SOCIAL&NATURE PROJECT

2019-1-FR01-KA202-062336

IO.1 - GUIDE OF ACTORS

NATIONAL REPORT

ITG Conseil

FRANCE

*This project (**2019-1-FR01-KA202-062336**) has been funded with support from the European Commission.*
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Introduction

This report is the result of Project's first intellectual output Social & Nature.

All the elements of this study report are the result of the most relevant research and documentation collected by ITG on the one hand, and also of exchange and synthesis work carried out locally in France during Focus Group organized between November 2019 and the beginning of January 2020. These meetings involved ITG professionals involved in the Project as well as an external panel of members with strong knowledge and/or sensitivity impacting the project's theme.

In this report, in the first part, we tried to synthesize the impacts already considered significant in France, and its own context, of the effects of global warming. Then, in a second part, we presented the main actions taken at the French level, at the public and then private level, not to mention the actions of all categories of actors (NGOs, associations, professionals or not...) focusing on the more actions judged, at this stage and in all modesty for lack of sufficient hindsight to date), the most emblematic, the most impactful and the most interesting for the Social Project - Nature. All these initiatives are at the heart of the European Project, and are still to be promoted, developed and amplified. The third part brings just examples of mobilized actors, and especially of training courses already available on the subject, to which we have also added some useful axes of recommendations and best practices.

Nevertheless, all these progress recommendations are only a first step for the future of the Project and are intended to be amplified and translated into concrete actions.

We thank the contributors to this report as well as the members of the Focus Group who have reflected, exchanged and brought their ideas on this document.

II. Guide of actors' findings

1) <u>Already known or future impacts of climate change on its own national territories</u> (national, regional and local) **in economic, environmental and social / human terms.**

In order to describe the state of the climate and its impacts on the whole of France, the ONERC (National Observatory on the Effects of Global Warming) has adopted indicators. An indicator is information, associated with a phenomenon, that can be objectively indicated over time and can account for the reasons for this evolution. In France, two indicators are concerned with the atmosphere: **temperatures and precipitation**(https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/impacts-du-changement-climatique-atmosphere-temperatures-et-precipitations).

Temperatures have been warming at a variable rate, with a particularly marked increase since the 1980s. Over the period 1959-2009, the observed trend is about -0.3oC per decade. The average annual temperature of 13.7 degrees Celsius exceeded normal (1961-1990) by 1.8 degrees Celsius, placing 2019 as the third warmest year since the beginning of the 20th century, behind 2018 (up 2.1 degrees Celsius) and 2014 (up 1.9 degrees Celsius). The number of hot days (maximum temperature above 25oC) is increasing throughout the metropolis with regional nuances. This increase, estimated over the period 1961-2018, is often between four and six days per decade with a minimum of one day per decade on the North Atlantic coast and a maximum of eight days per decade on the southern regions. In France, the number of summer days (with temperatures in excess of 25oC) increased significantly over the period 1950-2010 (source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).). le nombre de journées estivales

Precipitation has become heavier, and more erratic. Extreme daily rains around the Mediterranean are becoming more intense. They are also characterized by great variability from year to year. There is significant interannual variability in the number of occurrences of heavy rainfall at any threshold. The most extreme rain events (daily accumulation of more than 200 mm) are becoming more frequent around the Mediterranean area (Source / IPCC).

The **sectors of activity the most affected** in France are:

- **The human factor, health and well-being (housing) in France**
- **The economy as a whole:**
  - **Agriculture**
  - **Industry**
  - **Services/ transport/travel and**
- **Environment: landscape, seaside, lakes and forests, animals and biodiversity**
- **Links with the whole world / tourism.**

2) **<u>Actors already mobilized or mobilized at all levels</u> (national, regional and local) to fight against the negative effects of climate change (with their precise references) and, if possible, quantified impacts**.

France is not alone and registers its mobilization approach in connection with the EU and the UN, mobilizing public national stakeholders, private national stakeholders and other organizations or groups (NGOs, associations, networks, etc.).

<u>Firstly, at international level</u>, greenhouse gas emissions have no borders, which is why these two strategies need to be brought about on a global scale. The first international treaty to avoid dangerous anthropogenic impacts on the climate was adopted in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, in the form of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which recognizes three principles:

- **A precautionary problem:** scientific uncertainty about the impacts of climate change does not justify delaying action.
- **A common but differentiated responsibility:** all emissions have an impact on climate change, but the most industrialized countries bear greater responsibility for the current concentration of GHGs.
- **A key to the right to economic development:** actions to combat climate change must not adversely affect the priority needs of developing countries, which include sustainable economic growth and the eradication of poverty.

Since 1995, the 195 FCCC member countries have put at the end of each year for the **Conference of the Parties (COP)** at which major commitments to combat climate change must be made in the form of a global agreement. **This is the whole point of COP 21 (in 2015 in France), and then the other COPs that have already followed, and which have resulted in a first universal and binding climate agreement to keep the global temperature below 2oC.**

<u>At European level</u>, France is in line with the Objectives of the European Union and fully subscribes to the European Guidelines on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change.

<u>At the national level,</u> France wanted to take a significant part in the global effort to combat climate change and has set several deadlines**.** At its national level, **France has committed to:**

- Reduce GHG emissions by 20% compared to 1990;
- Increase the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption to 23%;
- Improve energy efficiency by 20%.

For 2030: Reduce our GHG emissions by 40% from 1990 levels.

For 2050 - Factor 4: Divide by 4, or decrease by 75%, our GHG emissions compared to 1990 levels.

These incremental targets allow for a realistic path to meet the 2050 targets and failing to adjust the levels of effort to be provided. Indeed, it is important to start actions and actions on mitigation and adaptation to climate change, which will then have to be intensified.:

- **some are applicable quickly and at a reasonable cost** (e.g. putting in place more efficient equipment and therefore less energy-intensive for heating, lighting, etc.).
- **others involve more structural reforms and a longer time** to accompany change or implement (e.g., the creation of urban heat networks powered by geothermal energy, the creation of new public transport networks such as Greater Paris, which can take 10 to 15 years between foreshadowing and effective start-up).

(Source: https://www.valdemarne.fr/newsletters/plan-bleu-du-val-de-marne/acteurs-et-strategies-pour-lutter-contre-le-dereglement-climatique)

The main actors in France can fall into three main categories:

a) **Public national actors:**
   - **The state and its structures** such as state agencies that depend on ministries (such the **Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition**) or are independent (e.g. **ADEME Agency: Environment and Energy Management Agency**)
   - **Local authorities** (cities), such as the French regions (for example: the **Ile de France region**, the largest region in Europe), major cities such as **Paris, Lyon or Marseille**,

b) **Private national actors**, as" **green" & "sustainable" investors/firms** such as large companies and others (wind turbines, insulation, new energy... such as **ENGIE, EDF ENERGIES NOUVELLES, SUEZ ENVIRONNEMENT**…), **"green" investing and banking firms**, such as banks and funds (for example : **BNP PARIBAS, SOCIETE GENERALE**…)

c) **Others: associations** (such as: **ASSOCIATION RÉSEAU ACTION CLIMAT**), **foundations** (such as **GROUPE FONDATIONS ET CLIMAT** with a leading role for women in the fight against climate change and environmental protection) **and other NGO**.

Therole of certain **political parties**, the **social networks of individuals and citizens** in France concerned with environmental and climate concerns, **trade unions and think thanks** or other **lobbying organisations**, which are very present to raise awareness of the climate emergency in the country, should also be ignored. The role of the **younger generations** is also to be seen positively in this national and collective approach to awareness, then to change behaviour and actions.

3) List of initiatives & best practices already started or in progress (with their precise internet references)

Reducing the risks associated with climate change requires **two complementary areas of action & initiative:**

a) **Mitigation** is a strategy to r**educe sources of GHG emissions** and/or increase "carbon sinks," i.e. organisms, such as forests, that trap CO2 and prevent it from dispersing into the atmosphere.

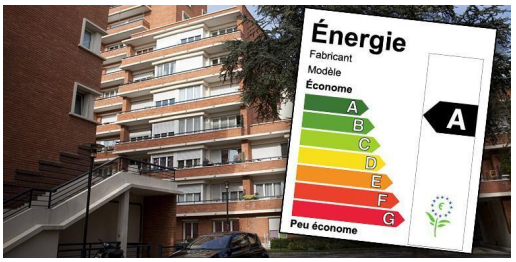
b) **Adaptation to climate change** represents all the adjustments made to limit the negative impacts and maximize their beneficial effects. The objective of the adaptation strategy is to reduce exposure and vulnerability to climatic hazards. Adaptation actions involve, for example, moving housing away from flood-covered areas, or thinking about buildings differently by allowing them to be more suited to longer and warmer summers etc.

Mitigation therefore addresses the causes of climate change while adaptation is about impacts. **These two strategies are inseparable**: without a drastic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), there is a risk of reaching a critical threshold beyond which adaptation could become extremely difficult, if not impossible. The more effective the mitigation, the less costly it will be to adapt.

We would like to develop two types of concrete actions in France mixing both approaches above:

a) Mitigation initiative & adaptation example: energy reductions in cities / label of energy balance for transition for sustainable flats, houses and real estate

Local authorities seek to create the right conditions for more sustainable mobility and travel. Thus, in its development projects, it promotes alternative modes of travel to the car: safe paths for pedestrians, development of the network of bike paths, creation of green flows, creation of lanes dedicated to public transport... It also has a strong policy to develop public transport in the territory. But, **housing or development real estate projects are a key priority because** it supports must address the challenges of energy transition and climate improvement. In France, the **energy label** of a house or apartment supports the balance of its energy consumption. **With the climate label, it is one of the two elements that constitutes the energy performance diagnosis (DPE).** The award of this label is now **mandatory** to buy or sell a real estate property. This label sums up the situation of the good, with what it has positive and what it has to be improved.



Source :
https://www.valdemarne.fr/le-conseil-departemental/developpement-durable/lutter-contre-le-dereglement-climatique/la-sobriete-energetique

b) Other mitigation initiative example: Farms initiative in favour of climate (The Life Carbon Dairy Project)

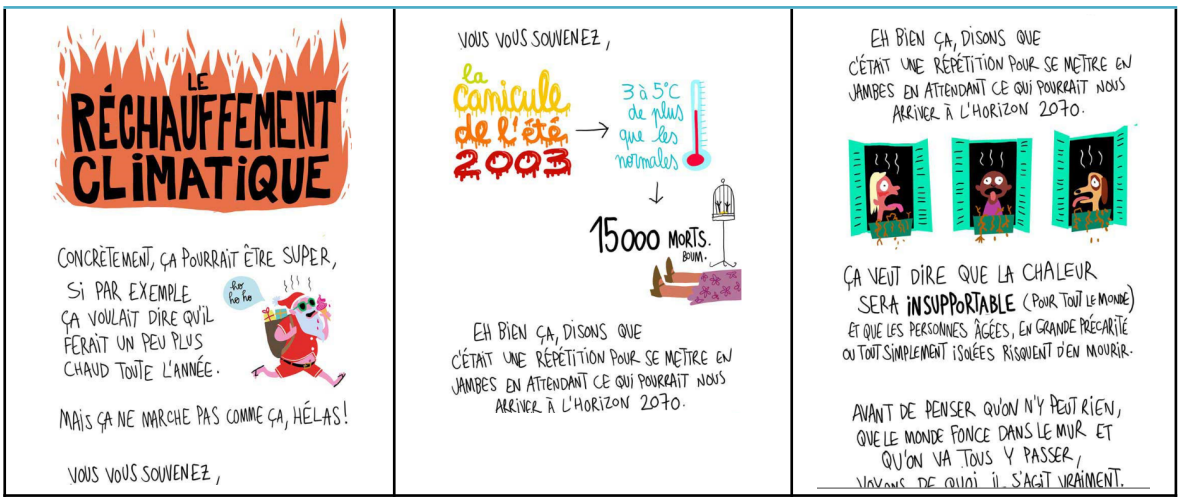
Carbon? We are not insensitive to it! Dominique Raccurt, who manages, with two brothers and a nephew, **a beautiful herd of Montbéliardes and 400 hectares** of meadows and crops. Located in a vulnerable area on the edge of the Lyon metropolis in the Ain, the Gaec du Pontet maintains woods, hedges, has sown grass strips, converted to simplified farming techniques, is part of a methanization unit project... And this year tackles its carbon footprint through the **Cap'2ER carbon diagnosis of the Life Carbon Dairy program**. **This "Automated Calculation of Environmental Performance in Ruminant Breeding" tool assesses livestock's carbon footprint, i.e. its greenhouse gas emissions and its contribution to maintaining biodiversity**. The tool is based on the method of analyzing life cycles and calculates the impacts of herd management on the environment: fuel oil, electricity, food, fertilizer, building... But also the positive impacts: biodiversity, hedgerows, meadows... The results are analysed, compared to those of the network and commented on by the advisors. "The Gaec du Pontet is very good at storing carbon through their long-lasting meadows and hedges and woods. It also achieves a nice autonomy of 67% in protein through the production of alfalfa and protein intercultures! The farm could further reduce its carbon emissions by better streamlining herd management and cow feeding," explains Camille Olier, the breeding consultant for the Ain Council Breeding Association, "this diagnosis raises awareness greenhouse gases and gives them levers to act to reduce them. It is a different approach to livestock farming. Our discourse is reinforced by the balance sheet: the more carbon efficient the operation, the more profitable it is! »

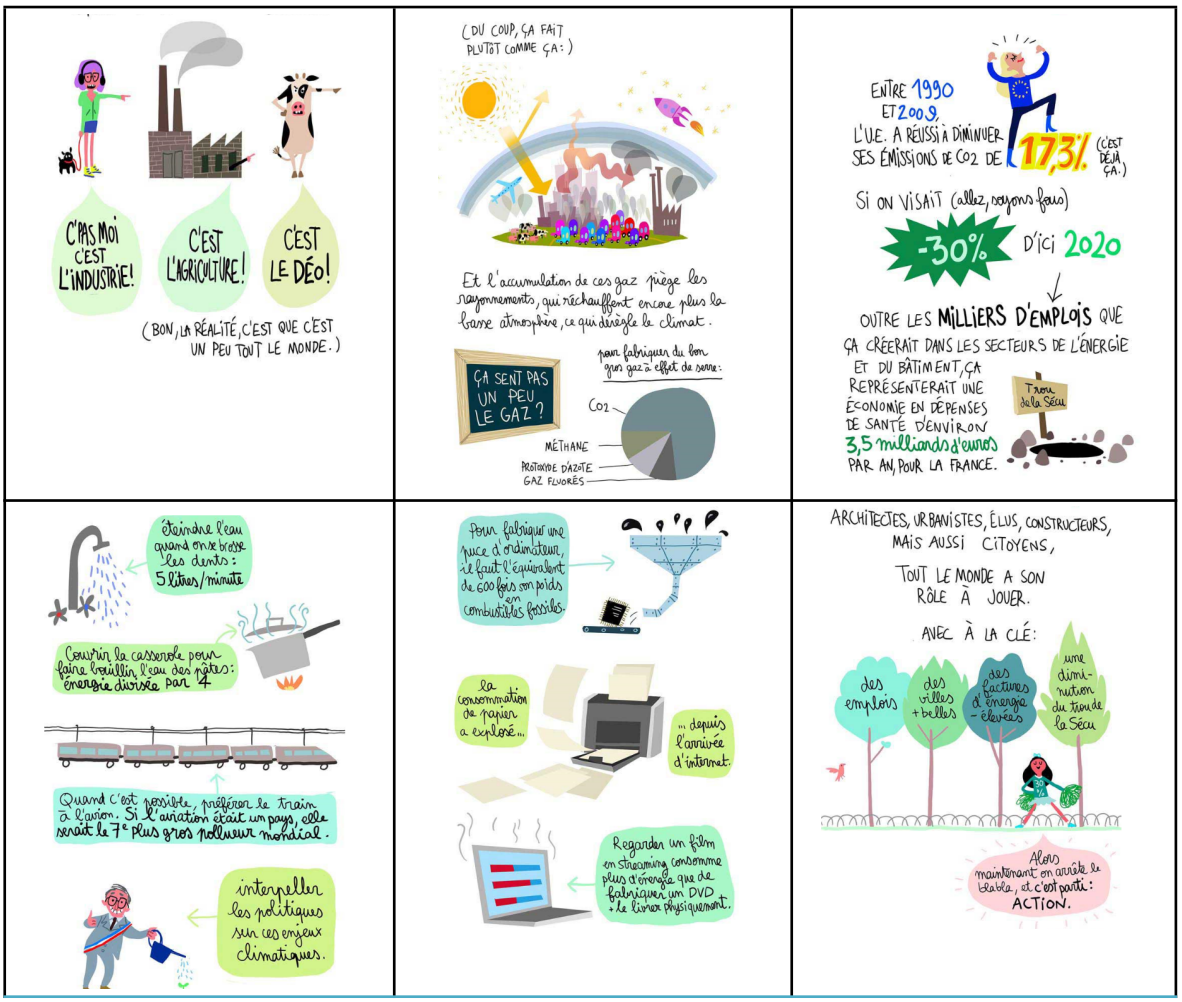
Better ageing cows: a good calculation to save carbon and euros! On this farm, the diagnosis proposed to reduce the age of the cows at the first calving, to individualize their ration, to let the cows age longer... This would reduce its **carbon f**ootprint by 14% and save more than 23,000 euros per year. "These technical and economic advice are more cost-effective, more cost-saving for us! This leads us to produce more milk per cow and less methane on the farm! Dominique confirms, "I also learned from this analysis that our GAEC feeds 3,533 people a year in animal protein, it's very rewarding to realize it! **The sector is committed to the climate (**THE LIFE CARBON DAIRY PROJECT). The main players in the dairy sector, farmers, dairy companies, dairy control companies, Chambers of Agriculture and the Institute of Livestock met to launch the low-carbon dairy farm programme, which extends a first large-scale experiment, Life Carbon Dairy. **Reducing greenhouse gas emissions per litre of Milk of French origin by 20% over the next 10 years is the ambition of this initiative carried out by CNIEL with the scientific partnership of the Institute of Livestock.**
Source :
https://agriculture.gouv.fr/reduire-sa-facture-et-ses-emissions-de-carbone-en-elevage-laitier

4) **Existing training materials**, in each country, on the theme of the project.

In France, there are already many supports, of all forms, on the subject of climate. Here are some examples particularly chosen in the context of the study of this European project:

a) **Des bandes dessinées issus d'une initiative de la Région Ile de France et sur le dérèglement climatique** :
https://www.institutparisregion.fr/environnement/changement-climatique/comprendre-le-changement-climatique-en-2-min.html
Some examples chosen:





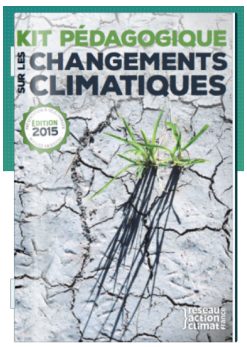
b) Video materials as educational resources for categories of young people and young adults

http://www.iau-idf.fr/savoir-faire/nos-travaux/environnement/changement-climatique/comprendre-le-changement-climatique-en-2-mn.html

http://www.francetvinfo.fr/meteo/climat/video-rechauffement-climatique-a-quoi-ressemblera-la-meteo-en-2050_764845.htm

c) <u>Training kits for school students</u> in the form of 12 challenges and games to combat global warming accompanied by a quiz on learning simple everyday gestures, to share with family or in class : some examples: Source : https://www.maif.fr/files/live/sites/maif-fr/files/pdf/particuliers/services-au-quotidien/solutions-educatives/stop-au-rechauffement.pdf

d) <u>Training materials</u> (Climate Action Network Association) such as a Climate Change Educational Kit is a turnkey awareness and training tool on major climate issues.



https://reseauactionclimat.org/association/

e) **Action sheets/recommendations (source : ADEME) :** https://www.ademe.fr/etude-acteurs-francais-ladaptation-changement-climatique-a-linternational

DOCUMENTS TO DOWNLOAD

- recueil-fiches-actions_acteurs-adaptation_ademe-afd-onerc.pdf
  (PDF — 12.59 Mo — 19/09/2019)
- rapport-etude-acteurs-francais-adaptation-international-2019.pdf
  (PDF — 6.07 Mo — 19/09/2019)
- synthese-etude-acteurs-francais-adaptation-international-2019.pdf
  (PDF — 720.91 Ko — 19/09/2019)

5) Names of local actors, stakeholders and local group helping to collect information

We have already described the 3 levels of actors. Let's concentrate on two with local actions, initiatives and interactions:

- The **ADEME Agency (Environment and Energy Management Agency)**: ADEME is involved in the implementation of public policies in the areas of environment, energy and sustainable development. It makes its expertise and advisory capabilities available to businesses, local authorities, public authorities and the general public, in order to enable them to make progress in their environmental approach. The Agency also assists in project funding, from research to implementation in the following areas: waste management, soil preservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, raw material savings, air quality, noise control, the transition to the circular economy and the fight against food waste. ADEME is a public institution under the joint tutelage of the Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition and the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation (https://www.ademe.fr/lademe);

- The **ASSOCIATION RÉSEAU ACTION CLIMAT:** The Climate Action Network is the French representative of a global and European network of NGOs, which has nearly 1,300 members worldwide. With the aim of speaking with one voice to put more pressure on decision-makers, the Climate Action Network covers all the sectors responsible for climate change: transport, energy production, agriculture and food, housing, etc. It works primarily on the development of alternative and ambitious measures to combat climate change and its impacts and ensures that its proposals do not harm the environment, security and human rights(https://reseauactionclimat.org/association/).

6) Summary of feedback from local groups

As it was mentioned in this report, climate change is also affecting France in many ways. However, there are multiple organisations and movements of active and sensitive citizens, who fight for a better future and also a variety of good practices, regarding the protection of the environment.

Thanks to the Focus Group, the need of developing a training program regarding the climate change for social workers who work with socially vulnerable people is defined as a key priority, **already present, but to maintain and developed.** Consequently, the "Social&Nature" program is undeniably going to provide a valuable training material, something that is also supported by the feedback that was given by the participants.

III. Recommendations & guidelines to go further (areas or actions not yet explored) for IO.2 to IO.5.

From the research and feedback of the **Focus Group in France, the following points of recommendations can be found for the Social and Nature project, in a synthetic way.:**

- **The need to raise awareness among all categories of actors:** the French case has been built slowly, after different circles of awareness: public/private, individual/group, young/adult/retired, company/association...

- **The need to involve all local territories:** countries, regions, departments, cities, neighborhoods, but also schools/businesses/networks/associations and especially families...

- **The use of all kind of multimedia media supports** to raise awareness and take action;

- **The strength of the optimist** and the refusal of resignation, in order to mobilize P**OSITIVEMENT ALL** the actors.

- **The weight of the ADDITION of INVIDUAL ACTIONS**, which may seem minute in the short term taken individually, but which **can be strong if taken in GROUPS and on a long term (sustainability).**

IV. Conclusion on national context and report

As it was mentioned in this report, climate change is also affecting France in many ways. However, there are multiple organisations and movements of active and sensitive citizens, who fight for a better future and also a variety of good practices, regarding the protection of the environment. Furthermore, through the feedback of the Focus Group, the need of developing a training program regarding the climate change for social workers who work with socially vulnerable people is defined as something really important.

The recommendations expressed in this report seem to us to be very important to be taken into consideration for next steps of the project.

Consequently, the "Social&Nature" program is undeniably going to provide a valuable training material, something that is also supported by the feedback that was given by the participants.

We thank all the members of the Focus Group in France and all those who participated in this research and analysis.

V. Bibliography

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