

WHITE PAPER

#WomenCOP25

13TH JANUARY 2020

A close-up photograph of two hands, one from the left and one from the right, with fingers interlaced to form a heart shape. The hands are light-skinned and the background is a clear blue sky.

Women Health Climate

Let's move forward after COP25.



EN PARTENARIAT AVEC



| pour chaque enfant

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Bottom cover photo :



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Kiribati, 2014.

On 5 November 2014, a boy walks from school to his house in Aberao village in South Tarawa, Kiribati. Kiribati is one of the countries most affected by sea level rise. During high tide many villages become inundated making large parts of the villages uninhabitable.

WARNING

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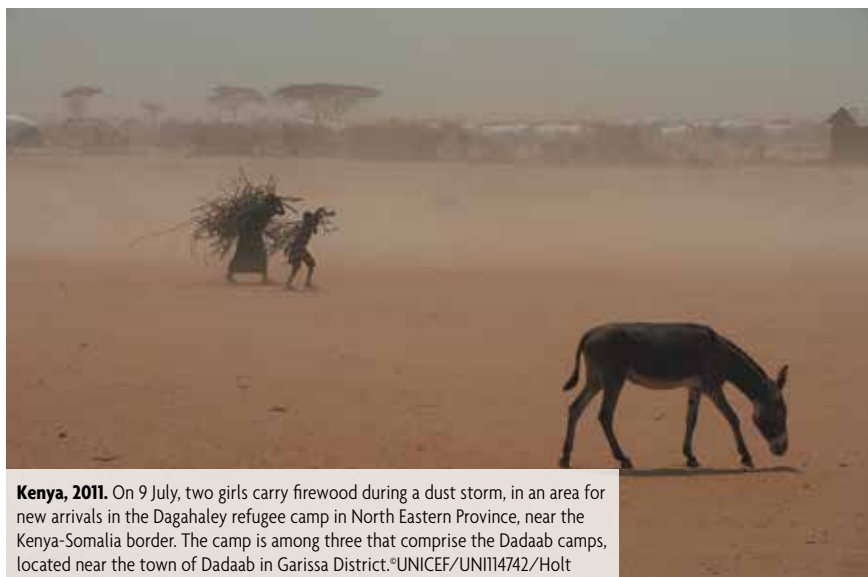
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Kenya, 2011. On 9 July, two girls carry firewood during a dust storm, in an area for new arrivals in the Dagahaley refugee camp in North Eastern Province, near the Kenya-Somalia border. The camp is among three that comprise the Dadaab camps, located near the town of Dadaab in Garissa District. ©UNICEF/UN114742/Holt

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Text prepared for the COP22
Text prepared for the COP23

Text prepared for the COP24
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Fiji, 2016. On 25 February 2016, Waisake (4) plays in the ruins of what used to be his classroom in the village of Yaqeta, Yasawa island group. He plays with the toys that survived the wrath of Cyclone Winston. He doesn't know when he will be able to go back to kindergarten. ©UNICEF/UN011364/Sokhin



China, 2013. On 25 April, protected from the rain with a large umbrella, a Grade-6 girl writes in her diary, at a temporary shelter site for people displaced by the earthquake, in Longmen Township in Lushan County, Sichuan Province. The township is the most seriously affected by the disaster. ©UNICEF/UN1140431/Heting

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In 2015, with the Paris agreements, we became aware of the impact of climate change on women and girls: they represent 70 % of people living on less than \$1 a day; they provide more than 80 % of agricultural production in developing countries and spend 3 times more time collecting water, but they own only 2 % of land and receive only 10 % of income. They are 14 times more likely than men to perish in the event of a natural disaster. Their role is central to the family in education and prevention. Since 2015, we have gathered witnesses every year around our white paper and numerous conferences and workshops to share successful experiences in Paris, Marrakech, New York (at the last three CSWs), Madrid, Naples... and our partners are always more numerous.

This year, for the fourth edition of the book, we will meet again the U-reporters of Unicef who have made progress with their platform, the R20 which has launched its green fund, entrepreneurs integrating the ever larger SDGs with the support of BPI France but also large companies that have decided to engage and contribute to our book ever widening the circle of our witnesses and our readers. •

CSW63 (Commission on the Status of Women) - New York - March 2019



“
UNICEF
”



Vanuatu, November 26, 2015.

Village of Itaita, Middle Bush, Tanna where the community took time out to play traditional games or Nawakilan as they are called. Because every child and adult deserves the right to play.

© UNICEF/UN0335079/Josh Estey

CLIMATE CHANGE

UNICEF's stance on the fight for a clean future for children



This year's United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in September was all about climate change. The United Nations hosted the 2019 Climate Action Summit. Millions of young people around the globe marched to demand action. And youth advocates joined forces for the United Nations Youth Climate Summit.

This is the first time a global generation of children will grow up in a world made progressively more dangerous and uncertain because of a changing climate and degraded environment. Time to reverse this trend is running out fast: the world has less than 11 years to make the transformation necessary to avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

In a letter to the world's children on the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UNICEF's Executive Director Fore listed climate change as the top reason why she is worried about their future. "It sounds obvious that all children need these basics to sustain healthy lives – a clean environment to live in, clean air to

breathe, water to drink and food to eat – and it sounds strange to be making this point in 2019," wrote ED Fore. "Yet, climate change has the potential to undermine all of these basic rights and indeed most of the gains made in child survival and development over the past 30 years. There is perhaps no greater threat facing the rights of the next generation of children."

Where does UNICEF stand on this (literally) hot topic?

As the world has a collective responsibility and obligation to address the obstacles for children to grow up in a sustainable, clean and safe environment, UNICEF calls for increased protection for children from the impacts of climate change. The UNGA, which this year put youth at the forefront, provided the perfect a platform for UNICEF to demonstrate its position and to help children make their voices heard on the topic.

UNICEF ensured the interests of children were represented in a high-level special session on the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the organization supported young people to participate in the Youth Climate Summit.

UNICEF also offered a platform to activist Greta Thunberg and 14 other children calling for action on climate change. Greta spoke about the 30th anniversary of the Convention being an important milestone at which she and others were calling on Member States to keep their promise to uphold children's rights, and she clearly articulated why not tackling climate change will violate their rights.

UNICEF hosted a press conference for the young protestors to speak to media. UNICEF made it clear that they were speaking for themselves, not on behalf of UNICEF. The organization upholds its neutrality and emphasizes its role to simply offer a platform and to never tell children what they can and cannot say.

"These events reminded us that we cannot achieve a better, more sustainable future without children and young people's energy, ideas and commitment to a better world," said ED Fore. "UNICEF will continue finding ways to listen to, and learn from, the voices of the world's youngest citizens."

Increasing resilience to climate change across services

Beyond the UNGA, UNICEF recognizes the importance of addressing climate change throughout its programming. Protecting children from the impacts of climate change requires increased focus on and financing for adaptation and increasing the resilience of the services that children depend upon most, such as water, health, education and nutrition. This includes curbing the impact of extreme weather events by, for example, designing water systems that can withstand cyclones and saltwater contamination. It involves strengthening school structures and supporting preparedness drills. And improving and supporting community health systems is similarly critical among the many mitigation strategies. Increasing the resilience of these services is among the best tools UNICEF can provide to children in a changing climate and to safeguard the opportunities of future generations.

There is considerable scope for innovation, with opportunities for private sector partnerships and investments. Renewable energy at health clinics, for example, can improve access to digital health applications. Drones can identify where to install solar panels on roofs. And remote sensing can find groundwater and manage water resources with greater efficiency and effectiveness.

Mitigating the effects of climate change for and with children

UNICEF works with partners both globally and locally, so that children can live in a safe and clean environment. The work focuses on four approaches:

- 1. Making children the centre of climate change strategies and response plans.** UNICEF works with governments and partners to make sure children are an essential part of climate change strategies and disaster response plans. Sixteen countries now have child-sensitive national climate change adaptation/mitigation plans developed through UNICEF-supported programmes.
- 2. Recognizing children as agents of change.** Children and young people can address climate-related risks by exercising their views, opinions and concerns, identifying and working on solutions, and promoting environmentally sustainable lifestyles. Like at the UNGA, UNICEF works with young people to elevate their voices through platforms, advocacy and participation in events.

- 3. Protecting children from the impact of climate change and environmental degradation.** UNICEF supports initiatives to make schools, health centres, water and sanitation services and other services critical to children's well-being resistant to climate and environmental shocks. UNICEF supports governments in, for example, developing climate-smart water, sanitation and hygiene services; sustainable energy and disaster risk reduction in schools; and sustainable energy and disaster risk reduction in health centres.

- 4. Reducing emissions and pollution.** Cutting greenhouse gas emissions is crucial to tackle the climate crisis. UNICEF is working to improve air pollution monitoring and advocacy, especially in countries and regions where these systems are sparse or non-existent. UNICEF is also dedicated to environmental sustainability in its own operations and has established an internal fund to support greening initiatives.

Country offices get creative in fostering climate resilience

In 2018, 51 country offices were working on issues related to climate, energy or environment, and 28 countries reported having programmes that include children in efforts to foster climate resilience. One of them is Côte d'Ivoire, which has developed an initiative to transform plastic waste into classrooms. During the United Nations General Assembly, a partial classroom was installed to share UNICEF's innovative work on climate change. In the lead-up to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP25) in Santiago, Chile, in December 2019, UNICEF has a continued opportunity, and obligation, to further expand and implement such innovative ideas.

National Committees and country offices around the world are encouraged to share their work and ideas, and colleagues across the organization to continue their efforts to advocate for climate-resilient programmes in partnership with the private sector. To stress its commitment to uphold children's right to a sustainable, clean and safe environment, UNICEF will look at how to expand its work on climate change in the current Strategic Plan as part of the Mid-Term Review. This is clearly a space to be watched. •

Jean-Marie DRU,
President of UNICEF France
@jeanmariedru



Clean air for each child!

U-Reporters solutions against air pollution

The issue of the environment and the climate is a theme that fascinates the younger generations. Witness the various strikes and marches for the climate initiated by the young Swedish Greta Thunberg, in particular with more than 4 million young people mobilized worldwide on September 21, 2019.



It is clear that young people feel very concerned about environmental issues; and they have something! They are the first victims of the current damage and are likely to be spectators of the damage of tomorrow. To warn about the effects of air pollution on children, UNICEF France and its partners carried out a diagnosis on air pollution in our cities and its effects on children, accompanied by concrete recommendations. Therefore, it seems legitimate, relevant and necessary to hear what young people are offering to make the air in their country more breathable.

The main results of the survey

- Almost 90 % of U-Reporters believe that the issue of air pollution is sensitive and urgent.
- Only 20 % of U-Reporters believe they live in a healthy environment with clean air.
- 31 % of U-Reporters say they have no alternatives to the car. Of these, 76 % would be ready to change their behavior if the infrastructure allowed (roads passable by bicycle, accessible public transport, etc.)

What are the U-Reporters' recommendations?

A large part of U-Reporters advocates **the democratization of low-emission vehicles**. The ban on particularly polluting vehicles in certain cities like Paris is considered by a large part of U-Reporters as a tool of "social discrimination" if it is not accompanied by real so-called positive measures such as purchase assistance of clean vehicles or the general decline in the price of electric or hybrid cars.

This goes hand in hand with **the development of public transport services**; U-Reporters are calling for more bus, train and tram networks to cover more rural areas. In this sense, the U-Reporters are mainly in favor of a generalized joint pricing of transport, or even for some of the total free public transport, to encourage users to take them more often.

Work **to redevelop the urban space** is also recommended by some U-Reporters who consider that more pedestrian zones should be set up (especially in city centers and near certain places such as schools) but also d green spaces intended to purify the air. Initiatives such as "the day without cars" are also acclaimed by some U-Reporters.

Also according to the U-Reporters, the public authorities should invest more in **research and development of green energies**. Technology serving the environment appears to be one of the flagship challenges of the coming decade because, faced with the challenges linked to climate change, young people trust science and scientists to find solutions.

A final observation clearly appears in the responses of the U-Reporters: **air pollution is everyone's business**. As such, all stakeholders must be made aware (children in particular) and all must be held responsible (in particular businesses and private groups whose activities contribute to air pollution). •

Find the results of the air pollution survey:
<https://france.ureport.in/v2/opinion/1065/>

U-Report: an innovative tool to raise the voice of young people



Young UNICEF France volunteers at the Youth we can festival.
© UNICEF France

What is U-Report?

Since June 2016, UNICEF France has joined the international network of U-Report (more than 60 countries), the digital tool for mobilizing and engaging young people. With more than 20,000 users in France, a community of 20,000 young committed citizens, UNICEF France encourages and engages young people (13 to 30 years old) in citizen participation through short surveys sent to their smartphones via Facebook, Twitter and Viber.

What's the point?

Designed to strengthen participatory democracy, U-Report polls address important questions such as access and quality of basic social services, but also education and health, as well as the environment, technology and culture. **The objective: to inform them and allow them to express themselves, debate and give voice to their questions by making their voices heard in public debates.**

New for 2019

Since the start of the 2019 academic year, the international U-Reporters community has been sharing a brand **new web site***, after several months of work between Côte d'Ivoire, France (leading European country), Ukraine, Brazil and even Tanzania. The new site is optimized for use on smartphones, thus responding to new uses by young people, and allows greater readability of survey results. It will be easier to use for all, partners (media, institutions, associations, etc.) as young users!

The year 2019 also marks a new impetus for the community of young people engaged thanks to **an international partnership with Viber**, an instant messaging application used by more than 500 million people worldwide! The UNICEF innovation center (based in New York) is a partner of this platform, which promotes digital engagement of young people on subjects that concern them.

But U-Report France does not stop there because the year 2020 has some great projects and surprises in store so stay tuned!

And if you have not yet registered, just send a private message to **@UReportFrance** on Facebook Messenger, Twitter or Viber. •

* <https://france.ureport.in>

Educate High school students to sustainable development

Each year, in France, 800 million tons of waste are produced and need to be processed of and recycled. When I realised how noxious and positively engaged human beings could be for the planet, I decided to take action at my level.

Since a few years, in every academic program, we have been hearing about sustainable development and actions to be undertaken. 2 years ago, we launched the *Colibri Commission*. Throughout the first year, we were able to sensitize pupils to sustainable development through – green – paper management.

We teamed up with association “*Feuille d’Erable*”. We set up recycling boxes in classrooms to collect paper and sent it to this association.

In the meantime, in September 2017, we liaised with a company called Paprec and we set up a paper recycling bin in the school yard. Paprec collected the paper per ton and donated its related profits to our association Colibri, to help us increase our scope of action.

In the second year, we created a commission on food waste which initiated surveys to assess the food waste of school cafeteria and allow us all to switch our cutlery from plastic to metal, in the context of COP23.

By next year, plastic plates will be removed as well.

Moreover, the catering company Convivio set up sorting boxes for food recycling and to reduce food waste.

For the 3rd year, we decided to apply to Label E3D to boost our operations up; enlarge Colibri’s scope of action and engage not just the members of the association but all the pupils in our projects.

One of the future projects suggested to reduce food waste is to create a “*table d’échange*” to enable pupils to share any unused lunch item among themselves and thus limit the waste.



The objective is to reduce as much food waste as possible but also to gather and engage as many persons as possible in the recycling of paper and make it a group project in order to achieve tangible results.

You must now be wondering why Colibri?

Because the light fluttering of a hummingbird wing can cause a tsunami at the other corner of the planet. Our goal is it act at our level to make the difference globally. •



Élise AMARY, 17 years old.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Secondary schools produce waste: large amounts of paper and food. We intended to take action at our level in order to reduce wastage with actions led by Colibri Commission in partnership with companies. This year we are going to apply to Label E3D to broaden our scope of action.

The UNIPEV project of the Paul Émile Victor high school in Osny

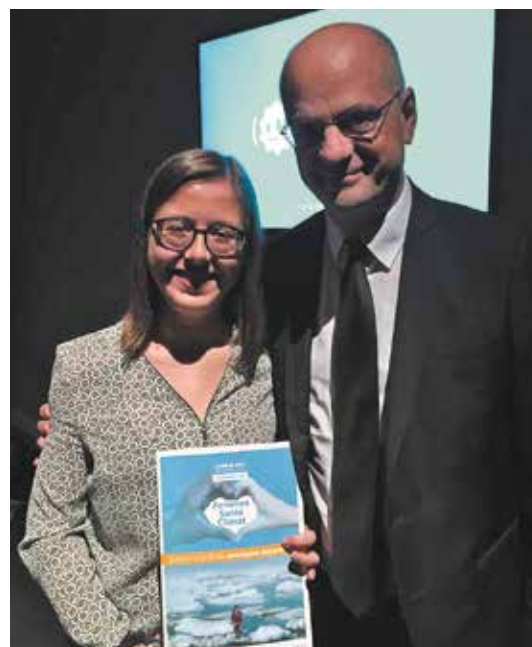
It is because talking about tomorrow is thinking and acting today that the Paul Émile Victor high school in Osny and its High School Life Council have been undertaking for three years many projects in favor of sustainable development by bringing the young generation at the heart of this reflection.

A number of projects have emerged, including the installation of an intergenerational educational vegetable garden, a henhouse and a compost; setting up a barter book library and collecting bottle caps at students' homes; a work around selective sorting and the fight against food waste at the school restaurant with the installation of a sharing table and a salad bar.

The white paper helped to highlight these local initiatives, to meet many people and to engage decision-makers directly. He was also an accelerator of the approach of the school. Thus was born a Unicef club, called Unipev, pilot in sustainable development.

Since its launch on 8 November 2018, in the presence of several personalities, the Unipev project has created a new dynamic within the institution.

The actions already implemented have thus developed and new projects have emerged. This was the case with the introduction of a collection in all classes and spaces of the institution to recycle paper, ink cartridges and used school supplies; the installation of three hives and the creation of a



micro-enterprise around them to harvest and sell honey; the planting of fruit trees and a flowering fallow for bees or the installation of a plant wall and nesting boxes.

These projects have had positive spin-offs for the territory, brought concrete change for many people and helped build a culture of the solution. •

UNIPEV

Unipev is one of the daily manifestations of the desire shared by the youth to raise their voice on this theme that concerns us all and show that it can also mobilize to build the future, our future.

It is but one of the many examples of youth's awareness of the world around them and the society in which they live; its ability to design and implement committed projects and mobilize around it to grow each day a little more.

It is from these experiences, to tell these stories and highlight the diversity of profiles that make up the youth that was born the association Faces of Youth.



Laura BELLOIS, President of "Visages de jeunes", founder of UNIPEV and U-Reporter.

@laura_bellois



Trust us!

Celia Chenin took advantage of her gap year in Brazil to influence other young people to act against climate change, before coming back to France where she continues to be active in this campaign.

Between my second and my final year in high school I spent a gap year in 2015-2016 and I went to Brazil. I lived with a family in Santos, a city by the sea, close to Sao Paulo. One day, as I was watching the ocean, I realized that if we didn't do anything, this beautiful scenery would no longer exist because of rising water levels. I wondered whether the young people around me were aware of the consequences of climate change and the fact that it could potentially affect their lives permanently.

I wanted to act, so I contacted UNICEF in Brazil and reached out to the local town officials and heads of schools so that discussions could be held in the schools about this subject. And it worked, after six months I spoke in forty classes of students of all ages and all backgrounds. During these exchanges, many projects came about, and to my surprise most of these ideas came from the children themselves.

Why do adults say that young people are not interested and inactive? My goal today is to show that all they need is to be informed and be given resources to act. During these weeks spent talking with young people, I understood that we could accomplish many great things.

Many projects have emerged. Teachers and municipalities helped schools organize awareness raising weeks on climate change. Some have even put in place measures to ensure that their cafeteria is part of the "zero waste" dynamic, and young people have organized themselves to create, invent and innovate to change their lives.



I am aware that we did not change everything overnight, but talking and gaining the adults' trust was enough to translate our ideas into action. After I left, these initiatives carried on and young people on the ground will continue to implement them and ensure that other young people succeed them. I hope that this dialogue between adults and young people will develop, because trusting us also means making sure we have all the keys to prepare our future. •



During my gap year in 2015, I helped UNICEF Brazil set up the U-Report platform, which asks young people about the major issues of society. The results of these surveys are then used to challenge the public authorities. The goal is to give these young people the opportunity to address the problems they face. At least 400 young people participated to U-Report polls in the area where I lived. Many were then able to relay the results of these surveys to local authorities at Youth Council meetings.



Célia CHENIN, 18, is a first-year student at Sciences Po. As young UNICEF ambassador, she participated to the COP21 in 2015 in Paris and met Nicolas Hulot on that occasion.

@CheninCelia

Hanging gardens of Babylon in our cities

The vegetated street furniture by Urban Canopee: an example of solution of adaptation.

Nature and biodiversity fascinate me since every girl, and I was always very interested in the questions connected to the environmental management, which takes a ceaselessly increasing place in the public, economic, industrial and individual decision-making.

It is thus quite naturally that I turned (shot) to a school of agronomy. During my training (formation) engineer AgroParisTech, I wanted to discover and to apply my knowledge in the field of the eco-design and of the long-lasting (sustainable) architecture, me who was always a city-dweller.

Thus wishing to make my contribution, and to return our more livable, more breathable, and more vegetable cities, I made an internship within the University of Architecture from Delft to the Netherlands, during which I co-drafted a work on green infrastructures.

Also having an experience in the environmental and energy performance of buildings, acquired in an engineering consulting firm, my double hat then allowed me to cofound the Urban Canopee project.

I immediately believed in this magnificent project, which I hope for it is going to contribute to the well-being of the Man and the planet.

We built this project at the end of 2016 with a research team of the École nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (French National School of Civil Engineering), which (who) work for more than ten years on the design of structures and light armatures.

We left the postulate that our cities now face three major stakes, that you have to all know now well: a high human density, alarming temperatures and a need for restoration of the biodiversity.

We had the idea to use these light and modular structures for vegetate and to transplant them on the city.

Urban Canopee develops solutions of fight against the effects of the climate change by the urban revegetation. Islands of natural freshness, these canopies are depolluting and sources of biodiversity. This vegetated autonomous street furniture contains a solar kit and an intelligent and connected system of irrigation, to return our more green and resilient cities!

Our first model "Corolla" allows to vegetate 35-50 meters and, by assembling them in bouquets, we reinvent in our cities hanging gardens of Babylon.



These profits are multiple and allow:

- to shade a public place,
- to air-condition naturally the city by spreading (displaying) islands of freshness,
- to restore of the urban biodiversity,
- to improve the air quality.

And consequently, to improve the quality of life of us, city-dwellers.

Our first experiments will be in Toulouse then in Paris in 2019 (prize-winner Districts of Urban Innovation), then we shall begin the marketing of our structures on the occasion of our participation in THESE 2019 of Las Vegas.

We develop at present a R program and D to propose new models to the actors of the city, in particular for roofs, facades and private spaces. •

*"We reinvent in our cities
hanging gardens of Babylon."*

With **URBAN CANOPEE**, we reinvent hanging gardens of Babylon in our cities, to fight against the Climate change effects..

Élodie GRIMOIN, 27 years old.

@UrbanCanopee



HURRICANE IRMA

U-Report works to protect children

The sun never sets on UNICEF, and when children are in danger the global community leaps into action to protect them.

8 SEPTEMBRE 2017. Saturday night Panama. Sunday morning Bangkok. Middle of the night in France. What do they have to do with a hurricane forming in the Caribbean? It means using every available UNICEF channel to get life-saving 'be prepared' messages through to those who may be affected, and doing it with no time lost. U-Report is a platform that UNICEF and partners use to bring about social change. Usually, we use it to ask youth and adolescents their opinions which we share with partners, but when a natural disaster is on the horizon, we can activate it to send short, sharp, simple messages to those living in the path of the storm to help keep them and their families safe.

On Saturday night, Panama time, the alert comes from UNICEF Latin America and Caribbean regional office (LACRO) that a large hurricane is brewing. Some quick internal conversations via WhatsApp between the UNICEF Regional Advisor and U-Report LACRO Coordinator in Panama and it's agreed that we should use U-Report to provide vital information. We need help from the Global Innovation Centre. A quick email or two later and the Bangkok office gets things going and gives the green light to promote with U-Report Global via Facebook in the countries in the path of Hurricane Irma – from St Kitts to Antigua, Haiti to Barbados, we want people to know basic life-saving information. And in this part of the world, that means having everything available in English, Spanish and French.

A few hours later, the U-Report Global Campaign Manager wakes up at 6am and starts to work on the alerts and gets them posted before Panama is awake. She then takes the messages that have



been prepared by the Emergency Team at UNICEF LACRO and makes them 'U-Report friendly' before the U-Report Global Coordinator in Chile checks the Spanish and a coordinator in France translates into French.

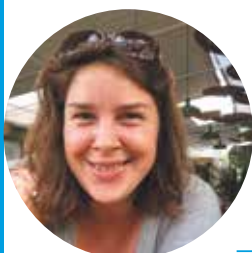
It's a global effort and it means that within 24 hours we've sent 'how to stay safe' messages to 2,500 people: 48 hours later, that number stood at 8,500.

Last night Panama time, between 9pm and midnight, a new U-Reporter was accessing information about Irma every 10 seconds. Irma is now a category 5 hurricane. That's the highest storm category possible and could mean potential devastation to lives, building, and livelihoods. Through our Facebook alerts, UNICEF's team is reaching more people in the crucial hours before the hurricane hits – each hour over a hundred more people choose to receive these messages about how to protect themselves. It means that we'll then be able to keep in touch with these U-Reporters and identify their needs if and when heavy rain, mudslides, tidal waves and exceptionally strong winds hit. Most importantly, it means we can do our work to help keep more children and adolescents safe.

We sometimes forget the power of the global community, but a global team allows us to respond quickly. U-Report Global aims to bring about social change and champions the very idea of a global community. As Hurricane Irma gathers force across the Atlantic, we hope it is kind to those in its path, and we hope that U-Reporters are able to use the information sent to keep themselves and their loved ones safe. •

Victoria MASKELL, 34 years old, is U-Report Regional Coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean. Alongside colleagues across the globe, we've been using U-Report to make sure that young people are able to amplify their voice and bring about positive social change. From using their voices to change the law on child marriage in El Salvador to providing information on how to stay safe in the path of the hurricanes in 2017, we're constantly innovating how we use U-Report in Latin America and the Caribbean to have the greatest impact.

@varmaskell



Everyone can make an effort, starting with simple things

Lee Ann Michel, an eco-representative of her high school located in the Paris region, wants to offer solutions so that young people in her school change their habits and adopt greener behaviors.

I did not know anything about climate change until recently. But a teacher of mine showed us several videos on this issue and the data put forward particularly affected me. I realized that it is urgent to act quickly and that our actions have direct consequences for the environment.

I did some research and discovered a youtuber named Laetitia Birbes, who has launched her channel and blog called *Le corps, la maison, l'esprit*. She has adopted the 'zero waste' concept, which means she has totally changed her lifestyle, and no longer uses packaging and reduces her consumption as much as she can. She made me grow. I started take actions at home, sorting my waste, saving water and electricity. My father, who practices permaculture, was very happy to see me following his footsteps for the greater good of the planet.



I also wanted to promote green actions at my high school, which has received a label for sustainable development (*E3D/ Etablissement en démarche de développement durable*). I was elected class representative and, with 9 other students from my high school, I became an eco-representative. I initiate projects linked to sustainable development. I favor projects which use recycled paper, and I promote the use of the ECOSIA search engine, which uses parts of its benefits to plant trees in several countries. In order to motivate the other students to use this tool, I explain that it's a search engine comparable to others, but with a positive impact. If many people use it, things can change.



I also would like the students in my high school to sort their waste: young people must change their habits regarding waste. In the long term, we could even adopt a zero-waste policy.

For the moment, the head of the high school lets us run these projects by ourselves, but they could certainly get more involved if more students participated in these initiatives.

For young people who do not know what to do to change things and who are looking for a starting point, I advise them to make small personal efforts: for instance, sorting their waste, and day after day reducing their water and electricity use. These small steps can really make a difference. •

Lee Ann MICHEL, 18, lives in the Paris area. She is active in promoting ecology and biodiversity and is the eco-representative in her high school. She is U-Reporter since April 2017.

@leeann_michel



Empowering young people in Nigeria using U-Report

Caroline Muhwezi is the U-Report Project Officer in Nigeria. She is a lawyer by training, passionate about working with young people and using social media and other creative platforms for community change. For seven years, she has worked on U-Report in Uganda, Nigeria and Italy and is passionate about youth engagement.

It all began at the age of 15, after winning the title of 'best debater' in an inter-school debating competition. After winning the award, I received a call from UNICEF in Uganda informing me that I had been selected to represent children at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children in New York in 2002. This marked the beginning of my journey as an advocate for the rights of children, young people and women.

In 2010, I was chosen by UNICEF to speak at the first-ever African Youth Forum in Kampala, Uganda. This was another milestone in my life, as it marked the beginning of my career at UNICEF as a Youth Participation and Engagement Consultant. Over the last 8 years I have worked with young people on a platform called U-Report a free sms and social media based platform for community engagement.

Currently in Nigeria this platform has grown to close to 3 million users; the largest globally out of over 50 countries.

Using free sms and social media; young people have been able to access information during disease outbreaks in the country like cholera, following the floods in several states in Nigeria.

Using U-Report we informed the U-Reporters of the signs and symptoms of cholera and what to do to keep themselves and their families safe.

Using U-bots U-Reporters have also been able to get life-saving information on health, HIV/AIDS, technology and other topics in real time.



"It always seems impossible until it is done."

Nelson MANDELA

With 40 % on the platform being girls and young women; U-Report is looking at ways of encouraging more female registration on the platform. Motivating increased engagement through LIVE-Chats with young girls in the lead for instance one that was done with the young girls from Anambra state who developed a mobile application to detect fake drugs.

Alive chat was also conducted on menstrual hygiene management and over 3 000 questions were answered in less than 48 hours by a team of data clerks and analysts working on the platform.

Starting out in Nigeria the vision was to reach one million young people in Africa's leading economy and most populous nation using U-Report in the first year.

Today the vision is bigger as we hope to reach up-to 20 million U-Reporters, connect them with their leaders and provide feedback to the issues they discuss on the platform. With WhatsApp partnership and U-Report recently concluded the potential is huge and we are excited about the possibilities this presents for young people. With over 70 % of the country's population being youth UNICEF Nigeria is looking at empowering more young people and getting their voices heard; leaving no one behind. •



Caroline MUHWEZI, 32 years old.

@carolbarebo

Climate change: we ought to act!

Emmanuela Shinta launched the Youth Act Campaign to fight the toxic fumes that plague the lives of her indigenous people, the Dayaks. Her community lives in Kalimantan, the island of Borneo in Indonesia, known for its dense tropical forests.

I witnessed what some people call the worst environmental disaster of the 21st century: toxic fumes in Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, in 2015.

The flames destroyed my homeland. Babies and children were screaming while trying to breathe. Mothers wiped their tears as they brought their children to the hospital. Fathers were overwhelmed and tried to extinguish the fire that burned their plantations and homes. I saw it with my own eyes. Sleep escapes me every time I remember how people thirsted for oxygen, died because of the poisoned air and had no place to go to shelter from this thick mist. That's why I wanted to change things.

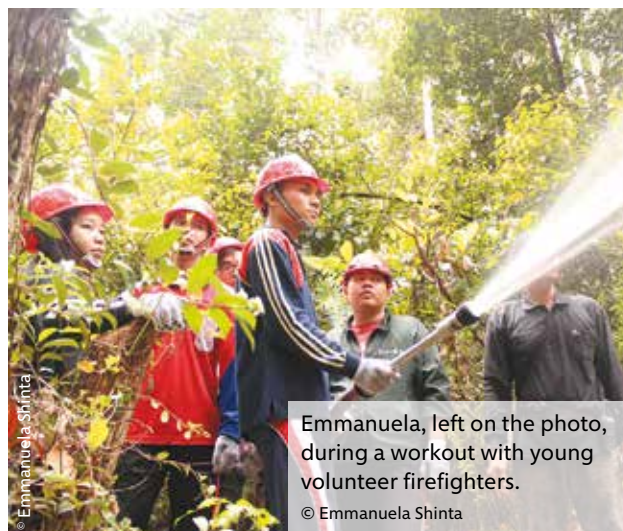
This is how the Youth Act Campaign was launched on March 2nd, 2016. Our motto is: *"We are just ordinary people, but we refuse to be inactive"*. We are mobilizing young people from Central Kalimantan to become actively involved in the fight against forest fires and toxic fumes. These fires have broken out every year for the past 20 years.

It has not difficult to find volunteers in such difficult times. We all share the same experience, having been exposed to toxic smoke all our lives. But raising money was another matter.

As our movement grew, we focused on raising awareness in the Palangkaraya Region, the capital of Central Kalimantan, and the surrounding islands, to inform people of the climatic events affecting our communities. lives. We organized seminars, film screenings, debates in 27 communities, schools and universities. We emphasized the importance of youth engagement in this movement. We collected testimonies and interviews to educate and convince.

In addition to these awareness-raising actions, we trained 28 young volunteers to join the Young Fire Brigade. These young people are now able to intervene immediately regardless of where a fire occurs. We also set up a service to help victims of toxic fumes by distributing equipment (masks and oxygen bottles), offering medical assistance with doctors and nurses from the region, and we built a smoke shelter which can accommodate up to 40 adults and 60 children.

In one and a half year, we have reached approximately 50 villages, four regions and two provinces. When we launched the Youth Act Movement, we were 30 and we financed our actions on



Emmanuela, left on the photo, during a workout with young volunteer firefighters.

© Emmanuela Shinta

our own. I am proud to say that we now have more than 100 volunteers, and donors who believe in what we do.

I had the honor of representing the Youth Act Movement at national and international events. My documentary on fires, toxic fumes and the Youth Act Movement, titled *"When Women Fight"* was screened at the 2016 Freedom Film Festival in Kuala Lumpur, and at the ASEAN People Forum 2016 in Dili, East Timor.

I have always believed in the "power of people", especially that of the younger generation. U-Report Indonesia is such a powerful platform for young people to meet, learn, and speak out. I became aware of it in April 2017, when a U-Report campaign on climate change made young people aware of the problem of toxic fumes. All the data collected is an incredible tool to convince the government and stakeholders.

Our movement will not stop until Central Kalimantan is released from forest fires and toxic fumes. Climate change exists! Kalimantan was once one of the lungs of the world, but it has become one of the biggest contributors of carbon monoxide. This affects me directly because it is my homeland, a place where my people, the Dayaks, live. We natives have known this environment for a long time and we depend on the forest. To lose it is to lose our culture and our identity, and that is why we are fighting for its preservation. •

Emmanuela SHINTA is 25 years old.
Director and activist, she has put her skills towards the fight against climate change and helped found the Youth Act Campaign in Indonesia.

@EmmanuelaShin



The most important Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)

Zainab Yunusa advocates for Youth and Women Rights as well as Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. She is also involved in raising awareness to young people on the Sustainable Development Goals and encouraging their individual contributions to achieving sustainable developments for remarkable impacts.

“Madam, you get money or food to give me, make I wash clothes for you?” a voice rang out, waking me up on a fateful Saturday morning. The young woman, who lives in the next compound, was offering laundry services in exchange for money or food. During our conversation, I discovered she was unemployed and uneducated. I further realized that she is a mother of four, in her late twenties, and pregnant with her fifth child. Her husband decided against the use of contraceptives, leaving her to withstand the worst of his decision. Her only choice was to beg and render menial labor in order to feed herself, her children and sometimes, her husband.

“It is the many little impacts that eventually lead to a major impact and then major impacts”

For this reason, I volunteered on the International Citizen Service (ICS) program in Kwali, Local Government Area in Abuja, Nigeria. I interacted with community members and discovered that my neighbor was one in millions of women who are victims of cultural, religious and societal norms that pervade in Nigeria. Most of the women confessed that they do not have control over their sexual and reproductive health, especially their own fertility, which nullifies their empowerment. It is, in fact, a taboo for some of them to talk about family planning related issues in some parts of their community.

This additional discovery spurred me to further action. Although I did not have the resources to turn the financial situation of



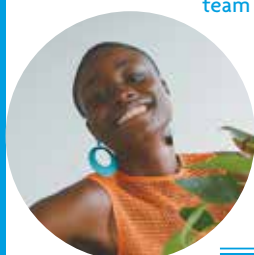
the women in the community around, I was determined to raise awareness on sexual and reproductive health and rights in secondary schools within the community. The goal is to observe an increased number of informed girls and younger women in the community who can make better decisions on their sexual and reproductive health and avoid the same fate as the majority of the women already existing in the community.

My team and I sought secondary school principals and requested to educate their students on reproductive/population health. Most of the schools rejected our request and we were repeatedly told that the students (aged 16 -20) were too young to be 'corrupted with obscene information'. After consequent meetings, two schools eventually accepted. On the 2017 World Population day, we held talk sessions and emphasized on the benefits of family planning to about 100 young girls and boys in the secondary schools we visited. The interactive session revealed that the students are aware of a few family planning methods but have little knowledge of sexual and reproductive health and rights. A good number of students were informed after the presentation. We also organized a seminar session for the adults (21 and above) and after the presentation, three (3) women opted for family planning. As there is evidence of positive links between slower population growth, economic development and environmental health, I am confident that these empowered women have indirectly contributed the actualization of the sustainable development goal, including climate action. And so, at the end of our placement, feedback and next step recommendation reports were handed over to the next cycle of volunteers to ensure the sustainability of the activity.

A mentor once said, “It is many little impacts that eventually lead to a major impact and then major impacts!” The most important sustainable development goal is any goal that pushes you to your major impact, no matter how many little impacts you have to assemble in the process. •

Zainab Sunmisola YUNUSA, 24 years old. In 2017, I joined a team of International Citizen Service (ICS) volunteers in Nigeria where I learnt about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We are a group of young people committed to the achievement of the global goals by creating awareness through action at home activities especially targeted at younger people while promoting the value of little individual efforts.

@zainabzy_



Act for people, planet and profit

The world has set itself an objective of incredible audacity at the same time as of an absolute necessity: to achieve carbon neutrality in 2050. Time is pressing, the diagnosis is known, widely shared throughout the world and yet the humanity is still not on the curve that would limit global warming to 2 degrees. Greenhouse gas emissions continue to grow on all continents, even in Europe. The year 2018 established a sad issue record at a higher rate than in 2017, + 2.7 % against + 1.6 %.

The rise of populism worries and threatens the objectives of the Paris agreement. Protest movements, such as the yellow vests in France, challenge decision-makers that we are about the consequences of the increase in the cost of fossil fuels, and ultimately their end, on their purchasing power and therefore their way of life and the mechanisms of solidarity, especially territorial. Youth movements, meanwhile, demand determined action to fight climate change and allow the world we are preparing for them to remain livable.

We do not understand these movements if we do not see them as two sides of the same coin. We are reaching the end of a cycle, one in which humanity has massively transformed natural resources, particularly fossil fuels, into wealth. This opened the doors to unprecedented development, at considerable ecological cost. I became convinced that we would not get out of the apparent contradiction between the end of the world and the end of the month by continuing with this model. A growing number of men and women around the world are aware of this and are changing with the means at their disposal, their consumption and their habits so that they reflect their ethical and environmental requirements.

As an actor in the energy sector, deeply concerned by the issue of greenhouse gas emissions, it was up to us earlier and faster than the others to make this transformation.

Our model was to sell energy and get paid for it. Now we help our customers to consume less, to consume better and we are paid for it. When we said that we were taken for naive but the results are there. The bet was that we were going to be preferred, preferred by the client, preferred by talents, simply preferred. In three years, - 50 % of CO2 emissions, return to growth, - 14 % in 2015, + 5 % in 2018 and better profitability. We must therefore not oppose the general interest and the economy. Common good and good business.

The climate crisis is working to reveal the fractures of the world. It accentuates them and prepares for other crises, health, migration, social ones. It also serves as a wake-up call. Everyone understands that it is necessary to change the model. My conviction is that it is companies that will understand this faster than others that will develop economic models that are more respectful of people and the planet. These models are ultimately the only sustainable in an ecological and economic sense. These are the 3Ps that we use as a course of action at Engie.: planet, people, profit.

The changes necessary to tackle the climate crisis will help to reinvent the way we produce, live, move, and stay. They will contribute to building a more inclusive society respectful of all and especially of the most fragile among women and children. •

“When the
large groups get
involved”

Isabelle KOCHER is General Manager of ENGIE.



Strengthening feminist climate action

In 2016, Tosi Mpanu-Mpanu, President of the Least Developed Countries Group at the UNFCCC, said: *“You don’t become a UNFCCC negotiator overnight. The international negotiation processes are not easy and the UNFCCC negotiations are particularly complex [...] these are the hardest beginnings. But if you do it right, you can go a long way.”*

It is essential to build the capacity of institutions, decision-makers and those working in the field at international, national and local levels. Not all developing countries have the capacity to cope with the many challenges posed by climate change. The importance of building these capacities to fight climate change effectively has long been recognized by the negotiating parties, through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992), the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and of the Paris Agreement (2015).

Understanding and defending the special place of women in the context of climate negotiations is not always easy. This is one of the reasons why capacity building specifically dedicated to women is one of the most effective ways to enable them to participate equitably in the dialogues that decide their future, in their countries.

At COP24 in Katowice, the Paris Committee for Capacity Building (PCCB for Paris Committee on Capacity Building) created a series of events at the Capacity Building Center and deployed tools¹ via social media, to help strengthen capacities at national, regional and local levels.

Article 11 of the Paris Agreement refers to strengthening the skills and capacities of developing countries to enable them to cope with climate change and intensify global climate action. Capacity building is also one of the central themes of the gender action plan, adopted at the 23rd United Nations Climate Conference (COP23). This action plan will be updated at COP25 and will see greater consideration of this dimension.

For more than ten years, the European Capacity Building Initiative (ECBI) has sought to make negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) fair for developing countries.. ECBI applies a two-pronged strategy for this: on the one hand, training new negotiators, and on the other, facilitating interactions between the main negotiators from developing countries and European negotiators, so that the parties understand better their respective positions and can work in a climate of trust.

1. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/PCCB_%20concept%20note_6Nov.pdf

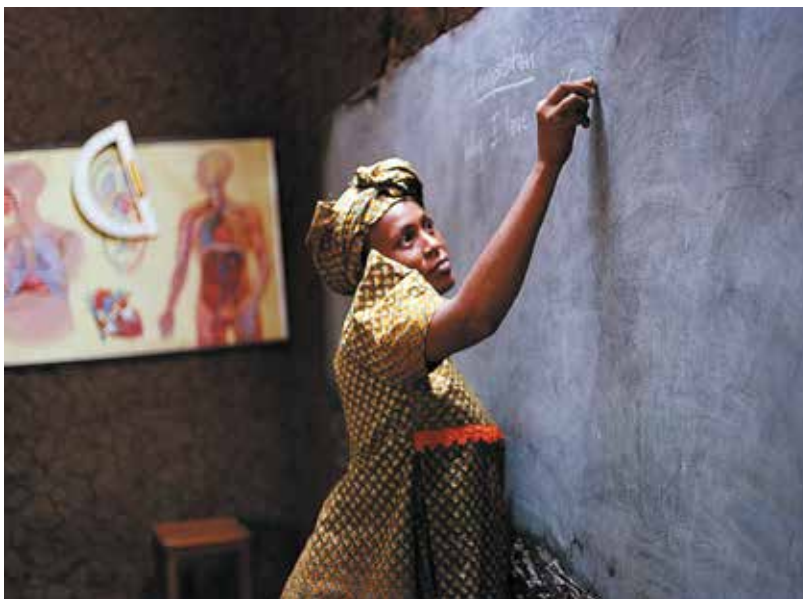


Emma LETELLIER, France Gender & Climate Focal Point, Coordinator of the European Climate Negotiation Team (UNFCCC), Gender and Biodiversity Expert at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

“Gender & Sustainable Development”

Prior to the 24th meeting of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Environment and Climate Change Canada and the French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs funded a capacity-building workshop on climate change ² intended for women from sub-Saharan Africa. Organized by the Institut de la Francophonie pour le Développement Durable (IFDD), in partnership with the Organization of Women for the Environment and Development (WEDO), this project aimed to strengthen the capacity of Francophone women in international climate negotiations.

This project was in line with the Franco-Canadian partnership for climate and the environment launched by the President of the French Republic and by the Prime Minister of Canada in April 2018. This workshop enabled the development of some twenty negotiators French speakers designated by thirteen sub-Saharan African countries, skills and tools to assist in negotiations with a view to their participation in the Conferences of the Parties. A second edition of this workshop was held in 2019 in Kigali in Rwanda. In May 2019, under the French presidency of the G7, the French government launched the GREAT³ initiative for Gender Responsive Environmental Action & Training. GREAT is a multi-stakeholder coalition, bringing together 13 developed and developing countries, as well as several multinational companies and international organizations. The objective of this coalition is to propose concrete actions to reduce the consequences of climate change on women. Three lines of action were thus defined: capacity building, the creation of an online data center and the creation of a discussion forum intended for sharing good practices.



The mere presence of women at the decision-making table is not enough to change cultural or institutional prejudices. There are still visible signs that the barriers do not go away once women have joined the decision table. Women's participation has to be meaningful for this to happen. This implies awareness and mobilization going beyond the notion of gender alone. Women must be able to act and make their voices heard to influence change in all areas of decision-making, supported by capacity building, networks and access to resources to build their knowledge and confidence for the purpose to allow a direct grip on behavioral changes in the spheres of decision. •

2. http://www.ifdd.francophonie.org/docs_prog18/nego18/Programme_atelier_negociatrices_dakar_19-10-2018.pdf

3. <https://www.elysee.fr/admin/upload/default/0001/04/aef56eele-55fe8a7bfea2aa833eb5be6ff643596.pdf>

SDGs, are not complicated !

On January 1st, 2016 came into force the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). True calls to action, these goals aim to engage nations to achieve concrete targets for prosperity and protection of the planet by 2030. However, this global ambition may seem far from the everyday realities of entrepreneurs.

This strategy represents a real growth opportunity for companies: innovating and transforming its business model in depth, meeting the new expectations of its stakeholders, giving meaning to its business by having a positive impact on society and the environment...

In this respect, Bpifrance, Agence Lucie, Global Compact and B & L Evolution wanted to celebrate the four years of the SDGs by creating a fun e-learning course for entrepreneurs, thus linking ODD, business challenges and ISO standards. 26000.

Bpifrance seeks to make these international goals more accessible to entrepreneurs. We are convinced that SDOs are a very relevant tool for building a CSR strategy. With this approach and the one initiated as part of its "Tomorrow" project, Bpifrance is making every effort to anticipate the changes in the economy in this increasingly complex world, in order to help companies to decipher breaks and disruptions. Help them so that they can prepare themselves better. *

For more than 15 years, the Africa fund of funds division of Bpifrance has supported the emergence of the private equity market on the continent and has succeeded in combining financial performance and positive E & S impact. With an exposure to nearly 25 African funds and 200 underlying African growth companies, the next vehicle, Averroès Africa, intends to raise 100 million, in particular from private third parties sensitive to this yield/impact couple.

Isabelle Bébéar, Director of International Affairs, BPI France.

“ Start-up
committed to
the SDGs
”



Find this e-learning on: www.bpifrance-universite.fr



Philippe KUNTER, Director of sustainable development and CSR at BPI France or within the strategy, studies and development department.



Real estate project to serve sustainable development

As a leader of a group resolutely committed to sustainable development, the impact of climate change on women and on the whole planet concerns me particularly.

Together with my brother we have created BARJANE in 2006, with the intention of developing the logistic real estate of tomorrow including innovative and responsible sites that create value for customers, associates, territories and for the planet. Our purpose is to create long-lasting virtuous projects that we will be proud of.

Our CRS strategy is structured according to norms and labels we decided to commit to abide by: ISO 14001 first, then Lucie label, and as of 2015 BARJANE joined the United Nations Global Compact program to support sustainable development goals set by NATO with the 2030 agenda.

Logistics sites are buildings that have an inescapable impact on the environment given their size and activities. However, we are committed not only to reducing such impact but also improving it. For instance we set up photovoltaic power plant on the roof of our buildings to generate renewable energy.

Thanks to our photovoltaic power plants operating, today we generate the yearly electricity-consumption equivalent of more than 4000 persons.

To go one-step further in social initiatives we have created the BARJANE Foundation, with two work streams: nature and city. We support reforestation program, endangered species preservation, but we also implement biodiversity development programs in our logistics sites where we set up awareness-raising workshops for schools.

We are convinced that companies play a crucial role in building up a more stable and sustainable society and in disseminating new fairer economic models for the environment. •

Engineer by training, graduated from London Imperial College, **Julie BARLATIER-PRIEURET**, BARJANE Director General, started her career in merger and acquisitions at Société Générale. She teamed up with her brother in 2006, to create BARJANE.



Ecological genius in the service of the biodiversity

Dervenn is an ecological genius company which studies, maintains and restores natural circles (wet zones, streams, coastal areas, peat bogs, meadows), as well as on spaces belonging to communities and public actors that within the framework of private operations of development.

50 % of the posts with high responsibility are occupied by women there.

We promote the management of the biodiversity by the local actors to every scale: community or city, region, State, union of States...

We encourage the same local actors to develop solutions of fight (wrestling) and adaptation to the climate change based on the nature, for example the arrangement (development) of vegetated spaces allowing to regulate the floods, to limit the erosion, to fight against the effect island of heat...

The knowledge, the conservation and the valuation of the biodiversity and the ecological functions of an environment

require expertises of ground which are not relocatable. They form the sector of the ecological genius, with jobs in full development. The sector is young; it is present in a ill-assorted way in the various countries of the world, the opportunity to make a sector with a perfect parity is held in front of us.

So that the women and the girls are leading actresses, in front of challenges of the climate change, the solutions based on the nature, let us encourage them to be interested in the jobs by the biodiversity. •

Agricultural engineer (AgroParisTech), **Rebecca BRIOT** is a deputy director of Dervenn, company of studies and works of ecological genius.





Digital to empower women

Isahit is a socially responsible intelligent platform that allows various women in Africa and Asia to perform digital tasks while being paid to carry out a life project such as continuing their studies or becoming an entrepreneur. We believe that work is the best way to restore dignity and help reduce poverty.



Isabelle MASHOLA,
Founder and President of Isahit

Isahit is a French Tech For Good that offers companies a digital sourcing impact platform in self-service mode or via a programmatic interface (API), for the processing of digital tasks that can not be supported by an artificial intelligence.

5 % of Isahit's income is allocated to an Isahit Help program which helps and supports the most disadvantaged through education and help with internet connection.

Today Isahit gives digital work to more than 1,000 women across 21 countries and aims to give work to over 10,000 people in 3 to 4 years. •



“Fair and Honest” responsible protections

Jho means “Just & Honest”. A mantra that has guided us from the beginning and that has allowed us to welcome a team of people with these values. It all started with a scandal, which made us realize that sanitary protections are essential products for all girls and women and that, however, no regulation exists on them. There are thus products that are simply forbidden in shower gels, but which nevertheless form part of the hygienic protection, in contact with the most fragile and permeable part of the woman's body. The idea of jho was born in September 2017, two entrepreneurs from Nantes. We started by listening to women, many women, from 13 to 50 years old, from all walks of life. They were like us. They wanted healthy, reassuring products and a brand that respects them. In the jho team, we get up in the morning and say that together, we can help change the lives of women who

need them, in France and abroad. How to live normally when you have your period and no access to hygienic protection?

In Africa, UNESCO estimates that one in four girls do not go to school during her period, as a result of lack of access to hygiene products, but also of the very strong taboo surrounding the rules, especially in rural areas. Jho supports the Girls Excel project run by the NGO w4 in northern Cameroon, which provides washable and reusable sanitary protections to provide a sustainable response to girls in rural communities and refugee camps. The teams of the association also train women in the manufacture of these sanitary napkins, which allows them to increase their income and to gain economic independence.

Jho supplies sanitary towels and organic cotton tampons to refugee women who live on the streets or in makeshift camps in the Pas-de-Calais, via the teams of Operation Caminor of Gynecology sans Frontières. These women have left the poverty and violence of their country, they have nothing. For them, periods of menstruation are very complicated and threaten their health because they often use tissues that they can not wash. In Abidjan, jho supports the Cavoequiva association, which gathers girls, sometimes still children, victims of sexual exploitation or exploitation at work. Finally, jho is proud to support ACARS, a host family. emergency service, based in Saint-Étienne, for women and their children who are victims of violence. •



Coline MAZEYRAT, Co-founder of JHO
and 2019 winner of the [profit for non-profit]
Awards



The awareness is now shared by all, so let's take action!

At Panafrica shoes, we have built a business model that considers social economic and environmental impact all the manufacturing stages of our products. In order to promote local craft in Burkina Faso, we decided to open a weaving center where women are trained to dyeing and weaving techniques to widen their knowledge. Our work is based on the use of wax fabrics produced in Africa and China (three times less expensive) to enable Africa factories better resist competition. Finally, sneakers are assembled in a manufacturing workshop in Morocco respecting employees' rights and guaranteeing fix-term employment.

10 % of our benefits go to partner association, this profit for non-profit dimension of ours made us known and noticed on several occasions. •

Vulfran DE RICHOUFFTZ,
Cofounder of Panafrica Shoes and Profit for non-Profit Award in 2017.



"Plastic Odyssey" will sail around the world thanks to plastic waste to promote solutions against Ocean pollution

This boat is only the first step of a much more ambitious project. The team just finished a French tour where they presented and promoted their initiative to scout potential donors to finance their next step that is 25 metres for a 3-year world sailing trip to raise public awareness on plastic recycling solutions.

"There is no such thing as a continent of plastic that we should just go clean with a big net".

Only 1 % of plastic remains on the surface. The rest of the materials decomposes microparticles that get into the food chain which effects are still unknown. We will not be able to clean up our oceans from plastic waste of the last 50 years. Nonetheless, we have a collective responsibility in stemming the flow of plastic waste and begin the transition.

In addition to the awareness raising mission, Plastic Odyssey team currently works on developing "low tech" equipment for plastic recycling, including a machine designing and creating new objects based on recycled plastic. Another system allows non-recycle waste conversion into diesel and gasoline.

"We grind plastic and reduce it into approximately 5 mm flakes", and then heat it at 420 °C in a tank to break molecules and allow their evaporation. Distillation procedure can now

be started. For 4 to 5 kg of plastic waste processed per hour, the machine provides 3 litres of fuel (out which 75 % diesel and kerosene, 25 % gasoline). This technique has already been implemented at industrial scale in some countries but *"instead of having factory of several hectares ou pyrolyzeur will be the size of a shipping container. And instead of 1 million euros, it will take about ten thousand euros to buy it"*.

Also, we have been working for several months on creating a sensor for simplified selective sorting to make small scale plastic recycling possible, waste sorting being the first step in the process.

Here again, costs reduction is spectacular. *"Our goal is to be below the threshold of 100 euros, as versus 15.000 euros for snazzy sensors used in European recycling plants"*.

For the time being Plastic Odyssey is founded by patronage and soon sponsoring. Then, the team plans to create a →

Simon BERNARD, Founder of Plastic Odyssey and Green Tech Award (Environment Ministry); my maxim *"Forget you have no chance, and go for it"*.



→ company to sale its low-tech recycling solution products. "All our equipment will be available open source, meaning anyone will be free to copy us. We want to prove the model's economic sustainability. In the long run, I am convinced that this will

become the standard norm. Our economy is progressively shifting from a model based on competition and competitiveness to a model based on cooperation." •

WE4PLANET

<http://we4planet.fr>


We have to commit ourselves at individual and collective levels and cooperate with all stakeholders to take the climate emergency challenge up

Not much has changed since we started to be aware of the climate emergency. Despite the consensus reached at COP 21 and the warnings from IPCC and NATO, energy related carbon emissions keep increasing on our planet (+1.4 % in 2017 according to International Energy Agency). Several questions can be raised: is it possible to change or is the system's own force of inertia so important that shifting would be beyond our abilities?

Are we still on time for change or is it already too late...? In any case, drastic change of our live style is needed to take up the challenge. From my experience in carbon footprint reduction supporting program development for schools and big companies, this change is not easy, even for the most convinced ones.

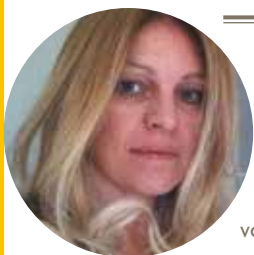
I am personally convinced that we need to commit at individual and collective levels and collaborate with all stakeholders to take up the climate emergency challenge. For this reason, I decided to engage myself in several initiatives and urge the white book's readers to get informed and join us:

- At the state level, I actively support and volunteer **Shifters Association**, and its **The Shift Project** ^[1], nine propositions to decarbonize Europe – a think tank driven by the demands of scientific rigor that strives to work towards a low-carbon economy and which purpose is to inform and influence the debate on energy transition in France and in Europe.
- At individual and organisational levels, together with a small team we try to bring our grain of sand to develop of

WE4PLANET ^[2], a free collaborative platform that allows individuals and professionals to discover, share and accelerate thousands of solutions for climate change and sustainable development. Solutions divide into ten categories: climate/energy, circular economy, lifestyle... Users guided by search algorithms and labels can for instance discover solutions like Antismog, a device that allow up 80 % reduction in polluting emission. From any vehicle, or Veggup, an application which guides towards a more vegan and responsible diet including custom recipes.

- In parallel, I have created **GREENTOPIA** ^[3], an agency specialized in change management and responsible communication. Within the framework of this initiative, I had the pleasure to support **Nature & Découvertes Foundation**, dedicated to biodiversity, **[profit for Non-Profit] Awards** ^[4] which reward since nice years responsible philanthropic companies, or even **UNESCO** through applied research programmes that I also volunteer for as **ISIT** – management and international school-tutor.
- Finally, I am an active and a local ambassador **1% for the Planet** ^[5] in Paris, an international network of companies, associations, individuals working together for a save planet and gathering, in France, more than 200 companies and 500 environmental associations. I am also supporting the association which initiated **Femmes Santé Climat** ^[6]. As a woman, mother, suffering asthma, I have to say that I feel deeply touched by Femmes Santé Climat's actions in partnership with **UNICEF** to raise awareness because climate change is first and foremost a health issue.

Thousands of people including children die every year from pollution and climate disruption. •



Marta RIEGOVILA is the founder of WE4PLANET – free collaborative standard platform for climate and sustainable development collaborative – and GREENTOPIA – Strategy and responsible Communication Consulting Agency. She is also volunteering in diverse association committed to a more sustainable world.

Linkedin: martariegovila - **Twitter:** @MRVStartUp, @We4Planet_ **Facebook/Instagram:** @We4Planet

1. THE SHIFT PROJECT, www.decarbonizeurope.org
2. WE4PLANET, www.we4planet.com
3. GREENTOPIA, www.greentopia.fr
4. Foundation Nature & Découvertes, www.fondation-natureetdecouvertes.com
5. [profit for Non Profit] Awards, www.profitfornonprofitawards.com
6. 1 % For The Planet, www.onepercentfortheplanet.fr
7. Association Femmes Santé Climat, www.climat-sante.org

Women are excellent at finding solutions to the challenges of health, food safety, biodiversity and climate change

Women play a key role in transmitting knowledge and developing society. Strengthening their capabilities – and giving them the necessary resources – speeds up access to education for children and adults, healthcare, development and democracy.

During the course of my various remits with UNESCO – firstly in charge of the Health and HIV/AIDS Education programme, and then at the head of the international cooperation section for Higher Education and Scientific Policies – gender equality, one of the Organisation's priorities, has always played a central role in supporting national policies in the fields of education, research and scientific innovation for sustainable development. Creating networks of women in these different fields is also essential if we are to shore up their solidarity and create platforms for discussion and sharing within associations and universities. I have had the privilege and the pleasure of either initiating or supporting networks of universities — such as, for example, between Morocco, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Brazil on the integrated management of water by women. These networks are part of the many UNESCO Chairs on the issue of gender that wish to share their training modules and the results of their research.

The L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science initiative that I have headed over the past five years showcases excellence and encourages female scientists on all continents to continue furthering knowledge in order to find solutions to major challenges such as healthcare, food safety, biodiversity and climate change. Only 28 % of the world's researchers are women. We are thus depriving ourselves of a considerable portion of humanity's talents! Thanks to the French National Commission for UNESCO and its UNESCO-L'Oréal fellowship programme, I help promote young talented female scientists and encourage them to continue their research to PhD level and beyond. Many of them are carrying out work that bears hope for the fight against climate change and its effects.

I am convinced that fellowships and prizes for women constitute effective political instruments for combatting climate change, particularly through the emulation they trigger and the role models they create. I am delighted that the Minister for the Environment and the Chair of COP21, Ségolène Royal, decided to create a Prize for *Women and Climate in Africa*. •

Sonia BAHRI ran the Scientific Policies for Sustainable Development section, and the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women In Science prize, of which she was Executive Secretary, until 2015. She is currently advisor to the Chair of the French National Commission for UNESCO for Sciences and Sustainable Development and a member of the Scientific Committee for the Peace Studies Programme (Lamsade-Université de Paris Dauphine).



“Witnesses
of the
white paper”

We have a wonderful opportunity. Let's grasp it!

The urgent climate situation is giving us a wonderful opportunity. Both collectively and individually we can still take action to protect the environment and future generations. Let's grasp that opportunity!

Let's not miss the COP22 boat. It constitutes a unique and game-changing opportunity for humanity to start with women and children, the first victims of climate change. It's a question of the future of life on earth, be it human, animal or vegetable. It's a question of world justice for populations in developing countries who are suffering the disastrous consequences of the environmental turmoil for which we are mainly to blame. It's a question of our collective responsibility towards future generations.



Nora BARSALI is CEO of RSE News and of the Club des Entreprises Responsables. She founded the Trophées Défis RSE and the Collectif des Ambassadrices et Ambassadeurs de l'Égalité.

No one can deny the facts. Climate change first and foremost impacts the health of women and of children who are born with endocrine disorders and malformations of all sorts. Pollution impacts the social determinants of health; it affects the daily life, drinking water, fresh air, agriculture, food and housing of complete populations, as well as all related safety, health, well-being and educational parameters.

If nothing is done, it is estimated that from 2030, which is almost upon us, climate change will lead to astronomical health expenditure and cause an extra 250,000 deaths per year, mostly in countries that are developing and thus the least prepared.

Today, women are exposed to small doses of all these environmental, social and health risks on a daily basis and they are already having a short-term impact, because they are toxic for pregnancies. They extend into the medium and long terms through their children.

Women must recognise the effect that climate change has on their health and take action by rallying through associations, joint initiatives and social networks. Thanks to COP22, women in positions of responsibility have the opportunity to be heard, to rally, to change the course of humanity. And it is to women that future generations will owe their future. Let's grasp this opportunity to play a responsible role in history. •

Gender Equality & Human Development

All actions in favour of sustainable development are underpinned by the gradual realisation that if humans continue systematically to destroy their environment, they will eventually destroy themselves, too. As philosopher and pro-active ecologist Yves Paccalet put it with his typical dark humour: "*Humanity will disappear. Good riddance!*"

The goal of sustainable development is to pursue the human adventure in conditions that we deem desirable for our children. It is essential to respect natural balances, to manage the planet's resources in a reasonable manner, and to combat global warming and its calamitous effects, the subject of COP21. But fundamentally, sustainable development demands a mindset change, an extension of what distinguishes the human from the animate and the inanimate: our level of consciousness,

our intelligence, the enlightened management of our relations with the nature that produced us (nature means birth), of our relations with the living and with all other humans.

The sustainable development of humanity is dependent upon the development of our individual and collective humanity. And because the human is still unfinished, it can still be perfected.

A marvellous lever for development, for increasing human potential, does exist. It's called "gender equality".

How is the human part of us to grow if we don't multiply our sources of intelligence (half of which are currently underexploited) or delve into a melting-pot of male and female ideas and experiences? How can we grasp – with tunnel vision – that we comprise both male and female, and that solidarity between human beings – and between humans and their environment – is a pre-requisite for living in harmony? How

are we to promote “solidarity, the only remedy to complexity,” as Edgar Morin maintains, if we do not have solidarity and equality between the sexes? And how are we therefore to rise to complex, contemporary, political, ecological, economic and social challenges?

At the *Laboratoire de l'Égalité*, we endeavour to contribute to individual and collective intelligence by developing a culture of gender equality that is not only fair and equitable, but also advantageous to all. We focus our actions on gender equality at work, because economic empowerment is a pre-requisite of female emancipation and of the deployment and validation of women's skills and talents.

We note that, despite obvious differences in scale, our experience applies to countries less favoured than our own. Around the world as a whole, being able to get a job is not enough to guarantee equality. Although there are more and more women on the job market, they constitute the majority of poor workers (70 % in France). In order to help women achieve equality, and to prove that a culture of equality nurtures universal solutions, we concentrate on the necessary pre-requisites for true employment equality: EDUCATION, training, career guidance, task sharing and gender-balanced workforces, plus equal treatment (notably for health), equal status, equal pay, banishing sexism from the workplace, and banishing archaic stereotypes ⁽¹⁾.

“Never say a thing is normal, or it will never change.”

Bertold Brecht.

Both in western countries and in poor countries, we note that gender sexism has the same root: POWER in the hands of men and the arbitrary distribution of roles between the sexes (we know who get the prestigious ones!). The consequences are also universal, although obviously on different scales: substantial vulnerability to mishaps in life and nature, precariousness, poverty, illness, insecurity for women and children, generalised sexism... One trump card, however, to set against this long litany

of handicaps, is women's age-old responsibility in the spheres of family, education, food and health. Their experience in agriculture also makes them major players in matters of resource management, and knowledgeable partners in decisions that will shape the future of the planet and the human race – if they have access to decision-making bodies.

The work of public and private international organisations demonstrates the link between the degree of democracy in a country and the degree of equality between its women and men, and the correlation between GDP and women's education and professionalization. Demographics and widening economic disparities stand out among the causes of damage to the planet; this should justify free contraception and economic equality.

If women and men are to “live in harmony”, if good use is to be made of the planet's material and immaterial resources, and if we are to see a new humanism worthy of the name, then the unequal relations between women and men that have structured societies since the beginnings of time must be called into question. These relations are age-old, admittedly, but not natural, as popular wisdom would suggest. They can be changed. We have to change them. We're working on it! •

1. These various aspects are handled in the collection *Equal to equal*. (14 titles).

Annie BATTLE is a member of the *Laboratoire de l'Égalité*. Co-director of the *Egale à Egale* collection, managed in partnership with publishers Belin.



SANDY BEKY

@SandyBeky

Growing up in Madagascar

In Madagascar, the country where I grew up, the trajectory taken by cyclones has been altered by the effects of climate change. The number of cyclones has tripled in thirty years. The sea is rising and the seasons and rainfall patterns have been disrupted, threatening food safety, water supplies and public health systems.

This situation places the country in 5th position in the Climate Change Vulnerability Index (Maplesoft 2012). Many poor countries around the world are similarly vulnerable. At the heart of these natural disasters are millions of women who account for 70 % of the 1.3 billion individuals in extreme poverty. They and their children are weighed down by the heavy economic, health and social repercussions of climate change.

The enormous vulnerability with which these women have to cope obviously speaks to me as a long-term, female activist engaged in the war that many of us in our respective countries have been waging for greater equality between women and men at all levels of society. I have channelled my commitment for over ten years into the Professional Women's Network Paris. I was its Chair from 2013 to 2015 and launched and ran several programmes (mentoring, reverse mentoring, executive shadowing) in favour of career development for women. Over recent years I have taken a new path, tying together the need to construct a more inclusive and more mixed society with an unprecedented challenge to humanity: the urgent need to find resources to solve environmental problems. →

I now specialise in the circular economy, a business model that encourages us to take a new and sustainable view of how we produce and consume. It ensures that our decisions, behaviour and actions sit comfortably with protecting and regenerating the environment.

Walking down this new path in 2014, I met Caroline Dulac, who was selling leather goods, fabric bags and stationery at a market. I was intrigued by the different materials used to make the items on display. Caroline told me about Pottias, her eco-responsible and socially conscious business. Pottias collects advertising banners, kilometres of car seat belts, and kilos of inner tubes from car dumps and the car industry – and makes leather goods from them.



Sandy BEKY founded KyoSei Leadership and is a Partner of IMV Management Partners, two consultancy firms specialising in leadership strategies and circular economies.

The fabric bags are made exclusively from scraps from the textile industry. As for the stationery, she explained that not a single tree had been felled! The paper in her notebooks is made from elephant dung from Jaipur in India. The process for washing the elephant dung involves neither detergent nor chemicals. After the washing process, the water is even recycled as fertilizer in neighbouring fields! A truly virtuous circle for the circular economy fan that I am! But the thing I love even more about this entrepreneurial project is the involvement of social enterprises in India. They give women an economic role to play in Indian society, provide them with a job and a means of subsistence, and enable their children to receive an education.

Caroline Dulac and her social partners in India are setting a fine example. By placing women at the heart of their programme, they are providing economic, environmental and social responses to the most critical problems on our planet.

Women are the first victims of climate change, but they also have a fundamental role to play in the adoption of sustainable ways of consuming, producing, and managing natural resources, that will guarantee a better environment for all. •

Women, Health, Climate

Climate change spares nobody in its wake... but impacts differ. The poorest populations are more lastingly flooded. There are 1.2 billion people on the planet with revenue of less than a dollar a day; 70 % of them are women¹. Between 60 and 80 %² of southern countries' food producers are women; they are the first to have to cope with drought, desertification and flood³. The planet is dying, but it could be reborn by welcoming different lives. What about the women on planet earth? Their death rate is 14 times higher than that of men. The women will die out. And with them, the men. Tomorrow...



Feminist and trilingual humanist, **Marie BOUCAUD** is member of Business Professional Women (BPW) and IIIth Representative of the IFBPW (International Federation of business Professional Women) for UNESCO. Former incubatrice of WoMen'Up, member of the teams of organization of the Women's Forum for Economy and Society (2016) and the Forum JUMP (2017), Marie likes thinking off the beaten track and writing, everything in creativity and mindfulness. Her mindset? *"Impossible They didn't know it was, so they did it."*

...Unless every woman and every man addresses the tomorrow in the forming that is today, and decides to act either on a micro or macro level. Every initiative counts. Every major project started with a small first step. Wangari Maathai started by planting a tree before going on to win the Nobel Peace Prize. Runa Khan wanted women not to have to choose between curing their own blindness and feeding their children⁴ long before her NGO Friendship had 800 employees and helped ten million of the people most impacted by climate change.

What would have become of Runa Khan if the funding had not been forthcoming? It was a loan that opened the door to her future. Financial resources make anything possible.

Because the financial empowerment of women is so fundamental to their autonomy, to their ability to act and to their achievements, it is the keystone of Business Professional Women's (BPW) commitment and advocacy. By organising Equal Pay Day (EPD) every year, and awareness initiatives that highlight the low numbers of girls and women in Sciences, Technology, Engineering & Mathematics (STEM), BPW strives to eradicate pay differences, to counter the feminisation of certain jobs, and to promote gender-balanced workforces. In short: to achieve equality at work.

On a global scale, two thirds of work time is put in by women. Yet they only pick up 10 % of total revenue. They own less than 8 % of land and are granted less than 5 % of bank loans⁵. If they

had equal access to production resources, they would increase agricultural output by 20-30 %, which would feed 150 million more people ⁶. In more general terms, if women had the same

1. <http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/174000029.pdf>
2. <http://www.genreenaction.net/Femmes-de-mais-productrices-mais-victimes-de-la.html>
3. <http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/174000029.pdf>
4. <http://www.lejdd.fr/International/Runa-Khan-une-aristocrate-au-service-des-plus-pauvres-763645>
5. <http://www.adequations.org/spip.php?article363>
6. <http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/var/storage/rapports-publics/174000029.pdf>
7. <https://www.bpw-international.org/blog/categories/listings/leading-equality>
8. Femmes Environnement, by Egalite, Adéquations & Genre en action
9. <http://www.onufemmes.fr/cop-21-les-enjeux-de-lintegration-des-femmes-dans-la-lutte-contre-le-rechauffement-climatique/>

salaries and access to employment as men, women would earn a total 9 billion dollars, which would then contribute to reducing poverty and to a more sustainable type of development ⁷.

It is time for women, environmental pioneers, to take centre stage again through Agenda 21, adopted in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit ⁸. It is time for the first victims to become the first actors in international climate negotiations. It is time for their expertise in natural resource management, and their environmental knowledge, to be harnessed during such negotiations and encapsulated in proposed strategies to adapt to climate change ⁹.

Women and men will be able to attain this goal together. By working within BPW, I have managed to add a few small bricks to the building. What is your contribution? •

DANIELLE BOUSQUET

@dabousquet

Women actively combatting climate change

In our manifesto entitled “*Les femmes actrices de la lutte contre le dérèglement climatique*” (“*Women Actively Combatting Climate Change*”), we underline the need to: integrate gender equality and the empowerment of women into the Paris Agreement; involve equal numbers of women and men in international and national decision-making processes (COP, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans); and guarantee women equal access to funding and new technologies.



Poster of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Guinea. ©Yves Charbit.

In developing countries, climate disruption has even more serious consequences for women than for men. Let us not forget that most poor people are women. They account for 70 % of the 1.2 billion people around the world surviving on less than one dollar a day. In everyday life, climate change affects poor women more severely than men. The rarefaction of natural resources means longer journeys (they have to

walk further to fetch water and wood); it also lengthens their work hours and undermines their standard of living. When a climate catastrophe occurs, they are more vulnerable because they have more constraints (single parent, illiterate, etc.). 80 % of the victims of cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh (2007) were women and girls. In zones that are devastated or struck by climate change, healthcare and access to contraception are often non-existent. This adds further hurdles to women's ability to space out pregnancies — a pre-requisite for their autonomy.

Women need to be recognised as actors in the fight against climate change. Despite the obstacles and the discriminations they suffer, women fight to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change. They innovate on all continents by favouring conservation farming, which reduces water and fertilizer usage and fixes carbon. They set up reservoirs for irrigation and drinking water. They create entire waste recycling chains and pool their knowledge and their modest funds. And yet, their initiatives, often carried out on a local scale, are rarely lauded and almost never funded. Women are not being recognised in this fight. They are insufficiently included in national decisions and international →

Danielle BOUSQUET is a feminist activist, former member of the French parliament, and Past-president of the High Council in Gender Equality.



→ negotiations. Women will be even more efficient when they are autonomous and able fully to exercise their rights.

Women and feminist associations' actions ahead of COP 21 in Le Bourget ensured that explicit mention was made in the introduction to the Paris Agreement of states abiding by their commitments in matters of Human Rights, gender equality and the empowerment of women. The need to take gender into account also features in the articles relating to adapting and

reinforcing capacity. The *Lima Work Programme on Gender* was extended by two years and expanded during COP22 in Marrakesh; it must be granted the expertise and funding it needs to help reduce gender inequalities, promote what women do to combat climate change, and enable them to participate in, and benefit from, the programme at every level in order to reinforce their empowerment. •

Reconciling financial performance and societal commitment

The Friedman model, whereby value is to be created purely for the shareholder's benefit, has perhaps reached its limits in today's climate of sustainable finance which is geared towards supporting a more inclusive and environmentally friendly kind of growth. Scandals surrounding working conditions (the Rana Plaza drama in Bangladesh), child labour, unequal opportunities for promotion (for every 100 men promoted to managerial positions, only 79 women are similarly promoted) and unequal pay between men/women are a reflection of increasing inequality and are placing social issues and questions about the distribution of wealth at the very heart of society's concerns.

What role should sustainable finance play in helping to support businesses that are responsible and committed to the general good?



Beryl BOUVIER DI NOTA, equity manager for fifteen years in small and medium values, has resolutely focused on SRI and in particular on investment with a positive impact on European equities in recent years. Beryl is responsible for impact investing at OFI Asset Management.

"Mission-driven" or "purpose-driven" companies in Anglo-Saxon countries are beginning to emerge, creating a new way to communicate their social purpose to their stakeholders. Must employees and shareholders be in conflict with each other? Should labour as a factor of production be considered the only adjustable variable?

And yet selecting companies that have a strong and shared commitment to social goals might deliver more performance in the long run. There is much academic research supporting the view that companies can be more productive and perform better thanks to greater diversity, better working conditions, improved staff employability and the sharing of best practices with their suppliers.

It is possible to reconcile profit generation with a lasting and inclusive growth by expanding the limits of SRI and integrating impact investing. Selection of companies whose growth models incorporate a measurable social impact into their own organisational structure and that share and promote such impacts among their stakeholders should become more and more the focus of investors.

Selecting companies based on their performance and social impact, measured through the prism of their social goals and using specific social impact indicators, is becoming a means of encouraging impact investing in listed assets. Having previously been restricted to the social and solidarity-based economy or the world of private equity, impact investing applied to listed issuers broadens the scope of responsibility promoted by sustainable finance. •

Digital COP21

Supporting COP21 means envisaging the future with conviction. It means harnessing collective intelligence to heighten awareness and activate sustainable solutions. What levers are at our disposal? Well, there's you! And there are digital technologies.

Digital technologies and women are game changers. Paris is giving London a run for its money with Station F, due to open in April, so let's take advantage of this bubbling super-ecosystem and encourage every start-up to contribute actively to this great project.

Let's move on from the idea, to deployment. Our all-women and mixed networks are levers to be activated. How? By pressing on the "networking" button! Let's activate this powerful booster.

As former Vice-President of the Oudinot network and an active member of the EPWN network with its *Responsible Entrepreneur* prize, I had the privilege of interviewing Navi Radjou, co-author of the book *Frugal Innovation: How To Do More With Less*. It explains how to be ingenious and resourceful and do more with less in an increasingly complex and restrictive environment.

Renault-Nissan, L'Oréal and Air Liquide, to name but three corporations, have adopted this approach to disruptive innovation and developed ingenious solutions that respect the environment.

Let's get this network, and the start-up network, on board. Let's shake things up! What do you think?

Entrepreneurs have nimble minds. They change constraints into opportunities. Let's use this magnificent network to reach decision-makers and colleagues, to get them involved. Let's hack the system!

I was Chief Business Officer of a start-up called Never Eat Alone. It's a mobile app that workers in big companies can use to find a colleague to have lunch with. It boosts decompartmentalization and social interaction. It could also be a great opportunity for raising awareness of COP21 issues among workers in big groups — and even percolate new disruptive solutions to go alongside the current agenda. We're talking "bottom up" here!

Let's take the example of smart cities introduced by Gérard Mestrallet and developed by Isabelle Kocher of the Engie Group. The idea is to design how cities will grow in the future, managing flows of energy, water, waste and mobility in an integrated manner.

Smart cities are social and urban innovation projects, natural extensions of the technological solutions offered by renewable energies. The smart cities of the future will be friendlier, greener and more humane. They will better optimise the use of limited resources and take individual needs into account. They open the door to the sharing economy.

Digitalisation is one of the pillars of smart cities. It will not replace the human element, but strengthen it. In 2030, 60 % of the world population will be city-dwellers. In 2025, 37 cities will exceed the 10-million-inhabitant mark. Megalopolis management is a crucial challenge if we are to preserve our resources and ensure our communities enjoy growing old together. We need to create innovative partnerships that improve quality of life for city-dwellers. Making co-workers aware of these challenges in the business and community spheres will foster operational models that are participative and more inclusive.

Reducing energy consumption and/or pollution, and reducing environmental impacts throughout the entire life cycle of a product, are at the very heart of the challenge of the future. Digital natives are ready to change their habits. Are you?

With a view to COP22, let's activate our networks of women and men who embrace a community approach that integrates the economy, the environment and society. •

Myra BRAGANTI was a business partner of Marie Schneegans, creator of the start-up "Nevereatalone", an innovative "change management" and "digital transformation" tool. She used to head EPWN. Chief Business Officer of « Move your Body ».



@digital_ladies

MERETE BUJO

Sorority and solidarity: Digital Ladies and Allies support the Women Health Climate NGO

The Digital Ladies and Allies (DLA) is an association founded in 2018 composed of more than 200 members, women and men, engaged in the action and the promotion of women in the digital world. Indeed, parity in this sector is a lever for the empowerment of women. But above all, it is a real accelerator of innovation for our planet whose urgency does not allow us to exclude 50 % of humanity to create global solutions!

However, over the past thirty years, parity in the digital sectors has deteriorated and only 33 % of employees in the digital industry today are women, including 75 % in support functions (HR, administration, finance, communication...). Ultimately, if the

representation of women does not progress, we run a real risk of exclusion in this sector, which moreover is lacking in talent to respond to the challenges. →

Merete BUJO, CDO BPCE and founder of the Do tank "Digital Ladies and Allies"



→ Like the collective “Femmes Santé Climat”, the urgency pushed us to act through a do tank and the publication of a white book “Mixité & Performance Numérique” gathering the proposals and best practices of our members presenting four main axes: education, training, visibility and attractiveness. Its purpose is to open the debate on the place that women occupy in the digital professions and to act to promote the transformation of current

representations, and this from an early age. Climate change is an emergency for humanity and women are the first victims. The DLA support through their influence on social networks the proposals and actions of “Women Health Climate”, because to be able to access digital, women must first survive! Reinforcing visibility and acting in solidarity and sisterhood, these are the values shared by the DLA and Women Health Climate. •

Businesses also have a role to play

The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that between 2030 and 2050 there will be 250,000 extra deaths per year caused by climate change — notably because of malnutrition, malaria, diarrhoea and heat-related stress.

It is an undeniable fact that climate change significantly increases health risks and complicates access to healthcare all over the world.

Climate change is already spreading vector-borne diseases and will continue to do so. Let's take the example of dengue, for example. This disease is transmitted by mosquitos. It provokes fever plus pain in bones and joints. 400 million infections are recorded each year around the world. Over the past fifty years, the geographical zone impacted by this disease has grown 30 times bigger, taking the number of infected countries from 10 to 128 and reaching a total population of 4 billion people. Fortunately, after years of R & D, the first vaccine against the disease is now available.



Delphine CAROFF is Director of Governmental Affairs, Biogen. Formerly Corporate Social Responsibility Manager, *Les Entreprises du Médicament (LEEM)*.

Allergies are also on the rise due to air pollution. According to the WHO, air pollution is responsible for almost 3.2 million premature deaths per year, which is more than AIDS and malaria combined. The WHO also estimates that there are 235 million asthmatics in the world.

Healthcare players must therefore rally and find new drugs or healthcare solutions to combat the consequences of climate change on health. Research & Development is their vocation, their mission. They also have to be exemplary in this fight, notably by reducing their environmental footprint. Many health companies have already put ambitious policies in place to reduce their carbon emissions; some have reached carbon neutrality.

I, for one, have always advocated that everyone has a role to play in combatting climate change, and that businesses must also rally, be they small, medium-sized or multinational! Through their corporate social responsibility policies, businesses are major players in sustainable development.

In June 2015, the famous scientific journal *The Lancet* wrote: “Tackling climate change is a medical emergency and one of the greatest opportunities to benefit human health for generations to come.”¹ It is time for all players to step up to the mark and seize this opportunity! •

1. The Lancet, Health and climate change: policy responses to protect public health, <http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article>, June 2015.

Climate, health, women: banking on the future

Moroccan women who have entered into the third millennium have experienced significant changes in their daily life. Rights enshrined in decrees up to national law advocate equality, better control over maternity, and more open access to knowledge.

The battle for equality was neither easy nor simple. It remains a work in progress. Laws do not always converge with reality; the quest for greater democracy and equal access to positions of power remains to be played out in the future.

The promise of a future also depends on the fight against poverty. Poverty, like climate change, mainly impacts women. The Moroccan landscape is rugged, its climate fickle. Years of drought have dragged on since the '80s. Global warming has accelerated the rural exodus and the polarization of society. Women rally together so that their fellow female citizens in the country, and those without any security, can remain on their land and subsist — health permitting.

Working the land implies being physically able. Health is therefore a precious commodity. A lack of water, and pollution, trigger disabling conditions that harm the women's eyesight.

Thanks to the health caravans we organise with doctors, we have managed to get hundreds of female artisans back on their feet so that they can start producing again.

South Morocco is the region that suffers most from climate change.

In 2001, another of our association's caravans ventured out to meet populations in Taroudant and the Atlas Mountains, where it set up an alternative to drought. The system relied on solidarity and the pooling of best practices, whilst taking a fresh look at the region's historical sources of wealth.

It was an encounter with a renowned humanist that made it possible to work with argan trees again: Pierre Rabhi defends the values of ecology and the nourishing earth.

The legendary argan tree, used in cosmetics, is blossoming again thanks to women in the East and women in the West. It provides co-operatives of women with new resources and is the best promise today not only of beauty, but also of health.

The urgent need to reflect and take action on new green businesses became obvious. The launch since then of agro-ecology has provided further avenues for life-saving crops. Female agricultural workers are hostages to a capricious climate, but thanks to training and specific assistance they are back on track towards equal access to the market — and thus to dignity.

The conclusion that we draw from our experience is that global warming caused by humans can only be solved by solidarity — without frontiers and without gender-based discrimination. Women are the guardians of the earth. They have a key contribution to make to alleviation strategies and so cannot be edged out of decision-making processes.

The first victims of climate change provide the matrix for reconciliation between nature and mankind. •

Sabah CHRAIBI is the National Chair of ESPOD (Espace Point de Départ), a Moroccan association that promotes women in business.



FRÉDÉRIQUE CINTRAT

www.axielles.com

Meet Anne Pélagie Yotchou from Cameroun

Because I like to tell myself that mutual aid, care, ambition (as a “burning desire to create”) and energy are things we share whatever our standard of living, culture or country; because I like to think that women, if they unite in action, can foster greater solidarity and equity; because formal, informal and virtual networks can help us to have an impact beyond our own back yard: I commend the action of networks. I proudly participate in this White Paper as a business supporter in the name of **axielles.com**, an app. that fosters business links.

Operating in a network leads to marvellous encounters. I would like to tell you about someone I met in June 2015. I was in the Eure-et-Loir, in France, and Anne Pélagie Yotchou was in Cameroun. We met on Twitter. Our respective publications on the role of women in business life were on the same wavelength. She suggested we meet on her next trip to Paris, magically moving from the virtual to real life. We chatted



and exchanged small gifts, and she described the fabulous initiatives she had launched in Yaoundé to develop female entrepreneurship in Cameroun.

Here is an excerpt about her, translated from her association's website¹: “Anne Pélagie Yotchou T. is a fervent defender →

→ of social and economic development for women and girls in Cameroun. She is a social entrepreneur and an expert in Gender & Development/Transitional Justice. She is a founding member of the association Genre en Action. 'To my mind, empowering women and girls is one of the keys to taking justice and gender equality forward, and to eradicating sexist violence and discrimination. I can't wait for a world culture of human rights, with a gender-equal approach.'



Frédérique CINTRAT founded the start-up **axielles.com**, an app. that facilitates business networking. She is a speaker and expert on ambition and networks. Author of "*Comment l'ambition vient aux filles?*" published by Eyrolles.

Donning her other "computer scientist" hat, Anne Pélagie runs a host of training programmes in ICT, with a view to familiarising female leaders in rural environments with computing. This boosts their participation in sustainable governance, as key actors in their communities. Anne Pélagie Yotchou currently coordinates the CEFAP-Ladies Circle, a synergetic group of women (and men, too) who decided in 2005 to join forces and help construct a "fairer, impartial and inclusive" Cameroun. Their priority fields are: advancing the social, economic and cultural rights of women and girls; justice; taking gender into account in community management; plus various forms of support for women and girls encountering social difficulties.

In this message, I quite simply wanted to turn the spotlight on Anne Pélagie Yotchou, and through her to pay tribute to all of the women and men all over the world, who are helping to make the world a better place. •

1. <http://cefapladiescircle.free.fr/>

Women Global Inequalities

Inequalities are global, especially for women; unemployment; the impacts of climate change affect women's health.

Among the various items that could be tackled we would like to stress 2 topics: health and work for women and families' impoverishment.

France has the highest rate of part time female workers among European countries. 30 % of women work full time while 8 % of men do. Part time work can represent a choice or an unintended option. Part time work is most often an unintended option endured by women. Hence the high precarity.

These women's health deteriorates due to scarce financial resources resulting in impoverishment of families.

They hardly consult a dentist.

Single-parent families are increasing each year, in 2016, there are 2,6 million of single parent households (INSEE). It is observed that 85 % of single-parent families are constituted by women.

According to CNAM, women's occupational diseases claims exceed those of men.

→ Our concerns

- Opening of healthcare centres = doctors + dentists = health facilities.
- Many children cannot afford to eat three times a day:

- Support to women in child nutrition (fight against child obesity).
- Doctors/Dentists' visit in each school, high school and medical examination on all pupils in order to set the emergencies each year. (there is indeed nurses in school).
- Encourage employers to offer full time jobs including a financial support for the employer or a financial support for single-parent families in need. •

ALICE BENHAMOU PANETTA - NCFW



Since more than a century **NCFW** takes action for women – 50 % of the population – to get their rightful place and for equality for women in family, work, political and social environments. It fights against all forms of violence women suffers as victims across the world.

Protecting the coastline

Global warming poses a real threat to populations living along the shore. Rising sea levels, fresh outbreaks of freak climate events, and the destruction of natural barriers such as coral reefs, are all ushering the sea towards the land more quickly.

Defence structures are no longer enough to counter this. Sometimes they are simply destroyed; sometimes they speed up the destruction of the coastline. Yet it is the coast that protects us, via its beaches, dunes, marshlands and lagoons.

My mission is to rebuild or reinforce these coastal spaces so that they can protect property and people. Houses, work facilities, and also drinking water pipes, telecommunications cables and roads etc. are under threat. Populations are scared. It becomes difficult to work. For example, how can aquaculture continue when the lagoon is exposed to swells because the ridge of dunes has been destroyed?

Women are often at the heart of these activities and are directly impacted. When emergency evacuation is unavoidable, they have to cope with even harsher living conditions, including settling their family in a new place.

It is useless to fight nature. We have to work with it by reinforcing the coast as a form of protection. Waves work their

way inland more slowly if the beach is wide, sloping, and with a sufficient bed of sedimentary rock.

Although withdrawal does sometimes have to be envisaged there are protective solutions. I have pledged to develop them, implement them, and inform populations about them.

The key today is to communicate about managing the coast. We need to stop bad practices (removing sand to use it for construction, artificializing the coastline, etc.). And we need to protect populations and infrastructures in a lasting and sustainable manner.

Our project will be a success if we protect women, improve educational resources, and heighten awareness among the general public and decision-makers. •

Béatrice CORNIC runs a company called *Espace Pur*. She has won two awards: *Clean Tech Open France 2013*, and *Femmes et Entreprises en Bretagne 2012*.



Women & Climate Charter of the Women's Forum

Climate change has a disproportionate impact on women: they represent around 80 % of current climate refugees and are fourteen times more likely to die than men in climate-related disasters.

I hope that women are not only passive victims of climate change but can be fully active and bring their added value and their impact. In fact, 75 % of women (versus 57 % of men) think that major changes in our lifestyles are necessary to effectively fight climate change. For this reason, "women and climate" is one of the major themes on which the Women's Forum has been investing for a long time.

I am proud this year to have launched last June 26 and 27 in Kyoto, 22 years after the signing of the Protocol and the day before the G20, the "Charter of Commitment for Women and the Climate".

This charter demonstrates the impact that women must have at all levels, individual, corporate, institutional and political, to fully contribute to accelerating the transition to a greener and more inclusive economy. →



Indonesia, 2007. On 6 February, a boy uses his shoes to paddle a makeshift float, in the muddy floodwaters of Jakarta, the capital. The water is contaminated with sewage, garbage and chemical waste. ©UNICEF/UNI46670/Estey

→ This charter is the result of the work carried out by the Daring Circle (Women's Forum working group) on Women and the climate, led by BNP Paribas and l'Oréal, accompanied by KPMG in association with EcoAct.. Five key levers to facilitate more inclusive climate action have been identified:

- Achieve parity in 2030 in climate-related decision-making bodies,



Chiara CORAZZA is Director General of the Women's Forum. An English and Italian national, she graduated in Political Science and holds a doctorate in law. Upon her arrival in France, she was appointed Director of International Affairs for the Ile de France Region (1985-2002), then Director General of Paris-Ile de France Capitale Économique (2002-2016). She was also a member of the RATP Board of Directors from July 2014 to July 2019. She was decorated Knight of the Legion of Honor by Christine Lagarde (2009)

- Sensitize all generations to the interactions between gender and climate and promote access for women and girls education and trades in the ecological transition,
- Facilitate access to essential resources to enable women to fully commit to climate change, ▪ Integrate data and gender considerations in the development of inclusive climate policies,
- Finance and develop social, economic and technological solutions which aim to scale up climate action by integrating gender equality.

Do you share the same values, ambitions and objectives? Get involved by signing the Charter HERE (personally or on behalf of your organization).

Climate is at the heart of the debates at the Global Meeting of the Women's Forum to be held in Paris from 20 to 22 November 2019. •

Empowerment and family planning: emergency contraception for female students in France

Providing information about emergency contraception and the risk of an unwanted pregnancy falls within the public health remit. Said information is relayed by a student complementary health insurance company, within the framework of an added-value partnership with a pharmaceutical laboratory.

Emergency contraception in France

→ Unwanted pregnancies are a public health issue

In France, one third of pregnancies are unwanted. Two thirds of unwanted pregnancies are terminated. In 2015, 218,100 terminations were performed. The overall termination rate has been stable since 2006. However, there have been changes within specific age groups over recent years, with a drop for the under-20s and an increase for 20- to 24-year-olds. For 1,000 women of child-bearing age, the average termination rate is 14.4. Between the ages of 20 and 24 the rate is 27.

Every year, approximately 2.5 million French women run the risk of an unwanted pregnancy.

In France, 31 % of fertile women say they have had unprotected sex at least once during the past twelve months. The figure rises to 46 % for 16- to 24-year-olds.

In cases where absolutely no contraception was used, a generalised ignorance about fertility periods is to be noted: it is thought that ovulation always occurs on the 14th day, making the middle of the cycle the risk period. However in reality, only 12 % of ovulations actually occur on the 14th day. Given that spermatozoa remain alive for five days, and the variability of ovulation dates, unprotected intercourse constitutes a risk of pregnancy irrespective of the phase of the menstrual cycle.

97 % of women of child-bearing age who do not wish to become pregnant use a contraceptive device (medical or otherwise). Yet birth control failures are frequent. The *Fécond* survey from 2010 talks of the French contraceptive paradox.

→ Emergency contraception is under-used in cases of at-risk behaviour

28 % of the women questioned said they had never taken emergency contraception after unprotected or poorly protected intercourse (incident with a condom, contraception forgotten or not used). 26 % said they had used it, but not systematically.

The reasons for the lack of systematic recourse to emergency contraception after unprotected or poorly protected intercourse were that:

- 51 % of the women did not feel they were at risk because they were convinced they were properly protected (whatever the circumstances);
- 35 % did not think of emergency contraception;
- And to a lesser degree, psychological barriers: (unfounded) fears of a possible “abortion effect” of emergency contraception, or the potential risk of sterility, or a negative impact on health...

Awareness of the existence of emergency contraception and of situations containing a risk of unwanted pregnancy is therefore essential for optimising recourse to emergency contraception and curbing the number of unwanted pregnancies.

→ **Progress induced by public policies in favour of improved information about, and reimbursement of, emergency contraception**

Oral emergency contraception can avoid an unwanted pregnancy after unprotected or poorly protected intercourse. It blocks or delays ovulation to prevent the ovule from entering into contact with the spermatozoa for at least five days (lifespan of spermatozoa), thus preventing conception.

The public authorities have defined a framework for using emergency contraception. It facilitates access thereto and makes it free of charge for minors. Emergency contraception can thus be obtained from the chemist's. There is no need to make an appointment with a health professional (GP, midwife, gynaecologist) beforehand, as this drug can be handed out for free and anonymously to minors. Otherwise it is reimbursed if on prescription, or sold but not reimbursed without a prescription. Girls and boys can get it from a chemist's.

The standpoint of the student complementary health insurance company

→ **Use of the contraceptive pill is declining in the student population**

The contraceptive pill was legalised in France in 1967. Large-scale democratisation and dissemination then ensued in subsequent decades. Use thereof seemed to have reached a plateau, particularly in the student population. Our surveys among students, however, point to a reduction in the proportion of users between 2009 and 2017: from 62 % to 48 % for students insured by SMEREP and from 64 % to 51 % for all French students.

These figures are coherent with the Fécond report from 2010, which found that 63.5 % of women aged between 20 and 24 used

the contraceptive pill. It also noted the first decline since 1967 in use of the pill in this fringe of the population, a decline not totally compensated by the arrival of new hormonal methods of contraception, strongly influenced, it seems, by social and economic conditions.

Use of the contraceptive pill remains uncommon in the secondary school population, and in decline over the past three years. In 2017, 24 % of girls in secondary education in Greater Paris took the pill compared to 32 % in 2015 (30 % of all French schoolgirls questioned in 2017 compared to 31 % in 2015). Meanwhile, almost one third of secondary school pupils claimed to be sexually active (30 % of all French secondary school pupils and 33 % of secondary school pupils in Greater Paris in 2017).

→ **The central question of compliance**

In the event of an unwanted pregnancy, it is interesting to note that the main reason given is forgetting to take the pill (44 %), well ahead of the absence of contraception (28 %).

These results suggest a serious lack of compliance when taking the birth control pill. As the efficacy of oral contraception is largely linked to regular use — and even “rigorous” use for the ultra-low-dose birth control pill — it transpires that thorough education on how to take it must be provided.

→ **Progress noted in the use of emergency contraception among students, thanks to the commitment of public authorities**

France stands out for its avant-garde attitude to access to emergency contraception — the “morning after” pill. Over the past five years, there has been an explosion in the proportion of students having recourse to emergency contraception — increasing from 18 % in 2011 to 45 % in 2017 for sexually active students insured by SMEREP, and from 15 % to 40 % between 2011 and 2017 for all sexually active French students. Today, almost 1 out of every 2 students has had recourse to emergency contraception. Emergency contraception seems to have been democratised. It has become widespread throughout the student population, in step with national information campaigns, particularly one in 2012 that used humour and empathy to address the most common risks: forgetting to take the pill, incident with a condom, absence of contraception. Use of the “morning after” pill is also becoming more frequent among the secondary school population. One quarter of secondary schoolgirls claim they have already used it (34 % in France; 33 % in Ile-de-France, in 2017). →

Annie COUTAREL is
Director General of
SMEREP.



Juliette RENAVAND-PETIOT is
Sales & Marketing
Director, HRA.



Marie-Sophie HOUIS-VALLEToux
is a Founding Partner
of MX Conseil.



→ **Complementary health insurance for students from SMEREP facilitates access to contraception**

Complementary coverage offered by SMEREP includes a pack entitled “*Vivre sa vie*” (roughly “*Getting on with life*”). A yearly subscription covers latest-generation contraceptive pills, emergency contraception (the so-called “morning after” pill) and condoms. For SMEREP this is a way of supporting public health policies in the field of contraception, and of providing youngsters with better access to contraception.

→ **Complementary health insurance for students from SMEREP gives pride of place to information and education for youngsters**

Although contraception is used massively throughout France today among all age groups of women, the number of terminations remains more or less constant at around 200,000 per year. The marked increase in terminations among under-18-year-olds recorded at the beginning of the 2000s has slowed. Our student surveys identify an overall stagnation in numbers of terminations over recent years with 6 % of female students declaring having terminated a pregnancy in 2016.

Powerful partnerships between health insurers and pharmaceutical laboratories can provide better information, reimbursement and assistance for patients/policy holders

→ **A vast debate on information about, access to, and compliance with, contraception**

The issue of birth control among students is complex, particularly the pill, which remains by far the most widely used form of contraception by this fringe of the population. There are three main issues:

- Firstly, access to the birth control pill is not easy. Many people have spoken out in France, particularly within family planning, to ask for the pill to be on sale in chemist shops without a prescription. This would make it more readily available, particularly to a young population which, above and beyond the problem of the time it takes to get an appointment with a GP, may feel a certain “fear” or “embarrassment” that deters them from consulting a health profession. Chemists, GPs and family planning have formed a group entitled “*Libérez ma pilule*” (roughly “release my pill”) that advocate the OTC sale of contraceptive pills, particularly very-low-dose progestin-only versions.
- Furthermore, as we have seen, failing to comply is also an issue. It is to be feared that selling the pill over the counter will reduce even further the time taken — by a GP, for example — to explain how to take it. Gynaecological screening could also suffer, as the pill is mainly prescribed by gynaecologists (for 70 % of female students insured by SMEREP in 2015).

- Finally, the pill’s image in France has been badly damaged over recent years by several health “scandals” relayed by the press. The 2012-2013 debate on new-generation pills and related risks impacted users who had started their sex lives with the birth control pill. At that time, it was at the very heart of the French contraceptive model. The youngest generations, however, are growing less and less sensitive to the social and political argument of a safe method of birth control that enabled women, for the first time in history, to take control of their own fertility. The debate seems to have tarnished the social and symbolic image of the pill. In 2016, 22 % of students insured by SMEREP and 16 % of all the French students questioned in our surveys, did not take the pill because they felt it had a negative impact on their health. On the other hand, 12 % of students insured by SMEREP and 10 % of all the French female students we questioned did not trust the birth control pill.

At the end of the day, the issue of contraception for youngsters is more open than ever. A massive information campaign is needed to encourage students to use contraception and to see a gynaecologist. It should empower young women to address the complicated and personal matter of their own contraception.

→ **HRA/SMEREP: an innovative partnership that creates value**

To improve information about, and the reimbursement of, emergency contraception, HRA and SMEREP formed an innovative partnership that is very beneficial for female students and secondary school pupils. The insurance company and the laboratory pooled their expertise and tools to help move forward on what is a major public health topic. One party brings privileged access to a specific population to the table. The other brings expertise and information vectors on the subject of emergency contraception.

Let us wager that this type of partnership will be replicated, developing further synergies between the pharmaceutical and insurance industries. As a result, the patient/policy holder will be better reimbursed and informed. •

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Every shape and form of diversity

ICADE wished to include its testimonial because the property sector has a major impact on the environment, climate change and natural resource consumption. 25 % of greenhouse gas emissions in France stem from our sector.

Fully grasping all that is at stake can play to a company's advantage. ICADE has thus incorporated the environment into the core of its CSR strategy and set itself ambitious energy and ecological transition targets.

Climate change has a negative effect on human beings' quality of life and health. We must strive to eradicate global warming whilst also making changes to minimise its impact. We have therefore pledged to reduce our emissions — linked to operations and to constructing our buildings — by 2020.

To achieve this, we have put in place a pro-active action plan centred on renovating our buildings, signing energy performance contracts with operators, using low-carbon construction materials such as wood, using more renewable energies, and partnerships with leading energy transition industrialists. Because we believe that women are a vehicle of change, our company policy is engineered to promote every aspect of diversity.

In 2015, in a sector that is traditionally perceived as being male-dominated, ICADE claimed first place among SBF 120

companies for feminising its management bodies. We are also actively committed to Réseau Alter Egales ; it has become the Group's gender balance network.

We are totally convinced that, by uniting our efforts, we will succeed in efficiently combatting climate change and will adapt to limit impacts on our health and quality of life. •

Marianne DE BATTISTI is the member of ICADE's Executive Committee in charge of innovation, institutional relations and communication. She is on the boards of Entreprises & Médias and SCET, and is ASC-certified (IFA 2012). She is a Fellow of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors. She is a member of the Cercle des Femmes de l'Immobilier and the Association des Directeurs Immobiliers, Vice-President of Alter Egales (the network of female managers within the Groupe Caisse des Dépôts), and Chair of the IEIF Policy Board.



CHRISTOPHE DESGRANGES & JIMMY ZOU

Build trust in Finance

Citizens are concerned about the environmental impact of their investments. Transparency is gradually imposed with regulation, the European Parliament has just proposed a new classification of responsible investments, excluding the passage of coal and nuclear power and favoring agribusiness. Extra-financial rating called ESG implies a strong focus on which our teams have already invested as it is linked to SDGs.

Business Transformation and society will have to be faster while being truly integrated in a complex and unstable global environment, it is our mission to contribute to reduce the impact of climate change, especially for the the most vulnerable people.

The future of finance is green and responsible. As a major player in the company whose mission is to reconcile the economy, business and society, we are committed to working with our customers, our employees and all stakeholders to contribute to a more responsible and ethical approach. finance. •

Christophe DESGRANGES, Partner PwC France, Financial services leader.



Jimmy ZOU, Partner PwC France, Financial services consulting and Insurance market Leader.



The Gender Approach and Ethics for Climate Justice

Climate change is the main challenge of our day. Some populations and states unfairly suffer its negative consequences although they did not contribute to the problem. Women are more vulnerable; they are therefore impacted more strongly by the scale of the ecological disruptions that threaten even their most fundamental rights. It is to be noted that, despite a host of international agreements in their favour, women's rights continue to be eroded. Health, civilian safety, food safety, education, gender equality, social justice and climate justice are all affected.

The fact of continuing the human activities that are responsible for climate change — and consequently for accentuating social disparities and poverty — raises far-reaching ethical questions.

The technical aspect of sustainable development does not paint the entire picture. Ethical behaviour counts too. The concept of ecological ethics is to be taken into consideration when assessing mankind's behaviour.

Despite their endurance and capacity to carry out several tasks simultaneously, and despite their ancestral know-how, women, unlike men, are encountering difficulties in finding solutions to climate change. Not because they don't know how or what to do, but because their momentum and their desire to act and contribute are slowed down by stereotypes and by their social status, not to mention the very limited reserves at their disposal, the problems they have getting hold of land and resources, or the barriers they encounter in accessing information, education and protection. Their health and their lives are thus endangered as are, consequently, the lives of their families and their entire communities!

The vulnerability of women is also due to exhausting household tasks, the heavy labour of working the land and tending cattle, repeated pregnancies and breast-feeding. These all call for intense physical, moral and physiological capacities, not to mention a sufficient and balanced diet — which is not always available.

Women's right to a healthy life and healthy motherhood is also affected by the lack of appropriate infrastructures that cater for their specificities. In various rural regions, girls spend their time on uneven paths seeking water, or in forests gathering wood, instead of sitting in a classroom. Similarly, the absence of properly equipped health centres that are open to women is responsible for child mortality and the death of women during childbirth. They have difficulty accessing the emergency treatments that are necessary for their survival and the survival of their new-born babies. Women suffer too much pressure and too much injustice. That is why, during natural catastrophes, the risk of a woman dying is 14 times higher than the risk for a man.

In Morocco, some praiseworthy initiatives (National Human Development Initiative, a new constitution, the Education & Sustainable Development Charter) have been triggered by King Mohamed VI in the wake of constant and intense combat waged by women's associations to reduce inequalities between different sections of the population and between men and women. But the battle continues and the terrain is littered with landmines.

My duty as a militant citizen is to play my small part, alongside other women and men, in major open social projects. I do this through the various associations which I either chair or of which I am a member.

Various humanitarian initiatives strive to get girls into school, teach women to read and write, or organise medical caravans and gynaecological visits for women, including screening for breast and cervical cancer. Women are encouraged to engage in activities that generate revenue and to create cooperatives and micro-enterprises. We thus contribute as much as we can to improving the lives of a few families.

I have chaired the association *Travive* since 2010 and am a member of *La Dynamique Femmes* and the CMJC (Moroccan Coalition for Climate Justice). We carry out environment awareness and education campaigns, and advocate gender empowerment and climate justice.

Our en masse presence and participation in COP22 in Marrakesh was designed: to rally women and men and make them aware of environmental issues in Morocco, Africa and the world; to strengthen the capacity of women's associations by advocating respect for women's human and environmental rights; and to contribute to the adoption of gender empowerment in the negotiations of the Parties within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. •



Aicha DETSOULI is a Research Professor in zoology at the Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II. She chairs the following associations: *Travive Greening Madinaty*, *Réseau Maillage Maroc*. She is a member of *La Dynamique Femmes* and the *Coalition Marocaine pour la Justice Climatique*. She presides over *Tous pour Rabat Ville Verte* and is Vice-President of *ESPOD Rabat*.

Towards a new generation of female farmers in South Africa

Welcome to the Western Cape, South Africa. The region is well-known for its glorious landscapes and rich crops. It also trails in its wake the burdensome heritage of a segregationist past. The Western Cape was, indeed, one of the provinces to be most sorely affected by Apartheid, a regime that systematically marginalised black and coloured populations. Today still, some communities remain steeped in a system of inequalities and poverty. Their access to land ownership remains difficult. The youngsters in these communities have a very conflictual relationship with the land; they do not aspire to work it, despite the lack of alternatives.

Given the above context, we decided to set up a programme that would make youngsters aware of different career opportunities in the farming sector. We targeted young girls from black and coloured communities in the valleys of Lynedoch and Stellenbosch who were making career choices (aged between 14 and 18). We chose women because it is harder for them than for men to access resources such as water, agricultural inputs, land, funding and training. These inequalities render them all the more vulnerable to the effects of climate change, which already impact the productivity and profitability of the farming sector in the Western Cape. By focusing on women, we also chose the future. In these communities, it is generally the women who educate and feed the children. Their role as head of the family is all the more important given the alcoholism rate among the men. It is high because of the "dop" system inherited from Apartheid, but now abolished, whereby part of a land worker's wage could be paid in wine. In women, this practice explains the abnormally high level of foetal alcoholism in the country (14/1000 births).

During the four months of the programme, fifty young girls participated in: over ten fun, practical sessions linked to or-

ganic farming; two excursions in the Western Cape to meet professionals in the agro-food sector; and one career guidance session to get an idea of career opportunities in the sector. Throughout the course, the participants were exposed to the basic concepts of agro-ecology, to methods of working the land whilst respecting the environment, and to the importance of a healthy varied diet. They also met agro-entrepreneurs from the same coloured communities as themselves, who had succeeded in improving their standard of living thanks to farming. The project was funded by the World Bank's *Youth Innovation Fund* and implemented jointly with the *Sustainability Institute* in Stellenbosch. It was a success as 75 % of the participants stated that they wanted to continue studying or a career in farming after the programme. Our final questionnaire also demonstrated that the participants felt they had increased their knowledge of organic farming by 50 %. By taking into account the primordial role women play in respecting the climate and health, the programme constitutes a first step towards taking the stigma out of working the land and breaking the cycle of poverty among black and coloured communities in the Western Cape. •

Sarah DIOURI is a multi-lingual Agro-Business Consultant with the World Bank (Washington DC, USA). She analyses the agricultural policies of 13 countries in Africa and Latin America and constructs agricultural indicators that measure the efficacy of public policies regulating the market for agricultural inputs.



The story of the Red Clover

One day by car...

One day by car... One day by car with Mum and my brother Gabriel I saw a huge sign on a big tower in Paris. On this panel, there was a photo of a little boy with his face angry, his arms folded and we could read: cancer at 7, serious? Serious mom? But how is it possible mom? and she replied: "it is the injustice of life my darling, we are lucky to be in good health and we must support medicine to cure all these children". And then

every day that I take the bus, I see people on the ground in the street in the rain, the cold. Every day at home my parents receive letters from associations which show unbearable images: you see these emaciated children, between life and death... At 3 years old? 2 years? 10 months... it's a shame! And from the bottom of my heart, I don't want to see this anymore! It is unfair that some have money and others do not, I have always seen that there is a lot of injustice. →

→ The red clover

This is why I have just created an association which makes it possible to fight poverty and come to the aid of hospitalized children. It is called the Red Clover. The Clover: it is Luck and happiness for everyone.

Yes everyone and Red because I think of the Red Cross which always comes to the aid and cares. What I am asking you is not to keep all your money for nothing. If you give, you help and therefore you save.

I am not Abbé Pierre

I am not Abbé Pierre, nor Coluche or Sister Emmanuelle. I am Gala and I prefer, Gala, 10 years old, to save 10 children than anyone. Sister Emmanuelle said something very important to me: listening... understanding... to better meet the needs of the most disadvantaged and there everything is possible.



Gala, 10 years old, President of the association The Red Clover.

To all the children

Me, every year for my birthday, I will now ask my friends, my family for donations for my association and have less things that invade my room and that do not make me happier. If everyone did that, then the world would be much better. Generosity has no age, we can all give. To all these happy children in their lives I want to invite them to give a little bit. This is also the meaning of life and that is what gives meaning to my life. And don't tell me it's impossible! •

Entrepreneurs committed towards sustainable development

Gender inequalities show themselves in any aspects of the 2030 Program for the Sustainable development and its 17 sustainable development goals (SDG). A girl born in a poor household (SDG 1) is subjected to a strong risk to go hungry (SDG 2), to abandon the school prematurely (SDG 4), to be forced to get married earlier and to know the violence (SDG 5), to be lacking access to a source of drinking water (SDG 6) and of clean energy (SDG 7), to be disproportionately affected by the climatic disorders (SDG 13) and the degradation of the ecosystems (SDG 14 and 15) with all the consequences which it involves for the health (SDG 3) and her safety (SDG 16).



Yannick GLEMAREC,
UN Assistant secretary and deputy
executive director.

On the contrary, fulfilling women's right is also a solution to the big challenges of the sustainable development. Let us take the example of the agriculture. Although representing more than 70 % of the agricultural workforce in certain countries, women have an access much lesser than the men in lands, in financing, in information, in technologies and in markets. An equal access to these properties of production could increase the production of the farmers from 20 to 30 % in the Sahelian zone. It would allow to progress regarding: struggle against poverty (SDG 1), food safety (SDG 2), health (SDG 3) and education (SDG 4) because women reinvest a more important part of their income in these domains, economic empowerment of the women (SDG 5) or still of fight against the climatic disorders because a reassured access to the land is a precondition to encourage the investments required for a climate-resilient agriculture.

Multipartner coalitions will be necessary to integrate Gender as a dimension into the new generation of multisectorial strategies for the sustainable development (2030 plans etc.) and realize these synergies. •

The School of Philanthropy

My name is Benoît Golitin and I am a junior school teacher in the 18th arrondissement of Paris. Last year, I ran a project called “The School of Philanthropy” (*L'école de la philanthropie*) aided by a teachers' association (*the Ligue de l'Enseignement de Paris*). I wanted my pupils to discover what socially responsible citizenship is, and to inspire them to want to “help others” without expecting anything in return.

The project was in two phases, each comprising several stages.

- The first phase was awareness. They discovered the notion of empathy: to help others, you have to be able to put yourself in their shoes.

We watched a short film called “*The Little Girl Who Sold The Sun*” and then discussed it. A few days later, an actress came to help the pupils act out short plays featuring a character in difficulty. The pupils had to improvise the end of the story, finding a way to help the person in distress.

Finally, we compiled a press review on six major philanthropic themes: health, poverty & exclusion, education, human rights, the environment, and art & culture.

- After the first phase, we could have called it a day. But the pupils were really motivated. So we started the second phase: action.

First of all, we had to select one of the six themes we'd tackled in our press review. I asked the pupils to prepare presentations on the theme that had touched them the most. The class then voted and chose the environment. So we had to carry out a philanthropic action in favour of the environment.

The topic is vast. So we decided to focus on the issue of waste. We asked the association *Zero Waste* to come in to school and explain the importance of waste management, to make sure we understood, and to describe what they do.

It was a particularly rich and interesting experience for the pupils. So much so that we decided to launch not one but three actions!

- We informed the other pupils in our school about the issue. We taught them how to sort waste for recycling on the one hand, and also how to reduce the amount of waste they produce. The pupils were really proud of their slogan: “*Recycling is good, reducing is better!*” They spent a lot of



time and effort passing on their knowledge, in a fun way, to their schoolmates.

- We wrote to the mayor of Paris and the mayor of the 18th arrondissement, asking them to provide schools with compost bins for recycling left-over canteen food.
- We also made posters with “anti-waste” advice that we put up around the school and in local shops. •

Benoît GOLITIN teaches at a junior school in the 18th arrondissement of Paris.



Women are the guardians of the earth

Women are the guardians of daily family life, food and safety. They play a key role in the safekeeping of the earth, the environment, and everything that keeps our planet balanced. They procure well-being for society, in other words, for all humanity.

Have we forgotten that it was the women, a very long time ago, who forced the men to settle, to guarantee a safe source of food for their children, a stable family life, and peaceful social interaction?

Economic and social evolution and climate change have had their say, but the fundamentals of a woman's role remain the same.

As the repercussions of climate change on the economy, health and society change how we consume, use natural resources and organise daily life, women must remember that they are the guardians of the earth. They must combat any attack on its integrity or production capacity, as well as the effects of global warming on the health of human beings — men, women and children.

Rising sea levels are shrinking coastal bands; once fertile zones are now arid; there's deforestation and the depletion of underground resources; galloping urbanisation is leading to increased health risks... The challenge is global. The answers are mainly dependent on the actions of women, their common sense, and the fruit of their experience.



Claude DU GRANRUT is Judge and French politician, author of various works of whom "*Tous inachevés*".

When the earth can't function any longer, we will die with it.

REEVES

Whether women are industrial CEOs, domestic staff, at the supermarket check-out or agricultural workers (70 % of agricultural workers in Africa are women), they also have to guarantee the dietary, social and environmental well-being of their family.

Women will have to take initiatives both in daily life and with an eye on the longer term. This is new, but not insurmountable as both are linked. To be able to ensure everyday basics, they have to direct their thoughts and their actions towards preventing catastrophes to come: warding off and modifying what can still be controlled, organising a counter-attack to what appears as dangerous and unavoidable.

A few examples: greater respect for equilibrium in the marine milieu, regulating fishing, prohibiting waste being thrown into the sea, and protecting species in the Arctic and Antarctic.

For land that remains above sea level: warding off the collateral effects of global warming by managing rivers and adopting irrigation programmes, better use of energy resources, developing new energy sources such as the sun and the wind, regulating the prospecting and drilling that are disfiguring landscapes and generating pollution, halting deforestation projects in favour of enhanced management and consumption of wood, tying together both ends of the production-consumption chain, maintaining food-producing crops, mastering the elements of disorder (floods, tornados, forest fires, putting human life at risk).

To achieve all of this: harness advances in technology and communication, as well as our knowledge of the universe, to the benefit of our planet.

Reeves said: "*When the earth can't function any longer, we will die with it.*" He is making a well-thought-out appeal to us, the guardians of daily life on earth and of the life that is renewed with every new generation. •

Women, actors of sustainable development

The climate is changing rapidly with devastating impacts on the ecosystem. In the last 10 years, 87 %¹ of disasters were linked to climate change. When showers or droughts happen, there is no discrimination between women and men. However, the effects of climate change differ depending on gender and impact mostly women.

This differentiated impact depends on several factors. First, the majority of poor people are women. Second, barriers to access natural and economic resources and to power limit women's ability to adapt to climate change. Lastly, the unequal distribution of household tasks (securing water, food and care) leads to a major responsibility for women in the event of natural disasters.

@GropppoCharlotte
www.onufemmes.fr

However, women are not only victims of climate change; they are also real actors of change. Women have expertise that can be used in natural resource management, risk reduction and adaptation strategies.

Today only 25 % of green jobs and 12 % of Ministers positions of ecology and environment are occupied by women. It is necessary to integrate women into the negotiating areas so that their voices are heard and taken into account in climate change adaptation strategies.

UN Women promotes women's participation in decision-making bodies through its flagship programs. In the frontline of negotiations and power bodies, women are bringing their knowledge into the construction of innovative solutions for access to renewable resources and risks reduction.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT UN FEMMES FRANCE COMMITTEE

The UN Femmes France committee supports UN Women, its missions, its messages and is the relay of its actions on French territory, in partnership with the associations, academics and institutions that work for gender equality. The Committee is the relay of the international campaigns conducted by UN Femmes (HeforShe and Orange Day) and develops advocacy, education and public awareness activities. It contributes to the mobilization of resources for programs in almost a hundred countries.

As Vice-president of the French Committee of UN Women, my role is to bring these messages to the highest French authorities and to increase France's commitment to UN Women.

Our challenge is therefore twofold: on the one hand to promote the place of women in decision-making bodies in France in order to take into account the integrated approach of gender in the climate negotiations; and on the other, to ensure that France engages internationally on this subject. •

1. United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction. Available at <https://www.unisdr.org/archive/42862>

As a member of the bureau, **Charlotte GROPPPO** is responsible in particular for the deployment of the HeforShe campaign and the Orange Day campaign. As a researcher on public policy issues and immigrant women, she worked on issues of equality between women and men in the private sector and in a regional administration. She holds currently a position of project leader at the State Secretariat for Equality between women and men, and coordinates inter alia the publication "*Vers l'égalité réelle entre les femmes et les hommes – Chiffres clés*" ("*Towards real equality between women and men – Key figures*") of the Ministry.



ISABELLE GUITTON & ALRIC BARAL

The time has come to be bold

Women, the cradle of future generations, are aware that the insecurity of their situation exposes them to the vagaries of life and threatens their health. They broach the challenges of climate change with a more holistic and longer-term vision than men. It is therefore no coincidence that an increasing number of women are now centre stage, lobbying for change in the fight against global warming: Corporate Social Responsibility Officers, chairs of NGOs, political players...

The vocation of our network for fifteen years has been to foster discussion and experience sharing in business. Identifying women to talk about sustainable development has never been a problem. Quite the contrary! They were the first to seize this subject, particularly in the worlds of business and politics. But it was an uphill struggle. On the one hand, decision-makers were not at all sensitive to climate issues (and they are

still lacking on this front), and on the other, a lot of men said that as no one was interested in the subject, it was a way for women to climb the ladder.

Yet anyone who has ever tried to convince a climate sceptic knows that it takes a phenomenal amount of energy not to throw in the towel – especially if that climate sceptic is your CEO, supported by an entire Executive Committee! →

Isabelle GUITTON chairs *Femmes et Développement Durable* and is a lawyer for Avistem. **Alric Baral** is Vice-President of *Femmes et Développement Durable* and Head of Communication and Corporate Social Responsibility with Generali.



→ Let us commend those women who are bold, who fight. Let us also commend those men who support them (our association, open to women and men, can bear witness to that).

The question is no longer whether or not we can avoid climate change, but how we are going to adapt to it.

Women have a major role to play because their situation in the world is more insecure, making them more vulnerable. We have to be bold and believe, be bold and advance, be bold and want to change practices and behaviour for a more sustainable world. •

Militancy, survival, anger and images

My life changed the day I went to Bangladesh, one of the most threatened parts of the world. I will never forget the look on that little girl's face, a Rohingya refugee, in the spring of 2014. Her coal-like eyes shone bright, brimming with enthusiasm at the sight of humanitarian workers, but also with deep despair. A despair that was doubtlessly even deeper than the despair I was to feel when I almost died a few weeks after meeting that ethnic group.

My life was in the hands of surgeons, who operated in good time on a heart malformation, fitting me with an artificial valve. Her life was in the hands of political decision-makers. Within a few months, my health problem had been stabilised. Hers is still in the balance and will be, without doubt, for far too long to come. Her family has no future and the country where she manages to survive is one of the most poverty-stricken in the world, due notably to the consequences of climate change. Her ethnic group is one of the most persecuted in the world. Born a Rohingya, her future, if it can be called a future, seems already traced out due to political inertia. Almost one third of Bangladeshis are jeopardised by rising sea levels impacting the capital, Dhaka, which is becoming more eroded with every passing year.

The population is suffering inland and on the coast, here, there and everywhere. My heart feels rebellious, beats faster than ever. I want people to hear the voices of the most vulnerable, such as that little Rohingya girl. Politicians, take action! Do something for this community, for our fellow brothers and sisters in other countries who are also victims of the climate machine. Every year it impacts more human beings and our biodiversity.

I was gradually drawn to humanitarian work and ecology as I saw the humanitarian commitment in a person who had inspired

me since childhood, Michael Jackson. Who doesn't remember those moving post-Ethiopian images in *Man in the Mirror*; and the international ode to solidarity *We are the World*? I wanted to understand what was going on far from my day-to-day comfort zone, so decided to go out into the field and get to grips with complex humanitarian issues.

The most recent HCR report estimates that there are over 65 million refugees in the world, equivalent to the population of the United Kingdom. This planetary tragedy is stimulated by conflicts and wars and by climate disruption. Asia is the region in the world to suffer most. Environmental refugees top the charts among displaced people. Some years there are two or three times more environmental refugees than other categories.

The climate is therefore an obvious and vital problem. Every head of state, and every citizen, needs to take it into account. There is no Plan B because there is no Planet B, as Ban Ki-moon so rightly pointed out in the run up to COP21. Humanity has to adopt a long-term view right now, in order to preserve the environment and quality of life for future generations. With the cognitive revolution, *Homo sapiens* managed to free himself and rise above the other species thanks to his capacity to cooperate in large numbers to reach common goals. Today, modern man is connected, efficient and ultra-informed thanks to new technologies. He, too, must join with others to face the major challenge of the 21st century and make our planet more sustainable and fairer than ever. It's a matter of life and death.

Alongside indigenous peoples, women workers round the world are the first victims of environmental catastrophes. Women workers are vulnerable although paradoxically they often live in countries that pollute the least. International mutual aid must do more to protect them, in the name of food safety and the world economy. Sustainable solutions do exist.

Let us act together, united and sustainably, to protect Mother Nature and our women! "*When you attack nature, you attack women.*" Vandana Shiva.

Poverty is being feminised. Climate change is synonymous with a threat on the world's agriculture, notably family crops often managed by mothers, i.e. women. Over time, distances are growing; water and wood are further away...



Cyrielle HARIEL is a Green & Positive free-lance journalist who has a spot on the TV programme *Ushuaia Le Mag* on Ushuaia TV and radio programme *circuitscourts* at Europ 1. Founder of the blog www.cyrielleharriel.com. Author of the book "*Faire battre le cœur du monde*".

Developed countries emit greenhouse gases either directly or indirectly. They endanger those who pollute the least, making them the first victims of this climate disruption. Although greenhouse gases affect us all, those on the front line, who pollute the least, are the most vulnerable.

It is time to act and to reach out to our brothers — and more so our sisters — and to live more sustainably and more fairly. We have to construct a more humane economy without delay, and involve women. •



Mediterranean, sadness and hope

I grew up by the sea, and I am saddened to see the impact of man on the Mediterranean. Pollution, global warming and overexploitation mean that there is less and less fish and life, degraded seabed, water which in certain places nibbles year after year from places which were dear to me. As it is an enclosed sea, the temperature of the Mediterranean rises much faster than in other marine regions. Forty species of fish are endangered. Many things that our children will no longer be able to see, touch or feel.

It is also a sea in which many women and children perish for wanting to flee a country affected by wars or famines, many of them linked to climate change...

One of the visible symbols of our pollution is the straws which are among the most collected waste on beaches with more than 500 million straws in our oceans. They take between 100 and 1,000 years to disappear and are covered with toxic products. In France, the law of January 1, 2021 prohibiting plastic straws in the food sector, will come into force on January 1, 2021. What a pity that it is so slow... In some countries, on the other side of the Mediterranean, much less developed, there are no more plastic bags in stores or markets for a long time and it is only biodegradable straws that are offered in cafes.

A hope despite everything with the measures taken by governments, the involvement of the young generations and also of companies which are gradually integrating criteria of social responsibility in their governance.

It is up to us that future generations keep seeing fishes to understand the letter from Vincent Van Gogh to his brother: *"The Mediterranean has a color like mackerel, that is to say changing, we do not we don't always know if it's green or purple, we don't always know if it's blue, because the second after the changing reflection has taken on a shade of pink or gray..."* •

Isabelle HILALI is founder and CEO of datacraft. She has contributed to the development of many pioneering companies, in the mobile industry, internet, and digital health, in France and abroad. Before founding datacraft, she directed the Interdisciplinary Research Center. She was VP Strategy & Marketing for Orange Healthcare, and founded the Healthcare Data Institute.



The climate catastrophe and violence against women

Separating out the victims of climate change according to gender may seem strange at first glance. But the facts are there, and they were reiterated during the COP21 discussions in Paris. In many countries still firmly anchored in their traditional economic models, women and young girls

are on the front line when it comes to providing the groups of human beings to which they belong with the means to subsist. They draw drinking water from the well and carry it; they tend the land and the cattle, etc. Therefore, they are best placed to measure the devastation wreaked by climate change on →

→ their food-growing environment. They are also the first victims. Many testimonials gathered in this White Paper will explain this better than I can, by relating experiences out in the field. As a French MP, I would like to give you my feelings on the specific question of violence against women.

When a hurricane devastates an island or an earthquake destroys a mountainous region, rescue teams have to prioritise emergencies. There are health emergencies: preventing the spread of contagious diseases, caring for the injured and people in shock after losing loved ones and their possessions. Food emergencies: providing water and food to survivors. The urgent need to get utilities back up and running, to clear ruins and rebuild accommodation for refugees. When the emergency is for vital needs, it is natural for humanitarian actions to focus on them, putting educational programmes to one side for an instant. But in developing countries, who are ordinarily left out of such programmes? Women, whose traditional responsibility is the subsistence of the group.

Yet in many countries, education constitutes a gateway towards emancipating women from age-old laws that maintain them in positions of submission — to the authority of a father, husband



Alain HOUPERT est né en 1957 à Dijon, médecin-radiologue (en activité). Il est Sénateur de la Côte-d'Or depuis 2008, membre de la Commission des Finances au Sénat.

“Never forget that a single political, economic or religious crisis could question women’s rights. None of these rights are acquired forever. You will have to remain vigilant for the rest of your life.”

SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

or chief, and to practices of mutilation such as excision. The relationship between violence and climate change is sadly basic. One of its consequences is that women and young girls become increasingly occupied with subsistence tasks in an environment that has become unstable, poorer and dangerous; they are thus not able (or authorised) to follow educational programmes.

Another consequence observed out in the field and reported by many NGOs is that, in countries devastated by climate catastrophes, women and young girls (and young boys, too, for that matter) become particularly exposed to physical violence. Flood, drought and famine will disrupt systems of protection and very often isolate women, young girls and children, rendering them extremely vulnerable to all sorts of abuse including rape and prostitution.

Consciousness of the violence that is perpetrated against our environment brings the realisation that, behind statistics about floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, drought, epidemics and famine, looms the spectre of human rights being eroded around the world, particularly women’s rights. We can no longer ignore this. To counter this threat as dignified human beings, we must henceforth build respect for every individual into our common future. •

A call to players in the food sector to combat climate change

When I started my career as a nutritional therapist, the international fight against poverty and malnutrition was in full swing. It was even producing results! Figures presented by the UN year after year showed a downturn in hunger around the world.



Nathalie HUTTER-LARDEAU is a nutritionist. She created the “Atlantic Santé” agency, specialised in communication nutrition and health (development of a call center nutrition and crisis management, advice health marketing, employees training and the health influencers). She wrote several books on food and nutrition.

Unfortunately, since 2006 the trend has reversed due to climate change and increasing conflicts. Malnutrition is jeopardising the health of millions of children and women around the globe.

Yet the situation is paradoxical. 15 % of the world population is suffering from hunger while 20 % of humanity is overweight! The World Health Organisation is even talking about an obesity epidemic. Given these demographic, climatic and dietary challenges, all actors in the sector must shoulder their responsibility. We have to put meaning back into resources and food choices.

Eating is a day-to-day social activity. It evokes notions of pleasure and sharing in a community and between communities. It concerns every single individual in the world. The availability of resources and the quality of foodstuffs must be central to our plans for the future. We have to educate populations and

make people realise how essential diet is to our health and to that of our families.

I am convinced that the success of the food sector of the future resides in an approach combining human health and the health of the environment: helping people to understand what they need, what a balanced diet is, where ingredients come from and what they bring us; and promoting professionals who produce and process quality foods with conviction and transparency.

Throughout my career and in my many projects at *Atlantic Santé*, the agency I run, I have met players from the sector who

do realise what is at stake. In particular, I can see wonderful energy emanating from agro-food start-ups.

They are committed to: respecting the planet, no waste, animal welfare, promoting the locally-made and authentic, providing healthy food that is free of controversial substances, carefully listening to expectations, customisation, etc.

Other companies have had their eyes opened by this kick-start by start-ups. The sector is beginning to shoulder its responsibility and I hope it will continue to do so.

Food sector players, let us not forget that better food for all is the key to well-being for all human beings and our planet ! •

ALBAN JARRY

@Alban_Jarry

Equal opportunities?

Since the end of the Second World War, western countries have thrived so well that it is difficult for their citizens to imagine being constantly confronted with war, famine, disease or more generally deprivation. Our ecosystem is only rarely subjected to the things that happen in underprivileged countries, and even modern means of communication cannot bring home to us the reality of the world that surrounds us.

Some events in our 21st century world have, however, upended our daily lives — although without fundamentally revolutionising our habits. Terrorist attacks have created a climate of insecurity and climate change is challenging us to curb our excesses. But at the end of the day, on a day-to-day basis, we can say that we are still relatively protected in the short term.

There have been sudden floods around the River Seine recently. It sends shivers down my spine to imagine what the consequences would have been in an ill-equipped underprivileged country. What we experienced so briefly constitutes a recurrent event for some, with devastating consequences every time. The possibility of our drinking water supply being impacted right in the centre of Paris simply sent people out to the shops to buy bottles of water and build up a stock, never imagining that it could be worth its weight in gold or indeed be vital to survival.

But if our water had become scarce, if our water had been polluted, we would quickly have tipped into that other world that is not really so very distant from us. We would have had to go and fetch it. We would have been confronted with diseases whose names we have almost forgotten. We would have had to endure a day-to-day life that other women and men endure, a daily life that should be catching our eye.

Women are “14 times more likely than men to die in a natural catastrophe”. Our duty is to take action so that there really are equal opportunities, so that our past, present and future



Pakistan, 2011. On 9 February 2016 in central Ethiopia, a boy fills a jerrycan and emaciated cattle drink at a trough at Qacha Chalu Water Point in Dhebtiti Kebele in Fantale Woreda, in East Shoa Zone, Oromia Region ©UNICEF/UN011589/Ayene

actions do not further accentuate the imbalances we see today. We are all responsible for what is happening on our planet, and every one of us must strive for equal opportunities all over the world. •

Alban JARRY is Vice-Chair of the *École Polytechnique d'Assurances* and a member of its Digital & Big Data Scientific Committee. He is co-founder of #i4emploi, and a lecturer at HEC on digital strategies, communication, influence and social networks.



A woman's right to decide her own future

For COP21 in Paris, we at the French Senate, with our National Assembly and our Higher Council on Equality, decided to write a manifesto on the very specific link between women and climate. I have already been involved in the more common question of women and water. But even more is at stake with the lower-profile issue of women and climate.

Climate change deeply affects the quality of the ground, damages crop yields, reduces water resources, and accelerates extreme climate events and the massive displacement of populations.

70 % of agricultural workers in Africa are women. The vast majority of the victims of natural catastrophes are women. 80 % of refugees around the world fleeing from conflict are women and children. They are the first victims of climate change yet they are not invited to the climate negotiation table. 70 % of negotiators are men and the lion's share of international public funding benefits male powers.



Chantal JOUANNO is a former Secretary of State in charge of ecology (2009) and environment think-tank negotiations (*Grenelle de l'Environnement*).

Women are victims, but women are also the future. The answer to climate change is women. They know more about their everyday environment and are therefore able to develop adaptation strategies. They are more concerned with sustaining their environment. They are also confronted with the challenge of survival.

Several studies carried out by the FAO (the United Nations organisation for food and agriculture) and the OECD have calculated the gains to be expected after integrating women into climate policy and recognising their right to decide their own future.

Above and beyond specific climate policies, all initiatives that contribute to equal rights for women and men will have a positive effect on the climate. Women are not begging for their rights; they are claiming them.

But before the legitimate place of women can be recognised, political decision-makers will first have to recognise women's universal right to decide their own future — an unthinkable hypothesis that would call into question male control over the female body and women's reproductive rights.

Our current development model is environmentally and socially untenable. But it can be changed. It is simply the expression of a society that is dominated by its social — and to a greater degree its gender-based — inequalities. Refusing to recognise a woman's right to decide the fate of her own body is simply the consequence of a patriarchal society. •

Climate change in Wallis and Futuna

I remember a TV report on the Tuvalu Islands. An inhabitant's eyes were filled with tears as his garden disappeared beneath the sea. No words, just tears. We will have to abandon our islands and seek refuge abroad.

I was born in Wallis and Futuna. We women took things in hand, planting mangroves, sorting waste, creating associations to raise awareness and speak out on our behalf. The women of the Pacific construct and protect our cultural and family



Native of Wallis, **Honorine KOENIG** is elected as local councillor in the city hall of Mureaux in 2014 and aspire to become one day the first woman member of Wallis and Futuna.

heritage. Rulers of industrial countries! Never forget that each time you take a decision for our planet, men and women on the other side of the world are having to leave their land, their traditions, their culture and their heritage!

Our coral reefs are in jeopardy. Boats are pillaging our seas, catching species that are either protected or feed native populations. Cyclones are increasingly frequent and occurring during periods when we didn't see them before, causing severe destruction. In Wallis and Futuna we have made some very major changes, such as growing new varieties of roots so that we can continue to cook our traditional dishes whilst adapting to climate change.

Global warming can't be solved in a room full of speakers who think they can revolutionise everything! Take a look at our difficulties, our riches, our heritage! Involve us! Consult us! Take an interest in us!

I am a politically active woman and I have to speak out for all women in my region and in the Pacific. We have to be heard. Women of Wallis and Futuna, women of the Pacific! Let's

weave a South Sea Island fabric so that one day our children can thank their ancestors for having protected them. •

NAIMA KORCHI

africawomensforum.org

Women, climate and peace

Women are often the first victims of phenomena impacting the very survival of humanity. Yet women are never, or only rarely, responsible for those catastrophes. This is true of the climate.

Recent natural catastrophes have shown that the majority of victims, of the displaced and of climate refugees are women and children.

Yet women play a crucial role in protecting the environment. In many countries that are often mainly rural, women are responsible for going to fetch vital resources such as water, wood and food. Research in the field reveals that women manage these resources responsibly and in a spirit of solidarity.

Yet because women are so poorly represented in the upper echelons of national, international, economic and political power, they have no purchase on decisions that seriously impact the environment.

This is all the more worrying given that climate change no longer ends with the problem of pollution; it also jeopardises peace and security around the world. The next cause of conflict will surely be directly linked to a lack of natural resources. We are already hearing about a 'water war'. Tomorrow it will be a war for land.

In Africa, a continent I know well, women play a more fundamental role than anywhere else, including in environment protection.

In 2014, to strengthen the role that these extraordinary women play, I founded the *Africa Women's Forum*. The leaders of over thirty African countries have already participated in the forum. It advocates reinforcing female leadership as well as cooperation between states and women to ensure that they fully participate in policy decisions that affect their future. •

Naima KORCHI is an International Jurist, Chair of The Africa Institute (based in Morocco), and Founder/Chair of the Africa Women's Forum. She is a former member of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.



VÉRONIQUE LACAM-DENOËL

Health status of the women in France in 2017

In its successive reports on *The Health of the Population in France*¹, France's Department for Research, Surveys, Assessment and Statistics (DREES) sketches out the health landscape in France. The report published in May 2017 draws a positive, but unequal, picture of the health of the French, placing the accent on more vulnerable sections of the population, including women.

In 2015, the record for life expectancy at birth for women in Europe was held by France, with a life expectancy of 85 years. This was higher than for men (78.9 years) but down on 2014 (85.4

years). Situational factors explain this fall, such as variations in the climate, notably heat waves in 2015 during which 65.4 % of those who died were over 75², and the 2014-2015 winter 'flu epidemic (90 % of those who died were over 65³). The impact of these episodes was accentuated by structural factors, such as greater fragility among the elderly population, especially women, who accounted for 2/3 of over-85-year-olds in 2016. More globally, among determinants linked to the environment and climate change, air pollution – pollution above levels recommended by the WHO – constitutes a major public →

→ health concern. Staying below WHO levels throughout continental France would save 17,700 lives every year. In communes with over 100,000 inhabitants the gain would be an average 7 months' life expectancy at the age of 30, not to mention the probable impact on pathology statistics (cardio-vascular, respiratory and neurological diseases, and cancers) ⁴.

The fertility rate remains one of the highest among industrialised countries at 1.96 in 2014 compared to 2.03 in 2013. The average age for giving birth was seen to increase, however, stabilising at just over 30 since 2013. The number of mothers over 40 remains low, accounting for 5.1 % of births, but the figure has increased fivefold since 1980. These facts may well lead to new challenges for female reproductive healthcare. Concerning the impact that pollution has on fertility, no study has yet been published in France. Research carried out in the United States, however, suggests that women living within 200 metres of a main road have 1.1 times more risk of having fertility issues ⁵.

Although men continue to have a higher death rate, the reduction in the death rate is more marked for men than for women with respective reductions of 20.2 % and 18.3 % between 2002 and 2013. The main causes of death among women are cardiovascular diseases followed by malign tumours, particularly of the breast and respiratory tract. Between 2002 and 2013, premature death linked to respiratory tract cancers in women

increased by 49.2 % whereas it decreased by 18.9 % for men. These different evolutions for men and women are due to changes in female behaviour: their daily intake of tobacco increased from 23 % to 24.6 % between 2005 and 2014; repeated drunkenness among 18- to 25-year-olds increased from 14 % to 21 % between 2010 and 2014; cases of excess weight increased from 32.2 % to 36 % between 2008 and 2014, and obesity from 9.8 % to 11.7 % in the same period.

67.6 % of women aged between 15 and 64 were in work in 2015 compared to 74.7 % of men. In that same year, 67.5 % of women between 35 and 44 had a baccalaureate certificate compared to 58 % of men. In 2014, a man's average annual revenue was 23.8 % higher than that of a woman, accentuating the latter's financial vulnerability ⁶.

In 2017, women still enjoy better health than men in France. But recent evolutions in exposure to risk and behaviour changes are tending to reduce the gap between the sexes. Women's financial and social vulnerability must be taken into account to enhance their access to treatment and their health. •



Véronique LACAM-DENOËL, founder of the cabinet Proxicare in 2014, Health expert, She was Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Viamedis, E-Health Director of Malakoff Médéric group and Chief Executive Officer of Vigisanté.

1. Report "Health of the population in France" published by Public health France and the Direction of the search, the studies, the evaluation and the statistics, may 2017.
2. "Bilan au 15 septembre 2015 des épisodes de canicule survenus à l'été 2015", Epidemiological bulletin from l'Institut de Veille National (InVS), 10/09/2015.
3. "Grippe – Bulletin de la saison 2014-2015", Epidemiological bulletin from l'Institut de Veille National (InVS), 05/22/2015.
4. "Impacts of the chronic exposure in the fine particles on the mortality in continental France and analysis of the earnings in health of several scenarios of reduction of the atmospheric pollution". Public health France in June, 2016.
5. S. Mahalingaiah, J.E Hart et al, "Adult air pollution exposure and risk of infertility in the Nurses' Health Study II", Human Reproduction, Vol. 31, No. 3, 2016.
6. Gender equality study. Insee 2017.

Cercle InterElles helps women cope with climate change

Combatting global warming is a responsibility that we all share, men and women of all generations. It's a question of our future, and that of our children.

Nowadays, particular attention is being paid to how climate change impacts women's lives by accentuating inequalities, particularly in developing countries. Hence the reaction of female networks. *Cercle InterElles* is proud to be participating in that reaction.

Admittedly, the vagaries of climate change do not usually have a particularly dramatic impact as we go about our comfortable private and business lives. But many of our businesses operate in countries where women experience harsh living conditions. We want to be there for them, and help them with their fate and their future.

Cercle InterElles brings together networks of women and men from fourteen companies in the science & technology sector, companies that are committed to combatting inequalities of

all types and are in favour of gender equality. For over fifteen years, these networks have been striving to help women up the career ladder in a predominantly male environment. Over the years, the Cercle has studied a host of different subjects: work-life balance, management models, parenthood, combatting stereotypes, mentoring, technical industries, etc. The results of its works are presented at the annual conference.

The women and men in *Cercle InterElles* are rallying today to support those who are addressing questions of health and the climate from a female perspective. We were therefore glad to sign the Call to Action launched for COP21 by *SupplémentdElles* and *Femmes & Développement Durable*. We commend their actions and commitment. We now stand united, determined to work together so that women are no longer the first victims of climate disasters.

It is up to us to construct a fairer future together in a more balanced world, in harmony with the earth that is our home and that we must protect for future generations. •

Catherine LADOUSSE is co-founder and Chair of *Cercle InterElles*, created in 2001 and now totalling 14 industrial and technological members: Air Liquide, Areva, Assystem, CEA, ENGIE, GE, Gemalto, IBM, Intel, Lenovo, Nexter, Orange, Sanofi, Schlumberger. She is Executive Director of Communications for Lenovo Europe, Middle East, Africa.



SARAH MANTA

Gender, climate disruption and urbanisation – the forgotten triangle

The slow integration of gender from Rio to Cancun via Doha, Lima, Paris, Marrakesh and Bonn.

Women carry out 66 % of the work performed around the world and produce 50 % of our food. But they only collect 10 % of revenue and own only 1 % of property.

2/3 of hours worked in the world are worked by women! No matter the country, women spend an average of 2.5 hours per day more than men doing unpaid work, with an average of 3.4 hours of unpaid work per day. **Women's work in the home totals 60 billion hours that are not included in GDP.**

The "Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress" established in 2009 by Joseph Stiglitz advocated the need for broader indicators for domestic economic activity (unlike the methods currently used to calculate GDP, which do not take unpaid female work into account).

Climate disruption is already accentuating and accelerating the rural exodus and massive urbanisation. UN agencies estimate that by 2030, 67 % of inhabitants will be in cities, with 2 billion living in shanty towns — mostly women. Furthermore, coastal cities are facing specific challenges: brutal rises in temperature, rising sea level, more tornados. 65 % of cities with over 1 million inhabitants are located on the coast in areas that will eventually be below sea level or become salt marshes (UNEP & UN-Habitat, 2005). In most regions of the world, 90 % of domestic energy needs are still currently dependent on women (fetching firewood, water, etc.).

So here's the equation as it stands: by 2030, the poor city-dwellers who will not have any alternative energy sources will mainly be women, yet they are the main producers of informal revenue and natural energy resources AND they don't get paid!

Whether it's a question of improving education in the developing world, or combatting climate change on a planetary scale, or addressing practically any other problem, empowering women has to be a key component of the equation.

When it comes to climate change, failing to address gender issues within public urban policies induces a very real risk of accentuating what might be called "differentiated development", or "differentiated resilience", or even "two-speed (or three- or four-speed) development".

For decades, two factors have been neglected. Firstly, although gender issues are being built (albeit insufficiently) into policies and programmes to develop rural areas in southern countries, they are still not being taken into account when planning and managing cities. And secondly, policies to combat climate change focus on rural areas, without yet taking full stock →

Sarah MANTA is Specialist on gender issues in France, and internationally with the United Nations. Works at France's Ministry of Women's Rights. Active member of BPW (Business and Professional Women), GENRE en ACTION, WEF (Women Economic Forum), and the Coalition of African and Mediterranean Women against Climate Change.



→ of the implications of climate disruption on urban zones and zones that are being heavily urbanised.

At *Genre en Action*, we feel that a gender-sensitive approach renders climate policies fairer and more equitable, as it recognises that the most impoverished individuals are also often those who emit the least carbon but suffer most from climate change. Women are in that category.

In cities, health is an area in which the negative effects of climate change on women are easy to see. Water-borne diseases and epidemics are on the rise because of recurrent floods. Malaria is also making a come-back in zones where it had been eradicated. Health infrastructures are endangered — at the mercy of rising water levels — and access to them becomes harder. When a household's health deteriorates, it is the women who have to find a health solution and spare up time to take care of the ailing. When climate change creates extreme climate events, women's physical resources are worn down: their stalls, shops and stocks of goods are damaged and their revenue goes down, reducing their financial capacity to heal themselves. The rural exodus and the lack of economic opportunities for women tend to accentuate their vulnerability to male chauvinist violence and increase recourse to charging for sex. This exposes them to disease and violence.

Urbanisation policies must cater for the needs and capacities of ALL male and female citizens to fight climate change. Women — and men, too — must be involved in climate policy decisions at city level and beyond. This is not only a right (linked to egalitarian city governance); it also ensures the pertinence of strategies developed for and within the urban fabric. Full integration of the social and gender dimension in climatic policies maximizes their effect and increases the full access of the resources for everyone.

Another point to be stressed is that climate policies are not only a question of TECHNOLOGY. There are social issues, too. **Policies to reduce climate change all too often focus on scientific, economic or technical solutions** — such as using technology to manage utilities via digital grids in smart or eco cities. Yet these solutions are (often) insensitive to the unequal balance of power between women and men that perpetuates huge disparities in access to resources, information and decisions, and in domestic decisions taken in light of these new strategies. Developing and deploying gender-based measures to reinforce the resilience of cities is a concrete solution.

This is why our association decided to highlight the importance of building gender issues into policies to combat climate change in cities. We can therefore readily identify with the position of the UN-Habitat programme to integrate gender for a better urban future¹.

What action has our association and the *Genre en Action* network taken ?

We advocate responses to climate change in an urban environment that take gender equality and gender issues into account. Two concrete initiatives illustrate our position:

① ***Genre en Action* initiated a project** on the invisible triangle of “Gender, Climate and Urbanisation” in partnership with the Development Planning Unit of UCL in London and with the support of the *Institut Français* in London.

We helped make a film that addresses several questions:

- How can cross-referencing gender, climate and urbanisation enhance our understanding of urbanisation, policies to combat climate change and gender equality ?
- Can working within this triangle help to fine tune — or even stimulate — current militant demands and/or reorient approaches in order to get beyond the notion of resilience and move towards real climate justice ?
- Can this triangle help us to hone strategic interventions and strategic action planning in our increasingly urbanised world ?



Claudy Vouhe, co-founder and active member of *Genre en Action*, took part in several meetings during COP21. She also worked with the DPU on the film on gender, climate and urbanisation ².

② ***Genre en Action* also participated** in the “Feminists for Climate Justice” ³ initiative during COP21. Here are the main recommendations:

- Develop and disseminate the principle of **shared – but differentiated – responsibility** !
- Calculate the financial impact of climate change (i.e.: how can the slow/rapid erosion of women's capital be calculated ?)

1. Integration of a gender sensitive approach into local climate policy- the urban perspective (UN HABITAT program):

- Men as women have the right to be involved in the decision-making relative to the climatic policies, at the level of the city as at the level of the environments of cities.
- The climatic policies are not only a matter of the technology but also social questions.
- Policies have to meet the needs and capacities of **all** citizens, including women as men, whenever they are precarious or marginalized.

- An approach sensitive to gender makes the climatic policies right and fair, by taking into account the fact that those who emit less carbon are the ones who suffer from it most (more vulnerable).

- The total integration of the social and the gender dimension in the climatic policies maximizes their effect and increases the full access of the resources for everyone.

2. Link to the film made by *Genre en Action* and the DPU:
<http://www.genreenaction.net/ville-genre-climat.html>

3. Link to the “Feminists for Climate Justice” call to action:
<http://www.genreenaction.net/COP22-Feministes-pour-la-justice-climatique.html>

- Combat conflicts and war, factors that aggravate the rural exodus and often result from conflicts linked to the increasing scarcity of resources.
- Identify, put a figure on, and combat unpaid domestic work/care by women.
- Reinforce laws affording women access to property, capital, heritage and land.
- Adopt a double (specific and integrated) **gender** approach to public policies at institutional level.
- Place respect for all human rights at the centre of the Paris Climate Agreement, including the rights to a healthy environment, food, food sovereignty, and sexual and reproductive rights.
- Guarantee gender equality in decision-making in all climate negotiations and processes.
- Enshrine the principles of women's rights and equality in all climate laws and mechanisms: reduction (reducing greenhouse gases), adapting to the effects of climate change, loss and damage, technologies, etc.
- Include a gender perspective and gender-sensitive budgeting in climate mechanisms and all climate, energy and

sustainable development strategies and 21 agendas.

- Set up documented assessments of the impact of public and private initiatives on women's rights (i.e. smart agriculture, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, REDD +).
- Support modes of production and consumption that integrate gender!
- Finance gender equality and the gender approach:
 - Green funds and funds for adapting to the climate: allocate a percentage of aid to militant women's organisations involved in protecting the environment and sustainable business activities; also assist the displaced and climate refugees.
 - Allocate resources to collecting and promoting women's knowledge, expertise and local practices to foster a transfer of skills. •

N.B. ♡ In 2016, only 37 % of contributions mentioned women or gender. In 2013, according to the OECD, 29 % of bilateral funding had a gender dimension → target 50 % by 2018 → experts must be trained to set up these projects!

BLANDINE MÉTAYER

@BlandineMetayer

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The two 21st century's combats

In this 21st century, in my opinion, the two major subjects which need to be fought for are: the fight for real equality, full and complete between women and men and the fight for the preservation of our planet while respecting and treating equally all the species that populate it. The first fight is still far from being won and the second could be lost if we do not do more about it!

I use "we" on purpose as, in my mind, it encompasses the countries, the governments obviously, but also all of us, individually, who at our level can do something about it... Even a very small thing... tiny... For instance we should always carry a small folding bag for shopping to avoid using plastic bags that may end up once again in the belly of Miti the little turtle of the Reunion Island... Is it its fault if these white bags, derisory vestiges of our archi consumerist society, look like the jellyfish it is so fond of? Even in small pieces, the plastic bag remains indigestible. It is then found in microparticles in the stomach of turtles, fishes, cetaceans, birds... This material causes intestinal occlusions and the animal often ends up starving after weeks of suffering.

And this is only one example among many others... But what will we do when fauna and flora will have almost disappeared, stifled by growth, profitability, competitiveness?

We can no longer wait for governments and countries to make the necessary decisions... To watch, as helpless spectators, the degradation of entire territories of our planet, the global warming, the billion starving human beings, a majority of whom are women and children, the drought that pushes people to migrate in search of water, an indispensable source of life... I often think about these women around the world who go farther and farther every day to collect a few liters of this precious liquid that they will then need to carry on their heads. So... We must, we can act. As consumers we have an enormous power... And often unsuspected. Imagine for example that all of us in the industrialized countries actually decide to eat red meat only once a week... to stop consuming products coming from the other end of the world or which are stuffed with pesticides, and only purchase local and organic products. →

Blandine MÉTAYER is actress, author, especially of the play *"Je suis Top !"*, activist in professional equality and Godmother of the association FDFA, *Women to say it, Women to act.*



→ To boycott all these ultra-processed foods that ruin our health, especially that of the poorest populations (obesity, diabetes, etc.) and are very expensive when considering their price to the kilo... What would happen? Wouldn't the agri-food industries have to change their ways? And wouldn't women and children, front line victims of global warming and famine, be better off?

Simplistic reasoning and close to "angelism"? Perhaps, and yet: Here are just some numbers to think about:

- More than half of US drinking water goes to livestock... It takes half an hectare of farmland to produce 70 kg of beef or 10,000 kg of potatoes! It takes about 15,000 liters of water to produce 1 kg of beef and 800 liters of water per 1 kg of wheat! Nearly 50 % of all food crops in the world are eaten by livestock! 64 % of the world's arable land is used for the production of meat (pasture and fodder)! The industrialized countries with 26 % of the world's population use 56 % of food resources!
- Livestock excrement accounts for 110 tons per second for the USA and Europe: this results in 50 % of all groundwater pollution in the world! Not to mention the methane produced by cattle! At the global level, they are responsible for 15 % of methane emissions, whose global warming potential is 25 times higher than that of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Do you need more? One last statistic then: The cattle of rich countries eat as much grain as Indian and Chinese together!



Pakistan, 2011. On 11 September, a man carries his daughter across an expanse of flood water in the city of Digri, in Sindh Province. ©UNICEF/UNIT16083/Page

Then yes! I think we have the power to change things... And since 75 % of housework is (unfortunately!) still done by women, then it's up to us to choose what we want to consume as food, household, maintenance and cosmetics products. And as for gender equality, education being the basis of everything, we also need to educate children, from an early age, to become responsible consum'actors. •

A very strong impact for women in Latin America

Climate change impacts impose the need to find a new social consensus, towards a deliberate change in the foundations of current economies. Climate change has a greater impact on the most vulnerable populations and exacerbates existing inequalities. Women in situations of poverty often face the greatest risks and consequences of climate change, particularly because of the multiple and intersectional discrimination they experience. When solutions to climate change take into account these different realities, their effects are reflected in society, contributing to women's gender equality and economic empowerment. The impact of climate change will be significant for Latin American and Caribbean countries, due to their geographical and climatic conditions (high temperature regions, lack of irrigation and extreme events), as well as their institutional and environmental conditions. socio-economic (dependence on agriculture and natural resources). Recent economic growth

in the region has reduced poverty and inequality, yet in most countries significant levels of poverty persist, particularly in Central America and the Caribbean, where women (young, rural, indigenous, etc.) are more affected.

In Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) rural women are among the most exposed to climate risks. Nearly half of the population living in rural areas are women. On average, 78.5 % of them are engaged in a dynamic way in agricultural work from 15 to 59 years old¹. Many women agricultural workers face serious inequities in access to land, credit and essential inputs such as fertilizer, irrigation, technology, information and markets. Among the employees, the majority of the people

1. Arana, M. T., (2017). Género y cambio climático en América Latina. (Climate and Development Knowledge Network, CDKN). Disponible en: https://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Arana_G_C3%A9nero-y-cambio-clim_C3%Altico-en-Am_C3%A9ricahttps://cdkn.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Arana_G_C3%A9nero-y-cambio-clim_C3%Altico-en-Am_C3%A9rica-Latina-ULTIMOS-CAMBIOS_05-de-JULIO-1.pdf

employed in agriculture carry out daily or temporary activities, the working conditions of which are generally characterized by informality². In addition, they face a great deal of domestic work and domestic care.

During the missions of study, evaluation or technical assistance that I conducted in the Latin American context, I saw the key role played by rural women in the supply of food and income for their families, as well as in the implementation of mechanisms for adapting to climate change and mitigating its most harmful impacts. Women contribute to natural disaster risk reduction, being the first to respond to local interventions, and to provide effective responses to the early needs of their families in post-disaster recovery. In rural areas, women are responsible for water supply, waste disposal and cleaning of food, thus being strategic actors in preventing the spread of endemic diseases. Successful action on climate change depends on women's participation in sustainable use and responsible governance of natural resources, as well as their commitment as stakeholders and planners for action planning. By involving women in adaptation and mitigation projects, the results have often been optimal over the long term and, in addition, contribute to the resolution of other social problems, such as health and

education. Climate change offers the opportunity to implement processes of social transformation aimed at women's economic empowerment, as well as building their resilience, participation, leadership and visibility at the local level. It is important to arrive at a global vision of the problem, taking advantage of the capacities developed by women, for other objectives (such as disaster risk management), and by linking the climate issue to development actions, where civil society organizations, and women must play a central role. •

Francisca MIRANDA is a doctor in Social Anthropology (EHESS, Paris) and has been collaborating for fifteen years with NGOs, international organizations and governments, in capacity building in matters of gender equality and women's rights, in Latin America, Europe and Africa. Expert in gender and sustainable development, she worked as Associate Specialist in Social Affairs, in the Gender Affairs Division of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN ECLAC) and is currently working as a consultant for the Organization for Food and Agriculture (FAO), addressing climate change from a gender and human rights perspective.



2. CEPAL. (2018a). CEPALSTAT. Available on: http://estadisticas.cepal.org/cepalstat/web_cepalstat/estadisticasindicadores.asp

Women's Sexual & Reproductive Health & Rights: a key aspect of sustainable development

Empowering women means reinforcing their capacity to decide and act in the personal, economic and civic spheres of their lives. Access to their sexual and reproductive rights and related health services — such as contraception, abortion and ante- and post-natal care — is essential to women's emancipation. It strengthens their capacity to make their own decisions, to take charge of their own body and, to a certain extent, to ward off violence. Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) constitute the first step in the process of empowering women. SRHR are undeniably conducive to sustainable development in all countries that embrace them.

Because sustainable development implies:

- a) social equity,
- b) economic efficiency, and
- c) environmental quality,

and because it demands respect for fundamental principles such as solidarity and the participation of all individuals in a collective effort, sustainable development is impossible without women.

But it is clear that women can only become fully-fledged players in the economy if they are in a position to choose how many children they have, and when.

Access to family planning services is therefore one of the fundamental rights of women and children. It is a deciding factor in their personal development and, indirectly, in the development of their country. Today, there is no doubt about the link between demographics and the level of education among women. In Europe, demographic growth was curbed thanks to access to contraception and abortion, reflecting the level of education among girls. Meanwhile, women who fall pregnant at an early age and/or repeatedly are usually obliged to →

→ abandon their studies and face a higher risk of being trapped in poverty. Their lack of autonomy in the field of sexuality and procreation, and the little influence they have on decisions, are harmful to their health.

Every individual must have the right and the opportunity to live a healthy, productive and fulfilling life, according to Anand Grover, Special Rapporteur for the United Nations Human Rights Council.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights for women play a key role in attaining the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by UN member countries in September 2015. SDGs map out the sustainable development Agenda up to 2030. The focus is on human beings. Goal number 3 pertaining to good health and well-being, and Goal number 5 on gender equality and empowering women and girls, aim to provide women all over the world with access to sexual and reproductive healthcare.

The SDG programme is the fruit of a lengthy process of intergovernmental consultations and negotiations to determine funding priorities. Millions of women, girls and boys have very high hopes of their SRHR being recognised on an individual and worldwide scale, leading to equality between the sexes and the empowerment of women and girls.

One aspect, for example, is enabling 120 million more women and girls to use contraception by 2020. Today, 225 million women around the world need contraception but are not getting it, including teenagers, the most vulnerable.

Every year, 80 million women have an unwanted pregnancy (often in the wake of sexual violence). 22 million of these women have a back-street abortion. 50,000 women die every year after such abortions, accounting for 13 % of maternal deaths around the world. Women and young girls urgently need to be able to exercise their right to terminate an unwanted pregnancy without either their life or their freedom being at stake.

States clearly have a responsibility to satisfy sexual and reproductive health and rights demands. This improvement to the lives of women and girls depends on each state's capacity to pass laws that guarantee the fundamental human rights of their male and female citizens, above and beyond cultural and religious stereotypes and traditions. Proper sexual healthcare and controlled fertility for women are enshrined in international agreements; they are capital for every single country on our planet if we are to cope with the challenges of sustainable development and to rise to the tasks of eradicating poverty, slowing down climate change, and guaranteeing equality between women and men. •



Françoise MORVAN, Feminist activist, General secretary of Women Climate health, Administrator UN Women France, Former member of HCEfh and CNCDH, Past president of the French Coordination for the European Women's Lobby.

More ambition in women for the emergence of a new social model

August 2009, Dakar Senegal, I remember the beach, the canoes, the fishermen and particularly the women who were expecting their return from fishing. Female fish wholesalers, female divers, they make their way in, they speculate, they sale, they assert themselves... Just to feed and above all to lead their family.

August 2018, I remember the beach, the shore, and fishermen not returning. They now go further off the coast, stay longer; and return empty-handed. On the shore, women are still there, but that this time they found solutions; they sale ice, vegetables, always with a smile on the face that stands for their optimism.

Nine years have passed in between these two portraits. I have discovered the meaning of resilience like all these Lebu women

(Senegalese ethnic group historically settled on the shore) and I realised, more than anything, the direct impact of climate change on their daily life.

People living on the shore are the first ones to notice and suffer environmental impacts. And they did not look neither for support from politics nor from public authorities to adjust their life style to survive. Throughout deep discussion with Lebu women, I was impressed by their courage, their resolve and beyond anything by their great ambition. They are hugely motivated and take action everyday.

Now when they ask me what is the link between women, health and climate, only one word comes to my mind: clear evidence. No need for figures or history because the fact is there. We

have to empower all these women who fight, protect them and push for social equity. But how can power and equity stand for without ambition?

And what if we focus on ambition for a paradigm shift?

Speeches are rightfully alarmists to save the planet. It is undisputable that women stand at the frontline in this fight; they are a big part of the solution, not to say the most important part of the solution. Therefore, it is crucial to talk about their ambition.

Developing and fostering women's ambition irrespective of the place, is giving to ourselves an opportunity to build a new society.

That is why, through Women Energy we are boldly determined to unleash women's ambition further, in any field. Rekindle am-

bition enables to open up new possibilities in a context where we should harness forces to fix the situation and get things the right way or at least, adapt to expected changing conditions.

So yes, more women highly motivated and everywhere in the world! •

Minetou NDIAYE is a consulting manager, specialised in regulatory projects and social care, in insurance sector. She is the founder and the president of the female professional network Women Energy which aims at coaching women to unleash their ambition.



YVELINE NICOLAS

Linking gender, climate and health policies

2016 was the hottest year since records began in 1880, with temperatures 1°C higher than in the pre-industrial era. Climate disruption has an impact on health; it is urgent that we heighten awareness of the stakes and adapt public policy. New risks have to be taken into account: extreme events (storms, cyclones, etc.), drought, flood, thermal stress on populations, vector-borne diseases, increased air and water pollution. The World Health Organisation, which held its second international conference on health and climate in 2016, reports that 12.6 million deaths per year are due to environmental pollution. Half of these are linked to atmospheric pollution.

Focusing on the direct effects of climate catastrophes must not blind us to the indirect effects of unsustainable methods of production and consumption which generate greenhouse gases and damage environmental health: pesticides and endocrine disrupters disseminated by industrial farming and the food industry, fine particle pollution from transport, noise and visual pollution linked to urbanisation which, to boot, over consumes energy and materials, etc.

Women and men may be affected differently by all of the above factors, due to their specific social roles and unequal access to resources and decision-making processes. All over the world, women predominate in the most precarious layers of society and among the victims of discrimination. They are therefore vulnerable to environmental disruption. All over the world, it is women who perform the lion's share of unpaid domestic chores, including caring for children and relations. Their work load grows heavier in the event of chronic illness (allergies and asthma are affecting more and more children in the north,

malaria in the south), epidemic, heat wave or conflict. Other aggravating factors include ill-designed urbanisation and a lack of public services (property inequalities, precarious constructions on the coastline, and inadequate public transport, waste management, water and sanitation, etc.).

Women and girls in the south pay a heavy tribute to the increasing scarcity of fresh water, wood and agricultural land, and to the violence and trafficking that worsen with climate catastrophes and armed conflict linked to competition for resources and minerals. The poorest regions, whose inhabitants (particularly female) emit very low quantities of greenhouse gasses, are the most impacted. In the Sahel, for example, the frequency of extreme storms has tripled during the past thirty-five years, causing floods that increase erosion. "Natural" catastrophes linked to the climate cause an average 60,000 deaths per year, mainly in poor countries where the death rate for women is five times higher than for men. →

For twenty-five years, **Yveline NICOLAS** has been an activist in NGOs and networks focusing on international solidarity, sustainable development, human rights and gender equality. She currently coordinates *Adéquations*, an association specialising in information, training, guidance and advocacy on these issues, particularly on the intersection between a gender approach and ecological transition.



→ In rich countries, it is mainly women — particularly single mothers, migrants, refugees and single, elderly women — who suffer energy insecurity, insalubrious housing, isolation in a rural setting due to the lack of suitable transport, and insecurity linked to urbanisation. Young girls are specifically impacted by endocrine disruptors (early on-set of puberty), and women by breast cancer linked to environmental factors. Pregnant women, meanwhile, become vectors of chemical contaminants due to pollution in their apartments, cosmetics and food. A lot remains to be done to train carers in a new eco-systemic approach to health.

National schemes to reduce, and adapt to, climate change — structured around biodiversity, combatting desertification, agro-ecology and sustainable cities, etc. — should therefore transversally integrate both a gender approach and an environmental health approach in its broadest sense. Ecological and energy transitions can open up numerous opportunities: green jobs, new training integrating climate into traditional trades, participation in local governance and defining budgets, developing a solidarity economy and organic agriculture. Women all over the world, and their associations, are launching initiatives in all of these areas. •

United for climate justice!

As Coco Gauff said: “Younger people are leading movements and the world has to get used to it. We are used to older people telling us what to do. Our generation has just decided it was time to speak up on our own.” Climate change is not “a new trend” despite the fact that it is getting massive media attention lately.

Youth movements not only in Europe but all over the globe are taking the lead in addressing and demanding changes in face of Climate emergency: youth-led demonstrations worldwide on 20 September 2019 on the occasion of the United Nation’s (UN) General Assembly in New York were the largest climate-protest ever in modern history. But what differs in current manifestations from the past is that during those actions, teens (Generation Z) and young adults (Millennials) are no longer seen as victims who need to be protected from climate change but rather as key actors and stakeholders who are fighting for real change. It was quite symbolic that on the occasion of the UN Youth Climate Summit UN Secretary General António Guterres carried the title of “keynote listener”. Even though this is reflecting the willingness of global politics to give attention to Millennials and Generation Z on the highest levels of global governance, we need to stress the fact that the alarming scientific predictions about the future have sharpened already existing divisions and tensions between Millennials, Gen Z and other generations. Hence we feel the need to call for more intergenerational solidarity when creating and implementing local, national, transnational and international policies.

In addition to this, it is important to highlight that young protesters see tackling climate change as a matter of global justice — as a call to address Global North-South inequalities but also inter and intra country injustices within our societies. This explains why the #ClimateJusticeNow global phenomena on social media has become the central message of the massive street protests taking place worldwide and we stand by it. Nowadays, in the public sphere debate we talk about climate actions, crises and emergencies, words that underline the dramatic position we find ourselves in and the type of solutions we call for: A new Social and Ecological Global Contract. Some call for a completely new Green Deal whilst others defend the fact that the basis of such contract can be found in the Paris Agreements — which, in our opinion need to be turned into binding legislation for all signatories. However, critics argue even this would not be enough to counter the already existing consequences. Only political will and action can turn this situation around and bring about effective climate justice.

Climate justice, a concept that is essential for social-democrats (rightfully so). In fact, social fairness is one of the core values since its creation. From the European elections of 2019, to the upcoming U.S. presidential elections, this message is coming strongly in part to respond to the calls from the streets but also to come back to our essential values.

We leave here the following message: Change is not an option, it is a requirement — bringing about climate justice for All and by All; the time to act is now. •

1. US tennis player



Anna PIRTSKHALAVA is Secretary General of the International Union of Socialist Youth, representing youth organizations active in over 100 countries since 1907.



Céline GUEDES is Project Officer at the Foundation for European Progressive Studies, a progressive millennial working on climate justice.

Promoting gender equality for viable, sustainable inclusion

Gender equality was given priority status in France during negotiations for the Sustainable Development Goals (Agenda 2030) and the Paris Climate Conference (COP21). France's civil society played an active role during the negotiations and contributed to this progress.

It is essential to ramp up efforts with a view to COP22 in Marrakesh by including and rallying women. In concrete terms, there are three levers to be activated: participation, integration and access to funds.

First of all, we must promote women's participation in sustainable development negotiations and decision-making bodies. States that are party to the Agreement must set an example by establishing equal numbers of men and women, or quotas of women, in their delegations.

Then, we have to develop adaptation strategies that are gender-equality sensitive. Two thirds of the world population living below the poverty line are women. Climate change does not have the same impact on men as on women, mainly for reasons of unequal social norms. Strategies must improve access to property, loans and entrepreneurship for women.

Finally, we have to guarantee funding for projects that directly foster the empowerment of women. In 2013, 29 % of bilateral

aid for the climate addressed gender equality, i.e. 6.9 billion dollars (OECD). Greater efforts must be made fully to associate women with ecological transition and the green economy. Funding mechanisms must set targets for, and monitor, the number of financed projects that are deployed by women's associations, or for women, or promote gender equality.

To ensure the lasting nature of this Agenda within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, France wishes to re-launch the Lima Work Programme on Gender with a view to COP22.

Promoting gender equality cannot be reduced to standing up for an ethical and political principle; we must also champion a viable, sustainable and inclusive project for society. •

Laurence ROSSIGNOL is Senator and the former Secretary of Families, Childhood and women rights.



Green Fund in action

In 2016, I had the great pleasure of writing in the White Paper "Women, Health and Climate" to present the launch of our Green Fund R20 for women to finance the realization of projects with positive environmental impact carried by women or in favor of them.

In this new edition, I would like to thank the organizers of this initiative for giving me the opportunity to let you know about our progress and to suggest that you contribute to it. It is now proven that women are affected differently and more severely than men by climate disruption. In question, the impacts on agriculture, the frequency and severity of natural disasters, social constructs, the tasks they are assigned, discrimination and poverty.

However, they play a major role in the implementation of adaptation and mitigation strategies in the face of climate change and are more committed than men to finding concrete solutions for their community.

The vision of the R20 Green Fund for Women is a world →



Benin, 2010. On 23 October, a girl carries her toddler sibling as she walks along a pool of floodwater in the city of Cotonou. *UNICEF/UNI96677/Asselin

where women and men have equal opportunities to access education, training and employment. It is also the vision of a cleaner world, more respectful of the environment. Women and girls must have the power to make the changes they want come true, and we want to encourage them to do that. Our fund must deliver inclusive and sustainable change that will benefit the planet and the people.

Since its inception, we have worked tirelessly for the empowerment of women and the preservation of the environment in developing countries. In November 2017, we committed to the First Ladies of Africa, present in Abidjan on the sidelines of the Europe-Africa Summit, to support local projects with positive social and environmental impact.

Many files were then brought to our attention. We studied each of them and moved to the field to carefully select the projects that would attract our attention.

Thus, we have finalized the feasibility study for a project of sustainable farming of ginger in wood.

The overall objective of the project is to develop an undergrowth ginger farm in the Bounkani and Kabadougou regions of northern Côte d'Ivoire with the aim of increasing the income of the rural poor women's population while preserving the health of the rural population. 'environment.

The project involves modifying traditional production structures in order to move towards a more environmentally friendly agricultural model by focusing on short circuits, ecological



Michèle SABBAN is Chair of R20 — Regions of Climate Action — a non-governmental organisation founded in 2010 with the support of the UN. It acts on a regional basis, striving to create a green economy.



farming systems and a more moderate, more humane economy.

Thanks to our collaboration with the *France Libertés* association, we have also been able to financially support three projects in Uganda, Sri Lanka and South Sudan working on climate restoration and the respect of the water cycle, thanks to the launch of a joint call for projects.

Through awareness-raising, training, the creation of workshops and plantations, these three projects have the common goal that local communities, especially women, can become actors of positive change for their environment, their access to water and their way of life.

We hope to continue playing a role in climate action by developing our projects and reinforcing our advocacy actions in France and internationally.

Whether it is to preserve our biodiversity, encourage the deployment of renewable energy, help vulnerable communities to adopt resilient livelihoods, create jobs for women, participate in the taking of words that we are offered etc., our global efforts will always aim to contribute to the empowerment of women and the fight against climate change. •

Women have a lot to say. So let's listen !

COP21 highlighted the undeniable links between climate change and health, and surveys confirm that women are more vulnerable and more harshly impacted by climate disruption than men. However, we only started to listen to women very recently. Accepting them as players in sustainable development is an even more recent development ! Yet it is women who find simple and effective solutions for watering the fields. Because it is usually the women who are responsible for (among other things) fetching water and cooking meals, it is they who have the ancestral knowledge

that our environment so needs today. It is women who create a small stall to be able to feed their family and, if they are educated, they limit the number of children they have to be able to educate them.

So why not listen to them ? What if we stopped seeing women as victims and started considering them as players instead, inviting them to discussions, going to see them — and more importantly to listen to them — in their villages ?

Big businesses have recently discovered that it is a good idea to listen to their employees' suggestions. Why can't towns and

villages do the same and listen to the population, including the women? That would be a bigger revolution than climate change. That would be democratic progress. It would change the rules of the game. We can give women confidence by listening to them. Some women started with COP21 in Paris. Let's move forward with them.

During the course of my many travels, I have encountered women who hesitate to share their ideas although they are often very useful for improving the world. That is why I decided to create a company that trains in leadership. The word "leadership" is bandied about nowadays, but for me it simply means helping women to get their voices heard without hesitating.

Giving women the confidence to be able to share their ideas, and getting important players to listen to them — that is a revolution!

Climate change is forcing the world to think afresh about how it is organised, to review the responsibilities of big and small countries, to redress the balance of rights between men and women, to educate women and well as men. It is a problem that can generate "secondary gain" as psychoanalysts would say. Let us redesign our new world together, with men and women at the same level. •

Muriel DE SAINT SAUVEUR chairs Women Masterclass, a leadership consultancy for women. She has written about, and is a specialist on, questions of gender equality at work. As a former Director of Communications and Diversity, she now places her expertise at the service of businesswomen in a host of countries.



FLORENCE SANDIS

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Can personal fulfilment drive ecology?

The desire for *personal fulfilment* is growing stronger in women. Does it have an impact on ecology? Looking back throughout history, we note that the quest for personal growth has shuttled back and forth between two main paths: on the one hand contemplation (the quest for wisdom and rest was considered a source of plenitude from Antiquity until the 18th century), and on the other action. When the term *personal fulfilment* first appeared at the beginning of the 19th century, it was very strongly linked to action motivated by a powerful desire to rise up through the ranks of society. It was incarnated by the ambitious Julien Sorel in the French novel *Le Rouge et le Noir* ("The Red and The Black"). Over the past two centuries, action has indeed become a preponderant value, embodied by great heroes such as Napoleon, Livingstone, Mermoz and, closer to us and in no particular order, Steve Jobs, Bernard Tapie and Beyoncé. We are familiar with the pitfalls: hyperactivity, pursuing success at any cost, obsession with grandeur. Such are the traps awaiting us on our journey towards personal fulfilment.

As Michel Lacroix suggests in his book *Philosophie de la Réalisation Personnelle*, the time has now surely come to find the right balance between action and contemplation. The philosopher ensures us that we will achieve positive results — not only on an individual level, but also collectively — by reinstating the abandoned values of slowness and tranquillity, by drawing inspiration, for example, from Buddhism and meditation, or simply by taking the time to enjoy simple moments with nature or the family, and by favouring calm and natural emotions rather than a frenzied quest for artificially produced powerful emotions.

Individually we will be less stressed, happier and in better health. Collectively it will create greater harmony between industrial activity and the environment, and between business life and nature. As a result, we will be better able to rise to the major challenges of this century — nature conservation, sustainable development, health and the climate.

So let's inject these notions of tranquillity, empathy and interiority into our lives and give ourselves the chance to invert the existing relationship between being and having. We will gradually free ourselves from the frenzy of excessive consumerism. We will waste less, and destroy the resources of our planet less.

Psychologically, the less happy we are, the more we consume — as if frustration could be cured by acquiring material goods. At the opposite end of the scale, the happier and more relaxed we are, the less we need to own things, to take possession of nature. "*Far from being antagonistic, the personal fulfilment of man and environmental protection are complementary. Self-fulfilment is ecology's strongest ally,*" argues Michel Lacroix.

Women are often more given to introspection and personal development than men. They are also more receptive. They therefore have a driving role to play in this adjustment. •

Florence SANDIS is a journalist, lecturer, the founder of her consultancy firm, and author of *Brisez le Plafond de Verre: 12 Clés pour Réussir au Féminin* (published by Michel Lafon). www.brisezleplafonddeverre.com



Advocating a common future

Humanity finds itself at a crossroads where everyone, both individually and collectively, has to enable the future. We know that global warming seriously raises the question of a sixth extinction of species (25 % of mammals, one in eight birds, one third of amphibians, countless species of plants and entire ecosystems are already on the danger list of species under threat of extinction). We know that the link between health and climate has been proven: proliferation of bacteria and viruses, appearance of new diseases, etc. We know that our current growth model has reached its limits: resources exhausted, minerals looted, air and water polluted, abundance of waste, disruption of natural cycles...

Humanity is responsible and sometimes guilty, but also a victim of its erring ways. Those displaced for climatic reasons bear painful witness to this; entire families are scattered far from their homes in unfamiliar surroundings.

COP21 and then COP22 showcased the efforts of civil society and invited all nations to address the links between modes of economic development and the various crises running through various spheres of society — ecology, environment, politics, identity, health, etc.

On the one hand there are objective and alarming observations. On the other, there are solutions. They are based first and foremost on making individuals aware and responsible. Although the problems are global, the solutions can be local, founded on collective intelligence that nurtures efficient, sustainable and moderate local ecosystems.

New concepts and terms are springing up: circular economy, functional economy, society — and solidarity-based economy,

“Your task is not to foresee the future, but to enable it.”

ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY

locally rooted, etc. All of these notions share the same vision and call the business models of the past, the present and the future into question. New modes of production, new modes of consumption, greater corporate social responsibility, respecting and protecting biodiversity more... So much work can and must be carried out on all fronts simultaneously. We can develop our territories differently, favouring local cooperatives and synergy between stakeholders. On this score, the circular economy — a global, systemic, territorial approach involving many players — implies working on all flows, business sectors and types of territory.

It is time to act. Action is necessary and vital. We all have a duty both individually and collectively to convey a positive and constructive message about society. Together — united, strong and convinced that a different economic, human and environmental vision is possible — we can shepherd our society through its indispensable mutation in the fields of ecology, energy and humanity.

Let's reach inside ourselves, each on our own scale, and “do our bit” to contribute to initiatives that are underway to assume individual and collective responsibility, with a view to shared universal responsibility.

Never before, possibly in the history of the world, have the notions of interdependency and common destiny been so plain to see. Because humanity is very largely the cause of the problems, it must and can be the solution — in consciousness, humanity and universal responsibility. No one will ever be able to change the world if they don't set out on the biggest adventure of all: their inner adventure. So let us reach out with Faith, Strength, Courage and Determination and “be the change we want to see in the world,” for those we love and for our planet.

“What unites us must be stronger than what divides us.” What unites us first and foremost are our planet and our humanity. •



Patricia SAVIN chairs the association *Orée*, is a partner in the law firm *Cabinet DS Avocats*, a Knight of the Legion of Honour and the National Order of Merit, and heads the Sustainable Development Commission for the Parisian Order of Lawyers and AFILOG.

Trusting women to boost the economy and development of their country

Women account for half of the planet's population, but they do not have things as easy as men do. And what can be said about developing countries, where they struggle to have a profession, to join decision-

making bodies, or quite simply to access the education that would enable them to play a role in shaping the future? The same goes for Asia and, even more strikingly, the African continent, where women are victims of pauperization, a lack

of places at school, and a domestic role that prevents them from pursuing higher studies. They are also confronted with health problems due to enforced marriage, rape as a weapon of war, traditional practices such as excision and infibulation, and giving birth in unhygienic conditions.

But there are solutions. Girls and women who have access to schooling, vaccination and family planning can find their place in the modern world. Governments are often lax on issues of education and health, but international NGOs and female NGOs dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women are gently changing mindsets.

If there is no Bill Gates for education, then funds must be collected from northern countries to support school for all, even girls. Same for climate change. Difficult access to food and

drinking water has to modify crop-growing habits to combat arid land, over-grazing and the destruction of forests for firewood.

As well as needing money, we also need to place our trust in women. They have the answers to their sufferings. And we have to convince governments that women can boost a country's economy and development if they are permitted to express themselves. •



Vicky SOMMET is a journalist and associated with "Mid and More".

MYRIAM ULLENS DE SCHOOTEN

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Supporting the fight against climate change

Dencreasingly hot summers induced by climate change will increasingly affect our health. The 2003 heat wave caused 70,000 deaths in Europe¹. Between 1990 and 2010, there was a 45 % increase in melanomas in men and 19 % in women². The vagaries of the climate also impact agriculture, leading to the massive use of pesticides that then find their way onto our plates and impact our health. Exposure to DDT (which is banned but still very present in the environment) has quadrupled the risk of breast cancer³.

The increase in the number of cancers plus the lengthening of life expectancy raises the question of how our societies will be able to care for and support the ill — not only from a strictly medical point of view, but also psychologically.

Health is particularly undermined in the case of cancer. The physical, psychological and social effects of the disease and related treatment can be devastating for men, and even more frequently for women.

Therefore, over ten years ago, the Mimi Ullens Foundation launched a programme to accompany patients, particularly women, throughout their treatment on different levels: medical aesthetics, therapeutic massage, psychological support. The goal is to offer quality listening time — hearing about

the patient's relationship with their body and the effects of the disease and the treatment (weight loss or gain, hair loss, rashes, etc.). Psychological support is indispensable when the diagnosis is confirmed and as physical changes occur, or when a possible feeling of guilt seeps in, notably when a patient's social role is diminished (difficulty in maintaining the role of parent or grandparent). The care we provide helps these women to remain connected to life, to feel beautiful again, and more simply to continue living.

The Mimi Ullens Foundation is aware of the additional risks linked to climate disruption that weigh particularly on the future of women's health. By helping so many cancer patients, it strives to contribute to the fight against climate change. •



Myriam ULLENS DE SCHOOTEN chairs the Mimi Ullens Foundation, which assists and comforts cancer patients, particularly those without the financial means to fight the illness serenely.

1. www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2007/03/23/la-canicule-de-l-ete-2003-a-fait-plus-de-70-000-morts-en-europe-selon-l-inserm_886917_3244.html
2. www.francetvinfo.fr/sante/cancer/rechauffement-climatique-vers-une-hausse-des-cancers-de-la-peau_1202285.html
3. <http://sante.lefigaro.fr/actualite/2015/06/19/23867-risque-cancer-sein-quadruple-par-leposition-ddt>

Gender within Environmental health and ethic

In terms of public health, there is still very little knowledge of how factors in the physical environment, food, housing, and workplaces affect health. Their differential impact on women and men is even less well known. Studies have shown the deleterious effects of pollutants on the fertility of women and men, and on the development of the fetus. Beyond reproductive health, the effects on the appearance or aggravation of a broad spectrum of pathologies must be explored. Few international environmental health research programs explicitly incorporate the gender dimension, with the exception of women's vulnerability to climate change in southern countries.



Catherine VIDAL is a neurobiologist, honorary research director at the Institut Pasteur, member of the Inserm Ethics Committee and co-leader of the "Gender and Health Research" group. She is a member of UN Women France and an expert associated with the health committee of the High Council for Equality. Recent book: *Women and health, still a man's business?* Belin 2017.

It is essential to broaden research on the health impact of environmental disturbances by taking into account social and economic conditions related to gender. Because of the social division of tasks and occupations, women and men are not exposed to the same health nuisances. The criteria of arduousness at work and recognition of occupational diseases mainly concern the professions performed by men. Women are more affected by economic precariousness, resulting in the deterioration of living conditions: industrial food, unhealthy housing, work stress, unemployment, etc.

In this perspective, the Inserm Ethics Committee has launched a new working theme on "Gender, Health and Environment" ¹. The challenge is to bring out cross-disciplinary issues between disciplines by combining research on "health-environment", "health-work" and "health-gender". It is also a question of refining the reflections on the means of prevention and information with the vulnerable populations, and women in particular. •

1. See note 2019: <https://www.inserm.fr/recherche-inserm/ethique/comite-ethique-inserm-cei/groupes-reflexion-thematique-comite-ethique>

Women, health and digital: new opportunities

The 4th Industrial Revolution is underway and is changing completely our systems of production to include robotics and connected objects.

Medical care will become more efficient due to Artificial Intelligence, a better knowledge of our genome and behaviors.

However, these production and health improvements will:

- First benefit industrialized countries, even though it is in developing countries that global warming has a greater impact on women's health, weakened by their living conditions,
- Continue to increase inequalities between women and men, women being a minority in the area of STEM (Sciences, Technologies, Engineering and Mathematics),
- Destroy low-skilled jobs which can be automated, the major-

ity of which being held by women (public administration as well as jobs in the education, health and social sectors). The World Economic Forum predicts, as a result of using robots, a net loss of 5.1 million jobs in 15 countries, including France, by 2020.

The McKinsey Global Institute report forecasts the creation of new jobs: by 2030, 400-800 million people worldwide will need to change jobs.

How can we help women benefit from this revolution?

- It is crucial to work together to give or improve women's access to these new digital opportunities, an essential tool for their emancipation and education, regardless the country.

- Many associations and mentoring programs already exist. Their number must be increased and they must be supported, specially in countries where global warming is important. And why not take advantage of the digital skills of many people unemployed, who could come up with new innovative ideas?
- This changing world generates stress, doubts and anxiety. It is known that stress generates the secretion of catecholamines, which, at high doses, can for example increase the risk of cancer. In industrialized countries, oncology is itself undergoing a major revolution, through outpatient or at home treatments, further increasing women's burden as they must continue to ensure family and household obligations.
- Neurosciences have shown that our emotional brain, by transmitting our emotions, good or bad to our body, changes its chemistry. It is therefore important to put in

place a strategy to protect oneself, to stay positive and be surrounded by caring and empathic people, regardless the global warming issues.

Life is short, each moment precious. Let's help one another. •

Doctor in Physics (PhD), lecturer, professor, certified coach, **Marie-Michèle VASSILOU** a created her first company, more than 15 years ago (consulting agency in digital marketing) and the second one 10 years ago (intellectual property). Expert for the European Commission, she teaches management and Design Thinking in several prestigious schools.



SYLVIANNE VILLAUDIÈRE

In response to the Women's Call on Health & Climate during COP21, let's get all networks on board

Climate change has both direct and indirect repercussions that aggravate health risks and unequal access to healthcare all over the planet: emerging new diseases, epidemics, disruption of healthcare systems, large-scale humanitarian crises, etc.

Health is one of humanity's major challenges, as well as one of its most fragile assets. Protecting health is even more of a key issue for women, as they play a leading role in the family when it comes to caring. They are also most exposed to precariousness in most parts of the world, and to the impact on health, and the economic and social consequences, of climate change.

I have been involved with these issues for a long time as Chair — and founder in 2000 — of the association Femmes, Débat et Société. My work within C3D, a college of sustainable development directors, and the French Economic, Social and Environmental Council has made me keenly aware of the urgency and scale of these challenges. At the beginning of 2015, therefore, I invited several networks to unite with a view to COP21 and getting women's networks on board. A conference at the Grand Palais during Solutions COP21 in December 2015 marked the launch of Appel des Femmes (Women's Call).

Collegiate action is crucial to efficiency and the digital revolution makes anything possible! It would be wonderful if networks around the world got together to keep things moving, each one committed to acting in their specialist area for better prevention and a better grasp of health risks linked to climate change.

Between COP21 and COP22 in North Africa, many women continued to act and ministers to alert. Gender equality plus health as an aspect of climate justice are increasingly entering into the debate. The Women's Call on Health & Climate addresses all humanity; it calls upon each and every one of us, women and men, to make a difference every day. •

Sylvianne VILLAUDIÈRE is an activist. She founded and runs Alliantis, is Delegate General of C3D (a college of sustainable development directors), a member of Club France Développement Durable's Steering Committee and is on the Board of Directors of Femmes, Débat et Société. She is the France-Morocco coordinator of Entreprises COP22.



Environmental disparities deteriorate social inequalities

Interactions between environmental and social issues are becoming better known. Environmental inequalities contribute to worsening social inequalities. While climate change affects the entire population, it impacts more severely the most vulnerable groups. The different forms of vulnerability are proven aggravating factors, but little or not at all taken into account today.

Although too few, international studies show the specific vulnerability of women to climate change, in the world at large and especially in developing countries. There are many reasons for this. Women are often the source of family food production that is directly affected by drought, floods or more frequent extreme events. All over the world, they are the first victims of environmental disasters caused by climate change. Mortality is always higher among the most vulnerable groups. Even the departure from an exposed coastline or estuary at sea level, or environmental migration as a means of adaptation, including in developed countries, are only possible to better off populations or individuals. Finally, they suffer longer because of the consequences of lower protection of their economic and social rights as compared to men.

We could talk about double climate injustice by superimposing the gender issue on other forms of inequality: they are at the same time more individually impacted and have less social ability to adapt. The financial and social situation of women strongly disadvantages them in the face of climate change. Indeed, differences in opportunities, unequal access to education and information between girls and boys, resource opportunities, determine their level of vulnerability and their ability to rebound after a major upheaval in their environment. In addition, women are still underrepresented in think tanks, decision-making processes, elective and media representations, and more generally in governance.

Gender equality is now mentioned three times in the Paris Agreement on Climate, and climate justice is also mentioned. It still has to be given substance. UN gender mainstreaming in the fight against climate change is under way: the 2016 International Day for Women's Rights has been placed by the UN under the banner of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, one of the goals of which is dedicated to the equality and empowerment of women. UNESCO is also committed to mainstreaming gender into all its activities, working groups, committees, programs and projects related to climate change adaptation and mitigation. In France, climate policies are not oriented by the climate justice principle and do not aim to prevent effects on or the most vulnerable groups.

National and international studies, with disaggregated data on women and men, both qualitative and quantitative, would be particularly useful to monitor and better take into account this vulnerability and to apprehend the possible inequalities of exposure to climatic risks according to the different economic, cultural and social contexts... For example, the over-exposure of women to certain climatic risks, or differences in vulnerability according to territories, socio-professional categories, living conditions, age, family situation...

Through a better integration of climate justice into national and international climate strategies and policies, it would be possible to integrate gender equality objectives that take into account their vulnerability and risk exposure, as well as the inequality of representation in decision-making and participation in adaptation plans.

Women are and will be essential actors in climate adaptation and ecological transition. They have courage, skills, determination to work collectively for the future of our civilization. Yet it is still necessary to give them the corresponding means... •



Pascale VION, CESE Member social and territorial cohesion and community life, representing the mutualist, cooperative, non-farm solidarity-based economy; appointed as Vice-President of *Mutualité française* by the National Federation of the French Mutuality (FNMF).



Anne-Marie DUCROUX, Entrepreneur, Consultant, Member CESE Protection of nature and the environment, representing associations and foundations active in the field of protection of nature and the environment, and appointed by the League for the Protection of Birds (LPO).

YSÉ BRISSON

Women's Rights & Cinema Festival

The main objective of this event is to present films that raise issues of women across borders. It is also about raising public awareness of this cause and inspiring new female models for today's youth.

For four days, women from around the world will be in the spotlight around six international films selected in competition.

This 2nd edition of the Rights of Women & Cinema Festival is committed to gender equality and supports courageous women who want to change the world.

For almost a year I have watched hundreds of films from around the world, and this has allowed me to realize how women resist and suffer without complaint. They have silent dignity.

Also, by showing these films, we contribute in our own way to free their speech and to put forward women who act and who dare. •



Ysé BRISSON, Film producer and General Delegate of the Women's Rights and Cinema Festival.



MARION GABORIT

Recipe for hope

In some countries, women account for 80 % of the agricultural workforce. Yet they are rarely land owners and have less access to education, grants and loans. If things were easier for them, if they had recognition, they would be an even more influential force in wealth production. Male agricultural workers account for 11 % of the world's working population while female agricultural workers account for only 8 %. Levelling the gap between men and women, and giving women better working conditions, would be a solution in its own right to feeding the population for decades to come, to reducing famine and to →



© Marion Gaborit

improving living conditions in developing countries. But who are these female labourers working in the shadows day in and day out, doing a job that is vital for life?

I travelled for one year, filming and photographing some of these anonymous heroines. Here are portraits of some of the female agricultural workers I met in a dozen countries on four continents (Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America).

Meeting some of these courageous women, who were both ordinary and yet moving, was, for me, a truly thrilling and moving experience — an adventure made up of daily life, laughter, emotion, sometimes concern, too, but above all, hope.

Food is a vital need that has always triggered strategies, migration, conflict and alliances, as well as inventions and tendencies flavoured by the day. But food is also the undeniable reflection of a country — its level of development, climate, geography, population and even beliefs and traditions. Food-related issues and questions are countless, as 21st-century debates go to show: organic farming or intensive agriculture, cultural melting-pot or communitarianism, fair trade or menacing globalisation.

So who are these modern-day women who account for 43 % of the agricultural labour force in developing countries, tilling the land and working as hard as men to feed human beings?

By filming and photographing female agricultural workers around the world for “*Au Goût du Monde*” (roughly “*To the World's Taste*”), I wanted to highlight the key role played by millions of women. Their work bears real hope for the future of the planet.

If female agricultural workers had a plot of land or some cattle, if they had easier access to loans and training, if they benefited from the same agricultural inputs as men, the situation would be completely different. In developing countries, women could

increase their yields by almost 30 %, boost national agricultural production by 2 to 4 %, and possibly reduce the number of people suffering from famine by approximately 15 %, in other words, extract 100 to 150 million people from poverty.

The project spotlights the transmission of agricultural work and the transmission of cooking — an essentially female activity. It sketches portraits of heroic workers and reveals their daily lives. Telling their story by listening to their testimonials, dreams, doubts and difficulties is a way of paying tribute to them. But it also fulfils a duty: spreading awareness about a subject whose impacts will affect us all in the near future. •



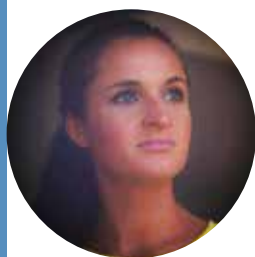
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After working for French television as an assistant camerawoman for four years, I decided to embark on a personal project that I felt strongly about. I travelled for one year, making a photographic and video documentary about female agricultural workers in countries in Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America. I've been back in France for almost two years now, and continue to work on photographic and video documentaries.

Touch to Touch

The latest reports from the IPCC¹ underline human responsibility in global climate deregulation. More than 15 000 scientists are raising the alarm: there is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 52 annual Gigatonnes². More than 40 % are related to construction. Reducing the use of materials and energy should therefore be a preferred approach.

The consumer is a powerful (counter-) power. A general awareness (especially of women who represent the majority of buyers) is essential to move forward in the fight against pollution that impacts the whole planet and leads to major health problems for both women and children. It is necessary to bring to the attention and understanding of the public the problems as well as examples of models.

The *Pyramidion* aims at contributing to these objectives. This mini-pyramid 4 m high is the continuity of the monumental, unifying and innovative *Phares*³ sculpture. Created on the Place de la Concorde in 2015⁴, it required the work of several hundred people including several engineers of both sexes. The savings in material and energy, the local manufacturing (quite compatible with its international reach of East-West dialogue), its protection by nature, have enabled this “piece of art and engineering” to receive several sustainable development labels and to be one of two works promoted at Le Bourget during COP 21. The human being is at the heart of the process: when someone touches the *Phares* cardiac sensor, the work lights up at its own pace and the Eiffel Tower and the Montparnasse Tower can also light up at the same pulse⁵. This same interactivity is possible with *Pyramidion* as the “visitor-actor” can enter physically in the work and thus feel his heartbeat through the light halo of the *Pyramidion*.

For COP24 we imagine that the light rhythm is always that of the public but that the hue depends on the degree of pollution of the surrounding air: the blue of a pure air turning into a bright orange in case of a “polluted” sky.

One could also imagine a Web application that allows everyone on earth to geo-locate him/herself and to indicate the pollution rate of the surrounding air, allowing to highlight the sites that are particularly polluting. The resulting media pressure could be effective as it would point out the specific site which is involved and as a result employees would be ashamed to realize that they contribute to the destruction of the Planet. •

1. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, GIEC in french. https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Groupe_d%27experts_intergouvernemental_sur_l%27%C3%A9volution_du_climat
2. They should be limited to 36 Gt to stay below a temperature rise of 2 °C.
3. Official site: www.sculpturephares.com
4. Film: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_O6G7SmgLa&list=PLY-7MO_49HqVMJqseExe5nIfyr3iGAeyAZ
5. Film: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XV__kgdg5qk&index=2&list=PLY-7MO_49HqVMJqseExe5nIfyr3iGAeyAZ



The audience igniting PYRAMIDION at its own pace, thanks to its connected cardiac sensor, 2018. ©Milène Guermont/ADAGP.

Milène GUERMONT is an artist and engineer.

To realize her ideas, she developed several innovations. Her creations in “Polysensorial stone” React when you affect them. She is the only one to have set up a work on the Place de la Concorde: Lighthouses, an interactive sculpture of 30 meters high. She represents the Engineers and Scientists of France and Women Engineers with several international bodies as World Federation of Engineering Organizations.



“Le Temps Presse” International Film Festival

Le Temps Presse, an inspiring international film festival, is celebrating its 9th edition from 22 to 26 January 2020 in Paris. This festival mixes entertainment with emotion to awaken consciences and reflect together on a future that makes you want.

As every year, we will honor a prestigious jury, inspiring cinema (short and feature films), debates, discussions and, this year, a village.

Since 2011, the festival “Le Temps Presse” continues to grow. The image will be at the heart of the rendezvous, because the emotion in the movies, remains the best way to raise awareness. Also, we always give great importance to the discussion and the exchanges.

In addition to short film competitions, we are also launching a feature film competition whose films will be screened in three Parisian cinemas: UGC Lyon-Bastille Cinema (12th arrondissement), Cinéma Gaumont Convention (15th arrondissement) and Cinéma 7 Batignolles. (17th arrondissement).

Always in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, which are the selection criteria for the choice of our programming.

This new edition is resolutely turned towards the general public! This is how we will take up our quarters at Ground Control (12th arrondissement), a cultural and multidisciplinary venue where access is free. Conviviality, sharing and discovery are our key words, you will find the Festival Village with debates, animations, live experiences, exhibitions.....

Come join us from 22 to 26 January 2020! •



Marc OBERON, Film producer and
Director of the “Le Temps presse” Festival.



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UNICEF AND U-REPORT

Developed by UNICEF on a global scale, U-Report is a digital expression and social mobilization tool for young people. U-Report is designed for young people from France and the rest of the world to question, debate and be heard on issues that concern their daily lives.

Available for free on Facebook or Twitter, U-Report was created by UNICEF to give a voice to young people. This platform already exists in nearly 40 countries, bringing together more than 4 million young people around the world.

For more information please visit:
<http://france.ureport.in/>



Philippines, 2013. On 12 November, a woman cradling a baby stands amid debris and other destruction caused by Super Typhoon Haiyan, in Tacloban City – the area worst affected by the disaster – on the central island of Leyte. ©UNICEF/UNI153654/Maitem