



NGO official partner of UNESCO (consultative status)
and in Special consultative status with
the United Nations ECOSOC since 2012



An action plan for women's empowerment The foresight process: outlines 2008-2013

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head of The Destree Institute Information society Unit

www.millennia2015.org
Namur, Wallonia, 22.10.2013



Millennia2015 "Women actors of development for the global challenges" is a foresight research process. The worldwide think-and-action tank has been launched and implemented in 2007 by the Destree Institute, a European pluralist research centre established in Wallonia, NGO official partner of UNESCO (consultative status) and in Special consultative status with the UN ECOSOC since 2012.

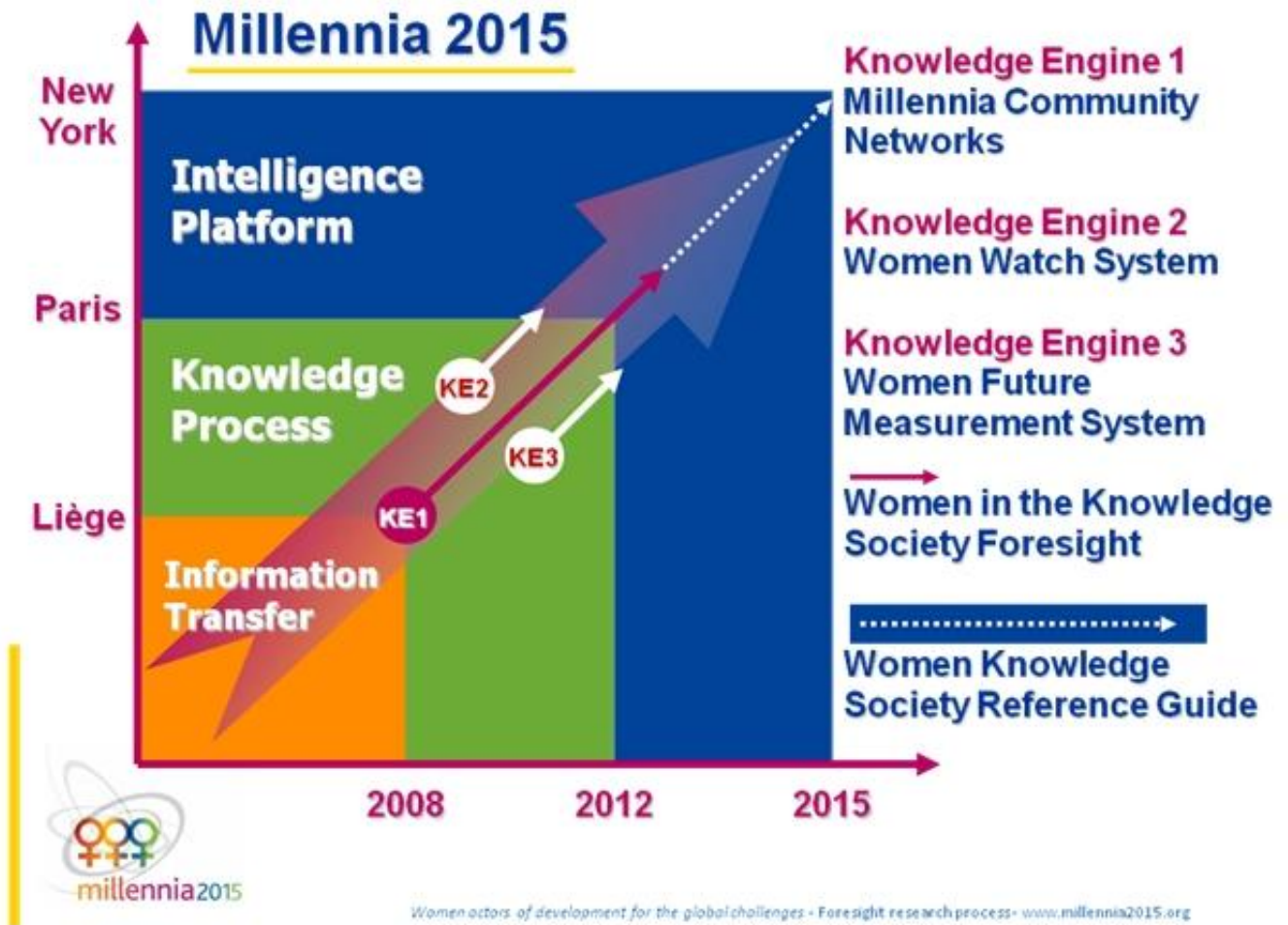
The Millennium2015 process, built with its international partners, is structured through three phases: "information transfer", "knowledge process" and "intelligence platforms". They are regulated by three international conferences organized by The Destree Institute: the first one in Liege in March 2008, the second one with the patronage of the UNESCO in Paris in December 2012 for "Millennia2015, An action plan for women's empowerment" (including certifying trainings at the UNESCO) and the third one at the United Nations in New York in 2015 for the global results of the Action Plan at the horizon 2025. The multilingual website is <http://www.millennia2015.org>.



Based on the values written in the Charter of Millennium2015, the **Millennia2025 Foundation "Women and innovation", Public Utility Foundation**, aims at raising funds to implement the activities of the Millennium2015 foresight research process carried out by the Destree Institute for women's empowerment and gender equality. It is in charge of implementing and monitoring the action plans with the Millennium2015 local partner organizations.

To this end, working closely with the Destree Institute, the Millennium2025 Foundation will mainly raise funding to finance the action plans resulting from the foresight exercise presented at the UNESCO in December 2012; establish partnerships and collaborations with universities, NGOs and private sector, in order to empower women through digital solidarity; provide services, training, consulting, expertise, publications, conferences and seminars in the framework of the objectives of Millennium2015 (http://www.millennia2015.org/fondation_millennia2025).

The Millennium2025 Foundation develops, with its international partners, the action plans resulting from Millennium2015, such as those of the International Working Group Millennium2015 Women and eHealth (WeHealth): WeTelemed, the WeObservatory, WeLUCY, UniversalNurse and UniversalWomen with UniversalDoctor, and also Zero Mothers Die.



Women actors of development for the global challenges - Foresight research process - www.millennia2015.org



Key values of Millennia2015: equality between women and men; respect of rights and diversity; development of the human capital and the digital solidarity in order to empower women.

Mission: identifying the nature of the current and future changes; promoting a culture of respect of diversity and peace; recognizing and acknowledging the capacity of women to become actors and not victims of the social change, while developing a new worldview that can create a more sustainable life for all humankind; building women's networks of competence.



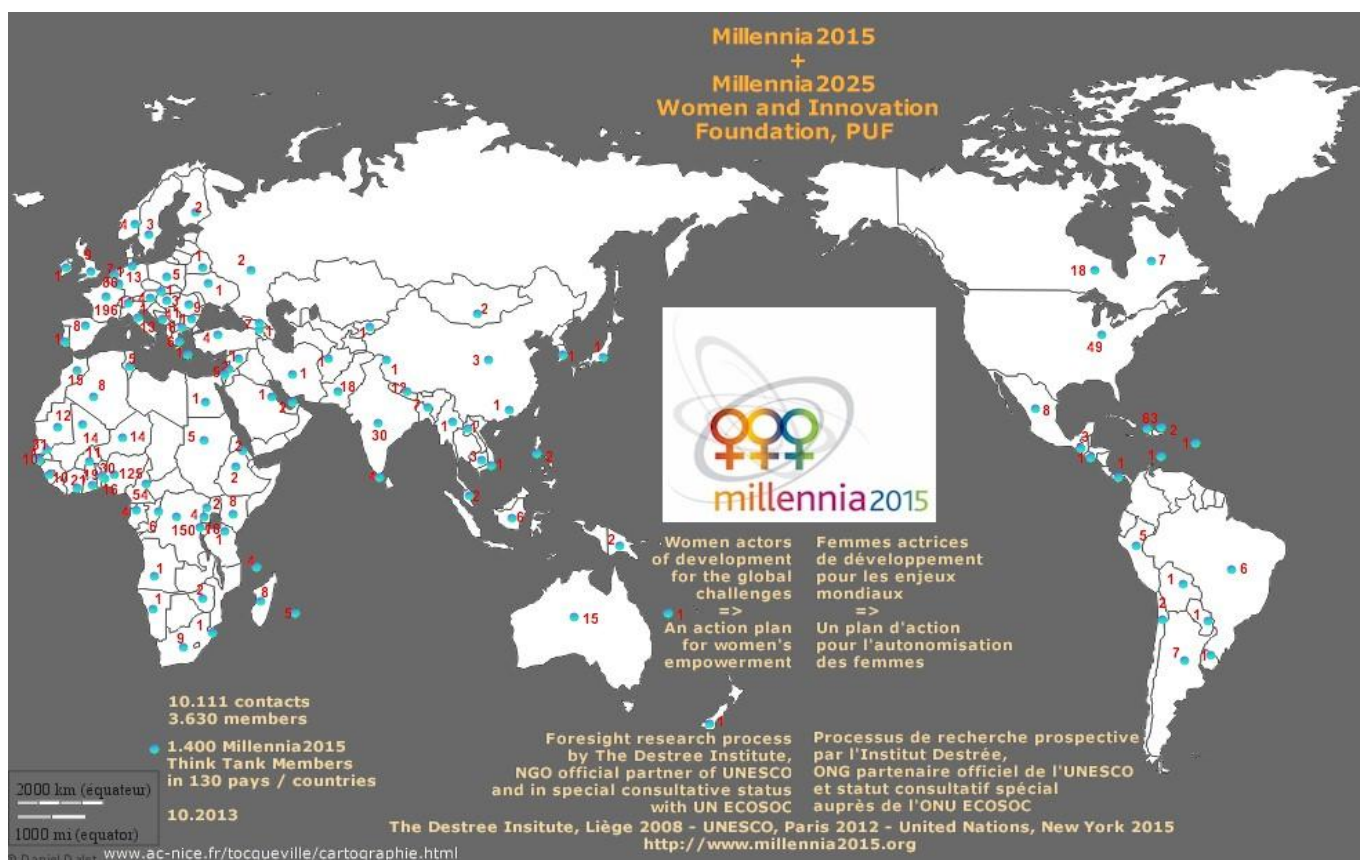
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http://www.millennia2015.org/fondation_millennia2025.

The global Millennia2015 Community



<http://www.millennia2015.org/Organization>

Millennia2015 first international conference, Liège Convention Centre

07-08 March 2008
62 speakers from 35 countries



www.millennia2015.org/2008_photos_speakers



**Millennia2015 Seminar 2011,
"Foresight analysis of the 37 variables of Millennia2015"
and
Millennia2015 Women and Health (WeHealth) session**

Ecole des Mines, Paris,
21 November 2011



www.Millennia2015.org - Paris, 21.11.2011

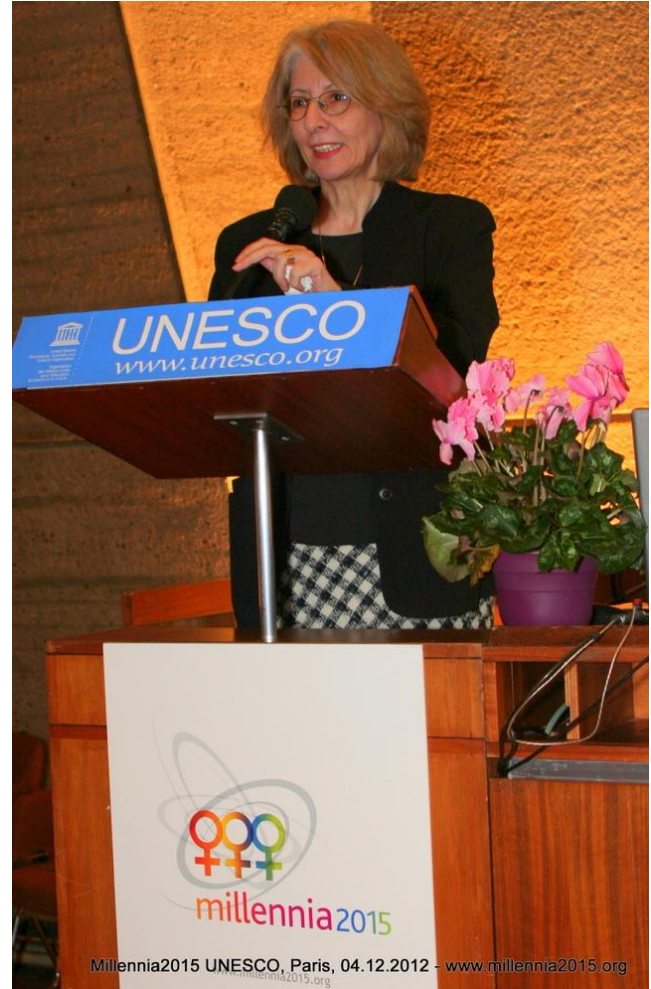
www.millennia2015.org/actes_seminaire_2011

Millennia2015 second International conference 2012

UNESCO, Paris
03-04 décembre 2012



Mme **Irina Bokova**,
UNESCO Director-General



Mme **Saniye Gülser Corat**,
Director of the UNESCO Division for
Gender Equality in the Office of
the Director-General of the UNESCO



www.millennia2015.org/UNESCO_2012_Photos

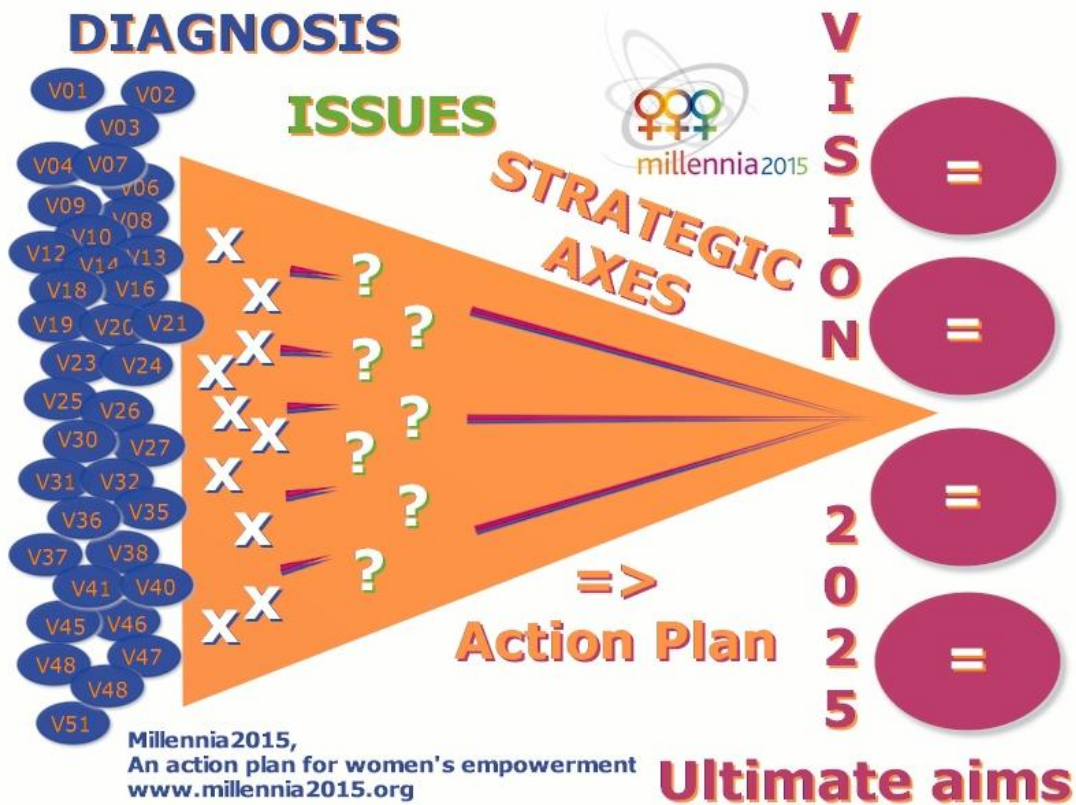
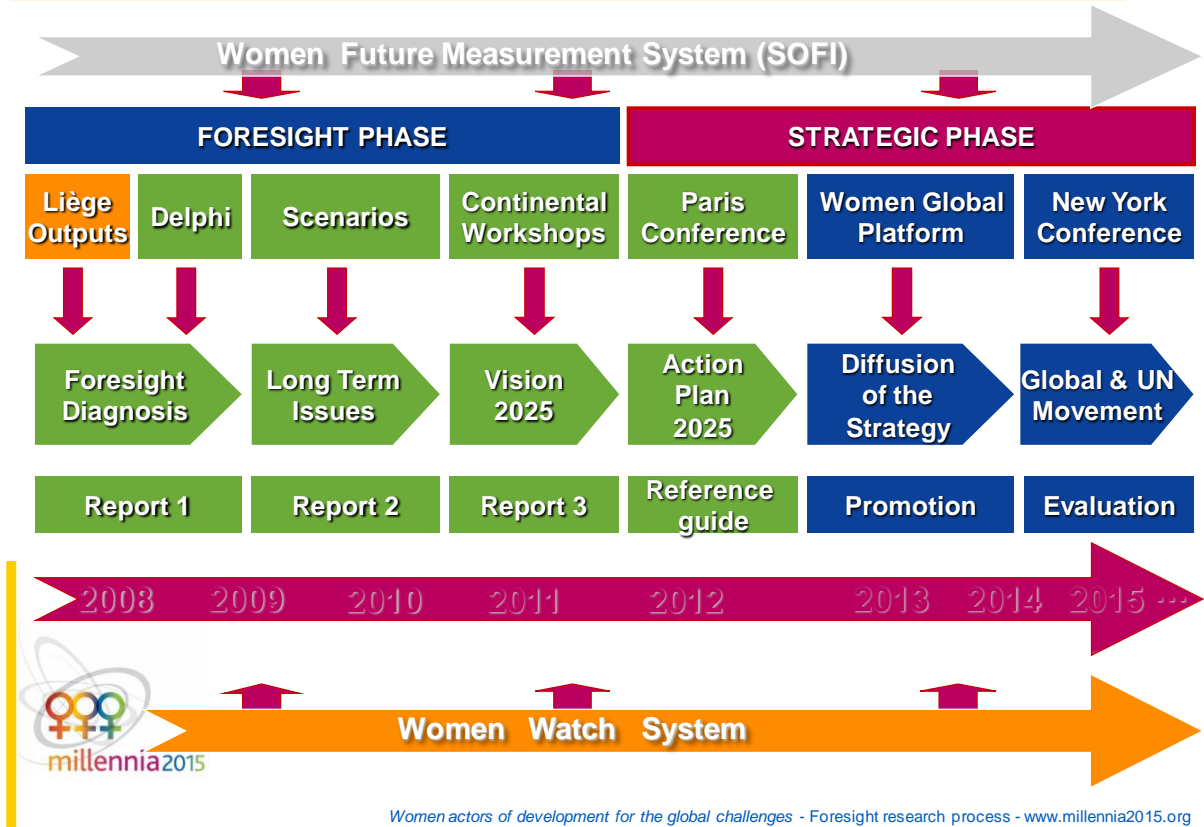
The importance for women to cooperate with Millennia2015

- Originality of the foresight methodology with a working plan structured through 2015;
 - Collaborative work in the context of the information society in solidarity;
 - Sincere cooperation without social divide, with respect, listening, trust and openness;
 - Complementarity between all the stakeholders and civil society
 - Exchange of best practices, sharing of experiences and solutions;
 - Development of **Millennia2015 regional communities**, particularly active: Benin, Mauritania, Nepal, DR Congo, with also Argentina, Bangladesh, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, India, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Serbia, Tunisia.
 - Development of **Millennia2015 International working groups** (IWG) linked to the 37 variables of Millennia2015:
 - "Women and eHealth" (Wehealth),
 - Women and Telemedicine (WeTelemed),
 - "Women 1325",
 - "Women and sport",
 - "International Laws Affecting Women" (ILAW),
 - "Women Empowerment and Aid Systems to End Violence Against Women": WeEmpower,
 - "Woment Empowerment by Water and Energy for Rural Areas" : WeEnergy ...
- <http://www.millennia2015.org/Organization>

The Foresight Process



Women in the Knowledge Society Foresight





The 37 variables of Millennia2015, structure of the knowledge database

- V01 - Women, access to information and to knowledge
- V02 - Strengthening women capacities
- V03 - Women in situation of conflict and of war
- V04 - Women and new participative skills
- V05 - Climate, ecology and respect of the environment
- V06 - Change of attitudes about women
- V07 - Women, religion and obscurantism
- V08 - Women and eHealth: connected medical knowledge benefiting all
- V09 - Women, lifelong well-being and pro-activity
- V10 - Women, cultural and linguistic diversity
- V12 - Women and girls status, relations between women/men, girls/boys in family and in society
- V13 - Women, ethics and sustainable development
- V14 - Women, poverty and strive for daily survival
- V16 - Women and girls, lifelong education and training
- V18 - Key position for women at all power and decision levels
- V19 - Women and human rights
- V20 - Women and democracy, societal priority for the future
- V21 - Women, research, science and technology
- V23 - Women and gender equality
- V24 - Women, media, ethics and development
- V25 - Violence against women
- V26 - Women, economy and adaptation of the values for a sustainable global management
- V27 - Women, feminism, ideas debate and politics
- V30 - Towards a knowledge society: creativity and culture
- V31 - Women and discrimination
- V32 - Women and stereotypes, respect of oneself and of others



V35 - Women, work and entrepreneurship

V36 - Women actors of development, creators of futures, assuming future generations' responsibility

V37 - Women's strength and sensibility as drivers for the future

V38 - Women as mediators and generators of peace

V40 - The strength of networks for women

V41 - Women and good governance

V45 - The power of stories and of intergenerational transmission to inspire change

V46 - Women, digital divides and internet governance

V47 - Women and migration

V48 - Women's empowerment

V51 - Women, creative and collaborative solidarity

Definitions, analysis guide and questionnaires:

www.millennia2015.org/KP2010_Foresight_Exercise

The Think Tank members have analysed the 37 variables of Millennium2015:

- 294 analyses received to the 2011 foresight exercise:

+ 4.000 answers, 73 women and 22 men from 35 countries.

Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium (Wallonia), Belgium (Flanders), Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Italy, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Senegal, Switzerland, The Island of Mauritius, The United States, Tunisia, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe.



The issues of Millennia2015

The Millennia2015 Think Tank members have formulated the long term issues they consider as most important for women by 2025 in their country/region, by sending us between 2 and 7 questions, beginning with "**How...?**" in relation with women's empowerment topics. They have thus formulated the issues enlightening the futures, representing risks or occasions for the future.

These questions will help us to identify the tasks we will all have to deal with later on: good questions are crossing points towards relevant solutions.

We have received 231 issues sent from 19 countries:

Nigeria, Cameroun, Niger, Bénin, RD Congo, Sénégal, Rwanda, Mauritanie, Côte d'Ivoire, Comores, Pakistan, France, Allemagne, Italie, Belgique (Bruxelles), USA, Canada, Haïti

The issues have been classified in 7 clusters

www.millennia2015.org/Issues

The 7 macro issues of Millennia2015

- MI-1. How to make women and girls more autonomous, through access to education, training and resources, while guaranteeing the conditions for genuine social and political success, to value their skills in the framework of a shared leadership between women and men?
- MI-2. How to change mentalities to put an end to gender discrimination and change the traditions, in order to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls, while specifically mobilizing men and boys?
- MI-3. How to restore women's self-confidence and esteem, raise their awareness about their potential, their abilities and their vital role as managers of life, actors of development, mediators for peace and architects of futures?
- MI-4. How to train, enhance and fund health care providers, particularly women, to offer appropriate medical care to women and children, in real time and in their own language, while using scientific resources and adequate technologies for remote health consultation as well as in health structures?
- MI-5. How to conceive and carry out innovative societal transformations in order to achieve equality between women and men, indispensable for common progress and human harmony?
- MI-6. How to combine equitably the added value of women in economic, scientific and political decision-making in order to found an inclusive multicultural society more balanced and responsible for the future?
- MI-7. How to structure and effectively relay the strategies of the Millennia2015 communities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and implement sustainable partnerships?

We have received 248 answers from 25 countries or regions:

Allemagne, Belgique (Bruxelles et Flanders), Bénin, Burkina-Faso, Cameroun, Canada (Québec), Ethiopie, France, Haïti, Inde, Indonésie, Italie, Kosovo, Latvia, Népal, Niger, Nigeria, RD Congo, Madagascar, Mauritanie, Rwanda, Sénégal, Serbie, Togo.



The vision of Millennia2015: presentation

Presented by email to the Millennia2015 Community and read during the second plenary session of the international conference Millennia2015 "An action plan for women's empowerment" at the UNESCO, 3 and 4 december 2012, the vision has been amended et approved by the network. It presents the ultimate aims and the changes requested to accomplish women's empowerment by 2025.

Introduction of the session

Written on the basis of the Millennia2015 Think Tank contributing to the foresight process and particularly the answers to the seven macro issues, the vision of Millennia2015 has been sent by email to the network and the suggestions embedded. Coordinated by Marie-Anne DELAHAUT, the first version has also benefited from the advice of Eleonora BARBIERI MASINI, Philippe DESTATTE, Françoise MASSIT-FOLLÉA, Véronique THOUVENOT and Coumba SYLLA. The English version was finalized thanks to Jocelyne Annette SCUTT.

During the second plenary session at the UNESCO, 3rd December 2012, Marie-Anne Delahaut has read the vision of Millennia2015 in order to open up the discussion to final comments. Philippe Destatte reminded that the vision is a text of reference that strengthens the strategy basing on experience and on the present. That strategy will lead to reaching the vision. We must project ourselves in the future considering the goals of Millennia2015: what do we want for women by 2025? The vision is not frozen; it can be reconsidered when necessary. Every testimony can highlight a forgotten aspect. He invited the participants to comment the vision on two levels:

- the aspects that have been forgotten or too much exposed and
- the words and expressions to be adapted.

All the suggestions presented during the session or by email have been included in the vision of Millennia2015. Many thanks in particular to Gyslaine DESROSIERS, Quebec, Canada; Eva Fabry, Norway; Karimi FRESHTEH, France; Renée GERARD, France; Solange GOMA, Congo Brazzaville / France; Nicole GOMIS GAKOU, Senegal; Theodore J. GORDON, USA; Justin HAGENA KAKUMBA, Democratic Republic of Congo; Lois HERMAN, USA /Italy; Sandra JEAN-GILLES, Haiti; Raphaela KITSON PANTANO, France; Claudia KOLLER, Austria; Naima KORCHI, France; Martha LLANOS, Peru; Khadijetou Cheikh LO, Mauritania; Annie MATUNDU MBAMBI, Democratic Republic of Congo; Marjorie MONNI, France; Annette NTIGNOI, Wallonia, Belgium; Ngozi NWOSU, Nigeria; Maudy PIOT, France; Mila SAFI, Democratic Republic of Congo; François SCHMITT, France; Jocelyne Annette SCUTT, Great-Britain / Australia; Aminata SYLLA, France.



The vision of Millennia2015

A foresight vision is not an illusion: it is a picture of a desired future, shared and described in precise words. The vision of Millennia2015 is designed on the basis of hundreds of desirable futures formulated by the Millennia2015 Think Tank from September to December 2012, in responding to the seven macro issues created together (http://www.millennia2015.org/Macro_Issues). Amended, the vision benefited from the inputs of the Millennia2015 Community in the second plenary session of the International Conference organized at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris 3 and 4 December 2012, before being approved and disseminated to the Millennia2015 global network. The vision is by definition fluid. It is the strategy that will achieve the vision. It will be adapted according to continents or regions, and the resulting action will correspond to the needs of each.

1. Introduction: women and men interacting in solidarity to ensure better futures

We do not intend to move towards the future with the models of the past. Society as a whole, and many men in particular, too often retain a stereotypical representation of women and girls. In reality, women are heterosexual, homosexual or transsexual, they have children or do not: this is a private matter and every woman in the world is the master of her body. Be they mothers or not, women have the ability to transmit culture, knowledge, solidarity and universal values. Many women and girls envision from their youngest age the building of a family, ensuring the durability of the household, educating children, protecting their health, administering and increasing the economic resources that enable survival or lead to wellbeing. Women and girls are strong and courageous, succeeding in managing several lives, whatever the obstacles confronting them, including disability. A problem exists however: women are fundamentally misunderstood, and this has been so from the beginning of humanity, not only when they bear life, but also for their multi-faceted beauty, their unlimited creative wisdom and their almost indestructible strength. The situation is even more difficult for women with a disability and older women. Each one has her place in the vision of Millennia2015. Stereotypes, discrimination and violence are harmful in all cases and we have the firm intention of stopping them to build a new path towards a brighter future.

Poverty, meanwhile, does not care about gender or the number of children, poverty is the belly crying. Behind every starving or thirsty child stands a poor, hungry and thirsty mother. Women have always invested in the struggle for survival, as mediators in conflicts, as architects of the future and of peace. Access for women to education, health care, control of their rights, economic management, decision-making and high level political mandates are in every case vectors of development and peace. However, for centuries, a too high number of women and children have suffered moral, psychological, physical and sexual violence. Depending on the region, girls and women are murdered by femicide, selective abortion, murders of baby girls and paedophilia. They are abused by the mass abductions of human trafficking, deprivation of rights and heritage, denial of education, female genital mutilation, stoning, early and forced marriage and marital captivity, forced pregnancy, unsafe abortions and widowhood apartheid perpetuated by ignorance and denial. They are raped, tortured and killed in front of their family by those men and boys making up regular troops or militia who engage in the massacres during declared war or local conflicts.

Many women and girls are held in slavery by social groups that deprive them of education, access to health, and economic empowerment. Many women do not have bodily freedom and are deprived of sex education, access to contraception, access to medical abortion, even as victims and survivors of rape. In democratic countries, women are victims and survivors of instability, unequal pay, limited access to political and economic decision-making, denial of high-level positions, infliction of violence and non application of human rights. Too many women are thus reduced to an inferior situation and restricted in their future. Women must build the bridge between those who benefit from access to rights and those who are abused, in order to strengthen solidarity and gain equal human rights for all.



However in all those situations and in all times, women have in themselves the will and the courage leading them towards action. Women and girls do not consider themselves as victims, rather, moving forward while assuming the responsibilities they accept for the survival of their children and family, and for the development of their societies. Women are strong and can articulate this clearly. They work together in enduring solidarity, strengthened by creative networks, holding at heart the sorority which helps understanding, which comforts, which educates, which enhances. They take inspiration from models of venerable women who have established pathways for establishing human rights, for scientific, cultural, political and economic development. Women will never give up their struggle for equality, for empowerment and for the sharing of knowledge. They build bridges between those who benefit from their own rights and those who are mistreated, to strengthen solidarity and demand equal human rights for all. Women control, perfect and transmit their own knowledge and the skills, the science and techniques that ensure the development of their region. They are the first to invest in order to apply in their country international legislation such as United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. Women have never ceased to stand up in solidarity to fight for their rights.

We are entering a new age of the planet concerning energy, development, security and peace. Gender equality, women's empowerment and education are on the global agenda: we must act together, motivating the new generations for this new paradigm.

2. Women's values in 2025

Let us move forward in time.

By 2025, gender equality between women and men has been firmly strengthened. The political structures of UN Women are well established with a clear agenda in all countries. They are definitively equipped with the required financial resources. Respect, ethics and good governance have become essential in all societies, in consequence of the solid and continuous work of women's networks taking advantage of the latest technological advances. Solidarity has strengthened human relations: between girls and boys, between women and men, between partners within families, companies and political powers. Indeed, all men and women have understood that those shared values are the strong and concrete direction for sustainable development and the future of our planet. The ubiquity of free and accessible technologies for everyone everywhere adds value to networks, lifelong learning and economic development.

3. Six ultimate aims for the human society in 2025

3.1 Women's empowerment and equality of rights as vector of progress for humanity

In 2025, feminine and masculine values are equally embedded in society's design. Women and girls are more autonomous as they benefit from access to education, trainings and resources. Instability has been brought under control and literacy rates grow exponentially. Women contribute even more to real economic, political and social success by enhancing their capabilities in the context of a shared leadership between women and men. Women's contribution to science and research, not highly acknowledged in past centuries, is finally recognized, as confirmed by recent Nobel Prize awards. Rural women are strengthened and content, thanks to the acquisition of their fundamental rights and their equal access to economic resources. Gender equality has been realized through the rationality of an equal partnership with men. The fight against poverty is a major commitment. This fundamental social progress enables society as a whole to act for the common goals of survival and sustainable development. Essential and legitimate funding required for the overall management of societal issues involving women (education, maternity, family management, protection and education of children, equal rights, employment in decent work and fair wages, including equal pay, retirement protection, access to care health and technology) are provided by the States and



constitute a priority for the United Nations, including reallocation of spending formerly generated by the army and wars that are no longer at the agenda. The concept of "legislatures of rights" is implemented with great success, ensuring women are informed about laws as well as providing avenues for enforcing them if they are not applied, with regular assessment by the United Nations.

3.2. Evolution of mentalities generating harmony thanks to balance between women and men

In 2025, mentalities have changed, leading to mutual respect between men and women. The awareness and the commitment of men to equality between women and men have generated an admirable mobilisation in all societies. The heads of the traditional and patriarchal cultures have realized that they could be leaders of progress by adapting traditions in order to eliminate degrading and violent practices, and by benefiting from women's input to the global wellbeing of their communities. Men and boys are now the first to reject sexist stereotypes that generated exploitation of and violence against women. Gender Clubs, schools of husbands have generated positive returns and are the pride of communities that once indulged in and tolerated violence against women. The distribution of tasks in families is balanced between girls and boys so that each family member has the opportunity to study or work to ensure prosperity according to their skills. Girls are definitely mobilized for scientific studies and women's contribution to research and jobs of the future without question strengthens all economies. Glass ceilings and concrete canopies are longer relevant and high level managers are chosen for their skills regardless of gender.

3.3 Personal development as emancipation of the whole human gender

In 2025, international laws prohibiting femicide is efficiently implemented: countries that allowed selective abortion of baby girls or those with politics promoting or endorsing the murder of girls upon birth, as well as violence against little girls designated burdens for their families have been compelled to analyse their behaviour and to re-establish human justice. Violence against women is no longer tolerated, being condemned by the whole society. Girls are appreciated in their families and women in the society: restored self-esteem and confidence power them as drivers of change and builders of the future. Sexual tsunami inflicted earlier upon women and girls in the context of chaotic political situations, denial or armed conflicts are no longer appropriate. Awareness generated by global education and the Millennium Development Goals is bearing fruit by enabling human society to advance towards harmony in view of humane sustainable development.

3.4 The globalized access to healthcare care as security for the future, strengthening quality of life

In 2025, healthcare professionals and especially women are trained, enhanced and financed in order to provide adequate healthcare to all, particularly women and children, in real time and in their mother tongue, by using appropriated scientific resources and technologies, in remote places via telemedicine as well as within health structures. Girls from 14 years old are trained in first health care as midwives in countries which require it, in order to end maternal mortality. Citizenship training enables bringing under control diseases such as AIDS as well as making sexual education and contraception management a generality. Prenatal education for all is a major educational factor for health today and for future generations. International solidarity no longer allows women to be denied access to basic resources, water, education, contraception, work and economic management: elected politicians have taken the measure of their responsibility.



3.5 The major contribution of women to the global family, social, intellectual, political and economic development

In the 2020s, liberation from the constraints imposed by denial, obfuscation and patriarchy enable taking into account the unlimited added value of women for common social development, by adapting the economic parameters to women's and men's specificities, as well as by integrating informal and unpaid work into the Gross Domestic Product. All society stakeholders have understood that innovative societal transformation was necessary to found a new equilibrium as generator of future. With its independence and its cohesion thanks to the plurilingual multiculturalism, the civil society has notably confirmed its mobilisation by strengthening solidarity networks, the sharing of knowledge and techniques of learning addressed both to young and older people. Each one finds his/her place in society deliberately looking at the future and concerned about sustainable development. The political and economic leaders have taken into account their responsibility to ensure that financial management does not take place through exploitation and at the expense of populations, especially women and children in developing countries. Knowing the dangers and inhumanity of war, women and mothers have been assisted through training to inform their children about them, so as to prevent them from becoming child soldiers. The major societal involvement of migrant women is now taken into account to enhance their skills and qualifications in their host country as well as facilitating the regular support they carry out for their family in their country of origin, recognizing their contribution to society in both countries.

3.6 A new model for the next generations, based on peace, education and solidarity

In 2025, new models of life, more harmonious, have been conceptualized, implemented and are constantly assessed by each country in order to ensure their constant adaptation to the time and space involved. The knowledge society's tools are employed to ensure the balance of the planet's vital parameters. The staggering progress in information and communication technologies (ICT) as well as the generalization of high-speed connections have greatly contributed to women's empowerment. Given the sovereign global mobilisation in favour of peace, policies of war are slowing down. Education and training are reconfigures so as to generate growth and jobs. This has balanced the position of many countries endangered by a perilous economic situation. The value of the elderly is recognised again by acknowledging their unique capacity for transmission of knowledge to new generations. This all-encompassing solidarity generates solidarity between genders, between generations, between populations. The human being is at the core of the society.

We have the right to dream. It is our duty to fight. Millennia2015 has the dual ambition of a critical, exploratory foresight process, working in the field, with a visionary constructive approach based on a logic of action. This ambition involves mobilizing women, men and young generations so that they take ownership of the process in creative coordination, taking advantage of the power of networks.

4. The main goals of Millennia2015 by 2025

With all partners and associations at international, regional and local level, Millennia2015 will contribute in priority to the Millennium Development Goals and in particular to two major projects:

1. Ensuring the quality of human gender development by ending all violence, particularly against women and girls, improving the wellbeing and health for all and in particular for women, girls and children all over the world;
2. Implementing a balance of 50% between women and men in all management positions, especially in parliaments and boards of directors, and contributing to the accession of women to all State high decision levels and managing positions.

A strong symbol for Millennium2015 would be the election of a woman as the next Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to give a powerful signal of change of mentalities at a global level and to act with a new and innovative way to re-establish global peace and harmony.

Millennia2015
10.2012 - 03.2013.
www.millennia2015.org/The_vision - [vision \[at\] millennia2015.org](mailto:vision@millennia2015.org)

The 6 ultimate aims of Millennia2015 for the human society in 2025

The ultimate aims of the vision are the synthesis of the answers sent by Millennia2015 members in answer to the 7 macro issues.

1. Women's empowerment and equality of rights as vectors of progress for humanity;
2. Evolution of mentalities generating harmony thanks to balance between women and men;
3. Personal development as emancipation of the whole human gender;
4. Globalized access to healthcare as security for the future, strengthening quality of life;
5. The major contribution of women to the global family, social, intellectual, political, scientific and economic development;
6. A new model for the next generations, based on peace, education and solidarity.

The interconnection between the macro-issues and the ultimate aims enables achieving the vision of Millennia2015. This interconnection between the 7 macro-issues and the 6 ultimate aims of the vision has resulted in highlighting the six strategic axes Millennia2015 designed to reach the vision Millennia2015 for women by 2025.



The six strategic axis of Millennium2015

Strategic axis 1

To better respect and protect physical, moral and psychological integrity of women. To reinforce their juridical capacities, assure them of the non-impunity of their aggressors.

Strategic axis 2

To help women to build a personal and collective capital of freedom of movement and decision, of quality of life, of education, of training, and of work.

Strategic axis 3

To develop innovative processes in order to access to health care by mobilization of new human, financial and technological resources.

Strategic axis 4

To give back confidence to women and to help them to become conscious that they are prisoners of degrading cultural and social representations.

Strategic axis 5

To give the same rights to the girls than to the boys in the fields of education and training, to open all the channels and to commit them in common projects.

Strategic axis 6

To improve the access of women in the social and economic activities, which are both carrying performance, efficiency, equity and social responsibilities.

From strategic priorities to Millennium2015 concrete actions

Concrete actions must be formulated and implemented to activate the strategy and achieve the vision. All partners are asked to invest in this partnership and to propose their concrete actions by answering 10 simple questions. If the proposed actions are achievable and validated, they will be included in the global Millennium2015 action plan for women's empowerment.

1. Who proposes the action?
2. To which issue(s) does this action correspond?
3. What are the ultimate aims of this action?
4. To which level of governance this action could be tackled (local, regional, national, ...)?
5. What is its title?
6. What is the content of this action? (maximum 5 lines)
7. Who could realize it (actors)?
8. What are the human and financial resources needed?
9. Is it innovative if you compare it to the existing?
10. How much time that action has to last before impact?



Assessment: additional questions

11. Who will be the direct and indirect beneficiaries?
12. What is the system of monitoring and assessment of the action?
13. Is the action duplicable in other contexts or other areas? If yes, how?
14. How will the action be durable on the long run?

Title of the concrete actions validated by Millennia2015 at the UNESCO

1. Process of budgeting at a national level with a gender approach (Solange GOMA, France/Congo Brazzaville);
2. National association of women to give credits with 0% rate and local requirements of integrity combined with an access to education (Julienne FEZA, Belgium et Halima Boubacar FODI, Niger);
3. Raising women's awareness about their rights and strengthening their capacities to defend their rights (Khaliva OUMKHELTOUM, Mauritania);
4. Care and psychological support for women and girls victims of violence due to wars while integrating the development of income-generating activities and highlighting their know-how (Solange MER, DRC/France);
5. Creation of an observatory on women entrepreneurship to identify social, economic or political constraints to entrepreneurship as well as women's contribution to the economic development (Nicole GOMIS GAKOU, Sénégal);
6. Popularization of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in DRC with the creation of an observatory (Annie Matundu-Mbambi, DRC);
7. Networking and structuration of Millennia2015 communities at a regional level (Millennia2015 Haiti community);
8. Integration of gender mainstreaming issues and approach at schools primary level in Haiti (Millennia2015 Haiti community);
9. Creation of gender clubs in schools (Justin HAGENA KAKUMBA, Rwanda);
10. Supporting girls in sciences and mathematics options accessing scientific careers for a social and professional success (Julienne FEZA, Belgium);
11. Mentoring system to support women in their process of citizen participation (Annette NTIGNOI, Belgium);
12. Strengthening women capacities, improving them in skilled areas and making them aware of their rights and of the importance of citizen participation to take them out of violence (Millennia2015 Benin community);
13. Medical care and social reintegration of women with fistula (Khadijetou CHEIKH LO, Mauritania);
14. Cooperate with African women to take action, elaborating a directory of the Diaspora professional skills (Mariam TOURE, France);



15. Integrating the gender mainstreaming into the education system (Halima Boubacar FODI, Niger);
16. Creation of 2 listening centres for women victims of domestic, marital and sexual violence (Tislem MOCTAR SAMBA, Mauritania);
17. Developing a system of distance-assisted microcredit with follow-up and deferred Repayment (Azza AWDELKREEM, Sudan);
18. Strengthening of women's capacities and valorisation of indigenous know-how through the creation of a database of artistic and cultural knowledge (Fatou KEITA GUINDO, France);
19. Ensuring income to retired women while protecting environment, developing a savings system and activities of hand-crafted local production (Marguerite HONG and the network Réseau training, health and nature, France);

Other suggestions to refine into concrete action

20. Setting solar panels for women's access to ICTs that will enable them strengthening their literacy and their access to information and knowledge (Hawa SIDIBE, Mauritania);
21. Including arts in literacy, empowerment and leadership process (Martha LLANOS, Pérou et Mme ARNEL, France);
22. Opening a centre for continuous education with acquisition of operational skills and access to microcredit (Ngozi NWOSU, Nigeria);
23. Preventing disputes and domestic violence while training clerks and police staff (Toutou MINT AHMED JEDDOU, Mauritanie);
24. Building a new model of participative and reflexive assessment while building transverse assessment indicators specific to Millennia2015 basing on concrete actions (Raphaëla KITSON-PANTANO et Francisca MIRANDA, France) => cf Proceedings of the second plenary session on strategic priorities

Some Millennia2015 action plans have already been launched and implemented by the Millennia2015 WeHealth (Women and eHealth) International Working Group chaired by Veronique Thouvenot (<http://www.millennia2015.org/Trustees>). They have been formulated in coherence with the results of the IWG foresight researches.

The implementation of the actions plans is managed by the Millennia2025 Foundation. They are accessible on Millennia2015 website:

- WeTelemed : <http://www.millennia2015.org/WeTelemed>
- WeObservatory : <http://www.millennia2015.org/WeObservatory>
- Zero Mothers Die: http://www.millennia2015.org/Zero_Mothers_Die_fr
- WeLucy: <http://www.millennia2015.org/WeLucy>



Propose your participation, your action!

=> Free registration of Millennia2015 members on the website:
www.millennia2015.org/Community_Registration

The power of the Millennia2015 network



=> <http://www.millennia2015.org/>



#M2025 - <http://twitter.com/Millennia2015>



www.facebook.com/Millennia2015



http://www.millennia2015.org/millennia2025_foundation

Welcome and thank you!

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