CONNECTING LOCAL TO GLOBAL

Women worldwide build a movement and forge an agenda for Equality, Development and Peace 1975-2000 & Beyond

WEDO's MISSION Women's Empowerment Worldwide

Increase women's
 participation in
 policymaking for economic
 and social justice, a
 peaceful and healthy planet
 and human rights for all.



WEDO's PROGRAM

Gender & Governance

- Full and equal access
- Gender balance

Economic & Social Justice

Gender sensitive macro economics

Sustainable Development

Socially just, economically sound and ecologically viable development



Building A Global $\stackrel{\smile}{+}$'s Movement: The Foundation

The Women's Movement for the right to vote

 The Women's Struggle for a space at the United Nations negotiating table

Building A Global ♀'s Movement: The Foundation The Women's Movement for the Right to Vote

- Our grandmothers and great-grandmothers laid the foundations of the modern international women's movement
- In 1894, the women of New Zealand became the first in the world to win the right to vote
- Women in the U.S. won their national battle for the franchise in 1920 after Australia (1901), Canada (1917) and the UK (1918).

Building A Global \$\times\$'s Movement: The Foundation The Women's Movement at the UN

Our mothers and grandmothers made early gains for women

- 1945: UN Charter reaffirms "faith...in the equal rights of men and women."
- 1946: Commission on the Status of Women established
- 1948: Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth...without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex..."
- 1954: General Assembly calls on governments to abolish "ancient laws, customs and practices" inconsistent with the Declaration
- 1967: Noting continued discrimination, GA adopts Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- 1970: GA urges "ratification of...the relevant instruments relating to the status of women."

Building A Global ♀'s Movement

Women making policy, not coffee, in 30 years of Global Meetings

- 1975-1985: Diverse women, working together during International Women's Year and the Decade of Women, brought their perspectives, issues and analyses to global policymaking.
- By the 1990s, in a series of world conferences on key development issues for the new millennium, it was plain that in making global policy, what's good for women is for the good of all.

It began with a year. It turned into a decade. It became a revolution.

1975♀

United Nations International Women's Year (IWY)

June 16-July 2: Mexico City

First Intergovernmental Conference on Women

- Themes: Equality, Development and Peace
- Policy: Equality of Women and their Contribution to Development and Peace

June 16-July 2, Mexico City: IWY Tribune

- Participants: 6000
- Themes: Equality, Development, Peace and a multitude of other issues from rural women's small businesses to the training of women astronauts
- Events: More than 200 workshops and panels

1976-1985 United Nations Decade for Women

1980♀

July 14-29, Copenhagen, Denmark

Second World Conference on Women

- New sub-themes: Education, Employment, Health
- Policy: Programme of Action

July 14-28, Copenhagen: NGO Forum

- Participants: 8000
- Some Additional Themes: Female sexual slavery, wages for housework, appropriate technology, Women's Studies

1985♀

July 15-26, Nairobi, Kenya

Third World Conference on Women

- Aim: to review the achievements of the Women's Decade
- Policy: Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000

July 10-19, Nairobi: Forum 85

- Participants: 15,000
- Themes: Additional topics included women, law and development; lesbian rights; research issues; women in arts and music
- Events: More than 1,400 including demonstrations, exhibitions, film and video festival, craft bazaar, Peace Tent, workshops, panels

1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development

- Place: Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
- Policy: For the first time, formal recognition by the world community of women's central role in sustainable development

1993 World Conference on Human Rights

- Place: Vienna, Austria
- Policy: For the first time, women's human rights recognized and accepted

1994 Int'l Conference on Population and Development

- Place: Cairo, Egypt
- Policy: Formal recognition of women's reproduction rights

1995 World Summit on Social Development

- Place: Copenhagen, Denmark
- Policy: Section devoted to women and gender promotes equality between women and men

1995♀

Sept 4-15, Beijing, China

Fourth World Conference on Women

- Aim: to formulate action for the advancement of women
- Policy: Beijing Declaration and 12-point Platform for Action

Aug 31-Sept 12, Huairou, Beijing: NGO Forum 85

- Participants: 40,000
- Themes: 12 Critical Areas of Concern
- Events in 75 meeting rooms, 30 tents, 250 booths, theatre, open-air stage

Building A Global $\stackrel{\smile}{+}$'s Movement: Principles of Interdependence

Networking & Alliance-Building

Advocacy

Issue Linkages



Networking is a vibrant tradition for women everywhere

In this tradition women worldwide used the global conferences to:

- Share Concerns and Identify Problems
- Analyze Issues and Raise Consciousness
- Build Networks across regions
- Plan Strategies and Take Action

- Diverse women in their millions---grassroots women, academics, activists and politicians; linking across all regions, religions, races and classes; from rural and urban---came together inside and outside the conferences in a vibrant burst of energy.
- They worked hard in the first three women's conferences to forge consensus, create new political spaces and raise the volume of their voices.















 Strengthened by these conferences, women moved to the forefront of the UN conferences of the 1990s to lead the charge for social justice.

"One Hand Can't Clap"

Along the way, the world's women have worked in broad alliance with sympathetic forces

 Within the UN system and within governments our allies have supported our efforts, our activities and our proposals, as we have helped strengthen their ability to win over other bureaucrats with creative proposals, reality-based analysis, and by our refusal to compromise our basic positions.

"One Hand Can't Clap"

 Outside the system we have built alliances with the other actors in the social justice movement---labor unions, environmental and human rights organizations, farmers and peasants, small business people and parliamentarians---and strengthened their understanding of the need to bring a gender lens to their advocacy

As women have built their own movement, so have they contributed to the massive burgeoning of civil society in the past 30 years

NGOs accredited to the UN:

$$2002 = more than 3,500$$

NGOs at Women's Conferences:

$$1995 = more than 20,000$$

 Millions more are outside the system in the globalization movement that works to build a better world with social justice for all.

 Evidence of this: Tthe massive mobilization for anti-war movement demonstrations on February 15th 2003

Advocacy

Women have always lobbied for their rights in the home, in the community and in legislative chambers in local and national governments

In 1991, 1,500 women from 83 countries came together in Miami and created a powerful advocacy base to advance their perspectives in global policy.

This base comprised:

- A Political Manifesto, Women's Action Agenda
- A Women's Caucus

Advocacy: Lobbying Strategies United We Stand

The Women's Caucus is a structure for combining efforts for greater impact and success:

- Each day representatives of women's NGOs review the results of the previous meetings, share information and plan follow-up action
- The document being negotiated is broken down by issue area and task Forces are formed to focus on each of these areas, study the draft language and propose alternative text

Advocacy: Lobbying Strategies United We Stand

- Armed with the alternative text Task Force members fan out to monitor the negotiations and lobby their respective government delegates
- Daily Task Force reports form the basis of statements to the plenary, the media, the public

Issues

- The Women's Action Agenda has been used by women at local, national, regional and global levels to present a unified voice on the wide range of social, economic and political issues affecting their lives
- It has been a key element in the success women have had in placing their issues--and the issues of all peoples---on the global policy agenda.

Poverty

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Develop economic policies and strategies for poor women!

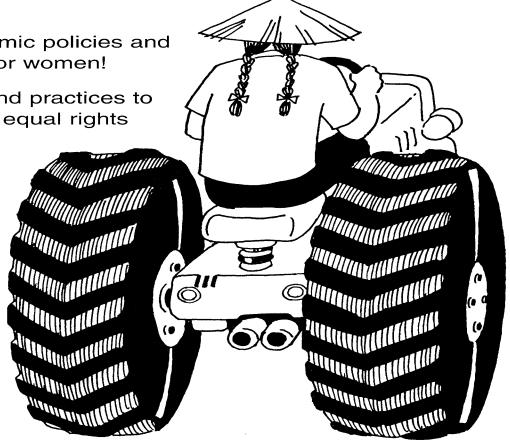
Change laws and practices to ensure women's equal rights

and access to economic resources!

Give women access to savings and credit!

Develop

gender-based methodologies and do research on the feminization of poverty!



CRITICAL AREA OF CONCERN #

Education

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Give women equal access to education, including vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education!

Develop education and training programmes that do not discriminate against women!

Provide sufficient resources for educational reform and monitor its progress!

Encourage life-long education and training for women!

Wipe out Illiteracy among women!



Health

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

COMMUNITY CLINIC

Provide women with good, affordable health care, information and related services!

Strengthen prevention programmes and encourage research on women's health!

Establish gendersensitive procedures for sexually-transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS and reproductive health issues!

Increase resources and monitor follow-up for women's health!



CRITICAL AREA OF CONCERN # 3

Violence

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Stop violence against women!

Study the reasons for, and results of, violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures!

Stop trafficking in women and help women who are victims of violence because of prostitution and trafficking!



Armed Confilict

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Encourage non-violent methods of settling conflicts and include more women in decision-making when conflicts are being resolved!

Reduce military spending and control the availability of war weapons!

Protect women living in situations of armed conflict or under foreign occupation and protect, assist and train refugee and other displaced women!

Encourage women's contribution to developing a culture of peace!

Assist the women of the colonies and non-self-governing territories!



Economy

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

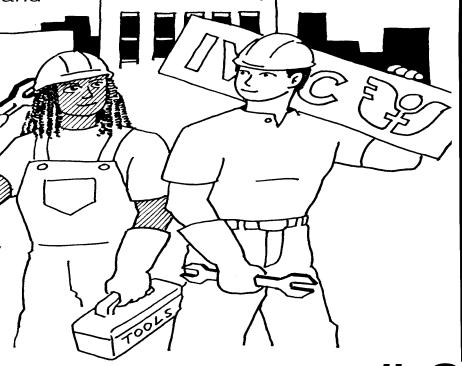
Promote women's economic rights and independence!

Give women equal access to resources, markets and trade, and strengthen their commercial networks!

Provide business services, training, information and technology,!

Stop all forms of discrimination in employment!

Encourage harmony between work and family responsibilities for women and men!



CRITICAL AREA OF CONCERN # 6

SITE OF WOMEN'S BANK

Power/ Decision-making



Institutional

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Create or strengthen

national machineries and other governmental bodies!

Include a gender perspective in laws, public policies, programmes and projects!

Ensure that statistics are collected, compiled and presented by gender for planning and evaluation purposes!



CRITICAL AREA OF CONCERN # 8

Women's Bureau

SWorkshop

Human Rights

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Promote and protect the human rights of women by putting into effect all human rights instruments, especially the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)!

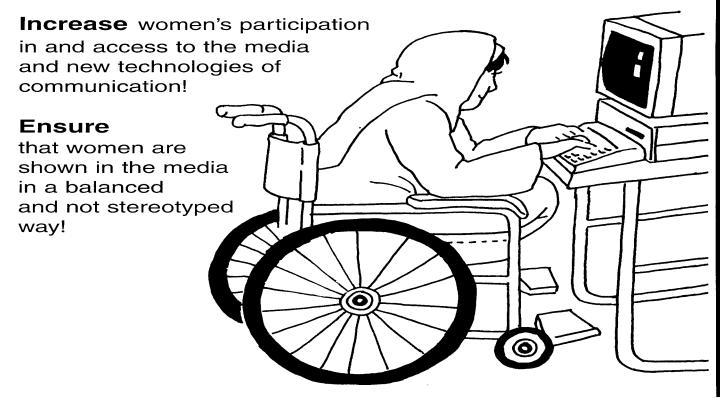
Ensure that women have equal rights and are not discriminated against either under the law or in practice!

Achieve legal literacy!



Media

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



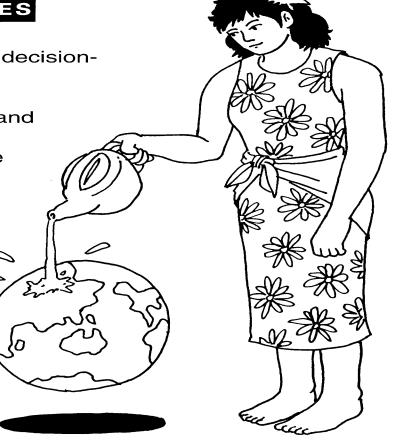
Emviromment

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Involve women actively in decision-making at all levels!

Include gender concerns and perspectives in policies and programmes for sustainable development!

Strengthen or set up ways to assess the effects of development and environmental policies on women at the national, regional and international levels!



The Girl Child

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Promote and **protect** the rights, needs and potential of girls!

End discrimination, negative cultural attitudes and practices!

Stop violence against the girl child and her economic exploitation!

Encourage her participation in all areas of life!



Going Forward The Struggle for Implementation

"We have the words now we need the music" Bella Abzug 1920-1998

 Now that women have gained the policy commitments from their governments, our advocacy focus is implementation.

Here we face formidable barriers

- In 2003 we live in an economic, political and social context that is beset with new dangers and injustices
- The power and dominance of some countries, corporations and institutions is both unprecedented and unchecked.
- The United Nations has been seriously weakened, overshadowing much of the progress women have achieved.

- New and revived fundamentalisms—including both secular and religious varieties—create a stifling climate for progressive social movements.
- The increased militarization of societies, and the unprecedented numbers of wars and civil conflicts, have created unparalleled levels of violence and displacement.

 The dominance of the neo-liberal economic model and market-driven policies, the privatization of basic services and natural resources, and the unregulated power of multinational corporations and movement of capital have all exacerbated poverty, food insecurity and economic exclusion for the majority.

 The worst affected by these economic changes are poor women and their children.

- Women look to new global policy processes in which to continue the struggle for Equality, Development and Peace
- The Millennium Development Goals, agreed by 189 governments in 2000, are a composite of the development commitments from the UN conferences and summits of the 1990s supplemented with a set of targets intended to improve living conditions and remedy key global imbalances by 2015.

The Millennium Development Goals

- Poverty Eradication
- Universal Primary Education
- Gender Equality
- Reduction of Child Mortality
- Improve maternal Health
- Combat HIV/AIDS and other Diseases
- Environmental Sustainability
- Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Advocate gender-balanced, democratic and accountable governance in decision-making

- Demand full implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action
- Promote more extensive use of CEDAW, the most comprehensive legally binding women's rights treaty, and its optional protocol
- Work for a more democratic and accountable global governance system that emphasizes multilateral processes and has the United Nations at its center.

Challenge the global economic paradigm that prioritizes free markets, corporate profits and unsustainable consumption over human rights and needs

- Demand greater accountability and transparency from the international financial and trade institutions
- Advocate for more equitable, sustainable and gender-sensitive global economic and trade policies

UN Process: Financing for Development

Promote a model of sustainable development that advances peace and economic, social and ecological justice

 Advocate for the centrality of gender, women's equality and reproductive rights to the achievement of sustainable development and the eradication of poverty.

UN Process: Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Challenge U.S. unilateralism and advocate for a U.S. foreign policy that promotes peace, sustainable development, human rights and human security

 Support the efforts of the U.S. women's movement and social justice sector to raise public consciousness and build public demand for a new approach to foreign policy and a leader in implementation of the global policy gains of the past decade

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 WEDO is an international advocacy organization that seeks to increase the power of women worldwide as policymakers at all levels of governments, institutions and forums to achieve economic and social justice, a healthy and peaceful planet and human rights for all.