

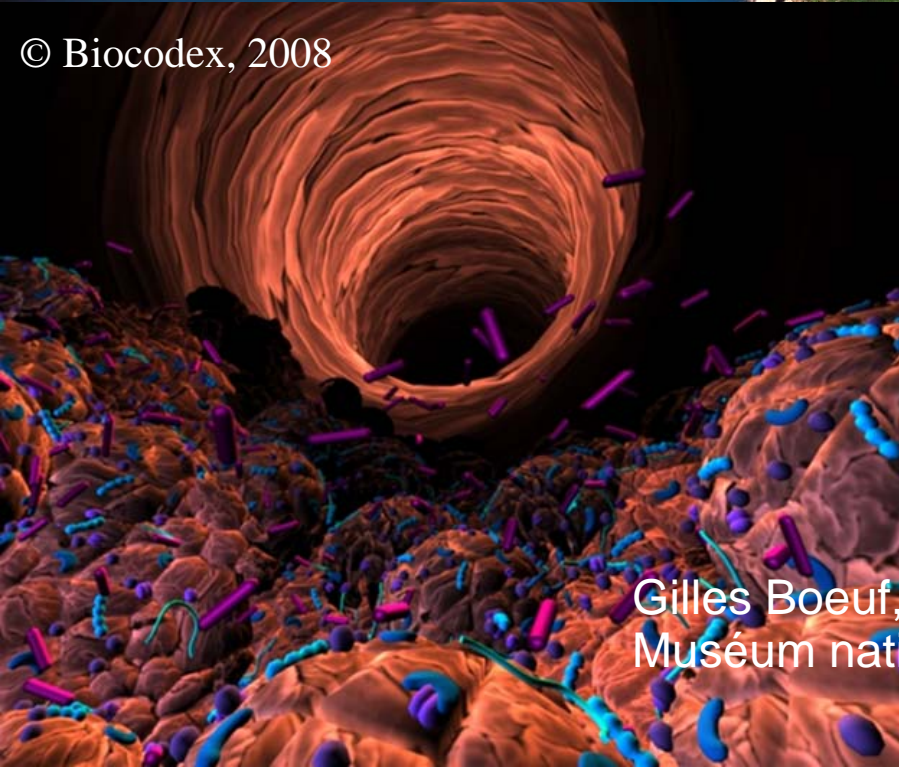


© F Hédelin 2005



© Santo, 2006

On ne sauvera pas
l'humain sans la
planète !



© Biocodex, 2008



Gilles Boeuf, UPMC/Sorbonne Université, Banyuls-sur-mer
Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris

Ecotoxicologie, radioécologie, juin 2012



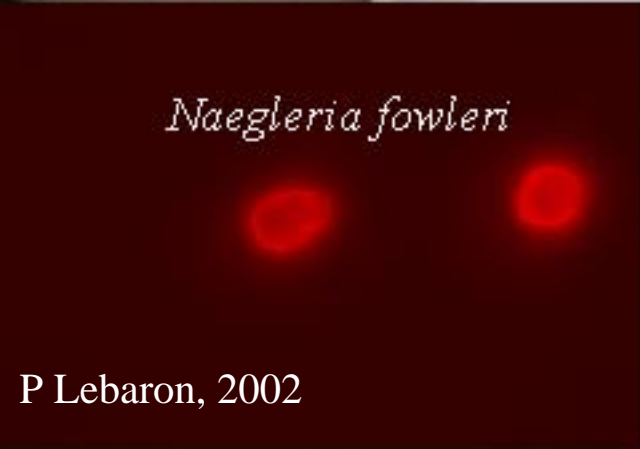
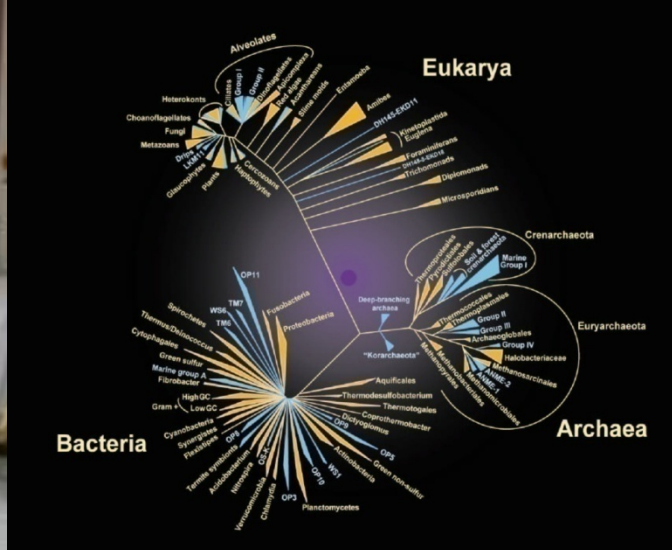
La Diversité ?

> 1,7 million d'espèces continentales



< 0,3 million d'espèces marines

C'est la fraction vivante de la Nature, c'est le vivant dans toute sa diversité et sa complexité



Naegleria fowleri



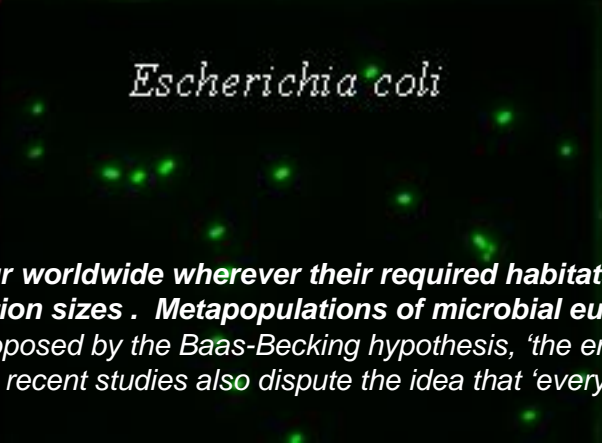
Giardia spp.



Cryptosporidium parvum



Legionella pneumophila



Escherichia coli



*Virus et bactéries
Eau de mer naturelle*

« ...Most organisms smaller than 1 mm occur worldwide wherever their required habitats are realised. This is a consequence of ubiquitous dispersal driven by huge population sizes . Metapopulations of microbial eukaryotes are cosmopolitan...» Finlay & Fenchel 2004. «...Current evidence confirms that, as proposed by the Baas-Becking hypothesis, 'the environment selects' and is, in part, responsible for spatial variation in microbial diversity. However, recent studies also dispute the idea that 'everything is everywhere'... ». .Martiny et al., 2006.



Myers et al., 2000

Les « hot spots »

Dubois, 2004

Zones à la biodiversité exceptionnelle



12 pays "Mégadivers" (ils abriteraient + 70% de la diversité biologique de la planète)

La moitié des sp sur 7 % des terres émergées, près de 90 % sur 10 %

La diversité biologique est très inégalement répartie : de 14 biomes retenus, il existerait 14 M sp (Gaston & Spicer 1998, 2004. *Biodiversity, an introduction*)



idata.over-blog.com/



www.meteo-pro.fr/info-meteo/

B David, 2010



<http://animals.m0.timduru.org/ids/albums/>

Des espèces emblématiques ?



B David, 2010

N espèces « en vrac » ?

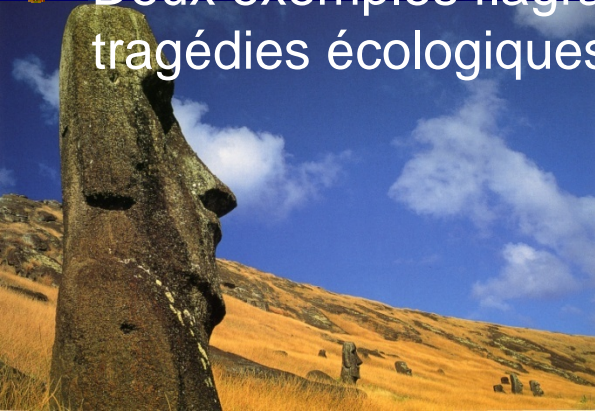


romeojuliette.blog.lemonde.fr/

Une espèce qui pullule ?

Les impacts de l'humanité : *l'anthropocène ?*

- En 3 siècles, **population et urbanisation** multipliées par 10, réserves de combustible fossile disparues,
- 160 t annuelles de dioxyde de S (X 2), plus de 2 fois plus de N fixé, > 30 % pour CO₂, > 150 % pour CH₄,
- 40 % des **terres transformées**, la moitié des ressources en **eau** utilisées, **climat et biodiversité** affectés,
- Cinq actions majeures sur : cycles **biogéochimiques** planétaires ; structure, stabilité et productivité des **écosystèmes** ; **composition** des faunes et des flores ; physiologie, démographie et génétique des **espèces vivantes** ; **santé et qualité de vie**, R. Barbault, 2006
- Deux exemples flagrants, ancien, **l'île de Pâques** ; récent, la **Mer d'Aral**, tragédies écologiques de la planète !



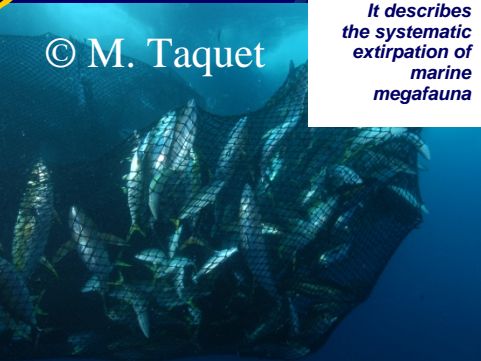
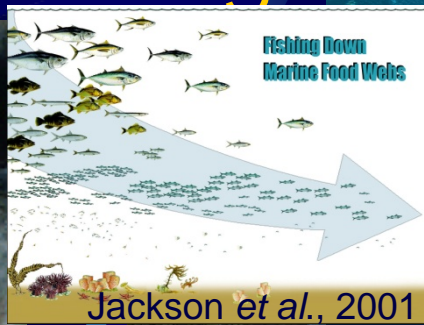
P H Crutzen, 2002



La biodiversité en danger ?

The 'fishing down' effect is ubiquitous. It describes the systematic extirpation of marine megafauna

© M. Taquet

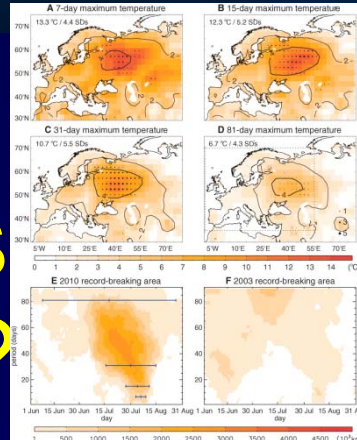


2 Surexploitation

1 Destruction et pollution



Has the Earth's sixth mass extinction already arrived?



Barnosky et al., 2011

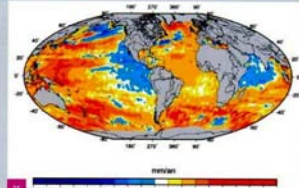
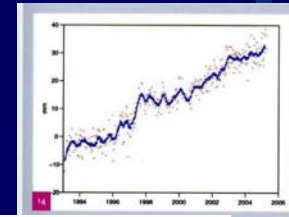


Figure 15 Distribution géographique de la vitesse d'évolution du niveau de l'océan, moyennée entre janvier 1993 et octobre 2005, issue du satellite TOPEX-POSEIDON, © CNRS, LEGOS

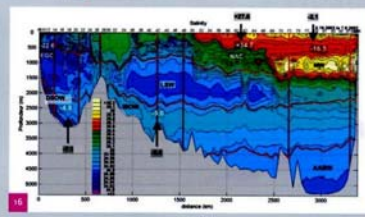
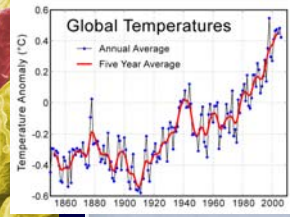


Figure 16 Coupe hydrographique obtenue dans le secteur Atlantique Nord entre le Groenland et le Portugal pendant la campagne OVIDE en 2002 et représentant la salinité, marqueur des différents masses d'eau : sont aussi indiquées les valeurs des flux de masses d'eau significativement différentes entre 1997 (en noir) et 2002 (en blanc). © IFREMER, INSU, LPO

3 espèces invasives

4 Changement climatique

« Shifting baseline »

1926 – Thon rouge en mer du Nord



© P Bouchet, 2012

1957 - Trophées de Key West (USA)



Début des années 80 – Key West



2007 – Key West



Niches écologiques « exceptionnelles », le cas des moustiques londoniens, des cafards, des grillons, des rapaces... des souris de Madère... les îles du Pacifique sud...



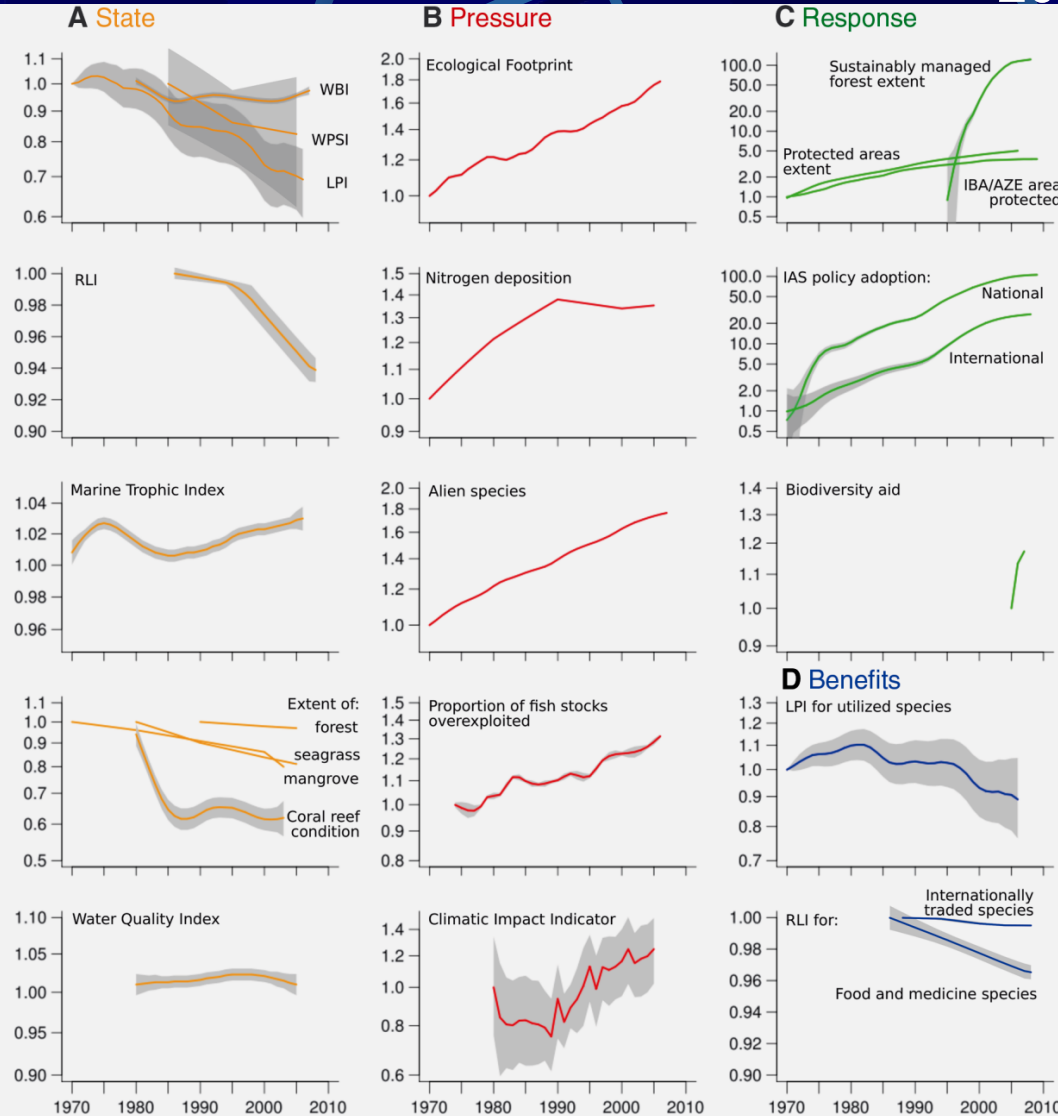
Radioactivité et biodiversité

- L'hypothèse centrale d'une relation dose-effet linéaire pour l'induction d'un cancer ou d'effets héréditaires, selon laquelle un incrément de dose produit un incrément proportionnel du risque, même aux faibles doses, sert toujours de base pour la sommation des doses provenant de sources externes de rayonnement et de l'incorporation de radionucléides (recommandations IRSN, 2007).
- « 24 ans après la catastrophe de Tchernobyl, la nature a repris ses droits ». C'est ce qui s'est très souvent produit autour de Tchernobyl. James Morris de l'Université américaine de Caroline du Sud à Columbia, et ses collègues ont recensé, sur place, quantité d'animaux atteints de malformations parfois très handicapantes. Voilà pour le pire. Mais il y a aussi le meilleur. Car la même équipe a constaté que près de cent espèces menacées de disparition prospèrent aujourd'hui dans ce no man's land. Par ailleurs, il semblerait que l'un des principaux éléments radioactifs, le césium 137, reste dans les sols plutôt que de s'accumuler dans les plantes et les animaux. "Cela pourrait signifier que la contamination de la chaîne alimentaire humaine n'est pas aussi grave qu'on le croit. "Malgré tout, "cela ne veut pas dire que les gens peuvent vivre dans la région". Au contraire, un séjour prolongé aurait des "conséquences désastreuses" pour les êtres humains. En revanche, "il est difficile de dire ce qu'il va advenir des plantes et animaux de la région. La biodiversité va-t-elle encore s'enrichir ? Telle est la question, déclare James Morris. Dans un sens, il s'agit d'une fantastique expérience."

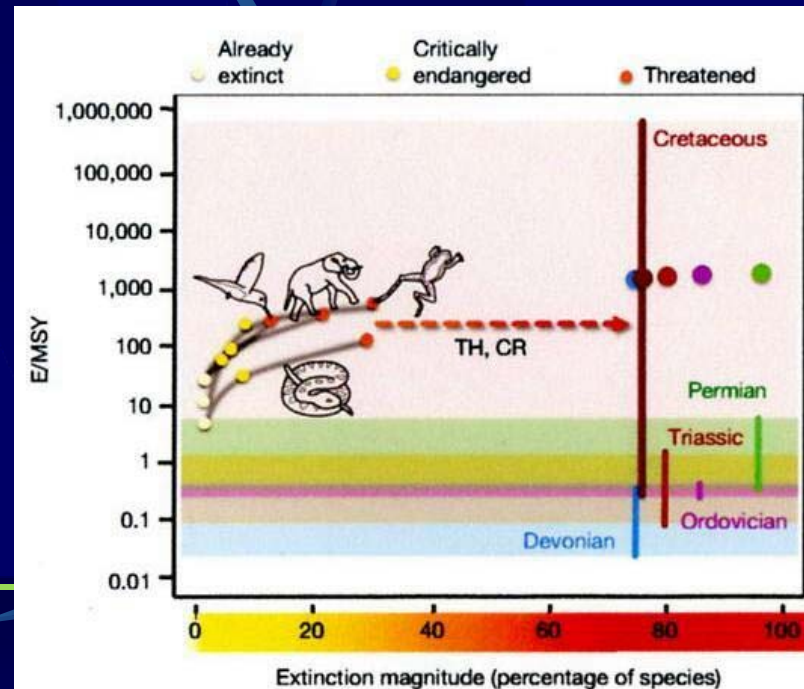
Après 10 années d'« efforts » ?

Tiré de Butchart *et al.*, *Science*, 2010

Indicators trends for: A the state of biodiversity, B pressures upon it, C responses to address its loss, D the benefits human derive from



Barnosky *et al.*, *Nature*, 2011

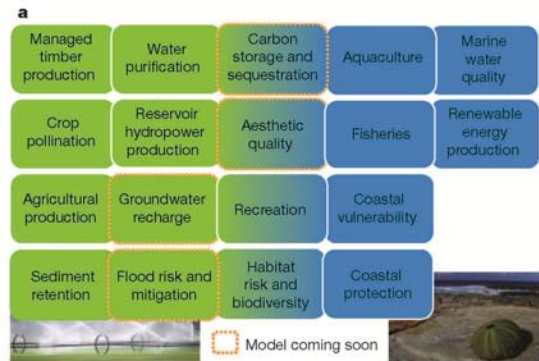


Securing natural capital and expanding equity to rescale civilization

BOX 1 Quantifying the values of natural capital under future scenarios

The Natural Capital Project, an international partnership, is developing tools for the Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs (InVEST). These software-based models help decision makers visualize the impacts of potential policies by quantifying and mapping the generation, distribution and economic value of ecosystem services under alternative scenarios³⁵. The models span a range of terrestrial and marine services (Box 1 Fig. 1a). They are designed for use in an iterative decision-making process, in which stakeholders identify critical management decisions and explore scenarios of change (for example, demographic, climate, technological). The outputs identify tradeoffs and compatibilities between environmental, economic and social benefits. The models are being applied in a wide range of decision contexts and scales (Box 1 Fig. 1b).

InVEST quantifies and maps



Box 1 Figure | Mapping ecosystem services. **a.** The suite of InVEST models, created and being improved through an open-source process. **b.** Applications of InVEST models in major policy decisions so far. Many new applications are now being initiated.

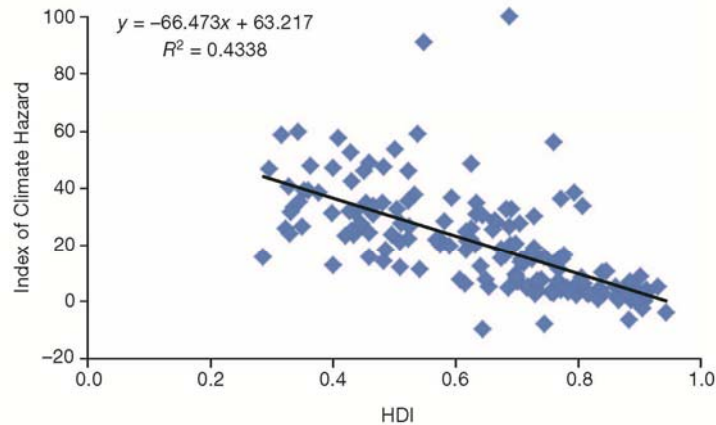


Figure 1 | The relationship between national-level poverty (as measured by HDI) and vulnerability (as measured by the Index of Climate Hazard). The HDI combines indicators of life expectancy, educational attainment and income into a composite index that ranges between 0 and 1 (data taken from the UN Development Programme Human Development Report; <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/>). The Index of Climate Hazard combines three dimensions of climate risk: sea level rise and storm surge, extreme weather events, and reduced agricultural productivity, taken from D. Wheeler⁹⁹; this climate hazard represents the expected near-term increase in risk (that is, from 2008 to 2015). The two outliers are China (0.687, 100) and India (0.547, 90.8), probably owing to their very large populations and large, climatically diverse land areas, serious water problems, and long coast lines.

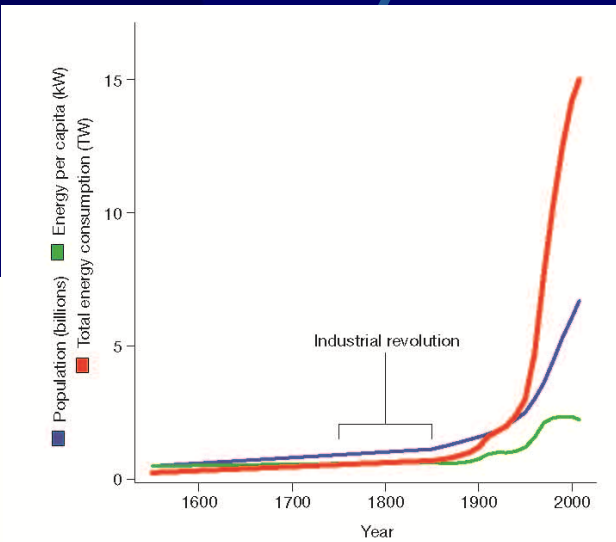


Figure 2 | History of growth in world population and environmental impact of *Homo sapiens*, indicated by its surrogates, per capita and total human energy use. Note the more than 20-fold increase in total energy use since the industrial revolution, with the growth caused slightly more by population increase than by expansion of per capita consumption¹⁰⁰ (Population Reference Bureau, UN, World Population Projections to 2100 (1998), and US Energy Information Administration).

Biodiversity loss and its impacts on humanity

RESEARCH REVIEW

Table 1 | Balance of evidence linking biodiversity to ecosystem services

Category of service	Measure of service provision	SPU	Diversity level	Source	Study type	N	Relationship	
							Predicted	Actual
Provisioning								
Crops	Crop yield	Plants	Genetic	DS	Exp	575	→	→
			Species	DS	Exp	100	→	→
Fisheries	Stability of fisheries yield	Fish	Species	PS	Obs	8	→	→
Wood	Wood production	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	53	→	→
Fodder	Fodder yield	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	271	→	→
Regulating								
Biocontrol	Control of herbivorous pests (bottom-up effect of plant diversity)	Plants	Species	DS*	Obs	40	→	→
			Species	DS†	Exp	100	→	→
			Species	DS‡	Exp	287	→	→
			Species	DS§	Exp	100	→	→
	Control of herbivorous pests (top-down effect of natural enemy diversity)	Natural enemies	Species/trait	DS*	Obs	18	→	→
			Species	DS†	Exp/Obs	266	→	→
			Species	DS‡	Exp	38	→	→
	Resistance to plant invasion	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	120	→	→
	Disease prevalence (on plants)	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	107	→	→
	Disease prevalence (on animals)	Multiple	Species	DS	Exp/Obs	45	→	→
Climate	Primary production	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	7	→	→
	Carbon sequestration	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	479	→	→
	Carbon storage	Plants	Species/trait	PS	Obs	33	→	→
Soil	Soil nutrient mineralization	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	103	→	→
	Soil organic matter	Plants	Species	DS	Exp	85	→	→
Water	Freshwater purification	Multiple	Genetic/species	PS	Exp	8	→	→
Pollination	Pollination	Insects	Species	PS	Obs	7	→	→

For each ecosystem service we searched the ISI Web of Knowledge for published data syntheses (DS). The footnote symbols in the 'Source' column refer to different syntheses. When a synthesis was not available, we completed our own primary search (PS, see Box 2). Detailed results are given in Supplementary Table 2. Data presented here are summarized as follows: green, actual data relationships agree with predictions; yellow, Data show mixed results; red, data conflict with predictions. Exp, experimental; N, number of data points; Obs, observed; SPU, service providing unit (where natural enemies include predators, parasitoids and pathogens). Note that 13 ecosystem services are not included in this table due to lack of data (<5 relationships, see Supplementary Table 2).

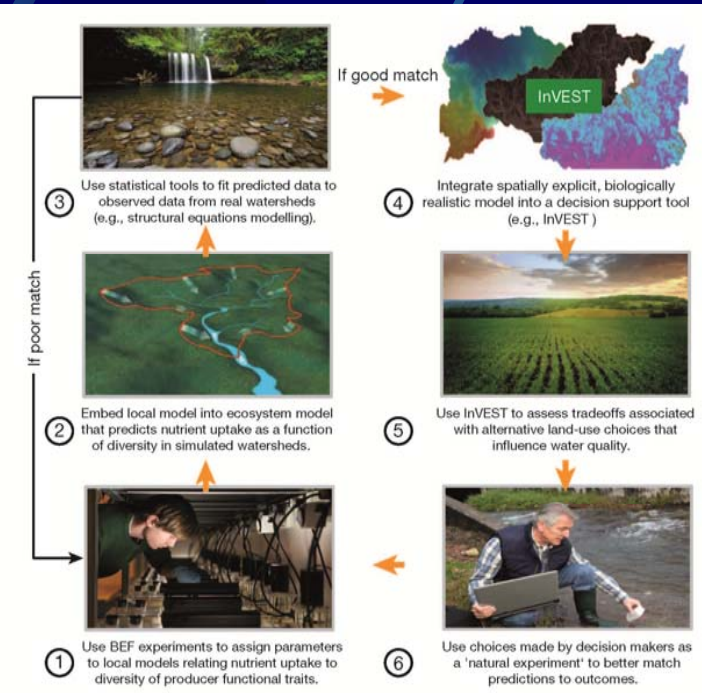
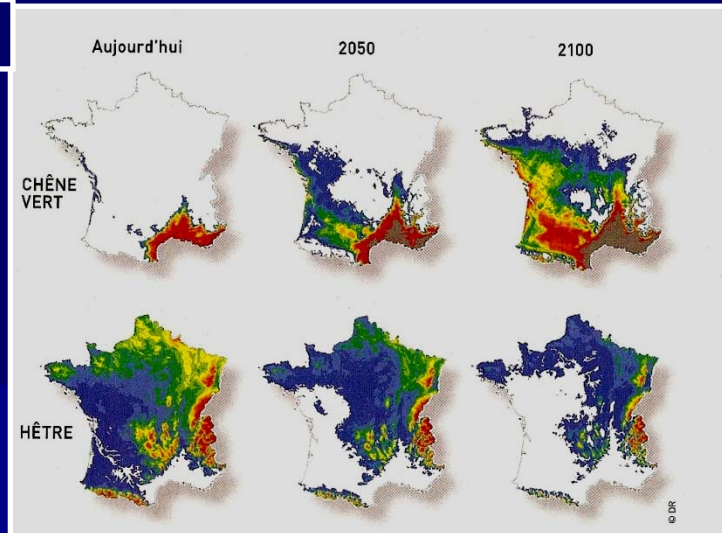


Figure 2 | Towards a better link between BEF and BES research. One of our greatest challenges now is to take what we have learned from 20 years of research and develop predictive models that are founded on empirically quantified mechanisms, and that forecast changes in ecosystem services at scales that are policy-relevant. We outline a hypothetical approach for linking biodiversity to the maintenance of water quality at landscape scales. Data from BEF experiments are used to parameterize competition or niche models that predict how biodiversity has an impact on nutrient assimilation and retention (step 1). Local models are then embedded in spatially explicit meta-community or ecosystem models that incorporate habitat heterogeneity, dispersal and abiotic drivers to predict relationships between biodiversity and water quality at landscape scales (step 2). Predictions of the landscape model are compared to observations from natural systems to assess fit, and statistical tools are used to disentangle effects of biodiversity from other environmental factors (step 3). Once a satisfactory fit is achieved, the model is integrated into a decision support tool (for example, InVEST (step 4)), which is used to simulate changes in ecosystem services at landscape scales where decision makers assess alternative land-use choices (step 5). Choices made by decision makers in real projects provide new data that allow biologists to refine their models and predictions (step 6). Images from B.J.C., G.C.D., US EPA and Shutterstock.com; used with permission.

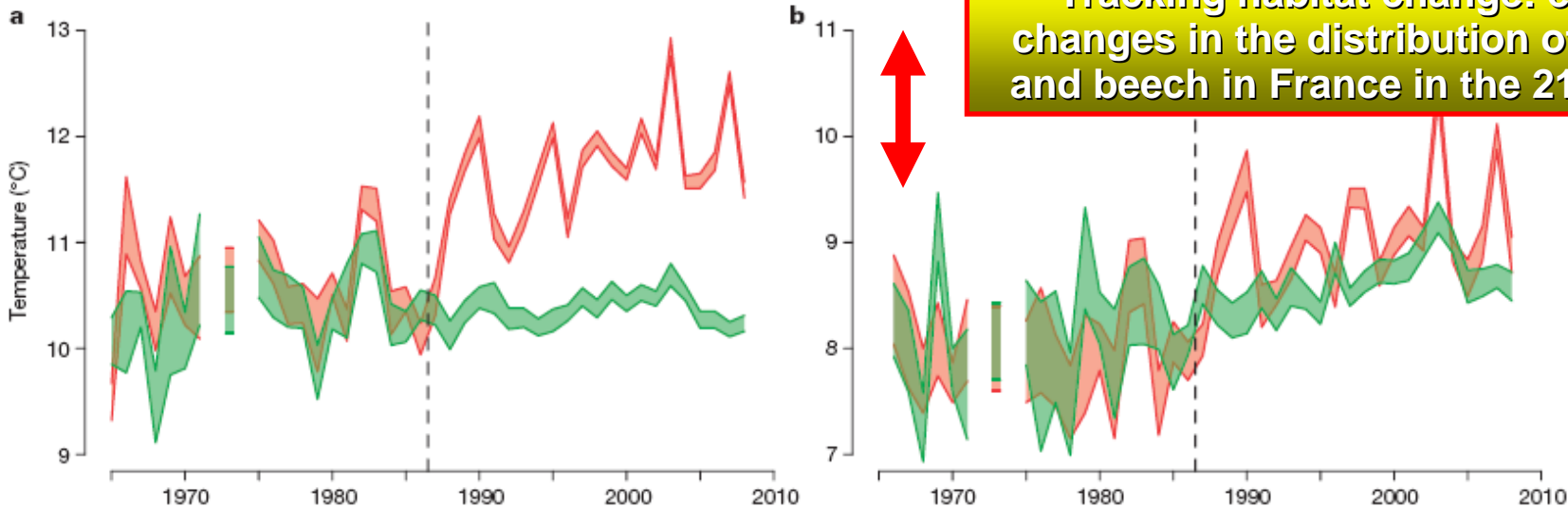
Cardinale B J *et al.* Nature June 2012

Lowland plant lag behind climate warming

R. Bertrand *et al.*, *Nature* 2011,
doi:10.1038/nature10548



Tracking habitat change: expected changes in the distribution of holm oak and beech in France in the 21st century



Comparison of floristically (green) and climatically (red) reconstructed temperature trends 1965 - 2008.
 a, Trends in lowland forest plant communities (<500m a.s.l.).
 b, Trends in highland forest plant communities (500–2,600m a.s.l.). The thickness of lines shows the range of reconstructed temperature trends (n=1,000 trends). Dashed lines indicate the start of the contemporary climate warming period (1987–2008). Breaks in trends are due to no sample convergence for the years 1965 (in highland areas), 1972 and 1974 (in both lowland and highland areas).

Conférence de Rio, juin 1992,
Conférence de Johannesburg, août 2002,
Conférence de Paris, janvier 2005,
Conférence de l'Unesco, Paris janvier 2010
Rio + 20, juin 2012 ?

La conférence
française
pour la
biodiversité

Quelle
gouvernance
pour réussir
ensemble ?

Du 10 au 12 mai 2010
Chamonix-Mont-Blanc



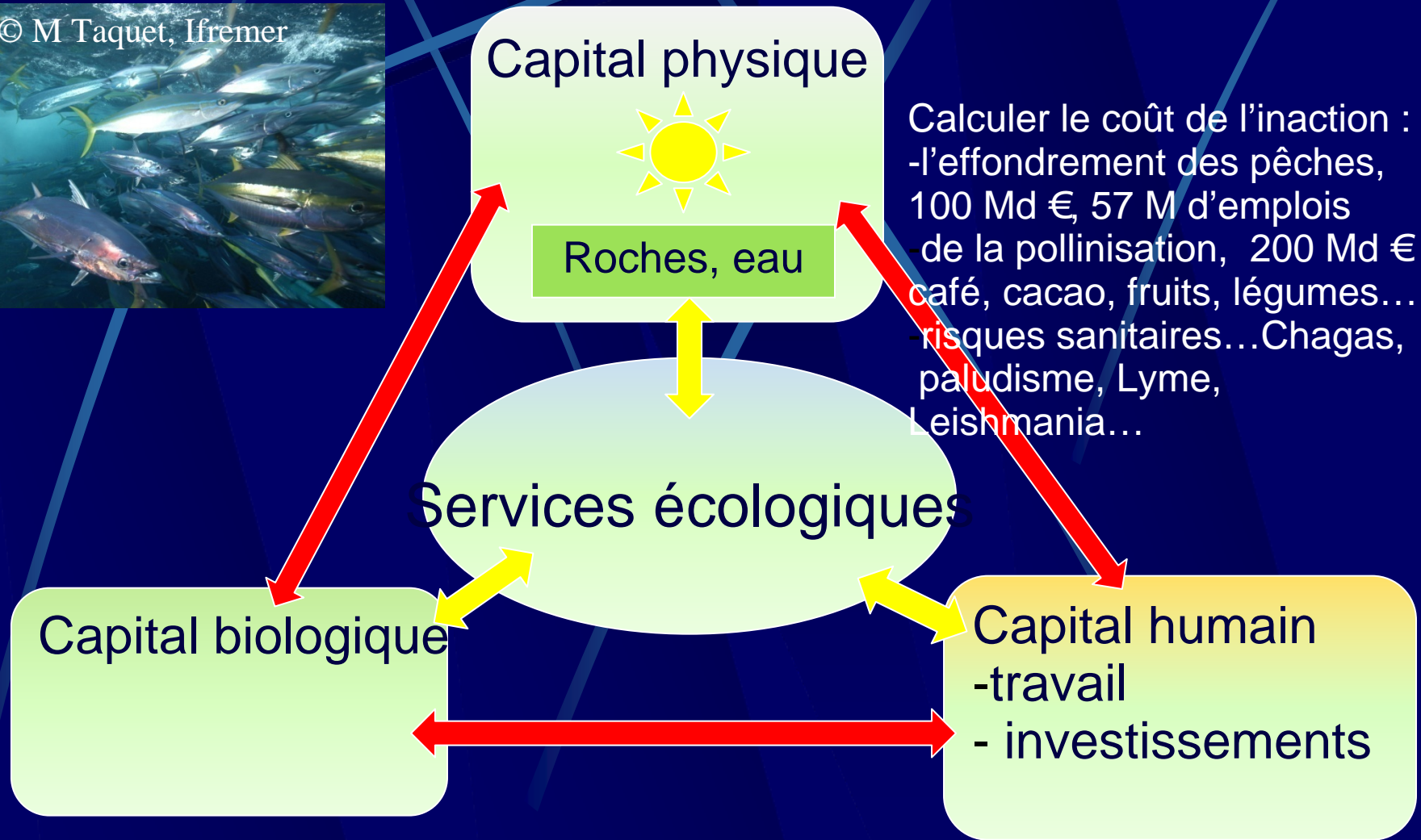
Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Énergie, du Développement durable et de la Mer,
en charge des Technologies vertes et des Négociations sur le climat

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Présent
pour
l'avenir

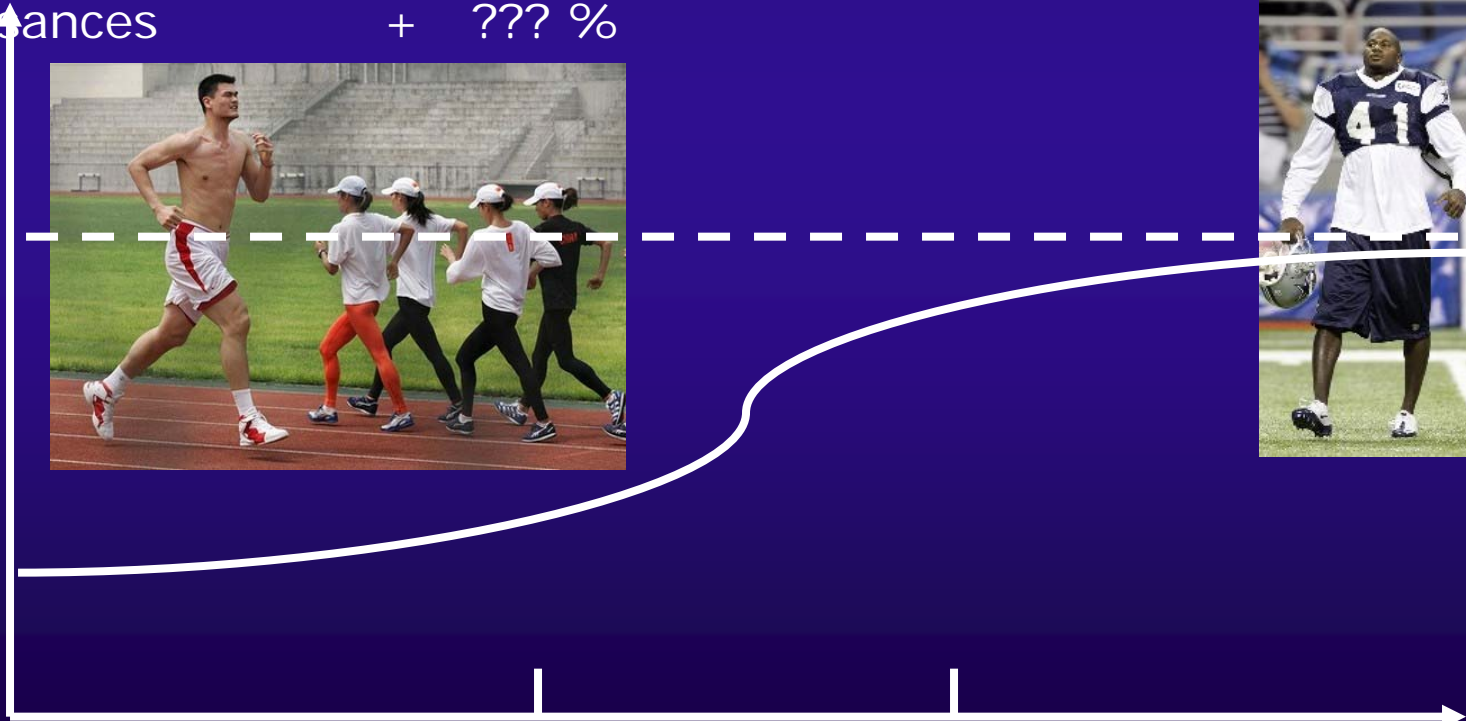
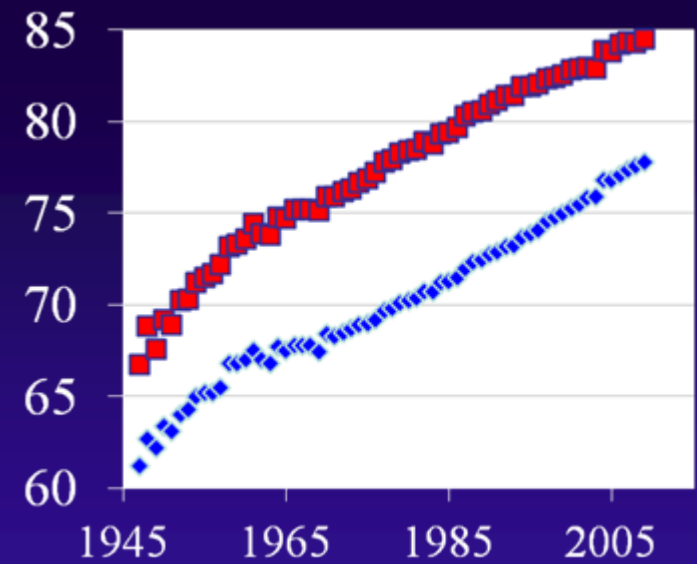
Enjeux économiques



« Il conviendrait de rémunérer ces différents capitaux au prorata de leur contribution à la production de services écosystémiques », Chevassus *et al.*, 2009

Optimisation des potentiels

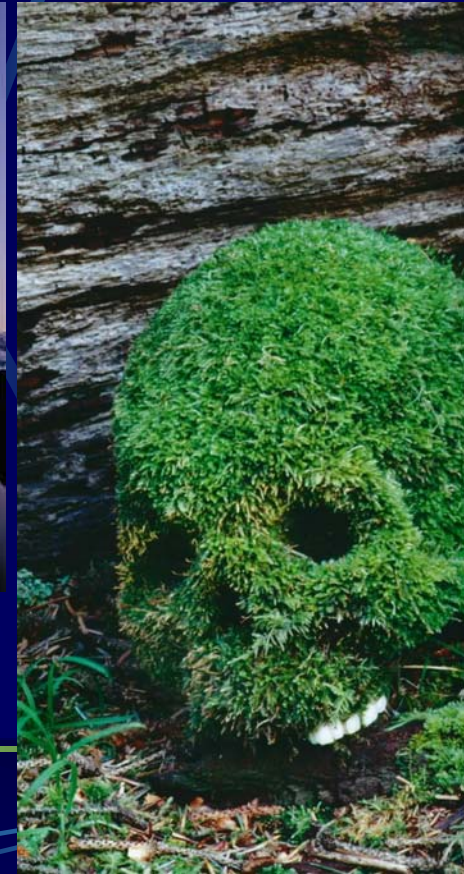
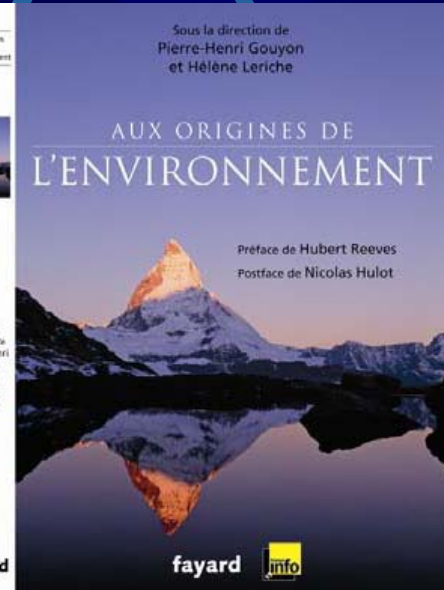
Apports énergétiques	+ 100%	(1500 kCal)
Performance	+ 33 %	
Taille	+ 10 %	(15cm)
Poids	+ 100%	(30 kg)
Espérance de vie	+ 120%	(35 ans)
Démographie	+ 700%	(7Mds)
Rendements végétaux	+ 1000%	(70 q/h)
Économie	+ 2000%	(?)
Connaissances	+ ??? %	



19 - 20^{ème} siècle

L'Homme peut-il s'adapter à lui-même ?

Colloque MNHN octobre 2010
Fondation des Treilles, novembre 2011
Colloque MNHN, décembre 2012



© Fayard, octobre 2010

canal-insep.fr

REPORT CARD UN FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

MAIN ASSIGNMENT

STABILIZE GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS **F**

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS

TRACK GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS **A**

The climate convention has helped to create national inventories of greenhouse-gas emissions, land-use trends and carbon uptake by forests.

PROMOTE AND DISPERSE CLIMATE-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES **D**

The Clean Development Mechanism allows industrialized countries to offset their emissions by paying for clean energy and other projects in developing countries, but the programme has been limited in both reach and effectiveness.

PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT **C**

The climate talks have encouraged efforts to advance sustainable agriculture and reduce tropical deforestation.

PREPARE FOR THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE **C**

Many of the 194 countries that are party to the convention have only recently begun formulating plans to prepare for a warmer world.

ADVANCE CLIMATE RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS **A**

The UN process has encouraged investments in climate science, energy technologies and social sciences.

ESTABLISH A DIPLOMATIC PROCESS **A**

The annual 'Conferences of the Parties' to the climate convention, or COP, has become an international roadshow for professional climate diplomats.

Return to Rio 2012

because "the political will is just not there", she says. In large part because public awareness is limited, politicians have not felt compelled to address the issue, she says, and, as a result, "biodiversity does not feature prominently at Rio".

"We have been talking about how to implement the CBD for 20 years. At this rate, we will still be talking about it at Rio +80," says Sendashonga.

THE DESERTED CONVENTION

Of the three treaties that came out of Rio, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the poor relation. This treaty, which aims to prevent and reverse land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought, has received scant attention by governments and paltry funding. Progress towards its goals has been even more elusive than for climate and biodiversity (see 'Report card: UN Convention to Combat Desertification').

Dryland ecosystems cover more than one-third of the world's land area and are vulnerable to overexploitation and degradation, which threaten the food security of around a billion people, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in Rome. And the situation is getting worse: the percentage of land area that is degrading jumped from 15% in 1991 to 24% in 2008, the most recent global figures available. Developing regions are the most susceptible because poor farmers lack access to the more productive agricultural land and often do not have the knowledge or money to use farming techniques that preserve the soil.

For their part, rich nations neglected the convention because they do not view desertification as an acute concern. Until recently, they have found it easy to expand agricultural production by opening up new areas at home or buying up land in other countries, says William Dar, director-general of the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in Andhra Pradesh, India.

The convention has also been constrained financially. It is "the most underinvested of all conventions", says Dar, who served from 2007 to 2009 as chairman of the committee on science and technology that provides advice to the UNCCD. In 2011, the Global Environment Facility, an international organization that provides funding to help countries implement the Rio conventions, spent just \$369 million on UNCCD projects, about 10% of the money it directed towards biodiversity.

It took countries until 2009 to agree on a set of 11 impact indicators to measure progress towards combating desertification and land degradation. Beginning in 2012, parties to the convention must submit national reports that include two of the indicators: the proportion of the population in vulnerable areas that is living above the poverty line; and the area of land covered by vegetation. This will begin to provide a baseline from which to measure progress.

Yet even such basic requirements will strain poorer nations, which lack the scientific knowledge and technical capacity to track the

REPORT CARD UN CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION

MAIN ASSIGNMENT

REVERSE DESERTIFICATION AND LAND DEGRADATION **F**

OTHER ASSIGNMENTS

DEVELOP INDICATORS **D**
It took until 2009 for nations to agree on a set of metrics by which to measure progress.

BUILD SCIENCE CORPS **F**
Countries have lagged in training scientists on this issue, particularly in developing nations.

PROVIDE FUNDING FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS **E**
The United Nations Global Environment Facility fund has given less than \$400 million for efforts to preserve land and build scientific and technical capacity in poorer nations that are most affected by land degradation.

growth of deserts, says a desert scientist and former employee of the UNCCD, who asked not to be named. Last year, nations agreed to establish a fellowship programme, starting this year, to support post-graduate students and young scientists from developing countries to study and train at specialized institutions on land degradation and desertification.

Ultimately, though, the problem of land degradation cannot be solved in isolation because it is intrinsically tied to the other issues that brought leaders to Rio in 1992 — how to foster economic development without ruining the planet. The task for negotiators this month is to figure out a way to deal more successfully with the related concerns of energy, environment, poverty and resources.

"This is a call to action for Rio," says Dar. "We need to tie the conventions together." ■ **SEE EDITORIAL P. 5**

Jeff Tollefson reports for Nature from New York. Natasha Gilbert reports from London.

2005 The Kyoto Protocol enters into force without the United States, which declines to ratify it.

2009 China, India and other major developing nations agree to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions.

2011 In Durban, South Africa, parties to the UNFCCC agree to negotiate a new climate treaty by 2015.

2002 Parties to the CBD set a goal to halt the decline in biodiversity by 2010.

2010 The 'Aichi targets' set specific goals for reducing threats to biodiversity.

2012 The Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services is launched to provide scientific input to the CBD.

2009 Nations agree on 11 indicators to measure progress toward the goal of reducing land degradation.

2012 National reports due on indicators of land degradation.

BIODIVERSITY ON THE SIDELINES

"Let us have the courage to look in the eyes of our children and admit that we have failed." That stark message came from Ahmed Djoghlal in October 2010, when he addressed the 193 parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at a summit in Nagoya, Japan. As executive secretary of the CBD at the time, Djoghlal lamented that countries were nowhere near to meeting the treaty's chief goal of "significantly" cutting species loss by 2010 (see 'Report card: Convention on Biological Diversity'). Instead, he said, "we continue to lose biodiversity at an unprecedented rate".

Some 30% of amphibians, 21% of birds and 25% of mammal species are at risk of extinction, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) based in Gland, Switzerland. The CBD has failed to slow the problem, say biodiversity scientists, because it did not set concrete and focused targets, and it provided no means to measure progress towards protecting wildlife and ecosystems.

At the Nagoya meeting, countries agreed on a set of 20 goals — the Aichi targets — which include halving the rate of loss of natural habitats, one of the biggest threats to biodiversity, by 2020. Another target seeks to protect 17% of the world's land area in nature reserves by 2010. In addition, the CBD parties put money towards developing better indicators for measuring progress.

The 20 Aichi targets are a step in the right direction but they still miss the mark, warn scientists and conservationists. "The Aichi targets are still not very focused and they add no obligations on countries to comply with them. There is an unwillingness among countries to accept obligations," says Stuart Harrop, a wildlife-management lawyer and director of the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology at the University of Kent in Canterbury, UK.

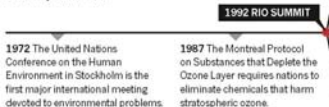
Another long-standing problem with the CBD has been that it lacked a dedicated body, similar to the IPCC, that would provide scientific advice and help it to define quantifiable targets. The CBD gained an equivalent scientific arm only two months ago, when the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services was launched. "It has not been a science-based convention," says Anne Larigue, a plant ecologist and executive director of DIVERSITAS, an international biodiversity research programme headquartered in Paris.

In addition, countries lack the observational infrastructure to track the state of their national biodiversity. The CBD currently relies on data compiled by conservation groups, including the IUCN's Red List of threatened species. Poor investment in observation systems means that there are still large gaps in the data on local and global biodiversity, says Larigue.

Lack of funding for biodiversity conservation has also constrained progress, says Cyaque Sendashonga, a zoologist and director of global policy at the IUCN. In Nagoya, countries agreed to report on their biodiversity spending at the CBD summit this October in Hyderabad, India. They will also discuss ways to boost spending, including redirecting

GLOBAL AWAKENING

The treaties that emerged from the 1992 Rio summit followed several major environmental agreements and spawned a series of subsequent accords.



J Tollefson & N Gilbert,
Nature, June 2012

RIO REPORT CARD

The world has failed to deliver on many of the promises it made 20 years ago at the Earth summit in Brazil.

STABILIZE GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS
 TRACK GREENHOUSE-GAS EMISSIONS AND SINKS
 PROMOTE AND DISPERSE CLIMATE-FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES
 PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT
 PREPARE FOR THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
 ADVANCE CLIMATE RESEARCH AND POLICY ANALYSIS
 ESTABLISH A DIPLOMATIC PROCESS

RETURN TO RIO
For Earth Summit news, see [nature.com/rio12](#)

Enjeux a Rio

- **F Hollande, hier** « ... Rio+20 va être difficile et il existe un « risque d'échec... »,
- **Economie verte**, Le concept, poussé par les pays occidentaux et notamment l'Europe qui y voit une possibilité de solution à la crise, est regardé avec méfiance -voire défiance- par les pays du Sud qui y voient, eux, un concept impérialiste, une façon détournée d'établir de nouvelles barrières commerciales en leur défaveur. En octobre, le Brésil a d'ailleurs voulu abandonner le thème de l'économie verte... « *Derrière l'économie verte se cache le sujet commerce ...* » OMC, [l'Indicateur de Richesse Inclusive](#) qui considère le capital humain, naturel et productif.
- **Obj Dev Durable**, devenir des « *éléments centraux du cadre du développement mondial* » selon le secrétaire de l'ONU Ban-Ki-Moon et à remplacer les Objectifs du millénaire qui avaient pour cible l'horizon 2015,
- **Gouvernance mondiale de l'environnement, création de l'OME**, violemment combattue par les US, l'Inde, la Russie, le Canada...

- L'océan,

- La sécurité alimentaire,

- Quelle place pour la société civile ?

- « *Nous avons une obligation de réussite* » estime-t-il. Cependant, le pari est loin d'être gagné : « *il y a le risque de paroles prononcées et qui ne se retrouveront pas dans des actes, un risque de division entre pays développés, pays émergents et pays pauvres. Le risque aussi de l'échec. Parce qu'il peut y avoir d'autres urgences, parce que le monde est aujourd'hui tourné vers la crise économique, financière, et qu'il est aussi inquiet d'un certain nombre de conflits comme celui de la Syrie. On se détournerait facilement de ce qui est pourtant l'urgence majeure, celle de l'environnement* ».

- **2 Sommets, 2 visions**

- En marge du Sommet officiel, le Sommet des peuples se déroulera du 15 au 23 juin. Lieu d'intenses débats entre ONG du monde entier sur les « *causes structurelles de la crise actuelle de la civilisation* », il doit en sortir une déclaration alternative à la conférence onusienne. « *L'ordre du jour prévu pour Rio +20 officiel - la soi-disant « économie verte » et les institutions mondiales - est considérée comme insatisfaisant pour faire face à la crise de la planète, causée par les modèles de production capitaliste et de la consommation* », précise ainsi le site internet du Sommet des peuples. « *Le rapport de force s'est extrêmement dégradé au détriment de la société civile. Le sommet des peuples est le seul espace de libre expression pour celle-ci* »,

Conférence de Paris pour une gouvernance écologique mondiale



CITOYENS DE LA TERRE
Conférence de Paris
pour une gouvernance
écologique mondiale

2 - 3
février
2007

1. Lutter contre le dérèglement climatique

2. Agir ensemble pour sauvegarder la biodiversité

3. Combattre les pollutions et préserver la santé

4. Faire de l'eau un enjeu partagé

5. Inventer la croissance écologique: le changement des mentalités, des modes de production et de consommation

6. Mettre en place une **gouvernance** internationale pour l'environnement



Banyuls, **mai 2012**



**Appel de Paris
pour une ONU**