

## A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

### Introduction

The world is only sustainable in three conditions. It has to be equitable: we have to definitely say no to poverty and disparity. It has to be bearable: we have to be able to live and not survive. It has to be viable: we have to be able to meet the needs of all inhabitants of the planet without compromising the needs of future generations.

The 170 State and government leaders that were present at the First Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 all go by this global definition. A feeling of urgency led to this exceptional mobilization: exhaustion of resources, increases in catastrophes, exclusion of part of the humanity... the growth model that has prevailed until now, based on immediate profit at the profit of a minority, has led to this dead-end.

Sustainable development promotes a development that is very well mastered, capable of reconciling the needs of mankind and the preservation of ecological, social and economical balances, for short and long term.

Has Rio's recommended change of course that induced a radical rupture in the conception of the development itself occurred? Have methods of production and distribution of wealth significantly evolved?

Have the numerous international conventions (on biodiversity in 92, on climate changes in 92, the Kyoto protocol in 97, on the fight against desertification in 94, for the conservation of wetlands in 75, on the conservation of the world heritage in 72... for the environment field alone) redirected the tendency? An overview...

### D) Human development:

"Poverty is the largest source of pollution" Indira Gandhi. Can we plan a future for our planet when the majority of its inhabitants are victims of hunger and repression?

*Demography:* In 2050, developing countries will represent more than 85% of the world's population, and it will increase each year by 83 millions residents, of which 99% will be in the poorest countries. The issue of more equitable relationships between the North and the South takes its entire dimension with these numbers. Note that since the beginning of the 90s, financial transfers of migrants exceed the total of official development assistance. (WB, UN)

#### *Access to water:* **Contaminated water is the first cause of mortality in the world**

One out of five residents do not have access to drinking water and more than one out of two does not have access to a purification system. Five million people die of malaria or diarrhoea each year. Less than ten countries share 60% of fresh water resources and 70% of water resources are deteriorated or polluted. Even if it is rare, water is wasted, polluted and overexploited.

The dominant analysis supports that, under the effect of demographic pressure and industrialisation, drinking water is becoming a source of conflict as it gets scarce. The Coalition for a world water contract (created in 2002) says that these conflicts are mostly caused by the will to monopolize the water by private appropriation or by force.

The issue is predominantly local: by involving populations in water quality, we avoid the spread of a new wave of technological process... (WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF).

*Malnutrition:* 815 million people, including 200 million children, are hungry. The average calorie intake in the world is 2720 kcal, the minimum threshold established by the FAO being 2350 kcal. The main causes of malnutrition are poverty, civil wars and drought. (FAO). By buying food products that are distributed according to the fair trade principle (pre-purchase to

guarantee the chains, payment of food at a fair price, suppression of intermediates), each consumer can help poorer countries achieve their autonomy.

*Access to health services:*

82,6% of the global medicine market is shared between North America, Europe and Japan. Eastern pharmaceutical labs have abandoned research for most tropical diseases, but from these regions of the world rich in biodiversity, they continue to draw plant resources and knowledge from indigenous population to develop new molecules. (Tuberculosis killed more in 2002 than it did in 1900) (WB, MSF, WHO)

*Access to education:*

20% of the world's population over 15 years old is illiterate. Mastering of language and writing is a condition that cannot be ignored to participate in social and economical activities and play a role as a citizen. Illiteracy remains the poor parent of international cooperation. (ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF).

*Status of women:*

Of United Nations' 185 high ranked diplomats, seven are women, and use of contraception is less than 20% in Africa. In 1995 in Beijing, 100 countries reunited for the 4<sup>th</sup> International conference on women made the commitment to reinforce women's socio-economic and political power, but the majority still remains excluded from knowledge and power. However, when they have the opportunity to speak, a number of women are opinionated militants of local development, of peace and equity.

*Freedom of the press*

**One third of the world's population lives in countries where the press is repressed.**

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are the democratic indicators of political regimes. How can we fully exercise our citizen's role, how can we participate in political life without access to information, without the right to speak?

In Russia, "it must serve national interest", in Cuba "it must comply to the socialist objectives", in China, journalists are "at the service of the population", in Nigeria, those who attack the Islamic law receive a beating, in Latin America, laws protect government officials, authors of misappropriation of public funds, and in Burma, the law always punishes "incorrect information" by imprisonment. (Reporters without Borders).

*Social ill-being*

Suicidal rate of men is three times higher than that of women: alcohol consumption (Russia, Baltic States), toxic substances (China, Sri Lanka) and access to firearms (United-States...) mostly in megalopolises, are dominant factors of this phenomenon. Face-to-face relations between parents, friends, colleagues or retailers have diminished from 10 to 20% in one decade (Juan Alberto "*Mal vivre dans une société de bien-être*"). The curse of psychological and physical violence affects every region of the world and leads to the development of social ill-being: poverty, exclusion, psychological degeneration, drug and alcohol dependency, racial discrimination, sexual discrimination, mistreating of children...

In addition, *environmental shortages* favour *civil violence* in the world: shortages in agriculture land, fresh water and forests play a causal role in the genesis of violence. Now, there is a risk that the degrading and exhaustion of renewable resources, the increasing demand for these resources and their uneven distribution get worse. Nothing guarantees that societies will be able to prove the required inventiveness to be able to adapt. (gap in inventiveness: needs in inventiveness exceed the capacities to produce, in certain cases, in certain places).

*Conflicts:*

**Peace, sustainable development and environment protection are interdependent and inseparable.** The military sector is the first producer of chemical and nuclear waste: manoeuvres consume 10% of fossil energy, the “Agent Orange” used in Vietnam is still active thirty years later... United-States produce 37,2% (31,5 billions of dollars) of the global market in arms, Russia 19,8% and France 11,5%. While 1,2 billion people live with one dollar a day, Americans spend three a day per resident for armament.

Very symbolically, natural resources intervene in two ways in the outbreak of conflicts:

- Depletion of renewable resources (farmland, fisheries, water and forests) available locally is a source of conflict for poor populations.
- Revenues from natural resource exploitation are increasingly becoming a source of conflict.

## **II) Environment and risk:**

Men and their industries overexploit resources at the risk of exhausting them, we live in a degraded world, we multiply the risks and compromise the means of subsistence for future generations. The planet is a finished, fragile and precious world.

*Natural disasters:*

In the 90s, the cost of natural disasters was multiplied by ten. Between 1991 and 2000, 700 000 people died because of floods, landslides, eruptions, storms, cyclones, earthquakes or fires, and 83% were in Asia. We suspect that climatic changes and urban or road layouts have aggravated the level of violence in catastrophes that have always existed. Urban concentrations increase the number of victims. According to UNEP, half the southern population live in residences without construction permits, including threat zones. Haphazard building of cities, unmeasured growth of transportation, and deforestation lead to these disturbances of nature (CRED, UNEP, Red Cross).

*Pollution and industrial catastrophes*

Degassing pollutes ten times more than oil slicks. Emanations and explosions of toxic gas, oil slicks, diffused pollutions; it seems that the lessons learned from the past are not enough to stop pollution and industrial catastrophes: Bhopal 1984, Chernobyl 1986, Gulf War (800000 tons of petroleum in the sea)

Diffused pollutions generated by industrial activities have impacts that are larger than accidents: toxic matters contaminate water, air, soils, threaten health by inhalation or food poisoning by carbon dioxides, pesticides, herbicides (POPs have recently been prohibited by the international community). The civil society demands better risk prevention and better public protection. Risk prevention plans are part of local development issues. (Red Cross, CRED, OECD)

*Seas and oceans:*

Overfishing compromises tomorrow's fishing. The seas, the oceans, the rivers, the lakes, the ponds, the marshes and wetlands all play an essential role in the smooth operation of the planet. The Ramsar convention for protection of wetlands, adopted in 1971, is now ratified by 131 countries.

Canada and the European Union have recently signed an agreement that reinforces sustainable management of fishery resources in the North West of the Atlantic.

Pollution by hydrocarbons, concrete paving of coasts, overfishing, and tourist exploitation are local issues as well. (CE, FAO, UNEP, WWRI)

### *Desertification:*

One third of the emerged zones in the world are touched by desertification. They apply to 3600 millions inhabitants: gradual disappearance up of arable lands, loss of fertility, intensification of poverty. In certain tropical regions, villagers deforest lands to make their fields larger, the soils get impoverished, yields decrease, more deforestation occurs, which generates the loss of vegetation and soil erosion... Same effects as overgrazing. Numerous actors plead in favour of synergies between desertification, deforestation, and gradual disappearance of biodiversity, climatic changes, and though international conventions created to resolve them locally. (UN)

### *Forests:*

Today, only 2% of the world's forests are certified (sustainable forest management). Ten millions hectares of forest disappear per year. Yet, they cover 30% of the earth's surface, are vital and shelter a big part of biological diversity all the while contributing to stock CO2 emissions. To provide forest protection, it is vital to recognise and value the numerous services that they serve to social stability and security.

Certification and forest management locally guarantee progress that a more strict international regulation of the wood commerce would amplify.

### *Biodiversity:*

More than 11000 plant and animal species are threatened by short-term extinction.

“We must act without delay and with determination to preserve genes, species and ecosystems to insure sustainable management and use of biological resources”

(chapter 15 of Rio's Agenda 21). 75% of plant food comes from seven plants: wheat, rice, corn, potato, barley, sweet potato, cassava. Occidental medicine gets 50% of its products from 119 active substances of plants or from the synthesis of these substances. Gradual disappearance of biodiversity comes from the degradation or disappearance of natural environments: deforestation, agriculture, intensive fishing, mining, drying out. Disappearance of natural habitats caused by the transformation of forests in pasture or in arable lands compromise the survival of 83% of mammals and 85% of birds. They are also living surroundings for a population condemned to disappear if their environments are degraded, and with them goes their cultures, their languages, their knowledge, and their lifestyles. The concordance of local and international plans appears to be the major issue of the coming years. (UN, UNEP, WRI)

### *Climatic changes:*

During the 21<sup>st</sup> century, temperatures could rise from 2 to 6°C.

Scientists estimate that we throw back 28 billion tons of greenhouse gas emissions (CO2, methane, CFCs, nitrogen oxides) into the atmosphere for our needs of transportation, heating, air conditioning, agriculture, and industries. These emissions contribute to climatic warming. In 2001, in Morocco, 164 countries (except for USA who, by themselves, produce over one third of these gases, 4 times more than China who is second) agreed on the administering methods of the Kyoto protocol to reduce emission from now until 2010, and herald a world organisation for the environment, a contractual basis to promote local agreements .

### *Waste:*

The future of waste is its disappearance. Only 20% of waste is being processed. They are sources of nuisance and create water and air pollution, odours, and the degradation of natural and urban landscapes. Landfills produce methane emanations and if they are poorly managed, they contaminate soils and water tables. Incineration can have negative effects (emissions of

dioxins that attach themselves to the food chain...). Progress has been made with the help of information, selective sorting, and waste reclamation.... The building and automobile industries have been able to set up regulation to recycle, but the nuclear industry has not. The Basle Convention that came into force in 1992 aims at controlling toxic waste generation and transport (ratified by 135 countries and the EU, but not USA). (OECD, UN, UNEP).

Waste reprocessing is one of the biggest puzzles of local development: high costs, refusal of neighbourhood populations, reinforced regulations, citizen participation... and transportation of waste, necessarily included in the calculation of elimination/processing costs, is a strategic element of choice in the terms accepted locally.

*Urban environment:*

**In 2025, more than half the urban population will live in developing countries (25% in 1995), and it will reach 5 billion people, that is 6 out of 10 humans.**

Indeed cities are a melting pot of economical development, exchanges and interbreeding, of a certain cultural radiance, but they are also the generators of exclusion, disparity, rupture of solidarity and accumulation of garbage, automobile congestion, air pollution, unhealthiness, malaise, and insecurity. Municipalities and populations are not prepared for human, social and political risks that are brought on by urban concentrations. For deprived populations, access to essential needs, fight against poverty, and social integration, must rely on the support of local powers and sustainable development strategies in permanent joint action with inhabitants. (CIA, WHO, UN).

*Ecological footprint:*

**Ecological impacts of human activities exceed 30% of the planet's capabilities to renew itself and absorb pollution.**

Demographic evolution, exploitation and production technologies, greenhouse gas emissions and waste generated by the industry, transportation, agriculture, consumption, all have impacts on the environment. Measuring these impacts is a difficult exercise. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has a suggestion: **The ecological footprint** gives an estimation, per surface unit and per inhabitant, of the pressure of human activity on the planet's ecosystems. Six categories of activities are measured: infrastructures, combustion of fossil agents, zones of productive fishing, exploitation of natural and manmade forests, cattle breeding and cultivation. (average global unit 2,85). (WWF).

### **III) Economy, dependencies and solidarity:**

The Earth: a vast financial playground at the profit of a minority or natural capital to share equitably?

*Withdrawal of water:*

An American withdraws on average 600 litres of water a day, a European withdraws 250, an African withdraws 30 (in West Bank, a Palestinian withdraws 70, and an Israeli withdraws 260). Less than 10 countries share 60% of available fresh water available in nature: Brazil (5670 km<sup>3</sup>/an), Russia, China, Canada, Indonesia, United-States, India, Columbia, Zaire.

Numerous dry climate regions are affected by "water stress" and in certain Southern Mediterranean countries, resources in renewable water are already almost entirely consumed (Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Malta). (Aquastat, FAO).

The pressure for water is high because its consumption should increase by 40% from here to 2020, and in 2025, two-thirds of the world's population will live through a water stress (UNEP). The tension should start manifesting itself for the 261 river basins that cross two countries or more because the temptation to take the water upstream to irrigate lands or produce electricity should increase.

*Energy consumption and production:*

**Unless we modify the energy policies, the world's demand for energy will have increased 65% between 1995 and 2020.** This could lead to a catastrophe for climatic changes and pollution. The issue of sustainable development is to control and share the needs more equitably. Industrialised countries must diminish their consumption to allow developing countries to increase theirs. Access to energy is in fact indispensable to economic development, to the fight against poverty, to the satisfaction of basic needs of food, heating, lighting, and access to information.

The solution passes by ambitious energy efficiency and production of renewable energy policies, but also by the application of the paying polluter's theory and widely spread information campaigns. (IEA, WB, OECD)

*Agriculture:*

**Before 2025, it will be necessary to increase cereal production by 40% to meet the needs.** By 2020, the planet will count 8 billion inhabitants and 70% of them will live in cities. Two billion people already do not benefit from food security; the low-income countries do not produce enough and do not have the means to import. The quantity of soils is limited and 65% of croplands in the world are degraded (UNEP for food and agriculture 2000), which creates an enormous pressure on soils that are still in good health. Incidentally, the intensive and uncontrolled use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides bring on serious water and soil pollution problems. The *Association Torba Sols et Société* (Montpellier) launches a dynamics to identify and understand how to prevent, ease and manage conflicts related to the use of soils. Agriculture finds itself in a problem that has to find its answers locally: developing countries that are disqualified on the world market by subsidised agriculture of industrialised countries, food independence, proximity agriculture, food security, protection of living heritage and of genetic diversity, management of resources, development of biological farming and agro-ecology.

*Transports:*

Automobile pollution kills more people than road accidents in Austria, France and Switzerland.

Access to transportation is a personal and economical factor of independence and development. Explosion of the car population causes an increase in energy consumption and in toxic emissions that are hazardous to health (WHO: 500000 deaths per year and 4 to 5 million new cases of chronic bronchitis) and the environment. Following the outcome of a study carried out on 200 indicators, IUPT highlights the necessity of developing local and international policies that favour public transport. At the energy and environmental level, they are considered better than the automobile, which swallows up an important part of consumers' and communities' budgets. (IEA, WHO, UNEP, IUTP).

*Communication:*

Access to information as well as freedom of exchange and communications are crucial means for the reinforcement of civil society and its participation to political life. Access to the telephone network has largely increased thanks to mobile telephony (in the world, one out of six residents has one, USA and Canada reuniting more than 65% of available servers). Africa remains away from this access, particularly regarding the Internet. The Istanbul conference in 2002 drew attention to the "digital divide" that would accentuate the disparity even more as for access to knowledge, education and expression. For example, teleworking can be an interesting hypothesis of sustainable local development. (Internet Software Consortium)

*Disparity and poverty:*

**1,2 billion inhabitants live with less than one dollar a day. 2,4 billion with less than two.**

The reduction of the disparity and of division between rich and poor countries has not improved between Rio and Johannesburg (2002): in 1971, 27 countries had a GDP per inhabitant that was lower than 900 dollars per year. Today, there are 49, and 34 are in Africa. Because of AIDS and wars, life expectancy has been reduced by seven years in six countries. Poverty and debt increase the flight of capital and 40% of Africa's resources yield a profit somewhere else. In India, China and Indonesia, growth has strongly increased disparity between the rural and urban worlds. The market alone produces disparity and necessitates local regulations and international solidarity systems.

*Dependences:*

**Poor countries are prisoners of the debt trap.**

Loans contracted from private banks and financial institutions (World Bank, IMF) allow countries to develop their projects. The reimbursement amount of the debt largely surpasses available revenues in 2/3 of less advanced countries. To face overdues, they borrow again, swallowing up their essential resources for health, education or fighting poverty. The legitimacy of this debt is controversial and NGO or movements such as Attac want to convert the debt into sustainable development programs. The solidarity between territories or countries, rich or poor, is of nature to break brain drains or raiding of local resources and give effect to the respect of public help for development.

*Corruption:*

Bribes to acquire arming contracts or appropriate oil exploitation contracts, concealed financing of political campaigns, misappropriation of public funds, money laundering with the complicity of banking institutions, tax havens: corruption reeks havoc in the North as well as in the South. Certain networks such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, which reunites about a hundred world groups, have made the fight against corruption an indicator of sustainable development. Certain ethical funds have also done so. Oil, mining and gas industries that operate in developing countries give important sums of money to governments. They require secrecy on these transactions; this money lands at arms merchants or in the leaders' pocket.

Freedom of the press, consumers' buying decisions, and investment choices of shareholders are increasingly effective levers to fight against "dirty money" (see black list of 23 countries).

(CE, OECD, WBCSD)

*Education, health, defence: which priorities?*

Public spending is revealing of the countries' public will to redistribute wealth, in a goal of solidarity towards the most impoverished.

**Education is essential to reduce disparities and to have access to development and its measurable effects on health and the environment.** It favours the populations' participation in the exercise of citizenship, which is often a guarantee of political stability.

Yet, military expenses remain particularly high in developing countries (Pakistan 45%, Saudi Arabia 36%) at the expense of education and health. The USA spends the most for health and is 22<sup>nd</sup> in the world for its quality of care because of large differences between social classes or states. (WB, WHO, UNESCO)

(Note that small arms kill much more than weapons of mass destruction).

*International solidarities:*

Public help for development and contribution of the UN are two main levers of international solidarity. In 1970, after the decolonisation, the UN decided that economically advanced

countries should tend towards the goal of transferring 0,7% of their GNP to developing countries. On average, countries of the OECD have devoted 0,22% in 2000! (Denmark 1,06%, USA 0,10%). France's help has decreased by half from 1994 to today. (WB, OECD, UN)

*Political instability:*

In 1900, more than half of humanity lived under a colonial regime and no countries granted the right to vote to all their citizens. Today, three out of four people live in democracy. However, the institutional power and the legitimacy of states remain weak: from 1951 to 1999, 50 countries went from an authoritarian regime to an elected democratic government, but in the same time, authoritarian regimes overthrew 46 elected democratic governments.

#### **IV) Sustainable development: a social contract that is global and local**

Some signs indicate local reactions as well as the beginning of an international movement to slow down and try to stop the frenetic race of humanity towards their self-destruction.

##### **1) Strengthening of citizens' anti establishments and independent networks of information and expertise:**

NGOs and associations play a primordial role in the fight against poverty, corruption and disparity (for example, Amnesty International or *Droits Devant*), in the information or the study of how the environment is affected. These anti establishments are indispensable for the information to take action. After Rio, they realised the necessity to coordinate claims and increased their audience with the public and the medias at such a point that political and economical leaders could no longer ignore them.

##### **2) Reinforcement of local authorities and their proximity to social, economical, and environmental issues:**

Rio's Agenda 21 encourages elected officials to create, in collaboration with the population, action "programs" within the community. Ten years after Rio, it is the local level that has been the most pertinent to apply the concepts of sustainable development: new decision and action methods that rest on evaluation of policies, consultation of citizens, and integrated approach to social, environment, and economical issues. Is this philosophy of action utopia? Without a doubt, if we **take into account the long term, the responsibility, the solidarity, the transparency, and the evaluation...**, it works against commonly-used values of the political world... and society. However, there is an improvement of these initiatives, of these commitments to try the exercise of power in collaboration. These participative processes expose local democracy's increase in power, in Asia and Africa where it accompanies decentralisation, and in South America, where the citizens are mobilized for programs to fight against poverty, illiteracy or urban violence.

##### **3) Development of societal notation of businesses and of socially responsible investments:**

Dow Jones Sustainability Group Indexes: after an investigation each year of more than 2000 businesses having large market capitalization and by selecting 230 because of this index, it emphasizes the notion of socially responsible investments, for example, prevention of risks and pollution, respect of social norms, non-discrimination, refusal establishing totalitarian countries. Ethical funds today weigh 3000 billion dollars.

#### **4) Signs from economic circles:**

Some leaders have understood, by conviction or by capacity of anticipation of socio-economic demand, that the respect of sustainable development principles was a condition of permanence of their activities and are starting to publish annual reports of sustainable development highlighting the impact of their businesses on water, air, soils, climate, work-related accidents, fight against corruption...

### **V) Tools of sustainable development:**

#### **1) Mobilization:**

Of those who are usually excluded from local or national debate, often from categories in difficulty, mobilization of those who have a known point of view that is opposite to that of the consensus in construction, of those that support contradictory interests, and of consumers. How? By building terms of intervention that define a common message of mobilization, of selection criteria of people to combine, and above all, terms that get in touch with the reciprocity that founds exchange.

#### **2) Shared diagnostic:**

What is the natural, ecological, industrial, cultural, social, patrimonial capital? What are the financial potentials? What are the assets, weaknesses, constraints, and threats? In which axis of progress should we invest? How?

By inverting the ways of doing things. There is an unlimited field of possibilities if we consider that everyone can, with the help of short training, become a player in the diagnostic of questions that preoccupy the most. It is by investigating, for example, where our food comes from that we learn to make diagnostics, to deepen our knowledge, to know our territory, to have meetings that reweave the social canvas, to summarise and make choices with our co-citizens.

#### **3) A strategic development project:**

What are the social, cultural, environmental, and economical implications of such or such choice? How can we agree with our values? What is the collective goal of the project? How can we match our little projects with the collective goal that is defined by us?

It is without a doubt the whole issue of learning the integrated approach of building general interest by elaborating converging common interests that integrate particular interests, even conflicting ones. Training diverse and varied local players for sustainable territorial projections takes all its meaning to achieve this issue often perceived as unachievable.

#### **4) Shared vocabulary, listening, and evaluation:**

“What sense do you give to the word sustainable? Oh not me! What do we mean by social economics? Was there a misunderstanding?” A certain number of key words need to share the meaning that local players give them. This exercise is also a confrontation of values, and at the same time, it will guarantee the homogeneity of the supporting group. The discussion with people of different cultures accentuates the importance given, in dynamics of this type, to the message, to what others have called empathy, to this capacity to “suffer with”, to feel the situation mentioned by the other, to understand it, and also to “put yourself in one’s shoes”, i.e., the otherness that makes our identity.

With the appropriate exercise, players can easily acquire an increased capacity to use shared terms and to listen to themselves. They can then increase their capacity to understand each other and take into account the point of view of the other. They also learn to evaluate

sustainable development, to define together the progressive indicators of measure of the situation's, problem's or project's evolution in which they are interested.

### **5) Holding of meetings:**

We live in a complex, interdependent and uncertain era: complexity of ecological systems, globalization of information, bursting of power and knowledge fields, multiplication of risks... No one can act alone, nor the political world, neither the economical world. Perceived as a necessity for a long time, the combination of different supporting interests has now become imperative. All we need to do is be able to observe, conceive and act together. Holding meetings becomes a key tool of this evolution. The citizens that are confronted with technological, dietary, sanitary, economical, and social risks cannot be excluded from the decisions that commit their future and that of their children.

The dominant model that has prevailed for the past forty years has produced boomerang effects that will only be stopped by the implication of all the components of the society. It is our conceptual and methodological capacity to be able to animate places of expressions, therefore free speech is allowed, and places for projects, of active discussion.

Sustainable development leads to a new exercise of power that rests on the responsibility and recognition of cultures, knowledge, and complementary intervention methods. It supposes the concerted commitments and ambitious means, which associates States, lively forces and international institutions that have arbitrary powers...

And most of all, it supposes the implication of each and everyone, with their consumption habits, within the local community and in solidarity with the planet.

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