



Nossas demandas ecofeministas

Partidos

MEDIDAS DRÁSTICAS CONTRA ALTERAÇÕES CLIMÁTICAS, AGORA!

Como uma das maiores poluidoras globais, a UE deveria dobrar suas metas climáticas e agir urgentemente para reduzir a emissão de gases do efeito estufa. Precisamos assumir nossa responsabilidade e apoiar os países em desenvolvimento, bem como lutar contra barreiras estruturais que permitem que mulheres sejam as mais afetadas pelos impactos das alterações climáticas.

TRANSIÇÃO DE ENERGIA IGUALITÁRIA

Devido à menor renda, mulheres estão em maior risco de pobreza energética do que homens. A transição para energias sustentáveis deve ser justa, descentralizada, acompanhada por processos participativos de cidadania e maior igualdade de gênero.

PRODUTOS QUÍMICOS TÓXICOS, NÃO OBRIGADXS!

Substâncias químicas em produtos do dia-a-dia ameaçam a saúde reprodutiva masculina e aumentam as chances de câncer de mama em mulheres. 90% das crianças já nascem afetadas pela poluição. Precisamos de controles mais severos para assegurar que substâncias prejudiciais estejam fora das nossas prateleiras.

ÁGUA LIMPA PARA TODXS

O acesso à água potável e com preços acessíveis não deveria ser determinado por quem você é, sua idade, gênero ou endereço. Porém, em muitos países da UE existe uma grande diferença entre comunidades rurais e urbanas.

PERIOD POWER PARA TODXS

Pessoas que menstruam não deveriam ser expostas a produtos higiênicos com substâncias químicas ou estar sujeitas à pobreza menstrual. Precisamos acabar com os impostos sobre pensos em todos os países da UE, e tornar as alternativas livres de químicos acessíveis para todxs. Indústrias devem arcar com a reciclagem de produtos descartáveis.

REDUZIR DESCARTÁVEIS E MICROPLÁSTICO

A recente proibição de plásticos descartáveis na UE não é suficiente: precisamos de leis mais rígidas para regular o uso excessivo de embalagens de plástico e tornar todo plástico reciclável até 2030. Microplásticos também devem ser banidos de todos os produtos.

SLOW DOWN FASHION

A terceirização da produção de vestuário da UE para países não-desenvolvidos não pode continuar sem controle. Restrições ambientais e proteções sociais da força de trabalho dominada por mulheres são desconsideradas. As indústrias devem ser responsabilizadas e pagar pela coleta de lixo têxtil.

COTAS DE GÊNERO

Precisamos de mais mulheres com poder de decisão em instituições da UE e corporações. Por exemplo, mais mulheres são necessárias em cargos de alto nível em indústrias CTEM, porque pesquisas já mostraram que a falta de mulheres no setor da energia dificulta nossa luta contra as mudanças climáticas.

	PSD	PS	ALIANÇA	INICIATIVA LIBERAL	BLOCO DE ESQUERDA	CDU PCP+PEV	LIVRE	CDS
MEDIDAS DRÁSTICAS CONTRA ALTERAÇÕES CLIMÁTICAS, AGORA!	Green	Green	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Yellow
TRANSIÇÃO DE ENERGIA IGUALITÁRIA	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Green	Yellow
PRODUTOS QUÍMICOS TÓXICOS, NÃO OBRIGADXS!	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Yellow	Red
ÁGUA LIMPA PARA TODXS	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow
PERIOD POWER PARA TODXS	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Red
REDUZIR DESCARTÁVEIS E MICROPLÁSTICO	Yellow	Red	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Red
SLOW DOWN FASHION	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
COTAS DE GÊNERO	Red	Red	Red	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Red

MULHER

significa "mulher em toda sua diversidade"

Comprometido

Parcialmente comprometido

Sem compromisso ou sem menção



INSPIRED?

Here's some more information on these issues and how to dig deeper! Let's mobilise!

A how-to-vote guide

EU members are voting for a new parliament 23-26 May 2019. If you are an EU citizen and over 18 years, you have a right to vote (Malta and Austria from 16 years and Greece from 17 years). If you live abroad, you can either vote for candidates in your home country or in your country of residence, but no voting twice! Wherever you're voting, you must play by the electoral rules of that system. In some countries registration to vote is automatic with residency, in some you need to complete this yourself. Learn how you vote here: bit.ly/EU-how-to-vote



Get womxn to the table

The glass ceiling still looms large over Europe: only 36% of MEPs and 29% of national MPs are womxn. These figures are worse still for the energy, environment and transport sectors. This gender imbalance means gendered issues go unheard: e.g. gender impacts the future of more sustainable transport links, as averagely lower car-ownership rates make womxn more dependent on public transport. We need to start with education: men still outnumber womxn graduates in STEM subjects (scientific fields) 2 to 1.



Womxn worse off on this warming planet

We have all seen it: the footage of devastating forest fires, crippling heat waves and record breaking storms. Climate chaos has become weekly news. We are witnessing the impact of a 1°C increase of global temperature. These disasters are hitting the Global South the hardest, with women in particular taking a disproportionately heavy blow. Gendered roles mean womxn are responsible for the provision of threatened resources like water, fuel and food. EU's role in producing 17% of CO2 emissions ever emitted speaks for our historical responsibility to push beyond our frankly modest commitments to cut emissions by 40% by 2030. Polluting is just too cheap. Big industry will continue to resist a carbon phase-out unless we have a minimum price on carbon pollution to properly encourage countries to end the era of fossil fuels.



Stop polluting our vaginas

You would be forgiven for not knowing what's in your tampon. The industry isn't even required to list contents. But the reality is that disposable sanitary products can be up to 90% plastic and potentially contain plasticising chemicals, endangering our reproductive health and adding to the growing mountain of marine litter. In fact, sanitary products are the 5th most common single-use plastic on our shores. Yet the industry is holding us to ransom: by blocking efforts to impose costs for an ecological clean-up by threatening to increase costs for the consumer. Worse still, there is no EU wide end to the Tampon Tax. We can battle plastic waste and menstrual poverty breaking the stigma around using sustainable alternatives, with reusables being just 6% of the cost of disposables.



Photo: Annabelle Avril

Slow fashion, now!

Globally, 80% of garment workers are womxn. They risk exposure to highly toxic dyes and rampant sexual abuse in factories only to earn an unlivable wage. We are not helpless to this injustice: an EU Strategy on Business and Human Rights would secure greater restrictions on European companies exploiting the outsourcing of production to the Global South. The EU must also end the linear "consume-wear-dispose" model. Currently, France is the only EU country which makes companies responsible for ensuring clothing is recycled or reused. We need instore collection points, more transparent labelling and expanded industry responsibility.

Energy justice for all

Energy poverty may be something we think is limited to the Global South, therefore it might be shocking to find out that more than 54 million people struggle to pay their energy bills in the EU. The EU's transition to 100% sustainable energy must protect the people whose livelihoods are affected by the economic shift, including coal communities and gas and oil workers, as well as create educational programs. To be fair and equitable, this transition must also challenge the gendered division of labour, which places women in often low waged, insecure and informal subsistence and service industries. We need energy and resource democracy, where local people, particularly women, are allowed to make decisions over the use of local resources and the best way to fulfil their needs.



Toxic chemicals, no thank-you!

Chemicals in everyday products like tampons, plastic bottles and cosmetics are silently threatening our reproductive health. Hormone disrupting chemicals are of particular concern, being linked to falling sperm counts and hormone-dependent cancers such as breast and prostate cancer. The EU cannot continue to gamble with our health. The EU's REACH regulations on hazardous chemicals must be strengthened: corporations must be stopped from finding alternatives to banned substances. We need much greater consumer awareness on these health risks. Only concrete action against hazardous chemicals can fully secure our circular economy; only toxic-free products can be safely recycled.

