

Women's Major Group

High-Level Political Forum 2023 WOMEN'S MAJOR GROUP POSITION PAPER

"Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels"

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*"We Will Never Give Up On Ourselves,
Other Species and this Beautiful Planet." - DIVA for Equality*



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since we gathered last year, feminists and other movements have been protesting online and in the halls of power demanding accountability for rising inequalities and calling for urgent action for human rights, gender equality, social justice, peace, and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At this pivotal political moment halfway through the 2030 Agenda, the Women's Major Group stands in solidarity with these tireless movements and remains committed to amplifying their visions, demands, and actions.

Now is the time to focus on immediate action for the full implementation of the SDGs, before rushing to create new frameworks that override our existing agreements. Failure to achieve the SDGs - let alone make significant progress towards them - would be catastrophic for ourselves and our planet.

To avoid this catastrophe, we demand that governments match the political determination and persistence that feminists in all our diversity demonstrate every single day. Our resilience comes in the face of existential threats from underfunding, trivialisation, anti-gender attacks and intimidation, criminalization, and violence. Our resistance is against the increasing attacks on our personhood and bodily autonomy and the double burden of care we carry, the inaccessibility of our rights as a result of austerity and privatization, and the appropriation and degradation of natural resources.

We call on governments to take the necessary steps to implement this critical, interlinked agenda as a matter of utmost urgency. We stress that these actions must be accompanied by strong accountability mechanisms in order to address the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated and to accelerate the faltering progress toward the achievement of the SDGs.

We insist upon the critical importance of both policy coherence in the effective implementation of the SDGs and a cross-cutting approach to centering and reaching gender equality in the implementation of all the SDGs. Too often we see that governments disregard global agreements, including the SDGs, when we attempt to bring them back home.

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We call on governments to reclaim their leadership from the private sector and other actors encouraging them to outsource, weaken, or abandon their human rights obligations.

We remind governments that an independent and fully funded civil society is a prerequisite for the development of policies that will enable us to live our lives in dignity and equality.

Sometimes the task ahead of us to achieve the SDGs feels daunting. The interlinked systems of oppressions that created the inequalities the 2030 Agenda should remedy continue to be upheld by actions and policies that centralize power and wealth and uphold and strengthen the patriarchal, racist, colonial status quo.

And yet everyday members of the WMG lead actions to dismantle these systems. We will never give up on ourselves, on gender equality and the human rights of women, girls and gender-diverse people, our planet, or this agenda. We demand that governments demonstrate that same commitment and determination. This is the *only* way to achieve the SDGs!

The following position paper provides concrete recommendations and analysis to facilitate the transformative implementation of the 2030 Agenda building on the knowledge of Women's Major Group members and highlighting relevant recommendations and analysis from other experts, such as UN treaty monitoring bodies and mandate holders. These actors have provided a rich body of rights-based guidance that we too rarely see incorporated into the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) proceedings or implementation at the national level.

We have also repeatedly seen that the structure of the HLPF itself, and the focus on reviewing a small number of SDGs each year, undermines the interlinked nature of the Agenda. Our HLPF review position paper proposes a non-siloed approach, grouping multiple Goals under four pillars: economic; social; environmental; and cross-cutting. This paper follows that conceptual schema illuminating new linkages and understandings that reflect our actual lived experiences of the 2030 Agenda.



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CROSS-CUTTING PILLARS

Goals 5 and 17

“The public services that the state is not providing - women’s bodies are carrying out... A sort of embodied debt owed by the state and foreign creditors to the bodies of women who uphold the entire economy and society by the[ir] unremunerated and consistent labor.” - *Bhumika Muchhala, feminist and political economist*¹

Transform. Transforming. Transformative. Transformation. These are the buzzwords for the SDGs repeated so often - 30 times in the Secretary-General’s report² for the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) alone - that it is easy to forget what genuine transformation would require: dismantling systems of oppressions built during centuries of inequality and injustice; reparations and restoration from those harms; and rebuilding our systems and societies with care and equality at the center.

These are the changes at the heart of Goals 5 and 17 - the cross-cutting pillars of the 2030 Agenda. And yet too few governments, UN agencies, or other actors are willing to completely name these systemic issues - patriarchy, authoritarianism, colonialism, racism and white supremacy, neoliberal capitalism, militarism, ableism, homophobia and transphobia, and extractivism - choosing instead, a selective and partial naming of these systems of oppression. This “colonial amnesia” and willful blindness to the full range of oppressions we face, impedes the achievement of the 2030 Agenda as it legitimates continued domination, exploitation, and the exercise of power over power, rather than power by historically marginalized and exploited groups and regions.³

¹ Muchhala, Bhumika. “Women’s Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Do We Transform our Economic System?” September 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKZ3_EWrNNU.

² “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals: Towards a Rescue Plan for People and Planet.” <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-04/SDG%20Progress%20Report%20Special%20Edition.pdf>.

³ Muchhala, Bhumika. “Women’s Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Do We Transform our Economic System?” September 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKZ3_EWrNNU.

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Spotlight on Patriarchy

Our social and economic systems rely on the exploitation and control of specific groups to consolidate and maintain power. For patriarchy in particular, control can take the form of violence, restrictions to bodily autonomy, occupational segregation, unequal distribution of care and domestic responsibilities, discriminatory legislation, and the hollowing out of public services that women, girls, and gender-diverse people especially, rely on. Patriarchy further supports and is supported by other oppressive systems and ideologies, including racism and white supremacy, colonialism, militarism, ageism, homophobia and transphobia. Our intersecting identities, such as class, race, caste, sexuality, age, gender identity, religion, disability, or location, further mediate the impact of these forms of control.

Under patriarchy, women's and girls' work is not valued equally to that of men, resulting in work that is unpaid and undervalued, especially in the case of care and domestic work; as is the case in professions that gender norms push women to dominate, such as teaching, nursing, or domestic work; or more informal with precarious working conditions, lower wages, fewer labor protections and limited access to associated services and programs, such as pensions or maternity leave. This is a feature, not a bug. Current economic systems rely on this unpaid, undervalued, and precarious labor for their own survival.

Since patriarchal societies do not value the education of girls or gender-diverse children, as much as they value the education of boys, their education is often more likely to be curtailed or deprioritized, especially for families living in poverty or during times of crises, which are only increasing as the impacts of the climate crisis become more severe and widespread. Through widespread gender bias and harmful gender norms, societies may also limit their education to "appropriate" areas of study, discouraging girls from careers in STEM or higher-paying fields, further perpetuating the gendered division of the labor force.

Other practices rooted in gender inequality - such as child, early, and forced marriage - typically further restrict girls' access to education. Although girls tend to outperform - or are catching up to boys - in educational attainment, that does not necessarily translate to improved outcomes since wage gaps and occupational segregation persist. Educational attainment alone is not sufficient to shift other discriminatory structures or lead to widespread women's "empowerment." For this, we need societal transformation.

Formal and customary legal systems reflect patriarchal norms and often deny women and girls equal access to land, property, and inheritance rights as well as financial services, consolidating

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economic power in men's hands, especially men from dominant social groups. Women typically have fewer land rights than men even though women are often more reliant on/responsible for the use of land and natural resources than men. This situation is particularly pronounced for women from social groups who already have limited access to land or natural resources, such as Indigenous or Afro-descendant women, as well as widows. When women, especially Indigenous and rural women or women farmers, have more secure land rights, they are in a better position to protect biodiversity and foster climate resilience, which is increasingly urgent as our climate crisis deepens.⁴

Infrastructure prioritizes the economic activity and productivity valued by patriarchal capitalism, with spaces for the provision and enjoyment of care (whether individual, familial, or social) built as afterthoughts. Governments and societies have designed spaces and infrastructure to meet the needs of men while ignoring the realities of the lives of women and girls in all their diversity. Urban planning is determined by and reproduces the hierarchical relationships created by patriarchy where some activities, such as traveling to paid work in a city center, are given greater value than others, such as care journeys made outside of typical working hours and routes.

Patriarchy pushes women, girls, and gender-diverse people to stay silent and in the private sphere curtailing our ability to participate in civic life and decision-making. This is especially pronounced for women from non-dominant social groups, including racialized women and girls, older women, or women and girls with disabilities. When we do participate in public life - as women's human rights defenders or politicians, for example - we are attacked, harassed, persecuted, or vilified by state and non-state actors with a militant dedication to maintaining the status quo.

However, women, girls, and gender-diverse people do not experience these oppressive systems homogeneously but may benefit from them or be better protected from their impact depending on other social markers and aspects of their identity. Not only do individual women benefit from this, our current systems actually rely on this willing exploitation of some women by other, more privileged women creating a cycle where this exploitation both upholds the system and solidifies divisions amongst groups of women, further enabling the system to perpetuate itself.

The Global South-led feminist alliance Resurj documented stories of migrant domestic workers, including that of Delphine quoted below, that highlights this reality in stark and painful terms:

⁴ Women4Biodiversity. "Advancing Women's Rights, Gender Equality, and the Future of Biodiversity in the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework." December 2021.
https://www.women4biodiversity.org/publication/Advancing_Women-ENGLISH_Report.pdf.

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“When I was pregnant with my daughter... I told my employer I was pregnant early on. She told me to have an abortion because she did not want a child around. I said no. So it became my problem, and she wanted nothing to do with it. When I gave birth, she told me to come back to work without my baby. My employer told me to choose between work and my children. But if I choose my children, how can I find the money to feed them? Migrant domestic workers also have the right to live. And people don't understand that.”

This example reminds us that full and complete gender equality and gender justice for all women, girls, and gender-diverse people cannot be separated from the dismantling of all forms of oppression - not simply patriarchy. As feminist activist and organizer Lean DeLeon calls to us: “Smashing patriarchy is climate justice. Queer and trans liberation is debt justice and reparations. Access to safe and legal abortion for all is a migrant justice issue. Anti-imperialism is ending militarism and vice versa.”⁵

Spotlight on Financing Strategies for the 2030 Agenda and Public-Private Partnerships

Even a cursory look at the key financing strategies mainstream actors prioritize and promote to achieve the 2030 Agenda reveals that they are both fundamentally incompatible with the commitment to achieve all the SDGs, and also jeopardize the progress and gains feminist and women's rights movements have gained.

These strategies - trade and investment liberalization, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and international private finance - all undermine the mobilization of domestic resources, particularly in Global South countries, despite the considerable emphasis the 2030 Agenda puts on the role of domestic resource mobilization as a source of financing for development.

Governments and international actors have increasingly given the private sector a significant role in policymaking and programming with governments abdicating their central responsibility as duty-bearers to provide services to their populations. The Secretary-General's “Our Common Agenda” framework has given an official blessing to the continued growth of this practice.

PPPs offer abusive deals whereby private profits are higher from deals with the public sector than they would be at market rates. In these partnerships, governments bear the risk, while companies

⁵ DeLeon, Lean. “Women's Major Group Members Monthly Meeting: What Do We Do Next for Systems Change?” December 2022.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4EOgpT46jU&list=PLBcihv5kNb0Tfu4cacDCr4M5tIOhnqC6&index=9>.

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profit even when investments fail. It is time for states to regain their regulatory power over corporations that violate human rights, starting with the reaffirmation that states are the primary duty bearers.

In the context of a sovereign debt crisis and austerity/structural adjustment programs enforced by international financial institutions, privatization or cuts in public spending put the rights of women, girls, and gender-diverse people and the achievement of gender equality at greater risk.

Rather than closing corporate tax loopholes and ensuring tax justice to generate sufficient domestic resources for the achievement of the SDGs, PPPs are being touted as a key solution for SDG implementation. Privatization puts profits over people, and that very fact is fundamentally incompatible with human rights obligations. Moreover, the lack of accountability structures and institutions to monitor and sanction private sector violations of human rights and environmental protections remains an existential threat to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda.

What do other experts say?

“Global extractivism and racial equality” - Special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

“Too often within the United Nations human rights system, global structural inequality rooted in the histories and political economies of colonial and other forms of imperial subordination receives limited attention.... **To neglect the global structures of inequality and the global systems that promote or permit the consistent exploitation of certain nations and geographic regions at the expense of others is to endorse an ‘international’ system that exists largely for the benefit of powerful nations and their transnational corporations.**

As is the case in all contexts, discrimination and inequality within the extractivism economy is intersectional – it involves multiple intersectional social categories and structures of domination. **The idea of intersectionality seeks to capture both the structural and dynamic consequences of the interaction between two or more forms of discrimination or systems of subordination. It specifically addresses the manner in which racism, patriarchy, economic disadvantage and other discriminatory systems contribute to the creation of layers of inequality that determine the relative positions of women and men, races and other groups.** Moreover, it addresses the way that specific acts and policies create obstacles that exist along the intersecting axes, contributing actively to a dynamic of disempowerment.”

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“Within territories of extraction, indigenous peoples, small-scale farmers, rural communities, women, displaced persons, artisanal miners and fisherfolk, pastoralists, migrant workers, and poor and working-class communities experience the most acute human rights violations as a result of State and corporate conduct in the extractivism economy. For members of these groups, their race, national origin, ethnicity, nationality and gender are important factors in their political, economic and social marginalization in territories of extraction. **Politically marginalized groups have few means of protection against extractivist projects that violate their rights or interests when confronted with the militarized States and corporate actors that are a mainstay of the extractivism economy.**”

[A/HRC/41/54](#) Paragraphs 17, 18, and 48.

Recommendation 39 on the rights of Indigenous women and girls - Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

“Indigenous women and girls are at the forefront of the local, national and international demand and action for a clean, safe, healthy and sustainable environment. Many Indigenous women who are **environmental human rights defenders** face killings, harassment, criminalization and the ongoing discrediting of their work. States parties have an obligation to ensure that State actors and business enterprises take measures without delay to guarantee a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and planetary system, including the prevention of foreseeable loss and damage, socioeconomic and environmental violence, and all forms of violence against Indigenous women who are environmental human rights defenders and their communities and territories. **States parties also have an obligation to address the effects of colonialism, racism, assimilation policies, sexism, poverty, armed conflicts, militarization, forced displacement and the loss of territories, sexual violence as a tool of war, and other alarming human rights abuses frequently perpetrated against Indigenous women and girls and their communities.**”

“**Discrimination against Indigenous women and girls is perpetuated by gender stereotypes but also by forms of racism fuelled by colonialism and militarization.** These underlying causes of discrimination are reflected directly and indirectly in laws and policies that impede the access of Indigenous women and girls to land use and ownership, the exercise of their rights over their territories, natural and economic resources, and their access to credit, financial services and income-generating opportunities ... The lack of legal title to the territories of Indigenous Peoples increases their vulnerability to illegal incursions and to the implementation of development projects without their free, prior and informed consent by both State and non-State actors. Indigenous women and girls – in particular those who are widows, heads of households or orphans – disproportionately face barriers in gaining access to land, resulting in the loss of their

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livelihoods and threatening their culture, their intrinsic link to their environment, their food and water security and their health.”

[CEDAW/C/GC/39](#). Paragraphs 7 and 20.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Take a holistic human rights-based and gender transformative approach to the implementation of all aspects of the 2030 Agenda** and the response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and its related crises. This approach should be based on the recognition that women, girls, and gender-diverse people are experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in their lives that create inequalities of outcomes and opportunities. This approach should respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights, including sexual and reproductive rights, of all people, particularly women, girls, and gender-diverse people.⁶
2. **Actively seek out, support, and promote the participation and leadership of women, girls and gender-diverse people in the creation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of policies and programs.** Establish and maintain institutionalized spaces within local, national, regional, and global policy spaces where feminist and social justice movements can participate equally, meaningfully, and effectively. **Increase multi-year flexible funding and support for feminist, women- and youth- and adolescent-led organizations and movements,** with priority given to those formed and led by people historically marginalized on the basis of gender identity and expression, class, caste, sexual orientation, indigeneity, race, ethnicity, disability, or religion.
 1. **Actively speak out against current anti-gender, anti-rights narratives and actions,** within global spaces for gender equality, sustainable development and human rights, among others. Within these fora, defend and seek to advance the full range of human rights of women, girls and gender-diverse people, as well as defending women human rights defenders under attack from anti-gender, anti-human rights actors offline and online.

⁶ WMG supports the expansion of the human rights principles and binding conventions on human rights, such as the Convention on the Rights of Older Persons, among other Conventions currently being discussed at the UN human rights spaces.

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3. **Reject corporate capture of the United Nations and all other multilateral spaces** by, among other actions, negotiating and adopting a legally binding instrument on business and human rights, supporting a global tax body under the auspices of the UN, defending and advancing civil society access, leadership, and decision-making within UN spaces, and protecting human rights defenders from reprisals when they engage with UN spaces and mechanisms. Where they do not exist, create and ensure that civil society organizations and feminist and social movements have access to UN negotiation processes so that they may accurately and safely influence the outcomes of these global and regional processes that impact our lives and futures.
4. **Advance sexual, reproductive, and gender justice through the provision of universal health care that includes a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health services and the removal of discriminatory laws and policies, including and especially laws and policies that criminalize gender identity and expression and sexuality.** Fundamental to this is the recognition of abortion as a human right and the provision of comprehensive sexuality education.
5. **Address the root causes of and prevent gender-based violence** by working with feminist groups to combat misogyny, patriarchy, ageism, and harmful gender norms guided by principles of intersectionality. Advance gender equality by implementing universal obligations related to addressing and preventing gender-based violence and through the establishment of comprehensive and gender-sensitive legal and policy frameworks.
6. **Ensure that all survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have access to a comprehensive package of services,** including post-exposure prophylaxis, emergency contraception, abortion, and mental health services. Ensure that these services are considered essential services at all times, including and especially in times of crisis.
7. **Build new economies that center care and human rights** by ending the privatization and commodification of public goods and services, exploitation of biodiversity and natural resources as well as women's unpaid care work, cycles of unsustainable debt, and trade agreements that undermine labor rights, lead to environmental degradation, and perpetuate colonial dynamics, as well as gender disparities.
8. Allocate adequate resources, technology transfer, and training to **strengthen data and statistical systems and collect and communicate disaggregated data,** including increasing the capacity of national statistics offices. Invest in the collection, analysis, and use of data, including individual-level data about multidimensional poverty and inequality,

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disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, marital status, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts. Value qualitative data in the same way that quantitative data is valued, as well as data generated by feminist and civil society organizations, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples.

ECONOMIC PILLAR

Goals 2, 3, 8, 10, and 12

"We are in a global economy where a repayment of debt precedes all maintenance of human life." - Bhumika Muchhala, feminist and political economist⁷

From the very beginning of the negotiations that led to the development of the 2030 Agenda, the Women's Major Group has been critical of the emphasis on economic "growth" and the use of GDP as a measure of overall domestic production. We know that our current understanding of growth - with its colonial and exploitative roots - damages the planet and human lives. Rather than increased "growth," we need degrowth: degrowth for wealthy nations and elites and in sectors that are superficial and negatively impacting the health of the planet.⁸

This emphasis on "growth" comes from the same mindset that sees human beings, services such as health or education, and the natural environment as commodities to be exploited for the profit of the few. For example, too often we see gender equality and women's empowerment programs touted for their contribution to economic "growth" rather than for their intrinsic value for human rights and dignity. As feminist activist and thinker Emilia Reyes explains:

"Rather than prioritizing the well-being of people and the planet, global capitalism relies on a notion of exponential growth, requiring ever-increasing industrial production amid

⁷ Muchhala, Bhumika. "Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Do We Transform our Economic System?" September 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKZ3_EWrNNU.

⁸ Reyes, Emilia. "Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Do We Transform our Economic System?" September 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKZ3_EWrNNU.

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limited energy and material resources. These processes come along with the exploitation of labor, time, materials, energy, and lands of people who never get to reap the promised positive effects.”⁹

Moreover, this emphasis on “growth” is firmly centered in economic and financial systems designed to benefit the few at the expense of the many and the planet. Key features of these systems include unjust and unsustainable levels of debt, illicit financial flows, corporate capture, privatization, austerity, and unequal trade agreements. Our colleagues from the Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice summarize the situation succinctly:

“Widespread revenue losses due to illicit financial flows, debt service, and inequitable trade agreements including unjust investor protection agreements cause governments to resort to indirect, consumption-based taxes that disproportionately impact women and people of lower income. At the same time, decades of neoliberal austerity measures have resulted in skeletal or nonexistent public services and infrastructure. The care work often provided by feminized people subsidizes this failure of the state, without being recognized as a crucial contribution to the global economy according to current understandings.”¹⁰

As a result, we see the weakening, undermining, and rollback of labor rights and protections, as well as land-grabbing and the neocolonial plunder of natural resources in the Global South by corporations based in the Global North so that products can be made more cheaply to support what is ultimately unsustainable “growth” and consumption.

We have also seen the ways in which this illegitimate and unfair debt, illicit financial flows, and mandated austerity programs have undermined public systems and services further opening the way for privatization as the solution. These austerity packages come from a strain of economic thinking that sees services that should arise from human rights obligations - such as universal health care or public education - as opportunities for commodification and profit.

Public health systems weakened by privatization and underinvestment in turn disproportionately impact women, especially poor women and women in rural areas, due to their socially prescribed caregiving roles and their sexual and reproductive health needs, for which services, especially abortion and post-abortion care, are among the most privatized for women and adolescent girls.

⁹ Reyes, Emilia. “Is the UN Leading the World to a Path Beyond Planetary Boundaries?” <https://impakter.com/is-the-un-leading-the-world-to-a-path-beyond-planetary-boundaries/>.

¹⁰ Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice. “Concept and Key Demands.” https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/ActionNexus_KeyDemands_EN.pdf.

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Tooba Syed from Pakistan, contributing to the Global South feminist collective Resurj, reflects on the linkages she sees in her own life between debt, austerity packages, patriarchy, and climate disasters:

“The impact of the IMF and its debt cycle is enormous on the bodies of those of us from developing countries. Decreasing public sector spending such as healthcare and privatisation of health directly impacts gendered bodies. Women already perform the care work within the domestic sphere; with reductions in public spending and the government’s inability to spend on the rehabilitation of flood affected, it is women’s bodies that labour to sustain families. With the rise in inflation, it is women’s bodies which are made available for underpaid and often unpaid labour.”¹¹

What do other experts say?

General Comment 22 on the right to sexual and reproductive health - Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

“[T]he **right to sexual and reproductive health**, combined with the **right to education** (articles 13 and 14) and the **right to non-discrimination and equality** between men and women (articles 2 (2) and 3), entails a right to education on sexuality and reproduction that is comprehensive, non-discriminatory, evidence-based, scientifically accurate and age appropriate. The right to sexual and reproductive health, combined with the **right to work** (article 6) and just and favourable working conditions (article 7), as well as the right to non-discrimination and equality between men and women, also requires States to ensure employment with maternity protection and parental leave for workers, including workers in vulnerable situations, such as migrant workers or women with disabilities, as well as protection from sexual harassment in the workplace and prohibition of discrimination based on pregnancy, childbirth, parenthood, sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status.”

“Due to women’s reproductive capacities, the realization of the right of women to sexual and reproductive health is essential to the realization of the full range of their human rights. **The right of women to sexual and reproductive health is indispensable to their autonomy and their right to make meaningful decisions about their lives and health.** Gender equality requires that the

¹¹ Syed, Tooba. “IMF and Our Bodies: Why We Need an Internationalist Moment for Debt Cancellation.” <https://resurj.org/reflection/imf-and-our-bodies-why-we-need-an-internationalist-movement-for-debt-cancellation/>.

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health needs of women, different from those of men, be taken into account and appropriate services provided for women in accordance with their life cycles.”

E/C.12/GC/22. Paragraphs 9 and 35.

“Conflict and the right to food” - Special rapporteur on the right to food

“Countries and transnational corporations, in their pursuit of extracting resources from nature, have disrupted and reconfigured people’s social and ecological relationships, limiting people’s ability to have a stable livelihood and attacking people’s very existence. This degree of disruption and reconfiguration is a violent act against people, undermining their dignity and humanity, often through categories of disability, race and gender. The resulting structural inequality is illustrated by the fact that people in situations of vulnerability and from marginalized communities are usually – and predictably – at the losing end of having their rights met, especially their right to food.”

“Many development models rely on extractivism to generate economic growth. The theory is that the ecosystem is a collection of commodities, and ecological destruction is justified by economic growth. The assumption is that exploiting nature is worth it because the ensuing revenue will be shared and benefit the public at large. **The reality is that extractivism leads to human impoverishment, especially to the detriment of Indigenous peoples, racialized communities, rural communities, small-scale food producers/peasants, food and agriculture workers, and women...** Global extractivism and climate change are simultaneously the result of and contribute to global and local inequalities, deepening vulnerabilities and further marginalizing those who already live at the margins.”

A/HRC/52/40. Paragraphs 8, 27 and 28.

RECOMMENDATIONS

9. **Abandon the narrative that “growth” is the pinnacle of development** and in its place build new paradigms of development centered on care, justice, human rights, reparations, and restoration. Abandon economic systems dependent on the exploitation of the unpaid care work of women and girls.

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10. **Reverse our current patterns of consumption and production**, in particular in the Global North, that lead to the exploitation and destruction of people and the planet and are rooted in colonial histories and the concentration of wealth among the elite few.
11. **End austerity measures and guarantee and allocate public financing and resources for social protection systems and public social infrastructure aimed at eliminating inequalities.** In order to do this, take an intersectional feminist perspective in the creation and monitoring of these systems and infrastructures; regulate and/or reverse the privatization of these systems and infrastructure; refuse trade and investment agreements that prevent countries from delivering these systems and infrastructure; reject austerity measures that limit public spending on public goods; and strengthen regulations and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions.
12. **Alongside international financial institutions, cancel, restructure, suspend, and lower rates on existing debt, and cease including austerity conditionalities in any new debt issued** so that countries may support social protection and other programs to achieve the SDGs and gender equality rather than to service debt.
13. **Negotiate, ratify, and uphold binding human rights instruments** on business and human rights, as well as instruments that guarantee the labor rights of formal and informal workers, especially in sectors where women predominate, such as care and domestic work, health, agriculture, and the public sectors.
14. **Prioritize the transformation of food and agriculture systems towards food sovereignty, gender equality, and racial justice** by moving political support and all subsidies and incentives away from industrial agriculture models and monoculture production, which degrade the environment, destroy local livelihoods and food security, and exacerbate gender inequalities, towards regenerative systems of local, traditional, and biodiverse production and consumption.
15. **Eliminate or redirect perverse incentives for unsustainable agriculture, livestock production, fisheries and monoculture tree plantations**, and revise trade policies of the corporate free trade model that benefit the few and are skewed in favor of large agribusinesses and export-oriented food production, as opposed to women's small-scale farming practices, which benefit the many.
16. **Deliver universal health care through public health systems, end and reverse the privatization of health systems and public-private-partnerships (PPPs)** to deliver health services. Ensure the integration of sexual and reproductive healthcare services into the

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provision of primary healthcare and UHC packages and that all healthcare services are welcoming and affirming of all gender identities, sexualities, races and ethnicities, ages, and abilities.

17. **Halt and reverse the rising inequalities between and among countries by redistributing wealth and resources through a progressive and equitable global tax system, ending the sovereign debt crisis and promoting debt justice, democratizing the global economic and financial architecture, and restructuring the global trade system in favor of local and small producers.**¹² Use these new resources and systems to mobilize domestic resources and invest in key public services, systems, and climate action that women and girls in all their diversity and Indigenous Peoples have been subsidizing.

SOCIAL PILLAR

Goals 1, 4, 11, and 16

“If you define what it means to be safe, what it means to be secure in terms of having a strong military or spending a lot on weapons, you are going to have strong militaries. But you are going to have weak, under-resourced and marginalized communities that are facing violence and don't have their needs met.”¹³ - *Genevieve Riccoboni, WILPF*

Inas Miloud of the young Indigenous women's group Tamazight Women's Movement brought to the world the story of “Maren”, a young Indigenous woman from a conflict-affected country who migrates from a rural area to the capital to fulfill her dream of becoming a human rights lawyer. As she pursues her educational aspirations, Maren continuously faces pressures from her family and society while her “presence [walking on the streets] as an Indigenous woman and as a young woman” draws attention, rebuke, and harassment from others calling out to her, for example, “Why aren't you married?”

¹² For full, detailed demands, see Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice: https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/ActionNexus_KeyDemands_EN.pdf.

¹³ Riccoboni, Genevieve. “Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Can We Reach Peace Across the World?” November 2022. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRC4E8kUNok>.

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Maren's story challenges us to think differently about our traditional notions of security - to move away from the dominant thinking on wars and armed conflict to a feminist analysis that understands violence on a spectrum. As Inas explains: "thinking about security from our perspective, it has to do with all these structural issues," including age, ethnicity, and migration status.¹⁴

As feminists, we understand that violence exists on a spectrum and not a binary between peacetime and wartime. From our lived experiences, we know that we need to redefine security away from current militarized understandings and focus on human security and the fulfillment of human rights. For example, security can also mean freedom of movement and freedom for young women to use and enjoy public spaces without being subjected to questioning or harassment, as exemplified in Maren's story.

Within the context of patriarchal and militarized conflict resolution processes, women in all their diversity are still excluded from participating at the peace table in substantive and meaningful ways, and often face reprisals for their leadership. The common refrain is that they require capacity building to negotiate in peace processes, while men representing the armed parties only need to have held a gun. The outcomes reflect this exclusion, frequently maintaining an unequal status quo and/or rewarding perpetrators of violence with power. Most peace agreements do not include provisions on women's human rights, gender equality, or gender justice, even though gender equality is a key factor in building peaceful societies that are based on human rights.

As the quote from feminist peace activist Genevieve Riccoboni at the beginning of this section highlights, militarization and rising military expenditures further deepen and entrench poverty and deprivation, by diverting resources from social infrastructure, such as public education or social protection systems, to militaries.

When our public education and infrastructure systems are under-resourced - a common feature in our hyper-militarized world - girls suffer in distinct ways. For example, unsafe roads, and inadequate hygiene services, including and especially for menstrual hygiene, often discourage parents from sending girls to school. For families living in poverty or with limited economic resources, high school fees may prevent them from continuing girls' education or prioritizing boys' education. Even where adequate infrastructure and affordable services exist, harmful gender stereotypes, child, early and forced marriages, sexual harassment, child labor, and the lack of

¹⁴ Miloud, Inas. "Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Can We Reach Peace Across the World?" November 2022. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KRC4E8kUNok>.

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inclusive and quality learning environments, keep girls, young women, and gender-diverse youth out of school. These same damaging gender norms push societies to limit women and girls' access to technology, including educational technology, out of fear, for example, that access to these technologies will expose them to activities that will harm their "honor."

What do other experts say?

"Importance of public spaces for the exercise of cultural rights" - Special rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

"States and local authorities should review legal frameworks and revise public policies in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, with 'inclusion' as a cross-cutting goal. In particular, they should encourage the design of inclusive public spaces through...:

- b. **Adopting a gender approach to urban planning and systematically accounting for the needs of women and girls, including by investing in public infrastructure such as safe water and streets, adequate hygiene facilities and better lighting, developing and implementing comprehensive laws and policies to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in public spaces and carrying out research to ensure understanding of sexual harassment and violence in public spaces to inform the most effective policies to combat them...;**
- d. Encouraging data collection on how and why women use public spaces to understand women's relationship to public spaces and the cultural benefits that result from such use...;
- f. Adopting preventive measures, deterring and punishing all forms of human rights violations, violence, threats and sexual harassment against women, children, migrants, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons or persons with disabilities in the public arena, including on public transport, in educational institutions, on streets and in cyberspace, whether perpetrated by State agents or private persons..."

A/74/255. Paragraph 89.

"Adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context" - Special rapporteur on the right to housing

"Although women often assume leadership roles within informal communities in relation to housing and social needs, they are frequently excluded from formal engagement with governments and developers. And yet, **it is their ability to share their specific experiences and**

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insights that makes their participation vital to successful upgrading. Women and girls must be supported in assuming key leadership roles and equal participation.”

A/73/310/Rev.1. Paragraphs 83.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Protect and expand the space for feminist and social justice movements to participate, mobilize, and demand action.** End the practice of punitive legislation targeting environmental and women human rights defenders, activists, and social leaders, especially Indigenous and Afro-descendant leaders. End impunity for forced disappearances, killings, threats, harassment, intimidation, and online and offline violence against environmental and women human rights defenders, activists, and social leaders.
2. **Abandon our current militarized and nationalized understandings of security,** and in their place adopt expansive, feminist understandings of security that center on human security, bodily autonomy, and the fulfillment of human rights in order to create strong, resourced, and flourishing communities. Advance disarmament and demilitarization - including demilitarizing militarized elementary schools - and reduce the upwards trajectory of military expenditure.
3. **Take immediate action to end existing conflicts through inclusive peace processes that address the root causes of conflicts,** such as capitalism, militarization and patriarchy, with the full, equal, effective, and meaningful participation of civil society, and women and young people in all their diversity, at all stages and levels of the process.
4. **Update and design public services, spaces, and infrastructure and ensure adequate funding for such from an intersectional feminist perspective** understanding the spectrum of violence and security that women, girls, and gender-diverse people experience as they navigate through the public sphere, as well as ensuring better interconnection between productive and reproductive activities.
5. **Take targeted and sustained actions to remove gender bias, stereotypes, and discrimination within and across education systems** from teacher recruitment and training to curriculum and materials development, ensuring inclusive education projects,

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education in human rights, and democratic management in education. Integrate gender equality, human rights, and climate justice explicitly into all areas of curriculum, including comprehensive sexuality education.

ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR

Goals 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, and 15

“We are the custodians of land and life and burdened, unevenly, with the work of caring not just for the environment but also our families. So it does not make sense when decisions about water in a village, for example, exclude women when it is women who go to the river to fetch the water.” - Zukiswa White, *Women and Gender Constituency*¹⁵

Feminist activists Johanna Molina and Jeanette Sequeira of the Global Forest Coalition succinctly explain:

“[An] anthropocentric, patriarchal and colonialist worldview leads us to view the planet as if it had no limits, to put nature and common goods exclusively at our service, and to assign some people more value than others, justifying policies of natural resource extraction and dispossession that have various impacts on territories, peoples and communities, and particularly on women.”¹⁶

We urgently need effective policies to tackle the climate emergency and to protect our oceans and biodiversity. However, too many of the policies being promoted as “effective” these days are born of existing colonial and patriarchal mindsets. Therefore, they only perpetuate the root causes of the crisis they are supposed to tackle. In doing so, they fail to deal with the uneven distribution of access to and control over resources experienced by frontline communities on the basis of gender, class, race, caste, age and ability, and other forms of discrimination.¹⁷

¹⁵ White, Zukiswa. “Women’s Major Group Monthly Meeting: How can we ensure the sustainability of life and our planet.” October 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgKrMGR0j_4.

¹⁶ Global Forest Coalition. *The impacts of tree plantations on women and women-led resistance to monocultures*. September 2020. Page 4.

¹⁷ <https://globalforestcoalition.org/forest-cover-65/>. Accessed 4 May 2023.

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For example, the WMG rejects the false solutions, such as “net zero pledges”, that are still up for discussion in formal climate negotiations. As our sisters in the Women and Gender Constituency explain:

“Net Zero protects ‘business as usual’ rather than protecting the climate, the environment and biodiversity...

It has licensed a ‘**burn now, pay later**’ approach that sees carbon emissions continue soaring. It has also hastened the destruction of the natural world by increasing deforestation today and greatly increases the risk of further devastation in the future.

If we want to keep people safe then large and **sustained cuts to carbon emissions need to happen now**, and we should not lock in/invest scarce resources into these false solutions.

Net Zero pledges are increasing **carbon-colonialism**. Net Zero pledges are being implemented largely in the Global South to offset emissions mainly from the Global North, often with human rights violations including displacing local communities and Indigenous Peoples off of their native land...”¹⁸

Moreover, as Juana Vera Delgado of the Global Forest Coalition has explained, these false solutions are also rooted in colonial history and present-day dynamics whereby Global North countries have used UN spaces to offset their climate responsibilities onto the Global South, pushing these false solutions as blueprints for solving the climate crisis rather than taking responsibility and the necessary actions to halt and reverse the destruction.¹⁹

As feminist activists, we understand that our current environmental crisis is also an economic one, with roots in colonial plunder, exploitation, and consumption as seen in contemporary unsustainable and illegitimate levels of debt and domination of domestic policy space by powerful economic actors.

We also know that the current environmental crisis is linked to historical and contemporary militarization. As Lean DeLeon, quoted earlier, explains from their own experience:

¹⁸ Women and Gender Constituency. “False Solutions.”

https://womengenderclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/wgc_issuebrief_falsesolutions_en.pdf.

¹⁹ Delgado, Juana Vera. “Women’s Major Group Members Monthly Meeting: How Can We Ensure the Sustainability of Life and Our Planet?” October 2022.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgKrMGR0j_4&list=PLBcihv5kNb0Tfu4cacDCr4M5tIOhhngC6&index=4

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"Imperialism continues to rampage through our homelands. Not just in the rape and killings of girls, women, and trans people, but the big warships damage our reefs that house and incubate so much of the marine life and biodiversity. Rockets and emissions continue to pollute our airs. The bombs displaced Indigenous groups... The deforestation and mining are executed by foreign multinational corporations that extract resources from our rich land that never trickles down to the poor. Instead, the robbing of raw resources continues to profit the rich to be even richer. All while these corporate businesses are protected by military posts to quell resistance. Finally the killing of human rights and environmental defenders, workers, women, youth, farmers, Indigenous people, and queers who have spoken against climate change and imperialism. These systems of oppression be it patriarchy, misogyny, transphobia, extractivism, war, and imperialism have really operated together to impact the people."²⁰

What do other experts say?

General Comment 26 on land and economic, social, and cultural rights - Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights

"In many post-conflict situations... land restitution or compensation alone are insufficient as they would not lift refugees and internally displaced persons out of poverty or reduce social and gender inequality in land tenure. In such contexts, **reparations for victims of internal displacement or violence should go beyond restitution. They should be transformative reparations**, in the sense that they should include policies and measures aimed at reducing inequality and improving those persons' standard of living. Specific measures should be taken to improve gender equality in land tenure, for instance, by giving preference to women when granting land rights.."

[E/C.12/GC/26](#). Paragraph 51.

"Gender equality in the realization of the human rights to water and sanitation" - Special rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation

²⁰ DeLeon, Lean. "Women's Major Group Members Monthly Meeting: What Do We Do Next for Systems Change?" December 2022.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4EOgpT46jU&list=PLBcihv5kNb0Tfu4cacDCr4M5tIOhnqC6&index=9>.

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“[N]ext to women’s practical necessities (including, for example, for menstrual hygiene management), **gender-responsive measures by the State and interventions by non-State actors should challenge customary relationships of unequal power and control, as well as stereotypes, between genders.** Owing to the disproportionate role that they play in domestic and caregiving responsibilities, for example, women are more affected by the absence of water, sanitation and hygiene. **Meeting the material need for water, sanitation and hygiene may make it easier in many respects for women to perform the roles assigned to their gender, but it does not in and of itself lead to greater gender equality in relation to unpaid care work.”**

“**Sociocultural norms, notions of ‘female modesty’ and masculinity and stereotypes concerning gender-assigned roles, including of women as caretakers, translate into unequal opportunities, unequal power and control over finances and resources, as well as unequal household responsibilities.** Where legislation and policies reflect stigmatizing attitudes, thereby institutionalizing and formalizing stigma, they must be repealed. States may design and implement, in collaboration with civil society, awareness-raising programmes to enhance positive and non-stereotypical portrayals of women. Initiatives should aim to reveal ‘invisible’ social norms and power relations through a context-specific gender analysis.”

[A/HRC/33/49](#). Paragraphs 15 and 24.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Abandon false solutions to the climate crisis** in favor of gender-just and human rights-based climate solutions that prioritize people over markets, protect ecologically sustainable food systems and healthy ecosystems, uphold Indigenous Peoples’ rights to land, territories, and resources, and the right of free, prior, and informed consent as human rights.²¹
2. **Prioritize investment in a just transition towards low-carbon, renewable energy infrastructure and technology that is community-owned and democratically controlled,** while ensuring compliance with ethical and human rights standards and sourcing. Reverse

²¹ Women and Gender Constituency. Issue Brief: False Solutions.
https://womensgenderclimate.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/wgc_issuebrief_falsesolutions_en.pdf.
Accessed 27 April 2023.

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top-down, market-based approaches for energy production, distribution, and control so that women, households, and communities can drive energy interventions and make decisions that work for them.

3. **Ensure sufficient, safe, acceptable, accessible, and affordable access to water and sanitation** through public, adequate, and community-owned services and reject pressure to privatize or commodify water services.
4. **Address interlinkages between climate change, disaster risk reduction, and the health and human rights of women and girls in all their diversity.** National policies, plans, and budgets need to be inclusive, intersectional, and gender-responsive, and should not be developed in isolation. Engage women, girls, and gender-diverse people, in all their intersecting identities, and youth and women-led organizations, in the design, development, implementation, and monitoring of rights-based climate policies and programs
5. **Increase and deliver on climate finance pledges.** These pledges must be grant-based, gender-transformative, human-rights-centered, have public funding at their core, and be directly accessible for most-affected groups, as called for by the Women and Gender Constituency.²²
6. **Immediately halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity** by, among other actions, transforming current unsustainable agriculture systems into regenerative and nature-positive food systems with women, Indigenous Peoples, and small-scale producers at the center; reject monocrop plantations, including and especially those being used as false “net-zero” solutions; protecting the land rights of women, farmers, and Indigenous Peoples; preserving and restoring coastal marine ecosystems; and implement all existing international and regional environmental agreements and ensure policy coherence between the three Rio Conventions (Convention to Combat Desertification, Convention on Biodiversity, and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change).
7. **Take targeted actions to improve menstrual health and hygiene** by, among other things, designing water and sanitation services with the specific needs of women, girls and all menstruating people in mind, especially in educational settings and sensitizing; increasing knowledge about menstruation as a healthy, natural, and normal part of development;

²² Women and Gender Constituency and Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice. “Feminist Analysis of COP 27 Climate Finance Outcomes.”

<https://action-nexus.medium.com/feminist-analysis-of-cop27-climate-finance-outcomes-63a4bf43b3c3>.

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incorporating menstrual health education into school curricula; and addressing the stigma surrounding menstruation and menstrual hygiene.

CONCLUSION

"The reality of the community is not in the conference rooms in Geneva or New York... These conference rooms are often blind to the reality on the ground... We often see those global and regional meetings/conferences full of decision-makers turning into talk shows or business-dominated spaces rather than places to really talk about radical transformation to protect and advance our human rights, to imagine more radical futures for our planet." - Patricia Wattimena²³

Feminist activist and thinker Emilia Reyes has outlined the three subsidies sustaining the current economic system:

1. Women's unpaid domestic and care work;
2. The Global South to the Global North through the plunder of natural resources, among other things; and
3. Indigenous peoples who constitute 6% of the world's population, but are upholding 80% of the biodiversity of the world. If it weren't for them, life on this planet as we know it would have been eradicated. There would be no possibility for Western societies to keep producing.²⁴

As global feminists rooted in our communities and movements, we see these subsidies every day - and some of us are paying for them. In order to achieve the SDGs, each country must repair, reverse, and remedy these subsidies. We must transform our social, political, and economic systems, moving away from the centuries of exploitation and domination that have brought us to this present moment towards care, equity, and justice.

²³ Wattimena, Patricia. "Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: What do we do next for Systems Change?" December 2022.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4EOgpT46jU&list=PLBcihv5kNb0Tfu4cacDCr4M5tIOhnqC6&index=8>.

²⁴ Reyes, Emilia. "Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: How Do We Transform our Economic System?" September 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iKZ3_EWrNNU.

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As feminist climate activist Zukiswa White points out: "To usher in a different future for the world, it is only strengthened by the extent to which we recognize the struggle for land and life as a core element to the struggle for gender and social justice and a new world for all of us."²⁵ This new world is precisely what governments promised us when they adopted the SDGs, and we will unceasingly demand it until that day comes.

We demand full and unconditional implementation now. We know that implementation requires political will to respond to our needs, rights and demands when we return home, and not just hear empty promises and rhetoric in these halls of power.

The Women's Major Group, alongside other social justice movements, will never cease demanding accountability. We will never cease demanding action. We will never cease demanding transformation. #FeministsWantSystemsChange!



²⁵ White, Zukiswa. "Women's Major Group Monthly Meeting: How can we ensure the sustainability of life and our planet." October 2022. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OgKrMGR0j_4.

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Endorsements

Organizations

1. Acción Ciudadana Por La Democracia Y El Desarrollo
2. Adéquations
3. African Women's Network For Community Management Of Forests (REFACOF)
4. Afrihealth Optonet Association (AHOA)
5. Akina Mama Wa Afrika
6. Armenian Forests
7. Asian Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women (ARROW)
8. Asociación Ciudadana Por Los Derechos Humanos
9. Asociación Coordinadora De La Mujer
10. Association d'Aide À l'Éducation De l'Enfant Handicapé (AEEH)
11. Association Pour La Conservation Et La Protection Des Écosystèmes Des Lacs Et l'Agriculture Durable
12. Association Pour Le Développement De l'Entomoforesterie Et La Sauvegarde De l'Environnement
13. ATHENA Network
14. Brazilian Campaign For The Right To Education
15. Cadire Cameroon Association
16. Center For Migration, Gender And Justice
17. Center For Women's Resources (CRW)
18. Centro Mujeres Ac
19. Community Initiatives For Development In Pakistan (CIDP)
20. Community Science Centre, Vadodara (CSC)
21. Creación Positiva
22. Development Initiative For Community Impact
23. DIVA For Equality,
24. Dr Uzo Adirieje Foundation (DUZAFFOUND)
25. Echoes Of Women In Africa Initiatives
26. Education Defenders Network (EDN)
27. Environmental Ambassadors For Sustainable Development

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28. Equidad De Género, Ciudadanía, Trabajo Y Familia
29. Feminist Action Nexus For Economic And Climate Justice
30. Fundacion Arcoiris Por El Respeto A La Diversidad Sexual
31. Gestos - HIV, Communication And Gender
32. Global Forest Coalition (GFC)
33. International Center For Research On Women (ICRW)
34. International Economic Organization World Distribution Federation
35. International Network Of Liberal Women
36. Jago Nari
37. Let There Be Light International
38. National Alliance Of Women (NAWO)
39. Noble Delta Women For Peace And Development Intl.
40. ONG Plus De Sida Dans Les Familles
41. Osi Joe Touching Lives Initiative
42. PA Women's Organization Alga
43. Pathways For Women's Empowerment And Development (PAWeD)
44. Programme d'Actions Pour Le Développement Au Congo Asbl
45. Psychological Responsiveness NGO
46. Radha Paudel Foundation And Global South Coalition For Dignified Menstruation
47. Rawsa Women Network
48. Realizing Sexual And Reproductive Justice (RESURJ)
49. Regional Centre For International Development Cooperation (RCIDC)
50. Rural Area Development Programme (RADP)
51. Servicios Ecumenicos Para Reconciliacion Y Reconstruccion (SERR)
52. Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre
53. Society For Conservation And Sustainability Of Energy And Environment In Nigeria (SOCSEEN)
54. Soroptimist International
55. TEAL Climate
56. Temple Of Understanding
57. The Young Feminists Movement Namibia Trust
58. We Women Lanka Network
59. Women Environmental Programme (WEP)
60. Women In Migration Network (WIMN)
61. Women's Environment And Development Organization (WEDO)
62. Women's Global Network For Reproductive Rights (WGNRR)
63. Women's UN Report Network (WUNRN)
64. Women's International League For Peace And Freedom (WILPF)
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