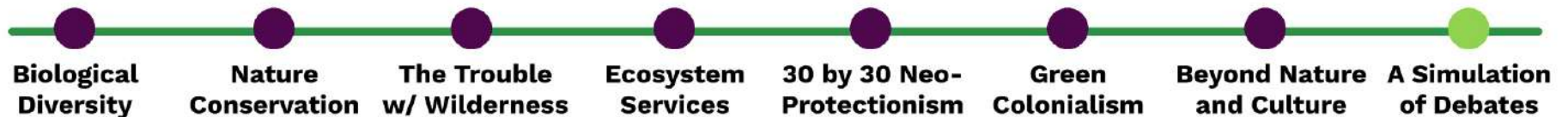


A world map with a dark blue ocean and brownish-green landmasses. The map is centered on the Atlantic Ocean, showing North and South America on the left and Europe and Africa on the right. Several dark blue circles are scattered across the map, primarily in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

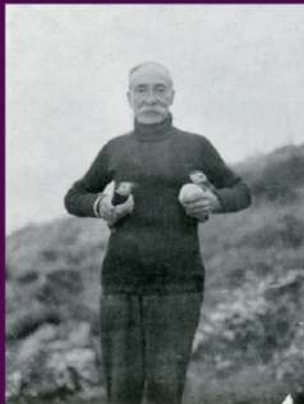
Thomas Tari Biodiversity is Politics

Reims, 22 August 2022



Biological Diversity

Scientific pioneers and citizen mobilisation



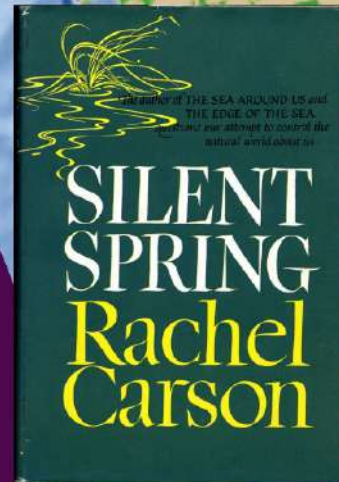
1912



AGIR pour la
BIODIVERSITÉ

Ligue pour la protection
des oiseaux / League for
the protection of birds

Louis Magaud
d'Aubusson and Atlantic
Puffins in Brittany



'Silent Spring' Is Now Noisy Summer

Pesticides Industry
Up in Arms Over
a New Book

By JOHN M. LEE

The \$300,000,000 pesticides industry has been highly irritated by a quiet woman author whose previous works on science have been praised for the beauty and precision of the writing.

The author is Rachel Carson, whose "The Sea Around Us" and "The Edge of the Sea" were best sellers in 1951 and



Rachel Carson Stirs
Conflict—Producers
Are Crying 'Foul'

defending the use of their products. Meetings have been held in Washington and New York. Statements are being drafted and counter-attacks plotted.

A drowsy midsummer has suddenly been enlivened by the greatest uproar in the pesticides industry since the cranberry scare of 1959.

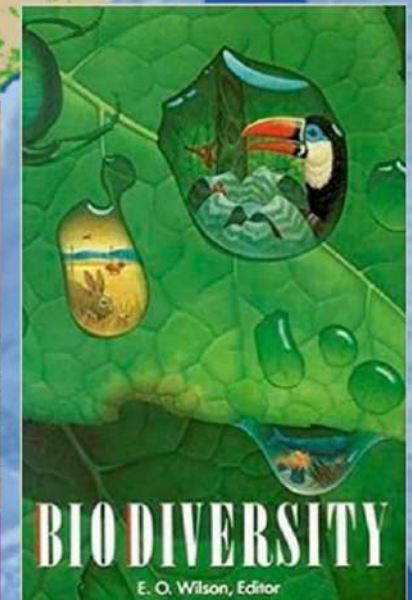
Miss Carson's new book is entitled "Silent Spring." The

1962

1988



Edward O. Wilson (1929–2021)



Nature Conservation

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)



15.78%
253,359: Protected Areas
Terrestrial and inland waters protected area coverage

8.13%
17,781: Protected Areas
Marine protected area coverage

16.9%
253,359: Protected Areas
597: OECMs
Terrestrial and inland waters protected area & OECM coverage

8.22%
17,781: Protected Areas
194: OECMs
Marine protected area & OECM coverage

Protected Areas (& other effective area-based conservation measures)

	Nature/culture dichotomy	Beyond Nat./cult. dichotomy
Capitalist	Mainstream conservation	New conservation
Beyond capitalist	Neo-protectionism	Convivial conservation

Büscher and Fletcher, 2020

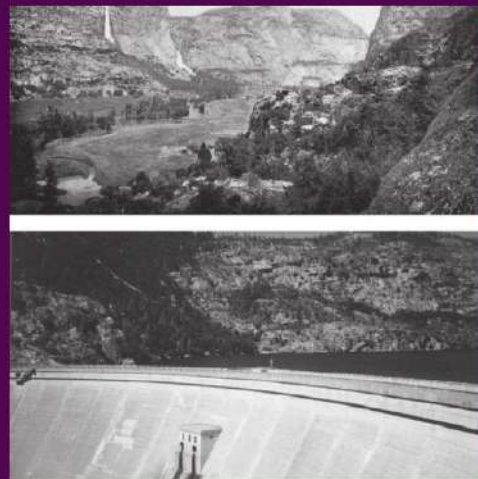
THE
CONSERVATION
REVOLUTION
RADICAL
IDEAS
FOR SAVING
NATURE
BEYOND THE
ANTHROPOCENE
BRAM BÜSCHER
AND
ROBERT FLETCHER

The Trouble with Wilderness

or getting back to the wrong nature

Cronon, 1995

Henry David Thoreau:
"In Wildness is the
preservation of the World."

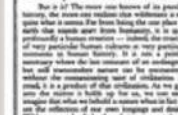


Mainstream
or 'fortress'
conservation



THE TROUBLE WITH WILDERNESS

PRESERVING WILDERNESS HAS FOR DECADES BEEN A FUNDAMENTAL tenet — indeed, a passion — of the environmental movement, especially in the United States. For many Americans, wilderness stands as the last place where civilization, that all-consuming human disease, has not fully infected the earth. It is an island in the polluted sea of urban-industrial modernity, a refuge we must somehow recover to save the planet. As Henry David Thoreau famously declared, "In Wilderness is the preservation of the World."



But is it? The more one knows of its possible history, the more one knows that wilderness is a human creation — not a natural one. It is a place primarily a human creation — indeed, the creation of very particular human cultures. The concept of wilderness is a human invention. It is a place created by the human mind, and it is a place that can be destroyed by the human hand. The wilderness is a human creation, and it is a place that can be destroyed by the human hand.

...country that were the scenes of American discovery and conquest. These were the wildernesses, the last places of refuge for the Indians and the last places of refuge for the American pioneers. The wilderness was a place of refuge, a place of refuge for the Indians and the American pioneers. The wilderness was a place of refuge, a place of refuge for the Indians and the American pioneers.

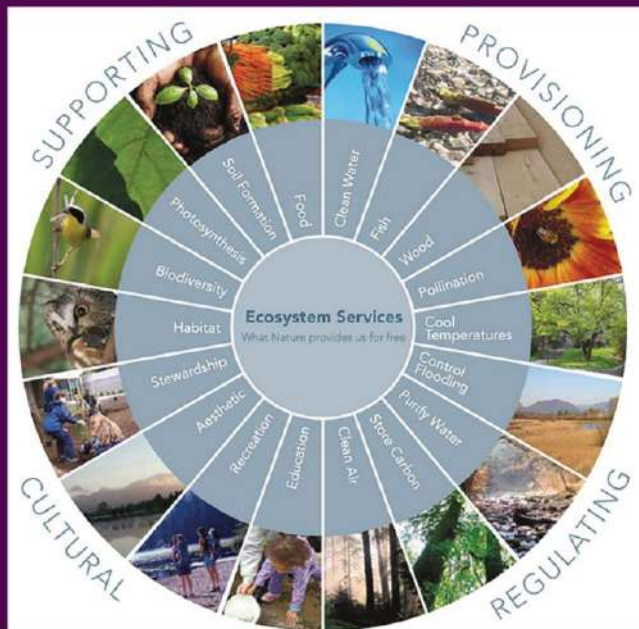
There were other areas as well. The mountains, the great natural parks and wilderness areas followed hard on the heels of the last Indian wars, as did the great natural parks and wilderness areas. The wilderness was a place of refuge, a place of refuge for the Indians and the American pioneers. The wilderness was a place of refuge, a place of refuge for the Indians and the American pioneers.

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If wildness can stop being (just) out there and start being (also) in here, if it can start being as humane as it is natural, then perhaps we can get on with the unending task of struggling to live rightly in the world-not just in the garden, not just in the wilderness, but in the home that encompasses them both.

Ecosystem Services



Millennium
Ecosystem
Assessment
[2001-05]

A Fictitious Conservation?

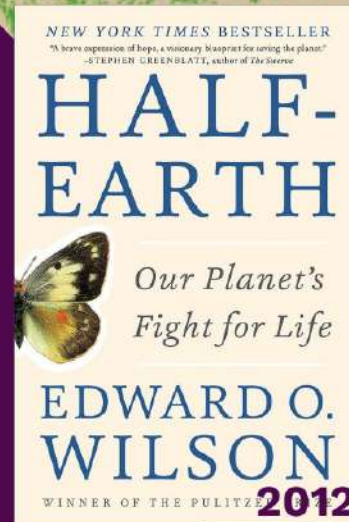
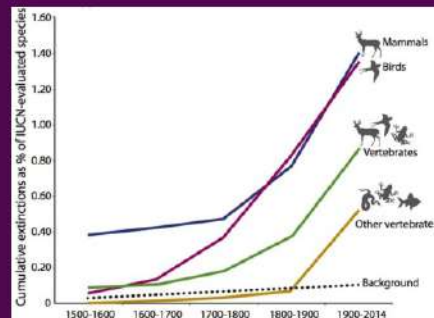
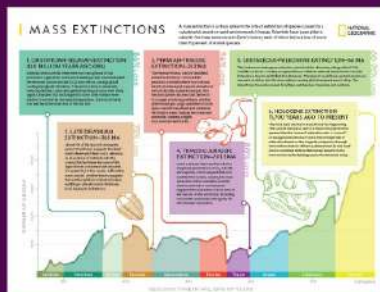
In Kern, Tulare, Fresno, and Madera counties in the San Joaquin Valley of California, citrus growers have planted about 40,000 acres of easy-to-peel seedless varieties of tangerines, clementines, and mandarin oranges. Like many crops—rice, wheat, and maize, for example— these oranges are self or wind-pollinated. If bees cross-pollinate the crop with the pollen of other citrus trees, however, the fruit will develop seeds among other economically undesirable properties. Seeded mandarins fetch only a quarter of the price of unseeded ones.

Chris Lange, a mandarin orange grower, lamented that honey bees by pollinating his crop ruin it for anything but juice. "You can't grow the crop for the juice market," he said. "You have to grow for the premium crop or you won't recover your costs." Growers have threatened to take legal action to force bee keepers to remove their hives. "We've coexisted with them, but we don't need them," said Joel Nelson, executive director of Citrus Mutual, a trade association. "Now we're trying to adapt to changing consumer demands, and we're hamstrung"

Mark Sagoff, "The quantification and valuation of ecosystem services", Ecological Economics, 2011

30x30, a neo-protectionist perspective?

Are we living the 6th mass Holocene / Anthropocene extinction?



SCIENCE ADVANCES | REVIEW

2019

SCIENCE POLICY

A Global Deal For Nature: Guiding principles, milestones, and targets

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The Global Deal for Nature (GDN) is a time-bound, science-driven plan to save the diversity and abundance of life on Earth. Pairing the GDN and the Paris Climate Agreement would avoid catastrophic climate change, conserve species, and secure essential ecosystem services. New findings give urgency to this union: Less than half of the terrestrial realm is intact, yet conserving all native ecosystems—coupled with energy transition measures—will be required to remain below a 1.5°C rise in average global temperature. The GDN targets 30% of Earth to be formally protected and an additional 20% designated as climate stabilization areas, by 2030, to stay below 1.5°C. We highlight the 67% of terrestrial ecoregions that can meet 30% protection, thereby reducing extinction threats and carbon emissions from natural reservoirs. Freshwater and marine targets included here extend the GDN to all realms and provide a pathway to ensuring a more livable biosphere.

INTRODUCTION

Nature conservation efforts, like climate change policies, are being reassessed in the midst of a planetary emergency (1). Climate concerns rightly prompted the 2015 Paris Agreement, which has facilitated coordinated global action not only among governments but also among companies, cities, and citizens. Research since then suggests that efforts to stabilize the climate and avoid the undesirable outcomes of >1.5°C warming will require a rapid reduction in land conversion and a moratorium by about 2035 (2). The most logical path to avoid the approaching crisis is maintaining and restoring at least 50% of the Earth's land area as intact natural ecosystems, in combination with energy transition measures (2, 3). Those measures by themselves will likely be

tends to the freshwater and marine realms, with studies pointing to least disturbed wetlands and coastal habitats being superior in their ability to store carbon when compared with more disturbed sites (10, 11).

Opportunities to address both climate change and the extinction crisis are time bound. Climate models show that we are approaching a tipping point: If current trends in habitat conversion and emissions do not peak by 2030, then it will become impossible to remain below 1.5°C (2, 12, 13). Similarly, if current land conversion rates, poaching of large animals, and other threats are not markedly slowed or halted in the next 10 years, "points of no return" will be reached for multiple ecosystems and species (13). It has become clear that be-



30 x 30

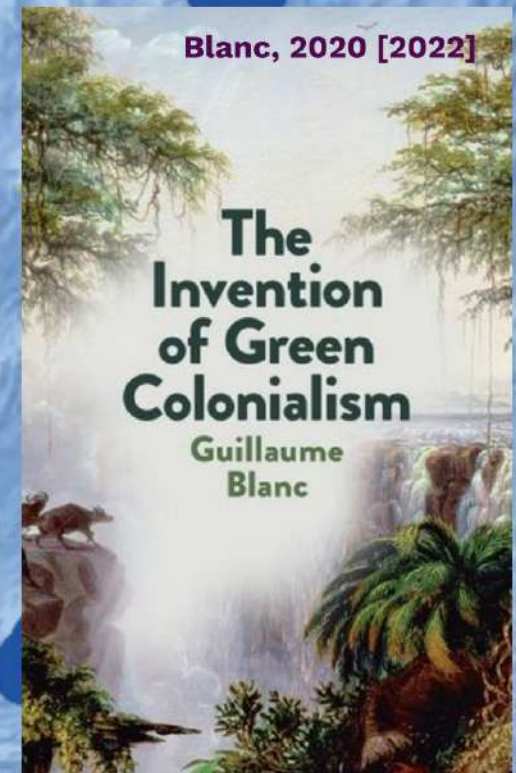
commit to protecting at least 30% of the planet by 2030

LEARN MORE

Green Colonialism

“The more Europeans cultivated, exploited and damaged the soil and the wildlife of the tropics, the more determined they were to protect the environment from this destruction... in order to do so, they restricted the rights of ‘local indigenous people’, accused of destroying nature and therefore needing to be removed. And since that time, this dual concept of predation/protection has continued to shape the global policies of Africa in nature.”

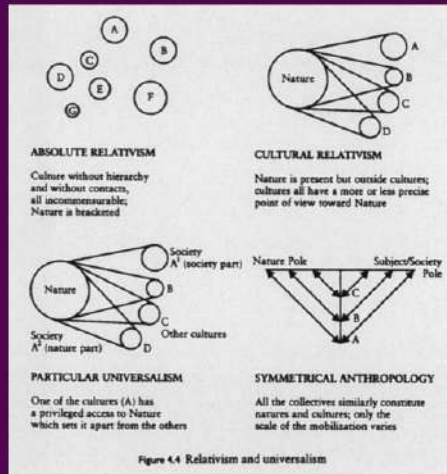
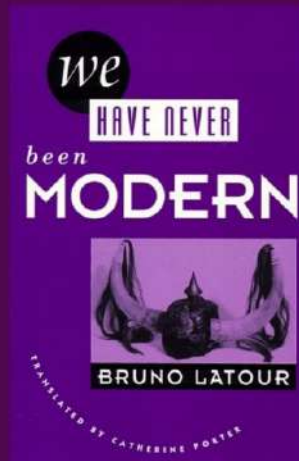
A double process of “dehumanisation” and “naturalisation” of Africa pursued by Unesco, the WWF and the IUCN. It is a “process which involves turning territories into national parks, banning agriculture in these areas, evicting people from their homes and getting rid of their fields and grazing land in order to create a supposedly natural world, in which people are absent”.



Beyond Nature and Culture

Perspectives in anthropology

Latour, 1991 [1993]



Martin, 2016



Descola, 2005 [2013]

BEYOND NATURE AND CULTURE

Ontologies of the World

Animism: an animated world



Naturalism: an objective world



Totemism: a divided world



Analogism: an entangled world



A simulation of debates

<https://controverses.github.io/biodiversityispolitics/>

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A pedagogical experience from the
**Centre for the Exploration of
Controversies of Sciences Po**