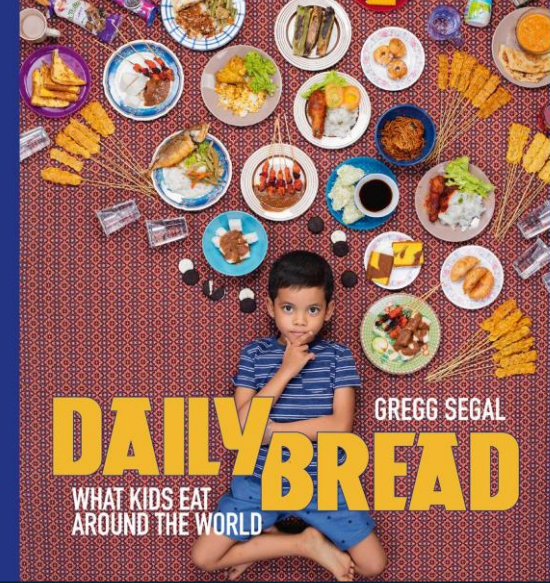
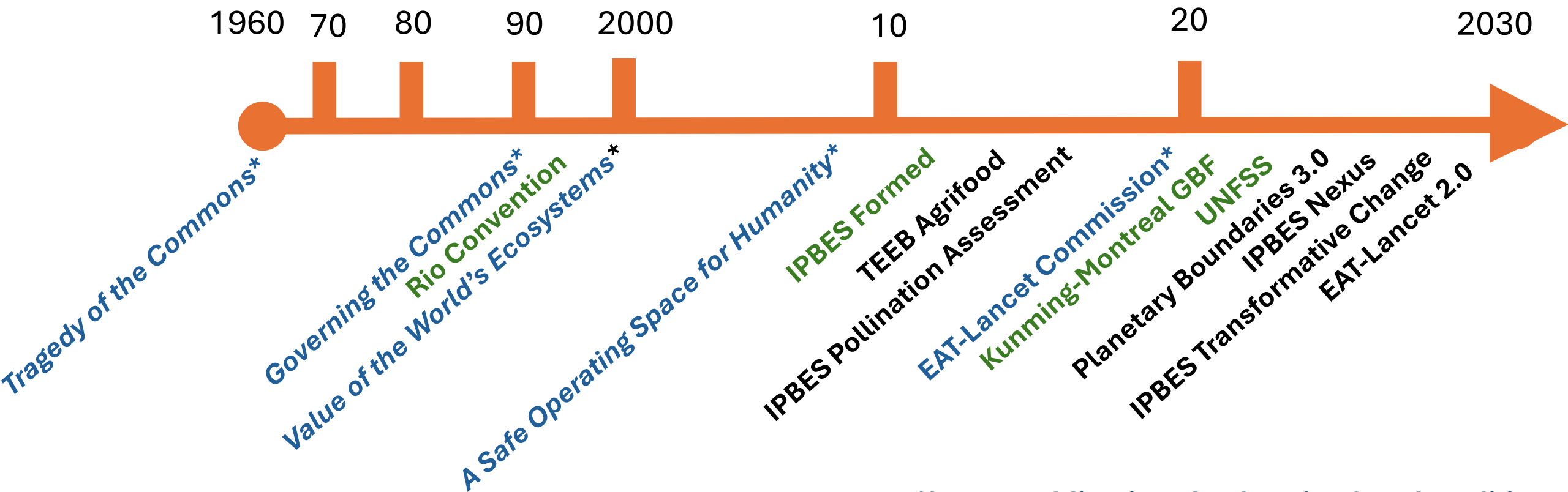




BIENVENU A L'ANTHROPOCENE



Un alignement sur les demandes de l'agriculture



**Les 10 publications le plus cite dans la politique*



KUNMING MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Stop unsustainable **use, harvest, trade** of species

5

Reduce **alien species** spread by at least 50%

6

Reduce **pollution** risks, impacts by at least 50%

7

Reduce **climate change** impacts

8

Mainstream biodiversity into all policy, practice

14

Businesses to monitor, disclose nature impacts

15

Sustainable **consumption**, half food waste

16

Phase out 'perverse' **subsidies**, increase **finance**

18

Strengthen **capacity, participation, IPLC, women**

17

23

CONSERVE

AVOID

SAFE-
GUARD

ACT

1 Biodiversity-inclusive **spatial planning**, «near-0 loss»

2 Effectively **restore** 30% of degraded nature

3 Effectively **conserve** 30% of lands and seas

4 Halt human-induced **extinctions**

9 Sustainably **manage and use** wild species

10 Sustainable **agri/aquaculture, fisheries, forestry**

11 Restore and enhance **nature's goods, services**

12 Increase area, quality of **urban green/blue spaces**

13 Fair sharing of benefits from **genetic resources**

Four overarching goals

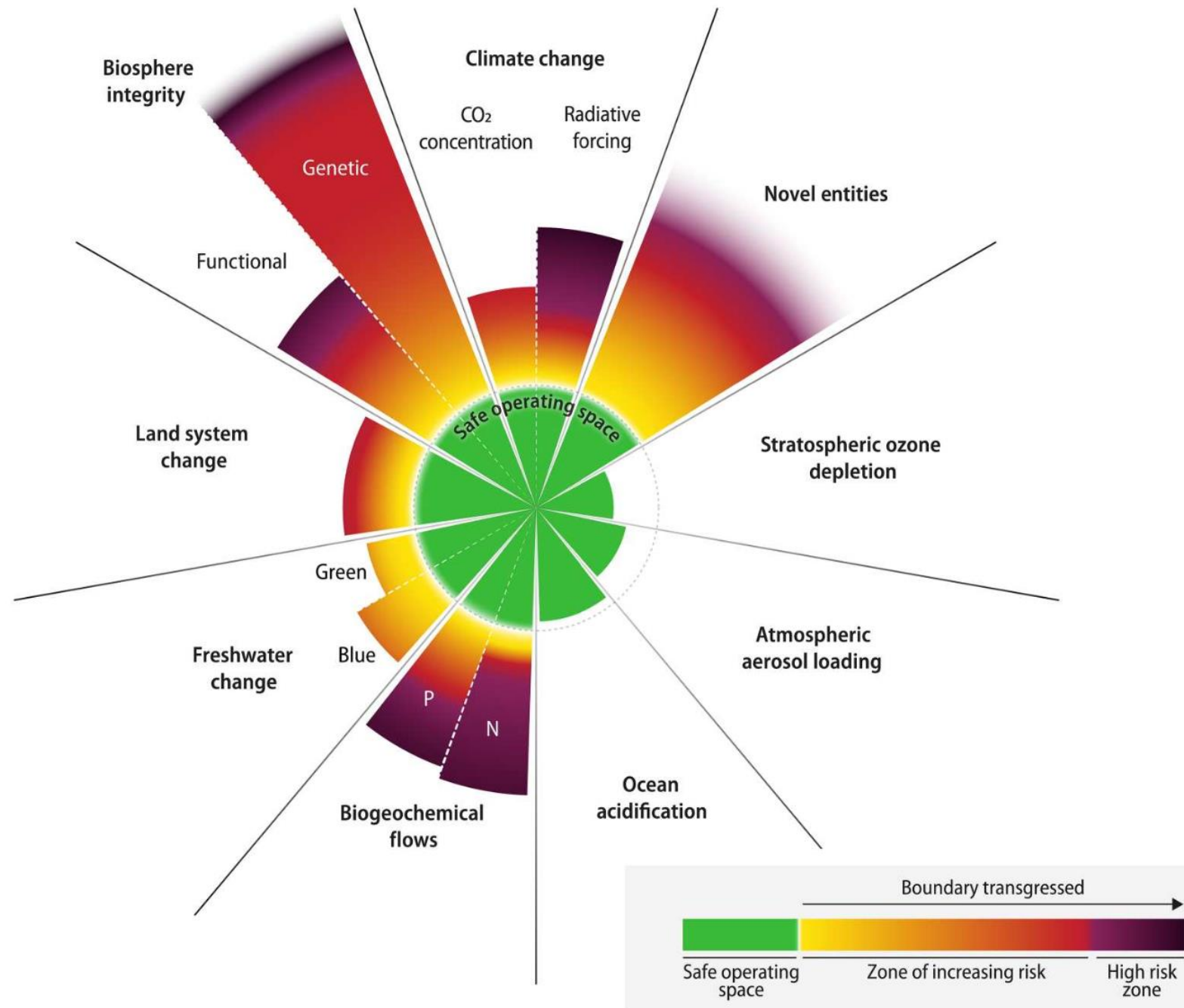
A. Halt loss, restore nature

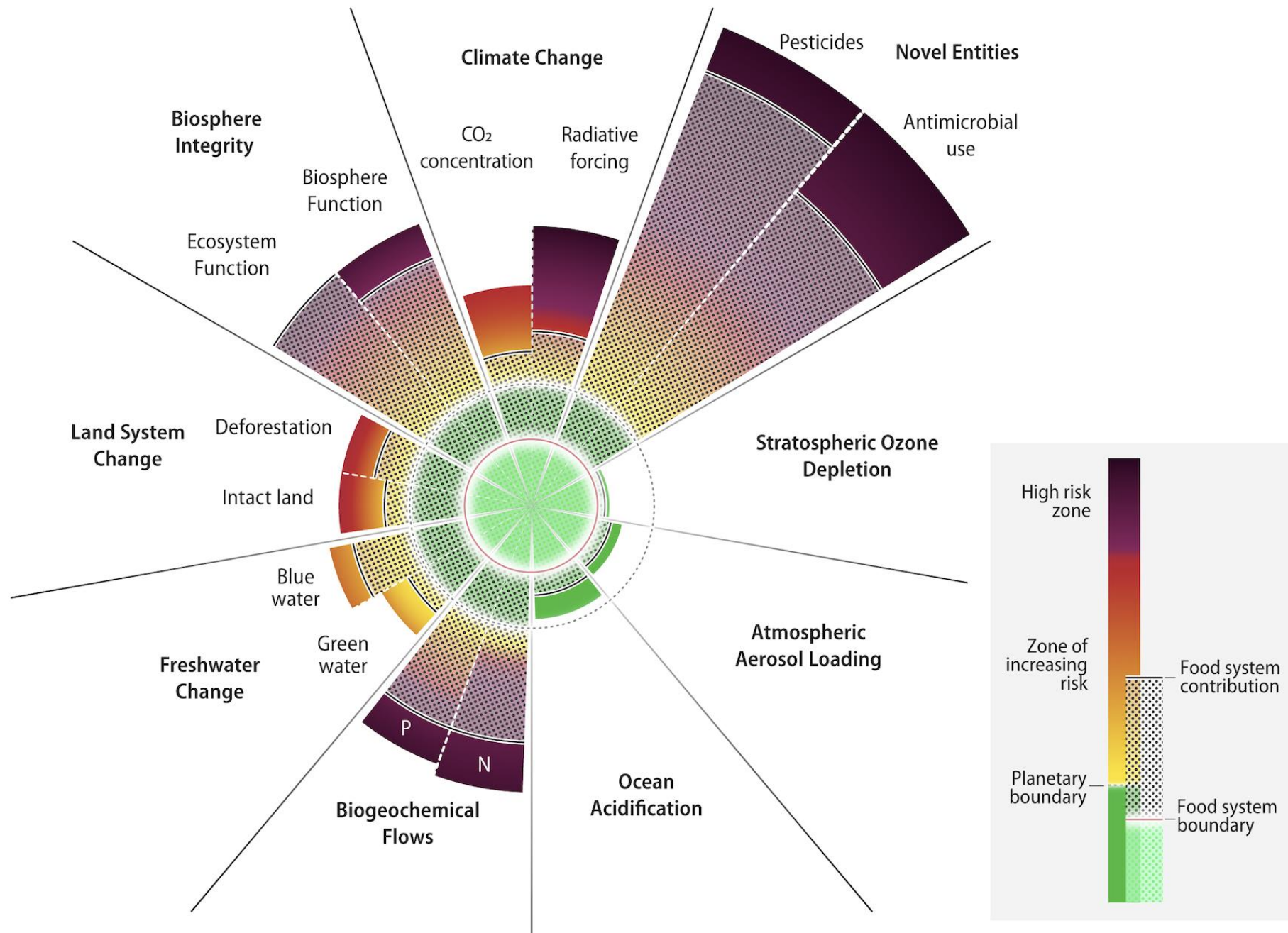
B. Use lands & seas sustainably

C. Share benefits and services

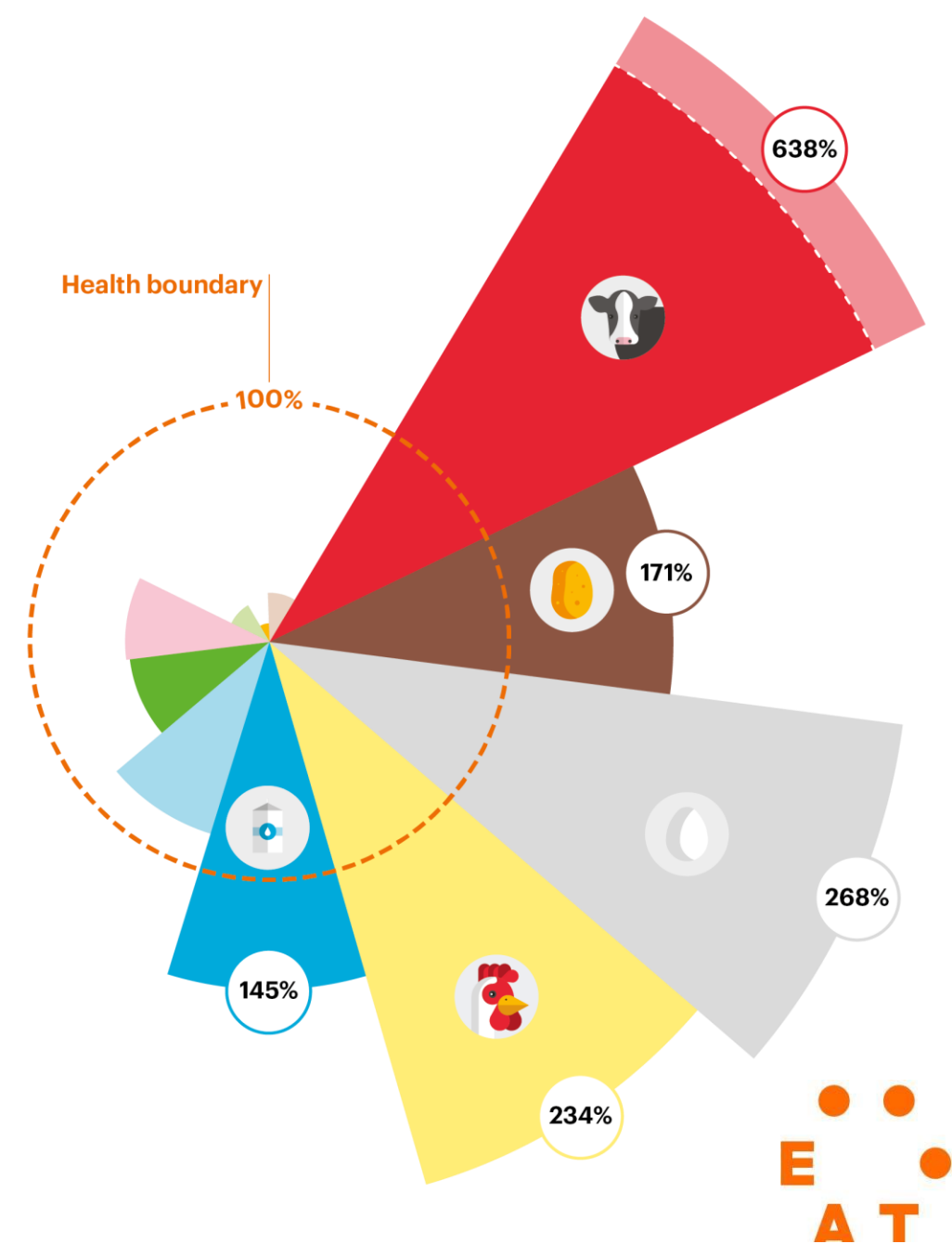
D. Mobilize necessary resources
to be met by 2050

● 2030-goals
○ Not time specific





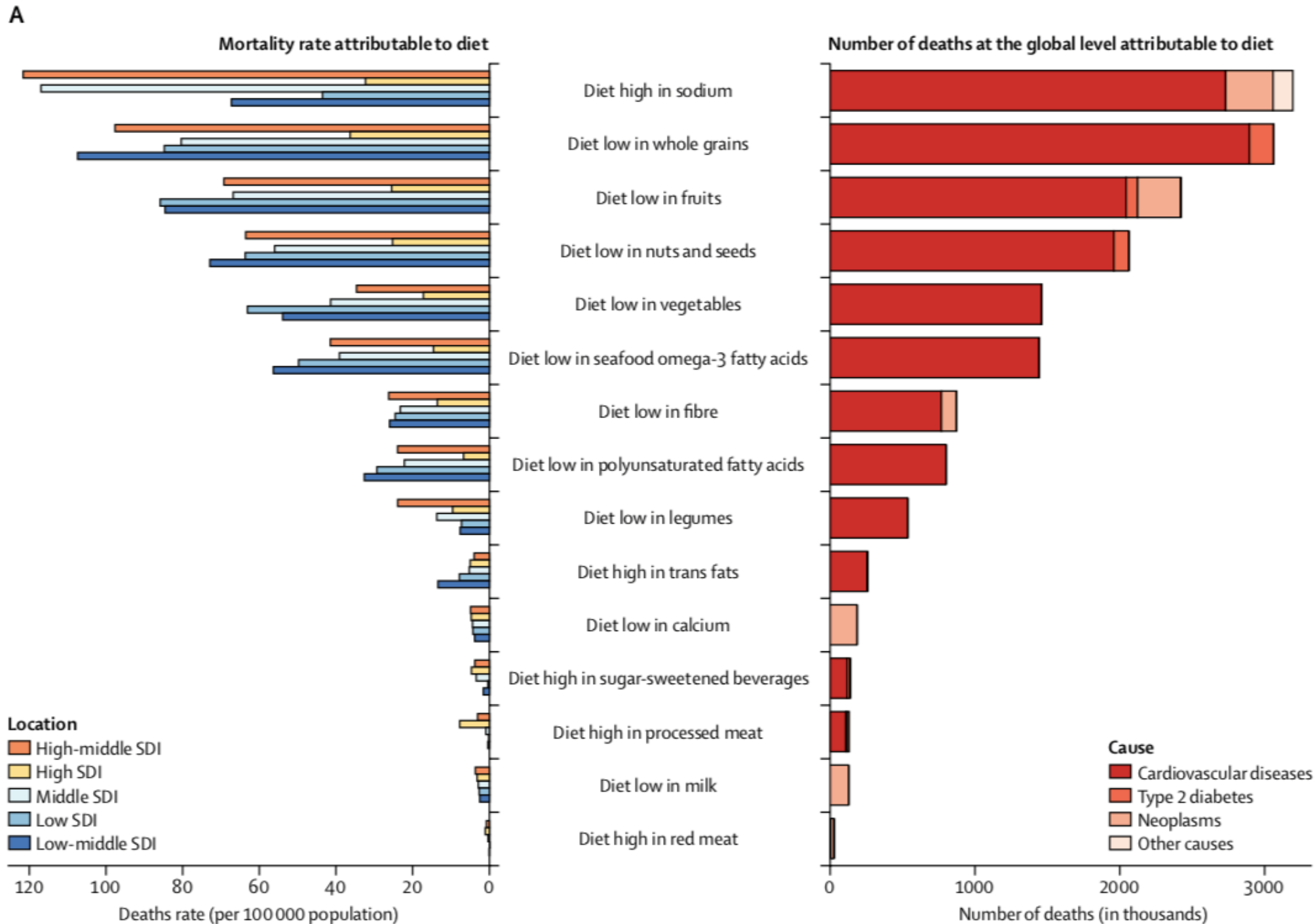
		Macronutrient intake grams per day (possible range)
	Whole grains Rice, wheat, corn and other	232
	Tubers or starchy vegetables Potatoes and cassava	0-100 g day⁻¹
	Vegetables All vegetables	200 - 600 g day⁻¹
	Fruits All fruits	100 - 300 g day⁻¹
	Dairy foods Whole milk or equivalents	0-500 g day⁻¹
	Protein sources	
	Beef, lamb and pork	0 - 200 g week⁻¹
	Chicken and other poultry	0 - 420 g week⁻¹
	Eggs	0 - 175 g week⁻¹
	Fish	0 - 700 g week⁻¹
	Legumes	0 - 100 g day⁻¹
	Nuts	0 - 75 g day⁻¹
	Added fats	
	Unsaturated oils	20-80 g day⁻¹
	Saturated oils	0-12 g day⁻¹
	Added sugars All sugars	0-31 g day⁻¹



Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990–2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017



GBD 2017 Diet Collaborators*

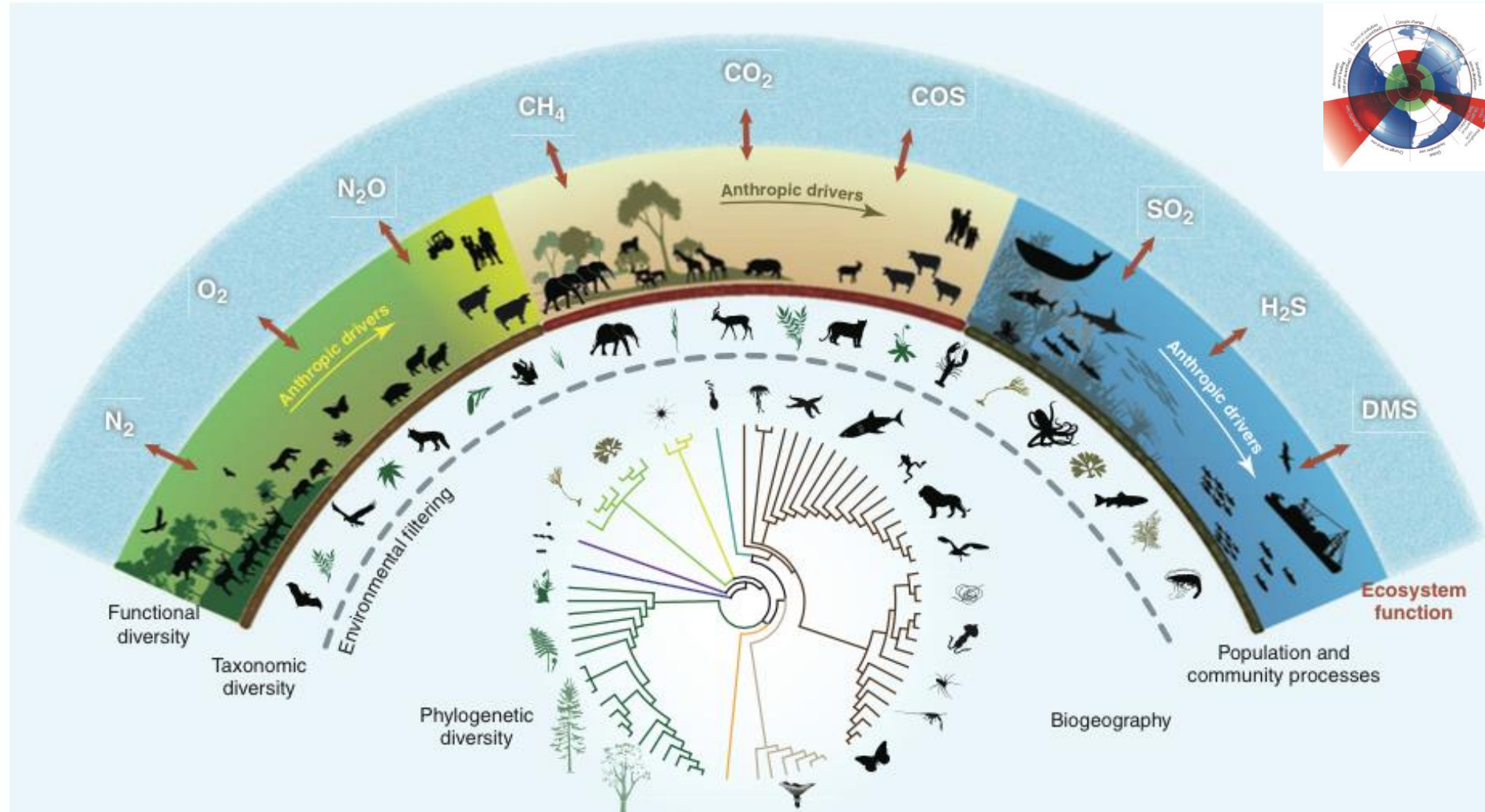




The Functions of Biological Diversity in an Age of Extinction

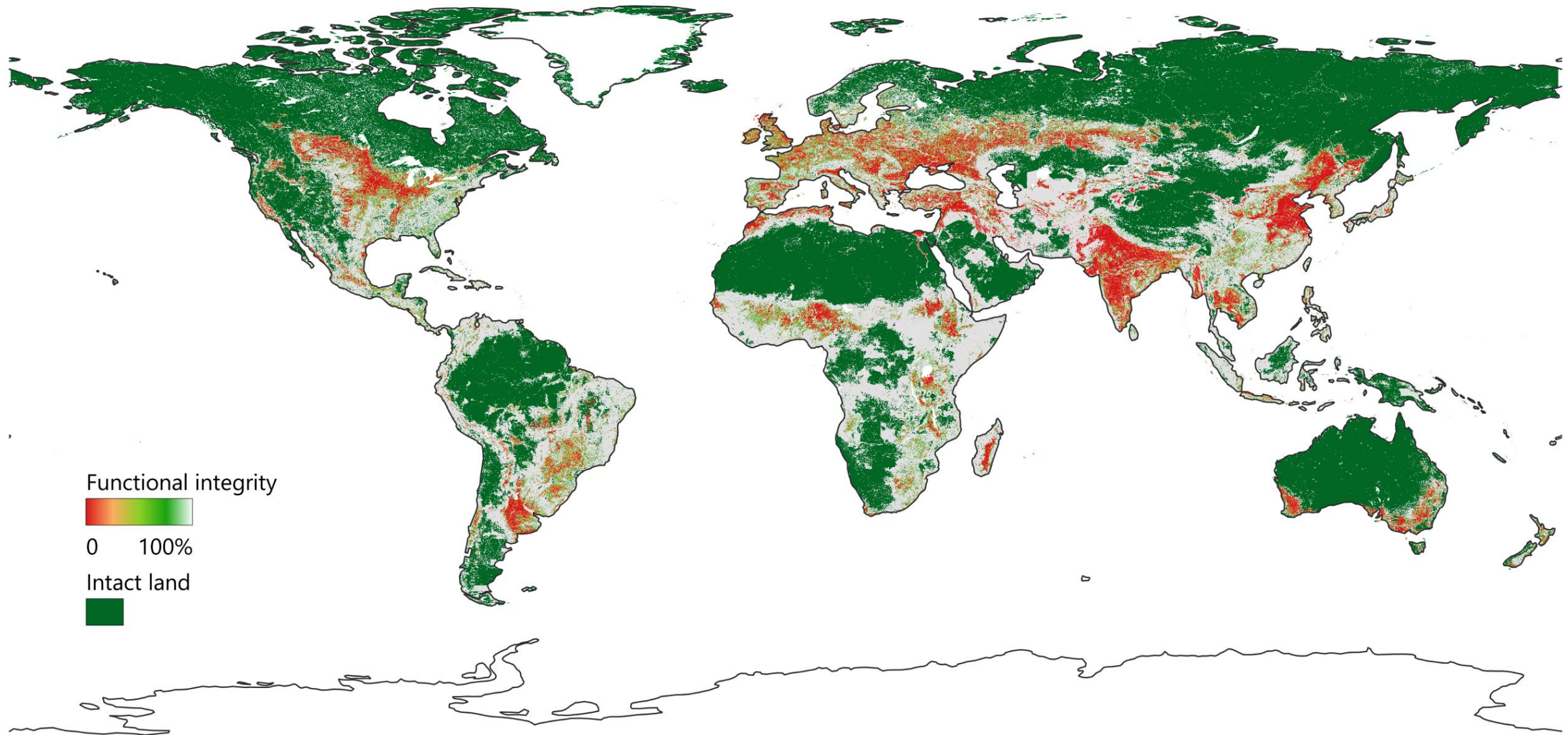
Shahid Naeem,^{1*} J. Emmett Duffy,² Erika Zavaleta³

www.sciencemag.org SCIENCE VOL 336 15 JUNE 2012



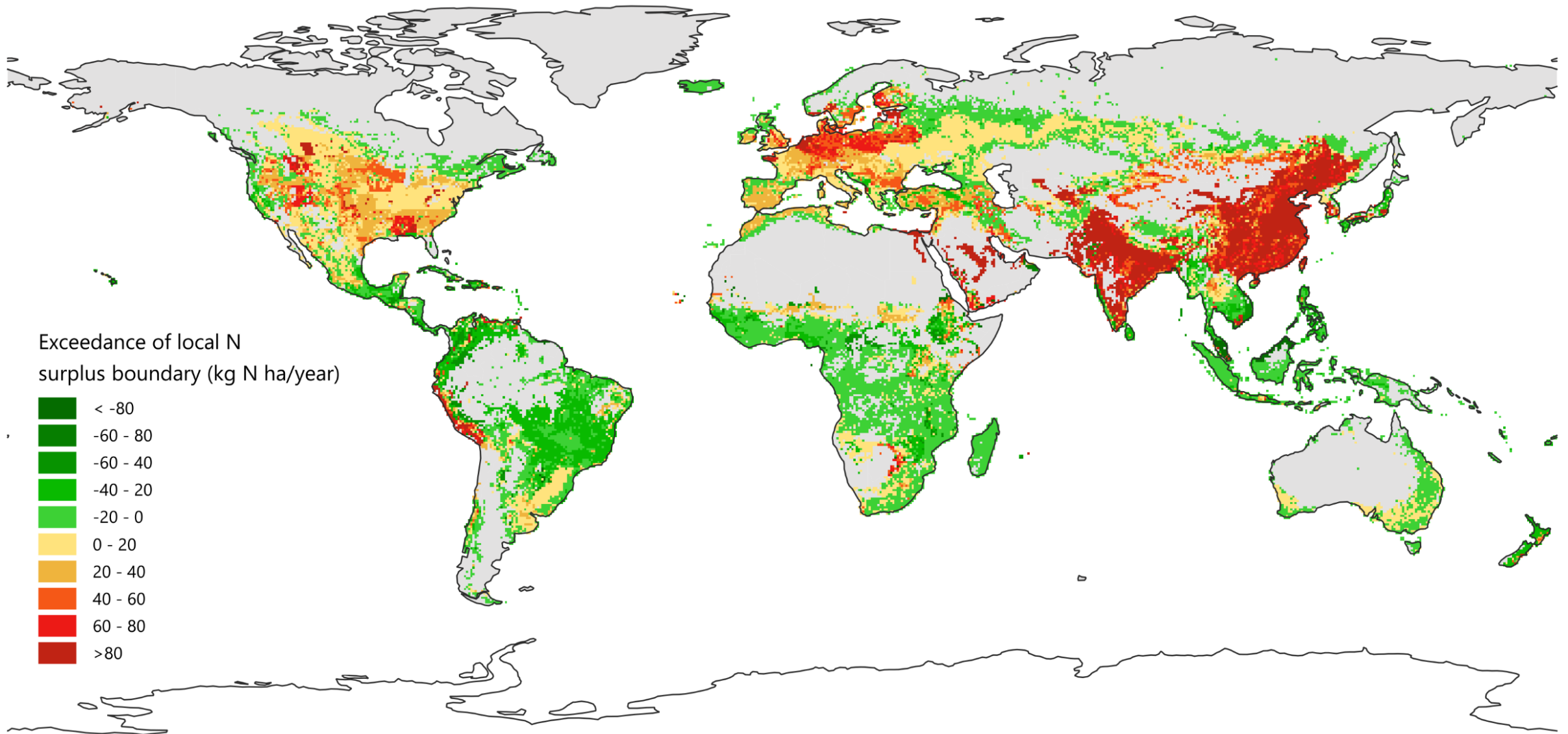
Spare half, Share the rest....

DeClerck et al. 2021

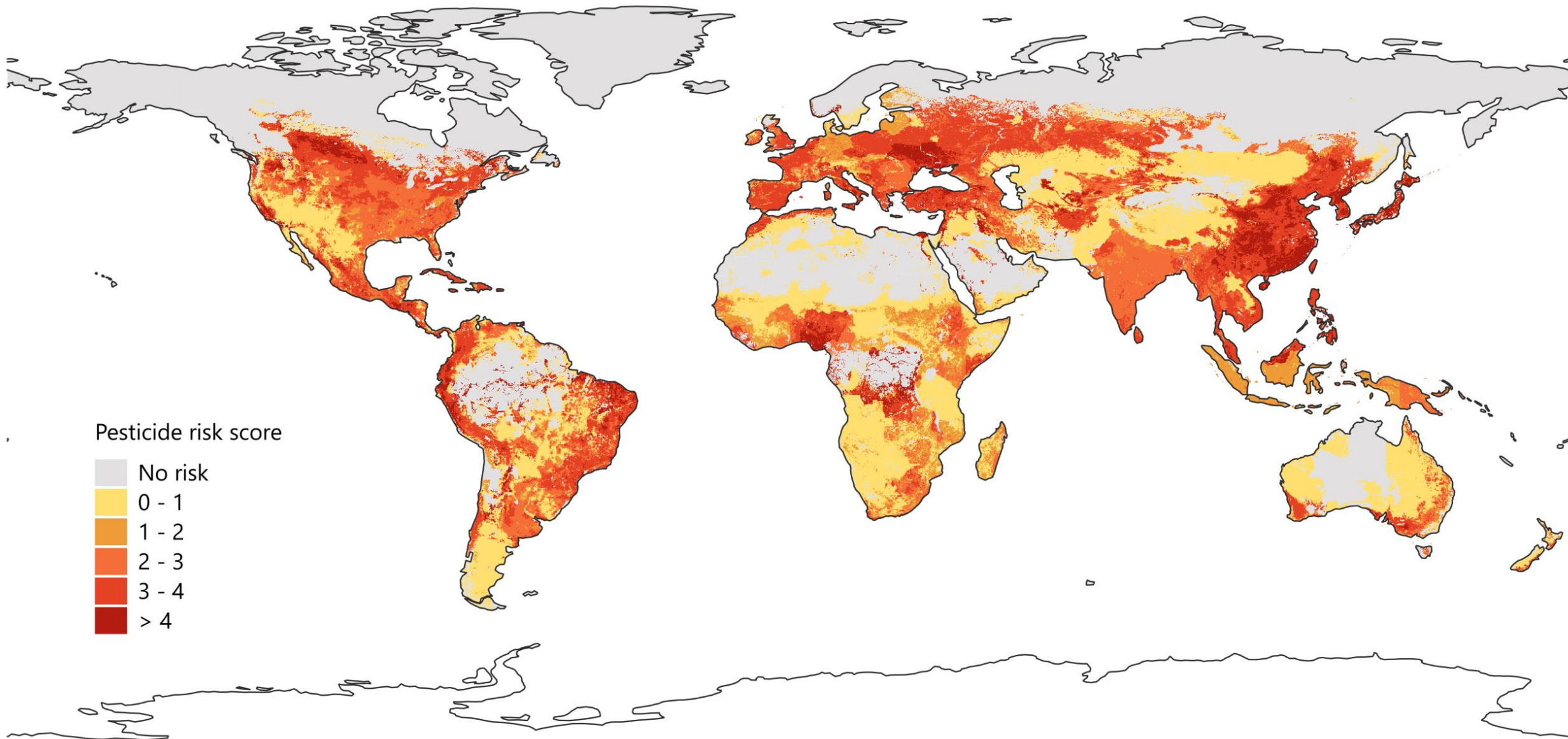


Transgression de surplus d'azote

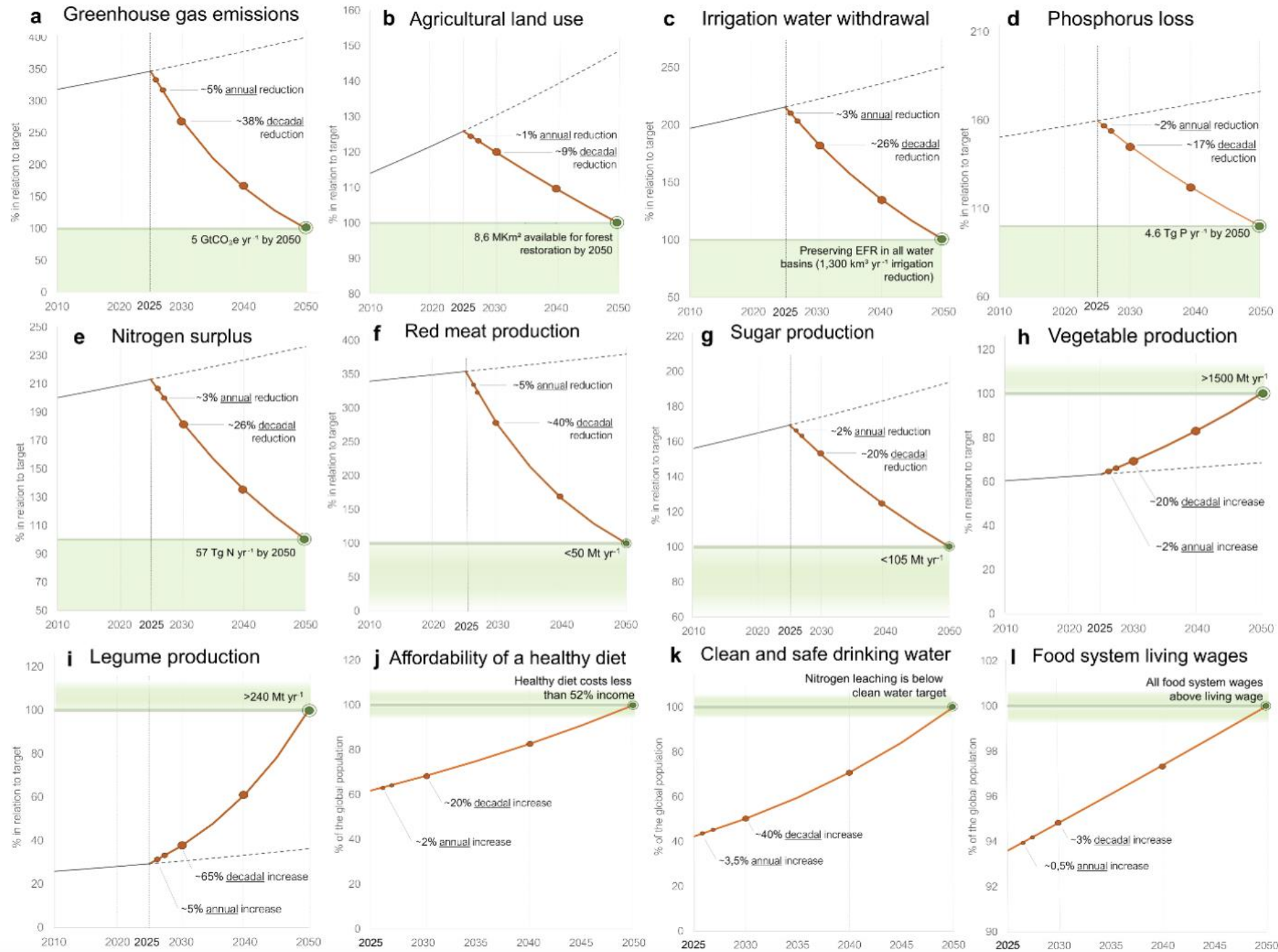
Schulte-Uebbing et al. 2023



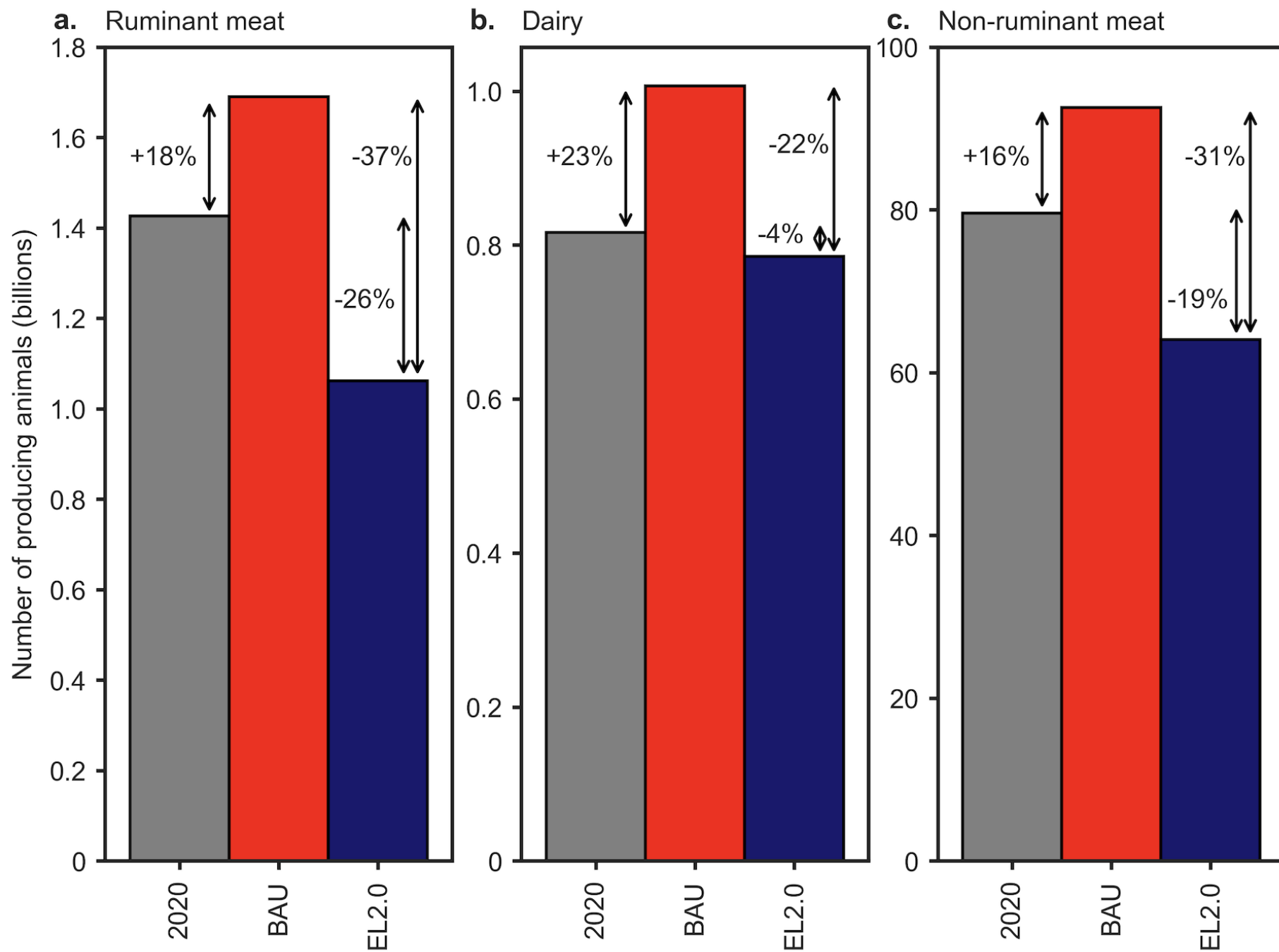
Transgression de surplus pesticides

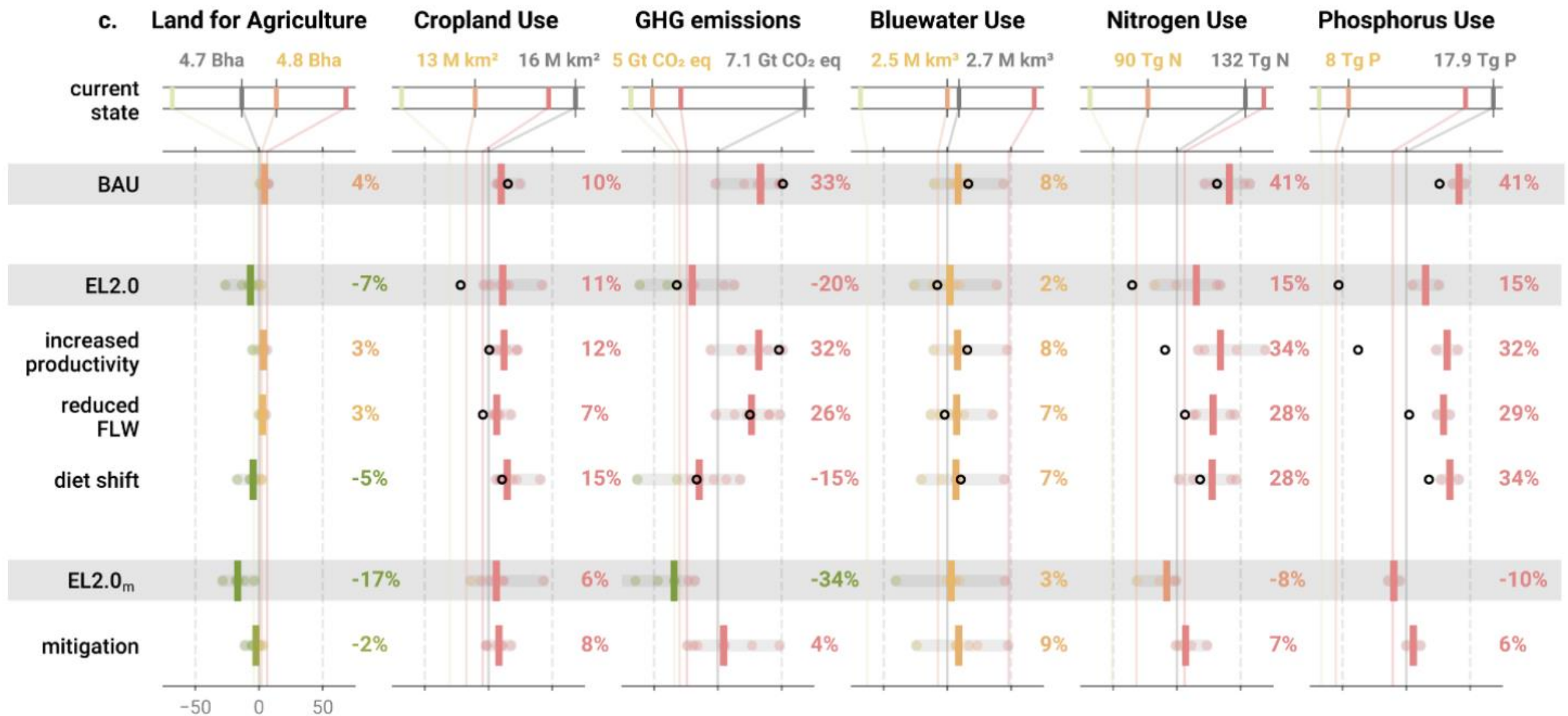


RESULTATS PRELIMINARIS – NE PAS CITER



RESULTATS PRELIMINARIS – NE PAS CITER

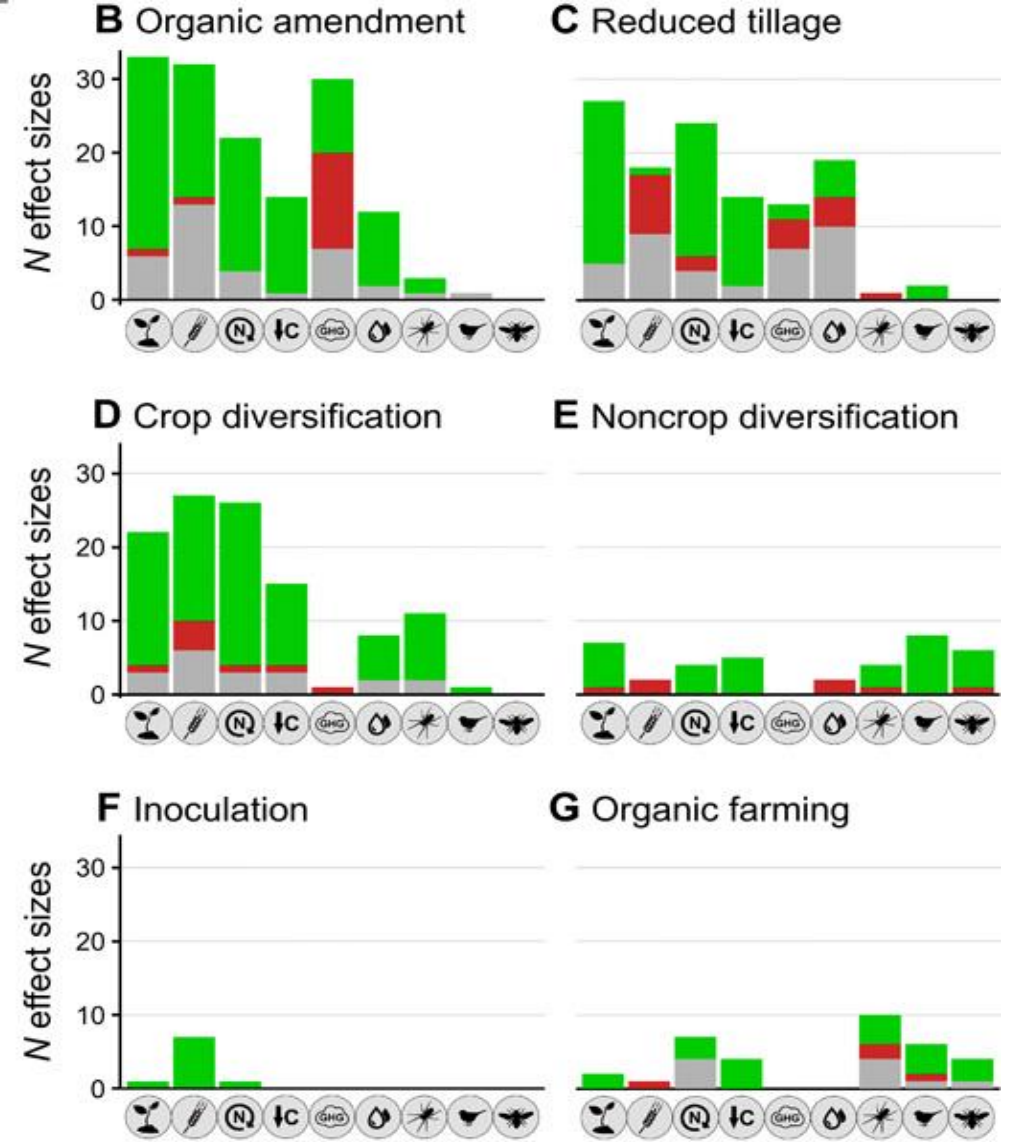
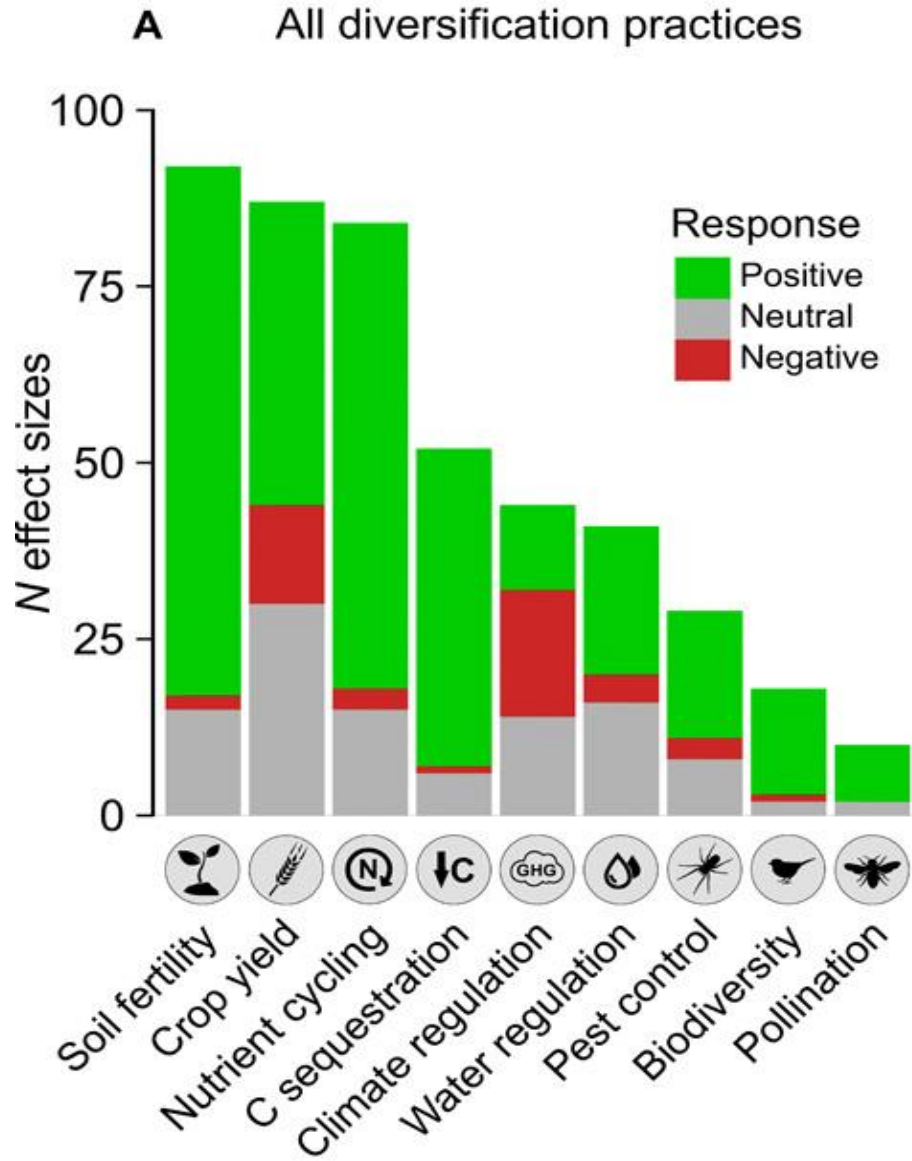




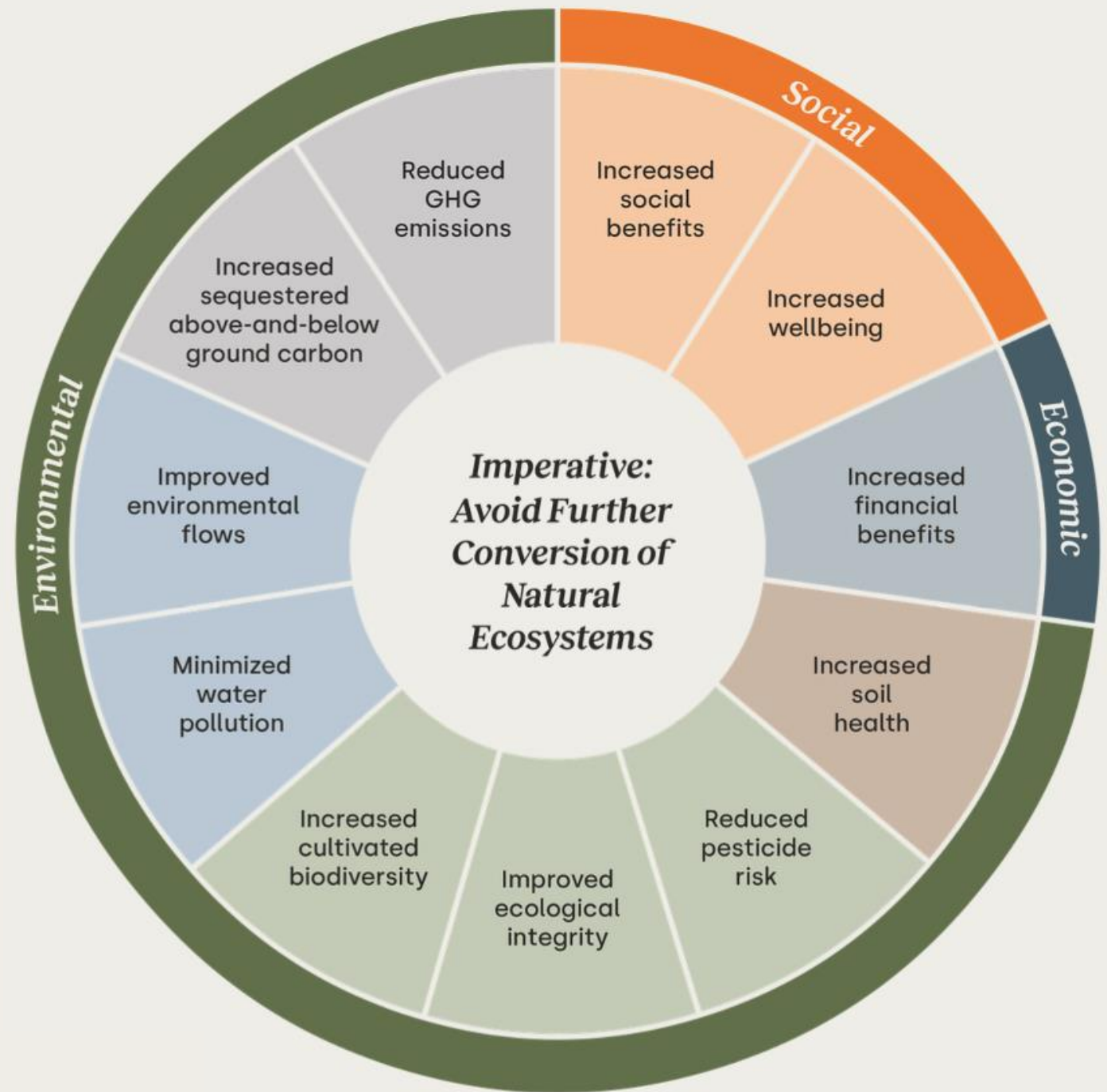
RESULTATS PRELIMINARIES – NE PAS CITER

Agricultural diversification promotes multiple ecosystem services without compromising yield

GIOVANNI TAMBURINI , RICCARDO BOMMARCO , THOMAS CHERICO WANGER , CLAIKE KREMEN , MARCEL G. A. VAN DER HEIJDEN , MATT LIEBMAN 
AND SARA HALLIN  [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)



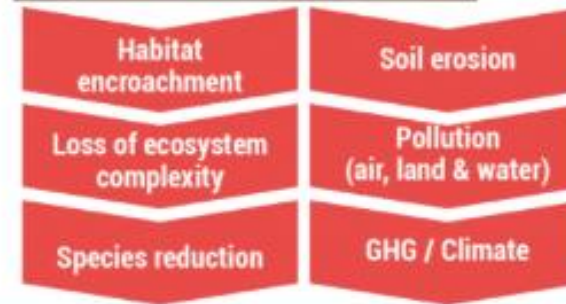
WBCSD & OP2B Members



HUMAN SYSTEMS



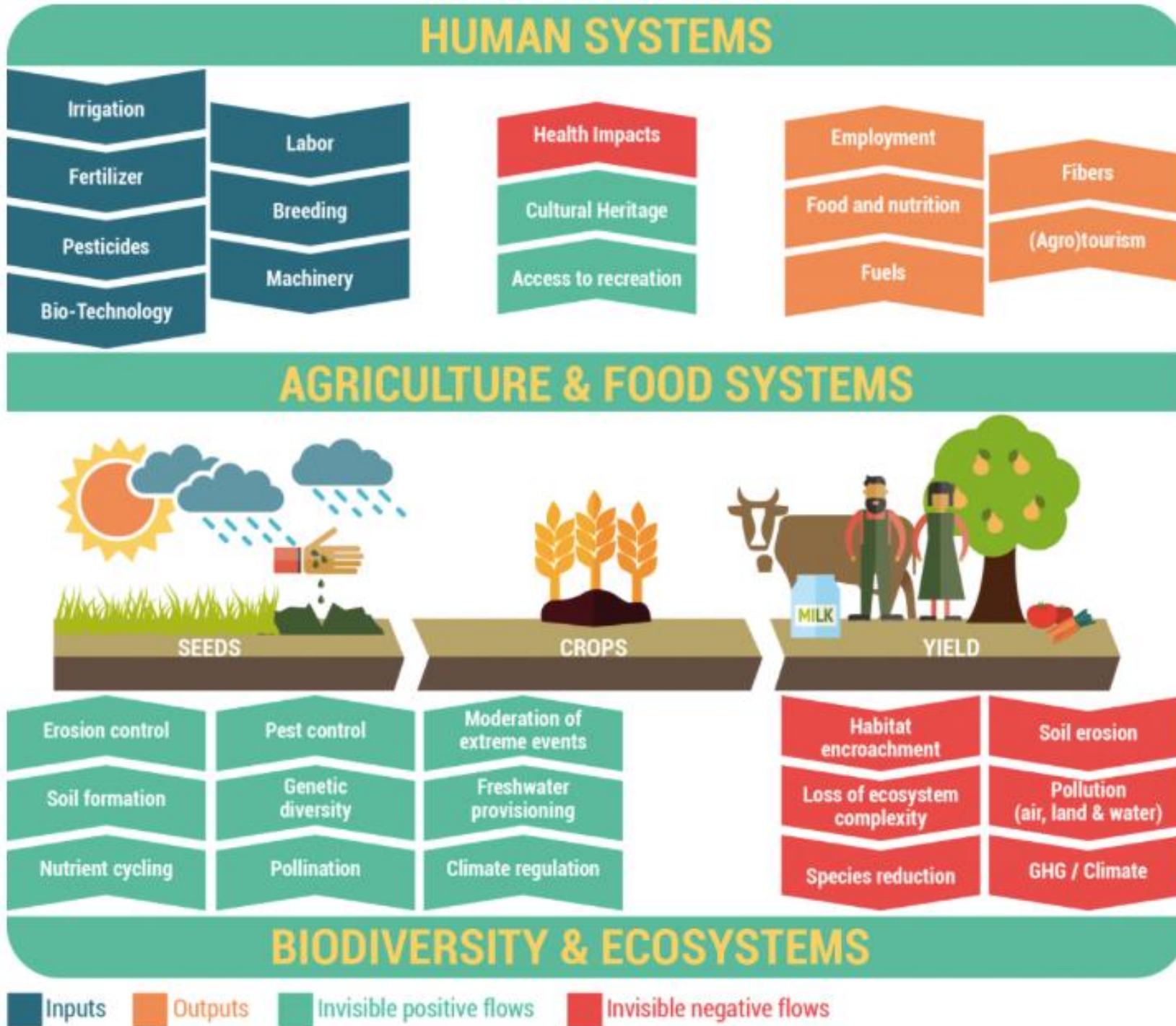
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SYSTEMS



BIODIVERSITY & ECOSYSTEMS

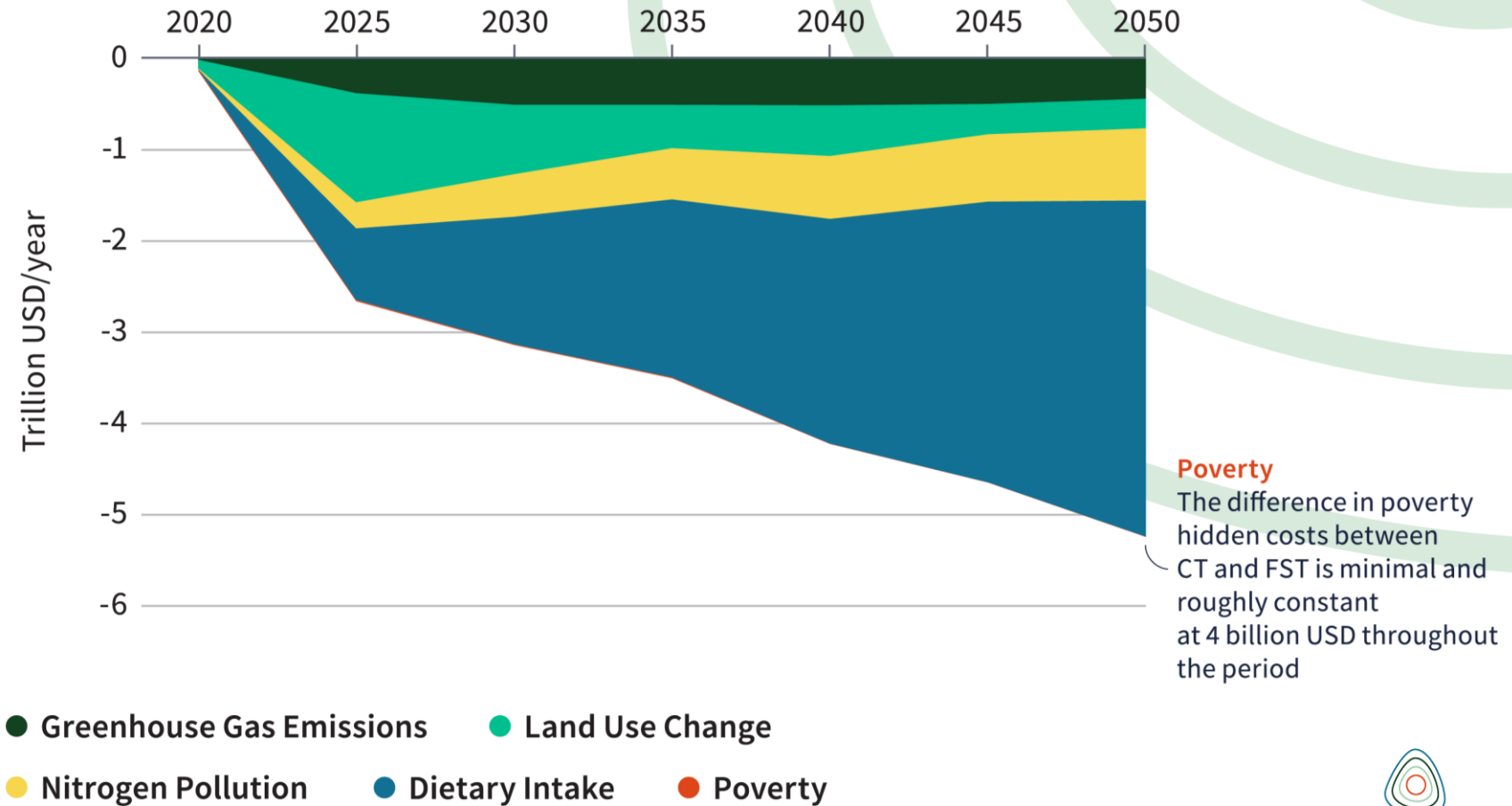
Inputs Outputs

Invisible negative flows



Reduction in hidden costs compared to Current Trends

Trillion USD PPP 2020



Value du System Alimentaire:
US\$ 15 billons

Cout Sante:
US\$ 11 billons

Cout Environnement
US\$ 3 billons

Conclusions

- L'enjeux de “nourrir” de d'agriculture ont changer et comprends maintenant soigner et protéger.
- Atteindre une sécurité nutritionnelle, climatique, et écologique est impossible sans la participation de l'agriculture
- Nous avons demande le seuil de “ou” et entrons dans une phase de “et”
- Ceci demandes une réévaluation du rôle du secteur ... et ca participation
 - y compris le rôle de la science