action. This clause should appear only once in the document, either in para 108(g) or 109(l).	**ICPD:** Para 6.15: Access to, as well as confidentiality and privacy of, these services, must be ensured *with the support and guidance of their parents* and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. **ICPD:** Para 7.8: Boys and adolescents, *with the support and guidance of their parents*, and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, should also be reached through schools, youth organizations and wherever they congregate. **ICPD:** Para 7.37: Support should be given to integral sexual education and services for young people *with the support and guidance of their parents*, and in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. ... **Convention on the Rights of the Child:** Art. 2.2: States, Parties shall take all appropriate measures to *ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination* or punishment on the basis of status, activities, expressed opinions or *beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.*
CONFORMITY TO ETHICAL, PROFESSIONAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS STANDARDS & ELIMINATION OF HARMFUL PRACTICES Paras 107(g) & (h), 108(a), 115, 125(i), & 283(d)	Ethical, professional and gender-sensitive standards should apply to all health care delivery, not just on the issue of informed consent, and the concept should be broadened to reflect the intent of ICPD Para 7.17, from which the text in para 107(g) was borrowed.	**ICPD:** Para 7.17: ...Governments should *secure conformity to human rights, and to ethical and professional standards* in the delivery of family planning and related reproductive health services *aimed at ensuring responsible, voluntary and informed consent and also regarding service provision.* **ICPD:** Para 7.35: ...In a number of countries, *harmful practices meant to control women's sexuality* have led to great suffering. Among them is the *practice of female genital mutilation, which is a violation of basic rights* and a major lifelong risk to women's health. **Declaration on the Eradication of Violence Against Women:** Art. 2(a): *Violence against women shall be understood to encompass...marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women.*
FAMILY STRUCTURES Paras 30, 38, Title L.9	We support the plurality of family forms and structures as agreed to in the ICPD and reaffirmed in the WSSD Programmes of Action. "Family structures" and "family forms" should be supported throughout the Platform for Action to acknowledge and address the needs of varying family structures, in particular single-parent households headed by women, domestic partnerships and unions, extended families and relationships.	**ICPD:** Principle 9: The family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, *various forms of the family exist.* **ICPD:** Para 5.1: While *various forms of the family exist* in different social, cultural, legal and political systems, the family is the basic unit of society and as such is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support. **World Population Plan of Action:** Rec.24: *...family, in its many forms...* **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 4(k): Strengthen institutions that enhance social integration, recognizing the central role of the family and providing it with an environment that assures its protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, *various forms of the family exist*; **WSSD POA:** Para 80: The family is the basic unit of society and as such should be strengthened. It is entitled to receive comprehensive protection and support. In different cultural, political and social systems, *various forms of the family exist. ...*

HUMAN RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
UNIVERSAL HUMAN RIGHTS Paras 2, 4, 3, 9, 11, 12, 14, 33, 113 125(e), 132, 149(o), I. 2.3, 223, & 326 ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 216*	We strongly affirm language asserting that women's human rights are universal and, at the same time, call for deleting the term "universal", when used as a modifier to limit the universality of human rights. Our amendments are based on the following principles: 1) Retain the term "universal" as used in the Vienna Declaration (pars 1, 5 and 18) and reaffirm that "all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated" and that women's human rights are a inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights; (i.e PFA paras 2 and 215); 2) Delete the phrases "universally recognized" and "universally accepted," as they distort and limit the meaning of "human rights." Universal acceptance -- that is, acceptance by all states -- is not a condition for the recognition of, and entitlement to human rights, or even to their universally binding character.; 3) Delete the word "universal" where it is proposed as a modifier to replace the term "all" (human rights) or to qualify the phrase human rights and thereby, attempt to limit the universality of human rights. It appears that the same delegations that bracketed Vienna and Cairo language are proposing the addition of "universal" as a modifier to "human rights." The word "universal" has not been used as a modifier in any previous human rights instrument or document, and, in many paragraphs, can be construed to exclude the equal right of women to the enjoyment of nationally protected human rights which may go beyond those guaranteed by international law. Moreover, repeating only "universal", undermines the other essential characteristics of human rights, e.g. their inalienability, indivisibility, etc. Finally, if the governments that support the insertion of "universal" are truly supporting the universality of human rights, they should have no difficulty supporting the original formulation: "all human rights and fundamental freedoms" or simply "human rights."	**WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 1, Para 1: The World Conference on Human Rights affirms the solemn commitment of all States to fulfill their obligations to promote universal respect for and observance and protection of , all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights, and international law. The universal nature of these rights and freedoms is beyond question. **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 1, Para 18: The human rights of women and of the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on the grounds of sex are priority objectives of the international community. **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 1, Para 5: All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. 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. **WSSD POA:** Para 15: It is essential for social development that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development as an integral part of fundamental human rights, be promoted and protected... **WSSD POA:** Para 15(b): Reaffirming and promoting all human rights and fundamental freedoms, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, including the right to development, and striving to ensure that they are respected, protected and observed... See also WSSD Decl Para 26(j) and WSSD POA Paras 71, 71(i), 79(d) & 82
INTERNATIONAL LAW Paras 9, 134, & 147 (h), (j), & (k) ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 214, 218 & 222* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *Paras 147(i) & 149(o)*	To advance women's human rights and the Platform for Action must emphasize the need to ratify human rights treaties, particularly the Women's Convention and to bring national law and practice into compliance with international standards, so as to assure the full realization of women's civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights.	**WCOHR, Vienna:** Section II, Para 38: ..*Violations of the human rights of women* in situations of armed conflict *are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law.* All violations of this kind, including in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy, require a particularly effective response. **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section II, Para 39: States are urged to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention *or which are otherwise incompatible with international treaty law.*

HUMAN RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
CEDAW Paras 230(a), (b), (d), (h) & (l) ***Brackets removed:*** *230(k) & 325* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *125(f)*	Effective implementation of the Women's Convention requires clear affirmation of States Parties obligations to: review and revise non-conforming laws and practices; take steps in all fields to remove inequality in law and practice -- especially in the area of family law -- and in women's participation in judicial, legal, and political systems (including the courts); and report to CEDAW on a timely basis and in good faith. Particular steps must be taken to put the implementation of the Women's Convention on an equal footing with other human rights treaties by: ensuring adequate resources for CEDAW, revising article 20 to allow for adequate meeting time; and adopting an optional protocol creating a right to petition mechanism under the Convention as a matter of highest priority. Finally, States Parties must not attempt to shield use reservations to shield discrimination and opt out of their obligations, particularly in regard to family laws and practices. The need to remove reservations to the Women's Convention was acknowledged by the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.	**WCOHR, Vienna:** Section II, Para 39: The World Conference on Human rights urges the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women, both hidden and overt. The United Nations should encourage *the goal of universal ratification by all States of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by the year 2000. Ways and means of addressing the particularly large number of reservations of the Convention are encouraged. Inter alia, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women should continue its review of reservations to the Convention. States are urged to withdraw reservations that are contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention or which are otherwise incompatible with international treaty law.*
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN Paras 14, 122, 125(a) & (d), 126(g) & (j), 132, 136, 149(n), 225, 232(g), & 283(d) ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 137 & 232(g)* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *Para 130(a)*	It must be explicit in all the sections on violence against women that governments must take steps to eliminate violence, whether occurring in public or private life. There must be mechanisms to ensure investigation, prosecution, and punishment of perpetrators, whether state or non-state actors, as well as mechanisms for compensation and services provided to victims. Governments should provide adequate funding for preventive measures, and in collaboration with NGOs devise public education campaigns. Governments should identify and ensure particular protections for the human rights of, and assistance to, women who are at heightened risk of violence. These principles are derived from the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, General Recommendation 19 and the obligations of the Women's Convention, other treaty-based obligations such as those contained in the Convention Against Torture, as well as commitments from prior world conferences.	**ICPD**: Para 4.9: *Countries should take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children. This implies both preventive actions and rehabilitation of victims. Countries should prohibit degrading practices, such as trafficking in women, adolescents and children and exploitation through prostitution, and pay special attention to protecting the rights and safety of those who suffer from these crimes and those in potentially exploitable situations, such as migrant women, women in domestic service and schoolgirls. In this regard, international safeguards and mechanisms for cooperation should be put in place to ensure that these measures are implemented.* **WSSD POA:** Para 70: The elimination of all forms of violence and the *full implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.* **Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women:** General Rec.19

HUMAN RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN ARMED CONFLICT Paras 132 & 136 ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 137*	Although humanitarian law as expressed in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and its two Protocols applies to gender-based violence in armed conflict, governments have largely failed to prevent abuses against women in situations of armed conflict and to punish those responsible. The PFA must emphasize the obligations to treat rape and other sexual violence as war crimes and crimes against humanity of the gravest proportion. It is critical to the full integration of gender violence in the human rights system that sexual violence be recognized in the PFA as a form of torture under both humanitarian and human rights law. This is found in the Report of the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights on the Situation of Human Rights in Haiti, recognizing the rape of women as a form of torture under the American Convention and in previous reports of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture. The PFA must call for supervising and training combatants, investigating, prosecuting and punishing perpetrators and compensating victims. The PFA must also recognize and apply these obligations to widespread or systematic rape as a crime against humanity, whether occurring in peace or war time.	**WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 2, Para 38: *...Violations of the human rights of women in situations of armed conflict are violations of the fundamental principles of international human rights and humanitarian law. All violations of this kind, including in particular murder, systematic rape, sexual slavery, and forced pregnancy, require a particularly effective response.* **Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women:** Rec. 19 **UNHCR Guidelines for the Protection of Refugee Women**
TRAFFICKING Para 131(d) ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 131(b) & (c)*	The PFA must address governmental obligations in regard to all forms of trafficking, including such new forms as servile marriage, sex tourism, and forced labor, especially domestic labor. Recognizing that traffickers exploit poverty, gender violence, armed conflict, and other conditions which subordinate women and girls, and that some women are seeking to escape these conditions, the rights of women and girls must be protected against deception as well as physical, psychological and economic coercion and violence. Governments must investigate, prosecute and punish persons who facilitate or profit from trafficking, whether state or non-state actors. Governments must also commit to reform policies which marginalize trafficked women and girls. Steps to address marginalization and resulting abuses must ensure equal protection of the law to guarantee the rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls, including the freedom of movement and residence in each state, the freedom to choose one's place of residence, the right to safely return to one's own country, and the right to seek asylum or otherwise legalize one's status.	**UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women** **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women:** General Rec. No. 19 **1949 Convention on the Suppression of the Traffick in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others**

HUMAN RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
RELIGION & CULTURE Paras 9, 31, 46, 48, 82(f), 167(b), 171(a), 242(d), 276(d), & 291	Language calling for "full respect" for religious and cultural values is incompatible with the protection of women's human rights given that religious and cultural values are in many instances the source of discrimination and violence against women. This language, which was accepted as an ambiguous compromise in Cairo, should not be accepted at the Fourth World Women's Conference. All references to religion or culture must make it explicit that they can in no case be used to justify violence or discrimination against women. This was affirmed in Article 4 of the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action. It is essential that the ultimate obligation of states to protect and promote human rights be unambiguous.	**Declaration On The Elimination of Violence Against Women:** Article 4: *States should condemn violence against women and should not invoke any custom, tradition or religious consideration to avoid their obligation with respect to its elimination.* **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 1, Para 5: All human rights are universal, indivisible and interdependent and interrelated. The international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing, and with the same emphasis. *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.* **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 2, Para 38: ...In particular, the World Conference on Human Rights stresses the importance of working towards *the elimination of violence against women in public and private life,* the elimination of all forms of sexual harassment, exploitation and trafficking in women, *the elimination of* gender bias in the administration of justice *and the eradication of any conflicts which many arise between the rights of women and the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices, cultural prejudices and religious extremism...* **WSSD POA:** Para 45: Particular *efforts by the public and private sectors are required in all spheres of employment policy to ensure* gender equality, equal opportunity and *non-discrimination on the basis of* race/ethnic group, *religion*, age, health, disability and with full respect for applicable international instruments.
SEXUAL ORIENTATION Paras 48, 82(a), 167(b), 180(b), 226 & 232(h)	We urge the inclusion of the phrase "sexual orientation" in the PFA. The essence of human rights depends on the notion that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms ensures human dignity and affirms our common humanity. The central principle of non-discrimination ensures that no one shall be excluded from the full enjoyment of human rights by virtue of characteristics affecting their identity and status. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) recognizes that the principle of non-discrimination is an evolving one, in encompassing "other status" along with race, sex and ethnicity. There has been growing international recognition in the human rights system that international human rights protections must extend to all persons regardless of their sexual orientation. This principle has been articulated most recently by the Human Rights Committee with regard to protection of the rights to privacy and non-discrimination under the International Convenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is essential that the World Conference on Women take this step, invited by the UDHR to explicitly recognize sexual orientation as an impermissible basis for discrimination.	**ECE Regional Platform for Action for FWCW:** Para 2(a): The human rights of women are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights and must therefore be promoted, protected and realized at all stages of the life cycle - childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age - and must further reflect the full diversity of women, recognizing that many women face additional barriers because of such factors as their race, language, ethnicity, culture, religion, *sexual orientation*, disability, socio-economic class or status as indigenous people, migrants, displaced people and refugees; **Universal Declaration on Human Rights:** Art. 2: Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

HUMAN RIGHTS

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
INDIGENOUS Paras 85(n) & (o) & 85(p), 253(c) ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 256(a)*	The Platform for Action must fully recognize and ensure the rights of indigenous peoples in political, economic, social, and cultural life. Many of the most important indigenous women's demands are in brackets, including legal issues related to economic resources. All governments must fully support the key demands by indigenous peoples to prevent indigenous knowledge and resources being co-opted by the private sector and transnational corporations. These issues are also vital to all non-indigenous peoples.	**ICPD:** Para 6.24(a): To *incorporate the perspectives and needs of indigenous communities into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of* the population, development and environment *programmes that affect them;* **ICPD:** Para 6.27: Governments should *respect the cultures of indigenous people and enable them to have tenure and manage their lands, protect and restore the natural resources and ecosystems on which indigenous communities depend for their survival and well-being*, and, in consultation with indigenous people, take this into account in the formulation of national population and development policies **ICPD:** Para 9.9: *Countries are urged to recognize that the lands of indigenous people and their communities should be protected from activities that are environmentally unsound or that the indigenous people concerned consider to be socially and culturally inappropriate.*
MIGRANTS & REFUGEES Paras 60(l), 60(m), 122, E.5, 149(d), (f), & (h), (l), 150(b), 156, & 226 ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 137*	It is crucial that the Platform for Action identify specific gender-based discrimination and violence as both a cause and consequence of flight suffered by refugee, internally displaced and migrant women, and set out steps governments must take for their protection and assistance.	**ICPD:** Principle 12: *Countries receiving documented migrants should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and should ensure their physical safety and security, bearing in mind the special circumstances and needs of countries in particular developing countries, attempting to meet these objectives or requirements with regard to undocumented migrants, in conformity with the provisions of relevant conventions and international instruments and documents. Countries should guarantee to all migrants all basic human rights as included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.* **ICPD:** Para 4.9: Countries should take full measures to eliminate all forms of exploitation, abuse, harassment and violence against women, adolescents and children. This implies both preventive actions and rehabilitation of victims. Countries should prohibit degrading practices, such as trafficking in women, adolescents and children and exploitation through prostitution, and pay special attention to *protecting the rights and safety of those who suffer from these crimes and those in potentially exploitable situations, such as migrant women*, women in domestic service and schoolgirls. *In this regard, international safeguards and mechanisms for cooperation should be put in place to ensure that these measures are implemented.* **WCOHR, Vienna:** Section 2, Para 38: See language for Gender-Based Violence in Armed Conflict

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BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
INTERNALLY Paras Title E.5. ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 122, 134, 137, 149, 149(a), (c) & (j) & 226* ***Bracketed text deleted:*** *Para 117*	We support the term "internally" displaced which highlights the fact that many people forced to flee their homes do not necessarily cross international borders, and therefore may fall outside of existing refugee protection.	**ICPD:** Chapter 9, Title C: *Internally displaced persons.* **ICPD:** Para 9.19: During the past decade, awareness about the situation of persons who are forced to leave their places of usual residence for a variety of reasons has been rising. Because there is no single definition of *internally displaced persons*, estimates of their number vary, as do the causes for their migration. However, it is generally accepted that those causes range from environmental degradation to natural disasters and internal conflicts that destroy human settlements and force people to flee from one area of the country to another. Indigenous people in particular are in many cases subject to displacement. *Given the forced nature of their movement, internally displaced persons often find themselves in particularly vulnerable situations, especially women who may be subjected to rape and sexual assault in situations of armed conflict. Internal displacement is often a precursor to outflows of refugees and externally displaced persons. Returning refugees may also be internally displaced.* **ICPD:** Para 9.21: ...The *United Nations*, through dialogue *with Governments and all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, is encouraged to continue to review the need for protection and assistance to internally displaced persons*, the root causes of internal displacement, prevention and long-term solutions, taking into account specific situations.

RACE & ETHNICITY

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
RACE & ETHNICITY Paras 105, 110(a), 111(d), & 167(b)	The PFA must include "race and ethnicity" as a key factor in data collection and analysis systems.	**WSSD POA:** Para 29(a): Developing, updating and disseminating specific and agreed gender disaggregated indicators of poverty and vulnerability, including income, wealth, nutrition, physical and mental health, education, literacy, family conditions, unemployment, social exclusion and isolation, homelessness, landlessness and other factors, as well as indicators of the national and international causes underlying poverty, for this purpose, *gathering comprehensive and comparable data, disaggregated by ethnicity*, gender, disabilities, family status, language groupings, regions and economic and social sectors; **WSSD POA:** Para 45: Particular *efforts by the public and private sectors are required in all spheres of employment policy to ensure* gender equality, equal opportunity and *non-discrimination on the basis of race/ethnic group, religion, age,* health, disability and with full respect for applicable international instruments. **ICPD:** Para 12.1 ...Gender and *ethnicity-specific information*, which is needed to enhance and monitor the sensitivity of development policies and programmes, is still insufficient in many areas.

EQUITY

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
EQUITY Paras 42, 43, 85(b), 118, 194(d), 291,	There are five different uses of the terms "equity" or "equitable" in the Platform for Action, some of which are acceptable and some not. We propose deleting the term where it is used to undermine the principle of gender equality or a fairer distribution of rights and resources for all people. "Equity" should be deleted in the following instances: 1) Where it is used to describe rights since the UN human rights system recognizes equality and not equity as a right , norm, or standard. (i.e. PFA paras 167(e) & 291); 2) Where it implies that women and men are so different that equality is inappropriate or that, contrary to the Women's Convention, different rights and status for women and men or policies that limit the possibilities for women and men according to traditional sex-stereotyped roles are acceptable. In many of these cases, equity was proposed as a substitute for instead of an addition to equality. (i.e. PFA paras 42, 42 annex sec.4, 85(b), 167(e), 168(b), & 291); 3) Where it makes no sense. (i.e. PFA paras 42,42 annex sec.4)	<u>EQUITY</u> **ICPD:** Principle 4: Advancing gender equality and equity and the empowerment of women, and the elimination of all kinds of violence against women, and ensuring women's ability to control their own fertility, are cornerstones of population and development-related programmes. The human rights of women and the girl-child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights. The full and equal participation of women in civil, cultural, economic, political, and social life, at the national, regional and international levels, and the eradication of all forms of discrimination on grounds of sex, are priority objectives of the international community. **WSSD POA:** Para 7: Gender equality and equity and the full participation of women in all economic, social and political activities is essential. **WSSD POA:** Para 15: It is essential for social development that all human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the right to development as an integral part of fundamental human rights, be promoted and protected through the following actions: (f) Promoting and protecting the human rights of women and removing all obstacles to full equality and equity between women and men in political, civil, economic, social and cultural life;
EQUITABLE Paras 4, 42/Annex Sec.4, 60(e), 167(e), 168(b), 171(a),	"Equity" should be retained in the following instances: 1) Where it is used to emphasize the need to take positive measures, for example, allocate a greater than equal share to women, in order to redress historic discrimination and ensure conditions that will enable women to achieve empowerment and full equality. This is clearest when it is coupled with equality. This concept of equity also applies to the development of policies and distribution of resources to differently situated women, e.g., rural, ethnic or racial minority, indigenous, poor, disabled or young women. The international standard of equality, elaborated in the Women's Convention (Articles 1-5), explicitly embraces this meaning of equity. Since there are a number of national legal systems which interpret equality more formalistically, it is important to articulate both "equality and equity" to emphasize the responsibility of governments to take concrete steps to accomplish realization of full equality in law and fact. Equity was used in this sense in the ICPD Programme of Action, Chapter 4. (i.e. PFA paras 43, 60(e), 168(b), & 171(a)); 2) Where it refers to a general concept of fairness in the distribution of resources globally, or between people generally, as used in the WSSD and the ICPD. This is essential to the themes of this conference--Equality, Development and Peace--and makes clear that gender equality is not sufficient where both men and women live under conditions that do not respect or ensure their human rights, including the right to development. (i.e. PFA paras 4,43,60(e), & 118)	<u>EQUITABLE</u> **WSSD DECL:** Para 26(g): Promote the *equitable distribution of income and greater access to resources* through equity and equality of opportunity for all; **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 1(b) Create an enabling economic environment aimed at promoting *more equitable access for all to income, resources and social services*;

ENVIRONMENT

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT Para 245 ***Brackets removed:*** *Para 247* **POVERTY** ***Brackets removed:*** Para 247	Sustainable development must recognize people's basic needs and rights and ensure these are met in a manner that respects and maintains the natural environment. People living in poverty often face the severest consequences of environmental degradation. We call on governments to reiterate the primary causes of environmental degradation. At the March 1995 CSW, the USA bracketed references to unsustainable patterns of consumption and production as a cause of environmental degradation, as well as language highlighting greenhouse warming and ozone depletion.	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **RIO DECL:** Principle 1: *Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development.* They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. **RIO DECL:** Principle 8: *To achieve sustainable development and a higher quality of life for all people, States should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption* and promote appropriate demographic policies. POVERTY/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT **AGENDA 21:** Para 4.3: *Poverty and environmental degradation are closely interrelated.* While poverty results in certain kinds of environmental stress, *the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries*, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances. **WSSD POA**: Para 10(c): ...taking into account that *the major cause of the continued deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable pattern of consumption and production, particularly in industrialized countries*, which is a matter of grave concern, aggravating poverty and imbalances; **AGENDA 21:** Para 3.2: *...A specific anti-poverty strategy is therefore one of the basic conditions for ensuring sustainable development.* An effective strategy for tackling the problems of poverty, development and environment simultaneously should begin by focusing on resources, production and people and should cover demographic issues, enhanced health care and education, the rights of women, the role of youth and of indigenous people and local communities and a democratic participation process in association with improved governance.
THREATS OF GREENHOUSE WARMING & OZONE DEPLETION Para 245		GREENHOUSE WARMING & OZONE DEPLETION **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change:** Preamble Page 4, Para 2: Recognizing further that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi- arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change,...
CONCENTRATION OF POLLUTION IN LOW-INCOME & URBAN AREAS Para 247	We call on governments to recognize and address the concentration of environmental hazards in poor and disenfranchised communities and regions.	CONCENTRATION OF POLLUTION **AGENDA 21:** Para 19.9: There is international concern that part of the international movement of toxic and dangerous products is being carried out in contravention of existing national legislation and international instruments, to the detriment of the environment and public health of all countries, particularly developing countries.

ENVIRONMENT

BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
ARMED CONFLICT Para 247	Armed conflict and military activity is inherently destructive to the environment and counter to sustainable development.	ARMED CONFLICT **RIO DECL:** Principle 24: *Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development.* States shall therefore respect international law providing protection for the environment in times of armed conflict and cooperate in its further development, as necessary.
WOMEN'S ROLE IN SUSTAINABILITY *Brackets removed:* *Para 248*	Governments must recognize the essential role of women in achieving sustainable development and reaffirm the agreements made at previous UN conferences.	WOMEN'S ROLE IN SUSTAINABILITY **RIO DECL:** Principle 20: *Women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development.* **AGENDA 21:** Para 24.1: *...Effective implementation of these programmes will depend on the active involvement of women in economic and political decision-making* and will be critical to the successful implementation of Agenda 21.
GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENTS/ MONITORING Para 252, & 258(b) & (b.iv)	"Mainstreaming a gender perspective" entails at a minimum, analysis of gender- differentiated effects of policies and programmes, and monitoring of such effects during implementation.	GENDER IMPACT ASSESSMENTS/MONITORING **AGENDA 21:** Para 24.2(d): To establish by the year 1995 mechanisms at the national, regional and international levels to *assess the implementation and impact of development and environment policies and programmes on women and to ensure their contributions and benefits*; **AGENDA 21:** Para 24.8(f): Measures to develop and include environmental, social and *gender impact analyses* as an essential step in the development *and monitoring* of programmes and policies;
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE Para 253(c) *Brackets removed:* *Para 256(a, & (d)*	Women, and particularly indigenous women, typically maintain valuable knowledge of sustainable resource management, and this knowledge must be protected and utilized while ensuring that women receive the benefits of their traditional knowledge.	TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE **AGENDA 21:** Para 24.8(a) *Knowledge and experience on the part of women of the management and conservation of natural resources* for incorporation in the databases and information systems *for sustainable development*; **AGENDA 21:** Para 26.5: United Nations organizations and other international development and finance organizations and Governments should, drawing on the active participation of indigenous people and their communities, as appropriate, take the following measures, inter alia, to *incorporate their values, views and knowledge, including the unique contribution of indigenous women, in resource management and other policies and programmes that may affect them*:
CONSUMER AWARENESS *Brackets removed:* *Paras 253(f) & 257(c)*	We call on governments to recognize women's primary role as consumers and support initiatives that encourage sustainable consumption decisions.	CONSUMER AWARENESS **AGENDA 21:** Para 24.3(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 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; **AGENDA 21:** Para 4.21: Governments, in cooperation with industry and other relevant groups, should encourage *expansion of environmental labelling and other environmentally related product information programmes designed to assist consumers to make informed choices* **AGENDA 21:** Para 4.22(b): *Making consumers aware of the health and environmental impact of products, through* such means as consumer legislation and *environmental labelling*.

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BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
NEW & ADDITIONAL RESOURCES Paras 5, 61(a), 68, 87(a), 171(a), 310, 325, 343, 346, 353, 360, & 362 ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 145(b) & 328*	We support the need for governments to mobilize new and additional resources for social development programmes aimed at improving the economic situation of women. In particular, new and additional resources are needed for the implementation of the FWCW Platform of Action.	**WSSD POA:** Para 82: *Efforts to mobilize new and additional financial resources that are both adequate and predictable, and are mobilized in a way that maximizes the availability of such resources*, and uses all available funding sources and mechanisms, inter alia, multilateral, bilateral and private sources, including on concessional and grant terms; **WSSD POA:** Para 87: The implementation of the Declaration and the Programme of Action of the Summit at the national level may require substantial *new and additional resources, both in the public and the private sectors.* **FWCW PFA:** Para 354: *Adequate financial resources should be committed at the international level for the implementation of the Platform for Action in the developing countries*, particularly in Africa and the least developed countries. Strengthening national capacities in developing countries to implement the Platform for Action will require striving for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, as well as *increasing the share of funding for activities designed to implement the Platform for Action*. Furthermore, countries involved in development cooperation should conduct a critical analysis of their assistance programmes so as to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid through the integration of a gender approach.
ROLE OF NGOS Paras 27, 62, 112(b), 232(o), 233, & 345 ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 111(e), 175 & 203(b)*	All major UN conferences on development of the 1990s have recognized the valuable roles and contributions of the non-governmental community and stressed the importance of partnerships between Governments and NGOs.	**WCOHR:** Para 38: ...The World Conference on Human Rights emphasizes the process. In this respect, *the World Conference on Human Rights emphasizes the importance of continued dialogue and cooperation between Governments and non-governmental organizations*. Non-governmental organizations and their members genuinely involved in the field of human rights and should enjoy the rights and freedoms recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the protection of the national law. These rights and freedoms may not be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations. *Non-governmental organizations should be free to carry out their human rights activities, without interference*, within the framework of national law and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. **ICPD:** Para 15.5: *Non-governmental organizations*, especially those working in the field of sexual and reproductive health and family-planning, women's organizations and immigrant and refugee support advocacy groups, have increased public knowledge and provided educational services to men and women which *contribute towards successful implementation of population and development policies*. **WSSD DECL:** Commitment 6(k): *...strengthen partnerships among Governments, non-governmental organizations*, the private sector, local communities,... **WSSD POA:** Para 82: Social development and *the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Summit are primarily the responsibility of Governments, although* international cooperation and assistance are essential for their full implementation. *At all levels of implementation, the crucial and essential requirements are: Partnership involving States, local authorities, non-governmental organizations,* especially voluntary organizations, other major groups as defined in Agenda 21, the media, families and individuals; **WSSD POA:** Para 100: The support and participation of major groups as defined in Agenda 21 are essential to the success of the implementation of the Programme of Action. To ensure the commitment of these groups, they must be involved in planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation at both the national and the international levels. To this end, mechanisms are needed to support, promote and allow their effective participation in all relevant United Nations bodies, including the mechanisms responsible for reviewing the implementation of the Programme of Action.

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BRACKETED PARAS	LINKAGE CAUCUS POSITION	PREVIOUS UN LANGUAGE
FEMINIST Paras 27, 228, 295, 298, & 351	We support the use of the term "feminist". At the March 1995 CSW, the G-77 opposed references to the term "feminist" preferring the term "woman activist".	
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW) Paras 318, 319, 320, & 321	Despite the mandate of the World Conference on Human Rights for integration of gender concerns system-wide throughout the United Nations, the political commitment to operationalize this commitment has been lacking. This failure is particularly evidenced in the absence of institutional arrangements to ensure the involvement of high-level political bodies in the task of gender integration. Responsibility for the implementation of the PFA and integration must rest at the highest levels of the UN -- because integration must be accomplished in UN action in all fields, including economic, social disarmament, peace keeping, peace building, peace making, development, human rights and budgetary matters, as well as in the activities of the specialized agencies. The CSW therefore, should not be the central political body responsible for ensuring implementation of the PFA or integration of gender concerns system-wide. The role of the CSW should be to monitor implementation of the PFA and to make ECOSOC policy recommendations on ensuring effective implementation of the PFA, including by the other functional commissions of ECOSOC such as the Commission on Human Rights. In order for the CSW to carry out its operational monitoring and policy recommendation functions, the capability of the Secretariat to support the CSW's work must be strengthened through the provision of adequate resources, including expert staffing.	
UNIFEM & INSTRAW Paras 206 & 361 ***Brackets removed:*** *Paras 335 & 336*	Significant resources and support should be directed to UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women) to strengthen its programmes and implement its mandate, so it can adequately respond to the demands of women in developing countries and play a catalytic role in leveraging additional resources for women's empowerment from other sources. Furthermore, UNIFEM has a critical role to play in financing women's organizations, one of the major groups out of Agenda 21 and the Rio process to fully participate in the design, development, monitoring. and implementation of UN government policies and programmes.	**WSSD DECL:** Commitment 10(e): Strengthen the structures, resources and processes of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and other organizations within the United Nations system that are concerned with economic and social development; **ICPD:** Para 13.15: Additional resources will be needed for action programmes directed to improving the status and empowerment of women and their full participation in the development process (beyond ensuring their basic education). The full involvement of women in the design, implementation, management and monitoring of all development programmes will be an important component of such activities.
CONFERENCE ON COMMITMENTS Paras Global Framework Annex & 293	This call to action should be a minimum response by all governments. This provision is sufficiently open-ended to allow for each government to express its own priorities and activities in identifying practical steps that can make a real difference in the lives of women and girls. Support of this concept would not undermine the implementation of the entire PFA because in para 297 of the PFA, governments have already agreed to have national plans and targets by 1996. This critical "conference on commitments" paragraph is a major political opportunity for governments to make headlines in the media to spotlight priority actions and make this UN Conference successful.	

NOTES

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