

United Nations Environment Assembly

SAVE
the PLANE



Topic A: Ecofeminism
as a contribution to
avoid a global
catastrophe

Topic B: Fighting
climate change with
the power of women
and technology

Table of Contents

<i>Welcome Letter</i>	2
<i>Committee Introduction</i>	3
Committee Background	3
Committee Faculties	4
Treaties	4
Funds	5
Member States.....	6
<i>Topic A</i>	7
Introduction.....	7
Historical background	7
United Nations actions.....	9
Current relevance	10
Discussion points.....	11
Guiding questions.....	11
<i>Topic B</i>	12
Introduction.....	12
Historical background	12
Current relevance	13
United Nations actions.....	14
Discussion points.....	17
Guiding Questions.....	17
<i>Glossary</i>	20
<i>References</i>	21

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Welcome Letter

Dear delegate,

We are so happy and excited to meet you and have you here in this, your committee, United Nations Environment Assembly, we welcome you to the sixth edition of AztecMUN 2023, and we hope you have a great time and enjoy your participation in this Model of United Nations, in which you will learn a lot about all kinds of topics, but environmental and gender in particular, plus, you will develop amazing skills, such as debating, negotiation, public speaking, critical thinking, among many others.

We are grateful that you decided to join us in UNEA with us (you will not regret it). We are aware that this is a decision that requires a great deal of responsibility and our only objective is to share what we know with you and have a good time together.

Here you will have the possibility to learn about how to fight and tackle climate change with realistic solutions and you will understand better all these international issues, also, you will understand how and why gender is related to all of these environmental topics and how technology and empowering women is the best solution in order to combat climate change.

We really hope you enjoy your participation in this committee and we hope that all the knowledge you acquire in here will help you out in the future to be a better person and to keep developing all this abilities, remember that in order to see change the first thing you have to change is you, thanks for joining us and we hope you get as passionate as we are about debate and environmental issues.

“Progress is impossible without change, and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything.”

-George Bernard Shaw

Affectionately:

Hanzel, Rocío and Caty.

Committee Introduction

Committee Background

“The United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is the main environmental decision-making organ in the world.” (United Nations Environment Programme, 2023). It also serves as the governing and policy-making body of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which is the leading environmental authority of the United Nations.

It is a UN (United Nations) entity created in 2012 at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as RIO+20 to have a system of environmental stewardship in the world, same conference that adopted “The Future We Want”, a document calling for a new UN development agenda and negotiation of “Sustainable Development Goals” to strengthen and upgrade UNEP. The establishment of this assembly was an outcome of several International efforts that emerged from the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 and it was intended to create a coherent system of international environmental governance.

Achim Steiner, former Executive Director of UNEP, defines the UNEA as "the world parliament on the environment" (UNEP, n.d.). This organization represents a new era in which the environment is at the center of the international community's attention and receives the same level of importance as other issues such as peace, poverty, health and security.

This organization meets biennially in the headquarters of UNEP in Nairobi, Kenya. With the objective of establishing priorities for the creation of new global environmental politics that allow global progress and develop international environmental law to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This organization has representatives of the 193 Member States of the United Nations. The importance of the UNEA is its functionality as a forum as well as a decision-making body where civilians, government of member countries, scientific experts, etc. collaborate together for the possible resolution of environmental problems and the future.

“UNEP’s mission is to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.”(UN Office of the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth, 2013).

Committee Faculties

- Provide leadership and encourage collaboration in protecting the environment by inspiring, informing and training nations and communities to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.
- Promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and to serve as an authorized advocate for the global environment.
- Collaborate with countries and organizations to strengthen institutions to fight environmental crime and improve cooperation among lawmakers around the world to safeguard the environment.
- Strengthen the implementation, negotiation and reporting capacity of the national focal points of the biodiversity, chemicals and waste, and climate conventions.
- Assist countries to plan and implement the biodiversity, chemicals and waste, and climate conventions in a coherent way.
- Strengthen capacities for enforcement of environmental law
- Support the development of national policies that promote poverty eradication and environmental sustainability
- Host the secretariats of many critical multilateral environmental agreements and research bodies, bringing together nations and the environmental community to tackle the greatest challenges of our time.

Treaties

- Convention on Biological Biodiversity
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- Carpathian Convention
- Tehran Convention

Funds

- GEF (The Global Environment Facility) is an organization in which 183 countries cooperate with international organizations.

These *funds* are used to help deal with the main environmental issues. They are divided into 32 contributing countries and 152 other countries that receive the funds for climate change projects. It is the most important fund for dealing with environmental matters. This fund was created in 1991 as a pilot program by the World Bank with \$1 billion of dollars.

- Environmental Fund

This fund provides member countries with resources to implement actions that contribute to the 2030 agenda and its goals. It was established in 1973 by the United Nations General Assembly, as a main fund.

This is used in situations such as:

- ❖ Identify, prevent and/or treat new emerging environmental problems.
- ❖ Technological innovation
- ❖ Promotion of environmental care etc.

The contribution is made by each member state and the amount to be furnished is voluntary.

Member States

In the committee there are considered 27 delegations:

- Afghanistan
- Argentina
- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Brazil
- Cameroon
- Canada
- Chile
- China
- Fiji
- Finland
- France
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Mexico
- New Zealand
- Nigeria
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Senegal
- Sweden
- Togo
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America
- Uruguay

Topic A

Ecofeminism as a contribution to avoid a global catastrophe

Introduction

Ecofeminism is the branch of modern feminism that attends climate change, gender equality and social injustice in general as intrinsically related issues, all linked to male dominance in society. (Ecofeminismo: otro mundo es posible con igualdad y justicia climática. n.d.)

This topic takes relevance because it seeks to highlight how this kind of issues like the oppressive system works and how patriarchal dominance is involved in the ecology and society overall.

Historical background

In the 1970s, the term was coined for the first time by a French woman named Françoise d'Eaubonne Novelist, poet, feminist and advocate for the rights of the LGBTQ+ community, and constituted a new branch of feminism, "Ecofeminism", a current of thought and a new social movement.

Specifically, ecofeminism argues that most environmental problems are due to the global prioritization of qualities and needs that happen to be considered masculine and those who embody those attributes in power, it is also a way of thinking and acting, and it is composed of two keywords, ecology and feminism, which could synthesize that it focus in the care of the environment and life itself. (Miles, K. (2013, November 14). ecofeminism | sociology and environmentalism. Encyclopedia Britannica)

Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms and their physical environment and feminism is the social, political, cultural and economic movement that promotes equal rights for women compared to men. Ecofeminism is related with ecology because it embraces the importance of valuing and preserving ecosystems, while the feminist relationship comes because it takes the gender vision in the sense that it oppresses women, fundamentally, exploits the environment and women for the benefit of the patriarchal system. (What Is Ecology? – The Ecological Society of America. n.d.)

Ecofeminism leads us to reflect on the fact that gender roles are present even in the care of the environment, which is a *collective responsibility*.

It deconstructs the idea that only women are and should be responsible for the care and protection of our planet, likewise, it educates to create awareness among the general population of the responsibility that corresponds to each one of us protecting the environment, managing to preserve the planet. In the most habitable and dignified conditions for all living beings. (Bustelo, M. (2022, October 20). Green and digital: Two big trends that will change the labor market for women. ¿Y Si Hablamos De Igualdad?)

“In an increasingly vulnerable world, climate-related hazards often disproportionately affect women” - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (Parker, L. P. (June 4, 2014). *La discriminación de género del calentamiento global*. UN WOMEN.)

The European Journal of Political Economy analyzed data from many countries and found that women’s representation in legislative organs leads to stronger policies to deal with climate change. In addition, countries in which women have greater social and political status have a tendency to generate less greenhouse gas emissions and have smaller climate footprints. (Policy brief: Gender-responsive disaster risk reduction. (n.d.))

A global catastrophe is defined as an event that may cause the death of more than 10% of humanity, Nick Bostrom defines it as “Hypothetical event with the potential to degrade the well-being of the majority of humanity”.

Natural disasters: Is any catastrophic event caused by nature or the earth's natural processes over which humans have no control.

Human activity in terms of resource exploitation, for example: accelerated logging, mining, hunting, and other activities are affecting ecosystems, the existence of diverse species and biodiversity in general.

One of the causes for a global catastrophe would be, for instance: Floods by definition overflows water from regularly dry areas due to precipitation, droughts in contrast to floods, droughts are periods of dry weather due to lack of precipitation and water shortage.

Earthquakes are a fast and sudden shaking of the ground caused by the sliding of subway rocks far below the earth's surface. These are among the most feared disasters due to the consequences they can have, such as fires, tsunamis, etc.

Climate change, which is the variation in the Earth's temperature, causes the melting of the poles, the increase in temperature in cities due to damage to the ozone layer and many other

preventable but non-remediable environmental problems. Greenhouse gasses are one of the main accelerators in this disproportionate increase in global temperature, as they are gaseous components of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic (due to human activity) that absorb the gaseous components found in the atmosphere, absorb and they emit radiation at certain levels through the earth's surface, the atmosphere and the clouds, damaging the ozone layer and giving way to the problems that this entails.

The two concepts previously mentioned (climate change and greenhouse gasses) are closely strongly related since climate change is the result of the excessive presence of gasses as well as their increase, which can be summarized as the quantity and variety of the presence of gasses in the atmosphere.

United Nations actions

The first time that women and environment were recognized as problems and were also associated was at the 4th United Nations Conference in Beijing in 1995, only after that, some International treaties on the lines of the Johannesburg Declaration imbibed gender issues as integral parts of all facets of Agenda 21. Even though not much has been done, a huge progress with gender mainstreaming has been introduced in 3rd and 4th world countries, being formalized through the Treaty of Amsterdam in the European Union.

Some of the actions that the United Nations has taken about this topic are the Commission on the Status of Women is one of the solutions implemented by the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which is dedicated exclusively to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.

During its sixty-sixth session, it addressed issues of climate change, the environment, disaster risk reduction, gender equality and the key factor in solutions.

Some proposed solutions in CSW66 (Commission on the Status of Women):

Floods: In Vietnam, as a solution, women have been taken into account in decision making in the Flood and Storm Control Committee. In Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina something similar happened due to flooding problems as well.

Climate change: "Expand gender-responsive financing for climate and environmental action and reach out to women's organizations, businesses, and cooperatives." "Promote the full and equal participation and leadership of women and girls to make natural resource

management and climate, environmental and disaster risk actions more effective.” (*Greater Female Participation, Gender-Responsive Approaches Key for Tackling Climate Change, Natural Disasters, Speakers Stress as Women’s Commission Opens Session*. (2022, 14 marzo). United Nations.)

Current relevance

This topic is so relevant for several nuclear reasons, in the first instance, to understand that climate change is not only an environmental issue, but also a political and social issue, due to all the issues that encompass and relate to it, such as capitalism, patriarchy, among others. And this gives rise to all these issues of social injustice that increase the gender gap in society.

Some of the most present problems in relation to this topic is the marginalization of several groups, such as black women, because of how much they have been affected due to environmental problems, that is why this topic is directly related to Sustainable Development Goal 5 "Gender Equality" and goal 12 "Responsible Consumption and Production", This is because the whole issue of the gender gap is related to ecofeminism as we realize that today, women are part of the most vulnerable group in terms of environmental issues, because they depend more than other groups on natural resources, and they are the ones who can have more contributions in terms of environmental issues. Some of the most important ecofeminists who have made major contributions are the following:

-Wangari Maathai

Born in Kenya, Wangari founded the Green Belt Movement in Africa, planted trees and as a result gave jobs to unemployed people and prevented soil erosion by fighting for women's rights and at the same time for environmental rights.

-Vandana Shiva

She is a Hindu woman, ecofeminist and philosopher of science, committed to women and the environment.

Ecofeminism is a movement currently supported by organizations such as UN Women or UNEA, which has made it easier for women to be part of the solutions to problems that affect us all and that could end in a global catastrophe if we do not prevent them. (mindbodygreen. (2020, June 22). How Gender & The Environment Are Intrinsically Linked. Mindbodygreen.)

“Although women have demonstrated their abilities to manage natural resources and adapt to climate change, their contributions are often underappreciated or undervalued.”- UN WOMEN

Discussion points

The main problem we seek to solve with this topic is the lack of recognition of women's actions regarding ecology and the environment, and the lack of diffusion and knowledge about ecofeminism, as well as emphasizing the importance of ecofeminism along with all its contributions, as a key component to solve the climate crisis in which we currently find ourselves.

Therefore, the main points to be discussed in this committee are:

- The relationship between feminism and gender roles with climate change.
- Relevance of ecofeminism and its contributions.
- How this same concept can be promoted and applied in the society of all nations.
- Possible contributions of ecofeminism.
- Innovative ecofeminist solutions.
- Gender and environmental policies.
- Gender gaps in the environmental sector, among others.

Guiding questions

- How can gender roles affect or contribute to the environment preservation?
- How are the feminist and environmental thoughts related?
- What are your country's thoughts about feminism?
- What is your country doing to help the environment?
- Are there any organizations in your country that support the environment? If so, what are they doing?
- How can your country magnify the impact of ecofeminism?

Topic B

Fighting climate change with the power of women and technology

Introduction

Currently one of the most important problems in the world is climate change, which impacts every living species that lives on Earth, as well as negatively affecting the economy of countries, generating more *social and cultural problems*. Since it can reduce agricultural productivity and income, which leads to a reduction in food supply and higher food prices; and that can also affect the society because of the health problems it causes as they can aggravate cardiovascular and respiratory diseases and can even cause death. (Causes and effects of climate change, n.d)

Climate change is define as the variation of the Earth's temperature that causes the melting of the poles or the increase of temperature in the cities due to the damage to the ozone layer. Their main causes include Power generation, Fossil fuels, Excessive energy consumption, among many others. But most importantly, it has troubling consequences that differ depending on the different areas, for example, tourism, as tourists avoid places with economic or environmental problems, which leads to a decrease in the number of visitors, or the economic area affecting *GDP (Gross Domestic Product)*. (Efectos del cambio climático en la sociedad (n.d).GREENPEACE)

Historical background

The industrial revolution has brought about new technologies with immense power because of the huge transition to new manufacturing processes. It has been well known for a long time that many technologies can harm the environment, because it can produce pollution of air, water and ground, heat and noise pollution, among many others, and this is because of the process that creating technology requires, such as non-renewable resources like gold or metals, it can also boost the production of waste, because it creates large amounts of waste and the used electronics get thrown out, not to mention all the "Toxic Technotrash" that it can produce and harm the environment for its lack of biodegradability, the production can also cause the displacement of animals due to the lands that are used to produce the latest technology. (Exploros, 2020).

But the impact of technology in the environment is not necessarily bad, nor has it always been, since it has been able to help develop intelligent solutions to most everyday problems, including the environmental problems to face every day. This is because it has been possible to

develop "environmental technologies" that aim to conserve, monitor and reduce the impact of the same technology on the environment and the consumption of resources (Edinburgh Sensors, 2021), but despite the fact that this type of technology has been able to help in the fight against climate change and environmental conservation by developing renewable energies, the society are faced with another problem, which is the lack of recognition of women in the technology and energy sector. This is due to the fact that the access to business environments which promote clean technologies is incredibly unequal across sectors, because they are not allowed to innovate and operate all the necessary devices so that they can exercise their own innovation and in turn break the gender gap.

“In a nutshell, green technology is any technology designed to reduce the negative impact of human activity on the environment.” (Greenly, 2023)

Environmental technologies and green technologies are fundamental nowadays to reverse all the negative impact we have had on the environment and promote sustainable ways of caring for it. And since women face greater risk from climate change than men due to their differences, vulnerability and other social phenomena, it is essential to promote policies in order to include women in the development of these types of technologies, since they play a key role to address gender inequalities in terms of infrastructure and finance. (OECD, 2022).

“Green technology or environmental technology means using science and technology to protect the world’s natural resources and mitigate the negative environmental impact of human activity.” (Greenly, 2023)

Current relevance

This topic focuses mainly on the SDG 13: Climate action. Since the temperature has already risen 1.1° and the glaciers of the poles are melting, therefore the sea level is rising. In addition to more consequences that the climate change can bring such as flooding, that can cause many more problems like displacing millions of people and sinking them into poverty and hunger; by 2030 an estimated 700 million people will be at risk of displacement by drought alone. Taking action to fight climate change is critical in order to save lives and *livelihood*, and as the UN says in their Sustainable development goals website, “It's a key to making the 2030 agenda for sustainable development and its 17 goals - the blueprint for a better future - a reality”. The main objective to work towards this goal is to limit warming to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels, like it was set in the Paris agreement, global greenhouse gas emissions will

need to peak before 2025. (Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (n.d.) United Nations)

United Nations actions

There is not enough mention of what is essential and crucial women are in the preservation of the planet's natural resources in general, because, while the help of everyone is important for the planet to remain livable, women are and have been the strength that the environment needs. As Gisele Bündchen, Goodwill ambassador for the United Nations Environment Programme says, "Too often, women suffer from environmental damage but have no voice to suggest different ways of doing things. At the same time, women are on the front lines of environmental protection and our future depends on it". This means that it is important to highlight how women can make a difference and how they do it. (La discriminación de género del calentamiento global. (n.d.). ONU Mujeres – Beijing+20.)

Although they are not always recognized, they play an essential role in ensuring the protection of fragile ecosystems, the capacity of families to survive natural disasters, and the fair, efficient and sustainable management of natural resources. But mainly, because they are making significant progress over environmental politics and governments are increasingly looking to their expertise and leadership in making important environmental decisions.

The clearest example would be the projects that have been carried out by Piangüeras Women (Mujeres Piangüeras) also known as the guardians of the mangrove are a group of Colombian women from the Naya River. "Piangüa" is a mollusk that lives in the Naya river, these women harvest it and sell it at low prices, which is their source of income. The "Piangüeras" women are engaged in taking care of the mangrove and the "Piangüas" also, have managed to implement donations to maintain income during the harvest closures. This is related to our topic because the relevance of mangroves in climate change is huge as they have the ability to store carbon in fact 4 times more than tropical forests, they are natural shields because they reduce the effects of climate change on the earth. (Las mujeres, la fuerza que el medio ambiente necesita. (2022, December 16). Noticias ONU.)

Despite the fact that technology has always been believed to be harmful to the environment, nowadays state that this is wrong, because unlike the industrial revolution, technological advances are no longer powered by elements that are harmful to the environment. Instead, new technologies have given rise to more sustainable methodologies and better

management of our natural resources, like the conversion to solar and *renewable energy sources*.

As it was mentioned, all the consequences of climate change threaten our life, that is why it is so important to face these problems and fight for our future and technology is the key to achieve this, given the advances it has had over the years. One of the biggest technological developments are renewable energies, for example, solar panels are now more used by industries, which are one of the main environmental pollutants.

Renewable energy, also known as “clean energy” or “clean technology” is energy that is generated from renewable resources, mostly, natural resources and it aims to reduce the negative impact of technology on the environment and the consumption of resources.

According to the International Energy agency, women hold just 22% of jobs in energy production and distribution. Although it is known that women fare better in renewable energy companies they remain a clear minority at 32% according to the International Renewable Energy Agency and simultaneously, women suffer more when access to energy is restricted, particularly when it comes to health, heavy labor, social inequality and empowerment. (Matano, H. (January 1, 2023). Clean Energy for Women, by Women. World Bank Blogs.)

As it was discussed in the Regional Policy Dialogue, “Accelerating digital and green talent for the 21st century for women” organized by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), “Green jobs: a window of opportunities for women in the region”, it establishes that since green jobs are a growing sector, the population can take advantage of the new demands of labor market to promote the inclusion of women, because the society can create more jobs to contribute to the mitigation of climate change by boosting renewable energy and promote the closing of gender gaps.

Women have played and continue playing a key role in the design and deployment of green technologies and eco-innovations. Within the clean energy sector specifically, women continue to be integral and focal players as global stewards of domestic energy. Their creative talents and innate cultural knowledge are instrumental in participating in each and every clean energy initiative. (Redacción, L. (March 28, 2022). Mitigar el cambio climático con más voces y saberes de mujeres: CSW66.)

According to the Center for American Progress, the transition to a zero-emission economy is the most important transformation of this generation, because the

underrepresentation of women in the clean energy sector deprives the transition of the skills, capacities and talent of the women it excludes, especially women of color. (Women's full participation in renewables is essential for a fair and green future. (n.d.))

Based on "The Role of Women in Sustainable Energy Development", women are the main users of renewable energies and often energy producers. Without their participation, renewable energy projects are likely to fail. They are the primary users of household energy in developing and industrialized countries; they influence many energy-related household purchases; they are experienced entrepreneurs in energy-related businesses; and women's organizations are effective promoters of new technologies and active advocates for environmentally friendly energy sources.

Elizabeth Cecelski, ENERGIA Founder Member also says in her document: "The Role of Women in Sustainable Energy Development": "Renewable energy manufacturers who ignore the needs of women will be missing out on a huge potential market. Energy policymakers who ignore the needs of women will be missing out on a powerful force for renewable energy development. Energy researchers who leave women out of energy research and analysis will not understand a large part of energy consumption and production. Donors who do not support gender-sensitive energy assistance will be overlooking one of their main target groups." (Cecelski, E. The role of women in sustainable energy development. United States. (2000, June 13))

In conclusion, the population collectively can work on solutions to climate change through technology and the power of women, because if we highlight the skills and potential of women to contribute to the care and preservation of the environment and their capacity to develop innovative ideas and their participation in the clean energy sector, it is critical to empower them to raise their voice and take part in governmental decision making to implement environmental policies related to renewable energy so the humans can revert the effects and impacts of climate change worldwide, because by encouraging women in the clean energy sector, would be helping them to have more job opportunities and to eliminate the gender gap that exists today, but also, would benefit the environment through these green technologies by growing the renewable energy sector and encouraging all countries to carry out greener actions and policies and thus have a great impact on the fight against climate change .

What we seek to solve with this topic is the lack of recognition of women and all their contributions in the technology sector, with emphasis on environmental technologies, which help to maintain and care for the environment, as well as in the renewable energy sector.

Furthermore, to promote their participation in other nations, with the objective of making this sector grow, and at the same time, to break the gender gap that exists today, not only in this sector, but in general, in order to provide more job opportunities for women and strengthen efforts to fight against climate change.

Discussion points

The main points to be discussed are the following:

- Impact of environmental and renewable energy technologies in the fight against climate change.
- Contributions of women in renewable energy and their potential.
- Participation and contributions of women in technologies that help maintain the environment.
- Creation of policies to boost the same sector and to break gender gaps.
- Technology as a solution to the environment.
- Promoting the policies themselves.
- As well as technological solutions and urging other nations to implement them to combat climate change, among others.

Guiding Questions

- How technology can help fight climate change
- What kind of technologies can be implemented to combat climate change?
- What is the role of women in sustainable energy creation?
- How can technology act as a solution to climate change?
- What is the purpose of technology in the fight against climate change?

Helpful links

Topic A:

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ONU Mujeres y CLACSO publican el libro “Feminismo y ambiente: un campo emergente en los estudios feministas de América Latina y el Caribe”. (December 9, 2022). ONU

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Topic B:

CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO Y MEDIOAMBIENTE. (s. f.). Noticias ONU.

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Mujeres, Sustentabilidad y Tecnología. (2018, 8 marzo). SUEMA.

<https://suema.com.mx/blog/2018/03/08/mujeres-sustentabilidad-tecnologia/>

Glossary

- **Ecofeminism:** Is the strand of modern feminism that addresses climate change, gender equality and social injustice in general as intrinsically related issues, all of which are linked to male dominance in society.
- **Collective responsibility:** Must be regulated by the State since it refers to individual acts that can potentially harm others. It is synonymous with coexistence and respect for others.
- **Catastrophe:** Unexpected situation that represents a serious and immediate threat to public health, a fatal event that alters the regular order of things.
- A fatal incident that disturbs the regular order of things.
- **Social or cultural problems:** Are those problems that will affect a large part of society; nevertheless, not all problems affect everyone, depending on several variable situations.
- **Climate change:** Variation of the Earth's temperature that causes the melting of the poles or the increase of temperature in the cities due to the damage to the ozone layer.
- **GDP (Gross Domestic Product):** Is an economic indicator, it is a parameter that allows to compare the economy of the countries with the increase or decrease of the GDP.
- **Livelihood:** "Are the capabilities, assets and activities required to live."
- **Renewable energy sources:** Renewable energy is the type of energy that is derived from natural sources such as the sun or the air, which means that it can be replenished more quickly and is often a resource that does not run out.

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