

2024

22 y 23
Agosto

Buenos Aires
Argentina


Regenera

LATAM

The logo graphic for Regenera LATAM features a stylized sun with three orange rays rising above a green, leaf-like shape that resembles a globe or a plant. The sun and globe are partially overlapping.

Una cumbre entre productores
y empresas por la regeneración.





Diseño de paisajes agropecuarios



Extinción de especies

CellPress

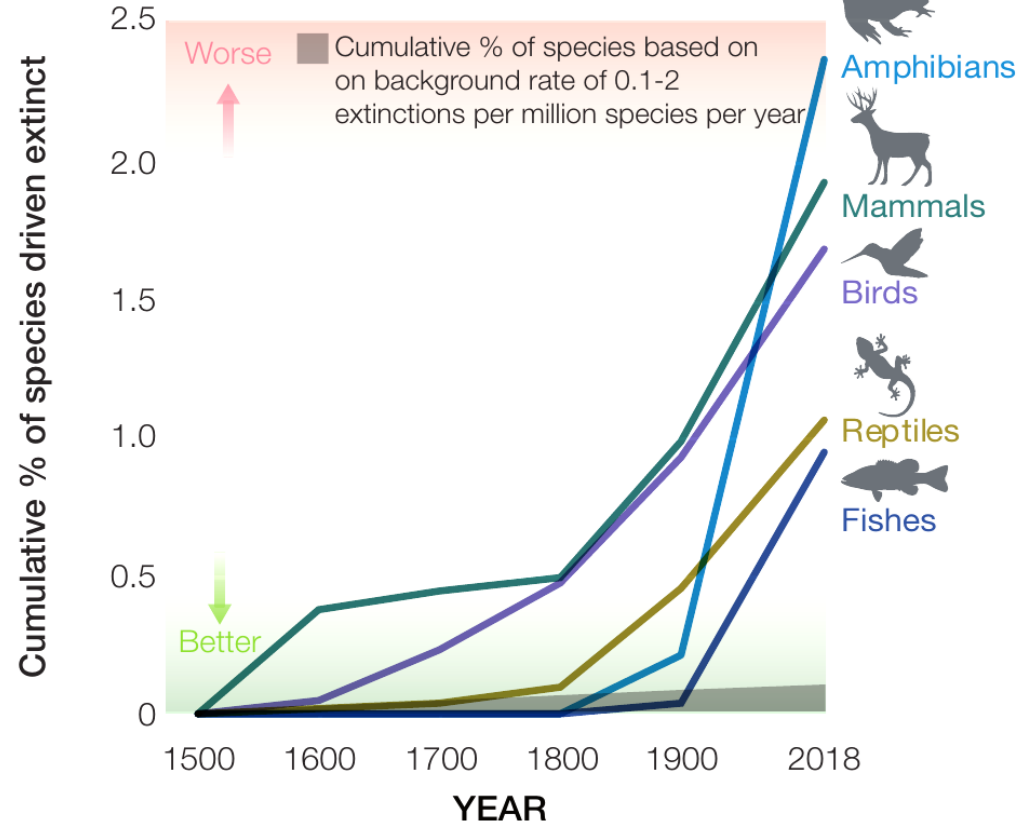
Gold Standard
for the Global Goals
3 tons of
CO₂ offset

One Earth

Article

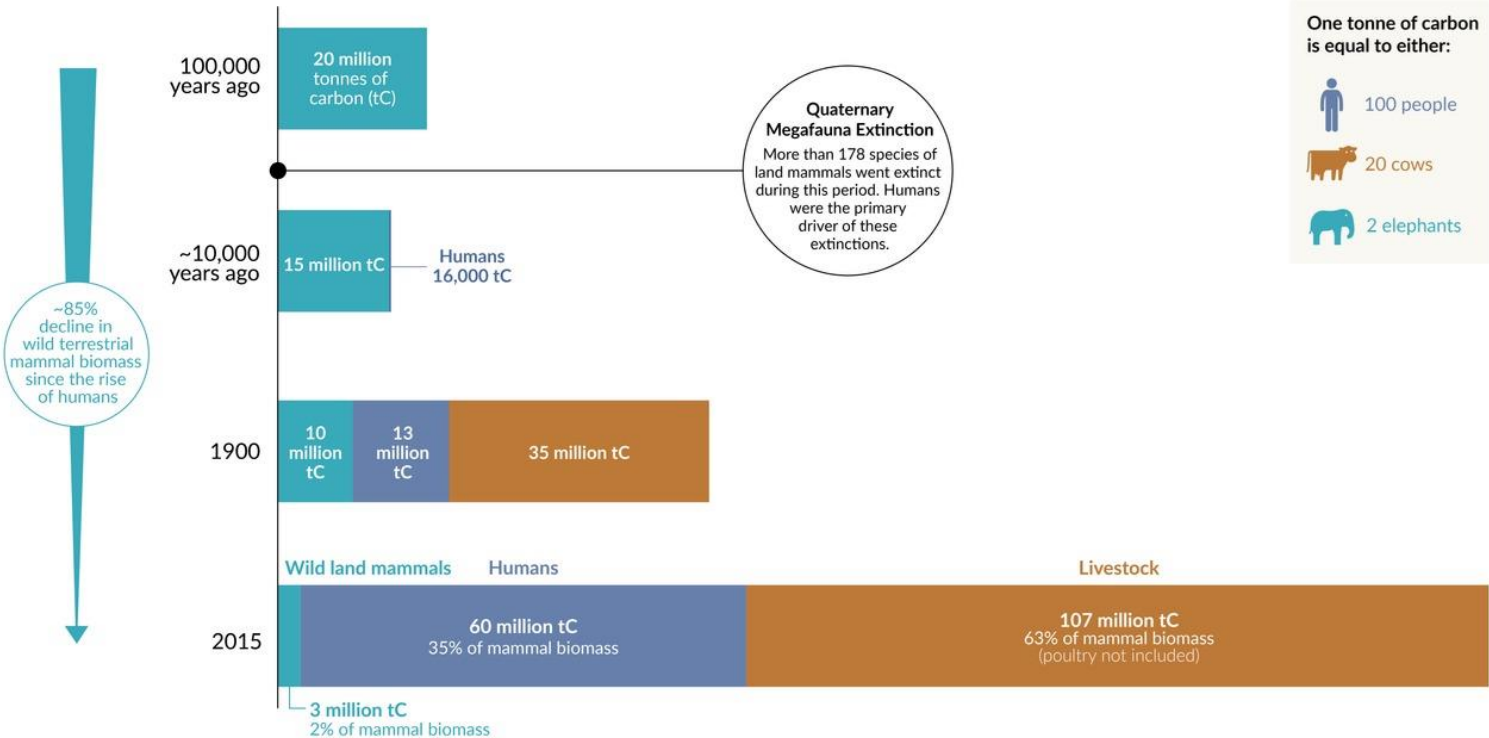
Worldwide occurrence records suggest
a global decline in bee species richness

Eduardo E. Zattara^{1,2,3,5,*} and Marcelo A. Aizen^{1,4}



Changing distribution of the world's land mammals

Mammals are compared in terms of biomass, measured in tonnes of carbon.



Note: Estimates of long-term biomass come with significant uncertainty, especially for wild mammals 100,000 and 10,000 years ago.

Sources: Barnosky (2008); Smil (2011); and Bar-On et al. (2018).

OurWorldinData.org — Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under CC-BY by the authors Hannah Ritchie and Klara Auerbach.



Pérdida en las contribuciones de la naturaleza a las personas

	NATURE'S CONTRIBUTION TO PEOPLE	POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION	REALIZED CONTRIBUTION	ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION	IMPACT ON PEOPLE	
REGULATING	Habitat	Habitat to support desired species				
	Pollination & seed dispersal	Pollinator diversity & abundance Amount of burnable biomass or pollution entraining vegetation	Pollinator - plant overlap Burned vegetation & actual pollution entrainment	Pollinated plant diversity & abundance Air quality	Health from pollinated foods Air pollution-driven mortality	
	Air quality regulation	Potential GHG sequestration by existing ecosystems	Actual GHG sequestration, including land management	GHG concentration	Climate-driven mortality & costs	
	Climate regulation	Potential CO ₂ sequestration by existing ecosystems	Actual CO ₂ sequestration by existing ecosystems	Ocean acidification	Nutrition & income from shellfish & coral reefs	
	Ocean acidification regulation	Potential water modulation by existing ecosystems	Actual water modulation by existing ecosystems	Available water	Available water relative to demand	
	Water quantity & flow regulation	Extent of filtering ecosystems	Actual ecosystem removal of pollutants	Water quality	Health from water pollution & cost of water treatment	
	Water quality regulation	Extent of ecosystems that create soil fertility	Soil fertility, reflects land use	Soil fertility, reflects ability to use soil	Soil-driven health and income	
	Soil formation & protection	Existence of hazard-reducing ecosystems	Actual ecosystem hazard reduction	Incidence and severity of hazards	Hazard-driven health & income	
	Hazard regulation	Pest enemy diversity & abundance	Actual control of pests	Vector borne disease & pest-driven damage	Health from vectorborne disease & cost of pest damage	
	Pest regulation	Energy	Extent of agriculture & forest land for bio-energy	Bioenergy harvested		Bio-energy-driven income and security
	Food & feed		Extent of food producing land & ocean fish stocks	Amount and nutrition of harvested food & feed		Nutrition & income from food & feed
Materials	Extent of agriculture and forest land for materials		Amount & quality of harvested materials		Employment & income	
Medicine	Overlap of species diversity & knowledge		Medicinal species in use		Health from natural medicines	
Learning & Inspiration	Natural diversity in proximity to people		Actual learning from nature		Income & wellbeing from bio-inspiration	
NON-MATERIAL	Experience	Natural & traditional landscapes in proximity to people	Actual physical and psychological experiences in nature for rich/urban & poor/rural people		Nature-driven quality of life for rich/urban & poor/rural people	
	Identity	Land use stability to influence identity	Actual shaping of identity by nature for rich/urban & poor/rural people		Nature-driven quality of life for rich/urban & poor/rural people	
	Options	Amount and diversity of nature to provide future benefits				

Changes in biodiversity vary in different parts of the world

The global Living Planet Index does not give us the entire picture – there are differences in abundance trends between regions, with the largest declines in tropical areas.

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) divides the world into different geographic regions³⁹⁻⁴⁵. This breakdown is designed to

support the monitoring of progress towards the targets developed under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Valentina Marconi, Louise McRae and Robin Freeman (Zoological Society of London)

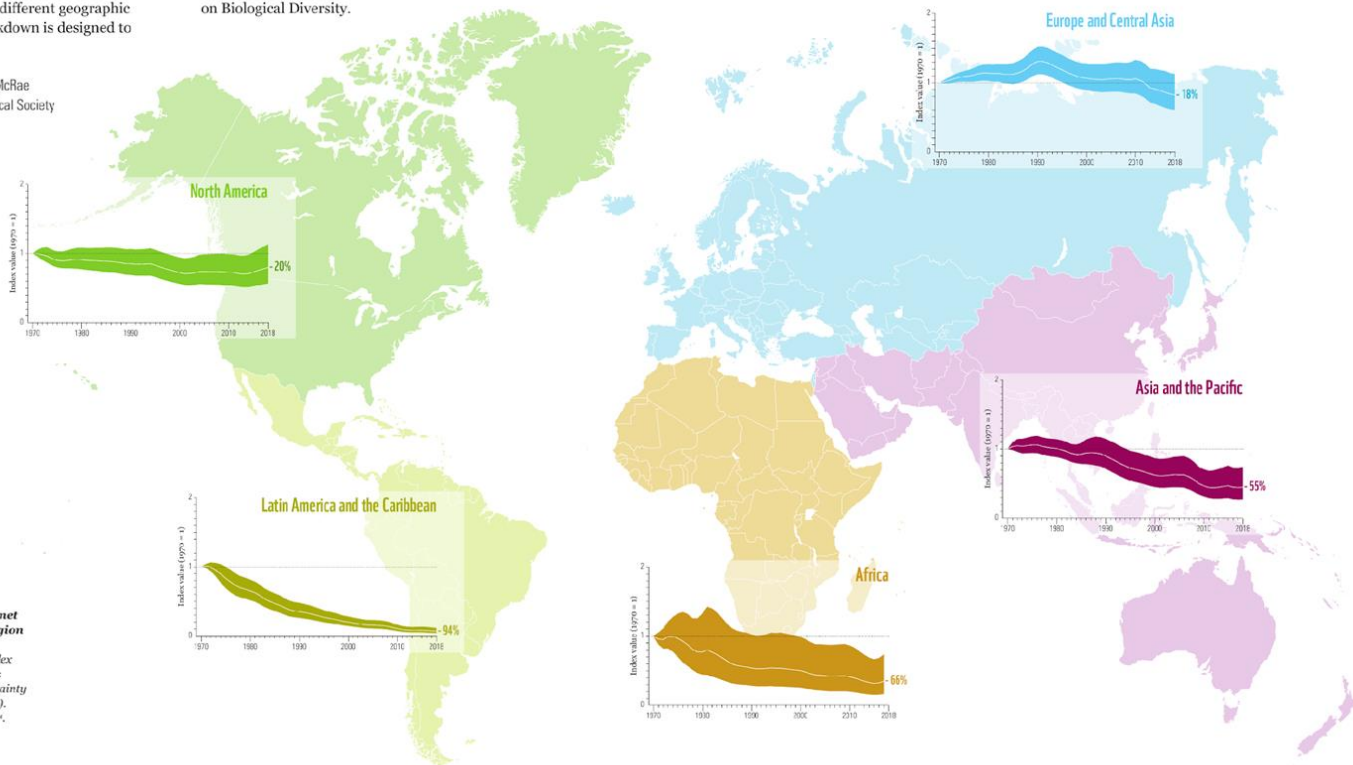


Figure 4: The Living Planet Index for each IPBES region (1970 to 2018)

The white line shows the index values and the shaded areas represent the statistical certainty surrounding the trend (95%). Source: WWF/ZSL (2022)⁴⁶.

The LPI trends presented here follow the IPBES regional classifications, with all terrestrial and freshwater populations within a country assigned to an IPBES region. The Americas are further subdivided into North America, and Latin America and the Caribbean (Mesoamerica, the Caribbean and South America combined).

Trends for each species group are weighted according to how many species are found in each IPBES region. More details about these regional trends and the other cuts of the Living Planet Index can be found in the 2022 Living Planet Report: *Deep dive into the Living Planet Index*.

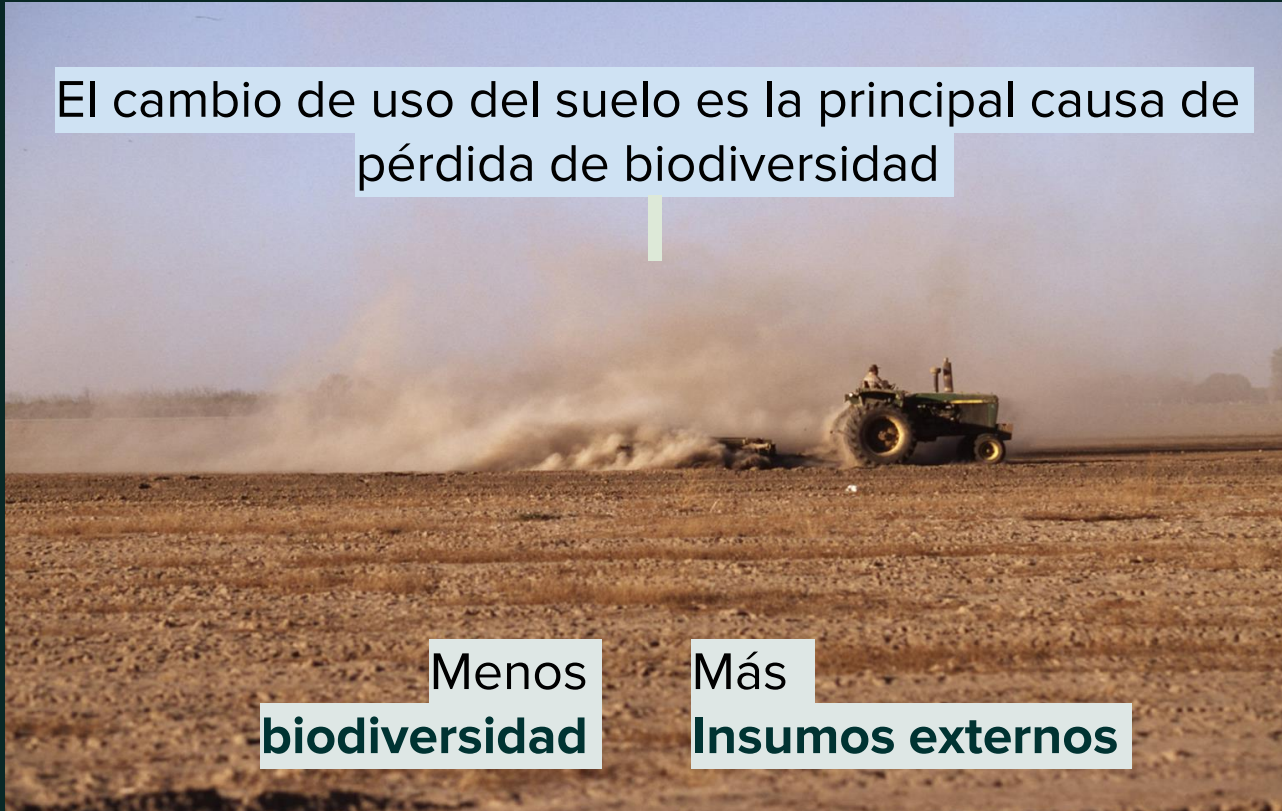


Argentina



Paisajes homogéneos

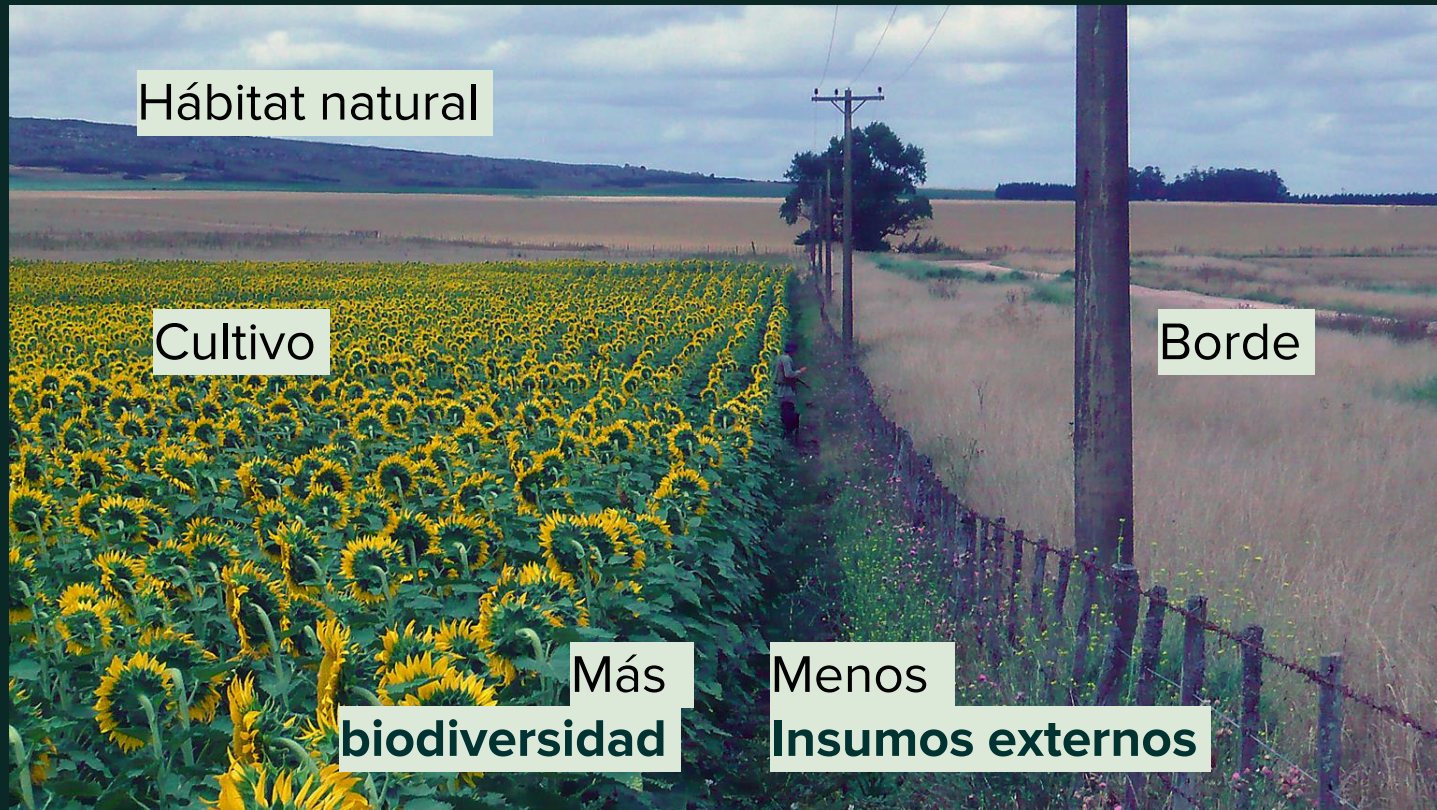
El cambio de uso del suelo es la principal causa de pérdida de biodiversidad



Menos
biodiversidad

Más
Insumos externos

Paisajes multifuncionales





Transiciones productivas sostenibles



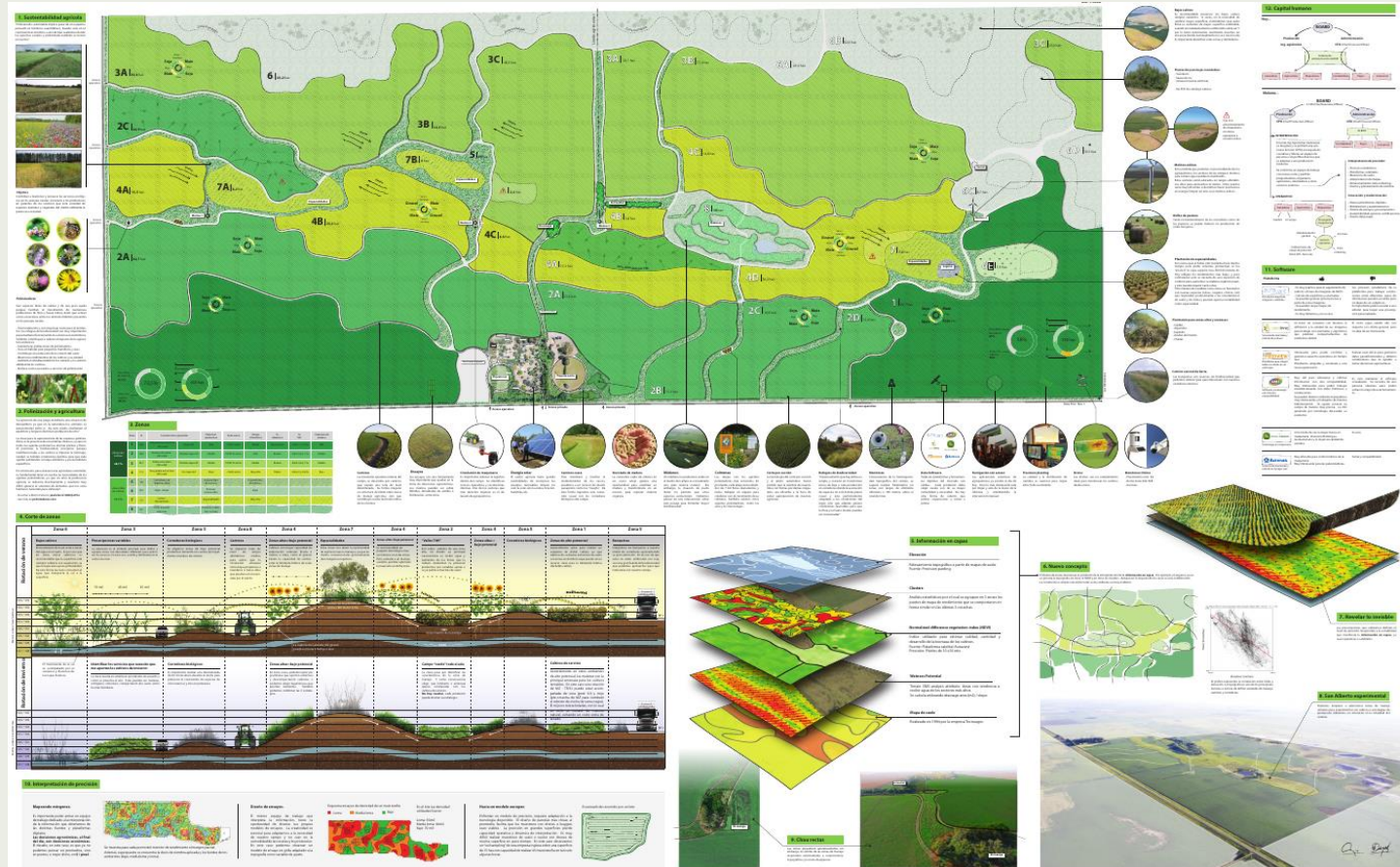


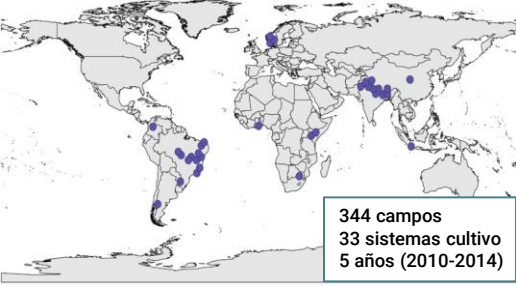
Transiciones productivas sostenibles

- Eficiencia
- Reemplazo
- Rediseño

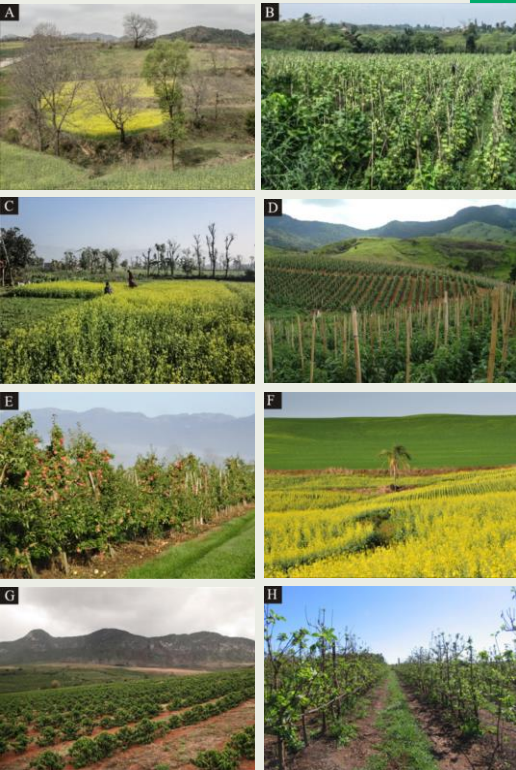


Master plan - Codesarrollo





Paisajes multifuncionales



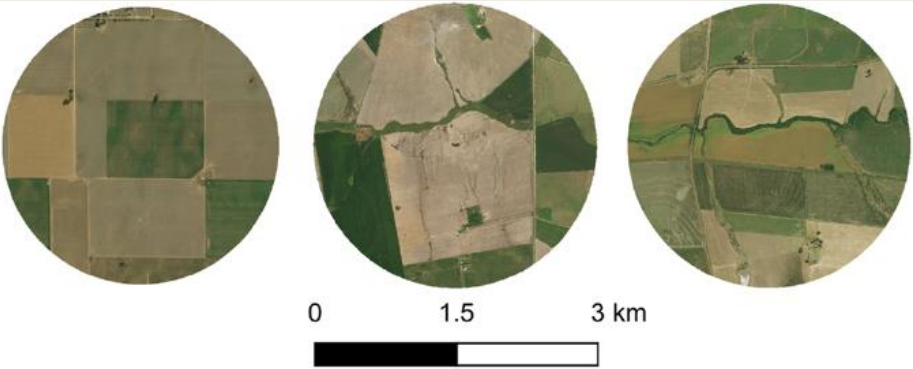
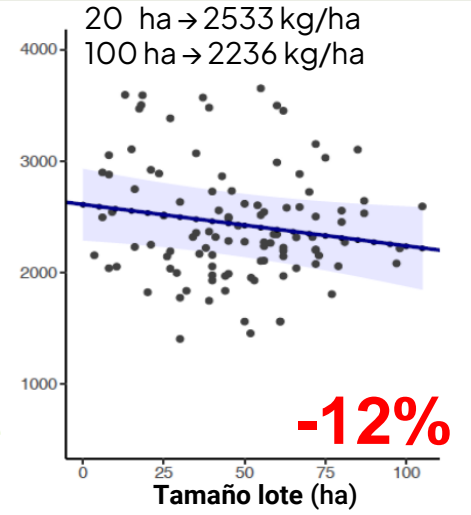
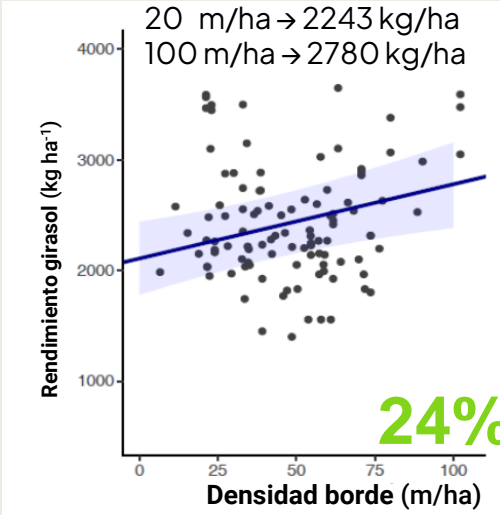
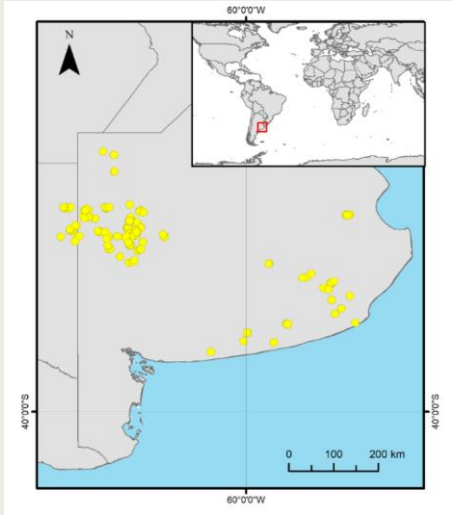
Rendimiento + 24 %

Beneficios

- Productividad, estabilidad y calidad de los cultivos.
- Polinización de cultivos
- Menos costos (malezas, enfermedades, plagas)
- Múltiples dimensiones



Productividad, estabilidad y calidad de los cultivos

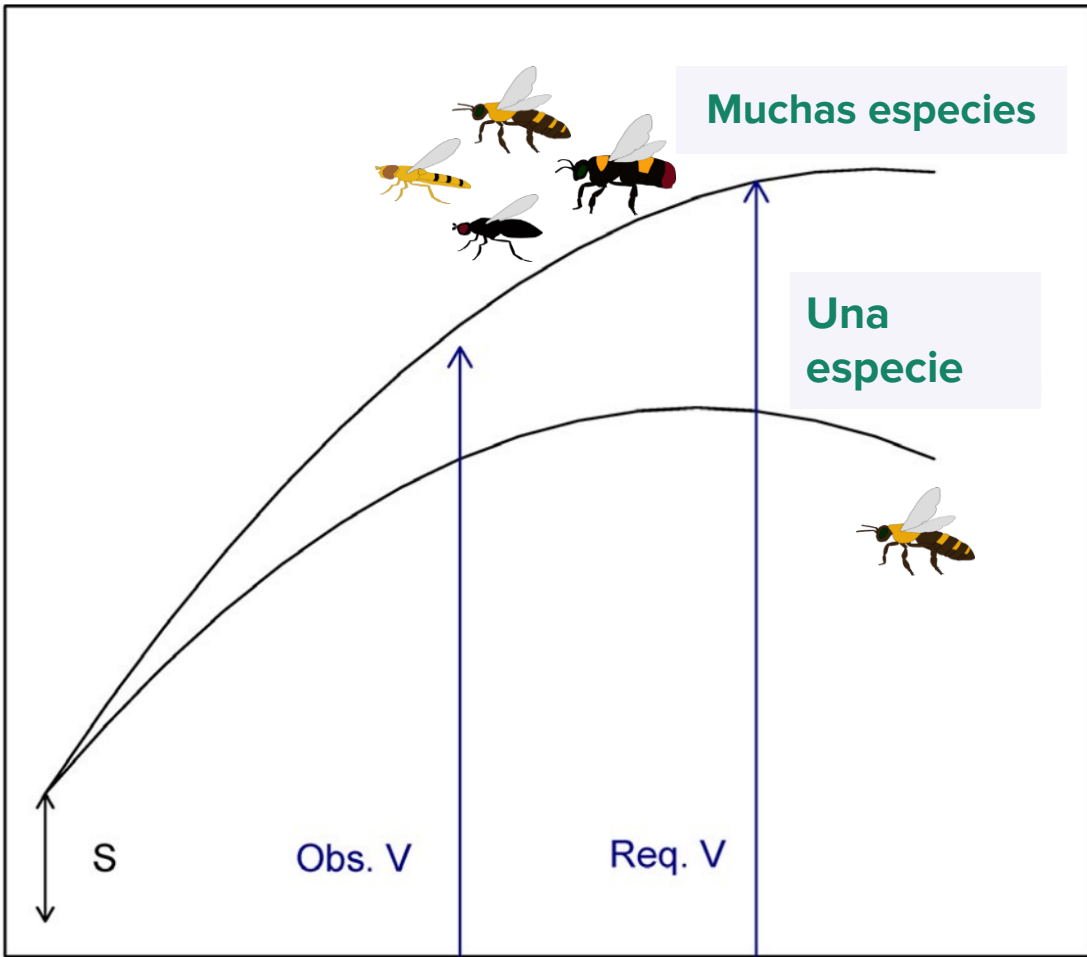


Polinización de cultivos



Polinización de cultivos

Rendimiento



Visitas florales

Garibaldi et al. (2013) *Science*
Garibaldi et al. (2015) *J. Appl. Ecol*
Garibaldi et al. (2020) *J. Appl. Ecol*

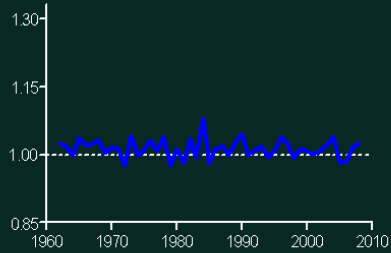
Polinización de cultivos

+21% rendimiento

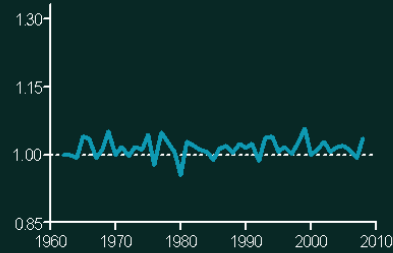


Garibaldi et al. (2021) *TREE*

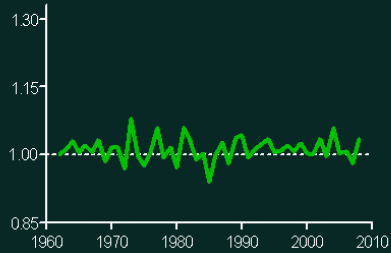
None



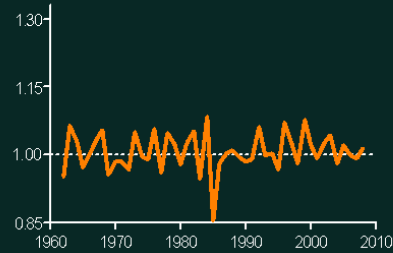
5%



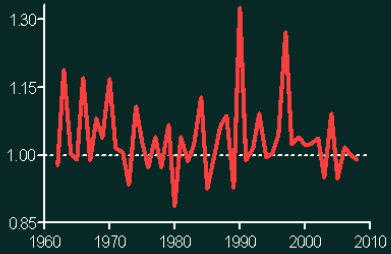
25%



65%



95%

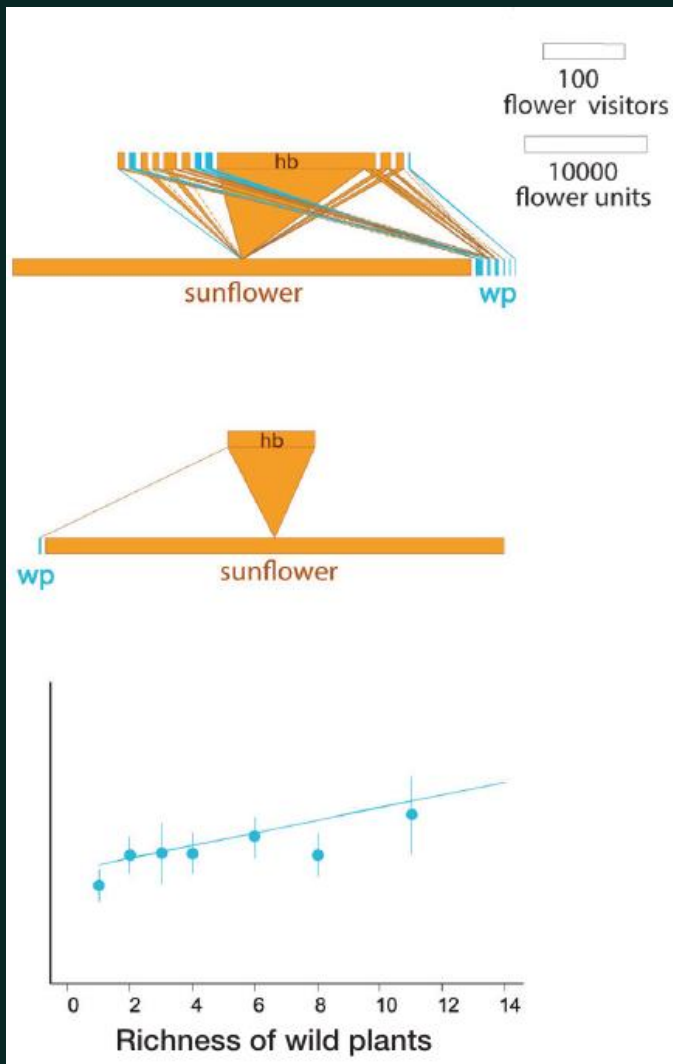


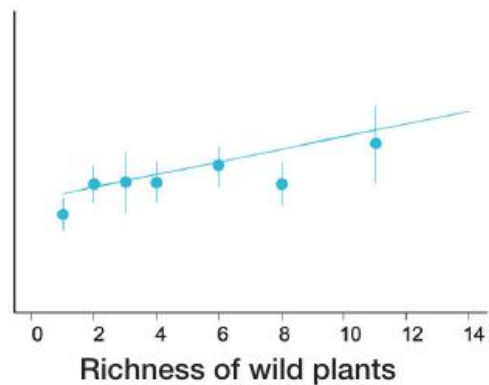
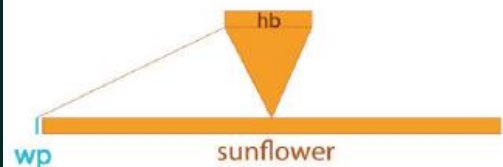
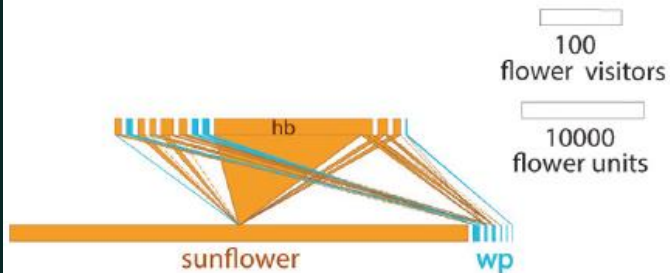
Year

Year

Déficit
polinizadores

Polinización de cultivos





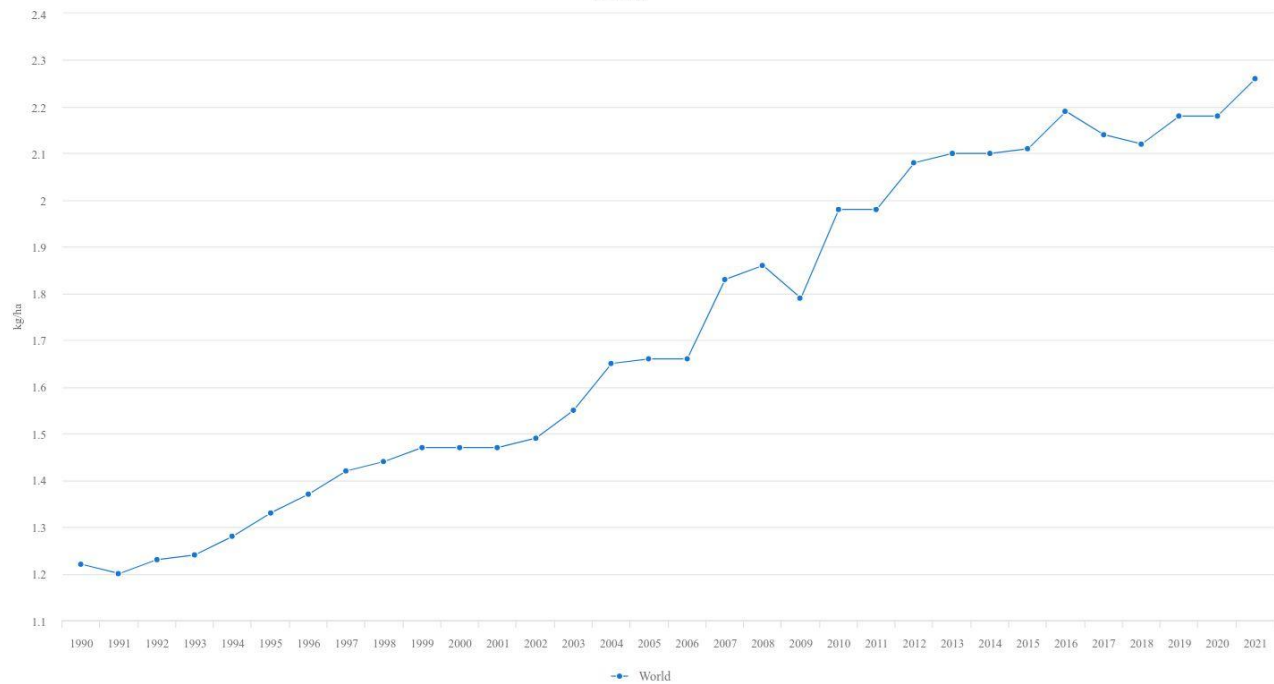
Chicharrita del maíz: ya imposible de controlar en la actual campaña, ¿cómo frenarla en la próxima?

Un experto de la Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias de la Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamora brinda sus recomendaciones para que el ciclo 2024/25 no se vea perjudicado también por esta plaga.



Pesticides (total) + (Total) - Use per area of cropland (%)

1990 - 2021



Source: FAOSTAT (May 6, 2024)



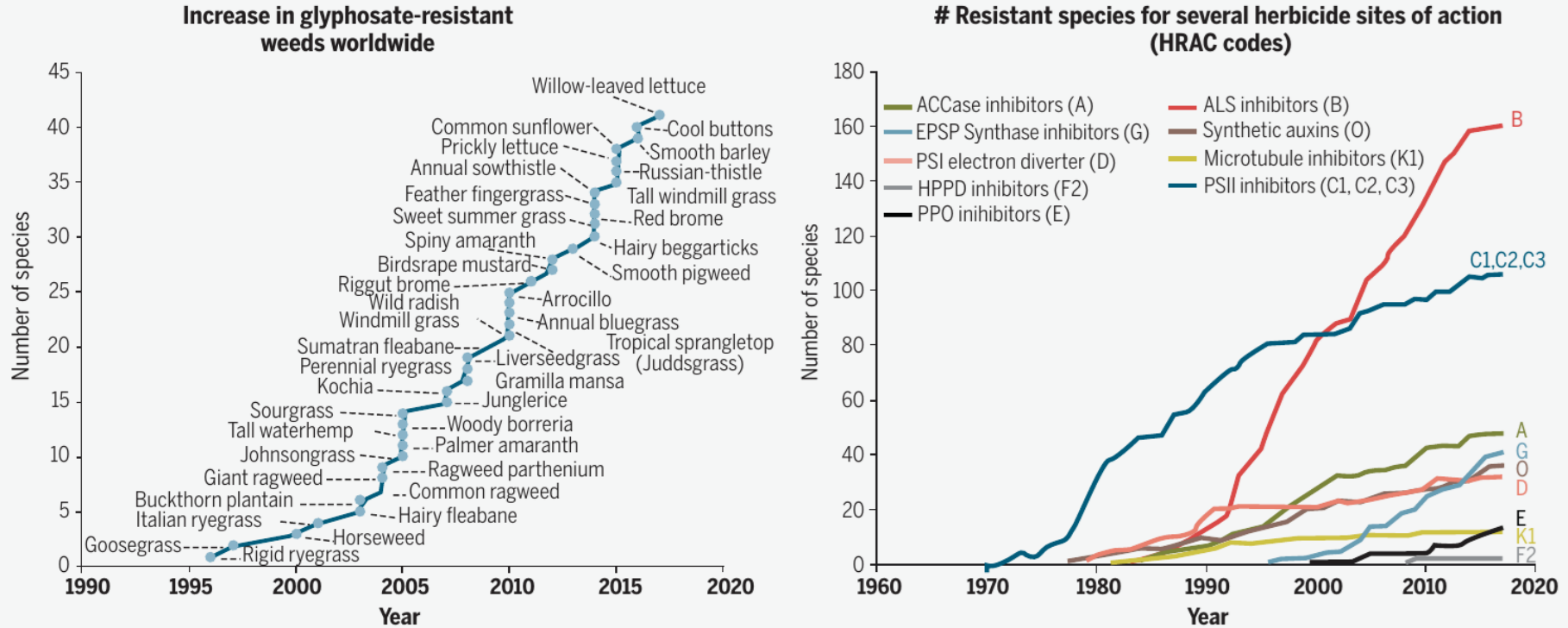
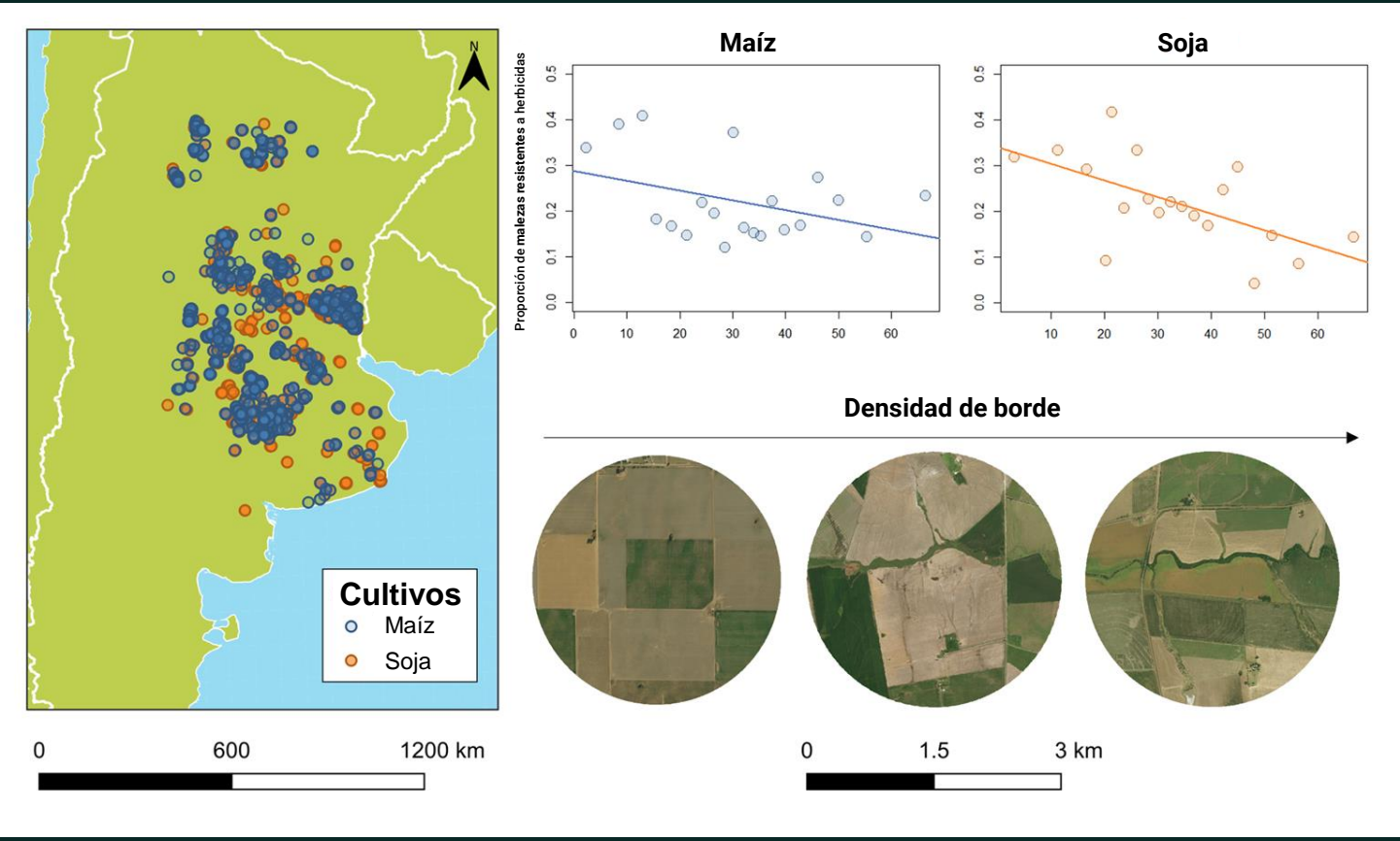


Fig. 1. Weed species with resistance to herbicides. (Left) Cumulative number of weed species with resistance to glyphosate. **(Right)** Cumulative number of weed species with resistance to herbicides in the major mechanism of action groupings.

Menos costos



Malezas **3 veces** menos resistentes

Múltiples dimensiones



Ley de Restauración de la Naturaleza de la UE



IMPORTANCIA ESTRATÉGICA

Restaurar **ríos, bosques, pastizales, humedales y ecosistemas marinos** contribuye a:

- Incrementar la biodiversidad.
- Conservar los servicios ecosistémicos que nos ofrece la naturaleza.
- Limitar el calentamiento global a 1,5°C.
- Reforzar la resiliencia a nivel europeo.

OBJETIVO PRINCIPAL

Restaurar **al menos el 20% de las zonas terrestres y marinas de la UE** para 2030 y todos los ecosistemas que lo necesiten para 2050.

OBJETIVOS DE LOS ESTADOS MIEMBROS

PARA 2030



Restaurar el **30%** de los hábitats degradados



Reparar el **30%** de las turberas drenadas



Liberar el cauce de **25.000 km** de ríos



Plantar **3.000 millones** de árboles adicionales



Revertir el declive de las poblaciones de polinizadores



Evitar una pérdida neta de espacios verdes urbanos

PARA 2040



Restaurar el **60%** de los hábitats degradados



Reparar el **40%** de las turberas drenadas



Lograr una tendencia al alza de las poblaciones de polinizadores



Aumentar la superficie total de espacios verdes urbanos

PARA 2050



Restaurar el **90%** de los hábitats degradados



Reparar el **50%** de las turberas drenadas



Mantener la tendencia al alza de las poblaciones de polinizadores



Conservar los espacios verdes urbanos

• Marco Mundial de Biodiversidad Kunming-Montreal para el 2030

• Emisiones netas cero para el 2050



Entonces ¿qué hacemos?

- Leyes ecológicas (biodiversidad - estabilidad)
- Interconexión
- Roles para todas/os
- 4 - 10 años
- El dinero está yendo a otro lado
(20 veces más subsidios en destrucción de la naturaleza que en regeneración)





¡Muchas gracias!



¿Preguntas?

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