



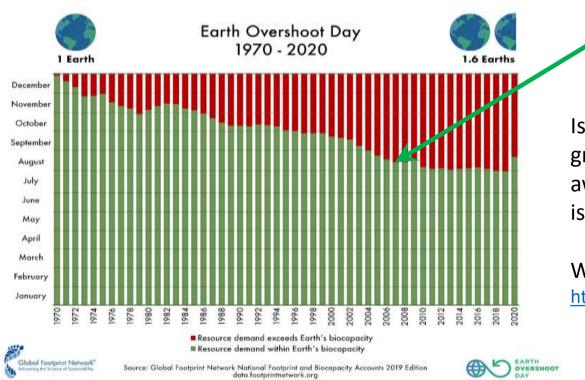


Can our ecosystems sustain world population? Early lessons from COVID-19





## Finally good news? Cheer up!



Millenials get 15-30 years old

Is stabilization a sign that growing individual awareness of environmental issues has a global impact?

What about us?
<a href="http://www.footprintcalculator.org">http://www.footprintcalculator.org</a>



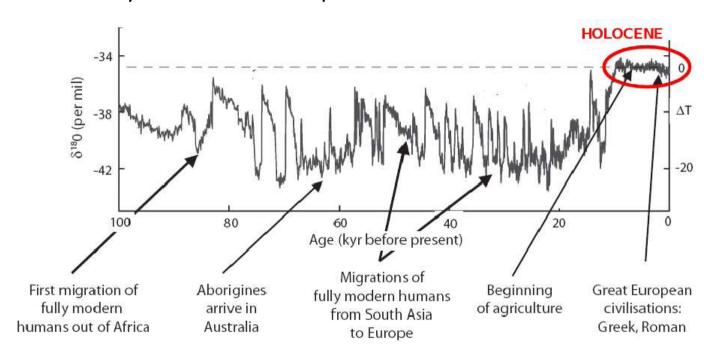
## Can our ecosystems sustain world population?



- Johan Rockström's TEDtalk
- Complements on planetary boundaries
- Early lessons from COVID-19
- Are planetary boundaries a political discourse?
- Let's debate and share!

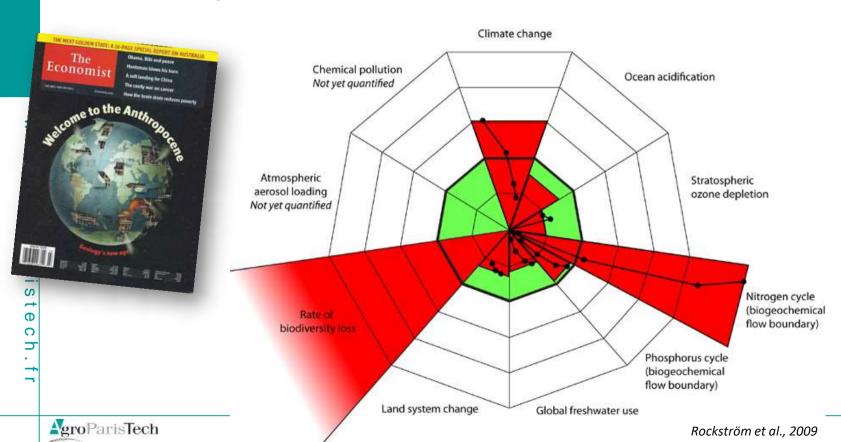


# "Planetary boundaries" (Rockström et al., 2009) and our entry into Anthropocene





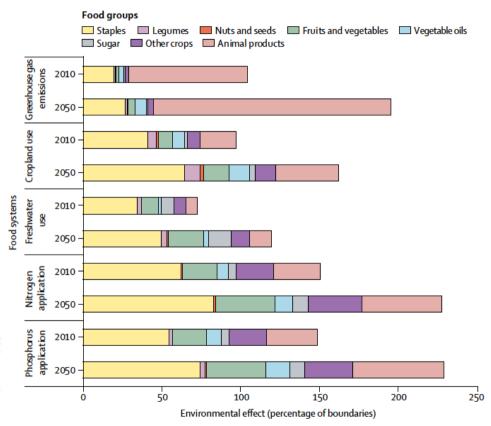
# Planetary boundaries and their interconnections



# Planetary boundaries: how our food system impacts

# Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems

Walter Willett, Johan Rockström, Brent Loken, Marco Springmann, Tim Lung, Sonja Vermeulen, Tara Garnett, David Tilman, Fabrice DeClende, Amanda Wood, Malin Jonell, Michael Clark, Line J Gordon, Jessica Fanzo, Corinna Hawker, Rami Zirrayk, Juan A Rivera, Wim De Vries, Lindine Majde Sibanda, Adhkan Afribin, Ashishek Choodhary, Mario Horma, Rina Agostina, Francesco Branca, Anna Lattey, Shenggon Fan, Beat nac Crons, Elizabeth Fox, Victoria Bignet, Max Truell, Therese Lindahl, Sudhvir Singh, Sarah E Connell, K Scinath Reddy, Sunita Nansin, Sania Knibter, Christopher J J, Miserov.

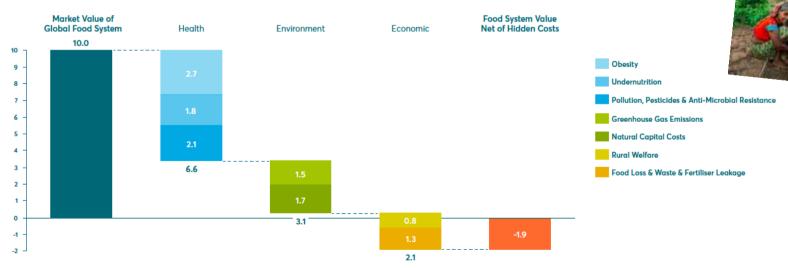




Hidden costs of negative externalities higher than market value

The hidden costs of global food and land use systems sum to \$12 trillion, compared to a market value of the global food system of \$10 trillion



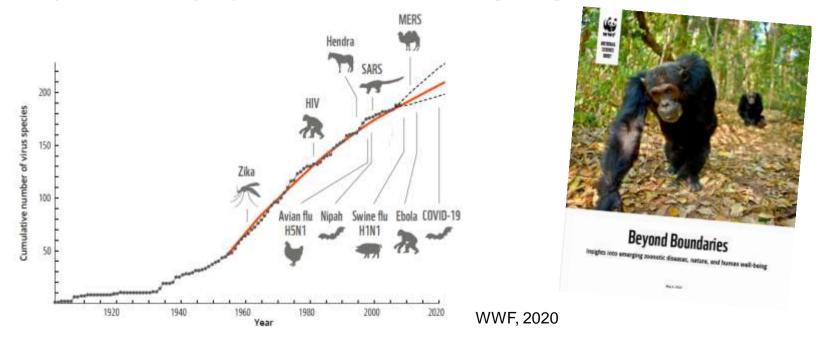




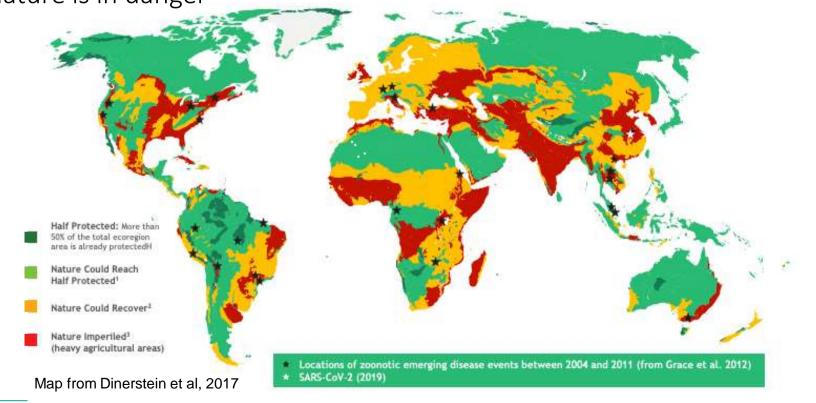


### Several warnings from past zoonotic diseases

In recent decades, 3-4 new infectious diseases (parasites, bacterias and viruses) have emerged each year and the majority of these are zoonotic and originating from wildlife



61% of past 15 years emerging diseases originated from regions where nature is in danger





### Why Nature matters

Nature loss recognized as the main direct (or indirect) driver in recent emerging diseases, mostly through

HUMAN-DOMINATED

#### Land-use change

Exacerbates risk by expansion of human activities in natural ecosystems, increasing human-wildlife-domestic animal interactions hence cross-species transmission of pathogens

– in a sequence:

- Expansion of road networks
- Access to natural ecosystems (logging and/or mining
- Human settlements closely followed behind by subsistence and commercial agriculture

#### Intensification of agriculture

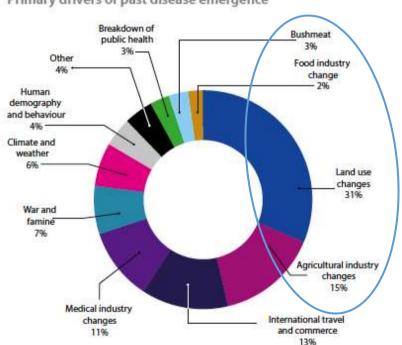
Promotes encroachment into wildlife habitats, bringing humans and livestock into closer proximity to wildlife and potential zoonotic pathogens across the globe

Wildlife species thrive in such transitional landscapes and become reservoirs for disease in livestock and humans



# 51% of past 75 years emerging communicable diseases are related to our food system

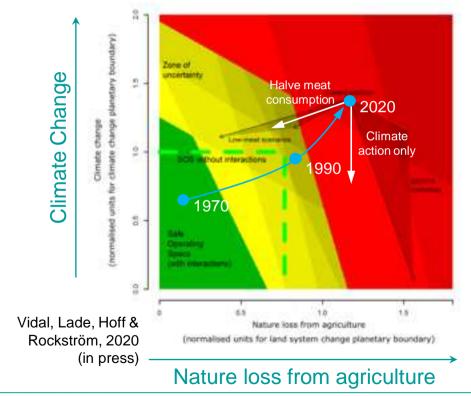
Primary drivers of past disease emergence



And also health services and industry (14%), international travel and trade (13%) and climate change (6%)



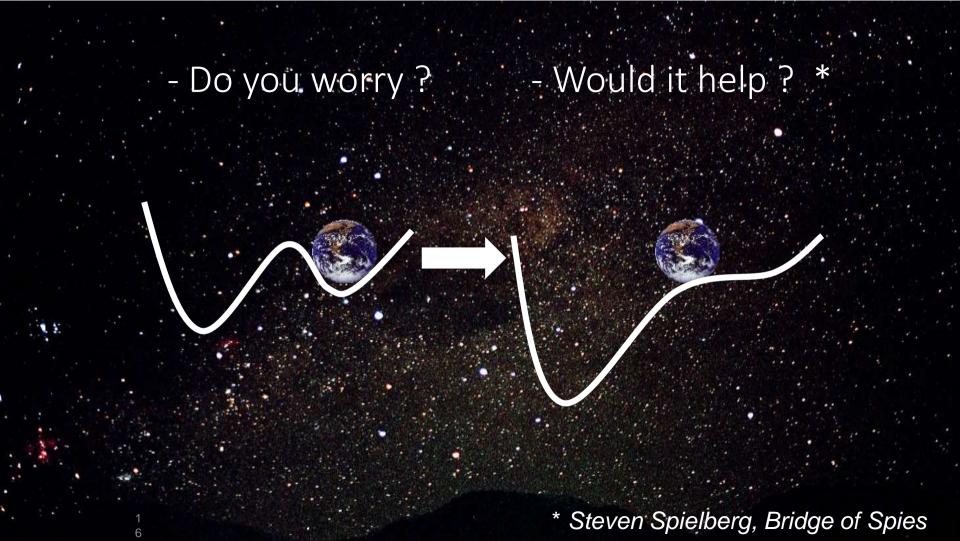
## Using Planetary Boundaries as a dashboard to recovery



As a dashboard for recovery and navigating back to the safe operating space where our civilization prospered, planetary boundaries call for:

- Nature restoration and regeneration
- Food system transformation





## Planetary and social boundaries: Creating a *safe* and *just* space for humanity

"The 21st century's unprecedented journey is to move into that space from both sides: to eradicate poverty and inequity for all, within the means of the planet's limited resources."

Raworth 2012 (Oxfam)



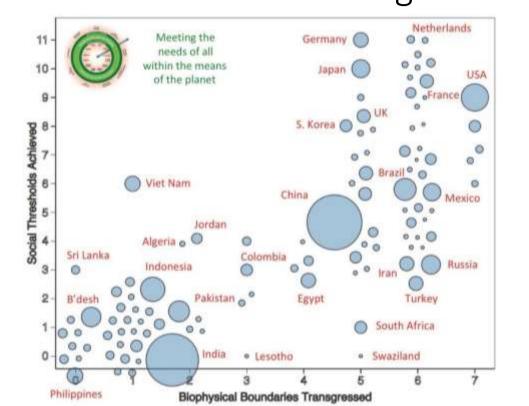
Rio+20: Combining planetary with social boundaries

http://bit.ly/1NQi0pb





# Which countries are closest to living within the Donut?





ARTICLES

good life for all within planetary boundaries

sustainability

# Planetary boundaries discourse and narrative (Melissa Leach)

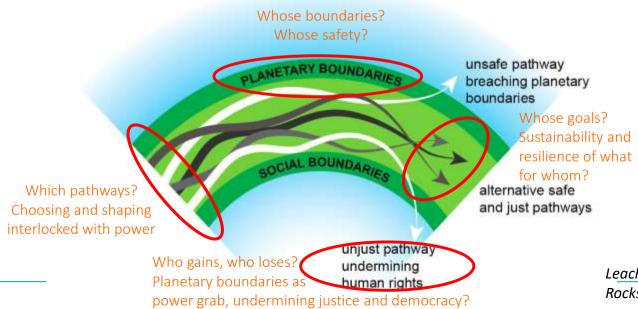
- 'Planetary boundaries' as a discourse
  - A particular 'regime of truth' co-constructed through power, knowledge and institutions
- 'Accelerating human influence in the anthropocene threatening planetary boundaries' as a powerful narrative
  - A storyline with a beginning, middle and end
  - Created by people and institutions
  - Assigns responsibility and blame
  - Underpins, justifies, legitimates action



### Politicising planetary boundaries

#### Matters for inclusive deliberation and debate

Possibilities within the safe and just space: diverse pathways, alternative directions and varying distributional outcomes

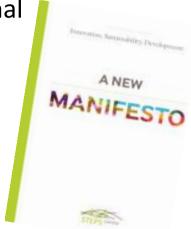




Leach, Raworth and Rockström 2013

# Towards politics and governance for sustainability, resilience and development

- Challenging unsustainable and unjust pathways
- Opening up to appreciate alternatives
- Enabling and supporting transformational pathways
  - Multi-scale
  - Adaptive
  - Networked and alliance-based
  - Engaged with science







« It is no longer enough, then, simply to state that we should be concerned for future generations.
We need to see that what is at stake is our dignity. »



#### References and links

- Earth Overshoot Day
- Stockholm Resilience Center
  - www.stockholmresilience.org
  - www.futureearth.org
- EAT-Lancet Commission
  - <u>eatforum.org/eat-lancet-commission/</u>
- Food and Land Use Coalition (FOLU)
  - · www.foodandlandusecoalition.org
- STEPS Centre Institute of Development Studies (U. Sussex)
  - steps-centre.org
  - <u>steps-centre.org/anewmanifesto</u>
- Hans Jonas The imperative of responsibility
- Pope Francis Laudato Si' <u>Encyclical Letter on Care for our Common Home</u>



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