Quelle vision et enjeux stratégiques de l'alliance

Jean-Paul MOATTI, Président

Alliance nationale de recherche pour l'environnement

Les 5 alliances nationales de recherche

- Dans cinq domaines clés, les alliances nationales de recherche permettent de rapprocher les différents acteurs de la recherche pour décloisonner et renforcer la coordination des programmes scientifiques.
- Les alliances ne constituent pas une nouvelle organisation de la recherche, mais visent, au sein de l'organisation existante, à mieux coordonner les actions et les programmes des forces de recherche, en pavant les champs de recherche dont les enjeux sociétaux sont déterminants pour le siècle à venir.
- Cinq alliances de recherche ont été créées en 2009 et 2010 :
    - Aviesan - Alliance pour la santé, créée en mai 2009
      www.aviesan.fr
    - Ancre - Alliance pour l'énergie, créée en septembre 2009
      www.allianceenergie.fr
    - Allistène - Alliance pour les sciences du numérique, créée en décembre 2009
      www.allistene.fr
    - AllEnvi - Alliance pour l'environnement, créée en février 2010
      www.allenvi.fr
    - Athéna - Alliance pour les sciences humaines et sociales, créée en juin 2010
      www.allianceathena.fr

AllEnvi : 28 membres

(12 membres fondateurs et 16 membres associés)

Cadre international des initiatives de l'ONU

- **2000 – Sommet du Millénaire**
- **2002 – Campagne du Millénaire**
- **2002-2006 – Projet du Millénaire**
- **2005 – Sommet mondial (NY)**
- **2008 – Réunion de haut niveau sur la réalisation des 8** Objectifs du Millénaire du Développement **(OMD)**
- **2010 – Sommet sur les objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement**
- **2013 – Accélérer l'action pour réaliser les OMD et l'après-2015**
- **2015 – ODD (Objectifs du Développement durable) → 17 objectifs pour transformer notre monde –** Un appel à l'action de tous les pays afin de promouvoir la prospérité tout en protégeant la planète

A decisive decade ahead :
Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030

The GSDR Independent Group of Scientists (IGS)


Gonzalo Hernández Licona


Katherine Richardson


David Smith


Amanda Glassman


Eun Mee Kim


Muhammad Saidam


Endah Murniningtyas


Peter Messerli


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Jean-Pascal van Ypersele

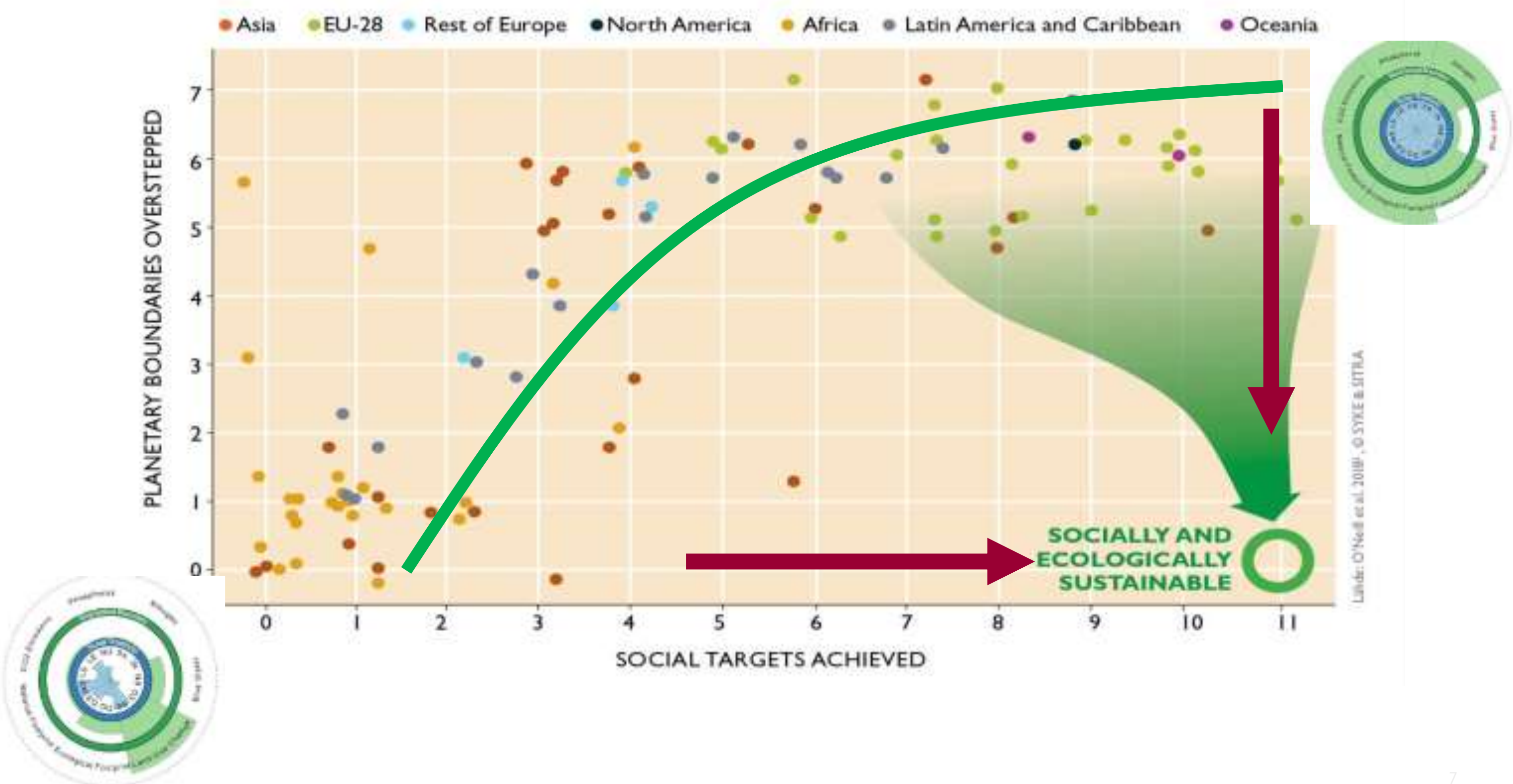

Wolfgang Lutz


Parfait Ekoundou-Enyegue


Eeva Furman


Ernest Foli

Not a single country has achieved a high level of well-being in an ecologically sustainable way



Preliminary GSDR 2019 Key Messages

- It is time to sound the alarm
- Better focus on the arrows than on the boxes
- Promote sustainability science

2030 Agenda : It's time to sound the alarm (KM1)

- **Only a few targets are more or less « on track »**

→ 1.1 Eradicating extreme poverty / → 3.2 ↓ under-5 & neonatal mortality / 4.1 Enrolment in primary education

- **Most targets are « off-track »**

→ 3.1 ↓ maternal mortality / 3.4 Premature deaths from NCDs

2030 Agenda : It's time to sound the alarm ! (KM1)

- **Since 2015, trends on a number of SDGs are going BACKWARDS**

→ SDG 2 ↑ MALNUTRITION

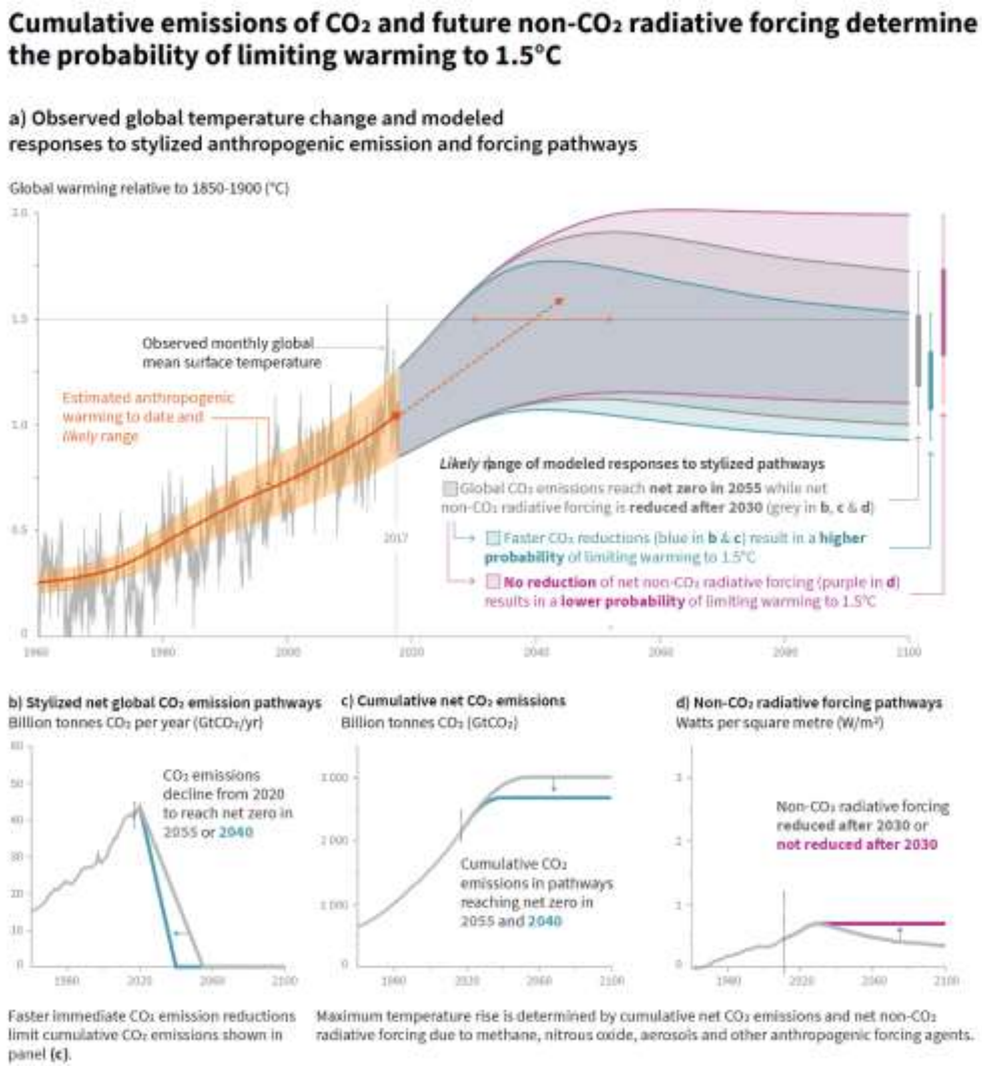
→ SDG 10 ↑ INTRA-COUNTRY INEQUALITIES

→ SDG 12 ↑ WASTE AND MATERIAL FOOTPRINT

→ SDG 13 ↑ GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

→ SDG 14 ↑ DETERIORATION OF COASTAL WATERS & OVERFISHING

→ SDG 15 ↑ LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY & SOIL EROSION



IPCC special report on +1.5° C (October 2018)

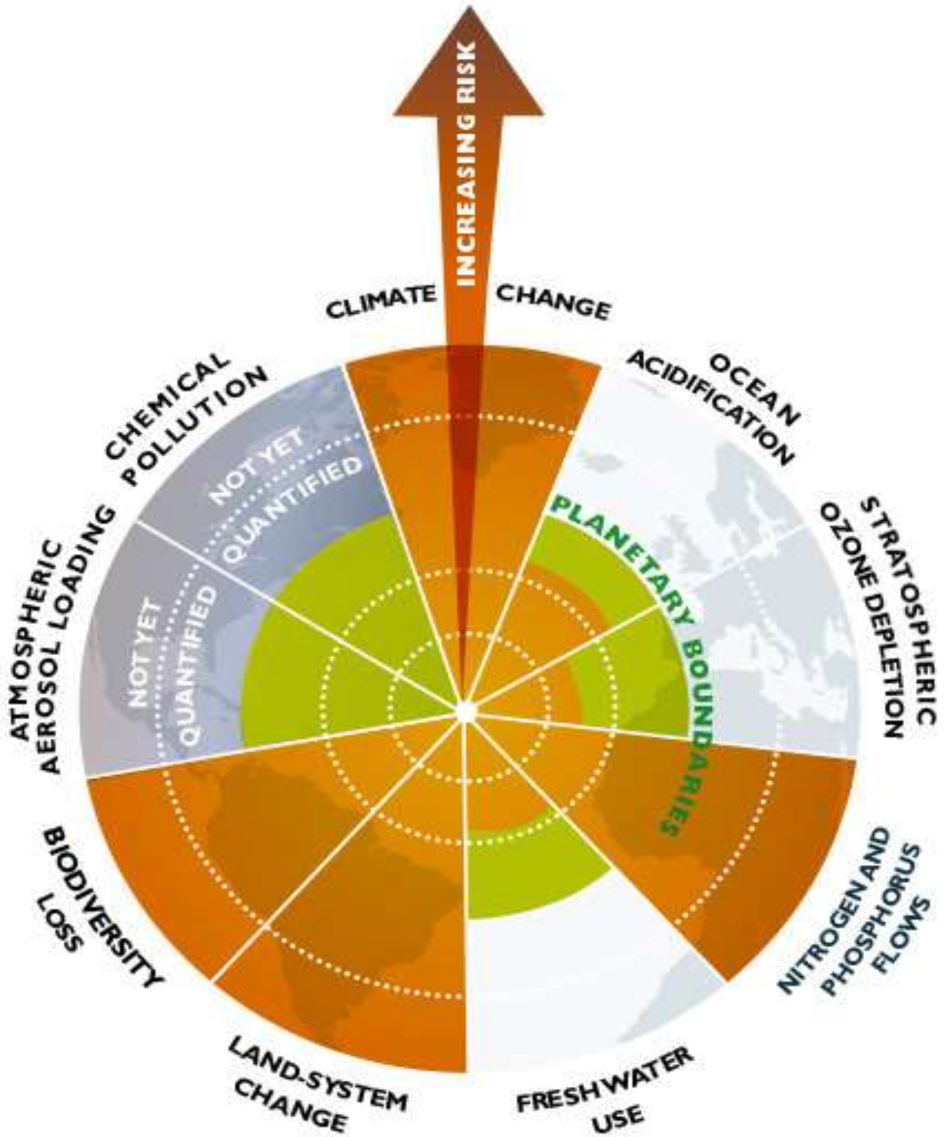
Climate change is already affecting people, ecosystems and livelihoods all around the world

Limiting warming to 1.5C is not impossible but would require unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society.

There are clear benefits to keeping warming to 1.5C compared to 2C, or higher. Every bit of warming matters.

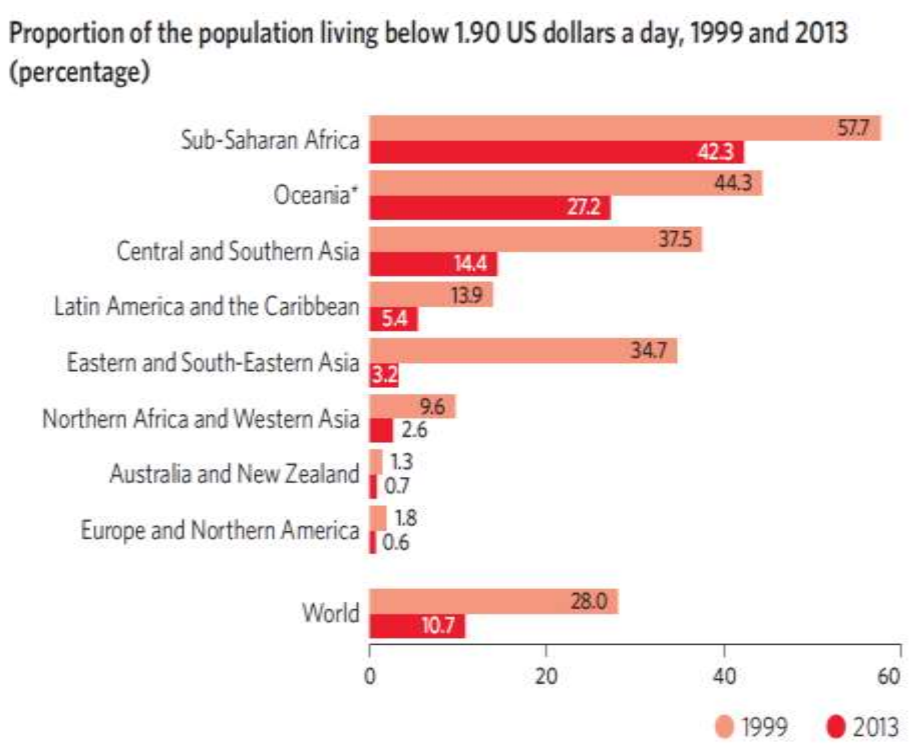
Limiting warming to 1.5C can go hand-in-hand with achieving other world goals.

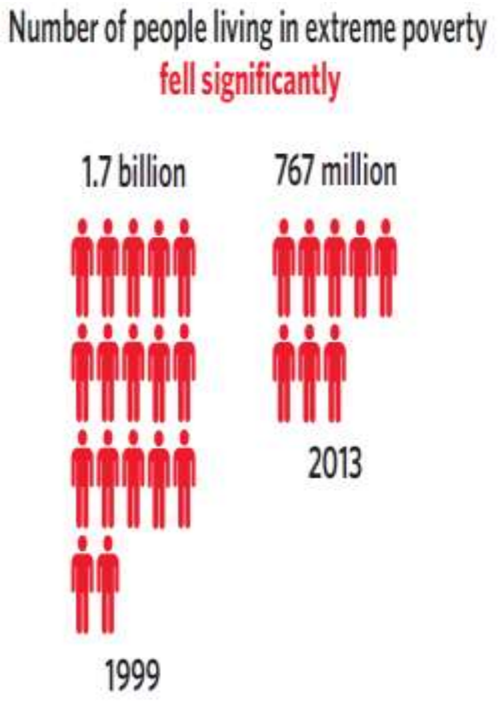
Planetary boundaries are already partly overstepped



Source: Steffen et al. 2015', © SYKE & SITRA

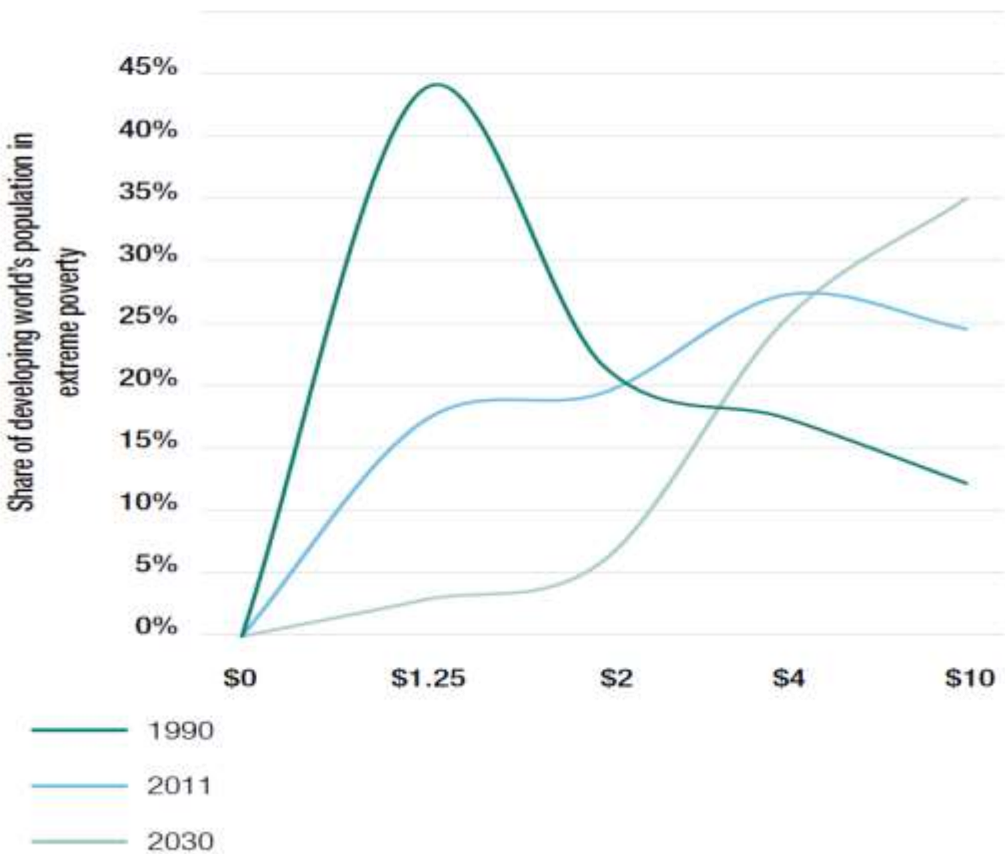
Progress in reducing extreme poverty, but ......





But …Vulnerability of people just above the monetary poverty line

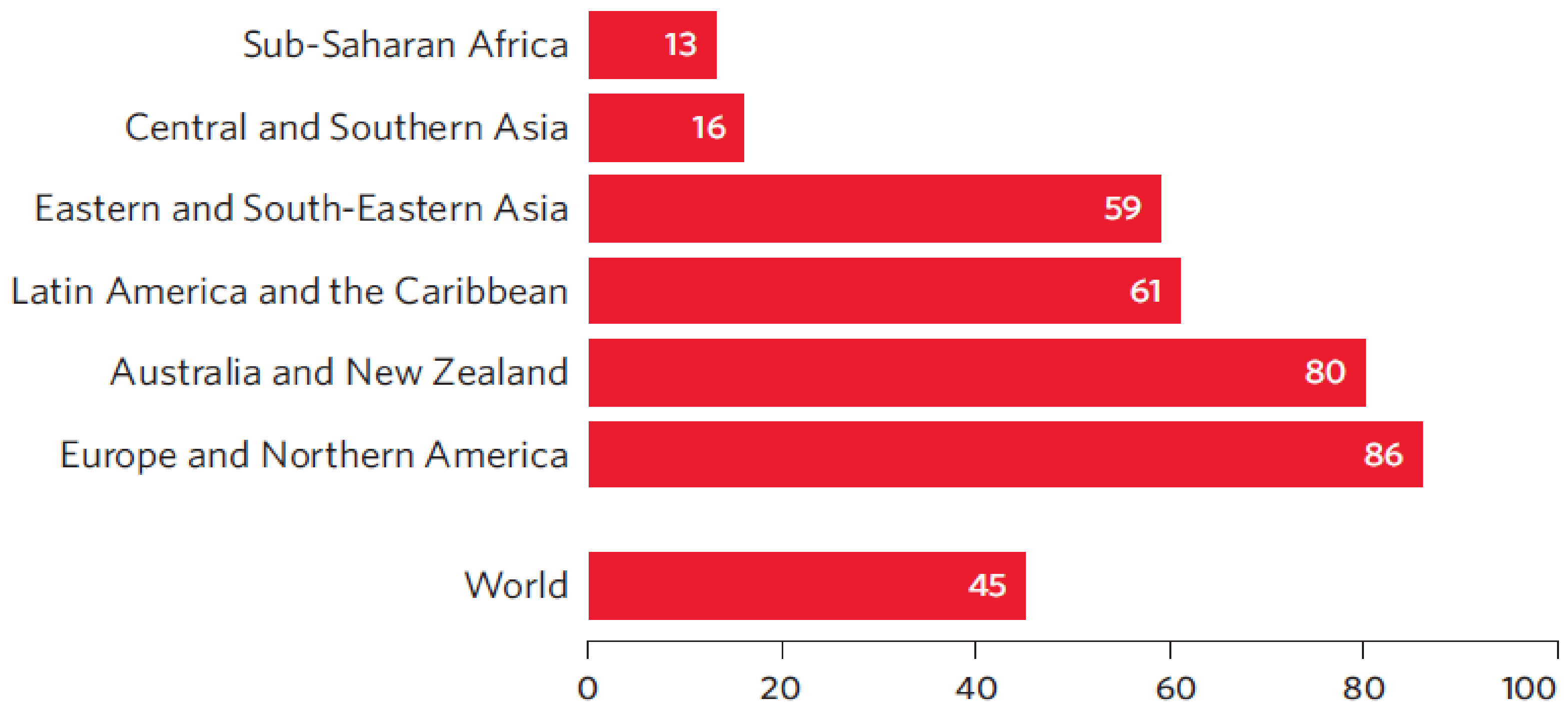
Figure 3. Changes in the global consumption distribution from 1990-2030



Source: PovCal, 2014

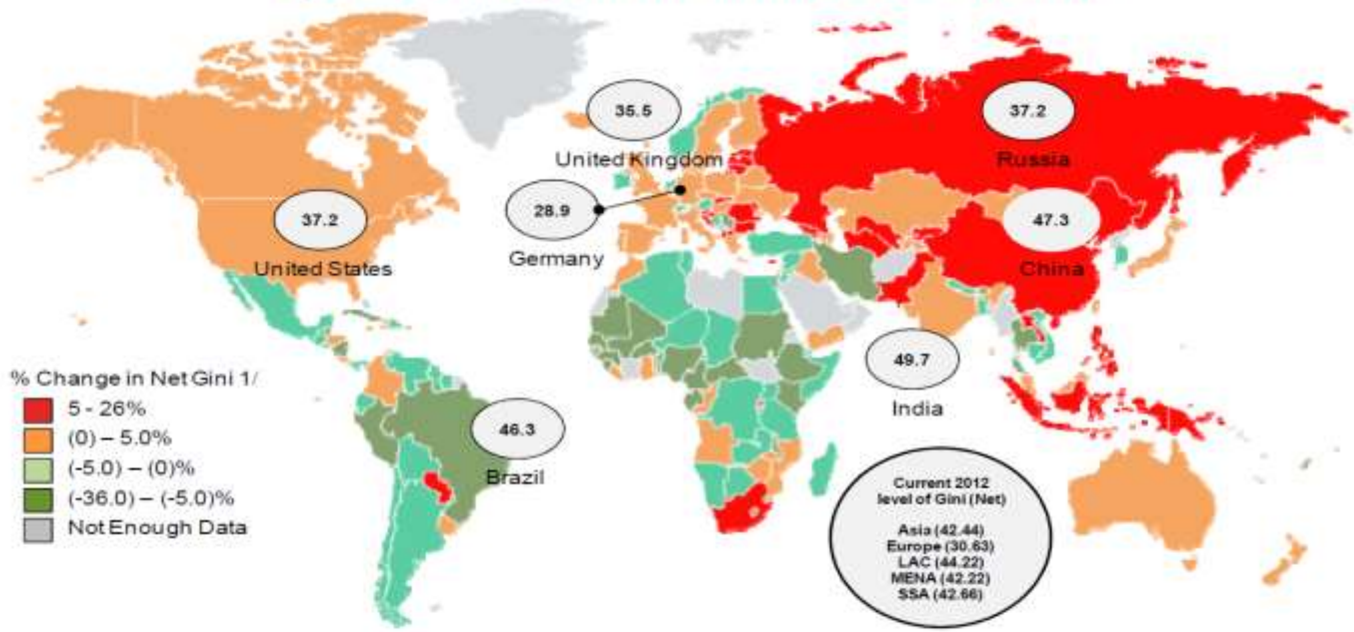
But … Under-estimation of multidimensional measurment of poverty

Proportion of population covered by at least one social protection benefit, 2016 (percentage)



But
Rise in intra-country inequalities

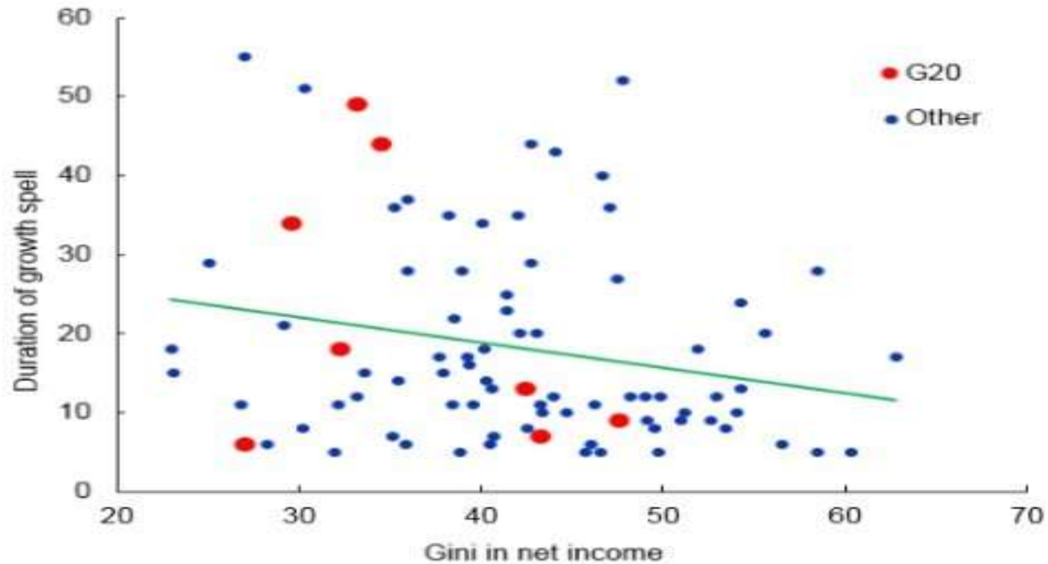
Figure 3. Change in Net Gini Index, 1990–2012



Sources: Solt Database; and IMF staff calculations.
Note: LAC =Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; and SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.
1/ Change in net Gini from 1990 to 2012 is expressed as a percentage. For missing values, data for the most recent year were used.

“ Persistent lack of inclusion can fray social cohesion and undermine the sustainability of growth itself.“ IMF 2017

Inequality and the durability of growth
The higher the levels of inequality, the shorter the duration of high growth spells (as shown by the green line).
(spells, average net income inequality, 1960-2010)



Sources: Ostry, Berg, and Tsangarides (2014), using data from Penn World Tables version 7.1; and authors' calculations.
Note: Dots represent counties. The minimum length of a spell is five years. The Gini index measures inequality: 0 is no inequality, 100 is full inequality.

It's not the Kuznets'curve, It's the elephant's curve

The idea that increased inequalities are « the price to pay » for poverty eradication is misleading

Inequality reduction and poverty elimination are strongly interrelated

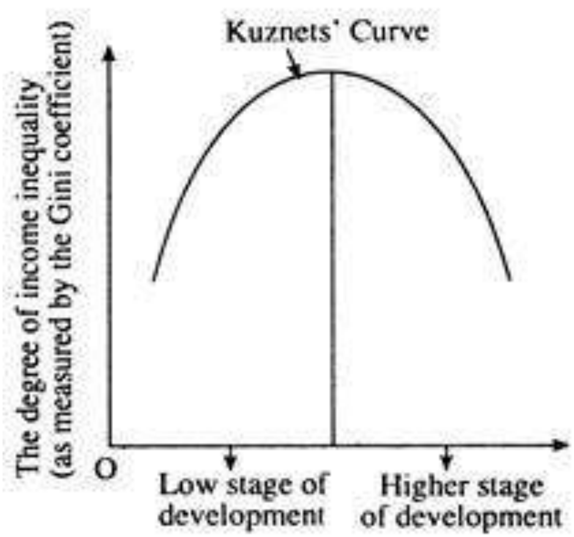
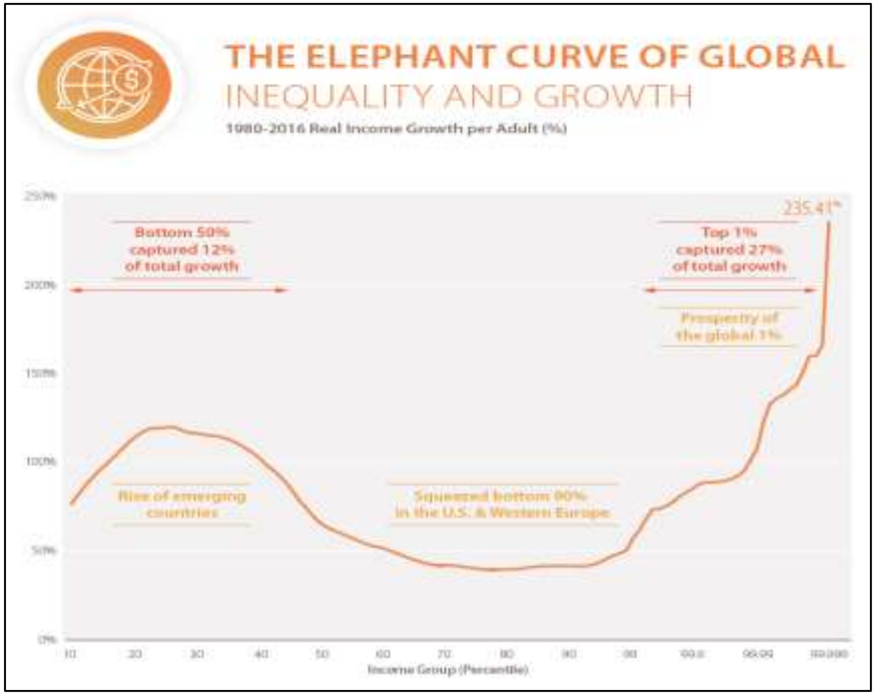


Fig. 2: Kuznets' Inverted U :Hypothesis

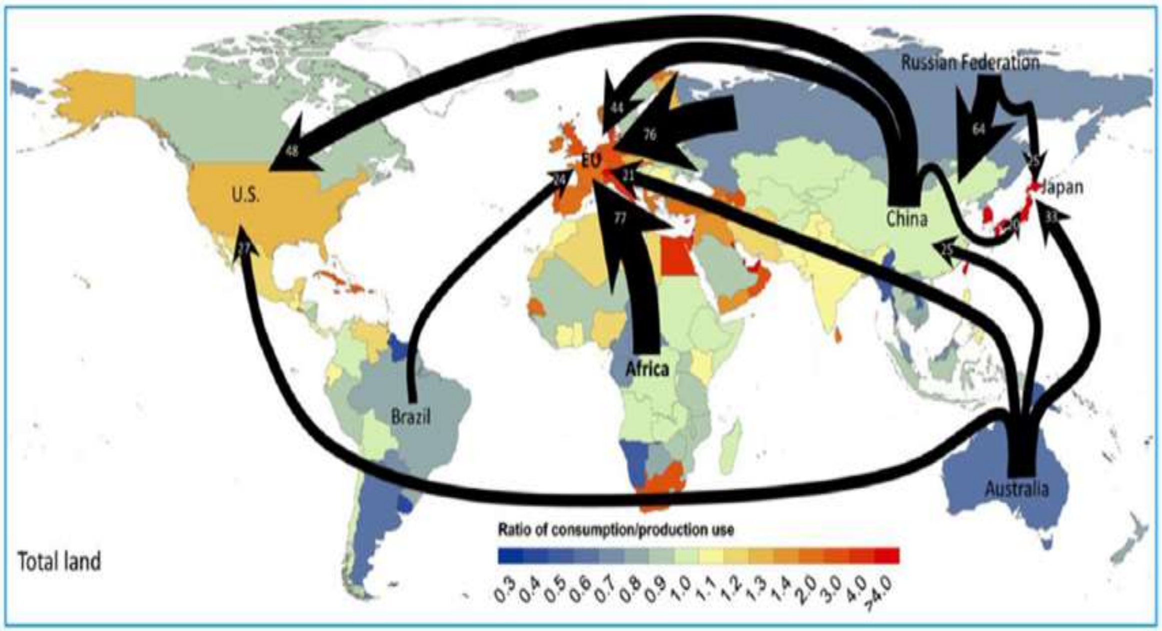


Need to focus on interactions, synergies and trade-offs among SDGs (KM2)

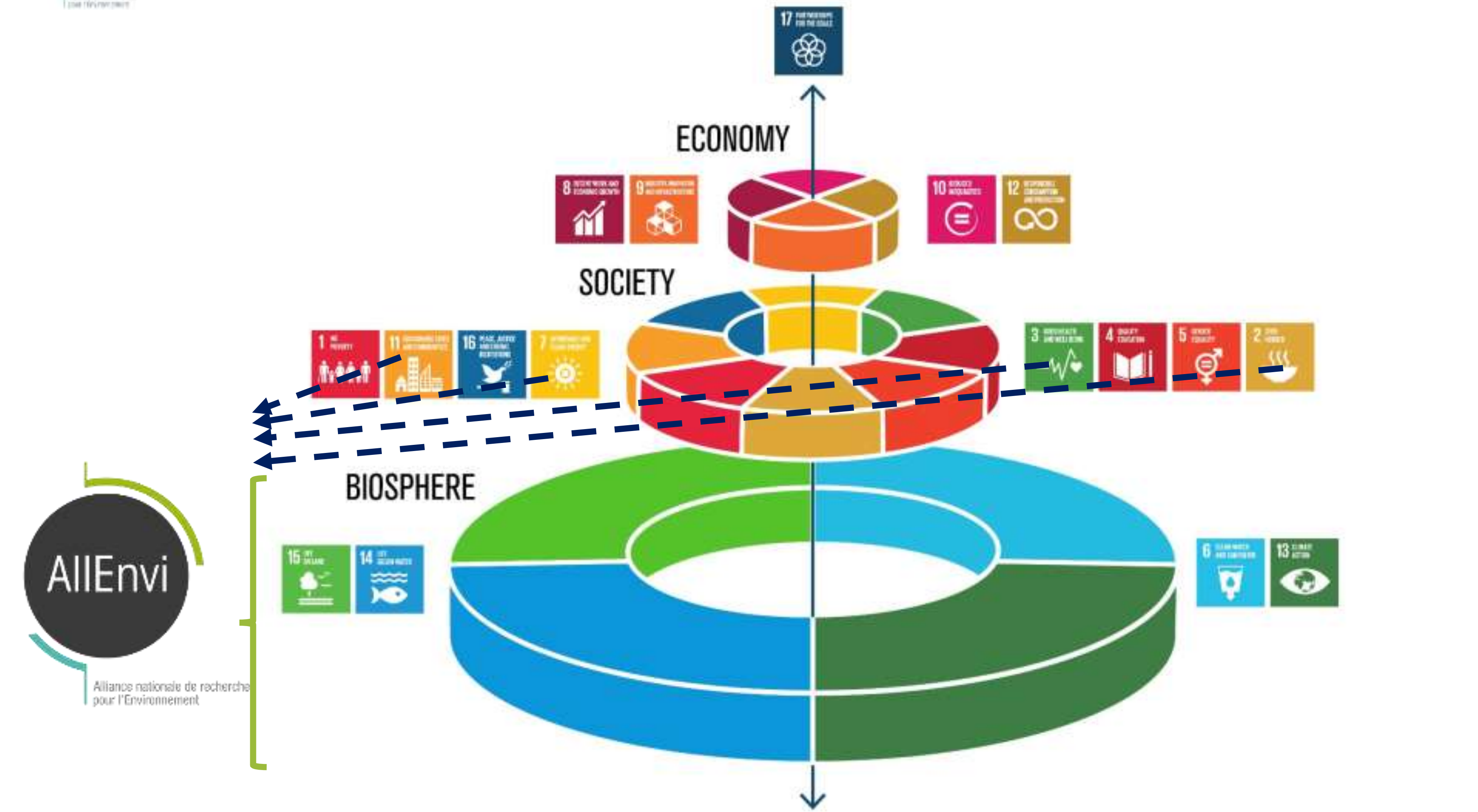
Coding:
- 62 Global Reports and scientific assessments
- 110 scientific papers with explicit mention of SDG interactions

General pattern:
- 2080 interactions positively or negatively assessed at target level

Systems thinking: SDG interactions by transnational flows (KM2)



- Environmental impacts arise at both ends of the flows , and at different pace


17
ECONOMY
8
9
10
12
SOCIETY
1
11
16
7
3
4
5
2
BIOSPHERE
15
14
6
13
AllEnvi
Alliance nationale de recherche pour l'Environnement

Promouvoir la Science de la Durabilité (sustainability science)

- "The attempt, by sustainability science, to understand the integrated "whole" of planetary and human systems requires cooperation between scientific, social and economic disciplines, public and private sectors, academia and government. In short it requires a massive global cooperative effort and one major task of sustainability science is to assist integrated cross-disciplinary coordination" US NAAS, 2001

- Focus de la Science de la Durabilité

a) Meilleure comprehension des chaînes causales complexes
b) Meilleure comprehension des interactions (-/+) entre ODD
c) Elaborer et valoriser des solutions et innovations maximisant les synergies positives entre ODD
d) Impliquer les populations dans l'élaboration et mise en oeuvre des programmes de recherche (science participative)