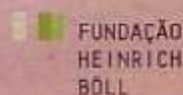


*Women's Action
Agenda for a Healthy
and Peaceful Planet
2015*



*A decade of women's
advocacy for sustainable
development*



The History: Women Make Their Way into Sustainable Development

Two feminist leaders from the United States, the former democratic congresswoman, Bella Abzug and the journalist and writer Mimi Kelber, foresaw in the UNCED preparatory process a unique possibility to promote women's visions and leadership. It was the end of the Cold War, and the world was searching for answers to urgent social and environmental problems that the global economic architecture was unable to solve.

The international women's movement had previously focused its activism and advocacy on issues directly related to women, such as

reproductive rights, women's human rights and political participation. UNCED offered the possibility to leverage to a broader agenda establishing links between forces that negatively affect women and the environment. This integrated approach offered a great political opportunity for women to articulate a holistic vision for sustainable development.

In October 1990, Abzug and Kelber took the first step in mobilizing women with the creation of an International Policy Action Committee (IPAC). IPAC brought



*Bella Abzug, WEDO, at Planet Femea, 1992
NGO Global Forum, Rio de Janeiro, 1992*

together 40 world leaders representing a wide range of sectors, including parliamentarians, activists and scholars. This group decided to create a space for the global women's movement to develop a consensus agenda to guide women's participation throughout the UNCED process. The space which provided this momentum was the World Women's Congress for a Healthy Planet in Miami in November 1991, where 1500 women from 83 countries identified 14 critical areas of concern and action. The

outcome, *Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy Planet*, became the blueprint for women's advocacy in Rio, its impact reflected in the 173 recommendations and an entire chapter on women included in the official documents.

The success of the initiative inspired IPAC to develop an institutional home for future activities, the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) founded in 1992 with a number of IPAC members on its board.

The Women's Caucus

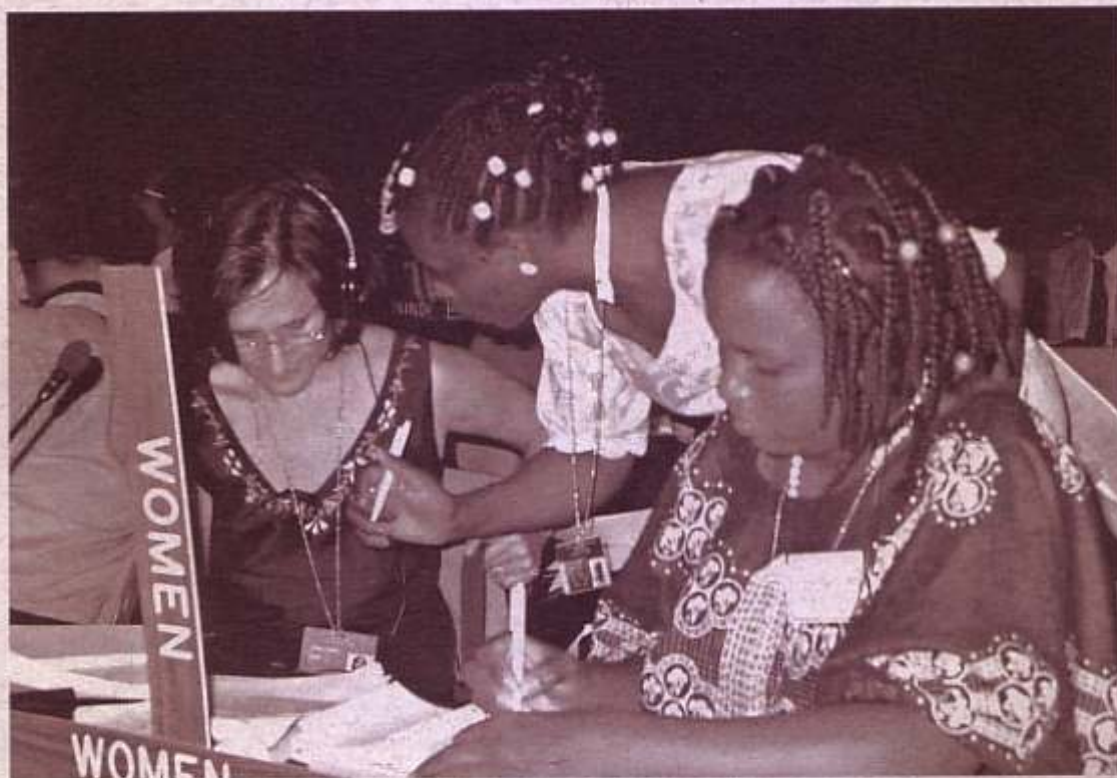
WEDO played a critical role in providing the organizational basis for women's successful lobbying at UNCED, an achievement that can be attributed to the common agenda as well as the Women's Caucus, a vehicle for women to organize strategically at the regional and international

preparatory meetings. Daily meetings of the Caucus provided a forum for women to share information, create task forces, amend language, advocate for changes, and engage government delegates. The Women's Caucus became an instrument of collaboration and empowerment of

women's voices in the global arena. It provided an effective opportunity for hundreds of women to think strategically about international politics and policy processes.

In the post-UNCED process, the Women's Caucus has continued to play a critical role in keeping gender perspectives alive at CSD. The Women's Caucus has been organized at every CSD meeting to remind governments and other development agencies of the commitments made at Rio. In between CSD sessions the

Women's Caucus has facilitated the exchange of information through listservs and websites, allowing women who cannot attend the UN meetings in New York City to have their voices heard. This practice of collaborative work was helpful at CSD 8 in 2000, when governments agreed to organize another World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. The Women's Caucus led by WEDO, organized two important initiatives, including dialogue sessions with major groups in collaboration with the UN.



Multistakeholder dialogue session at the IV Preparatory Meeting for WSSD. Bali, Indonesia, May 2002

Planeta Fêmea

The presence of women at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, was a landmark in the history of the women's movement. At the parallel NGO Global Forum that brought together 30,000 activists from across the world, the Women's Tent, named Planeta Fêmea in Portuguese, provided a place for women in all their diversity to meet. It was truly a women's space characterized by their enthusiasm, commitment and, above all, by a joyful atmosphere. Women's organizations ranging from community grassroots to international networks brought together their unique life experiences, concerns, perspectives and holistic analyses. Coordinated by the Brazilian Women's Coalition, REDEH (Network for Human Development) and WEDO, Planeta Fêmea programs featured all the topics in the

Women's Action Agenda 21. The daily programs were each organized by a different international women's network. The coherence of the program attracted an average of 1,500 people daily including a number of worldwide known leaders.

The Women's Action Agenda 21 provided a foundation for the participation and contribution of women in three major NGO Treaties: the Treaty on Environmental Education for Sustainable Societies and Global Responsibility, the Treaty on Consumption and Lifestyle and the Treaty on Population and Environment. Together, these NGO treaties were seen as an alternative to the government conventions and agreements. Women were able to integrate their concerns into each of them, engaging in important

*Planeta Fêmea
at the NGO
Global Forum in
Rio de Janeiro,
1992*



dialogues on gender issues with the other major groups.

Over the years, Planeta Fêmea has become a symbol of women's place and leadership in global policy making at international conferences, and has been replicated often under different names. At the 1995 United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China, the Planeta Fêmea concept was called "Daughters of the Earth: The Environment and Development Collaborative Web". It included a rich array of presentations over nine days organized by WEDO in collaboration with international networks of women, including women in China.

More recently, REDEH and other women's organizations at the 2002 World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, organized Planeta Fêmea II, where groups could meet, strategize and launch various activities, including an international campaign against all forms of fundamentalism. And, in Johannesburg 10 years after Rio, WEDO, REDEH and scores of other women's networks are organizing the Women's Action Tent to plan, mount and mobilize action during and after the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).



Ceremony at the Dawn. Women at 1992 UNCED Conference



Women at Planeta FÊMEA II at the 2002 World Social Forum Porto Alegre Brazil.



Protest at the IV Preparatory Meeting for WSSD, Bali, June 2002

Towards the World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002:

the Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy and Peaceful Planet 2015

To strengthen women's influence in the WSSD process and outcome, WEDO and REDEH facilitated three major advocacy and action documents: two Women's Dialogue Papers as requested by the UN Secretariat for the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD); and Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy and Peaceful Planet 2015.

The Women's Dialogue Papers compiled the perspectives of women as a major group based on inputs from women's groups engaged in implementing Agenda 21. The main purpose was to assess the progress of implementation over the past ten years and indicate priorities for the next decade.

The Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy and Peaceful Planet 2015 reviewed and revitalized the earlier version of the document. For that purpose, an international working

group was established to develop an outline, prepare a draft and facilitate a consultation process with women's groups and networks worldwide. The working group identified five major themes and members were responsible for drafting specific sections that fell within their areas of expertise. The consultation was carried out both electronically and through a series of meetings and conferences. The electronic consultation focused on specific networks and women's organizations with a particular expertise on thematic areas. The meetings varied in terms of format and audience. Some were organized as part of the regional UN consultation meetings and preparatory committees; others were organized specifically to collect the widest range of input from women activists in terms of priorities, analysis and recommendations. Approximately 2,000 women were involved in this consultation. For consultation meetings list see page 10.

The consultation process, organized 10 years after UNCED, provided an opportunity to assess the development of a methodology that is both a part of the history of the women's movement and an expression of its values. Generally speaking, women expressed their disappointment that the concept of sustainable development was not yet broadly understood and that strong institutions to implement the far-reaching vision set forth in 1992 in Rio are still lacking at the global and national levels. The world is continuing to stumble further into crises of insecurity, inequity and injustice, lacking the necessary political will, courage and appropriate mechanisms to implement a different vision. These are the questions that we made an attempted to adress:

What are the main factors hampering the achievement of sustainable development?
What actions do women recommend to reverse the negative current state of the world?
Which specific recommendations crafted in other global conferences should be strengthened at WSSD?

Some answers to these and other questions are expressed in the following sessions, organized according to the five main themes of Women's Action Agenda for a Peaceful and Healthy Planet 2015: Peace and Human Rights, Globalization for Sustainability, Access and Control of Resources, Environmental Security and Health, and Governance for Sustainable Development. Each session presents the critical perspectives of women as well as recommendations for action.



Consultation Meetings for Women's Action Agenda for A Healthy and Peaceful Planet 20015

ELCI

Environmental Liaison Center International (ELCI) and The African Center for Empowerment Gender and Advocacy (AC-EGA) organized a women's caucus during the African preparatory meeting for WSSD (Nairobi, September 2001).



REDEH organized a Latin American consultation to assess the implementation of gender perspectives in Agenda 21 and mobilize women's input to the updated Women's Action Agenda. (Rio de Janeiro, October 2001)



Asian Women's Network on Gender and Development organized a consultation with Asia/Pacific women's groups on the WSSD and the Conference on Financing for Development (Bangkok, October 2001).



WEDO and the Rachel Carson Institute at Chatham College organized WASTE (Women Assessing the State of the Environment) addressing particularly the US women's constituencies (Pittsburgh, November 2001).



A coalition of Brazilian and other women's networks at the World Social Forum, revived the spirit of 1992 with Planeta Fêmea II, a beautiful and joyful space where women's organizations mounted activities in support of their various campaigns. (Porto Alegre, February 2002)



Women in Europe for our Common Future (WECF) organized a major gathering of women from 30 European and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries. (Prague, March 2002)



The Italian women's NGOs, Crinali and Lidra, in partnership with REDEH and WEDO, organized a meeting on implementation, with the focus on ways to enable new partnerships based on best practices and successful models conceived and led by women from the different regions of the world (Venice, May 2002).

Peace and Human Rights



"Human security encompasses not only threats arising from terrorism and violent conflicts, but the insecurities that stem from underdevelopment and poverty, from rampant disease, from discrimination and unequal trade."

***Mary Robinson,
Former High Commissioner
for Human Rights,
United Nations***

Women's Recommendations

***S**trengthen adherence to international law, in particular the agreed provisions of treaties on arms control, human rights and humanitarian law.*

***R**eallocate funds from military budgets to human needs.*

***P**romote universal ratification and implementation without reservation of the International Criminal Court, emphasizing the responsibility of all states to put an end to impunity and to prosecute those responsible for genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes including those relating to sexual and other forms of violence against women.*

***I**mplement Security Council Resolution 1325, which assures women's equal participation in conflict prevention and resolution, peace-keeping and peace-building.*

***I**nclude peace, conflict prevention and conflict resolution as a subject in school curricula.*

***P**romote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and women's contributions to fostering a culture of peace.*

been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. In China and India an estimated 60 million girls are considered "missing" due to practices such as sex-selective abortions, and female infanticide. More than two million women undergo female genital mutilation each year. With globalization, sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and children are increasing throughout the world.

*March of Women
Against Violence,
São Paulo, Brazil
1993*



Globalization and Sustainability



"Women did not need lengthy analyses of economic theory to realize that the acts of buying and selling on the market were not sufficient to meet their needs: the market could not recognize the value of their work (paid and unpaid), eliminate discrimination and oppression, or overcome chronic unemployment and poverty."

***Marjorie Griffin Cohen and others,
extracted from
"Globalization:
Some Implications and
Strategies for Women"***

Women's Recommendations

Replace the neo-liberal paradigm with a sustainable, gender-sensitive and environmentally sound development framework that puts people and the planet before profits.

Halve the number of people living on less than one dollar a day by 2015, in keeping with the United Nations Millennium Goals.

Call on the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization working with the United Nations and monitored by an external gender-monitoring group involving civil society, to set goals and, timetables for mainstreaming gender perspectives in all programs, policies and operations.

Reform the international finance and trade institutions to enable them to fulfill their responsibilities in the implementation of the UN conference outcomes of the 1990s.

Ensure that international trade and investment policies are transparent and that mechanisms are established to allow participation of all stakeholders.

Establish a UN Convention on Corporate Accountability and reinstate the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations with a broader mandate and the necessary resources to monitor and address violations by corporate entities.

Implement programs to achieve full literacy for all, ensuring that rural and urban people, especially the poor, benefit from education relevant to their needs.

Adopt gender budgets at the national and international levels.

Women's Critique on Globalization and Impoverishment

While some aspects of globalization, such as information related to human rights, has benefited some women worldwide, the overall impact on women, particularly poor women, has been negative. Within the current world market, growth and profit maximizing have become the guiding principles of development. Free trade and private investment are touted as the solutions for developing countries to "grow" their way out of poverty.

The current state of the world reflects the level of impoverishment we have reached: more than 1.3 billion people live on less than a dollar a day and three billion people live on less than two dollars a day, and 70 percent of these are women; 800 million people are malnourished; 1.3 billion people live without clean water and two billion without sanitation; two billion people lack electricity; and 1.4 billion people are exposed to dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution. Despite advances in education for both girls and boys, two-thirds of the world's 876 million illiterate people are female and girls continue to be

subjected to unequal access to education. In 22 African and 9 Asian nations, school enrollment for girls is less than 80 percent of that for boys, and only about half of all girls in schools in the least developed nations are able to complete first grade.

Within the predominant system of globalization the international financial and trade institutions including the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization (WTO) act as sovereign entities. They implement structural adjustment policies loaded with conditionalities and trade liberalization measures that deem cultural protection, food sovereignty and security, environmental, labor regulations, and public health standards to be unnecessary obstructions to free trade. The WTO has been ineffective and biased in establishing trade rules among developed and developing nations, pressing governments of developing countries to unconditionally open their economies to foreign goods and investments, while allowing

developed nations to continue to subsidize their production and impose importation tariffs to protect their markets.

The failure of international organizations and institutions particularly the WTO, to formulate and evaluate trade policies from a gender perspective, and the failure of governments to integrate women's unpaid work into national accounting systems, exacerbates women's economic inequity. In most parts of the world, a disproportionate number of children living in poverty are in single-mother households. Globally, women earn on average two-thirds to three-fourths of what men earn for doing the same work. In addition, women perform most of the invisible work and care-giving that sustains families and communities. Most official economic accounting measures do not value such work, but if such services were "counted" they would amount to about one-third of the world's economic production.

The lack of transparency and democratic accountability in

unfettered globalization has given rise to increased rates of crime, corruption and terrorism. It is crucial to ensure that the institutions governing economic globalization are democratically accountable, work with democratic and participatory decision-making processes and are financially transparent. Annual currency trading is 10 times the global GNP. Eighty-two percent of all foreign trade exchange occurs in transactions among eight countries. Since the 1990s, economic crises have demonstrated that speculation of financial capital can be devastating for national economies.

Many national states have had major difficulties in adapting to globalization, causing them to be severely eroded or to collapse. This situation has, in turn, produced devastating civil wars and human misery. Left unchecked, free market forces perpetuate existing inequalities among and between nations and peoples. They encourage over-consumption and inequitable distribution of the means of production.

Access and Control of Resources



“For more than forty centuries, Third World peasants, often predominantly women, have innovated in agriculture. Crops have crossed continents, crop varieties have been improved, patterns of rotational and mixed cropping have been evolved to match the needs of crop community and ecosystems.”

***Vandana Shiva,
extracted from
Staying Alive, 1998.***

Women's Recommendations

Implement all international agreements to halt further depletion of, and to protect, natural resources, ecosystems and biodiversity, specifically the treaty restricting and/or eliminating the use of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the Kyoto Protocol on global warming.

Establish systems of accountability for corporations and others responsible for polluting or depleting the environment and its natural resources and biodiversity.

Promote gender mainstreaming and ensure gender balanced decision-making based on gender disaggregated data in all governments, national and international agencies, and environment and sustainable development-related policies and programs.

Require the WTO to undertake a gender and social impact assessment of existing and new international intellectual property rights regimes and instruments, including TRIPS.

Apply the precautionary principle of bio-safety and social justice to all genetic modification. Take steps to halt all patenting of biological resources, processes and knowledge. Condemn the so-called "terminator technology."

Implement the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), including the adoption of gender-equality legislation that guarantees women's equal rights to own, manage, inherit and control land, as well as to access credit and appropriate technology.

Women's Critique: Limited access to and control of natural resources

The Earth's biological diversity is under major threat as a result of current production and consumption patterns driven by market forces and the subsequent destruction of natural habitats. Worldwide, competition for land has intensified and, in many cases, land is being diverted from food production and increasingly controlled by the private sector. The opening up of trade in agriculture has made it impossible for small farmers to compete in the world market. At the same time, modern intensive methods of food production rely heavily on expensive external inputs, technological systems and knowledge. The current magnitude of land degradation threatens the livelihoods and survival of women and their families. In the absence of the precautionary approach, the risks of genetically-modified organisms are multiplying unabated.

One-third of the countries in water-stressed regions of the world are

expected to face severe water shortages in the 21st Century. The increased scarcity of clean water has put particularly severe burdens on women and girls. As privatization of natural resources and services has been adopted around the world, the costs of basic goods and services have skyrocketed.

The contribution of women and girls in the use and management of natural resources, in terms of their labor, skills and knowledge, continues to be overlooked. Lack of equal property rights with men is a major cause of women's impoverishment and social insecurity. Women living in poverty are losing control and access to the common property resources on which they heavily depend.

Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and other intellectual legal regimes provide no real safeguard against bio-piracy and undermine women's autonomy and their access to and control over vital

resources. There is no clarity between the Convention on Biological Diversity and conflicting international law, including World Trade Organization rules, with regard to the appropriation of women's knowledge of and control over genetic resources. Excessively high levels of intellectual property protection have shifted the balance away from societal benefits, towards the monopolistic privileges of intellectual property holders.

Raimunda Gomes da Silva, a peasant leader from the Amazon region, showing the products manufactured from the babaçu palm at the Daughters of the Earth Collaborative Web during the IV Women's Conference in Beijing, China 1995.



Environmental Security and Health



***The most alarming
of all man's assaults upon the environment is the
contamination of air, earth, rivers, and sea with dangerous
and lethal materials. This pollution is for the most part
irreversible."***

***Rachel Carson,
extrac from
Silent Spring,
1962***

Women's Recommendations

*I*nclude gender-disaggregated data and report on women's health risks related to the environment in monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21.

*H*alve the proportion of people with no access to safe drinking water, as recommended in the UN Millennium Goals, and establish the goal of halving by 2015 the number of people without access to sanitation by 2015.

*P*hase-out the production and use of nuclear energy and toxic substances while developing and expanding the use of safe alternatives, including renewable energy sources, in cooperation with the scientific community.

*R*ecognize women's rights to reproductive and sexual health as part of women's human rights.

*I*ncrease access to sexual and reproductive health care for all women through the primary health care system by 2015.

*I*mplement the UN Millennium Goals to reduce maternal and child mortality by 2015.

*I*ncrease young people's access to HIV-prevention information and services as well as affordable drugs in keeping with the UN Millennium Goals increasing to 95% by 2010.

Women's Critique on Environmental and Health "Insecurity"

Worldwide environmental security is endangered. Rural and urban people are increasingly exposed to toxic substances and radiation; lack access to safe water, food and energy sources; or live in disaster-prone areas. These circumstances result in major suffering and high economic costs. Poor people and minorities, in particular, live in unsafe situations. Poor environmental conditions contribute significantly to communicable diseases, which account for about 20 to 25 percent of deaths annually worldwide. Many chemicals that did not exist 50 to 100 years ago are now widely spread and many of them have toxic effects or disrupt the endocrine system. Dangerous substances continue to be dumped in developing countries and Eastern European countries in transition.

Global climate change not only increases serious risks of extreme weather conditions, but also affects the location, spread and intensity of insect and water-borne diseases. As ecological zones shift, food and

water security are at risk. Women also have different susceptibilities to various environmental hazards, contaminants and substances than men. As a growing number of women work in low-paying jobs under tedious and unhealthy conditions, occupational health issues are becoming more significant. Unsafe environmental conditions in the home, such as poor sanitation and waste treatment, pose further threats to the health of women and their children. Discussions on sustainable development often focus on demographic issues, suggesting that reducing population growth is a requirement for sustainable development, rather than a result of it.

Women have discriminatory and unequal opportunities for the protection, promotion and maintenance of their health, such as less access to basic health services, disproportionate responsibilities in the family and society, sexual violence and unsafe pregnancies.

There is now a worldwide recognition that family planning decisions stem from many other factors than provision of safe contraceptives or the ability to decide about childbearing. When women's health needs, education and human rights are realized, demographic objectives are more readily satisfied.

Women's rights to liberty and bodily security are unattainable without comprehensive, accessible and

affordable sexual and reproductive health services, including protection against HIV/AIDS. In most of the developing world, the majority of the new HIV/AIDS infections occur in young people, with young women being especially vulnerable. In sub-Saharan Africa, where AIDS is spreading faster than anywhere else on the planet, women account for 55 percent of all new cases of HIV infection. Most of these women lack the sexual autonomy to refuse sex or to demand that their partners use condoms.



*Scavengers in dumps
in Porto Alegre,
Brazil*

Governance for Sustainable Development



“To those who question whether women would change the nature of political power or whether political power would change the nature of women, there can be only one answer: Let's try it. Let's find out.”

***Bella Abzug (1920 - 1998),
WEDO co-founder***

Women's Recommendations

*G*overnments and international institutions to establish measurable goals and timetables for achieving a critical mass (at least 30%) of women in decision-making by 2003 and gender balance by 2005.

*I*nstitute a reporting mechanism within the UN system by the year 2004, in addition to the CEDAW process, to allow tracking over time of women in decision-making roles in countries worldwide.

*P*romote and engender Local Agenda 21 processes as part of local government structures.

*S*trengthen links between Local Agenda 21 processes and the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

*U*se and promote gender-disaggregated instruments such as gender impact analysis, gender budgeting, data and indicators.

*N*arrow the gender gap in primary and secondary education by 2005 and ensure that by 2015 all children complete a full course of primary education, as agreed in the UN Millennium Goals.

Failing Governance

Good governance is often seen as a prerequisite for sustainable development. But too often in this globalizing world, good governance is hampered by the dominance of Western countries over developing nations and the supremacy of profit-oriented agendas over socially and environmentally sound policies and practices. Privilege, lack of coherence, disregard for the needs of others, unwillingness to change, corruption and shortsightedness, have become all-pervasive, while the voices of the global South, of women, and of ethnic and racial minorities, migrants and refugees, are hardly heard.

Coherent sustainable development policies have been put on the global agenda by women and other sectors of civil society, and agreed to by governments, but implementation is lacking at all levels. Stakeholder involvement has increased through the 1990s at international, national and local levels, but mechanisms have not been formalized, codified or sufficiently funded. Meanwhile, the rise of transnational corporations and

monopolies has had no precedents. Power concentrated into the hands of a few, mostly men based in the industrialized countries, has resulted in the exclusion of large segments of our global society from political, economic and environmental decision-making. The United Nations policy-making role on behalf of the poor and the dispossessed, has weakened.

Problems of discrimination, disadvantage and inadequate participation are particularly sharp at the local level. Cities, which could and should be vibrant centers of culture and civilization, are plagued by poverty, alienation and disadvantage, growing insecurity and crime, with more than one billion of the world's urban residents living in inadequate housing, in sprawling slums and squatter settlements.

Governance is not gender-neutral. The procedures, structures and functions of governance worldwide remain skewed in favor of men, thereby excluding the knowledge, experiences, and perspectives of half of humanity

formed by women. Although governments have often pledged to prioritize women's empowerment and gender equity, women's participation in governance structures remains extremely limited. Worldwide, women constitute only 14.3 percent of members of national parliaments. They fare better in local governance structures, according to May 2002 International Parliamentary Union figures.

Only 10 countries worldwide have attained or surpassed the goal of 30 percent women in legislative bodies, despite the promises of 189 UN member states. A few more women have managed to enter the doorways of national parliaments, but now power is shifting away from states to the global economic and financial structures where women are visible only at the lowest levels. In all governments, there are currently only 28 female ministers with economic portfolios (15%), but in the global and regional financial and trade institutions the figures for women in the primary policy-making positions are even

worse: only 8.3 percent women are on the World Bank Board of Directors, there are none at all on the IMF Board and the WTO could not even provide comparable data. In regional development banks, the figures are not much better; there are 13.6 percent on the Board of the Inter-American Development Bank, 8.6 percent at the Asian Development Bank, 7.1 percent at the European Investment Bank and 5.3 percent at the African Development Bank.

Most countries have not been able to benefit from local women's leadership because they have failed to establish an explicit and systemic approach to gender as part of local planning and Local Agenda 21 procedures. Barriers to women's participation include illiteracy, poverty, general lack of gender-awareness, lack of political will to change the power balance, gender biases in allocating resources, and women's multiple responsibilities and workload. Gender-disaggregated data and gender-impact studies, which are vital for establishing meaningful gender-sensitive policies, are also weak.



International Working Group

Women's Action Agenda for a Healthy and Peaceful Planet 2015 was facilitated by the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and Network for Human Development (REDEH) in collaboration with women worldwide in the preparatory process leading up to the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg 2002). It was compiled by an international working group. The working group members are:

Thais Corral, Rede de Desenvolvimento Humano (REDEH), Brazil: www.redeh.org.br; Irene Dankelman, Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), The Netherlands: www.wecf.org; Minu Hemmati, Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future, UK: www.stakeholderforum.org and www.earthsummit2002.org; Annekathrin Linck, Heinrich Boll Stiftung (HBS), Germany: www.worldsummit2002.org and www.worldsummit2002.de; Anita Nayar, Strategic Analysis for Gender Equity (SAGE), U.S./India; Annabell W. Waititu, Environment Liaison Centre International (ELCI), Kenya: www.elci.org; June Zeitlin, Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), U.S.A.: www.wedo.org.

Contributors: Marilyn Averill, Environmental Attorney, USA; Patricia Kranz, REDEH, Brasil; Ellen Marshall for International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC), USA.; Esther Mwaura, Groofs, Kenya

*Sponsors: Fondazione Rispetto e Parità (Italy)
Haella Foundation (Holand)*



RUA ÁLVARO ALVIM 21 16º ANDAR
RIO DE JANEIRO, RJ CEP 20031-010
TEL.: 21-2262-1704
FAX: 21-2262-6454
WEBSITE: www.redeh.org.br
E-MAIL: redesh@redeh.org.br



355 LEXINGTON AVENUE, 3RD FLOOR
NEW YORK, NY 10017-6603, U.S.A
TEL.: 212-973-0325
FAX: 212-973-0335
WEBSITE: www.wedo.org
E-MAIL: wedo@wedo.org

Published August 2002
Editor: Thais Corral
Design: Maria Clara Moraes



**Printed on recycled,
chlorine-free paper by Grafittus
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**