

Women proposals for the Zero Draft Rio+20

Proposed improvements of Chapters III - IV

24 February 2012

The Women's Major Group recommends strengthening of the Zero Draft in the following areas:

1. Gender Equality and Women's Rights

1.1. Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment in institutions

- 1.1.1. Assure gender responsive and gender-parity-based Sustainable Development institutions, legislation and policies

1.2. Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment in implementation programmes

- 1.2.1. Green Economy: add gender indicators and gender budgeting and accounting
- 1.2.2. Beyond GDP: adding Economic indicators and criteria need to include the informal, precarious and subsistence sectors, where a majority of women work. Value women's unpaid work.
- 1.2.3. Include sexual and reproductive health and rights
- 1.2.4. Strengthen the gender programmes of all intergovernmental organisations working on sustainable development issues

2. Human rights, rights of future generations and safeguards for women and vulnerable groups

2.1. Strengthening instruments to assure rights and access to resources for women and future generations in thematic areas

- 2.1.1. 'Green Economy' definition should focus on gender equality, human rights and poverty elimination
- 2.1.2. Focus on human rights and binding safeguards throughout chapter V
- 2.1.3. Food: land rights, agro-ecological farming, nutrients & soil, halting food speculation
- 2.1.4. Water: add sanitation, and protecting water sources from depletion, pollution, privatisation
- 2.1.5. Energy: safeguards for women, enhanced women's access to energy source and phase-out of nuclear
- 2.1.6. Social protection and jobs: add targets for job creation in particular also for women and youth
- 2.1.7. Biodiversity and Forests: eliminate NLBI and natural capital, add perverse incentives and equity
- 2.1.8. Chemicals & Waste: immediate substitution of chemicals causing irreversible health damage for women and children
- 2.1.9. Sustainable Production and Consumption: add focus on gender and women
- 2.1.10. Education: assure specific programmes for women's life-long education opportunities

2.2. Strengthening institutions to assure rights of women and future generations in sustainable development

- 2.2.1. High Commissioner for Future Generations
- 2.2.2. Independent Technology assessment and monitoring
- 2.2.3. Eliminate perverse incentives from IFIs
- 2.2.4. Assure gender mainstreaming in delivery of UN system in the field

3. Strengthening public participation, access to information and justice

- 3.1. Reconfirm the value of the major groups as defined in Agenda 21, including the “Women’s Major Group”
- 3.2. Stronger call for implementation of Rio Principle 10

On the next pages the proposed additions to the Zero draft are highlighted in red and bold letters, deletions of text are crossed-out.

1. Gender Equality and Women’s Rights

1.1. Strengthening gender equality and women’s empowerment in institutions

- Add human well-being, social equity and gender equality as key to achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication
 - 25. We are convinced that a green economy in the context of **reaffirm** sustainable development and poverty eradication as **our overarching goals, and that greening of the economy** should contribute to meeting key these goals. **This will result in development which brings human well-being, social equity and gender equality whilst remaining within the carrying capacity of the planet and halting irreversible damage to our environment and natural resources.** ~~in Particular the~~ priorities will be of poverty eradication, food security, sound water management, universal access to ~~modern~~ **sustainable** energy services, sustainable cities, management of oceans and improving resilience and disaster preparedness, as well as public health, human resource development and sustained, inclusive and equitable growth that generates employment, including **expanded opportunities for women** and youth.
- Rio Principle 20, on women’s inclusion, and all other Rio Principles are key to success, therefore say “all” Rio Principles, instead of highlighting one (even though it is a very important one as well).
 - 25 (...)It should be based on **all** the Rio principles, ~~in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities,~~ and should be people-centred and inclusive, providing opportunities and benefits for all citizens and all countries.
- Add a new bullet point to the opening paragraph 44 of Chapter IV
 - 44 e) **Assure gender responsive and gender-parity-based Sustainable Development institutions, legislation and policies that advance women’s participation and leadership at all levels**
- Add to &54 Chapter IV, the need for a Joint Coordination Group on Gender (JCGG) for all organisations working on sustainable development
 - 54. We call for further measures to enhance coordination and cooperation among MEAs in other clusters **and to extend the model of the Joint Coordination Group on Gender (JCGG) of the Secretariats of the three Rio Conventions (CBD, UNFCC, UNCDD) to all international organisations working on sustainable development, thus ensuring gender mainstreaming and accountability to Rio Principle 20.**
- Add to &59 Chapter IV, gender assessments, targets and indicators of sustainable development strategies
 - 59. We **commit to incorporating** ~~reaffirm that~~ overarching sustainable development strategies ~~incorporated~~ in national development plans are key instruments for the implementation of sustainable development commitments at regional, national and sub-national levels, **including gender assessments, targets and indicators to assure beneficial**

impact on both men, women and future generations.

1.2. Strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment in implementation programmes

- Add to &102, Chapter V: language on **violence against women and gender equality**
 - 102. We recognize that sustainable development is linked to and depends on women's economic contributions, both formal and informal. **Gender equality and women's human rights are vital to achieving sustainable development.** We note with concern that persistent social and economic inequities continue to affect women and children, who make up the majority of those living in poverty, **and continue to experience human rights violations because of their gender.**
- Add **sexual and reproductive rights and health** to &103, Chapter V:
 - 103. We call for removing barriers that have prevented women from being full participants in the economy **and society** and unlocking their potential as drivers of sustainable development, and agree to prioritize measures to promote gender equality in all spheres of our societies, including education, employment, **access to and ownership of resources**, access to justice, political representation, institutional decision-making, care giving, **health including sexual and reproductive rights and health** and household and community management.
- Add other intergovernmental agencies and women from civil society to &105, Chapter V.
 - 104. We support the work of UN Women, **other intergovernmental agencies working on gender, and women's organisations and networks in civil society**, in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in all aspects of life and bringing greater attention to the linkages between gender equality and **justice and the achievement** the promotion of sustainable development.
- Add Economic indicators and criteria need to **include the informal**, precarious and subsistence sectors and women's unpaid work, to &111 Chapter V.
 - 111. We also recognize the limitations of GDP as a measure of well-being. We agree to further develop and strengthen indicators complementing GDP that integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner. **The informal, precarious and subsistence sectors, which are the daily reality of women, children, youth and old people, need to be a special focus for the improvement of economic indicators for well-being and sustainable development. Women's unpaid work needs to be reflected in economic indicators.** We request the Secretary- General to establish a process in consultation with the UN system and other relevant organizations.
- Add **gender indicators, gender budgeting** and gender accounting to &32 and &33, Chapter III
 - 32. We acknowledge (...) Policy options include, inter alia, regulatory, economic and fiscal instruments, investment in green infrastructure, financial incentives, subsidy reform, sustainable public procurement, **gender-responsive budgeting and accounting**, information disclosure, and voluntary partnerships.
 - 33. We support the creation of an international knowledge-sharing platform (...)including: c) a set of indicators to measure progress; **including gender indicators**

2 Human rights, rights of future generations and safeguards for women and vulnerable groups

2.1. Focus on human rights and binding safeguards

2.1.1. 'Green Economy' definition should focus on gender equality, human rights and poverty elimination

- Add new paragraph after &30 to assert that 'green economies' need to be build on social justice and gender equality
 - 30.bis. **We recognize that the green economy transformation requires a systematic consideration of equity, social inclusion, gender equality, and human rights, harnessing and realizing the economic potential of poor and excluded groups, and women, ensuring that they have access to services, technologies, natural resources, land, and financing resources.**

2.1.2. Opening paragraph of Chapter 5: Focus on human rights and binding safeguards throughout chapter V

- The opening paragraph of Chapter V needs to recognize that the rights of the most vulnerable populations need to be safeguarded in any implementation process
 - Add to &63: We recognize that progress in implementation requires attention to a number of sectoral and cross-sectoral priority areas, **in particular the need to ensure rights and safeguards for women, low-income communities and indigenous peoples**, as well as to the linkage among different sectors.

2.1.3. Food Sovereignty, women's access and control over land and halting speculation on food prices

- Add land rights for women and halting food price speculation to & 65 Chapter V
 - 65. We call for more transparent and **open equitable** trading systems and, where appropriate, practices that contribute to the stability of food prices and domestic markets **such as establishing local national and/ or regional reserves and enacting financial regulations that can limit speculation (to help address food price volatility)**; ensure access **and rights** to land, water and other resources, **in particular for women, by enacting anti- eviction laws and recognising tenure holders and their rights on the basis of local level mapping**; and support social protection programmes.
- Delete intensification, add importance of subsistence farmers, soils and transparency
 - **64.** We reaffirm the right to food and call upon all States to prioritize sustainable ~~intensification of~~ food production through increased investment in local **agro-ecological** food production, improved access to local, **national and** global ~~agri-food~~ markets, **maintenance and rebuilding of soils**, and reduced waste **and increased transparency** throughout the supply chain, with special attention to women, smallholders, youth, and indigenous **and subsistence** farmers. We are committed to ensuring proper nutrition for our people.
- Add full information on agri-chemicals and GMOs, women farmers need to understand the value of their traditional agricultural and the risks and costs of industrialized agriculture.
 - 66. We further support initiatives at all levels that improve access to information, **including full disclosure regarding health implications of agri-chemicals and genetic engineering of crops, as well as** enhance interactions among farmers and **peasants experts taking into account their traditional knowledge** through education and extension services, and increase the use of appropriate technologies for sustainable agriculture, **including those agronomic practices that are part of multifunctional, agro-ecological and localized food production systems.**
- **Add Food sovereignty to the title of this sub chapter.** Women are the majority of subsistence farmers worldwide, and increased demand for biomass products and raising food prices has resulted in women losing access to lands and reduced food security. The Women's Major Group promotes the concept of "food sovereignty", which expresses the need for control over locally produced healthy food, versus food security, which can imply food needs being met by imported foods over which the beneficiaries have no control, and is thus not sustainable.

- Add reference to precautionary principle regarding GMOs and halting concentration by corporations
 - **66bis. Food security and sovereignty need full implementation of the Precautionary Principle regarding GMOs and measures to halt the concentration of seeds by conglomerates or multinational corporations.**

2.1.4. Water – protecting water sources from depletion, pollution, privatisation

- Add a new paragraph before current &67 on protecting **water sources** from depletion, pollution, privatisation
 - Add the word **sustainable sanitation** after Water to the title
 - **67. We recognize the importance of the protection of all water sources, for present and future generations. We will take steps to develop global guidelines to protect water sources from privatisation and from irreversible depletion, damage, pollution as well as assuring their benefit for all peoples, upstream and downstream.**

2.1.5. Energy: safeguards for women, enhanced women's access to energy source and phase-out of nuclear

- Add the need for halting subsidies for unsustainable energy and assuring safeguards to avoid negative impact for women, also from renewable energies such as agro-fuels and hydropower
 - 70. We propose to build on the Sustainable Energy for All (...)global energy mix by 2030 through promoting the development and use of renewable energy sources and **appropriate technologies** in all countries, **and eliminating (indirect) subsidies to unsustainable energy, fossil and nuclear. We call for development of binding safeguards to avoid negative impacts from renewable energies including pollution with agrochemicals and displacement of local communities and indigenous peoples.**(...)
- Add the need for specific programmes targeting women currently without access to safe energy and the need to address obstacles such as women not being allowed to independently own property, or take financial decisions.
 - 70 (cont.) We call for provision of adequate financial resources, of sufficient quality and delivered in a timely manner, **and a precautionary approach to the deployment of new technologies** to developing countries for providing **safe and** efficient and wider use of **diverse and appropriate** energy sources, **assuring specific capacity building and funding windows for women's access to safe and renewable energy. We call removal of constraints limiting the ability of women to take advantage of business opportunities offered by new energy options, including legal and cultural barriers that limit their property rights, land tenure, and access to credit.**
- Add the need for transparency regarding the full costs throughout the life cycle of different energy options
 - 71. We agree that each country should work for low-carbon development. We encourage more widespread use of energy planning tools to provide a robust framework for donors and partners to coordinate their development cooperation efforts. **We call for full cost accounting of the life cycle of energy sources, including all externalities, from mining clean-up and closure to safe reuse of waste for all energy options.**
- Add that seen the unacceptable risks and costs to women, children and future generations, the only responsible pathway is a global phase-out of nuclear energy
 - **71.bis. We call for the application of the precautionary principle, for all energy sources, and to strengthen legislation to protect women and children health from ionizing radiation, in the workplace, homes and schools, and call for a global phase out of nuclear energy.**

2.1.6.Social protection and jobs: add targets for job creation in particular also for women and youth

- Add occupational health and safety standards and ambitious targets for women and youth
 - 73. We recognize that the development of human capacity is essential to achieving broad-based economic growth, building strong, sustainable communities, promoting social well-being, and improving the environment. Workers must have the skills, **and social protections and occupational health and safety standards** necessary to participate in and benefit from the transition to a green economy, which has great potential to create decent jobs, particularly for **the women and youth**, and eradicate poverty. **We will establish ambitious targets to assure that women and youth will benefit from green job creation.**
- Add definition and principles of 'green jobs', assuring inclusion of women and youth
 - **74 bis. It is fundamental to ensure that these jobs are decent jobs. A green job should be one which reduces environmental impacts of enterprises and economic sectors to sustainable levels, while providing decent working and living conditions to all those involved in production and ensuring workers' and labour rights are respected. Under this definition, several dimensions of green jobs must be taken into account: their ability to reduce environmental impacts in different sectors, their capacity to deliver Decent Work, their respect for trade union rights and their ability to enable the inclusion of women and youth in the labour market.**
- Add targets and time frame for investments in green jobs
 - **74.bis We propose to develop 5-10 year plans for creating and transforming jobs through green investments of at least 2% GDP**
- Add social protection floor and include health, education and child care in its definition
 - 77. We stress the need **to comply with previous commitments¹** to provide social protection to all members of society, including those who are not employed in the formal economy. In this regard, we strongly encourage national and local initiatives aimed at providing a social protection floor for all citizens, **including ensuring their right to food, right to water and access to other basic services such as health, education, child care and safe energy services.**

2.1.7.Biodiversity and Forests: eliminate NLBI and natural capital, add perverse incentives and equity

- Split paragraph 90 into 2 parts, giving the Nagoya protocol an own paragraph, deleting natural capital and adding perverse incentives to the first part.
 - 90. We support mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem services in policies and decision-making processes at international, regional and national levels, and encourage **investments in natural capital through** appropriate incentives policies, which support a sustainable and equitable use of biological diversity and ecosystems, **and stop perverse incentives.**
 - 90. We welcome the Nagoya Protocol adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biodiversity, **integrating equity and fairness into sustainable use**

¹ At the Social Summit, leaders already committed to provide social protection to all:
Commitment 2

We commit ourselves to the goal of eradicating poverty (...). To this end, at the national level, in partnership with all actors of civil society and in the context of a multidimensional and integrated approach, we will:

(d) Develop and implement policies to ensure that all people have adequate economic and social protection during unemployment, ill health, maternity, child-rearing, widowhood, disability and old age;

(g) Strive to ensure that the international community and international organizations, particularly the multilateral financial institutions, assist developing countries and all countries in need in their efforts to achieve our overall goal of eradicating poverty and ensuring basic social protection;

<http://www.un.org/documents/qa/conf166/aconf166-9.htm>

and conservation issues.

- Delete 'NLBI' and 'restoration' – as these are an incentive for unsustainable business practices with negative impact on women, local communities and indigenous peoples.
 - 91. We support **policy** frameworks and **market** instruments that effectively slow, halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation and promote the sustainable use and management of forests, as well as their conservation **and restoration. We call for the urgent implementation of the “Non-Legally-Binding Instrument on all Types of Forests (NLBI)”**.

2.1.8. Chemicals & Waste: immediate substitution of chemicals causing irreversible health damage for women and children

- Add that more needs to be done than strengthening SAICM to reach the Johannesburg commitment, the substitution of chemicals causing irreversible harm to women and children should be decided on right away, focussing on hormone disrupting, persistent, bio-accumulative, mutagenic, repro-toxic and carcinogenic chemicals such as Bisphenol-A, Brominated Flame-retardants and most Pthalates.
 - 95. **We re-confirm the Johannesburg commitment to eliminate harmful chemicals in products by 2020, and recognize that too little progress has been made, despite SAICM. We call for the immediate substitution of hormone disrupting, persistent, bio-accumulative, mutagenic, repro-toxic and carcinogenic chemicals in consumer products.** We call for strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), to step up efforts towards a more robust, coherent, effective and efficient international regime for chemicals throughout their lifecycle. Sustainable and adequate long-term funding will be important to assist developing countries with sound chemical and waste management through an integrated approach.
- Add: A global convention similar to the European REACH regulation is needed, as well as a cradle-to-cradle approach in toxic waste management is needed.
 - 95 bis. **We call for development of a global convention for safe chemicals management based on the precautionary principle, the 'no date no market' principle, the 'cradle to cradle' principle and cost internalization mechanisms to ensure investment in safer practices and the substitution towards non-chemical alternatives and safe materials.**
- Plastic soup in the oceans and toxic pollution of women, children and the environment from electronic waste needs to be addressed immediately, and needs to be financed through levies on plastics and electronic products
 - 96. We commend (...). We also note with concern the emerging challenges of electronic waste and plastics in the marine environment, which should be addressed inter alia through appropriate programmes and **the careful assessment of** environmentally sound technological options for material and energy recovery and **a binding global convention on elimination of plastic and electronic waste, through a full take-back and recycling programme paid for by levies on plastic and electronic sales, as well as a financial mechanism for clean-up of marine pollution by plastics.**

2.1.9. Sustainable Production and Consumption: add focus on gender and women

- Add focus on gender and the informal, precarious and subsistence sectors, where in majority women work
 - 97. We agree to establish a 10-Year Framework of Programmes on sustainable consumption and production (SCP) as part of a global pact on sustainable consumption and production, based on the text elaborated in the negotiations in the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development at its nineteenth session, **with a special focus on gender issues and on the informal, precarious and subsistence sectors.**

2.1.10. Education: assure specific programmes for women's life-long education opportunities

- Add need for specific programmes for women's life-long education opportunities especially also in technical areas
 - 99. We call upon universities (...) all disciplines. **We call for specific promotion programmes to ensure equal participation of women in all scientific and technical areas.** In this way sustainable practices will become embedded in learning and action.
 - 101 (or 103) bis **We acknowledge that women – especially those that belonging to various marginalised communities – have limited access to learning and training opportunities and therefore call for the strengthening of lifelong learning initiatives and capacity building measure that will enable them to not only respond to climate change impacts but play a leadership role in structures of governance, policy forums, political processes to shape a gender-just sustainable development agenda.**

2.2. Strengthening institutions to assure rights of women and future generations in sustainable development

The Women's major group is convinced that sustainable development needs to be higher on the agenda of the UN. The extended EcoSoc option does not seem to bring the necessary priority. The option of a Sustainable Development Council seems better. The mandate and functions of the Council would need to include gender mainstreaming as well as independent technology assessment. In other areas stronger priorities and funding are needed as well, the environmental pillar needs to be strengthened, including an upgraded and solidly funded UNEP. Also the function of High Commissioner for Future Generations is much needed.

2.2.1. High Commissioner for Future Generations

- **Add "we call for" a high commissioner for future generations to &57, chapter IV**
 - 57. We **call for** ~~agree to further consider~~ the establishment of an Ombudsperson, or High Commissioner for Future Generations, to promote sustainable development

2.2.2. Independent Technology assessment and monitoring

Rationale: Women assess risks differently than men. 50 years ago the advertisement "DDT is good for you" showed a happily spraying housewife. The brain damage cause by lead was known 30 years before finally measures were taken to ban it from paints and petrol. That asbestos is a killer became known in first studies almost 100 years ago, and still some countries prefer to protect a small industry instead of protecting public health, at great cost to the economy. The future costs to our health and economy of nano-technology, geo-engineering or synthetic biology are as yet unknown. The zero-draft speaks a lot about 'green' technology, but who assesses the potential costs, on health and ecosystems? The women's major group believes that Independent assessment and monitoring of new technologies should one of the mandates of a new Council on Sustainable Development / extended Eco Soc, which countries can call upon.

- **Add that a new Council for SD/Extended EcoSoc shall report to the General Assembly, amongst others on technology assessment**
 - **IV. & 45 bis The General Assembly shall several times per year convene with the Council for Sustainable Development/Extended EcoSoc a.o. on independent monitoring and assessments on risks of new technologies including the whole range of sustainable development criteria, including environmental and social economic. The expertise which can be called upon by governments.**
- **Add to the paragraphs on an EcoSoc option the technology assessment as one of the new mandates under an extended EcoSoc**
 - **48. We agree to promote the role of ECOSOC (...) into programmes of UN agencies and programmes, including programmes for capacity building for implementing sustainable development and assessing programmes and technologies to further it. All sustainable development programmes shall integrate human rights standards and mechanisms.**

- **Add 'independent' and 'the precautionary principle' to the paragraph on scientific based decision making**
 - 53. We call for **strengthening the independent scientific basis input** for decision making to be strengthened across the UN system, recognising that the interface between science and policy-making should be enhanced, **whilst assuring the application of the precautionary principle, in particular, we call for the the creation of an independent technology assessment and monitoring body.**
- **Add immediate halt to geo-engineering activities such as ocean fertilization**
 - 81. We call on countries (...) to combat marine litter and pollution. **We further call on countries to refrain from using all ocean fertilization technologies and other marine based geo-engineering activities in conformity with decisions taken under the London Convention and Protocol and the Convention on Biological Diversity.**
- **Add the urgent need for technology assessment in view of new high risk technologies**
 - **118.bis We recognize the urgency of strengthening international, regional and national capacities in technology assessment as provided in Chapter 34 of Agenda 21 especially in view of the rapid development and deployment of new high-risk technologies (nanotechnology, synthetic biology, geo-engineering) that may have negative impacts on sustainable development**
- **Add that not harmful, but sustainable technologies should be transferred to developing countries**
 - 119. We recognize the importance of **that** strengthening the scientific, technological and innovation capacities of countries to promote **can contribute to** sustainable development. **It is equally important however to ensure that the development and transfer of technology does not pose threats to the environment, health, livelihoods and cultures of local communities.** In this regard, We stress the need for effective **technology assessment** mechanisms, enhanced means of **transferring appropriate technologies to developing countries, and** appropriate enabling environments, and the removal of obstacles to the scaling up of the development and transfer of technology to developing countries.
- **Add assessment to paragraph 120**
 - 120. We agree to strengthen international cooperation conducive to investment and technology transfer, development **and assessment** and diffusion, **that do not threaten the environment, or the health or sustainable livelihoods of people.**
- **Add the need to halt further geo-engineering experiments until better assessments are available**
 - **120 (bis) We agree to adopt a ban on the real-world testing of geo-engineering technologies (the large-scale intentional manipulation of the Earth's systems to modify the climate) as long as there is no international consensus regarding their development or deployment.**

2.2.3. Eliminate perverse incentives from International Financial Institutions

- Add the need for environmental and human rights safeguards and halting perverse incentives to &54 Chapter V. (perverse meaning: incentives which encourage investments in unsustainable activities which have negative effects on i.e. women)
- 54. We recognize that sustainable development must be given due consideration by the International Financial Institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, the regional development banks, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization in regulating global trade. In that regard, we request the international financial institutions to screen review their programmatic strategies, **stop perverse incentives**, and ensure the provision of better

support to developing countries for the implementation of sustainable development, **by ensuring that environmental and human rights safeguards are implemented.**

2.2.4. Eliminate perverse incentives from International Financial Institutions

- Add need to better assure gender priorities for activities in the field and GEF funding
- 56. We emphasise the need to strengthen operational activities for sustainable development, especially the delivery of the UN system in the field **and the funding priorities and activities of the Global Environment Facility. Both these vehicles must ensure that gender is mainstreamed.**

3. Strengthening public participation, access to information and justice

3.1. Reconfirm the value of the major groups as defined in Agenda 21, in particular the “Women’s Major Group”. As long as barriers to women’s full participation in decision making continue to exist in many countries, women need to have their own channel for participation, in addition to mainstreaming gender and women’s priorities in other major group positions.

- Add a new sub-paragraph e) to &44 in chapter IV
 - 44 e) **Strengthen public participation of all the nine major groups – women, children and youth, indigenous peoples, non-governmental organisations, local authorities, workers and trade unions, business and industry, the scientific and technological community, and farmers – in all the governance bodies on sustainable development, a.o. by increasing the representation especially from LDCs and the Global South.**
- Delete reference to specific major groups in chapter III on green economy, all major groups are essential, to assure that greening of economies brings equitable results. Seen the fact that some major groups have particular challenges to obtain resources for their participation, specific trust funds can be created, e.g. for indigenous peoples, youth and women
 - 36. We also urge all major groups, ~~particularly business and industry~~, to share their experiences in this regard, **and aim to support those with the least resources.**
- Replace private sector with major groups – all major groups have essential contributions
 - 116. We reaffirm the key role of ~~the private sector~~ **major groups** in promoting sustainable development including through multi-stakeholder partnerships. Public policy should create a stable investment climate and regulatory framework conducive to long-term investment and socially and environmentally responsible behaviour by business and industry.

3.2. Stronger call for implementation of Rio Principle 10

- Strengthen the language on Principle 10 in &58. Women’s participation in policy is limited, and will benefit from better overall public participation, and extension of the women’s major group to other areas of the UN.
 - 58. We agree to take steps to give further effect to Rio Principle 10 at the global, regional and national level, as appropriate, **inter alia by launching negotiations to develop an international convention on Principle 10. At the global level we call on the governing bodies of MEAs to take the necessary steps to establish, where they are not already in place, participatory compliance mechanisms which allow for a review of any Party’s compliance to be triggered inter alia by communications from the public. We also resolve**

to develop global guidelines on civil society participation in international SD-related forums, extending the major group system to other parts of the UN.

The Women's Major Group, comprised of 200 organizations and individuals, is facilitated by two Organizing Partners – Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF) and Voices of African Mothers (VAM) – and supported by the Women Rio+20 Steering committee. Please see www.uncsd2012.org/rio20/index.php?menu=104

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The zero draft proposals have been contributed by the following organisations:

**WECF
WEDO
ENERGIA
GFC
IUCN
PCCA
VAM
DAWN
UNFPA
Arogya World
ETC group
IPEN
GEO ICAE**

**Campaña Latinoamericana por el Derecho a la Educación (CLADE (Brazil))
Red de Educacion Popular entre Mujeres (REPEM Latin-American)
Center for Gender and Education NIRANTAR (India)
Population and Sustainability Network
Groupe Genre Rio+20 (Adequations, Universite Nomade, Fondation Femme Africaine)
And several individual members**