

Persmap

OVERAL TER WERELD
BESTAAN ER OPLOSSINGEN

TOMORROW

EEN FILM VAN **CYRIL DION & MÉLANIE LAURENT**



TOMORROW

Een film van Cyril Dion en Mélanie Laurent

Onze planeet wordt bedreigd: de natuurlijke hulpbronnen worden uitgeput, de temperatuur stijgt en de bevolking groeit. Onze ecosystemen kunnen het tempo waarin dit allemaal gebeurt niet meer aan. Op zoek naar oplossingen voor dit probleem reizen Mélanie Laurent en Cyril Dion met hun team naar tien verschillende landen. Ze ontmoeten daar pioniers die landbouw, energie, economie, democratie en educatie opnieuw proberen uit te vinden om de wereld leefbaarder te maken. Al deze initiatieven hebben één ding gemeen: het zijn kleine lokale groepen mensen die een alternatief bedenken voor het huidige falende model. De film laat zien hoe kleine initiatieven grote gevolgen kunnen hebben voor de wereld van morgen.

Actrice Mélanie Laurent (o.a. bekend van Inglourious Bastards en Beginners) vroeg zich na de geboorte van haar eerste kind af: 'In wat voor wereld zullen onze kinderen over 40 jaar leven?' Samen met een vriend Cyril Dion ging zij op onderzoek uit. De film is met behulp van crowdfunding gerealiseerd en is zeer succesvol uitgebracht in België en Frankrijk. De hoge bezoekersaantallen en de vele burgerinitiatieven laten zien dat heel veel mensen bezig zijn met de ontwikkeling van een nieuwe bewuste levenswijze.

TOMORROW van Cyril Dion en Mélanie Laurent won de Gouden Salamander op het Festival van Sarlat en de prijs voor de beste documentaire op het Ram Dam Festival van Tournai. Daarnaast ontving de film een César voor Beste Documentaire en een nominatie voor een Prix Lumière in dezelfde categorie.



Speelduur: 118 min. - Land: Frans - Jaar: 2015 - Genre: Documentaire
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Distributie: Cinéart

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Crew

Regie	Mélanie Laurent Cyril Dion
Producent	Bruno Levy
Scenario	Cyril Dion
Productie manager	Alexandre Leglise
DoP	Sylvie Peyre
Geluid	Laurent Cercleux
Narrators	Mélanie Laurent Cyril Dion



Mélanie LAURENT filmmaker

Mélanie Laurent is geboren op 21 februari 1983 en is een Franse actrice, model, regisseur, zangeres en schrijfster. Als actrice zat Laurent in 34 films tussen 1999 en 2014, zoals INGLORIOUS BASTARDS (Quentin Tarantino), THE CONCERT (Radu Mihăileanu), NIGHT TRAIN TO LISBON (Billie August), BEGINNERS (Mike Mills), ENEMY (Denis Villeneuve). Sinds 2008 is Laurent ook actief als regisseur. Haar debuut was de korte film DE MOINS EN MOINS (2008) die is genomineerd voor Beste Korte Film op het Cannes Film Festival. De eerste lange speelfilm van Mélanie Laurent was LES ADOPTÉS, uitgebracht in 2011. Haar film RESPIRE (2014) was genomineerd voor het Bronzen Paard voor Beste Film op het Stockholm International Film Festival.

Filmografie (als regisseur)

2016	PLONGER
2015	DEMAIN
2014	RESPIRE
2012	SURPECHE (korte documentaire)
2011	LES ADOPTÉS
2008	X FEMMES (korte film)
2008	DE MOINS EN MOINS (korte film)



Cyril DION writer-director filmmaker

Cyril Dion is geboren op 23 juli 1978 in Poissy en is schrijver, regisseur, dichter en activist. Na een korte carrière als comédien wordt Dion in 2003 projectcoördinator van Fondation Hommes de Parole. Hij organiseert het Israëlische-Palestijnse congres in Caux. In 2007 richt hij samen met Pierre Rabhi en enkele vrienden de non-profitorganisatie Colibris, een beweging voor een ecologische en menselijke wereld, op. In 2010 coproduceerde hij met Colibris het nummer 'Solutions locales pour un désordre global (lokale oplossingen voor een globale wanorde)' van Celine Serreau. Dion publiceerde in 2014 een gedichtenbundel genaam 'Assis sur le fil'.



Bruno Levy, producer

Bruno Levy is geboren op 3 augustus 1979 en is een Franse filmmaker, fotograaf en kunstenaar die in New York woont. Sinds 2001 heeft Levy 22 films geproduceerd, waarvan acht samen met Cédric Klapisch en zijn team 'Ce qui me meut' en 14 met zijn eigen structuur 'Move movie'.

Selectie van zijn filmografie:

2014 RESPIRE
2013 CASSE TÊTE CHINOIS
2013 SUZANNE
2011 CONTRE TOI
2009 PERSECUTION



Why a new film?



Today's poverty and our powerlessness to resolve the various crises faced by humankind are ubiquitous in our books, movies, newspapers and TV shows. Today, we know that no single answer will be enough, and that the mobilization has to be public, multicultural and international.

To achieve this goal, we need a dream, a direction and an objective to reach for. In the course of barely a century, the dream of progress, born of industrialization and commonly called "the American Dream", changed our way of life faster than it had changed in the fifteen preceding centuries.

It continues to inspire the fantasies of many developing countries. But in the heart of old Europe, this dream is dead. We are now aware of the setbacks and limits. We urgently need a new dream, able to guide our choices and stimulate our creativity, before something irreversible happens.

It is this dream that this film sets out to sketch. All over the world, new models and new ways of viewing agriculture, economics, energy, education and town planning are changing our ways of tackling projects, building and living together.

So far, no other documentary has gone down this road. Most of them limit themselves to condemning, analyzing or deconstructing. This film is trying to create a new genre: a positive, constructive film that provides solutions and contributes to creating a new imagination for the future.

Narration and staging principles

The film is a road movie in which viewers can follow a small group lead by Mélanie Laurent and Cyril Dion, in their search for a new story for our societies: a vision of what tomorrow could be. Building this new story, this vision of what tomorrow could be, is the only way they can "save" their children.

A ROAD MOVIE

We use the basic principles of a road movie: images of roads, scenes in vehicles, little adventures, strong relationships between the main characters...

We take inspiration from documentaries that used this principle to jump from point to point and give a global view of a subject, such as *Mondovino* and *We Feed the World*. We were also inspired by the beauty of the settings in fiction films like *The Motorcycle Diaries*, and by the humor and quirky situations in *Little Miss Sunshine*.

VOICE-OVER

The story will be told through a dialogue between Mélanie Laurent and Cyril Dion. This will be the "glue" that holds the story together, raising the questions that everyone is asking, providing smooth transitions, and summing up complex subjects. The dialogue will be very simple, natural and lively. It will not feel like it was written. By making it possible to express ideas that any viewer might be having, it will contribute to democratizing the argument and reinforcing identification with the characters.

TELLING A STORY

Our intention is not to present a catalogue of solutions, but to tell a story. With this in mind, we will use devices from fiction and drama: affection for child characters, a catastrophe/danger that requires us to spring into action to save them, little adventures that crop up and hinder the quest, identification with the main characters...

The sequences on the initiatives (Vauban, WIR, BALLE...) will also be constructed like little stories. In each chapter (based on a theme), an expert will provide a storyline about what the agriculture (for example) or the energy of tomorrow might be. Then we will follow one of the main characters, who will serve as the guiding thread as we learn how men and women have taken control of their destiny, their land and given rise to small, coherent societies. The characters will be filmed on location, in action in their environment, in order to clearly convey their way of life. The aim is to build stories that harmonize and to show that each small story contributes to building the big story, that the local is connected to the global, etc. Viewers will become attached to likable, charismatic characters, and we will take care to produce images that are both beautiful and moving.

IMAGES

The concept is both aesthetic and human. To translate it, we will film with two types of camera.

- a SONY F55 to film the initiatives and interviews
- several Blackmagic Pocket Super 16 cameras to capture the life of the team on the road. The use of this second, more stylized tone of image will enable us to reinforce the feeling of being on board with the characters. It will offer the possibility of showing the on-screen and off-screen, shifting from the initiatives to how the characters perceive them, what they feel, understand and don't understand. The alternation between the voice-over and the scenes in which the whole team discuss, react, laugh, cry, express wonder, hope, defiance or discouragement, will reinforce the humanity of the film and will help democratize the perspective presented.

With the F55, to emphasize the movements of the characters—those of the project leaders and of society in general—we will not set up many shots. We will attach the camera to a MoVI M10 (creating a Steadicam effect) and will do a lot of filming on the shoulder to immerse ourselves in the everyday life of neighborhoods, initiatives and homes. For these shots we favor short focus, which accentuates the intimacy with the protagonists and provides depth of field. We will also use vehicles (pickups, vans) for tracking shots in the various places we visit. This is how we will convey the dynamic of the team as it advances, searches for solutions and progresses towards another future. For some initiatives, we will add aerial shots that will give an idea of the projects, and will combine them with music to move viewers.

We will use still shots for the interviews with experts who will give us an overview allow us to reflect and take a step back. We will try to always place interviewees in a setting that tells us something about them.

ANIMATIONS

In order to make the discovery of each new situation concrete and show the new world taking shape before our eyes, we will animate a large, very colorful drawing, which will be completed bit by bit as the story unfolds. This drawing will materialize «our children's dream». A kind of imaginary land, part-sketch, part-map. We will play on an alternation between the hands of children and the hands of adults to symbolize the dialogue between the current generation and the future generation.

MUSIC

The film's soundtrack will assemble original compositions by several well-known artists who are concerned about the subject, adding more soul to the film and giving it increased media exposure:

ZAZ, Damien Rice (confirmed) or even Bono, Youssou N'dour, Eddie Vedder, Anthony and the Johnsons (to be confirmed). Overall, music will play an important role, reinforcing and intensifying the emotion generated by the images.

Above all, we want to make this documentary into a cinema film: it should make us laugh, cry, dream and think.

Narrative thread

THIS PART PROVIDES A BROAD OUTLINE OF THE STORY AND HOW IT IS CONSTRUCTED.

PART 1: FEEDING OURSELVES

We will discover that it is possible to produce more food, without fertilizers or pesticides, little mechanization—repairing nature in the process instead of destroying it. We see how cities can reincorporate agriculture and country sides can repopulate. We visit places that prove this can be done on a large scale.



International experts confirm that we can feed France, the West and the developing world without oil and by creating numerous jobs thanks to agroecology. Children's hands complete the drawing.

But a large obstacle is preventing the implementation of this vision: the petrochemical industry, which has its hold on the food-processing industry. To bring about a shift in agriculture, it is necessary to effect a vast energy transition.

We get back on the road.

PART 2: THE THIRD INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

We see how cities and countries are reorganizing in order to completely do without not just oil, but also fossil and fissile (nuclear) energy. We see what the future of energy looks like: millions of buildings that are so many little solar power stations, intelligent exploitation of all renewable resources (water, air, wood, waste...), energy stored and redistributed by intelligent networks, modeled on Web information distribution, massive energy savings without sacrificing what is essential to our way of life. We predict that this revolution will transform our homes, cities, and modes of transport. We tour places where this transformation has already taken place. For a few moments we live in our future life.



Here again, experts sketch a solid plan that would enable us to make this revolution widespread by 2050.

The drawing is completed.

But, once again, a challenge looms before this beautiful future: energy transition is expensive, and states and cities no longer have money, sapped by debt and austerity policies.

We need to head back onto the road to find a solution.

PART 3: OPEN CURRENCIES AND THRIVING LOCAL ECONOMIES

In this third part, we observe that it is possible to create currencies (supplementary to traditional currencies) designed to finance the changes we need (organic food, renewable energy, insulation, schools, world hunger, etc.).

Cities, countries and companies are already doing it and it's working!

At the same time, we understand that the globalized economy as it operates today cannot endure. It is destroying nature, exhausting resources and reinforcing inequalities between the super-rich and an ever-increasing number of "poor people". We meet a network of 35,000 American entrepreneurs pioneering thriving, networked local economies. They show us that territorial anchoring AND business independence AND the building of networks is the future of economics.

We complete this vision by incorporating the practices of the circular economy: creating production chains without waste, in which material is almost infinitely recycled and in which one person's waste becomes another person's resource.

Children's hands push away the adult hands and complete the drawing.



And yet, even if this vision inspires the most intense enthusiasm, there remains a major problem: our own greed. Despite crises and hardships, solidarity and cooperation are not always the norm. Everyone is trying to gather enough for himself, without worrying about sharing or reducing. If we want to change the economy, we have to change our inner selves.

We need to leave again, to find out how to educate children about these values at the earliest age.

PART 4: EDUCATING

In the fourth part, we immerse ourselves in schools that, starting in preschool and primary school, teach children to cooperate, resolve their conflicts peacefully, live harmoniously with themselves, each other and nature. They learn how to find their own best approach to learning and, above all, how to express their talents, exercise their passions.

We realize that our education and our experiences during the first years of our lives directly influence the development of financial, physical, sexual and intellectual behavior, as well as the behavior behind territorial domination, and that it contributes to producing predatory attitudes, unbridled consumerism and the lack of empathy we can have towards other people or nature.

We see that whole countries are going down the road of supporting their children so that a new generation will emerge that can resolve many of our problems. And we see this can be implemented everywhere!

Children's hands, direct from the places we've just left, complete the drawing.



We are full of hope, but one central question is unsettled. If all of these wonderful initiatives exist and work, how is it possible that they're not being implemented by our governments? We are faced with a huge problem: our democracies may not work so well...
Once again, we head back on the road to remove this final obstacle

PART 5: POWER TO THE PEOPLE

In this final part, we realize that in the current democratic system, contrary to what we've been told, we have very little power. If political leaders decide not to act, there's nothing we can do, or almost nothing.

We then discover that direct democracy mechanisms existing in some countries are making it possible to reverse the trend and enabling citizens to propose or oppose laws, to write or change the constitution. By working hand-in-hand with elected leader they succeed in realizing extraordinary achievements.



All that's left is to do is to mobilize and be numerous enough to represent a critical mass...

We finish with a series of images showing us that what we've just seen exists all over the world. Guided by the voice-over, in a few minutes we learn about dozens of other extraordinary initiatives, amplifying the few that appeared in the film: another world is on the move. In a final sequence, faces and smiles combine to make up a finished drawing. It appears full-screen, superimposed over a real landscape.

Black, on which the title of the film is written: TOMORROW

INITIATIVES & KEY STAKEHOLDERS

The examples presented here will not be fully developed. They will above all not be treated like reports. We will use some of them as foundations to build little stories with endearing characters, and we will expand the content by showing the profusion of initiatives and how they converge, through a sequence of images from all over the world, guided by the voice-over. The main initiatives will serve as a basis for showing what the agriculture, energy, housing, etc. of tomorrow will look like, and the secondary initiatives will show the systemic, mass effect. We will see that this movement is global and that, everywhere, the findings and solutions proposed are similar.

1 AGRICULTURE

BEC HELLOUIN FARM (France)

Bec Hellouin Farm is the most successful permaculture experiment in France, a system inspired by ecosystems to create productive and resilient human facilities. It offers a vision of agriculture (and

particularly of market gardening) totally unlike the current model. Smaller surfaces, cultivated by a larger workforce, without mechanization, without phytosanitary products and without petroleum, with a very wide variety of species (1,000 on 8,000 square meters) but with agronomical knowledge and a scientific approach. Charles and Perrine Hervé-Gruyer are currently conducting a study with the INRA (National Institute of Agronomic Research) and Agroparitech in order to prove that we can create one market gardener job per 1000 square meters and reach an annual turnover of 30,000-50,000 euros, representing a tenfold increase in productivity compared with today's practices. We will film the moment of the final results.

TODMORDEN (GB): incredible edibles

Right outside Manchester, population 14,000, Todmorden is the birthplace of the global Incredible Edible movement, which plants food in the middle of the city, in pots or public spaces, to be shared. In four years, not only have its residents reclaimed some of their food self-sufficiency (they planted hundreds of fruit trees, a large quantity of vegetables of many kinds, they created a training center for market gardening and they allowed farmers to settle in) but most importantly they have created a genuine culture (82% now say they buy local food). Even though the area was deserted from an industrial and agricultural perspective, by mobilizing themselves, Todmorden's citizens proved that they could reverse a way of thinking that is completely focused on exports, large surfaces, agricultural industrialization and breaking the link between the farmers who produce and the citizens they feed. Their model has been exported to dozens of countries and hundreds of towns. Each week, they receive visitors from around the world, including Prince Charles in person. Their aim is to be 100% autonomous by 2018 and they are close to success.

RIVERVORD (GB)

Founded by Guy Watson, Riverford Farm covered only a few hectares and distributed 30 baskets each week to neighbours and friends. But Guy Watson had a dream: supply fresh organic vegetables to English families, to put on their tables every day. To achieve this, he got together with dozens of other farmers throughout the country, sharing his desire to grow quality food and are now distributing it locally. As a result, after only a few years, the farms in Riverford distribute 44,000 baskets each week, reaching households in the region in a maximum of two days. This example will allow us to show that it is possible to build a local organic food system at a large scale.

DETROIT (USA) and URBAN AGRICULTURE

Detroit is the world's laboratory for urban agriculture. Deserted by large corporations, the city had to rebuild its ability to feed its residents. The agglomeration contains around 1,600 cultivated plots, mostly on fallow land. Detroit's example has inspired dozens of other cities throughout the country and around the world. Through this example, we will see how agriculture is bolstering cities in all different places worldwide, for economic, social and ecological reasons.

Then we will show the urban gardens of New York, the farmer's market in Union Square serving 250,000 customers per week, the Hayes Valley urban community farm in San Francisco, on part of a former freeway (today it supplies 5-10% of vegetables consumed in the city), farms constructed on former industrial sites in Copenhagen, the 8 hectares of gardens at Fort d'Aubervilliers, the gardens in London, in Malmö... to show the scale of this phenomenon. OLIVIER DE SCHÜTTER Belgian legal expert and professor of International Law at the Catholic University of Leuven (UCL, Belgium). Since May 2008, he has served as UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, and is an expert on the UN. PHILIPPE POINTEREAU Agricultural engineer, president of the Solagro group of engineers, who are developing an energy transition plan for France: Afterres 2050.

COPENHAGEN AND STOCKHOLM

In many respects, Copenhagen and Stockholm can be considered models of the large cities of the future.

Copenhagen

The Danish capital is aiming for zero CO₂ emissions in 2025, has constructed a city planning model in which 50% of city residents travel by bicycle and live less than three hundred meters from a green space.

In 2010, it ranked first among the cities most resistant to climate change, in a study by American researcher Boyd Cohen.

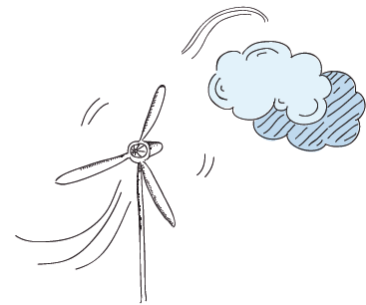
The plan adopted by the city council in 2012 to achieve CO₂ neutrality envisions the construction of a hundred wind turbines on land and sea (360 MW), the conversion of household waste into biogas, the recycling of plastic materials, the exploitation of geothermic resources, the installation of 20 hectares of solar panels (40 football fields) for photovoltaic electricity production making up 1% of total consumption.

Looking ahead to 2025, 75% of all journeys will be made on foot, by bicycle or by public transport. Intelligent traffic management and available transport should alone generate a 30% of the emissions reductions envisioned by travel plan. The city already has 350 km of bicycle lanes.

The municipal council intends to set an example with a 45% reduction in its buildings, schools and administrative premises. Public lighting consumption will be reduced by 50% through the use of LED lamps.

Copenhagen's residents are the largest consumers of organic food in the world (51% of food in the public domain and 23% in households).

One of the world's best waste treatment centers is in Copenhagen. 90% of construction waste is recycled and 75% of household refuse is incinerated for urban heating and transformed into electricity. Nothing is lost.



Stockholm

Today Sweden is a pioneer in the area of ecology and energy. 50% of the energy produced is renewable, and it is one of the few countries to have reduced its CO₂ emissions by over 20%. Stockholm was awarded the European Green Capital title in 2010.

Nicknamed "the capital in the countryside", it offers a unique relationship between the city and nature: over 10% of its territory is covered with water, and 40% has been designated a "natural zone". The enormous Ekoparken natural park (2,700 hectares) is home to herons, fish and elk in the very heart of the city.

Stockholm has reduced CO₂ emissions by 95% compared to the 1960s, and has set the objective of 100% renewable energy consumption in 2050. It is home to one of the most advanced eco-districts on the planet: Hammarby Sjöstad.

By following the character Jan Gehl, the architect and city planner who gave Copenhagen back to cyclists and pedestrians, as well as political leaders from the two countries, we will be immersed in the everyday lives of these two cities, to show the extent to which energy transition is within our reach.

GERMANY

To shut down its seventeen nuclear reactors by 2022; to produce 60% of energy (and 80% of electricity) from renewable sources by 2050, and also by that time to decrease greenhouse gas emissions by 80-95% compared with 1990. These are the main goals of the energy transition Germany initiated in 2011. Without going further into this example, but we will use it to provide perspective on ambitious political decisions, committing whole countries to a profound energy transition.

Germany holds the record for citizen engagement: 51% of the renewable electricity produced is held by ordinary citizens. Their overall investment represents a trifling 100 billion dollars.

BAREFOOT COLLEGE AND SOLAR SISTERS (Tilonia, India)

Opened in 1972, Barefoot College is a popular education center unlike any other. Everyone is a student and teacher. A genuine, self-made eco-village, Barefoot College built its own “solar autonomy”. Everything runs on energy that fell out of the sky: lighting, computers, phones, water pumps, fans, a dental office, a mini hospital... And it is in this environment that African and Indian villagers come to learn how to install photovoltaic lighting and panels. Once trained, each of these women commits to training other women. This is how they make up the chain of Solar Sisters. In so doing, over two hundred women from Indian villages—many of them illiterate—have installed solar panels in 574 villages, bringing electricity to 11,000 families. And hundreds of women from twenty-one countries in Africa, as well as dozens of others from Bolivia, from Bhutan, from Afghanistan have brought light to over 10,000 homes. Through this example, we will see the technological leap that these developing countries could take, and the simplification of technology that makes energy accessible to all in a decentralized way.

REUNION: AGRI-ENERGY AND STORAGE

Like many other places on the planet, Reunion is subject to fierce competition between lands intended for agricultural production and fast-growing urbanization. The need to start a true energy transition places an additional burden on the few remaining lands that would be needed to set up solar farms on a large scale. To resolve this problem, the Akuo Energy company devised a concept that is in tune with Jeremy Rifkin’s vision: agri-energy. On vast spaces, crops and photovoltaic systems are living side-by-side. We will particularly focus on Jean-Louis Payet’s solar greenhouses, “the photovoltaic flowers of Tampon”; the concept and its implementation have revolutionized the development of horticulture on the island. We will also take a look at those of Jean-Bernard Gonthier, organic farmer and president of the Agriculture Chamber, which supplies his product to the island’s canteens through direct distribution. Companies and communities from around the world come to take inspiration from this model and reproduce it; this island’s characteristics provide a preview of the constraints we might experience at a global level in the coming decades. We will see how the 150 Climate Group experts who met on the island from 9 to 11 December react to this concept, and how relevant they consider it to the fight against climate change.

Reunion Island has also been the site of the development (also by Akuo Energy) of the largest renewable-energy storage system, making it possible to resolve the issue of intermittence, often highlighted by the fossil energy industry.

In Réunion, we also go to the Beauséjour eco-district, largely inspired by the Vauban district in Freiburg and adapted to the tropical environment. With 2,300 homes planned on 80 hectares (accommodating 8,000 people), 40% of which will be social housing, this is one of the Indian Ocean's most ambitious projects, offering a broad reflection on energy (the bioclimatic buildings are specifically designed to offer natural air conditioning through ventilation and are equipped with solar water heaters), social cohesion, nature's place in the city (30% of spaces are dedicated to vegetation, with the replanting of endemic species), education (a Montessori school is embedded in the city), water management, sustainable transport, etc...



JEREMY RIFKIN

American essayist, specializing in economic and scientific forecasting. He is the founder and president of the Foundation on Economic Trends (FOET).

J. Rifkin is the main architect of the Third Industrial Revolution, presented in one of his works as a long-term solution to three challenges: the global economic crisis, energy security and climate change. This Third Industrial Revolution was formally endorsed by the European Parliament in 2007 and is currently being implemented by various organizations within the European Commission. He is the founder and president of the Third Industrial Revolution Global CEO Business Roundtable, a permanent roundtable which brings together business leaders and over 100 eminent international experts from the renewable energy industry, construction companies, architectural firms, real estate companies, IT companies, transport and logistics companies, etc.

J. Rifkin's global economic development team is working with cities, regions and national governments to create master plans for a transition economy leading to a post-carbon society that has the infrastructures necessary for a third industrial revolution.

THIERRY SALOMON

Chairman of the NegaWatt association, which brings together over 300 French energy experts and practitioners. They all are committed to an energy future based on the NegaWatt concept (saving energy through moderation and efficiency) and on the proactive use of renewable energy. He is one of the principal architects of the NegaWatt 2011-2050 energy transition plan, one of the most successful in Europe.

DOMINIQUE GAUZIN MÜLLER

French architect and architectural critic specializing in sustainable development issues. She is the author of several books about wood construction, green architecture and sustainable territorial management. She is editor-in-chief of the magazine EcologiK, founded in 2007 and dedicated to "eco-responsible" architecture and urban planning.

JAN GEHL (DN)

Danish architect and urban planner whose career has been broadly dedicated to reorienting cities, to give them back to pedestrians and cyclists. Her two best-known projects are central Copenhagen and Times Square.



WIR BANK [SWITZERLAND]: complementary currencies for another economy

Switzerland, the quintessential banking country, possesses one of the world's best examples of complementary currencies.

WIR Bank was founded in 1934 by 16 entrepreneurs directly affected by the 1929 crisis and the overcautiousness of banks. It offered a mutual credit system, allowing companies to continue operating even while the crisis was paralysing the banking system, and to make their investments at a much lower cost. 70 years later, it is used by one in five Swiss SME's (75,000 members). An American study covering fifteen years has demonstrated that this currency is contributing to the stability of the national economy. When there is a monetary crisis, companies trade more WIR Francs, evading the credit crunch. On the other hand, in good economic times, companies are less likely to use WIR Francs, and use more Swiss Francs. Therefore, the WIR shows (as do the figures) not only that a complementary currency can be developed on a large scale, but also that the existence of a genuine monetary ecosystem would make it easier to deal with economic and financial uncertainties.

THE BALLE NETWORK

BALLE (Business Alliance for Local Living Economies) is made up of 35,000 entrepreneurs divided into 80 networks across the United States. They account for 450,000 jobs.

Their vision: «to create, within a generation, a global network of interconnected local economies that work in harmony with nature to support a healthy, prosperous and joyful life for all people.»

Their achievements: in ten years, not only has the network developed the largest network of local entrepreneurs in the US (and maybe in the world!), they have also created tools enabling communities and entrepreneurs to assess local opportunities to create jobs, reallocate funds and develop local food systems.

They are entrepreneurs of a new kind, who campaign for a genuinely sustainable economy. They work in conjunction with public and private local investors, usually at the city or county level. They are concerned about health, prosperity, and the wellbeing of companies and residents in their communities. All business sectors are involved: trade, food and agriculture, green construction, renewable energy, waste, industry, services, local capital, green transportation, health, communication and media, etc. Studies carried by BALLE and other organizations (Civic Economics, ILSR...) as well as universities consistently show that buying from an independent local business makes it possible to circulate three times more wealth in the region, to generate three times more jobs, to collect three times more tax for communities, and to raise three times more funds for charitable organizations. Publications such as The Harvard Business Review or the Economic development Quarterly also report on research showing a strong correlation between the presence of small business and job creation, the number of small companies and the dynamism of local economic development. The aim of BALLE is to encourage powerful networks to emerge in different areas, establishing an economy that cannot be delocalized, that directly address the needs of the community, that takes account of the environmental and social effects of entrepreneurial projects, and is open to the world. Another vision of globalization.

ETHICAL BANKS

We look at the proliferation of ethical banks, which are reinventing the financial system by investing their funds only in projects that are in the general interest: those that are social, ecological, contribute to the local economy... We will take a look at Triodos in Holland, GLS Bank in Germany, the Global Alliance for Banking, the Credit Unions in the USA, and Self-Financed Communities in Spain.

BERNARD LIETAER

Research fellow at UCLA Berkeley, former director of the National Bank of Belgium and member of The Club of Rome. Few people have worked in monetary systems as much as Bernard Lietaer. He has helped developing countries get a higher return on their monetary reserves, and taught international finance at the University of Leuven.

MICHAEL H. SCHUMANN

Co-founder of BALLE (Business Alliance for Local Living Economies), economist, lawyer, writer and entrepreneur. He is one of the leading American experts on local economics and SME assets in the age of globalization. He shows the close link between sustainable economic growth and the rooting of businesses in local communities, and offers an operational approach to rebuilding damaged economies from scratch.

GÜNTER PAULI

Belgian industrialist and former CEO of Ecover. He is working to find industrial solutions that cause less pollution. He invented the blue economy concept. He is the president of ZERI (Zero Emission Research Institute).

ELLEN MCARTHUR (UK)

British sailor who became famous for finishing second in the 2000-2001 Vendée Globe, then for beating the record for solo circumnavigation of the globe in 2005. In 2007, she created the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, which encourages companies and the public to rethink, conceive and build a sustainable future based on the concept of the circular economy. With her foundation, she has developed dozens of concrete cases applying the principles of the circular economy.

NAOMI KLEIN

Canadian journalist, author, filmmaker and antiglobalization activist. She became an antiglobalization leader after the publication of her bestseller *No Logo* (2000), something of a “bible” of the anti-capitalist movement. She condemns the reduction of public, social and resident spaces for the benefit of multinational corporations through the proliferation of their logos. She speaks about the exploitation of poverty by multinational corporations such as McDonald’s, Nike, Coca-Cola, Starbucks and Wal-Mart. She is also author of *The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism*, a deconstruction of the neoliberal model

USA : DETROIT

Detroit, birthplace of the automobile industry, is today the symbol of the decline of the American model, but also the symbol of a revival. On the one hand, the city has been hit hard by deindustrialization. Over the past fifty years, nearly 50% of the population has left the city, 30% of the abandoned metropolitan area has been destroyed, factories have been emptied, putting thousands of Americans on the streets. Poverty, violence and crime have rapidly increased. At the same time, this situation has triggered the emergence of amazing initiatives, created to deal with the situation. Detroit has become a Mecca of urban farming, function-oriented business (in which customers pay to use an item, not buy it) and DIY (do-it-yourself).

Community gardens have sprung up through programs like Greening of Detroit, the GrowTown project (created by architect Ken Weikal), and the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network. When major food retailers left the city, residents took over empty spaces (around 1/3 of them). More than a thousand farms have sprung up in a few years: they develop everywhere, in front yards, sandlots and on disused industrial and domestic land. Some residents show others how to grow. Others make a genuine «business» out of it by selling “grown in Detroit” organic food at the markets. Agricultural schools are flourishing.

But Detroit's revival goes beyond vegetable gardens. The «Doer'» culture, in which you learn by “doing”, has diversified, moving from agriculture to everything else. Detroit is coming back to life and becoming the DIY City. Detroit and the surrounding area are home to many places dedicated to «makers»: i3 Detroit, Mt. Elliott Makerspace, the Robot Garage (Lego and robotics), OmniCorpDetroit, TechShop...

Dale Dougherty, organizer of the Maker Faire and founder of Make Magazine, says about Detroit: «This is a region with a lot of people who make things, are inventive and creative. There's a lot going on [in Detroit] - a strong crafting community, emerging hackerspaces like i3 Detroit and several other initiatives. We're trying to connect people together.”

The second edition of Maker Faire in Detroit, at the Ford Centre in late July, brought together over 400 makers and over 25,000 visitors, welcoming many projects including those addressing renewables energies issue (alternative energies and alternative energy production).

In places like Mt. Elliott Makerspace, which opened two years ago, people come to fix their bike or computer, or to get training. Its founder Jeff Sturges wants to develop a community of experts, based on idea of «elder» learners teaching beginners («We want people to keep coming back so they can teach the next group,» Sturges says). It is also about developing an entrepreneurial spirit. Sturges has three Makerspace projects in development: in a youth library, in a school and in an art gallery.

Ford Motor Company formed a partnership with TechShop that made it possible to open TechShop Detroit, a site dedicated to digital manufacturing, with a large number of industrial machines. Bill Coughlin, president of Ford Global Technologies, is counting on this site to stimulate not just the automobile industry but also the economic and innovative fabric of Detroit, eventually making it possible to create jobs and new companies.

According to the New York Times, even though Detroit has lost 25% of its population over the past ten years, downtown Detroit has seen a 59% increase of residents under 35 with university degrees (30% more than two-thirds of the 51 largest cities in the US).

In a context of world crisis, when in France we often hear the words “re-industrialization” or “made in France”, it is interesting to examine the case of Detroit and its “doers», and to glimpse some positive, optimistic prospects for the future. If we bring together all residents and local actors (associations, schools, craftspeople, small and medium-sized companies), it is possible to “wake up» our communities!



THE COLIBRI (HUMMINGBIRD) SCHOOL (France)

Located in Drôme, the Colibri (Hummingbird) primary school has, in only five years, become a true model for France and Europe, and it is inspiring people from all backgrounds who are interested in education. The 35 pupils of this independent school learn cooperation in a context that is open to nature. Cooperation is an essential value in this school, which encourages children to work in small groups and search for solutions independently. The program leads students to “learn to learn”, instead of receiving knowledge and ready-made rules. Contrary to common beliefs, the long time slots exclusively dedicated to teaching the social skills needed for efficient cooperation do not slow down the pace of work. On the contrary, they make it possible to learn more quickly and to complete the program by the end of the year. For these missions, the Colibri (Hummingbird) primary school is ideally situated, since it is part of the largest project of an agro-ecological center open to the general public, called the Amanins. There are about twenty employees and volunteers working on this farm, providing the opportunity to create an “extramural” school: students can base their learning on concrete situations (building, breeding, market gardening etc.) and develop multidisciplinary projects (mathematics, French, history, geography, etc.).

Isabelle Peloux, who founded the school, has successively been a teacher, school director, then a teacher's trainer for the past ten years. She now organizes training courses for dozens of teachers, who come to learn new educational methods.

HELSINKI (Finland)

It has now been several years that, with incredible consistency, Finland has been winning first place in international surveys of educational systems (second in the world in Sciences, third in reading and sixth in mathematics in 2009, well ahead of all other European and Western countries). And they're leading not only in terms of gross results, but also in terms of equity and efficiency. The educational system they chose 40 years ago is based on taking account of the diversity of children and their particular needs, so that everyone can express all their potential. The child is placed at the heart of the system and the whole person is taken into consideration.

The result: Although they start primary school at 7 years of age, Finnish fifteen-year-olds achieve higher scores than their French counterparts in various areas. It is almost as if they'd had two more years of study ... We will show how a country has implemented a highly innovative educational policy, focused on student development more than knowledge transmission.

KEN ROBINSON

Sir Kenneth Robinson (born March 4th 1950 in Liverpool) is an author, speaker and international expert on education, known for his work promoting the development of creativity and innovation. He was director of The Arts in Schools project (1985-1989), then Professor of Arts Education at the University of Warwick (1989-2001) before being knighted by the Queen of England in 2003 for services to education.

SOPHIE RABHI

Principal of "The Children's Farm" (primary and secondary school), founder of Hameau des Buis, one of the most successful ecovillages in France, and daughter of writer and agro-ecologist Pierre Rabhi.

PHILIPPE MEIRIEU

French researcher and writer who specializes in educational sciences and methods, and has inspired educational reforms. Basing his work on the writings of great pedagogues (from Rousseau to Freinet), he emphasizes the tensions inherent in education. He has contributed to spreading the educational principles of New Education in France.



REYKJAVIK (Iceland)

The 2008 financial crisis severely affected Icelanders, who conducted one of the most interesting democratic experiments in recent years. After forcing the government out of office and being unable to bail out the banks, Icelanders drafted a new constitution, driven by a group of 25 citizens and fueled by thousands of contributions over the web. This text is designed to prevent a repetition of the same situation and put real power back in the hands of citizens. If passed, it will set a historic precedent in Europe and around the world.

PIERRE ROSANVALLON

French historian and intellectual. His work mainly deals with the history of democracy, the French political model, the role of the state and the question of social justice in modern societies.

Since 2001, he has held the chair in modern and contemporary political history at the Collège de France, while remaining director of studies at the EHESS (School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences).

He is one of the world's leading self-management theorists. In his book *L'âge de l'autogestion* (The Age of Self-Management), he defends a scholarly philosophical heritage handed down from both Marx and Tocqueville, and calls for a "rehabilitation of politics" through self-management.

GRAM SABHA: CITIZEN ASSEMBLIES (INDIA)

Rangaswamy Elango is something of a living legend in India, an untouchable who in 2006 became mayor of Kuthambakkam, his native village in Tamil Nadu. He decided to completely transform it, turning it into a model of governance. He began by bringing the population together and creating a village assembly (gram sabha), in which all families are equally represented and can debate public issues in the same way as the municipal council. On the basis of what the residents have decided, the mayor submits an action plan to them, which is then approved by the assembly. Then Rangaswamy Elango asks the residents to mobilize and implement the plan they have chosen. And everyone gets to work. In five years, waste has been eliminated, a system of sewers and sanitary facilities was dug, roads were equipped with rubbish bins, public lighting, a system of rainwater collection built to supply drinkable water, the school was repaired and families encouraged to enroll their children, and the city was completely equipped with photovoltaic panels that supply 95% of lighting. Then he launched the redevelopment of slum neighborhoods where the untouchables lived, and there, once again, everyone got involved, even the high casts. In a few months, 150 houses were built from local ecological materials. Out of gratitude, the untouchables themselves dug the neighborhood sewers, saving the commune 31,000 euros, and they also repaired the city's roads and wells. The mayor took advantage of this experiment to launch a new program intended to get high and low casts to live together, and it's working!

In 2001, while everything was being completed, he made a proposal to the gram sabah to develop the local economy. Today, everything is produced and converted on-site. The 5300-resident locality is self-sufficient in terms of goods and services, and no one is unemployed, in a region where the unemployment rate is soaring. He extended this networked economy principle to six other neighboring towns. And they in turn became autonomous, creating a network to exchange their surpluses. After two terms in office, thanks to this novel model of governance, the results were impressive. Rangaswamy Elango decided not to run again, and created the Panchayat Academy to spread this model. Over 1000 mayors have already been trained. By 2020, he has set himself the goal of creating a network of 20,000 villages reproducing this model of governance, building a "village republic" as Gandhi advocated. He has already received several international prizes for his activities and has shared his experience with hundreds of politicians and academics in Great Britain and the United States.

This example will conclude the film. It will show that an effective democratic process can make it possible to implement all of the dimensions previously shown, in rich and poor areas, in the "North" as well as in the "South".



MICHEL SERRES

French philosopher, science historian and writer.

Since 1969 he has been professor of the history of science at University of Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne as well as at Stanford University since 1984. Elected to the Académie Française on March 29th, 1990, he sits in chair no. 18, formerly occupied by Edgar Fauré.

PIERRE RABHI

French farmer, writer and thinker, born in Algeria. He advocates a form of society that is more respectful of its peoples and lands, and supports the development of agricultural practices that respect the environment and preserve natural resources and the agroecology, especially in arid countries. He is the founder of Colibris (Hummingbird).

ROB HOPKINS

English author and permaculture teacher. He is the founder of the transition initiative movement "Transition Towns" and co-founder of "Transition Town Totnes" in England. He received a degree in permaculture in 1992, and created the world's first two-year full-time permaculture course at Kinsale College for Further Education, in Ireland.

NANCY HUSTON (FR)

French-Canadian writer in both English and French, living in Paris, France since the 1970s. Author of some forty books including *l'Espèce Fabulatrice*, an essay on the role fiction plays in human societies.

MUHAMMAD YUNNUS (BL)

Bangladeshi economist and social entrepreneur, known for founding the first microcredit institution, the Grameen Bank, an initiative that earned him the Nobel Prize in 2006. He has been nicknamed "banker to the poor".

ISABELLE DELANNOY (FR)

French environmentalist, born March 14th 1972 in Calais, co-writer of the film *Home*, directed by Yann Arthus-Bertrand. An agricultural engineer by education, Isabelle Delannoy is today a sustainable development specialist in France. She developed the concept of symbiotic economy.

JARED DIAMOND (US)

American evolutionary biologist, physiologist and geonomiste. He is professor of geography at University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and he is best known for his popular science books: *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies* (for which he won the Pulitzer Prize in 1998) and *Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed*.

LESTER BROWN (US)

American agro-economist and environmental analyst. A pioneer in research on sustainable development, he was one of the first and most prolific writers on problems linked to ecology.

He is the founder of the Worldwatch Institute as well as the Earth Policy Institute (which he currently heads), a non-governmental organization based in Washington D.C..

With publications translated into over forty languages, he is one of the most widely-distributed author-essayists in the world. Lester R. Brown has also been described by the Washington post as "one of the world's most influential thinkers".

ANNA HERINGER (GERMANY)

An architect born in Germany, she is the youngest winner of the Global Award. She is known particularly for building schools in Bangladesh and for her commitment to sustainable architecture.

