

BANGLADESH EMITS **44 TIMES LESS** CARBON PER PERSON THAN THE UNITED STATES, 42 TIMES LESS THAN AUSTRALIA AND ALMOST 37 TIMES LESS THAN SOUTH KOREA; BY 2050, AN ESTIMATED **50 MILLION PEOPLE** WITHIN BANGLADESH WILL BE **DISPLACED** DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE. WHERE WILL THEY GO?

IN ASIA, WOMEN EARN **40% LESS** THAN MEN. **83% OF DOMESTIC WORKERS** WORLDWIDE ARE WOMEN AND ALMOST HALF OF THEM ARE **NOT ENTITLED TO THE MINIMUM WAGE**.

MORE THAN **A THIRD OF WOMEN WORLDWIDE** HAVE EXPERIENCED **PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE** IN THEIR LIFETIME, MOSTLY BY A MALE PARTNER.

62 PEOPLE IN THE WORLD OWN AS MUCH WEALTH AS HALF THE WORLD'S POPULATION - 3.6 BILLION; AND **JUST 1%** OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION OWNS MORE THAN THE OTHER 99%.

\$30 BILLION IS HIDDEN IN TAX HAVENS. CORPORATIONS EXTRACT **\$100 BILLION** FROM DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH **TAX EVASION** EVERY YEAR.

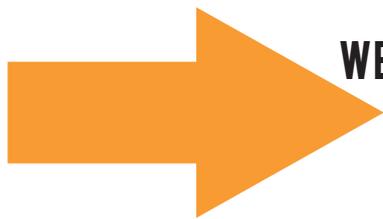
IN **AN ENTIRE YEAR** A BANGLADESHI GARMENT WORKER WILL MAKE LESS THAN THE WALTON FAMILY, WHO OWN WALMART, MAKE IN **ONE SINGLE SECOND**.

TRADE AGREEMENTS GIVE CORPORATIONS THE POWER TO SUE SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENTS IN **SECRET TRIBUNALS** IF NEW NATIONAL LAWS OR POLICIES COULD **REDUCE EXPECTED FUTURE PROFITS**. MINING COMPANIES CAN SUE GOVERNMENTS IF THEY ARE NOT GIVEN NEW LICENSES OR **ARE FORCED TO CLEAN UP THEIR MESS**. WATER COMPANIES CAN **SUE GOVERNMENTS** FOR INTRODUCING POLICIES TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO WATER. **24 COUNTRIES** HAVE BEEN SUED FOR TRYING TO COLLECT CORPORATE TAXES.

In the past 30 years one global economic and political system has defined the development model: Corporate Capitalism. This model assumes that 'development' and 'growth' are synonymous, and that the more money moves around, the more countries 'develop'. When GDP growth counts as development - war becomes more beneficial than peace, illness more beneficial than health, consumption more beneficial than care, private profit more beneficial than public commons.

Governments facilitate Corporate Capitalism by reducing public spending, privatising public assets and services, reducing any regulations on industry, promoting cheap and flexible labour, signing trade agreements, and taking corporate 'donations' to political parties.

This model of development has completely failed the majority of the Earth. It has channelled wealth from working people to the rich, and from developing countries to wealthy countries. It has contributed to the warming of our Earth, caused the displacement of millions of people, lowered real wages, increased labour migration and caused finance, environment, food and energy crises which continue to devastate the lives of women in the global south. The world urgently needs a new model of development, a model that asserts the right to development for all peoples over private profit.



WE NEED

DEVELOPMENT JUSTICE

A model of Development Justice should be framed by five foundational shifts:

1. Redistributive Justice aims to redistribute resources, wealth, power and opportunities to all human beings equitably. It compels us to dismantle the existing systems that channel resources and wealth from developing countries to wealthy countries, and from people to corporations and elites. It recognises the people as sovereigns of our local and global commons.

2. Economic Justice to develop economies that enable dignified lives, accommodate for needs and facilitate capabilities, employment and livelihoods available to all, and is not based on exploitation of people or natural resources or environmental destruction. It is a model that makes economies work for people, rather than compels people to work for economies.

3. Social and Gender Justice aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination, marginalisation and exclusion that pervade our communities. It recognises the need to eliminate patriarchal systems and fundamentalisms, challenge existing social structures, deliver gender justice, ensure sexual and reproductive justice and guarantee the human rights of all peoples.

4. Environmental Justice recognises the historical responsibility of countries, and elites within countries whose production, consumption and extraction patterns have led to human rights violations, global warming and environmental disasters. Environmental Justice compels those responsible to alleviate and compensate those with the least culpability but who suffer the most: farmers, fishers, women and marginalised groups of the global south.

5. Accountability to Peoples requires democratic and just governance that enables people to make informed decisions over their own lives, communities and futures. It necessitates empowering all people, but particularly Indigenous and the most marginalised, to be part of free, prior and informed decision making in all stages of development the development processes at the local, national, regional and international levels.



These five shifts provide the foundation of a new development framework that is just and

equitable. There are many proposals for community-driven economies that focus on well-being of peoples and planet. They all require a shift from global over-consumption, and to ensure the right to development for women is respected, must include redistribution of existing resources. Elements that can assist in creating the shift to Development Justice could include:

The elimination of tax havens, tax holidays, trade mispricing, profit shifting or other tax avoidance and the creation of a global tax floor. Create additional taxes on harmful practices including finance speculation, arms trade, shipping and extractive industries.

An end to measuring growth and focus instead on wellbeing. Shift from the international poverty line of \$1.90 a day to the international ethical poverty line, which quantifies the scale of socioeconomic change needed to eliminate absolute poverty and addresses the scale of over-consumption in the developed world.¹

Establishment of new, democratic, global and national accountability mechanisms for governments.

Support a binding treaty to regulate transnational corporations. Allow localised, democratic civic decision making around the use of resources.

Provide universal public services for education, health care - including sexual and reproductive health care, water and sanitation, and sustainable energy.

A reduction in military spending with funds redistributed to public services and goods.

The provision of a universal social wage and social protection which would provide all humanity with a dignified standard of living regardless of their employment, citizenship or other status.

The implementation of all obligations detailed in the Beijing Platform for Action and the sustained presence of strong, autonomous feminist movements.

Investment in Decent Work in sustainable, low carbon industries like care and community work, community services, life-long education. **Establish a living wage for all**, including the informal sector, which would reduce the gender pay gap.

Respect union and collective organising rights, and increase the number of workers protected by trade unions.

The redistribution of paid and unpaid care work. A commitment to Decent Work for all could allow working hours to be reduced. Care work should be supported by the state and be shared amongst community members. This would reduce the dependence on women's unpaid and undervalued labour.

An end to land grabbing and redistribution of land captured through concessions made without community consent and Free Prior and Informed Consent of Indigenous Peoples. Support local land sustainability and agroecology- food production that builds on local ecological systems to enable **Food Sovereignty and retain bio-diversity** while sustaining community and environmental wellbeing.

Introduce Energy and Resource Democracy allowing local people, particularly women, to make decisions over the use of local resources and the best way to fulfil their needs.

Eliminate the use of fossil fuels in developed countries, and phase out in other countries depending on the developmental needs. Invest in renewable energies, supporting local production and management. Support communities to manage, preserve and restore forests, as well as eliminate the use of harmful chemicals.

The elimination of Intellectual Property Rules that prevent lifesaving medicines, renewable technologies and technological advances from being shared and expanded. Instead support open source technologies and knowledge sharing designed for social good.

The abolition of Free Trade Agreements and the Investor State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) arbitration system that give corporations the power to override national laws and policies. Instead focus on Solidarity Agreements that commit states to acting together in the shared interests of their constituents.

Join us in making Development Justice a reality - a future that the vast majority of peoples want, a course of global equity, of ecological sustainability, of social justice, human rights enjoyment and dignity for all.

For more information about the Development Justice model go to <http://www.apwld.org/bangkok-civil-society-declaration-from-inclusive-to-just-development/>



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www.apwld.org

¹ Peter Edward, 'The Ethical Poverty Line: a moral quantification of absolute poverty,' Third World Quarterly, Vol 27, No 2, pp 377-393, 2006