Desarrollo regenerativo

Eduard Müller
Rector

UCI
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional

Visión

Ser una organización de educación superior líder en América Latina en los campos de la investigación, la formación de recursos humanos y el desarrollo de los países de la región.

Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional

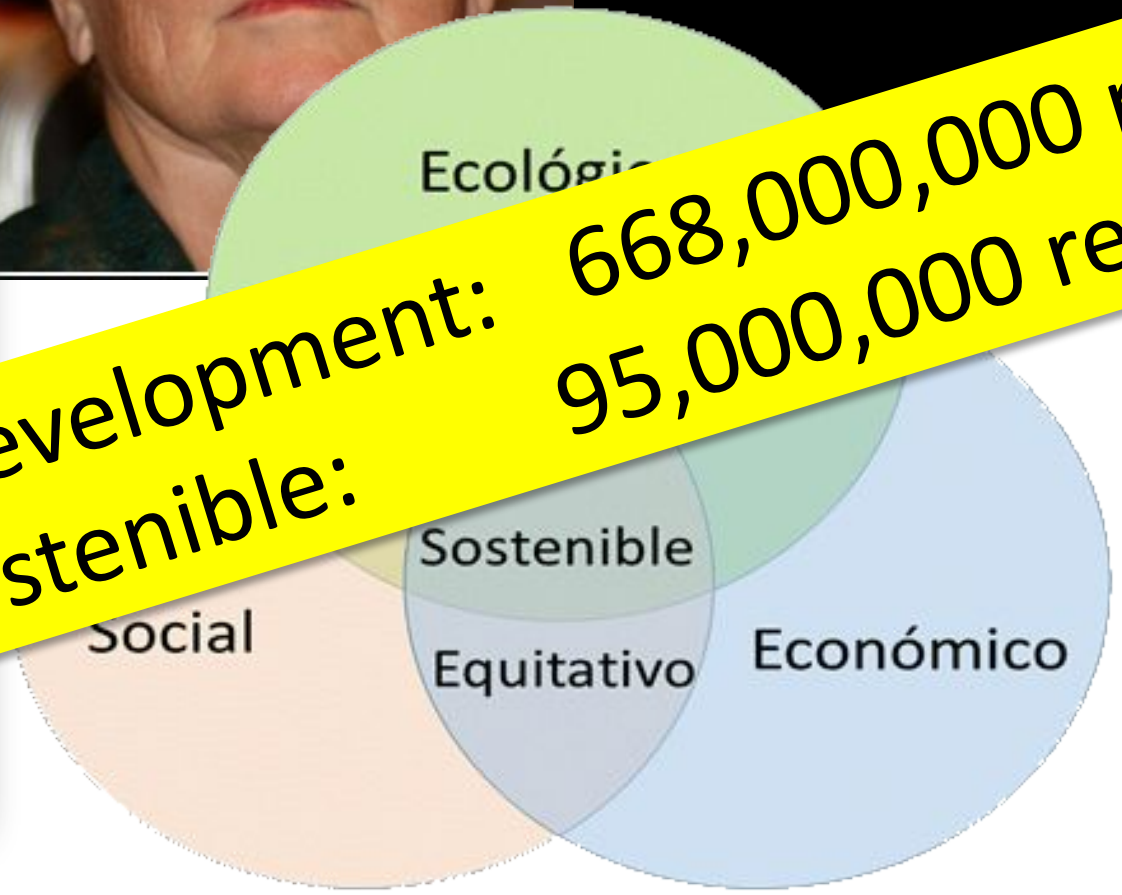
UCI
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional
University for International Cooperation

Misión

Formar profesionales líderes, capaces de inducir y conducir los cambios requeridos en el desarrollo económico, ambiental, socio-cultural y político de los países de América Latina y el Caribe.

Se define «el desarrollo sostenible como la satisfacción de las necesidades de la generación presente **sin comprometer la capacidad de las generaciones futuras** para satisfacer sus propias necesidades».

Sustainable development: 668,000,000 results
Desarrollo sostenible: 95,000,000 resultados

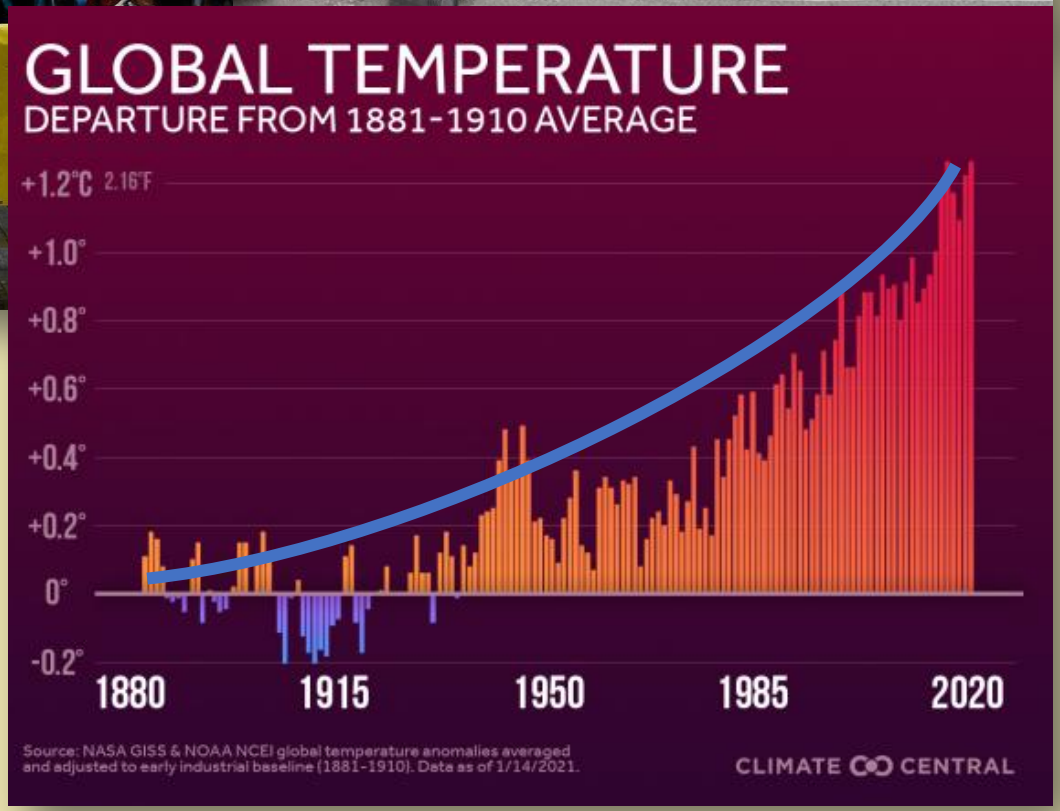


35 años


ACT NOW

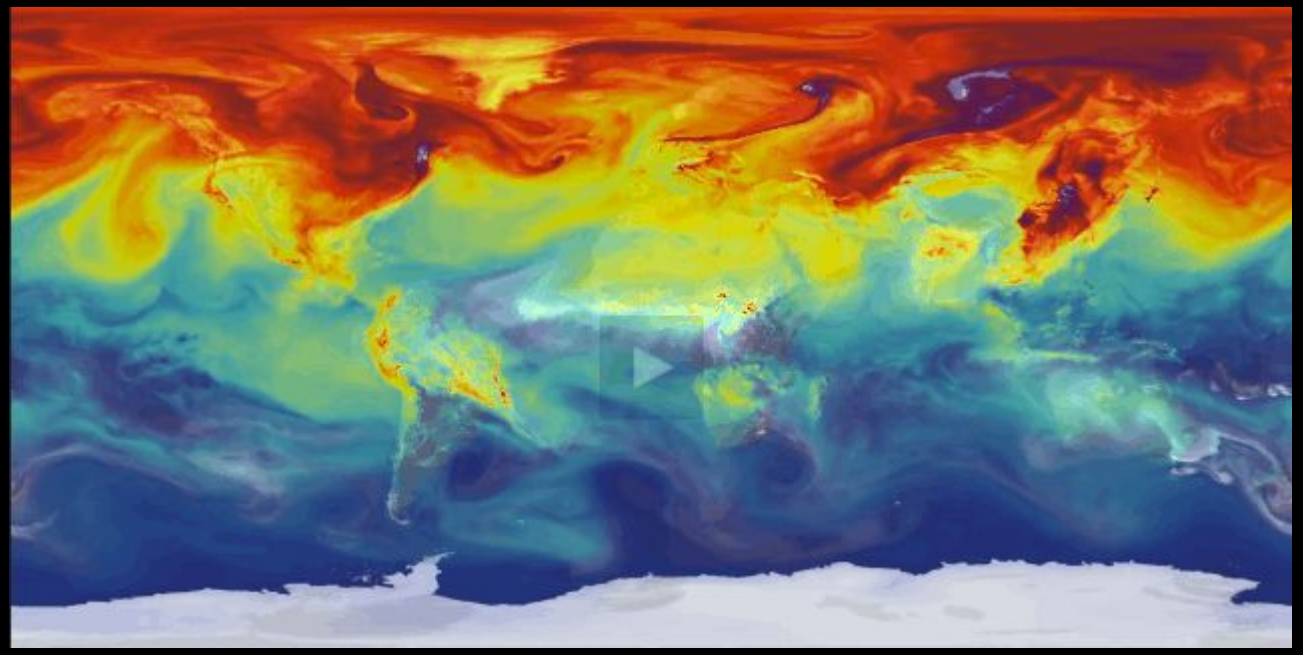

Invest in our Children's future
WE CAN'T EAT MONEY


STOP DENYING OUR EARTH IS DYING


GLOBAL TEMPERATURE
DEPARTURE FROM 1881-1910 AVERAGE
+1.2°C 2.16°F
+1.0°
+0.8°
+0.6°
+0.4°
+0.2°
0°
-0.2°
1880
1915
1950
1985
2020
Source: NASA GISS & NOAA NCEI global temperature anomalies averaged and adjusted to early industrial baseline (1881-1910). Data as of 1/14/2021.
CLIMATE CENTRAL

“Sí, el planeta se destruyó, pero por un lindo momento creamos mucho valor para los accionistas.”

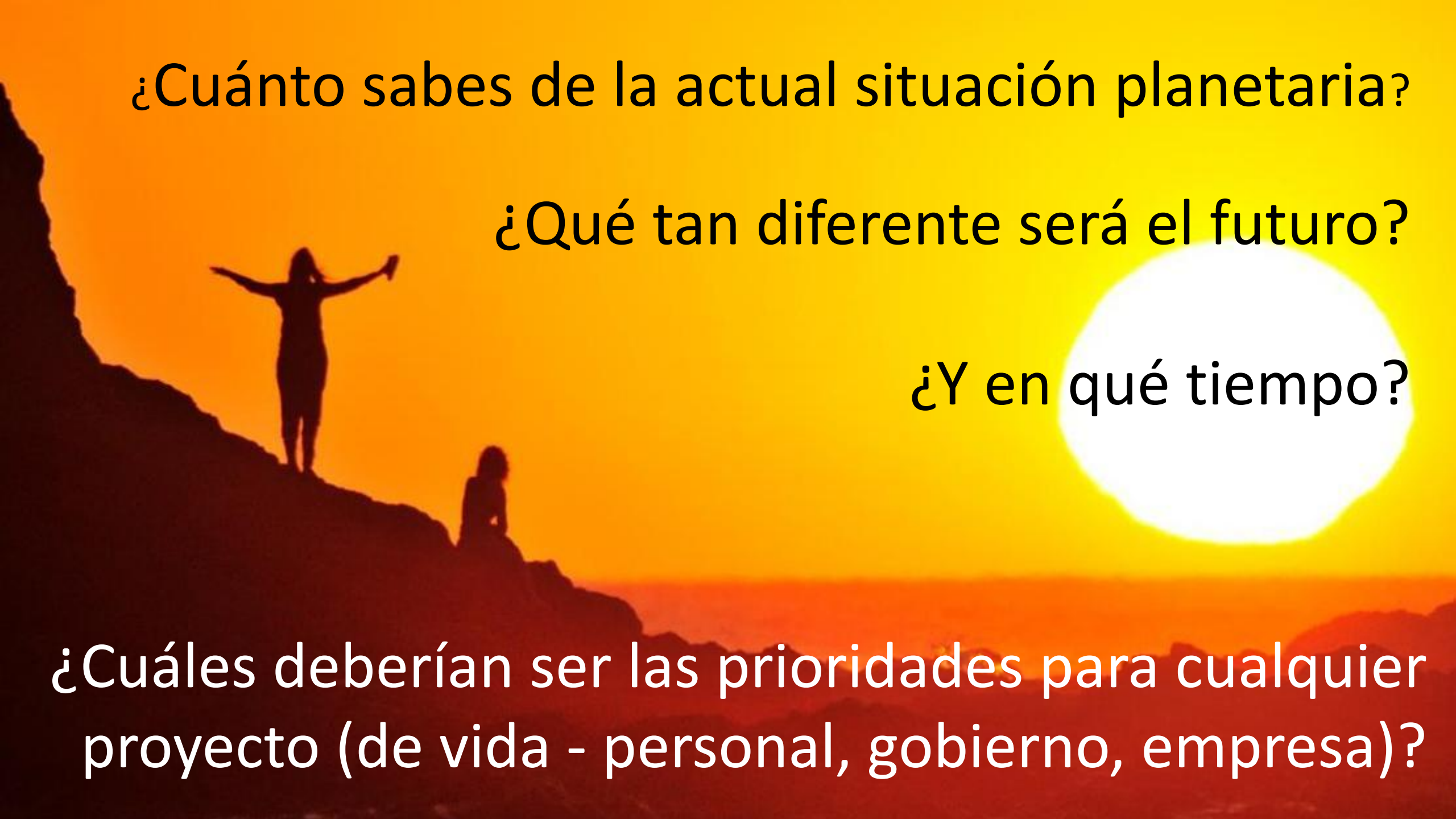
¿Diagnósticos?
¿Teoría?
¿Soluciones lineales?



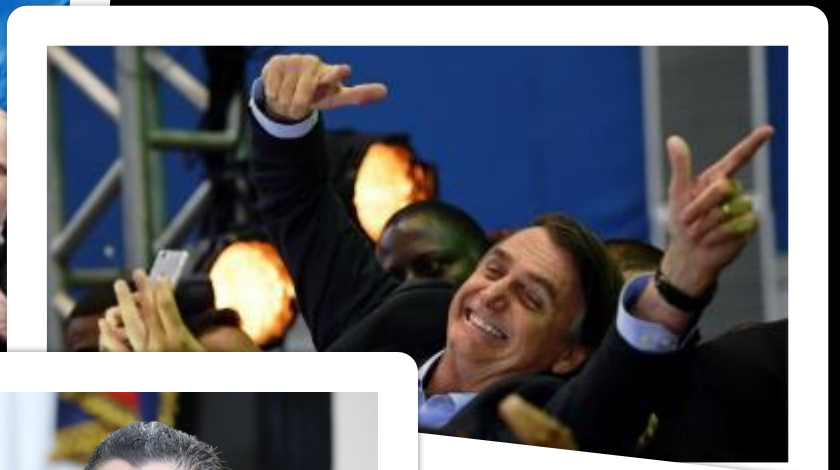
Enfoques holísticos y **ACCIÓN regenerativa**

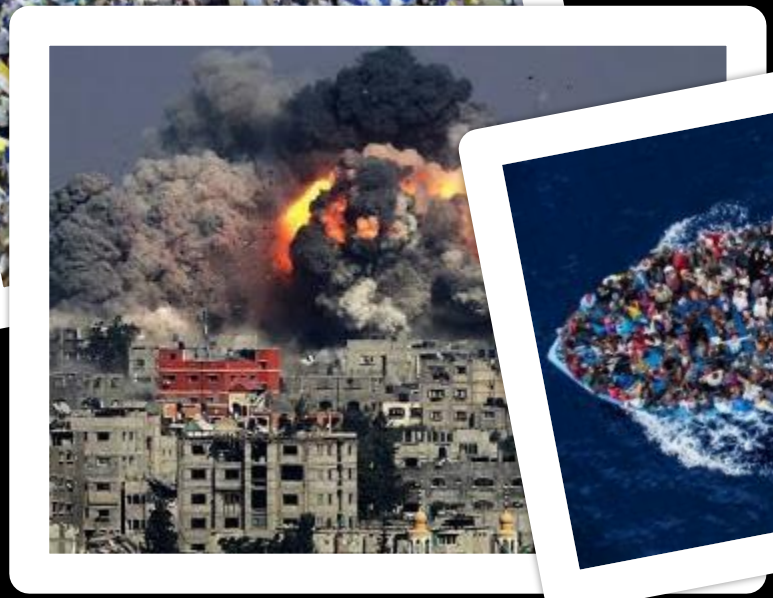
¿Tienes un sueño?

¿Cómo será tu vida en 20 años?

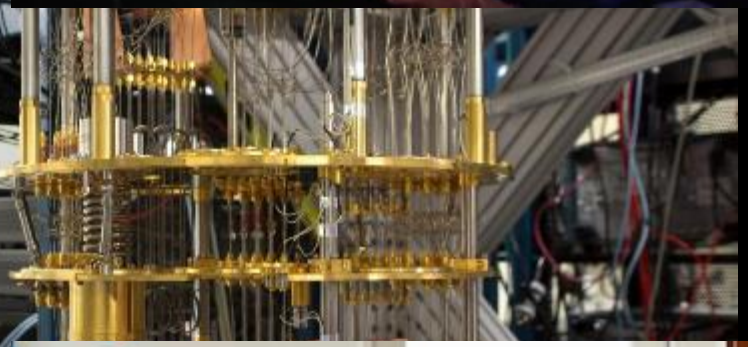

¿Cuánto sabes de la actual situación planetaria?
¿Qué tan diferente será el futuro?
¿Y en qué tiempo?
¿Cuáles deberían ser las prioridades para cualquier proyecto (de vida - personal, gobierno, empresa)?

¿Momento histórico de nuestra civilización?

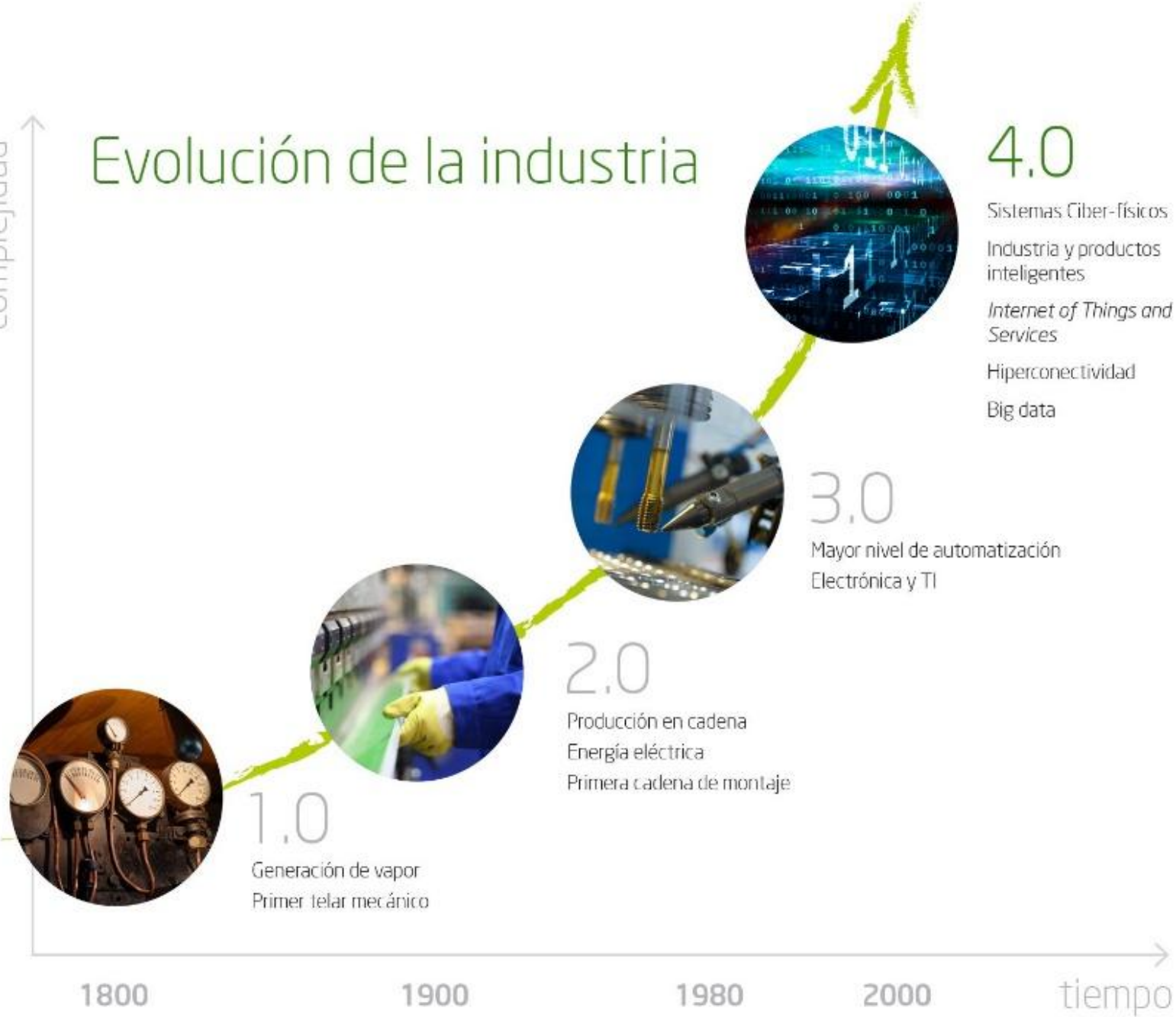




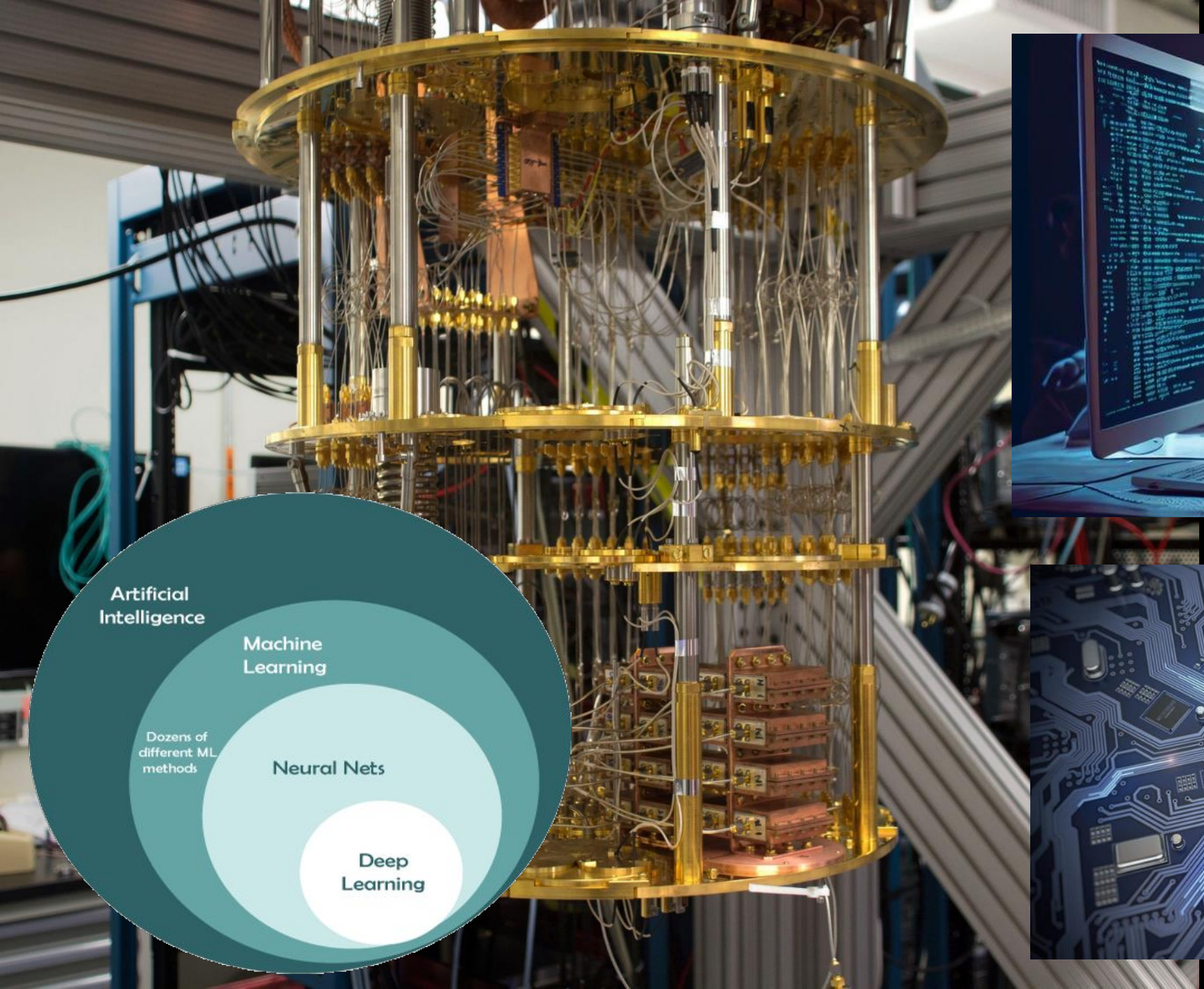
4ª RI

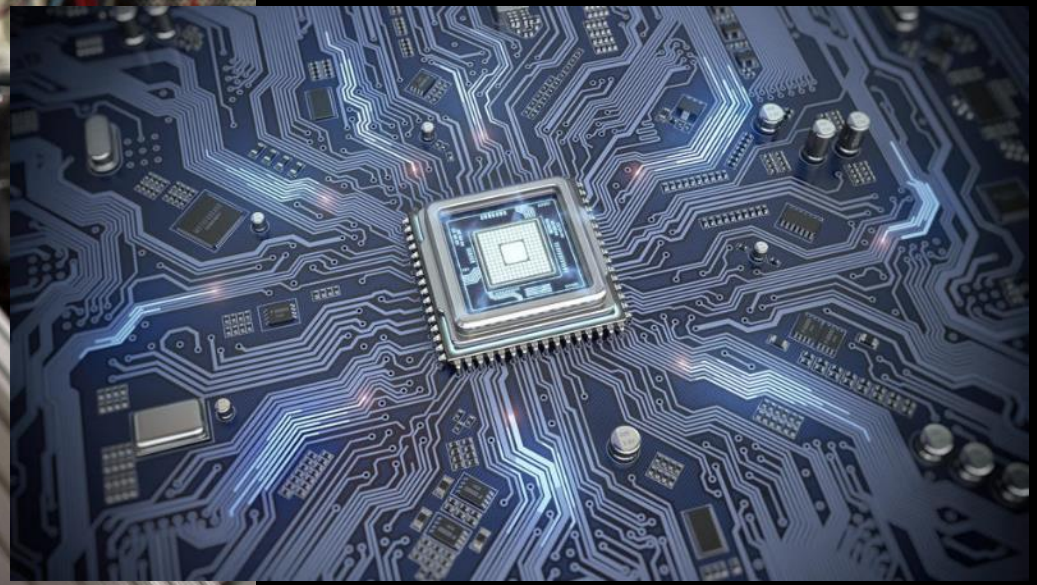


Evolución de la industria

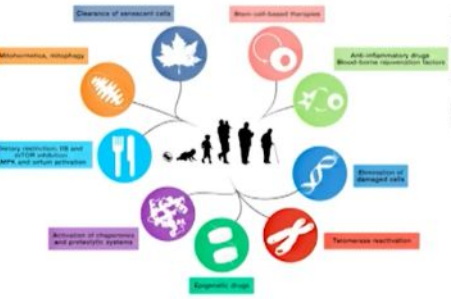


Fuente: Elaboración propia en base a Zukunftsprojekt Industrie 4.0


Artificial Intelligence
Machine Learning
Dozens of different ML methods
Neural Nets
Deep Learning



Delivery: 45 aging reversal gene therapie



GenAge

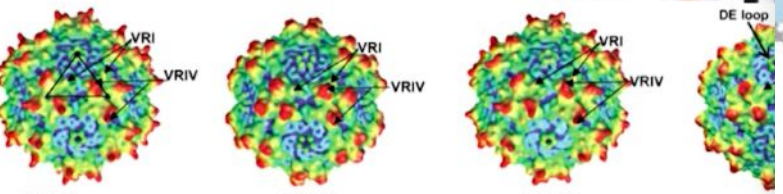
The Ageing Gene Data

305 Human, 126 Mous

838 Worm,170 Fly

João Pedro de Magall

Kai Chan
Noah Davidsohn
Eric Kelsic



REJUVENATE BIO
GENETIC THERAPIES

HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Tufts UNIVERSITY

CKCS HEART FAILURE STUDY

We are looking for Cavaliers to participate in our pilot efficacy study. Qualifying Cavaliers w
our heart failure treatment free of charge and will be monitored by leading Veterinary Car
top universities, such as Tufts Veterinary School. Dogs will be monitored and should see gr
improvement in heart function. For details on enrollment email info@rejuvenatebio.com

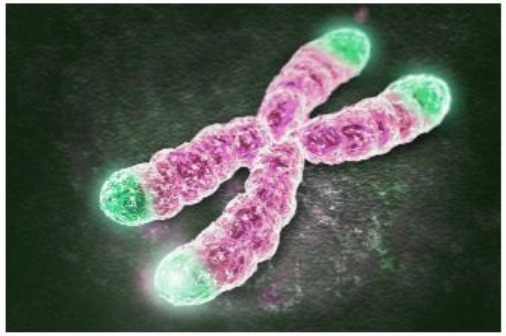
BioViva

HOME PRODUCTS SCIENCE OF AGING MEDIA CONTACT ABOUT INVEST IN US 00

Blog

FIRST GENE THERAPY SUCCESSFUL AGAINST HUMAN AGING

21 April 2016



American woman gets biologically younger after gene therapies

Elizabeth Parrish, CEO of Bioviva USA Inc, has become the first human being to be successfully rejuvenated by gene therapy, after her own company's experimental therapies reversed 20 years of normal telomere shortening.

Telomere score is calculated according to telomere length of white blood cells (T-lymphocytes). This result is based on the average T-lymphocyte telomere length compared to the American population at the same age range. The higher the telomere score, the "younger" the cells.

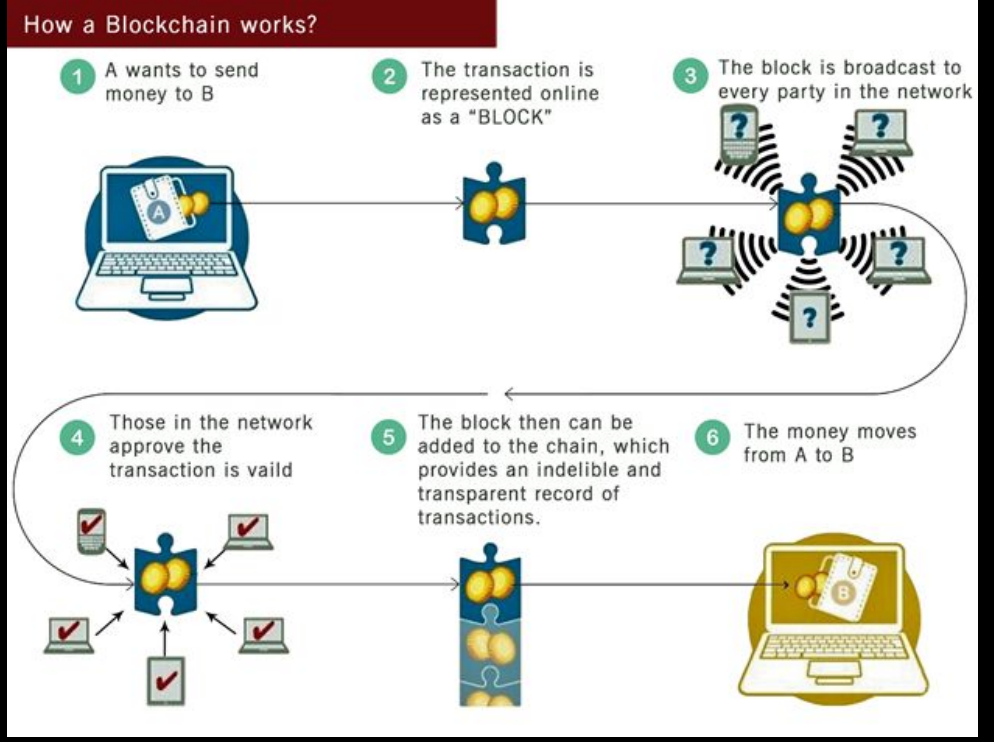
In September 2015, then 44 year-old CEO of BioViva USA Inc. Elizabeth Parrish received two of her own company's experimental gene therapies: one to protect against loss of muscle mass with age, another to battle stem cell depletion responsible for diverse age-related diseases and infirmities.

The treatment was originally intended to demonstrate the safety of the latest generation of the therapies. But if early data is accurate, it is already the world's first successful example of telomere lengthening via gene therapy in a human individual. Gene therapy has been used to lengthen telomeres before in cultured cells and in mice, but never in a human patient.

Telomeres are short segments of DNA which cap the ends of every chromosome, acting as 'buffers' against wear and tear. They shorten with every cell division, eventually getting too short to protect the chromosome, causing the cell to malfunction and the body to age.

In September 2015, telomere data taken from Parrish's white blood cells by SpectraCell's specialised clinical testing laboratory in Houston, Texas, immediately before therapies were administered, revealed that Parrish's telomeres were unusually short for her age, leaving her vulnerable to age-associated diseases earlier in life.

BBVA e Indra : primer préstamo corporativo blockchain del mundo



Technical automation potential

~50%
of current work activities are technically automatable by adapting currently demonstrated technologies

6 of 10
current occupations have more than 30% of activities that are technically automatable

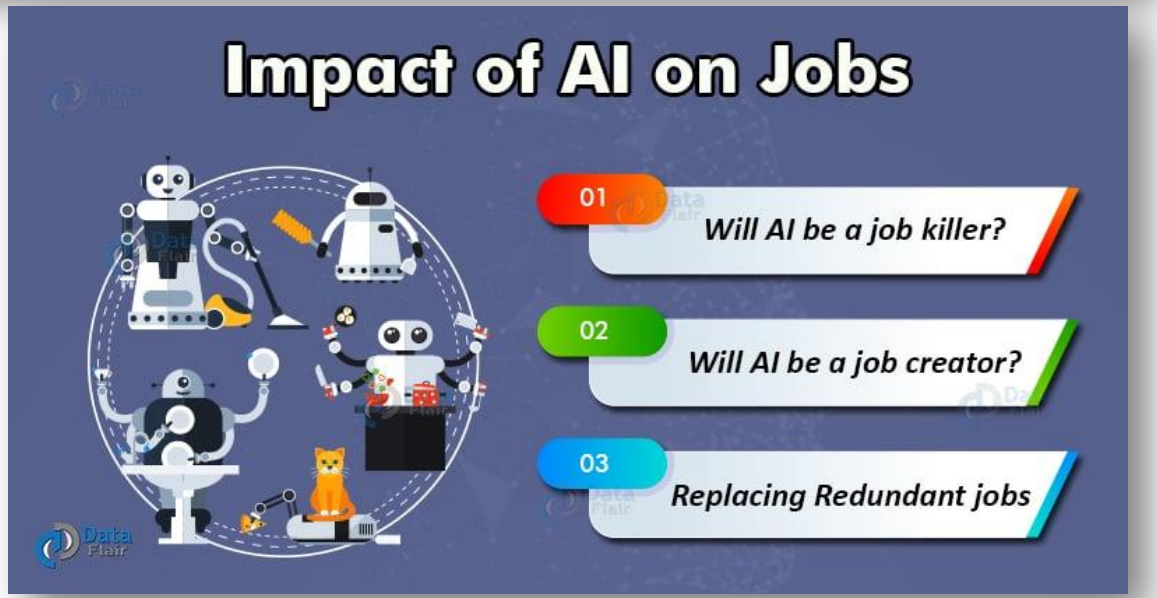
Impact of adoption by 2030

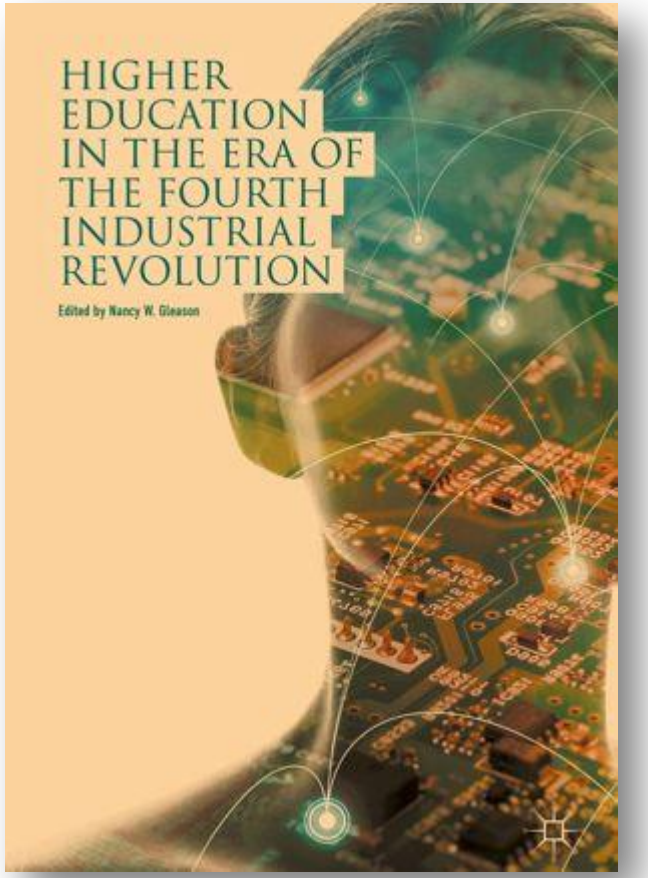
Work potentially displaced by adoption of automation, by adoption scenario,
% of workers (FTEs[1])

Slowest	Midpoint	Fastest
0% (10 million)	15% (400 million)	30% (800 million)

Workforce that could need to change occupational category, by adoption scenario,[2]
% of workers (FTEs)

Slowest	Midpoint	Fastest
0% (<10 million)	3% (75 million)	14% (375 million)





SpringerLink

Higher Education in the Era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution pp 121-144 | Cite as

Regenerative Development in Higher Education: Costa Rica's Perspective

Authors | Authors and affiliations

Eduard Müller

Open Access | Chapter
First Online: 22 June 2018

Abstract

Müller discusses three urgent challenges for higher education in the context of environmental degradation and the fourth industrial revolution. These include the need to move from disciplinary approaches to holistic ones; adapting to disruptive technological advancements. This is about identifying what is truly important for survival of our civilization and responding through appropriate programs that are focused, timed, priced and delivered according to the changing demands of youth. He advocates for a regenerative development approach. Education for regenerative development addresses humanity's greatest challenges, that have escaped the radar of most higher education institutions and, in spite of being of utmost importance for the human civilization to survive, have not been mainstreamed into academic programs and even less into public policy.

startUS INSIGHTS

5 Top Carbon Capture & Storage Startups Impacting The Energy Sector

226

STARTUPS ANALYZED

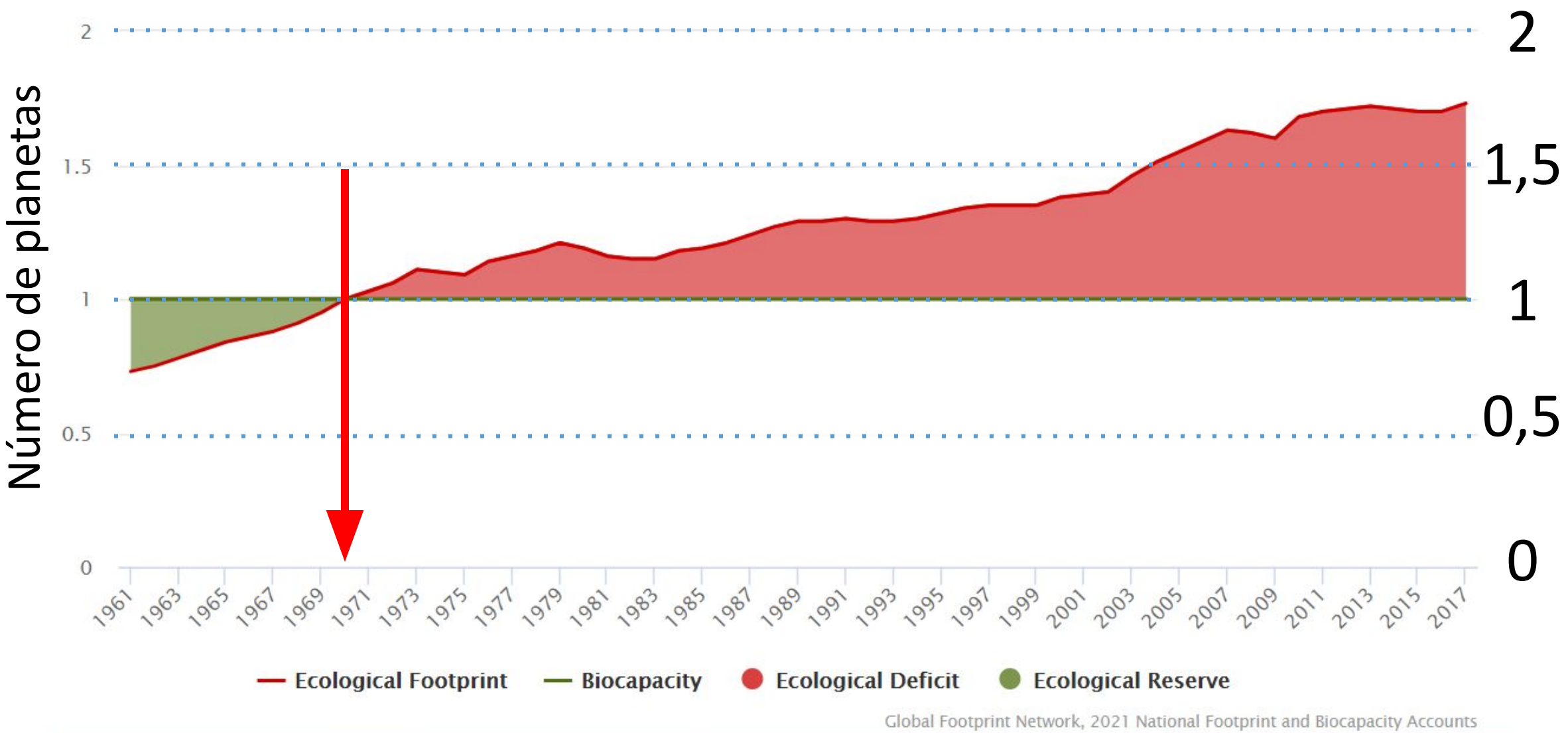
SeeO2 ENERGY · hexas biomass · Deep Branch BIOTECHNOLOGY · CARBONFREE CHEMICALS · MIRRECO

¿Solución?

This Global Startup Heat Map illustrates geographical distribution of 226 analyzed as well as 5 selected startups. Data from July 2020.

¿Cómo está el planeta?

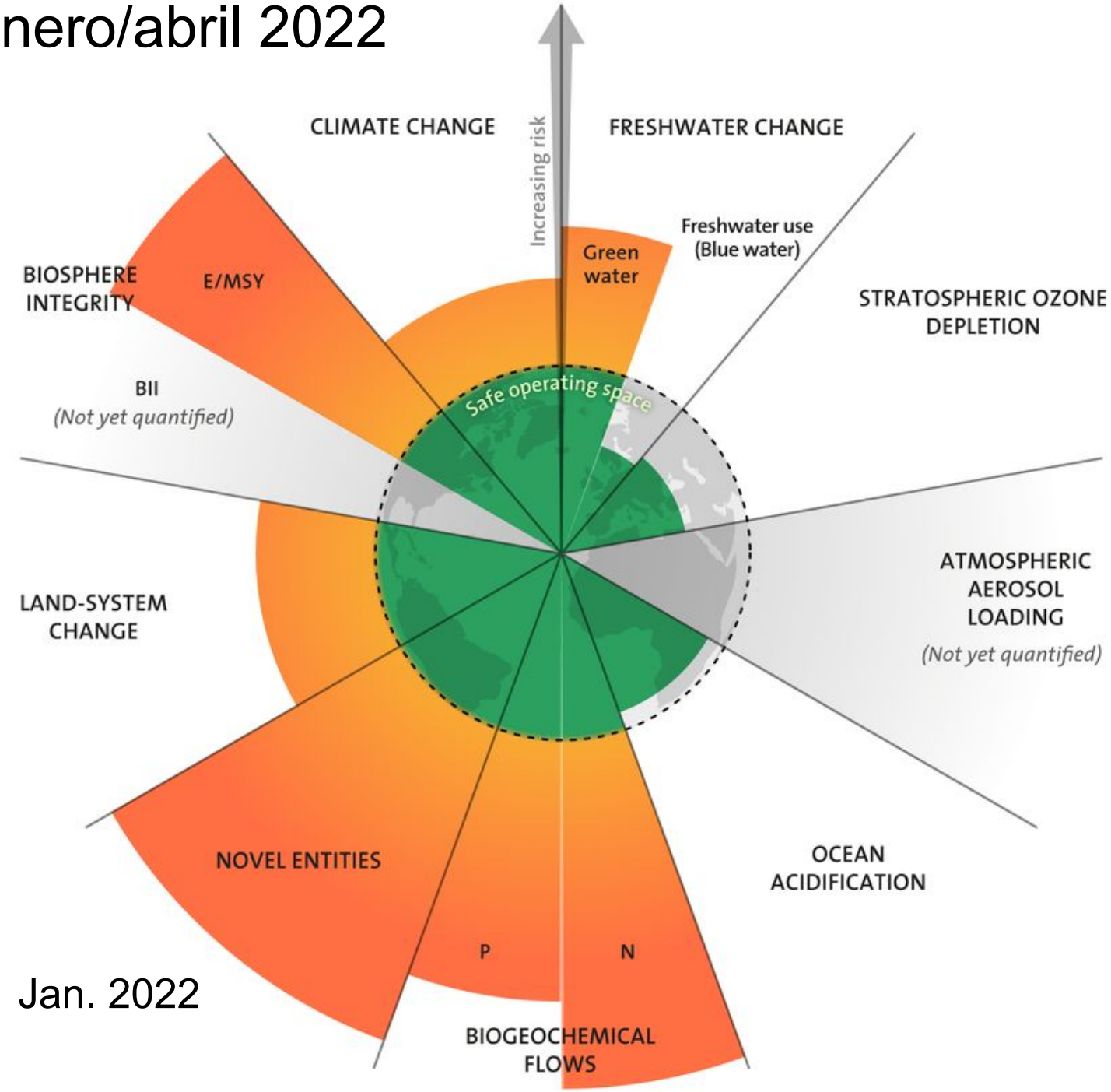
Huella ecológica mundial




Albania
El Entumido
US Dept of State Geographer
Image © 2011 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2011 TerraMetrics
© 2011 Google
Imagery Date: 12/5/2010
13°02'26.80" N 87°14'30.97" W elev 29 ft
Google earth
Eye alt 16.47 mi

¿Cuáles deberían ser las prioridades para cualquier proyecto (de vida - personal, gobierno, empresa)?

Enero/abril 2022



Jan. 2022

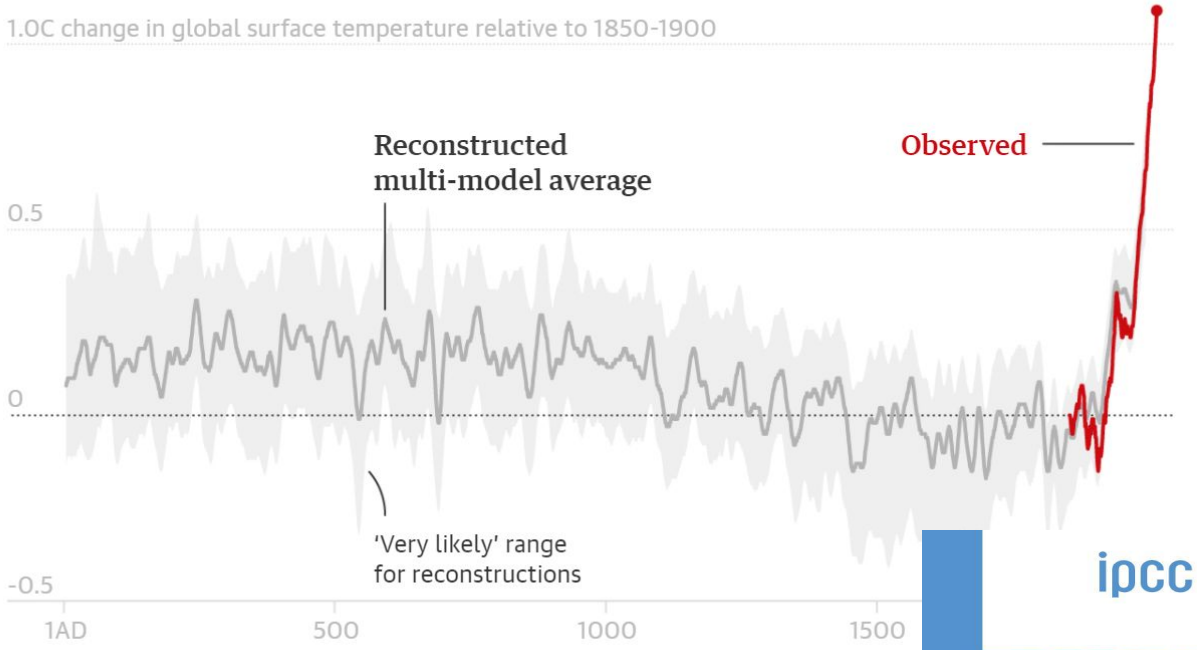
Updated Planetary Boundaries

(Figure from Wang-Erlandsson et al, 2022)

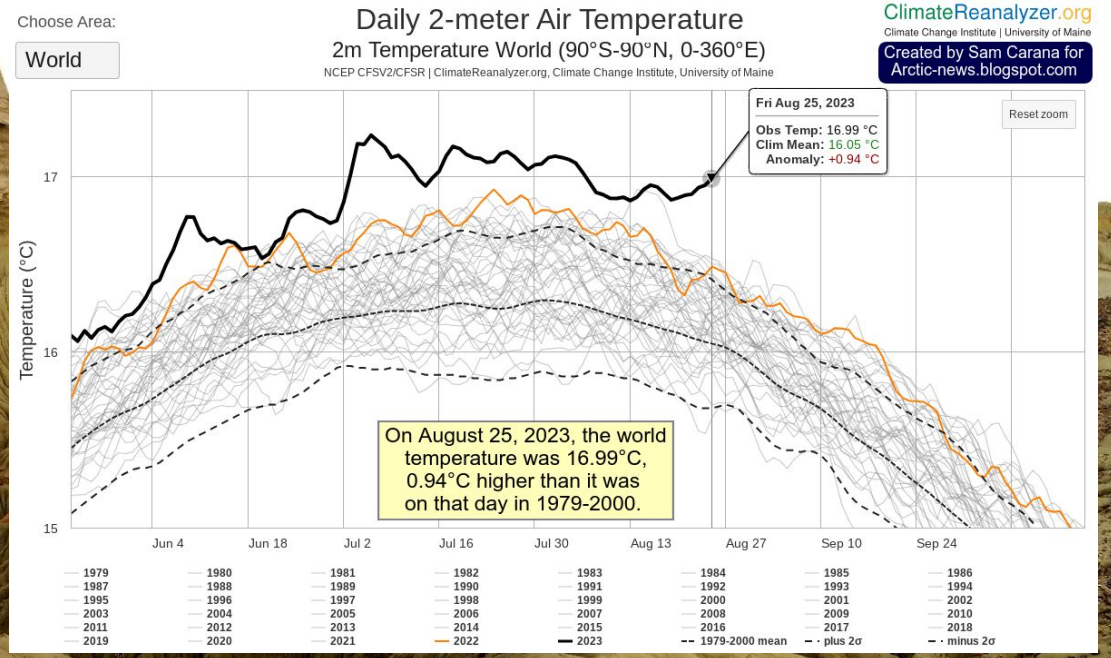
Zona de operación segura para la humanidad

Antropoceno

Human influence has warmed the climate at a rate unprecedented in at least the past 2000 years



Guardian graphic. Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

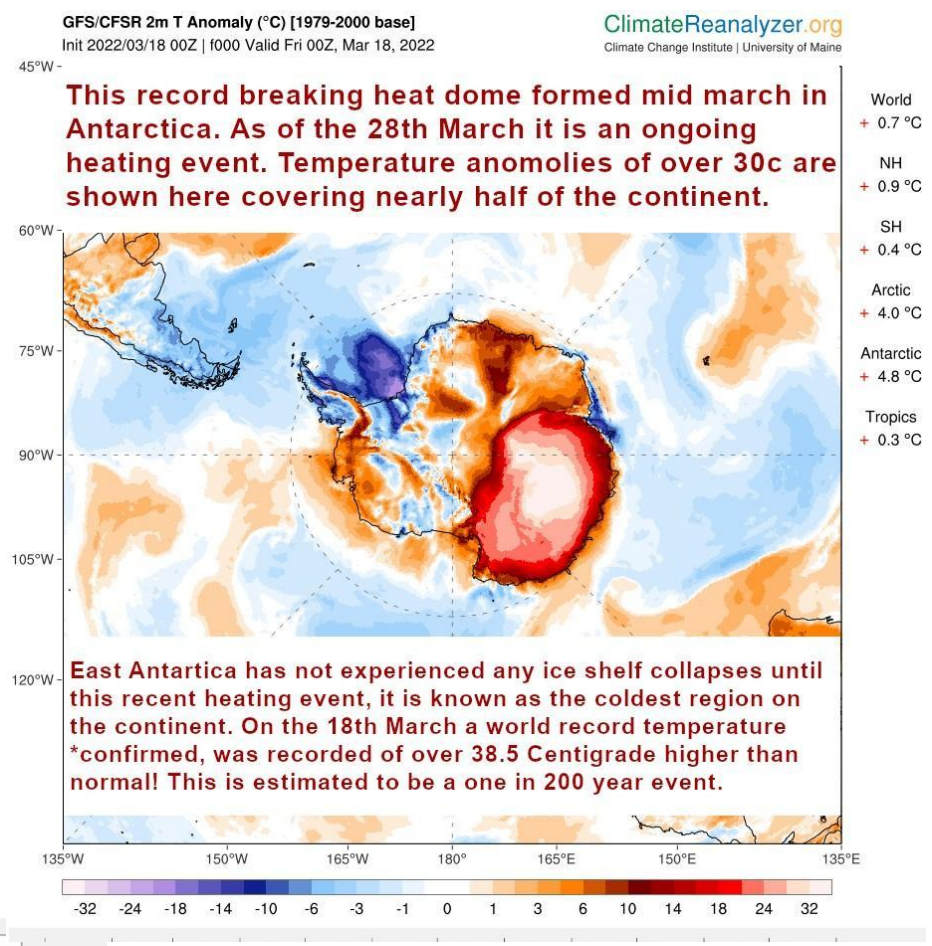


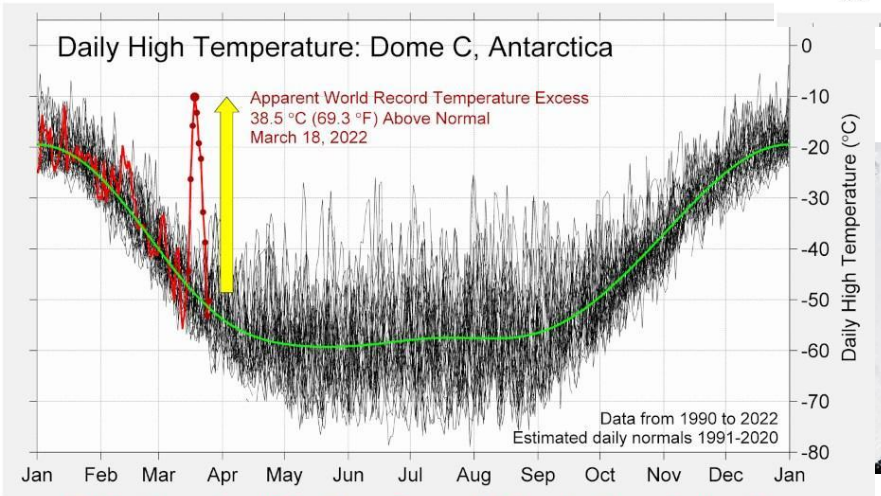
Hot poles: Antarctica, Arctic 40 and 30 degrees Celsius above normal

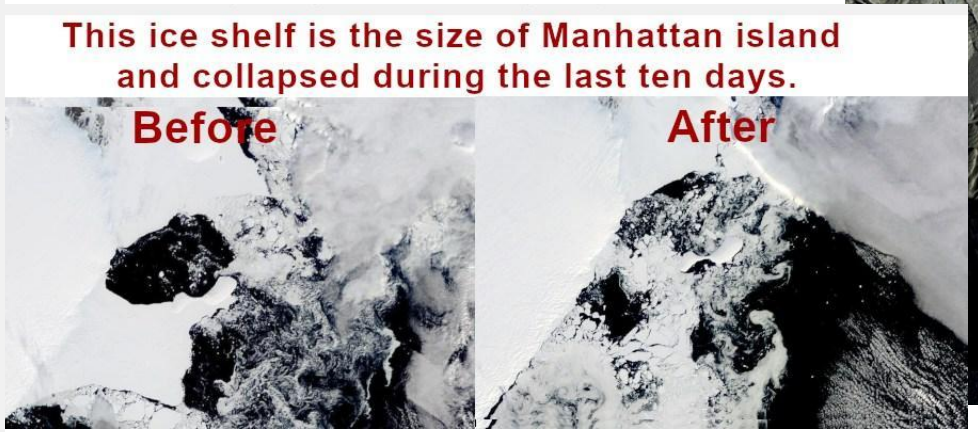
by Seth Borenstein

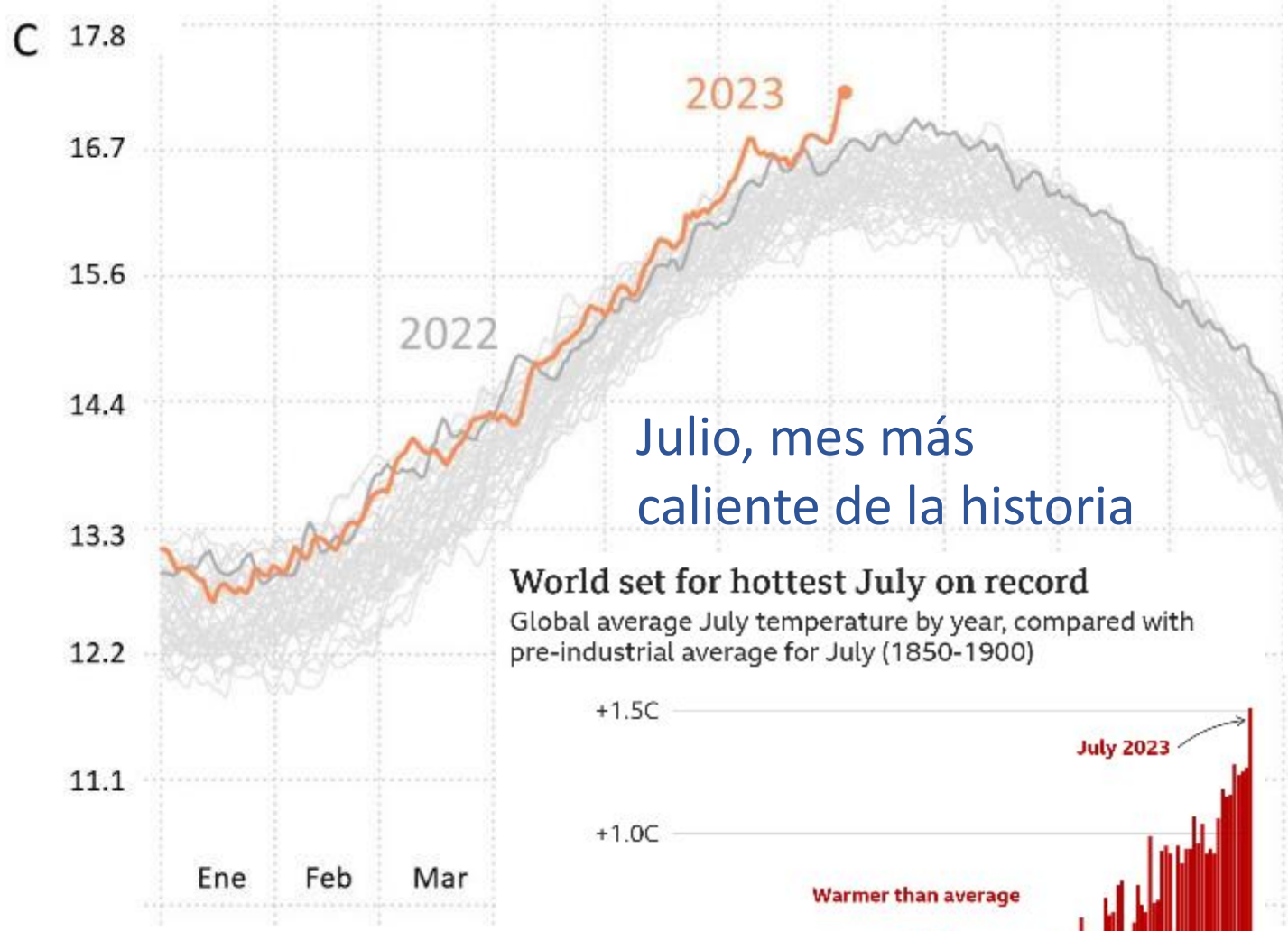
Credit: CC0 Public Domain

Earth's poles are undergoing simultaneous freakish extreme heat with parts of Antarctica more than 70 degrees (40 degrees Celsius) warmer than average and areas of the Arctic more than 50 degrees (30 degrees Celsius) warmer than average.



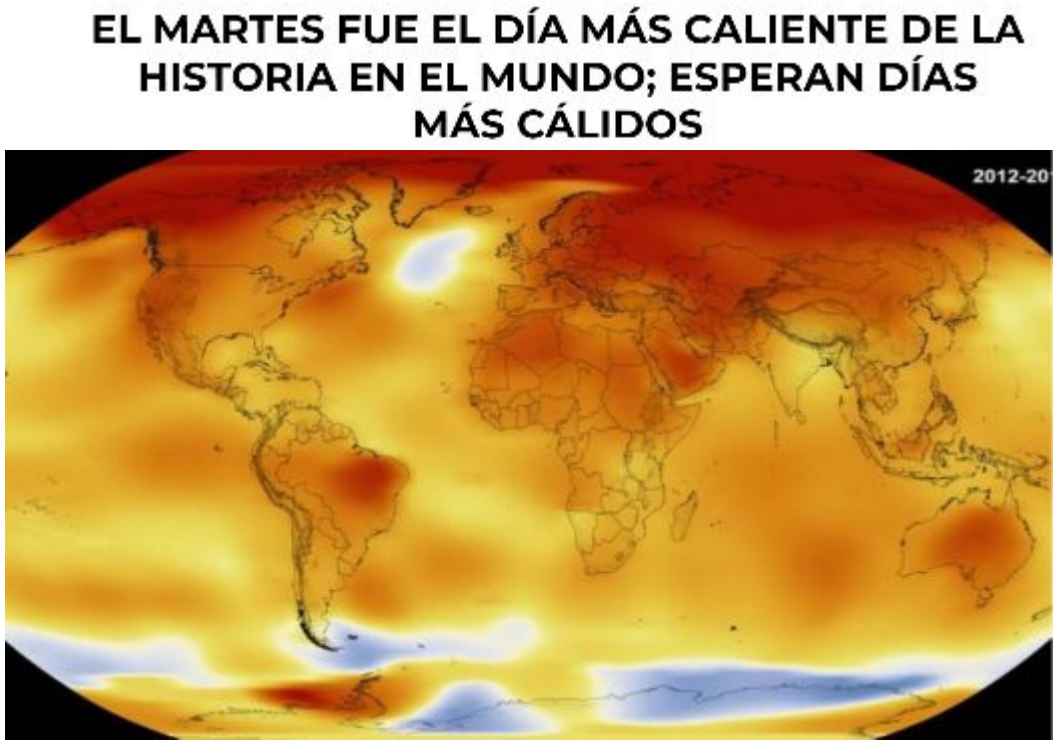


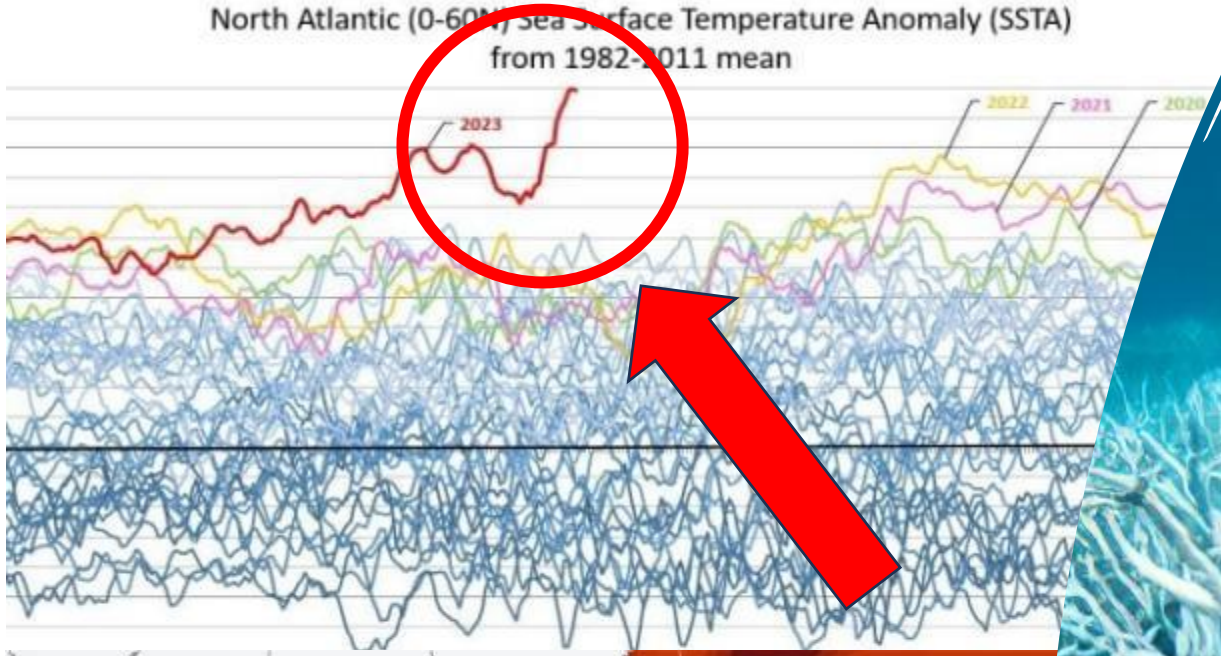


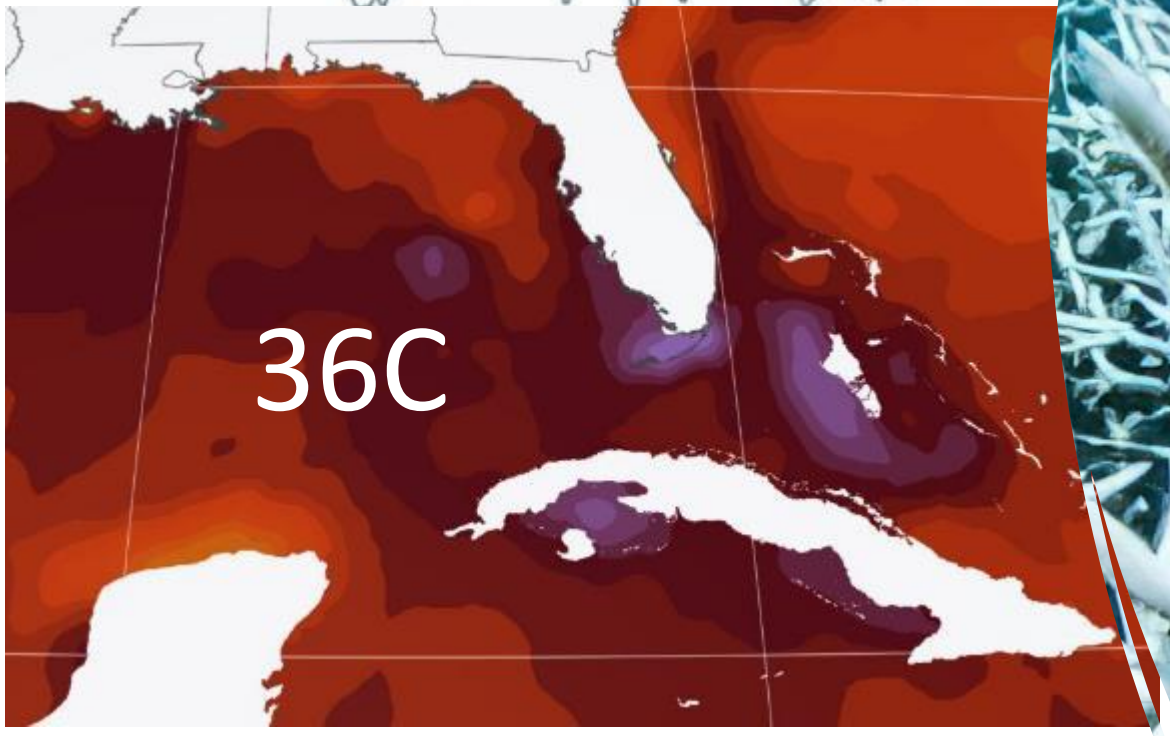


Julio, mes más caliente de la historia

Planeta llegó a 17.18C
Nivel preindustrial: 14C







Calentamiento de océanos

Florida julio 2023

Palaeoworld

Volume 25, Issue 4, December 2016, Pages 496–507

Methane Hydrate: Killer cause of Earth's greatest mass extinction

Uwe Brand[a], Nigel Blamey[a], Claudio Garbelli[b, 1], Erika Griesshaber[c], Renato Posenato[d], Lu Angiolini[e], Karem Azmy[c], Enzo Farabegoli[f], Rosemarie Came[g]

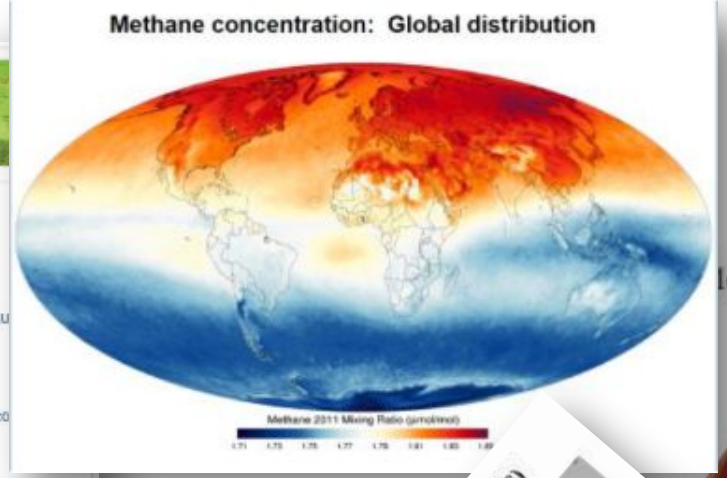
Show more

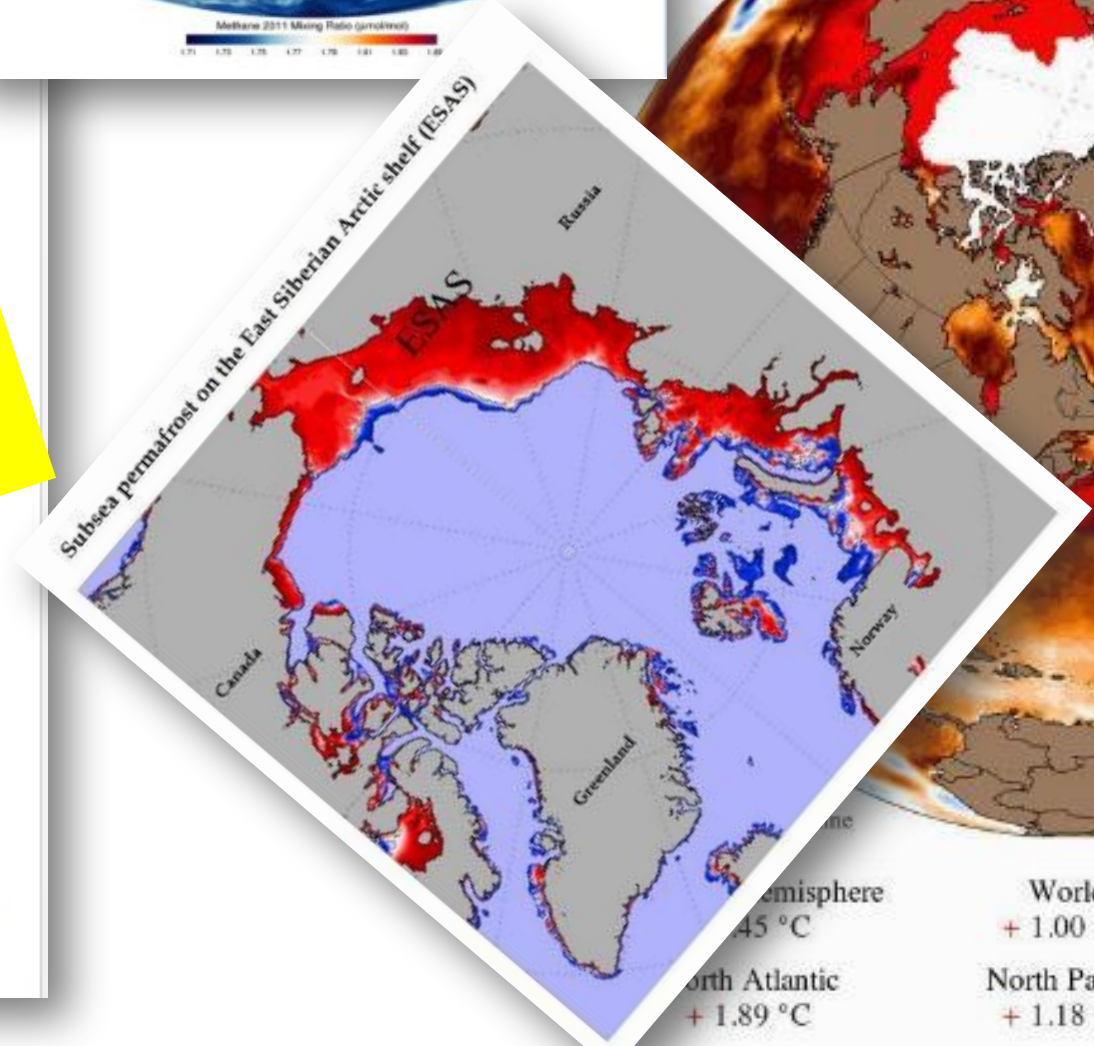
http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.palwor.2016.06.002

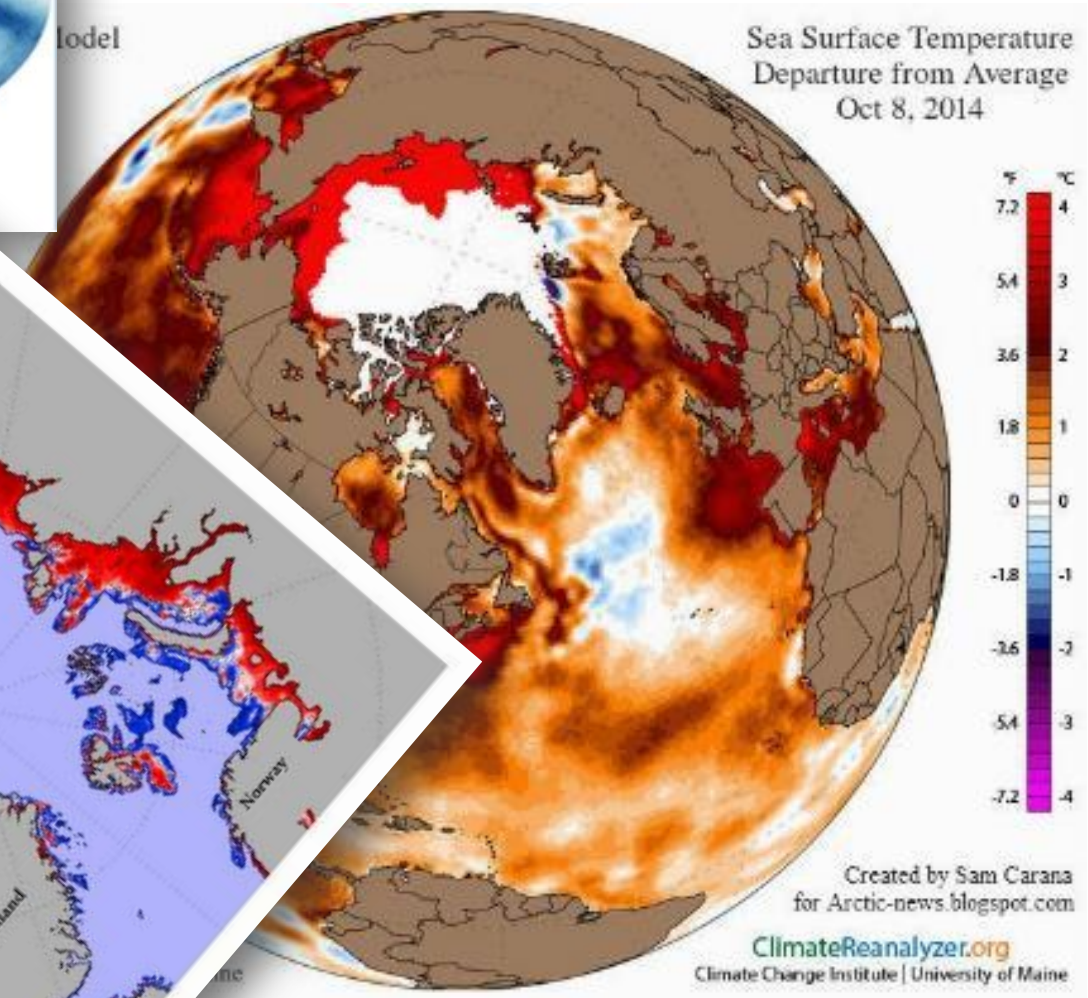
Abstract

The cause for the end Permian mass extinction, the greatest challenge life on Earth faced in its geologic history, is still hotly debated by scientists. The most signif… marker of this event is the negative $\delta^{13}C$ shift and rebound recorded … carbonates with a duration ranging from 2000 to 19 000 … and sedimentation rates. Leading causes for th… the emission of greenhouse gases … gases vaulted in calcite of … significant differ… mode… …hydrates. C… …atmosphere and the oce… …negative $\delta^{13}C$ spike observed in man… …of the mass extinction period. The rapidity of the m… …sting from several years to thousands of years was tempe… …rapid oxidation of the atmospheric and oceanic methane that gradua… …uced its warming potential but not before global warming had reached levels lethal to most life on land and in the oceans. Based on measurements of gases trapped in biogenic and abiogenic calcite, the release of methane (of ~3–14% of total C stored) from permafrost and shelf sediment methane hydrate is deemed the ultimate source and cause for the dramatic life-changing global warming (GMAT > 34 °C) and oceanic negative-carbon isotope excursion observed at the end Permian. Global warming triggered by the massive release of carbon dioxide may be catastrophic, but the release of methane from hydrate may be apocalyptic. The end Permian holds an important lesson for humanity regarding the issue it faces today with greenhouse gas emissions, global warming, and climate change.

El calentamiento global por la masiva liberación de dióxido de carbono puede ser catastrófico pero la liberación de metano de los hidratos puede ser apocalíptico.







emisphere
45 °C

World
+ 1.00 °C

Southern Hemisphere
+ 0.37 °C

orth Atlantic
+ 1.89 °C

North Pacific
+ 1.18 °C

Equatorial Pacific
+ 0.55 °C

Monday, Mar 27 2017 All Cities Choose Your City

The Siberian Times

'What has enabled Russia to rise among the great powers of the world...has been the conquest of Siberia'

W.Bruce Lincoln

Home News Features Business City Focus Sport Culture Science Health & Lifestyle Ecology Weird & Wonderful

Case study Opinion Profile

7,000 underground gas bubbles poised to 'explode' in Arctic

By The Siberian Times reporter

20 March 2017

Bulging bumps in the Yamal and Gydan peninsulas believed to be caused by thawing permafrost releasing methane.

'With time the bubble explodes, releasing ga

Scientists have discovered as many as 7,
after an exercise involving field expedition

A number of large craters - seen on our im
years and they are being carefully studied

Alexey Titovsky, director of Yamal departme
'bulgunyakh' in the local Yakut language

'With time the bubble explodes, releasing ga

SOTT SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Search

Welcome to Sott.net

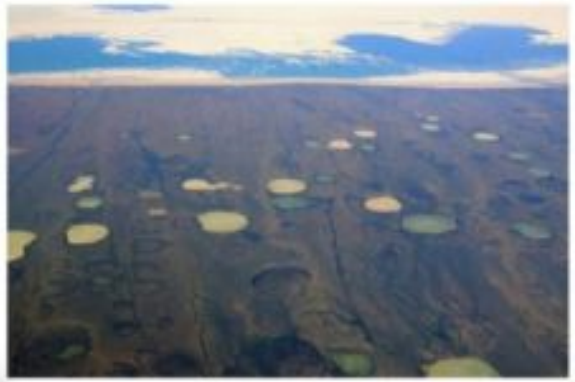
Mon, 27 Mar 2017

Earth Changes

Thousands of underground methane bubbles set to explode in Siberia

Kesavan Unnikrishnan
Digital Journal
Wed, 22 Mar 2017 15:07 UTC

As many as 7,000 massive underground methane bubbles, formed by thawing permafrost are set to explode in Siberia. Such explosions, while releasing greenhouse gases, can create massive craters and poses a major safety risk to the local people.



© Steve Jurvetson/Wiki Commons

As the permafrost continues to melt it gives a Swiss cheese-like appearance to the landscape in the Arctic.

e appearance of numerous craters across the Siberian permafrost over recent years - including the famous
er near Batagaiin. Later, it was discovered that unseasonably high temperatures have released methane stored in
f explosion that forms the craters.

v bulgunyakh in the local Yakut language, were discovered by researchers in Siberia's remote Bely Island. In a
e field expeditions and satellite surveys, thousands of bulging bumps in the Yamal and Gydan peninsulas have

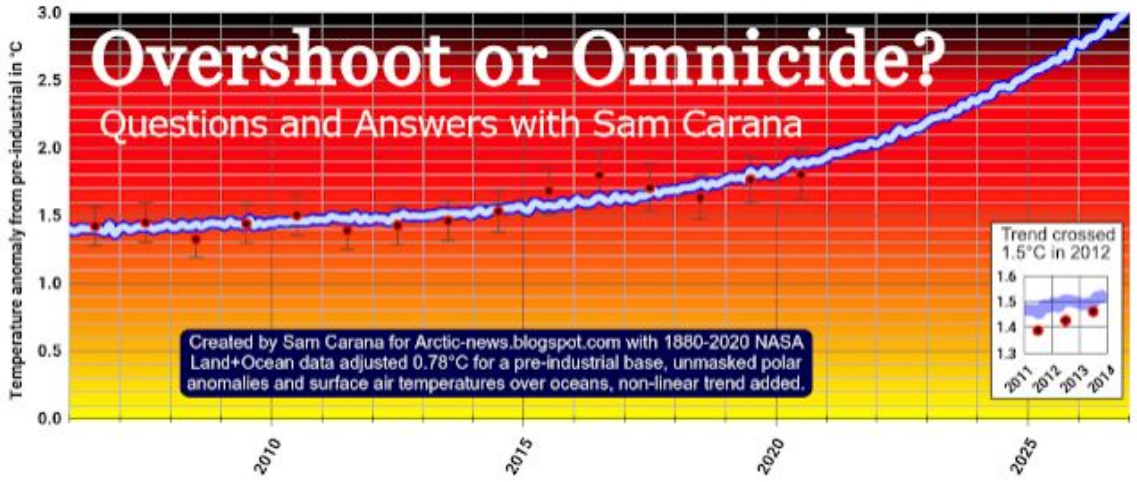
department for science and innovation, said:

mps are dangerous and which are not. Scientists are working on detecting and structuring signs of
imum height of a bump and pressure that the earth can withstand. Work will continue all through
such high latitudes is most likely linked to thawing permafrost which in is in turn linked to overall rise of
Eurasia during last several decades. An abnormally warm summer in 2016 on the Yamal peninsula
ess.

nnes (Gt) of carbon is presently locked up as methane and methane hydrates under the Siberian permafrost
on that is already in the atmosphere today. Land-based permafrost, in Siberia, was estimated in 2013 to
per year - a significant increase on the 3.8 million tons estimated in 2006, and estimates before then of just

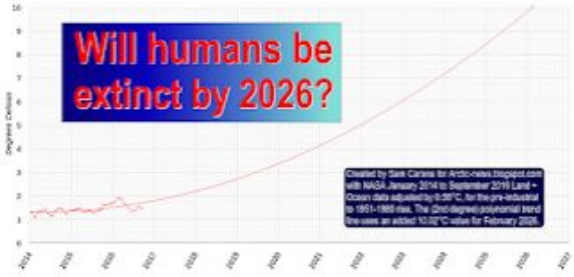
Extinction

Will humans be extinct by 2026?



[image from March 2021 post]

Note: This page was written mostly in 2016, with some content added later. The image now at the top was added in 2021.



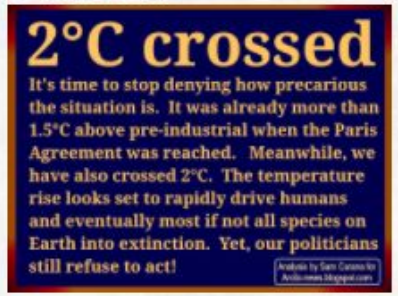
[2016 image, click on images to enlarge]

In the Arctic, vast amounts of carbon are stored in soils that are now still largely frozen. As temperatures continue to rise and soils thaw, much of this carbon will be converted by microbes into carbon dioxide or methane, adding further greenhouse gases to the atmosphere.

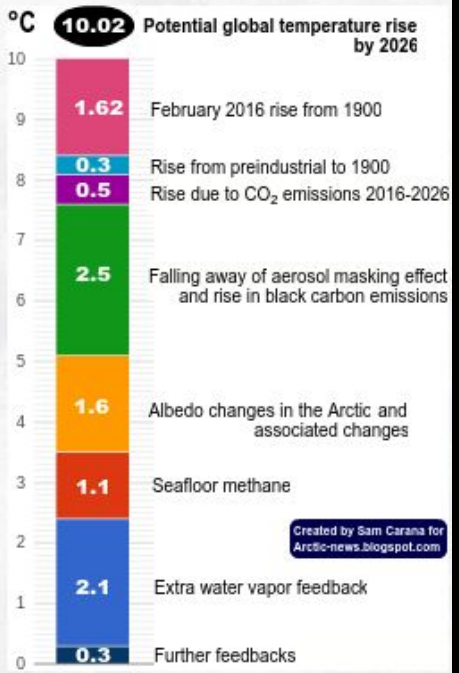
In addition, vast amounts of methane are stored in sediments under the Arctic Ocean seafloor, in the form of methane hydrates and free gas. As temperatures rise, these sediments can get destabilized, resulting in eruptions of huge amounts of

FEATURED POST

2°C crossed



EXTINCTION



Will humans be extinct by 2026?

BLOG ARCHIVE BY MONTH

▼ 2021 (17)

▼ July (2)

Arctic sea ice disappearing

Guterres pide en Estocolmo acabar con la guerra suicida contra la naturaleza

Tweet

António Guterres
@antonioguterres

Biodiversity is collapsing - and we are the losers.

Only through bold #ClimateAction and strong, credible commitments from all countries can we end this crisis.

The future of humanity depends on everyone's efforts.

Traducir Tweet

2:04 a. m. · 31 ago. 2021 · Twitter Web App

633 Retweets 50 Tweets citados 1.858 Me gusta

Respondiendo a @antonioguterres

We have the solutions and this implies changing the way we produce our food. We can bring back biodiversity and produce healthy food at the same time, it's called regenerative agriculture.

Nagoya biodiversity summit 2010

This article is more than 12 years old

Biodiversity talks: Ministers in Nagoya adopt new strategy

Chair of the UN biodiversity talks gavelled into effect a set of targets for 2020 to at least halve the loss of natural habitats

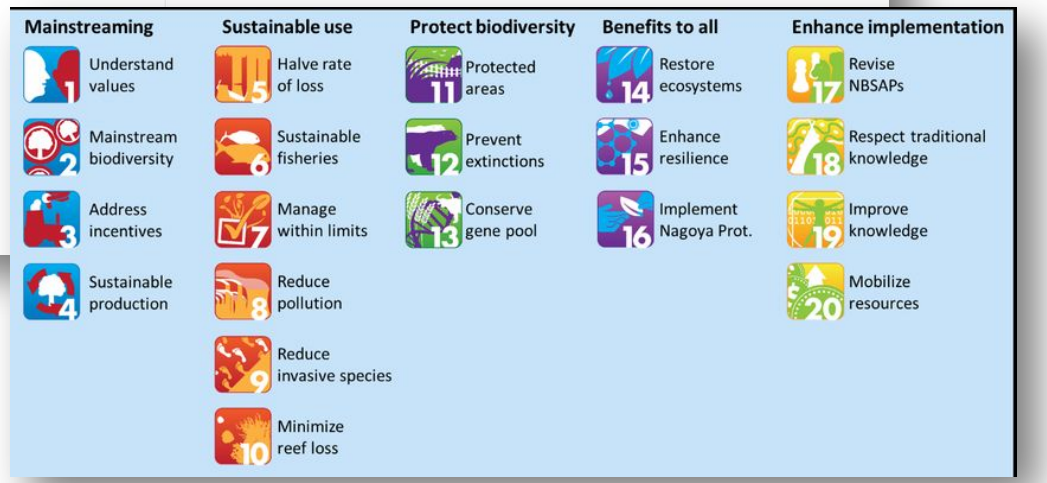
Jonathan Watts *in Nagoya*
@jonathanwatts
Fri 29 Oct 2010 18.53 BST

Ministers at the UN conference on biodiversity in Nagoya have set targets for 2020. Photograph: AP

Environment ministers from almost 200 nations agreed late tonight to adopt a new United Nations strategy that aims to stem the worst loss of life on Earth since the demise of the dinosaurs.

With a typhoon looming outside and cheering inside the Nagoya conference hall, the Japanese chair of the UN biodiversity talks gavelled into effect the Aichi targets, set to at least halve the loss of natural habitats and expand nature reserves to 17% of the world's land area by 2020 up from less than 10% today.

10 años después



COP15 ends with landmark biodiversity agreement

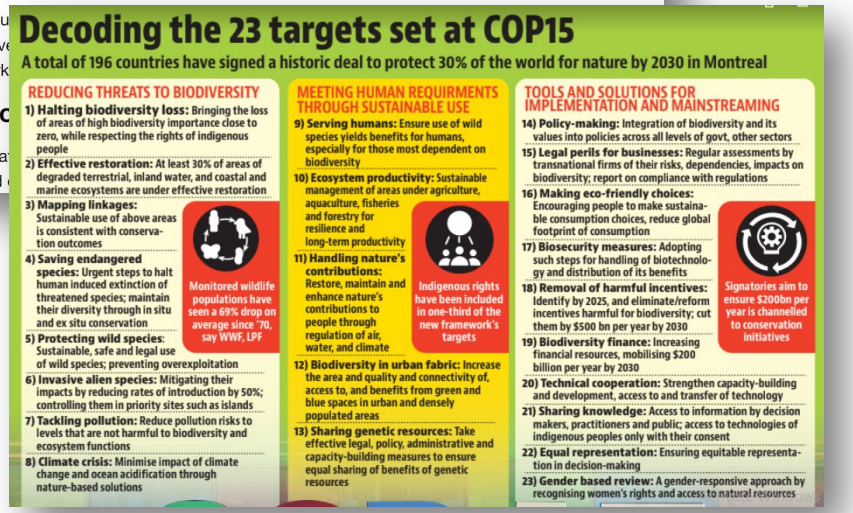
January 20, 2023

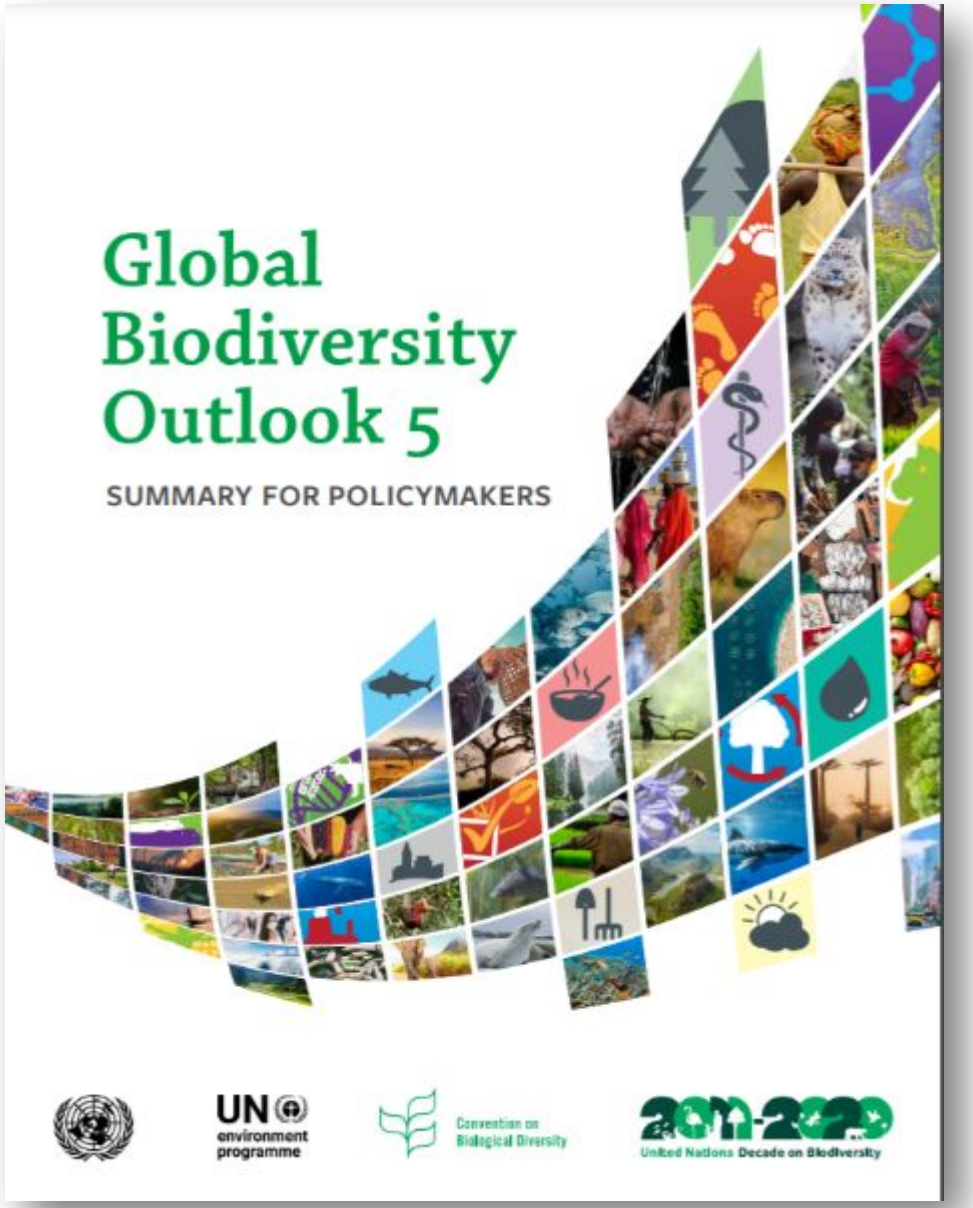
Nations Adopt Four Goals, 23 Targets for 2030 In Landmark UN Biodiversity Agreement

Convened under UN au
Parties to the UN Conve
Biodiversity Framework

Among the glo

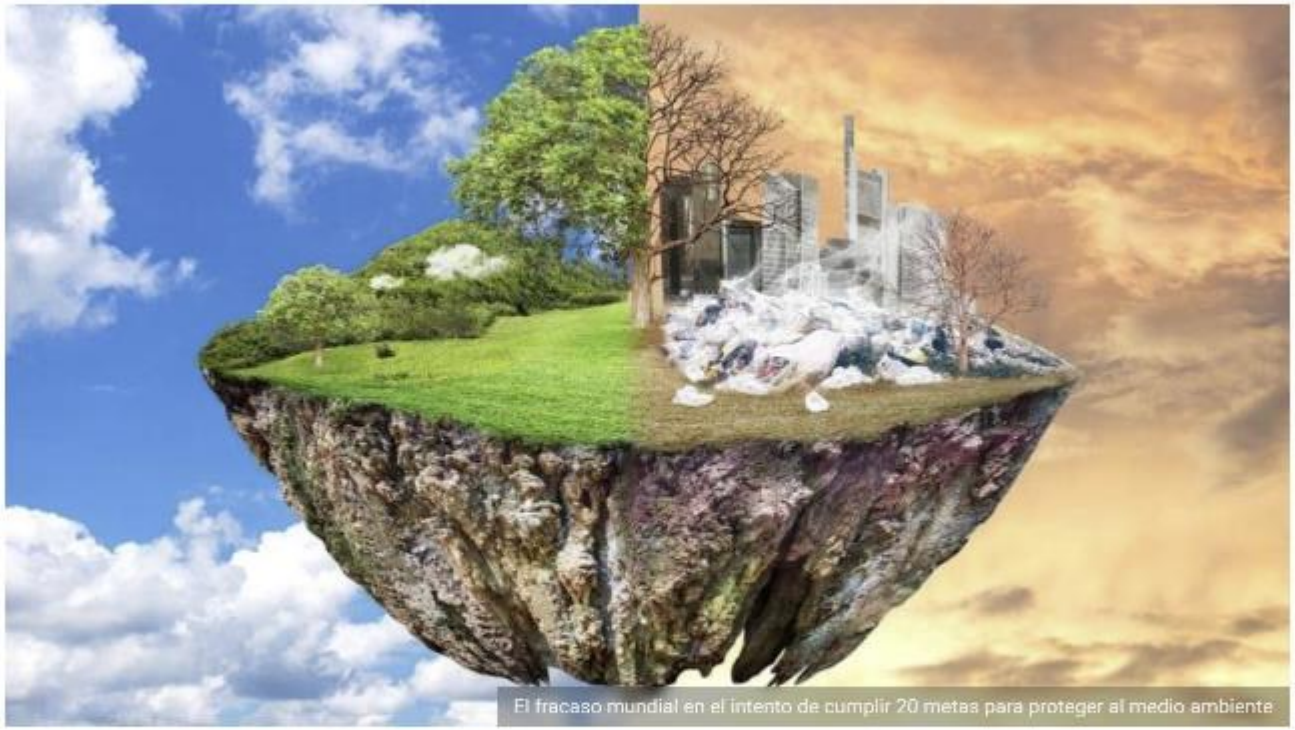
- Effective conserva
coastal areas and





FEED BBC

El fracaso mundial en el intento de cumplir 20 metas para proteger al medio ambiente


El fracaso mundial en el intento de cumplir 20 metas para proteger al medio ambiente

Por: T13

19 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2020 - 06:46 HRS.

COMPARTIR

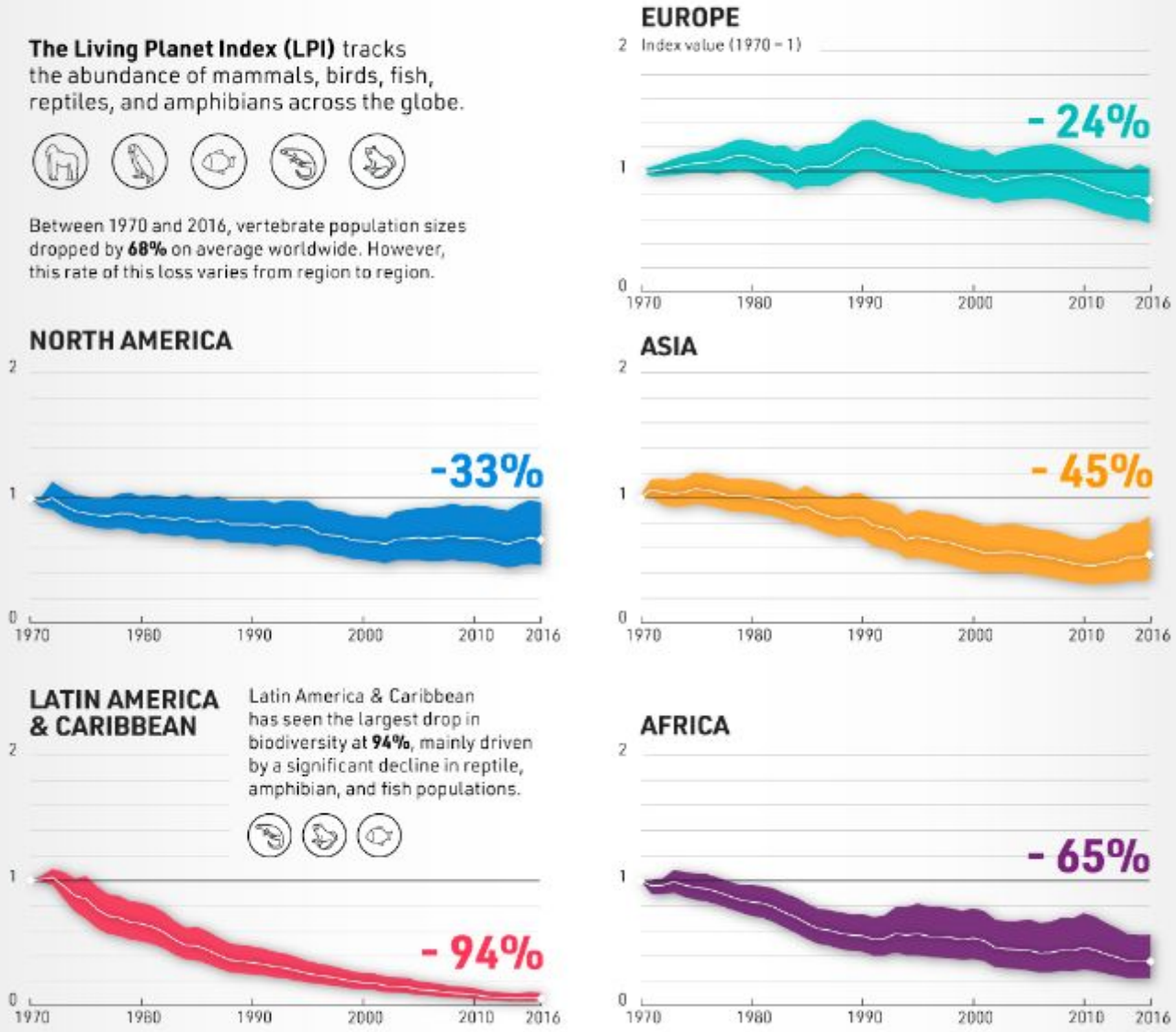
El objetivo de un acuerdo entre 170 países era lograr 20 objetivos para el cuidado de la biodiversidad en 10 años, ninguno de los países que se comprometieron logró ni uno solo de ellos.

Biodiversidad en colapso exponencial

Visualización de la reducción de la biodiversidad planetaria: Abundancia

The Living Planet Index (LPI) tracks the abundance of mammals, birds, fish, reptiles, and amphibians across the globe.

Between 1970 and 2016, vertebrate population sizes dropped by **68%** on average worldwide. However, this rate of this loss varies from region to region.



Source: Living Planet Report 2020

SOLUCIONES PARA PROFESIONALES
LA REPUBLICA.net
Lunes, 6 de junio de 2022

ÚLTIMA HORA

2035: el año en que las abejas ticas podrían desaparecer si persiste abuso de los plaguicidas

Jeffry Garza jeffrygarza.asesor@larepublica.net | Viernes 11 junio, 2021 02:28 pm

Imagen con fines ilustrativos. Shutterstock/La República

Las abejas que habitan en Costa Rica tienen fecha de expiración, el año 2035, si el país sigue abusando de los plaguicidas y no prohíbe los que son más mortales para este vital insecto.

Así lo estima la Cámara Nacional de Fomento de la Apicultura, que puja por la

LIZA GROSS SCIENCE JAN 24, 2019 4:15 PM

Pesticides Are Harming Bees in Literally Every Possible Way

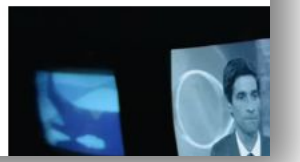
The weed killer dicamba is emerging as a big culprit in the mass die-off of bees.

Beekeepers are struggling to adapt their hives to the use of dicamba, a pesticide that kills many of the flowering plants that bees depend on. DANIEL SCHOENEN/GETTY IMAGES

THIS STORY ORIGINALLY *appeared on Reveal and is part of the Climate Desk collaboration. It was produced in collaboration with the Food & Environment Reporting Network, an independent nonprofit news organization.*

While soybean farmers watched the drift-prone weed killer dicamba ravage millions of acres of crops over the last two years, Arkansas beekeeper Richard Coy noticed a parallel disaster unfolding among the weeds near those fields.

TRENDING NOW



Regeneración incluye rescate cultural y de agrobiodiversidad

7.000 especies de plantas han sido cultivadas desde el inicio de la agricultura hace 12.000 años.

Hoy, solo como 15 especies de plantas y 8 de animales producen 90% de los alimentos.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ENGINEERING

Search website

Policy | Education | Get involved | Grants and prizes | Events | News

Home › Policy › International activities › Global Challenges Research Fund › Engineering a Better World › Blog › A holistic approach to regenerative development is the only way to halt biodiversity loss

A holistic approach to regenerative development is the only way to halt biodiversity loss

SDG 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse degradation, halt biodiversity loss

Blog ›

- Sustainable intensification could end chronic hunger
- A holistic approach to regenerative development is the only way to halt biodiversity loss
- Improving lives through the advancement of learning
- Empowering women to reach society's full potential
- Harnessing data to deliver water and sanitation to all
- Universal energy access: Going further, faster, and at

Dr Eduard Müller, President and Founder, University for International Cooperation, Costa Rica

Humanity has taken dangerous steps in pursuit of its 'development', resulting in substantial losses in biodiversity[1] and ecosystem function[2]. Aware of the implications, in 2002 world leaders agreed that by 2010 a "significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss"[3] would be achieved. In the Global Biodiversity Outlook 3, in 2010, Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, stated:

"The target has not been met... the principal pressures leading to biodiversity loss are not just constant but are, in some cases, intensifying. The consequences of failure, if it is not quickly corrected, will be severe for us all."

All | Mentions

RAEngGlobal @RAEngGlobal · Sep 3

Holistic approach to regenerative development is the only way to halt biodiversity loss, by Dr @EduardMullerC: ow.ly/VKOv30eKFpR #SDGs

Settings

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE SCIENCES MIND HEALTH TECH SUSTAINABILITY EDUCATION VIDEO PODCASTS BLOGS

REUTERS

SUSTAINABILITY

Only 60 Years of Farming Left If Soil Degradation Continues

Generating three centimeters of top soil takes 1,000 years, and if current rates of degradation continue all of the world's top soil could be gone within 60 years, a senior UN official said

December 5, 2014

By Chris Arsenault

ROME (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Generating three centimeters of top soil takes 1,000 years, and if current rates of degradation continue all of the world's top soil could be gone within 60 years, a senior UN official said on Friday.

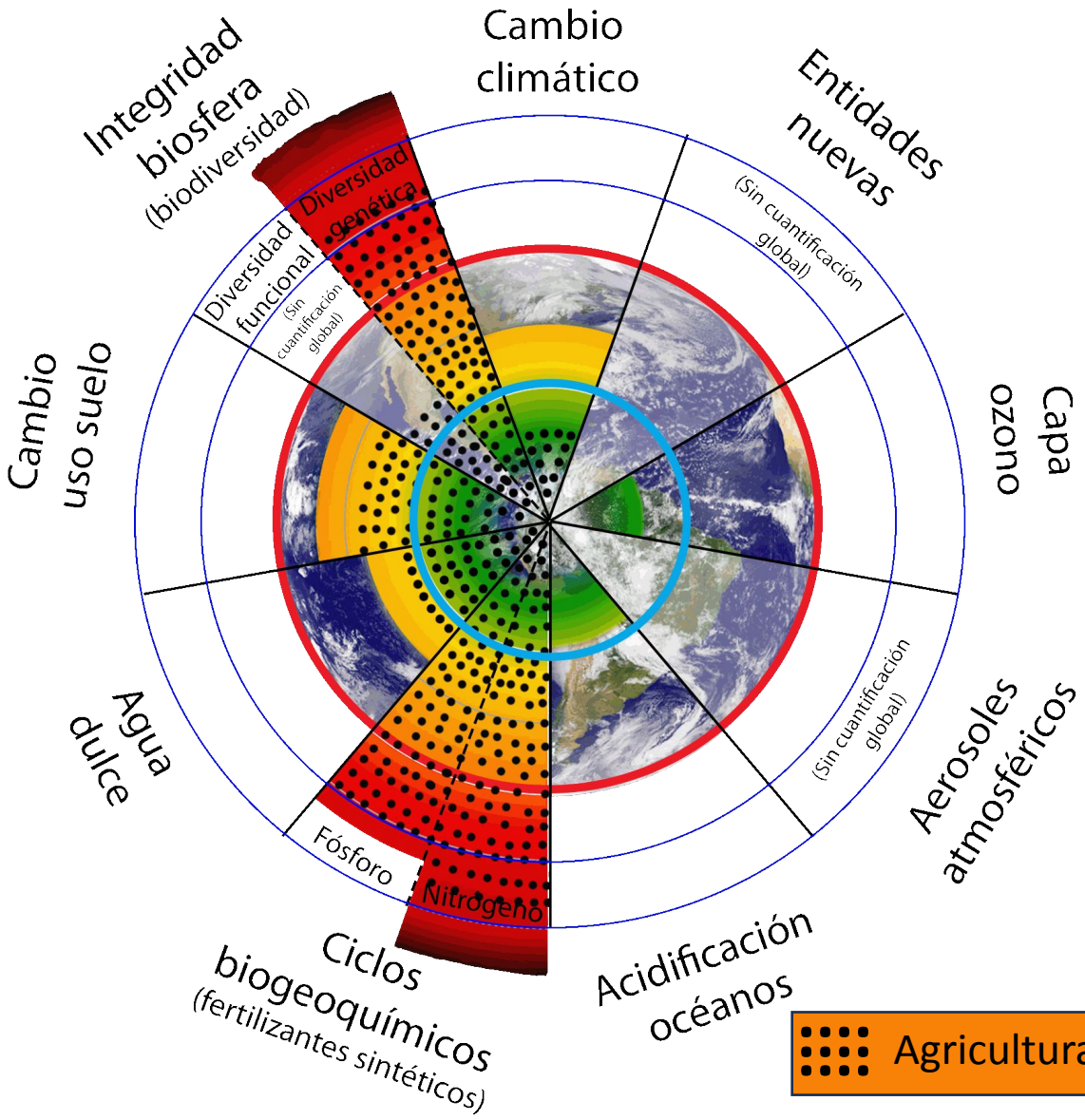
About a third of the world's soil has already been degraded, Maria-Helena Semedo of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) told a forum marking World Soil Day.

The causes of soil destruction include chemical-heavy farming techniques,

Germany
HEalthcare
ScoTland
energY
gObal
RUssia
EnteRprise
NorWay
bIOtech
Romania
PoLand
UnizeD States
innoVation
China

El
alred *el*

Agricultura: 80% del cambio global



Alimentación:

¿Causa?

¡Solución!

Colza – (ácido erúcico)

Aceite de Canola:

Canada oil (“can” + “ola”)

Canada (“can”) oil (“o”) low (“l”) acid (“a”)

INGREDIENTS: MILK, YOGURT (CULTURED MILK, CULTURED NONFAT MILK), CORN SYRUP, SUGAR, RASPBERRY SWIRL (SUGAR, WATER, RED RASPBERRY PUREE, PECTIN, CITRIC ACID, PHOSPHORIC ACID, MALIC ACID, XANTHAN GUM), WHEY, LEMON CAKE PIECES (WHEAT FLOUR, SUGAR, WATER, MARGARINE [PALM OIL, SOYBEAN OIL, SALT, MONO AND DIGLYCERIDES, ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR, COLORED WITH ANNATTO, CALCIUM DISODIUM EDTA, VITAMIN A PALMITATE], EGGS, POWDERED SUGAR, TURMERIC [FOR COLOR], MONO AND DIGLYCERIDES, LEMON OIL, CITRIC ACID, BAKING POWDER [SODIUM ACID PYROPHOSPHATE, SODIUM BICARBONATE, MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE], SALT), BUTTERMILK, CREAM, NATURAL FLAVOR, CITRIC ACID, SODIUM CITRATE, MONO & DIGLYCERIDES, LOCUST BEAN GUM, GUAR GUM, PECTIN, TURMERIC (FOR COLOR), CULTURES.*
*LIVE AND ACTIVE YOGURT CULTURES INCLUDING S. THERMOPHILUS AND L. BULGARICUS.

CONTAINS: MILK, WHEAT, EGGS, AND SOY

INGREDIENTS: COLOR COATING (SUGAR, VEGETABLE OIL [PALM KERNEL AND HYDROGENATED PALM, PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED COTTONSEED AND SOYBEAN OIL], WHEY POWDER, NONFAT DRY MILK, SORBITAN MONOSTEARATE, POLYSORBATE 60, FD&C YELLOW #5 LAKE, RED #40 LAKE, SOY LECITHIN [EMULSIFIER], VANILLIN [ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR], NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL FLAVORS), WHITE CANDY (SUGAR, NONFAT MILK POWDER, PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED PALM KERNEL OIL, SOY LECITHIN [EMULSIFIER], MONOGYLCERIDES, ARTIFICIAL COLOR [TITANIUM DIOXIDE], ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR), CONFECTIONERY COATING (SUGAR, PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL [PALM KERNEL, COCONUT, PALM], COCOA POWDER, WHEY POWDER [MILK], SOY LECITHIN [EMULSIFIER], VANILLIN [ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR]), CHOCOLATY CANDY (SUGAR, PARTIALLY HYDROGENATED VEGETABLE OIL [PALM KERNEL, COCONUT, PALM], COCOA PROCESSED WITH ALKALI, DEXTROSE, COCOA POWDER, WHEY POWDER [MILK], SOY LECITHIN [EMULSIFIER], VANILLIN [ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR]).
CONTAINS: SOYBEAN, MILK AND COCONUT PRODUCTS.
MAY CONTAIN TRACE PEANUTS/TREE NUTS/WHEAT/SOY/MILK OR EGG PRODUCTS

Everyone's favorite
now be enjoyed
flavored
Dippin' Candy is a t
www
Find
Faceboo
Distribut
FLIX is a trademark
Check Out

¡Dióxido de titanio!

Pérdida de la diversidad genética:
No hay capacidad de adaptación

Flashback Friday: What 1960's Holstein genetics look like today

A research project started in 1964 to maintain the Holstein genetics at the time is still being carried out today at the University of Minnesota Morris Research Dairy.

BY CHRISTY ACHEN, 2018 HOARD'S DAIRYMAN EDITORIAL INTERN

"The 1960's Holsteins here are basically a herd frozen in time," said Brad Heins, an associate professor and manager of the University of Minnesota's Organic Dairy Research and Outreach Center in Morris, Minn.

This cow from the U of M Morris Research Dairy is a living representation of genetics from the 1960s.

Heins explains that the cows are smaller in stature and carry more body condition than today's contemporary Holsteins. They are more fertile and have fewer health problems as well. However, the 1960's cows only average around 40 pounds of milk per day, approximately 60 pounds less than today's Holsteins.

The genetics of this herd go back farther than Pawnee Farm Arlinda Chief and Round Oak Rag Apple Elevation, which many of today's Holsteins trace back to.

When this herd was started in 1964 by Charles Young, 20 A.I. bulls at the time were

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING

by Chad Dechow

Holstein lineages trace back to two bulls

MOST breeders have some sense that our current dairy cattle population has undergone a bottleneck due to intensive selection for yield and conformation. An upcoming paper in the April 2015 *Journal of Dairy Science* helps to document the extent of that bottleneck for Holsteins. All Holstein A.I. sires can be traced through three bulls born in the 1960s, and the pedigrees of those three bulls can be traced back to two bulls from the early 1880s.

Dechow

Three "young" bulls

Those three bulls are Round Oak Rag Apple Elevation, Pawnee Farm Arlinda Chief, and Penstate Ivanhoe Star. Approximately 51 percent of sires born this decade can be traced to Elevation, and his sire lineage can be traced to a bull named Neptune H born in 1880. Chief and Penstate Ivanhoe Star can be traced to a bull named Hulleman who was born in 1881.

Chief is responsible for nearly all of the Hulleman descendants, and approximately 49 percent of bulls born this decade trace through Chief. We may well look back at this decade as the end of Penstate Ivanhoe Star's male lineage as he is currently responsible for less than 1 percent of

means that 10 percent of Ivanhoe's genes are the same as what we would find in an average modern Holstein. This compares with a relationship of approximately 14 percent with modern Holsteins cows for both Chief and Elevation.

Carried two lethal genes

The rapid decline of the Ivanhoe male lineage is due largely to the fact that Penstate Ivanhoe Star and his son Bell carried two lethal genetic conditions — BLAD (through Ivanhoe) and CVM (through Penstate Ivanhoe Star's dam). Bull studs began eliminating bulls that carried the defects and, subsequently, culled many of the Ivanhoe line's male descendants.

While the rapid decline in male lineages is alarming, it is important to keep in mind that many bulls have contributed to genetic variation in Holsteins through their female descendants. Because dairy producers are primarily concerned with the genetic potential of cows, it is not clear that the limited male lineages present any real challenges for Holstein breeders.

The one area where there appears to be a lack of variation, however, is the Y chromosome. The male sex chromosome is only inherited through male lineages. There is potential for variation to be added to the Y through mutation and a small

masculinity. Genes on other chromosomes do contribute to a male's reproductive performance, but the lack of Y chromosome variation does limit how much we could select for improved male reproductive performance to some degree.

While we can trace all current sires through two male lineages, there are at least two others that were in existence as late as the 1960s. Those bulls are Netherland Prince and Netherland Jacob, both born in 1880. Semen from both of these lineages is currently in storage as part of the NAGP (National Animal Germplasm Program) o
tains a ge
wide range
fish. The p
mote the c
valuable ge
mote rese
genetic res
The effo
semen fro
ated an op
male linea
with Penn
reestablish
build upon
preserve g
vious gene
of the bull
tute the lo
to NAGP h
versity of M
to NAGP th

born during that experiment.

The short-term objective of the project is to allow for the evaluation of Y chromosome variation and to facilitate research trials to determine if such variation is associated with male reproductive performance parameters. Generally speaking, we know less about Y chromosome genes than those in the rest of the genome.

May rediscover value

In the long term, this effort may result in the reintroduction of lost genetic diversity that is of value to dairy producers. We know for

Join in >

FOLLOW US...

Meat Free Monday

Home | How MFM helps | News | Recipes | Get involved | Supporters | Schools | Store

Nacionales | Internacionales | Opinión | Deportes | Ambiente | Economía | Cultura | Ciencia

Inicio / Ambiente / "Para frenar el calentamiento global hay que dejar de comer carne", dice Christiana Figueres

"Para frenar el calentamiento global hay que dejar de comer carne", dice Christiana Figueres

Por Lr21.Com.Uy - 3 Febrero, 2019 - EnAmbiente 2

Christiana Figueres. Redes

Montevideo, 3 Feb (lr21.com.uy).- Para frenar la catástrofe en ciernes que significa el calentamiento global, hay que dejar de comer carne. Así lo afirmó Christiana Figueres, quien fuera hasta hace poco más de un año la máxima responsable las Naciones Unidas para el Cambio Climático y una de las voces con mayor autoridad para hablar de este tema.

"Salí de Davos alentada. A pesar de que el cambio climático ha sido catalogado por cuarto año consecutivo como la principal amenaza para la economía mundial, por primera vez se habla de él como algo a lo que hay que hacer frente de forma colaborativa", dijo la experta.

El 2019 arrancó con una noticia poco halagüeña: un estudio de la firma Rhodium Group confirmó que Estados Unidos sigue siendo el segundo mayor emisor de gases de efecto

NEWS18

Trending Topics : #BiggBoss15 #Movies #

HOME POLITICS INDIA ENTERTAINMENT WORLD BUSINESS TECH AUTO BUZZ OPINION VIDEOS PHOTOS

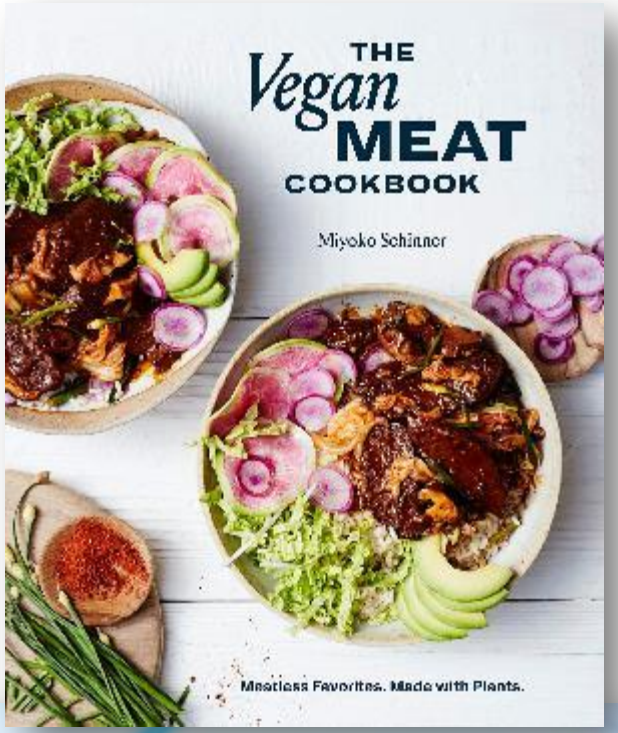
Latest Bigg Boss 15 Movies Web Stories Ind vs NZ Cricket Lifestyle Coronavirus Education-Career Explainers

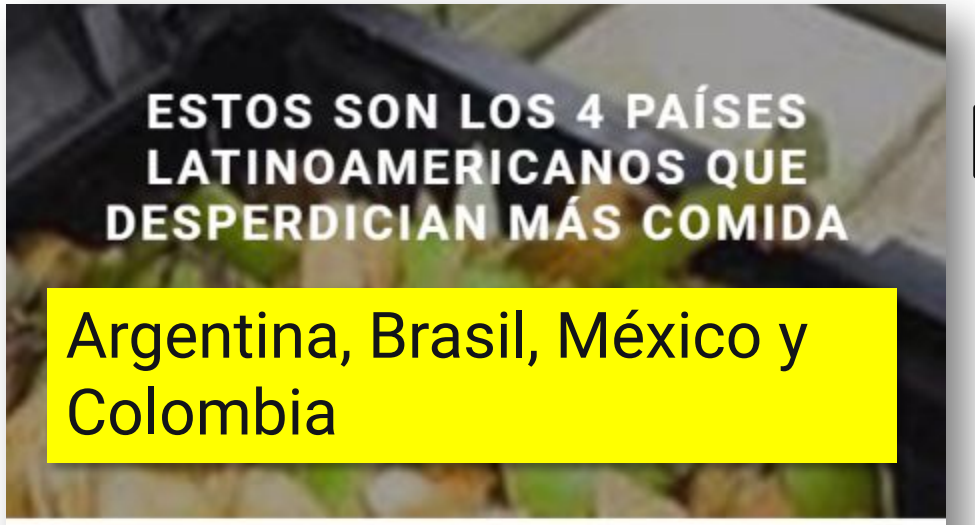
HOME » NEWS » BUZZ » BILL GATES WANTS YOU TO AVOID EATING BEEF AND SWITCH TO SYNTHETIC MEAT TO FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE

4-MIN READ

Bill Gates Wants You to Avoid Eating Beef and Switch to Synthetic Meat to Fight Climate Change

Image credits: Reuters.





Desperdicio de alimentos

223 kilos desperdiciados por persona al año

348 000 t/día

127.000.000 t/año

15% de los alimentos disponibles

47 millones de habitantes en condición de hambruna

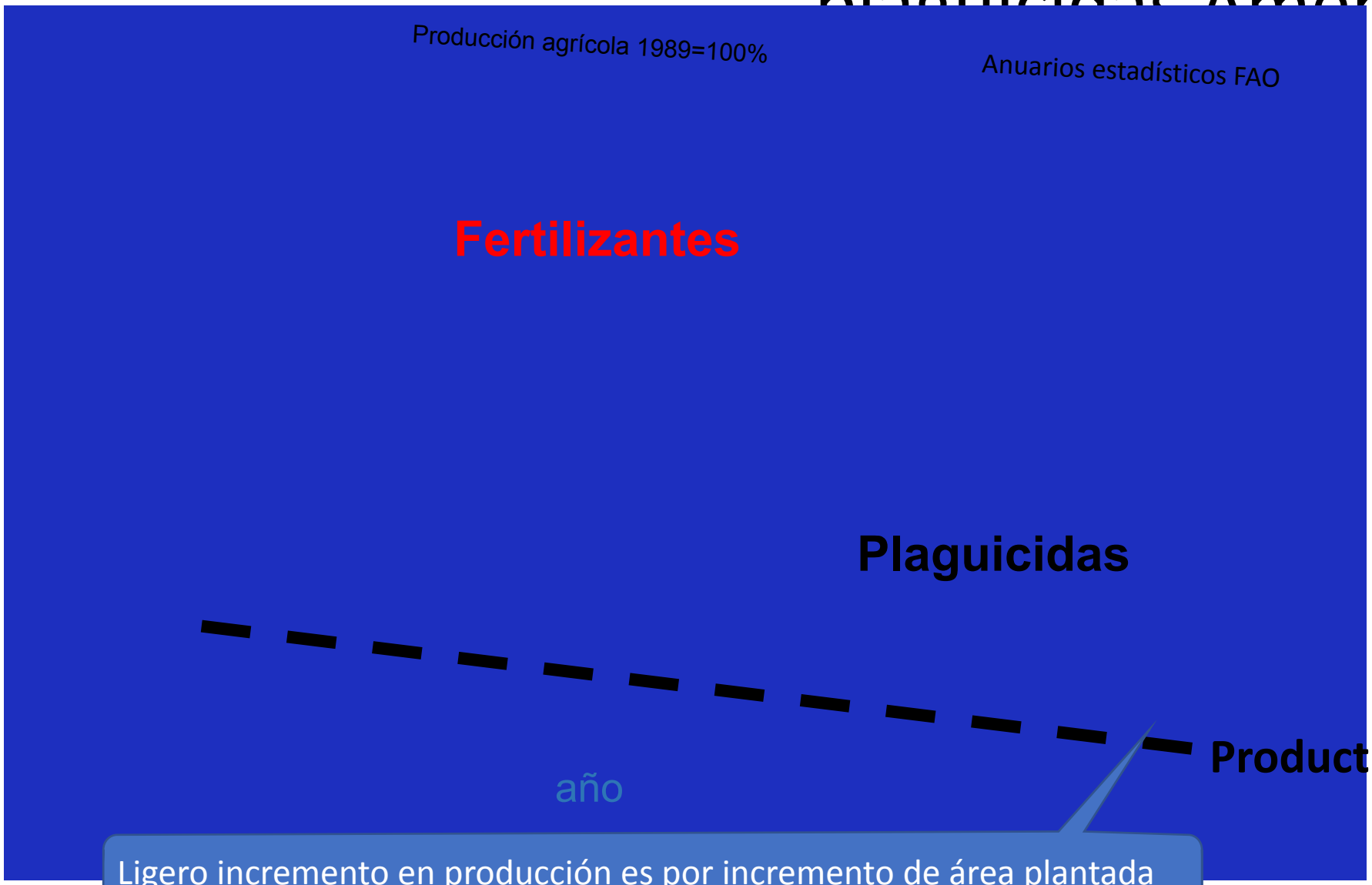
De acuerdo con la revista AnimalGourmet, en América Latina se desperdician alrededor de 348 000 toneladas de alimentos al día, la cual es una cantidad suficiente para alimentar a los habitantes de Perú. Esto quiere decir que es en total 127 millones de toneladas de alimentos que se pierden al año; o visto de otra manera, alrededor del 15 por ciento de los alimentos disponibles –muy a pesar de que hay 47 millones de habitantes en condición de hambruna–.

En palabras de la representante de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura –FAO– en Chile, Eve Crowley, "Lo que se pierde y desperdicia en los alimentos solamente a nivel de venta es más de lo que se necesita para alimentar a todas las personas que padecen hambre en la región". Crowley calcula que cada latinoamericano malgasta 223 kilos de frutas, verduras, carne, pescado y productos lácteos al año. Principalmente en países como Argentina, Brasil, México y Colombia.

La data informa que, por ejemplo, los argetinos no consumen el 12,5 por ciento de lo que producen; es decir, unas 16 millones de toneladas al año, de las cuales, 14,5 millones se pierde siquiera antes de llegar a los consumidores. Mientras que en México se desperdicia el 37 por ciento de lo que el país produce, alrededor de 10,4 millones de toneladas. En total, y según las estimaciones de la FAO, los desperdicios que se generan tan sólo en América Latina y el Caribe representan el 6 por ciento de las pérdidas mundiales de alimentos, las cuales, a su vez, causan un "perjuicio estimado en 940 000 millones de dólares al año."

Quizá esta sea la razón por la que el Pograma Mundial de Alimentos de la ONU asegura que "hay suficiente alimentos para que todos los habitantes del planeta tengan lo necesario para vivir una vida sana y productiva"; sin embargo, en el planeta se desechan 1,300 millones de toneladas anuales, impidiendo la alimentación de 2

Producción agrícola y uso de fertilizantes y plaguicidas América Latina



Costa Rica

Año	ha agricultura	Plaguicidas t
1977	345,000	2,800
2006	451,000 (↑30.7%)	12,000 (↑328%)

Estado de la Nación 2012

Cuadro 1. Rendimiento de los principales cultivos según hectáreas sembradas (toneladas por hectárea)

Cultivos	1991-1996	2006-2011	
Café verde	1.46	1.05	-30%
Arroz cáscara	4.25	3.91	-8%
Caña de azúcar	80.36	70.00	-13%
Nuez de palma	15.65	17.10	
Bananos	43.69	44.88	
Fuente: IICA (2013)			

GLYPHOSATE:
UNSAFE ON ANY PLATE

FOOD TESTING RESULTS AND
SCIENTIFIC REASONS FOR CONCERN

REPORT BY

OOD ANIMALS SCIENCE POLITICS BUSINESS ADVENTURE HEALTH

FOOD | NOV. 14, 2016 10:59AM EST

Alarming Levels of Glyphosate Found in Popular American Foods

US RTK U.S. Right to Know

LIKE ECOWATCH ON FACEBOOK

Your Email Get our newsletter

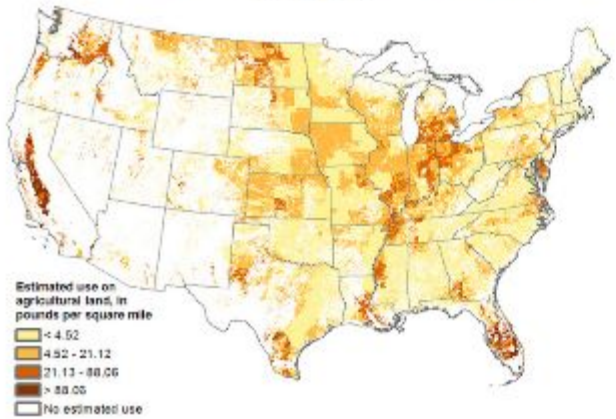
SHARE THIS STORY

By Carey Gillam

Independent tests on an array of popular American food products found ma
residue levels of the weed killer glyphosate. The nonprofit organizations bel
Democracy Now and The Detox Project—released a report Monday that det
groups are calling for corporate and regulatory action to address consumer

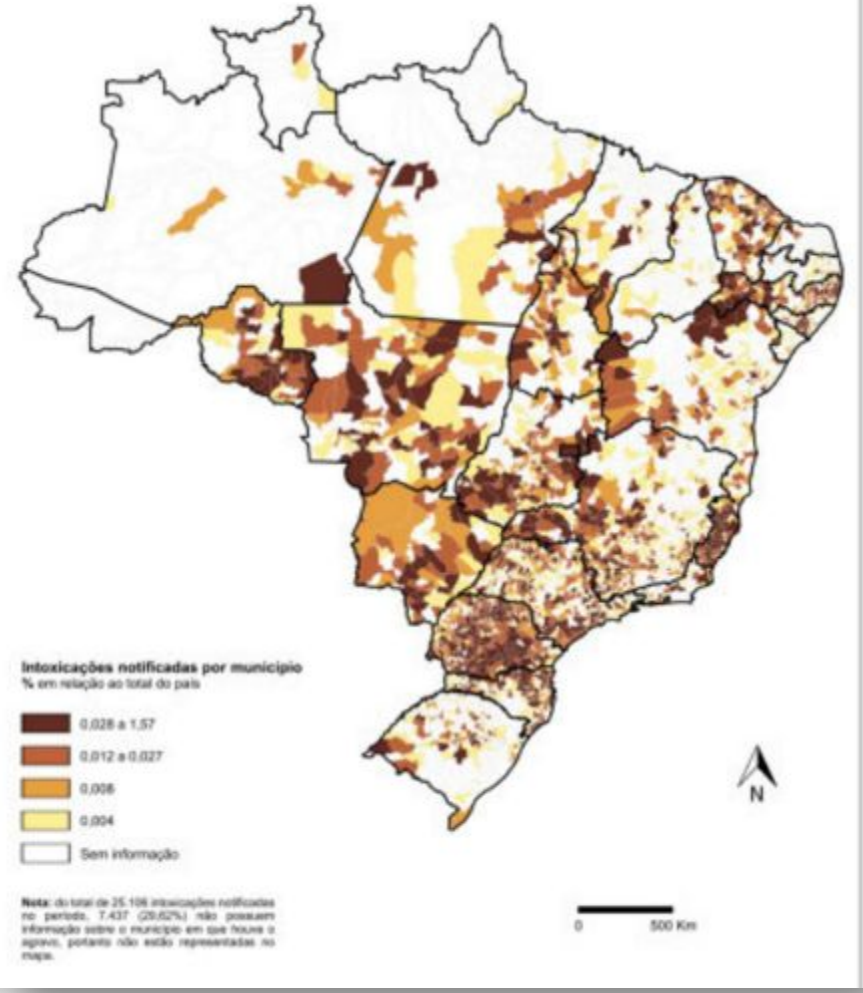
In one form or another, whether as refined sugars such a high fructose corn syrup or beet sugar, combinations of persistent pesticide residues in their food.[27]

Estimated Agricultural Use for Glyphosate, 1992
EPest-Low



Estimated Agricultural Use for Glyphosate, 2014 (Preliminary) EPest-High

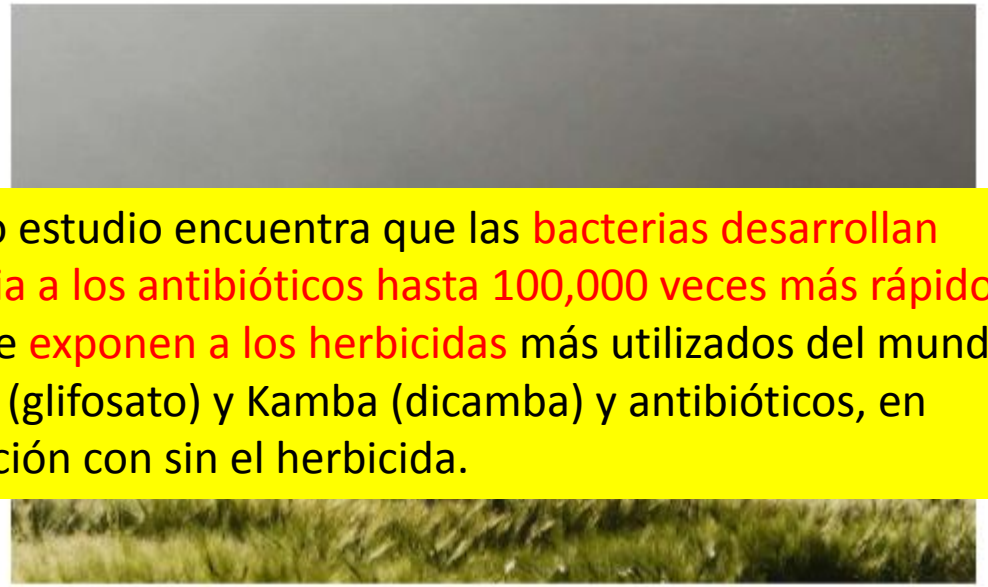
BRASIL **PESSOAS INTOXICADAS POR AGROTÓXICO DE USO AGRÍCOLA**
MUNICÍPIOS (2007 - 2014)



OCTOBER 12, 2018

New study links common herbicides and antibiotic resistance

by University of Canterbury



Credit: CC0 Public Domain

A new study finds that bacteria develop antibiotic resistance up to 100,000 times faster when exposed to the world's most widely used herbicides, Roundup (glyphosate) and Kamba (dicamba) and antibiotics compared to without the herbicide.

Un nuevo estudio encuentra que las bacterias desarrollan resistencia a los antibióticos hasta 100,000 veces más rápido cuando se exponen a los herbicidas más utilizados del mundo, Roundup (glifosato) y Kamba (dicamba) y antibióticos, en comparación con sin el herbicida.

MICROBIOTA

El glifosato afecta a tus bacterias intestinales

Detrás de los problemas de salud que provocan las alteraciones de la microbiota podría haber un factor oculto: la exposición al glifosato, el herbicida más utilizado actualmente en la agricultura.

El glifosato es **uno de los herbicidas más utilizados** en agricultura y, según Stephanie Seneff, investigadora del Massachusetts Institute of Technology, altera la microbiota y está probablemente detrás de la epidemia de sensibilidad al gluten, diabetes, Alzheimer, enfermedad de Crohn y muchas otras enfermedades.

El glifosato, enemigo de la microbiota

Este efecto del glifosato lo explica en un estudio publicado en *Entropy* en 2013 junto al investigador independiente Anthony Samsel.

Los investigadores sugieren que el herbicida **interfiere en la síntesis de aminoácidos aromáticos por parte de la microbiota**, impide el transporte de compuestos azufrados e inhibe una enzima (citocromo P450) desintoxicante. Estas acciones biológicas podrían desencadenar los procesos que llevan a muchas enfermedades metabólicas y degenerativas neurológicas.

Uno de los argumentos que se utilizan para defender que el glifosato no afecta a la salud humana es que en las plantas actúa por una **ruta metabólica** que no existe en los animales: la ruta del ácido shikímico, necesaria para sintetizar los aminoácidos esenciales aromáticos (fenilalanina, tirosina y triptófano).

OJO AL CLIMA

Energía | Biodiversidad | Agropecuario | Gente | Mundo | Más

Noticias | Jun 3, 2015

Costa Rica es el consumidor más voraz de plaguicidas en el mundo

por Jorge Araya

ÚLTIMA HORA

Un 64% de vegetales frescos nacionales tiene residuos de plaguicidas

Jeffry Garza jeffrygarza.asesor@larepublica.net | Jueves 11 junio, 2020 09:14 am

Imagen con fines ilustrativos. Shutterstock/La República

Un 64,2% de los vegetales frescos que se producen en Costa Rica tiene algún residuo de agroquímicos, reveló el último análisis de residuos de plaguicidas del Servicio Fitosanitario del Estado (SFE).

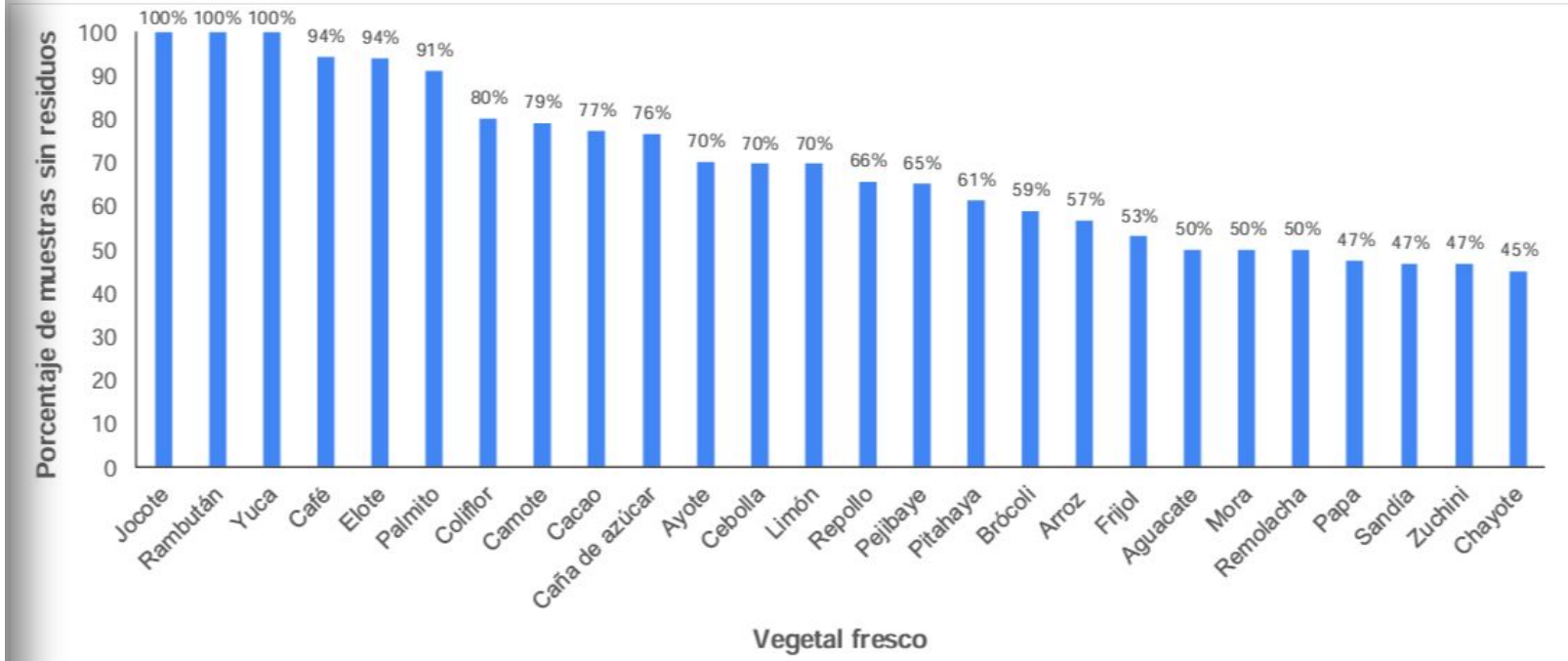


Figura 5. Porcentaje de vegetales frescos de producción nacional sin residuos de plaguicidas detectados. Año 2021.

Colapsos en funciones ecosistémicas

- Ivermectina

Subscribe | Latest Issues | SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN | Cart 0 | Sign In | Newsletters

ENVIRONMENT

From Fish to Humans, A Microplastic Invasion May Be Taking a Toll

Tiny bits of plastic have seeped into soil, fish and air, posing a threat to animal and hum health

By Andrea Thompson on September 4, 2018

A Rainbow Runner in the North Pacific Gyre that had ingested 18 pieces of plastic (2008). Credit: Dr. Marcus Eriksen *Gyres Institute*

HOW PLASTIC BECA

POLLUTION
Airborne Plastic Is Blo the Arctic
Andrea Thompson

POLLUTION
Earth Has a Hidden Pl Scientists Are Hunting
Andrea Thompson

POLLUTION
Solving Microplastic P Reducing, Recycling—a Rethinking
Andrea Thompson

REVIEW article

Front. Environ. Sci., 16 March 2022 | https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2022.827289

Check for updates

Effects of Microplastics on Fish and in Human Health

Md. Simul Bhuyan[1,2]*

[1]Bangladesh Marine Fisheries Association, Dhaka, Bangladesh
[2]Institute of Marine Sciences, Faculty of Marine Sciences and Fisheries, University of Chittagong, Chittagong, Bangladesh

Microplastics (MPs) are regarded as a global issue due to their toxicity effects on fish and humans. Fish is a vital origin of human protein, which is necessary for body growth. Contamination of fish by MPs is a major hazard that requires special focus. After exposure to MPs alone or in combination with other pollutants, fish may experience a variety of health issues. MPs can cause tissue damage, oxidative stress, and changes in immune-related gene expression as well as antioxidant status in fish. After being exposed to MPs, fish suffer from neurotoxicity, growth retardati health are poorly understood. Due t consumption, inhalation, and skin c neurotoxicity, immune system disru The toxic effects of MPs in both fish add to existing knowledge about the for the forthcoming study.

El 89% de los peces analizados en el Parque Nacional Marino Las Baulas tienen presencia de microplásticos, según estudio del TEC

> El 76% de los crustáceos analizados también cuentan con ese contaminante
>
> Proyecto se realizó junto con la Escuela de Biología Marina de la UNA

26 de Abril 2021 Por: Noemy Chinchilla Bravo

BEYOND BLOOD AVOCADOS

Avocados. Photo courtesy of Pxhere

CODIGO NUEVO VÍDEOS REPORTAJES ENTRETENIMIENTO

¿Está manchado de sangre el aguacate que estás comiendo?

Juanan Navarro

CONCIENCIA SOCIAL - 02 enero, 2019

El aguacate es el *bestseller* del *pornfood* contemporáneo. Una pieza básica en el engranaje alimenticio del *healthy millennial way of life*. Su deliciosidad, unido a una calidad nutritiva maravillosa, ha conquistado nuestros corazones hasta tal punto que su demanda escaló a las **500.000 toneladas en 2018** tan solo en Europa. Somos verdaderamente felices con nuestros aguacates. O al menos lo éramos. Porque solo unas semanas atrás el famoso chef irlandés JP

s Asia Australia Middle East Africa Inequality Global development

Should you stop eating 'blood avocados'?

Some British and Irish restaurants are ditching avocado dishes over concerns about the environment and Mexican drug cartels

Avocados in Michoacán, Mexico. Photograph: Ronaldo Schemidt/AFP/Getty Images

A vocado on toast might be off the menu. British and Irish restaurants are increasingly ditching them over concerns that Latin American imports are damaging the environment and funding Mexican drug cartels. Growers in Michoacán, west e had their land seized by drug lords who are reported to be m a year by selling the so-called "blood avocados" to British

awberry Cafe in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, once avocado dishes each week. The owner, Katy Brill, made the al" decision to stop because of ethical concerns over imports, orts among them. "Primarily I just felt that it didn't fit with my g local food," she says. "If you can eat with the season and

EL FINANCIERO Mis Beneficios Negocios Finanzas Tecnología Opinión Economía y Política Gerencia Pymes

Economía y Política

Rodrigo Chaves levanta la restricción a importación del aguacate hass desde México

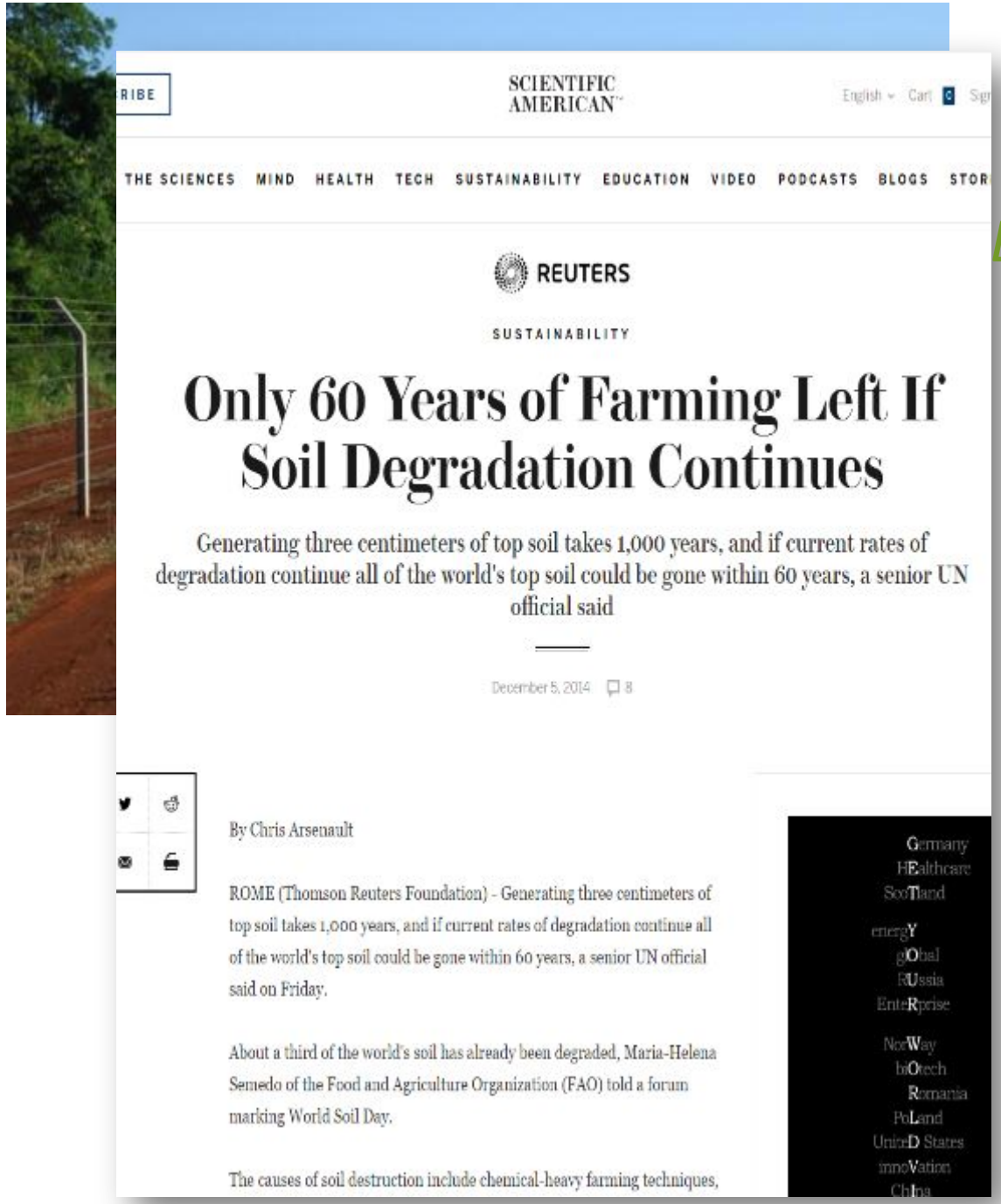
La ministra de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG), Laura Bonilla tendrá la instrucción directa de apoyar a los productores nacionales

ipbes Marzo, 2018

Comunicado de prensa: La degradación del suelo a nivel mundial empeora y ahora es "crítica", poniendo en riesgo el bienestar de 3200 millones de personas

/ NEWS

La degradación de la tierra ha llegado a un nivel “crítico” en todo el mundo, con un 75% de tierras degradadas y proyecciones de un aumento a más del 90% para el año 2050



SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

THE SCIENCES MIND HEALTH TECH SUSTAINABILITY EDUCATION VIDEO PODCASTS BLOGS

REUTERS

SUSTAINABILITY

Only 60 Years of Farming Left If Soil Degradation Continues

Generating three centimeters of top soil takes 1,000 years, and if current rates of degradation continue all of the world's top soil could be gone within 60 years, a senior UN official said

December 5, 2014

By Chris Arsenault

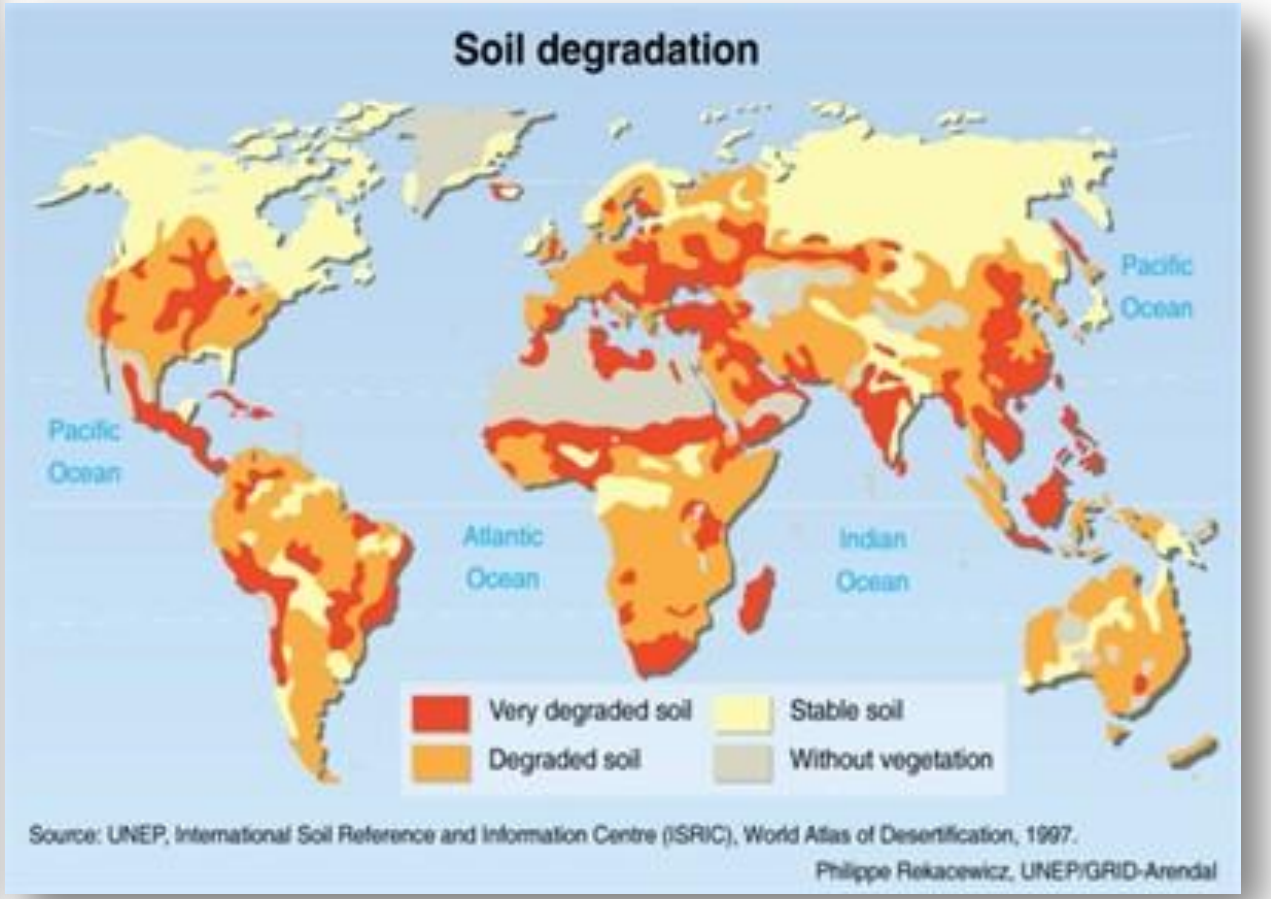
ROME (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - Generating three centimeters of top soil takes 1,000 years, and if current rates of degradation continue all of the world's top soil could be gone within 60 years, a senior UN official said on Friday.

About a third of the world's soil has already been degraded, Maria-Helena Semedo of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) told a forum marking World Soil Day.

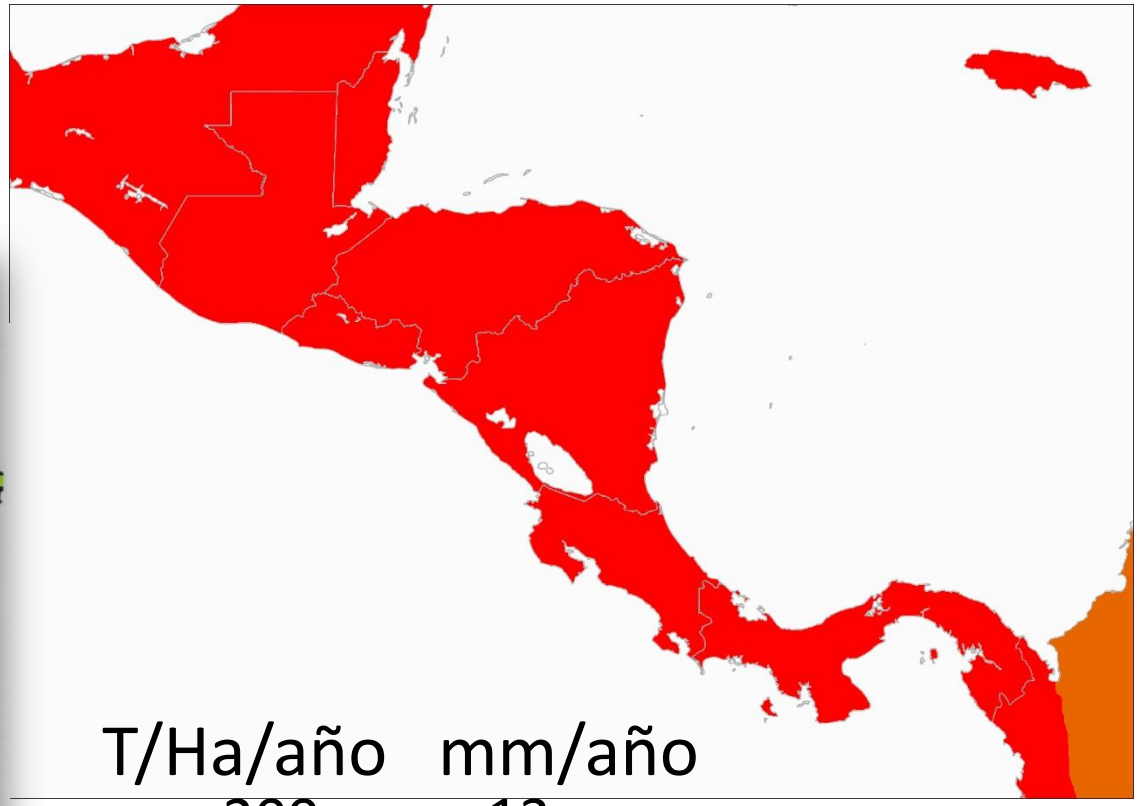
The causes of soil destruction include chemical-heavy farming techniques,

Agricultura

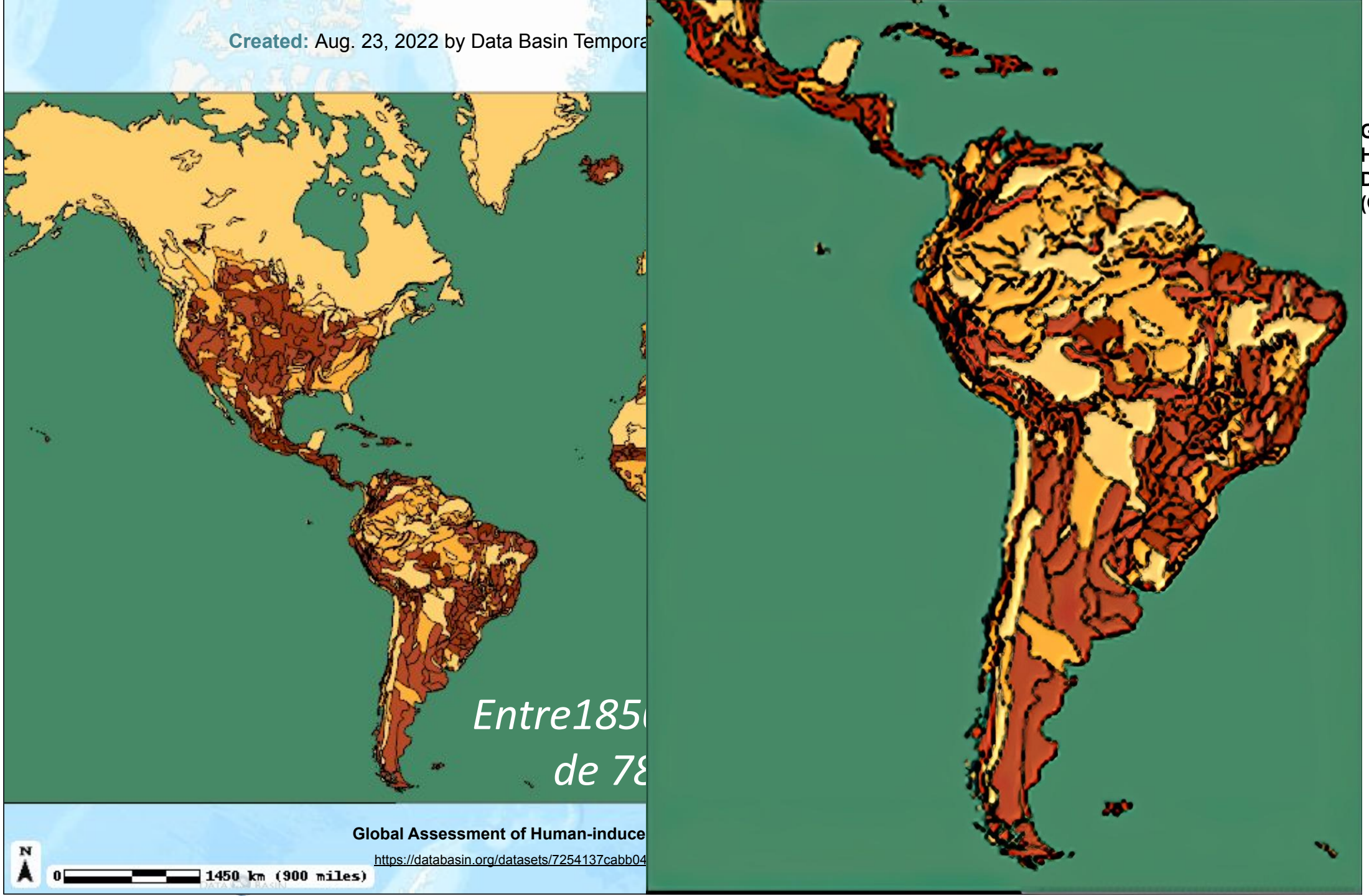
Entre1850 y 2000 se han perdido alrededor de 78 ± 12 Gt de carbono del suelo



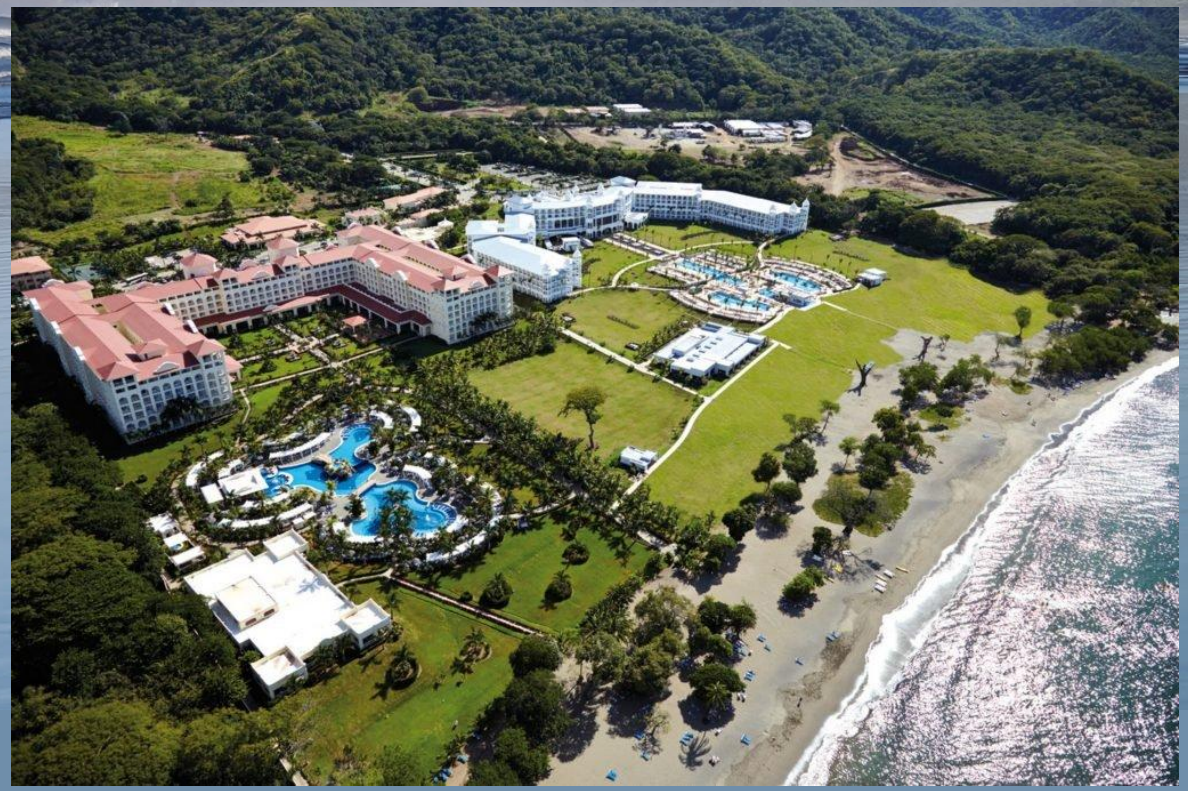
Erosión Hídrica y Eólica

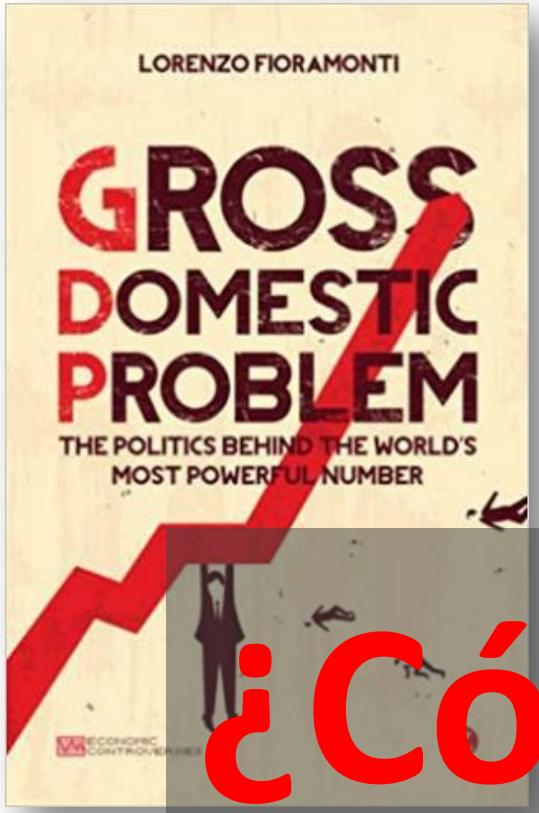


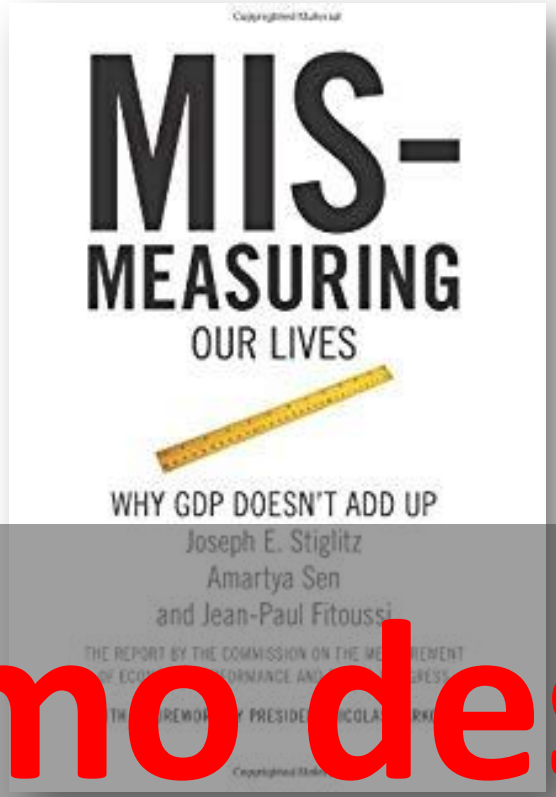
T/Ha/año	mm/año
>200	>13
200-100	13-6
100-60	4-0,4
60-5	0,4-0,06
<1	<0,06


Created: Aug. 23, 2022 by Data Basin Tempora
Entre185
de 78
Global Assessment of Human-induce
https://databasin.org/datasets/7254137cabb04
N
0
1450 km (900 miles)
Legend
Global Assessment of Human-induced Soil Degradation (GLASOD)
-9
-7
0
1
2
3
4
Displaying:
SEVERITY

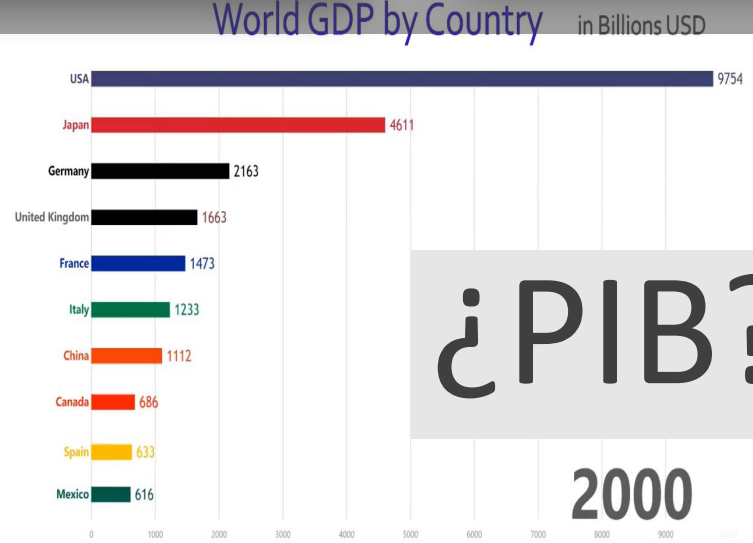
¿Qué es desarrollo?







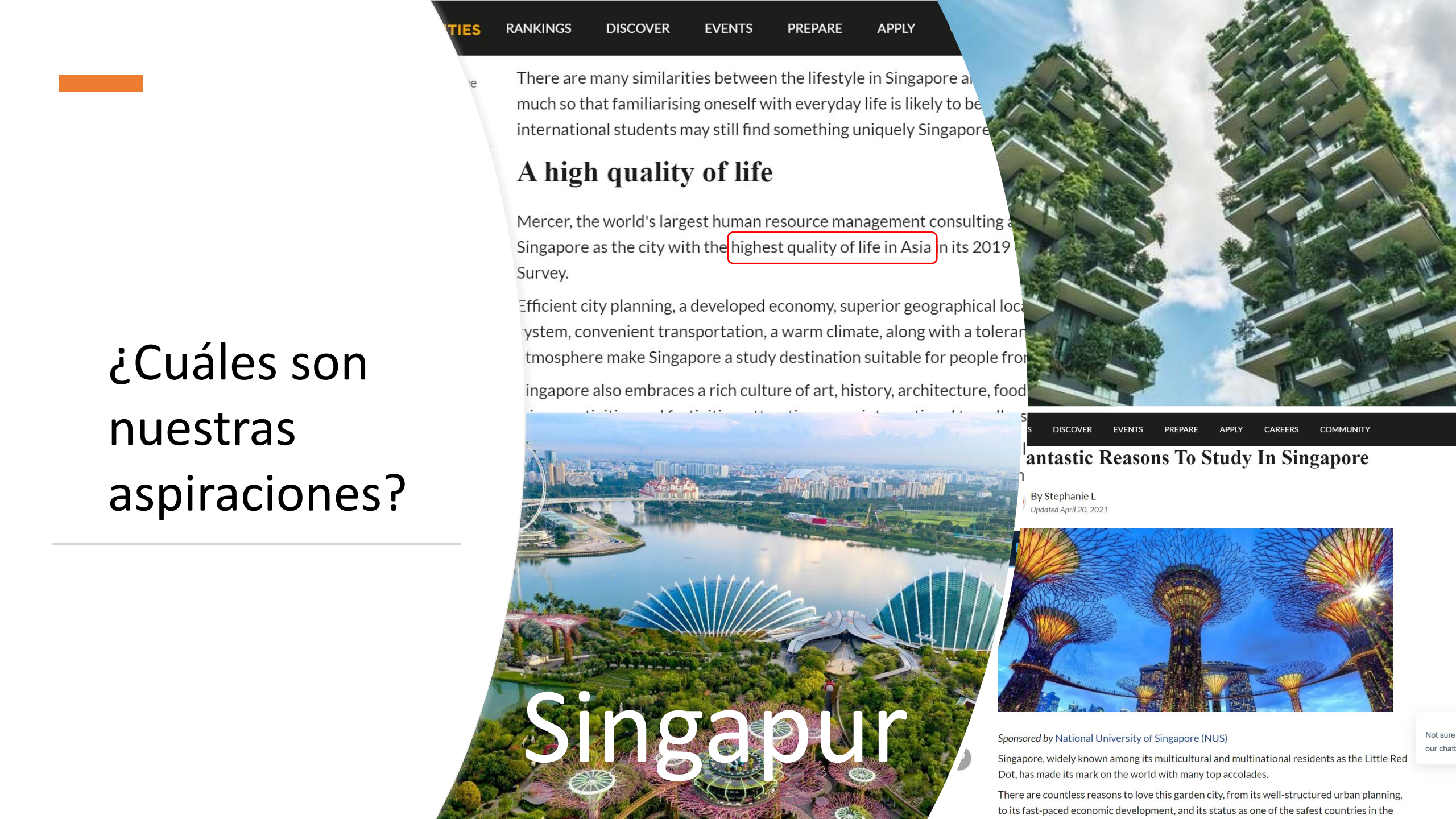
¿Cómo desaprender?



¿PIB?

¿PIB? = Producto Interno para Brutos

¿Cuáles son nuestras aspiraciones?



Biocapacidad

Países con déficit de biocapacidad

% en que la huella ecológica supera la biocapacidad

Singapore	10,300%
Bermuda	5,610%
Réunion	2,580%
Israel	2,450%
Barbados	2,130%
Cayman Islands	1,880%
Bahrain	1,690%
United Arab Emirates	1,570%
Kuwait	1,570%
Cyprus	1,540%

Países con reservas de biocapacidad

% en que esa biocapacidad supera la huella ecológica

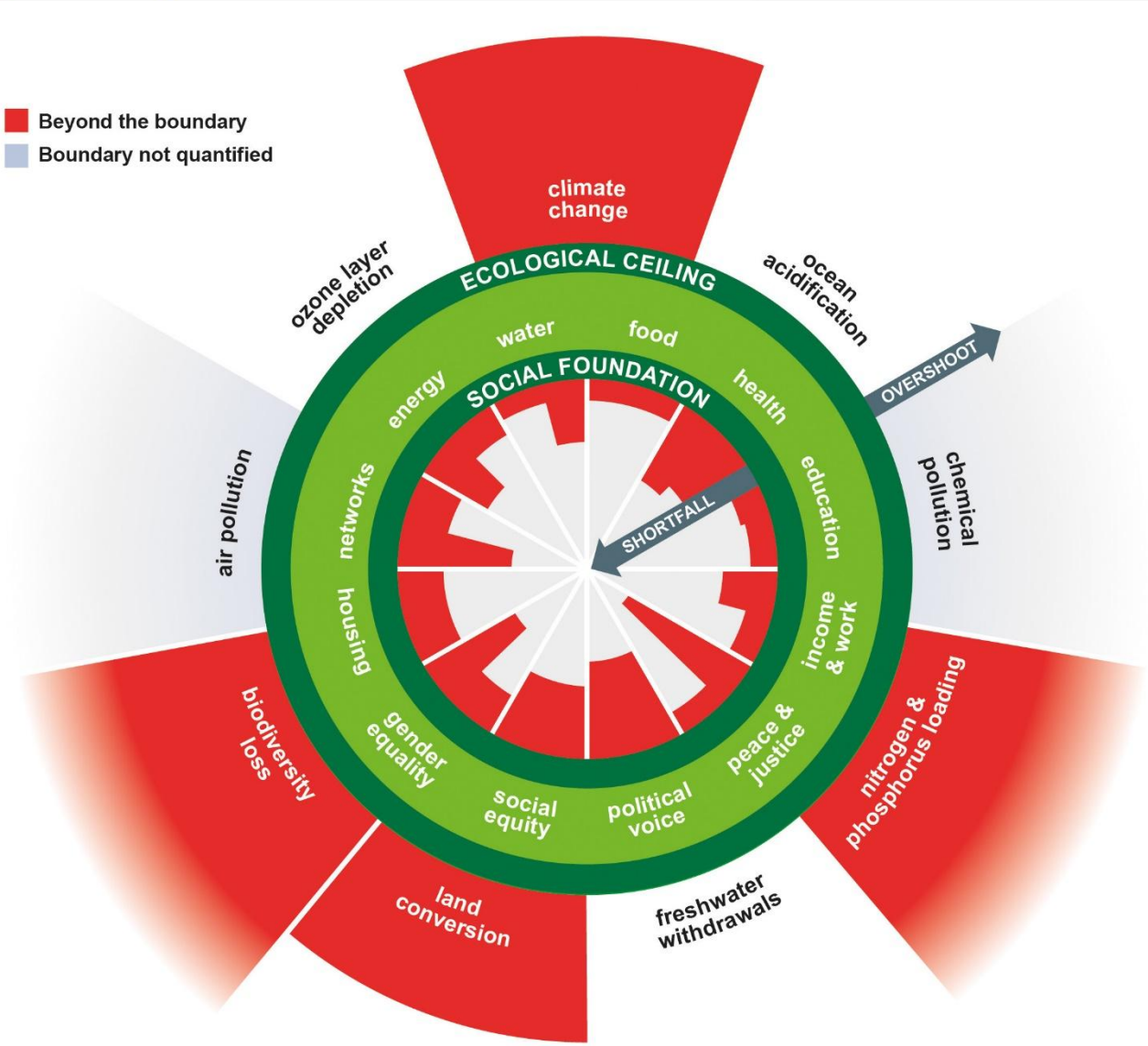
French Guiana	3,950%
Suriname	2,930%
Guyana	2,090%
Gabon	888%
Congo	738%
Central African Republic	540%
Bolivia	402%
Congo, Democratic Republic of	234%
Paraguay	218%
Eritrea	212%

https://data.footprintnetwork.org/#/?

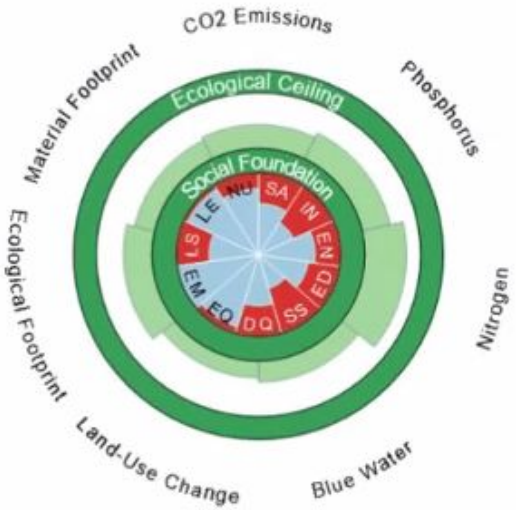
Empresas Sostenibles

Amsterdam adoptará el modelo 'donut' para reparar la economía posterior al coronavirus

2 semanas hace sustainability

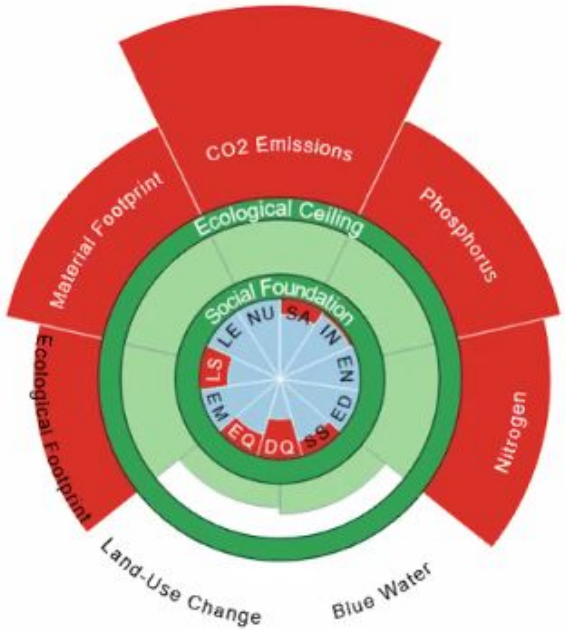


Bangladesh



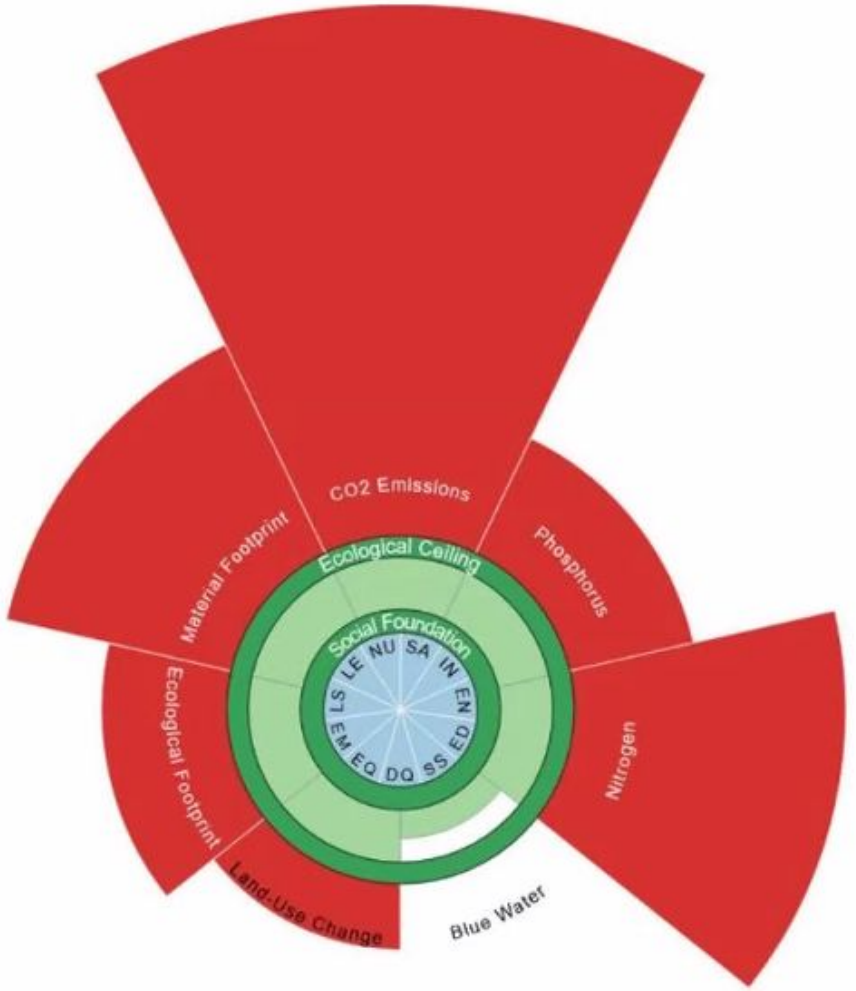
$5,100 pc

China



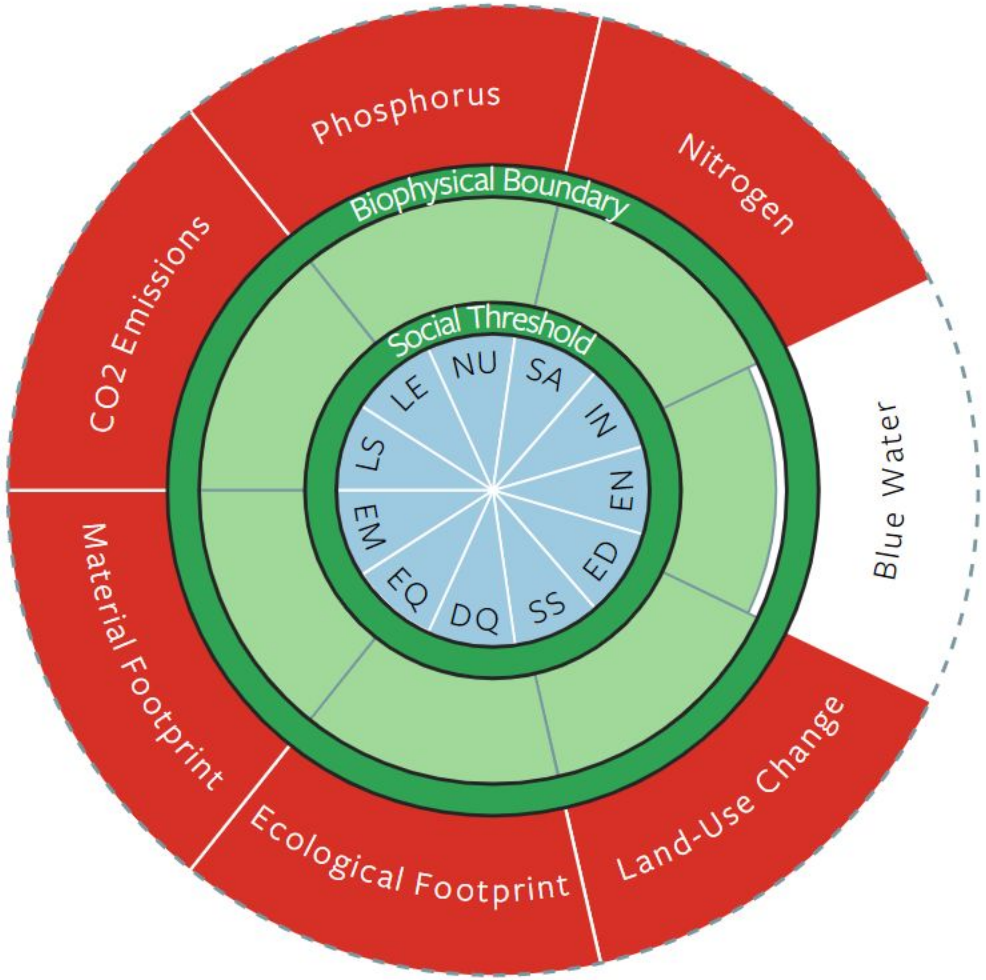
$17,200 pc

Norway



$44,300 pc

Australia



LS - Life Satisfaction
LE - Healthy Life Expect.
NU - Nutrition
SA - Sanitation
IN - Income
EN - Access to Energy
ED - Education
SS - Social Support
DQ - Democratic Quality
EQ - Equality
EM - Employment

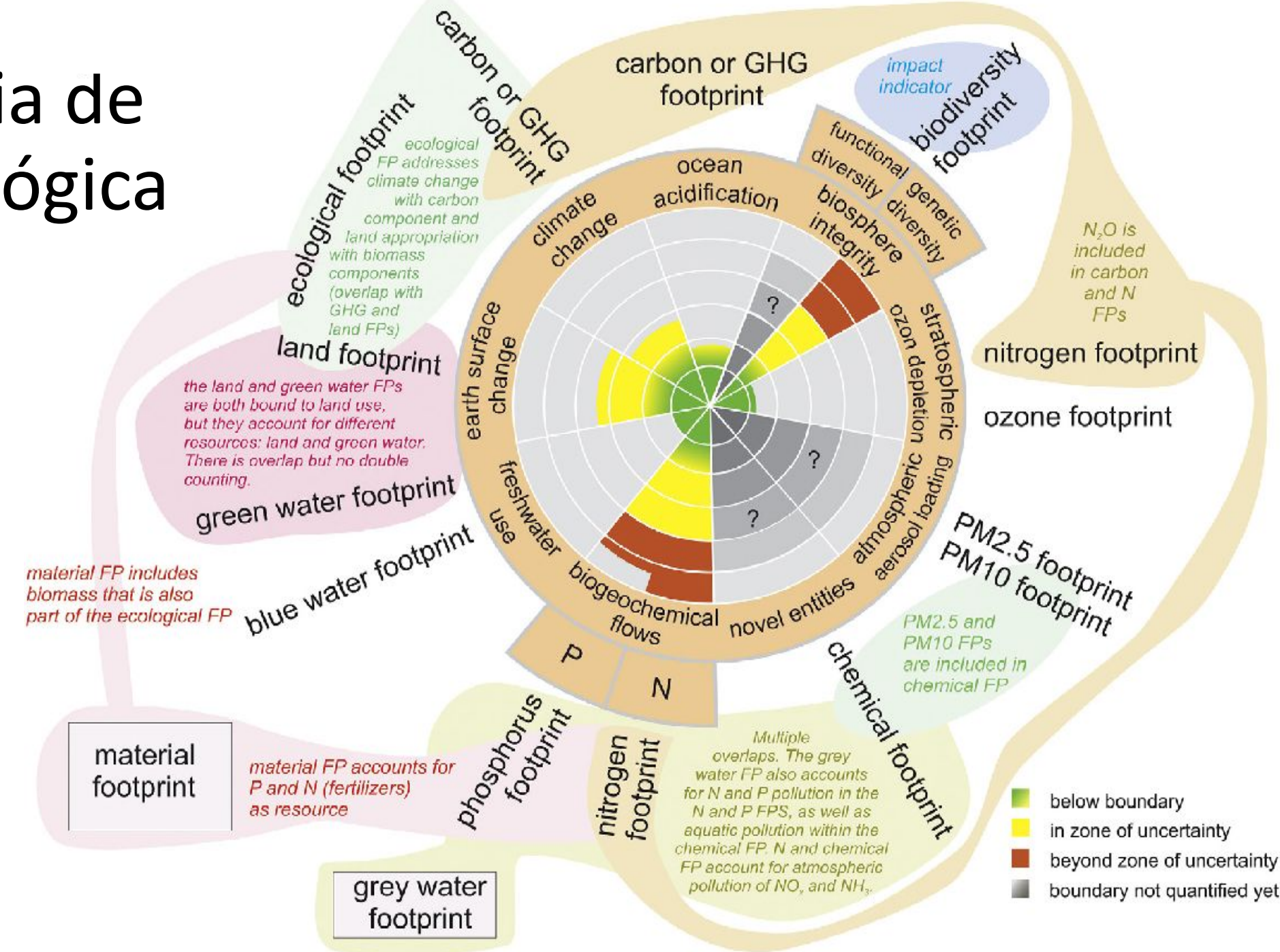
¿Es el gobierno?

¿Es el empresariado?

o

¿Es la gente? - ¡nosotros!

La gran familia de la huella ecológica



Extinción planetaria mejor documentada de la historia…

Datos ➡ Información ➡ Conocimiento ➡ **¿Sabiduría?**

Cada año generamos más datos que lo que se generaron hasta el año anterior.

Sabiduría

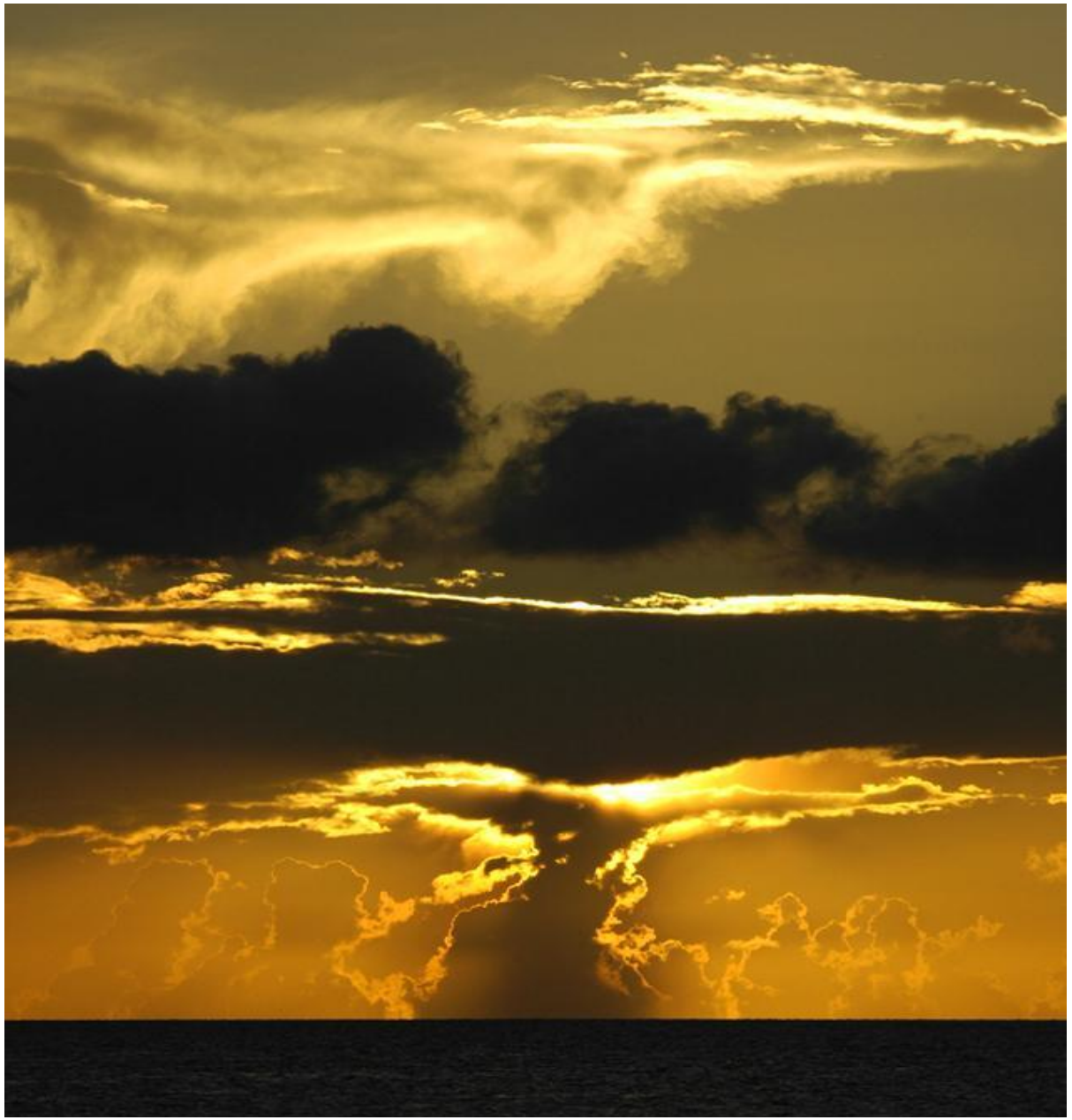
“La sabiduría o sapiencia es la capacidad de pensar y actuar utilizando el conocimiento, la experiencia, la comprensión, el sentido común y la percepción.

La sabiduría está asociada con atributos como la compasión, el autoconocimiento experiencial, el desapego y virtudes como la ética y la benevolencia ”.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wisdom.

¿De quién depende el futuro?

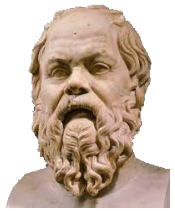
¿Cómo construimos el futuro?



Reto #1: ¿Humanos y Naturaleza o Humanos son Naturaleza?

Reto #2

¡El enfoque reduccionista de la educación occidental es un reto clave!



399 BC

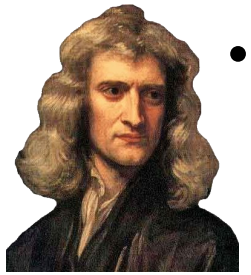
- Socrates – Plato: una pregunta, la hipótesis, para una respuesta

322 BC

- Aristóteles - ‘Analítica’ – Lógica: proceso de encontrar hechos razonados – verdadero o falso.

1650

- Descartes: reino material y espiritual están desconectados. Mente humana está separada de la naturaleza, los humanos controlan la naturaleza.



1727

- Isaac Newton: universo de cuerpos que se comportan uniformemente, las interacciones se limitan a simples relaciones dependiendo de las fuerzas que se ejercen entre los cuerpos.

Resultado: Soluciones desconectadas

PLAN DE DESCARBONIZACIÓN

COMPROMISO DEL GOBIERNO DEL BICENTENARIO

COSTA RICA
GOBIERNO DEL BICENTENARIO
2018 - 2022

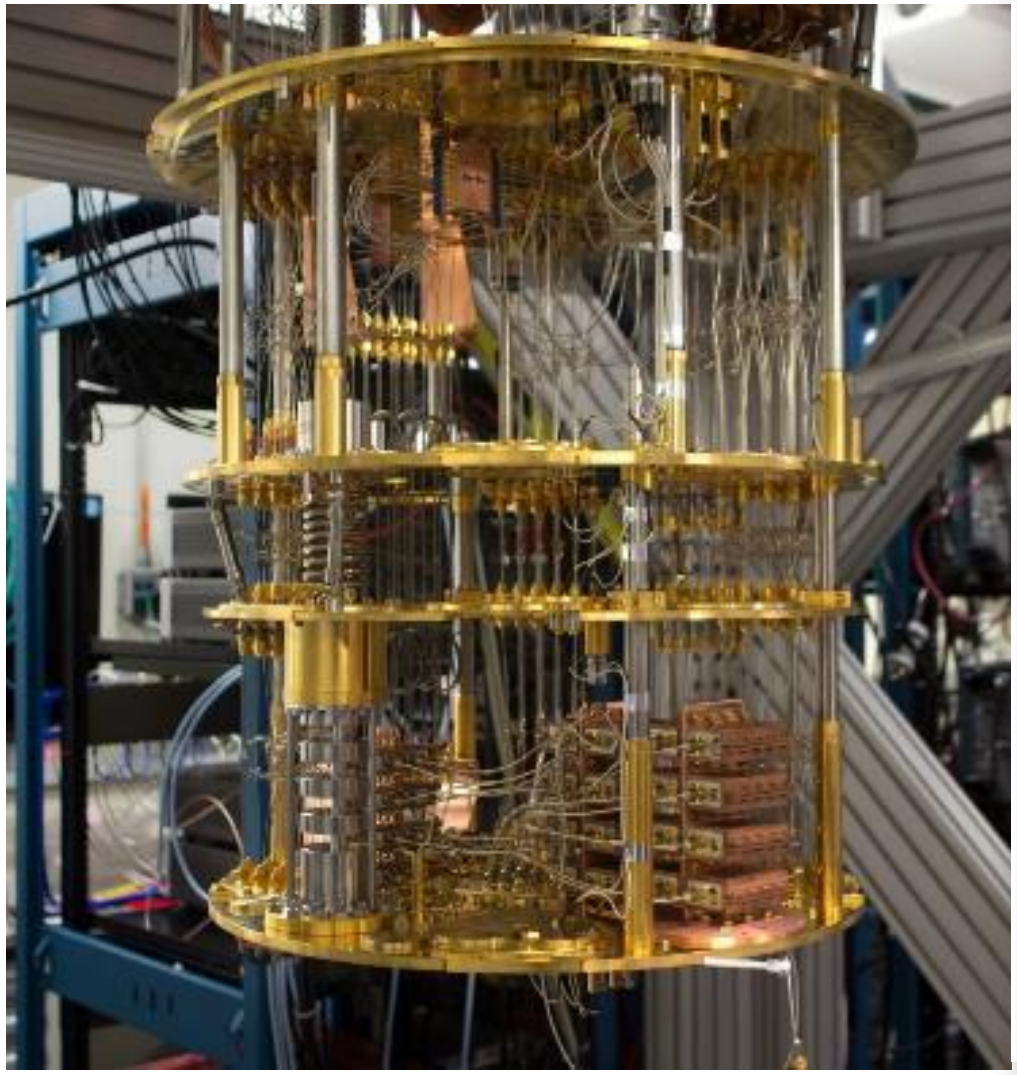
DESCARBONICEMOS
COSTA RICA
COMPROMISO PAÍS 2018-2050

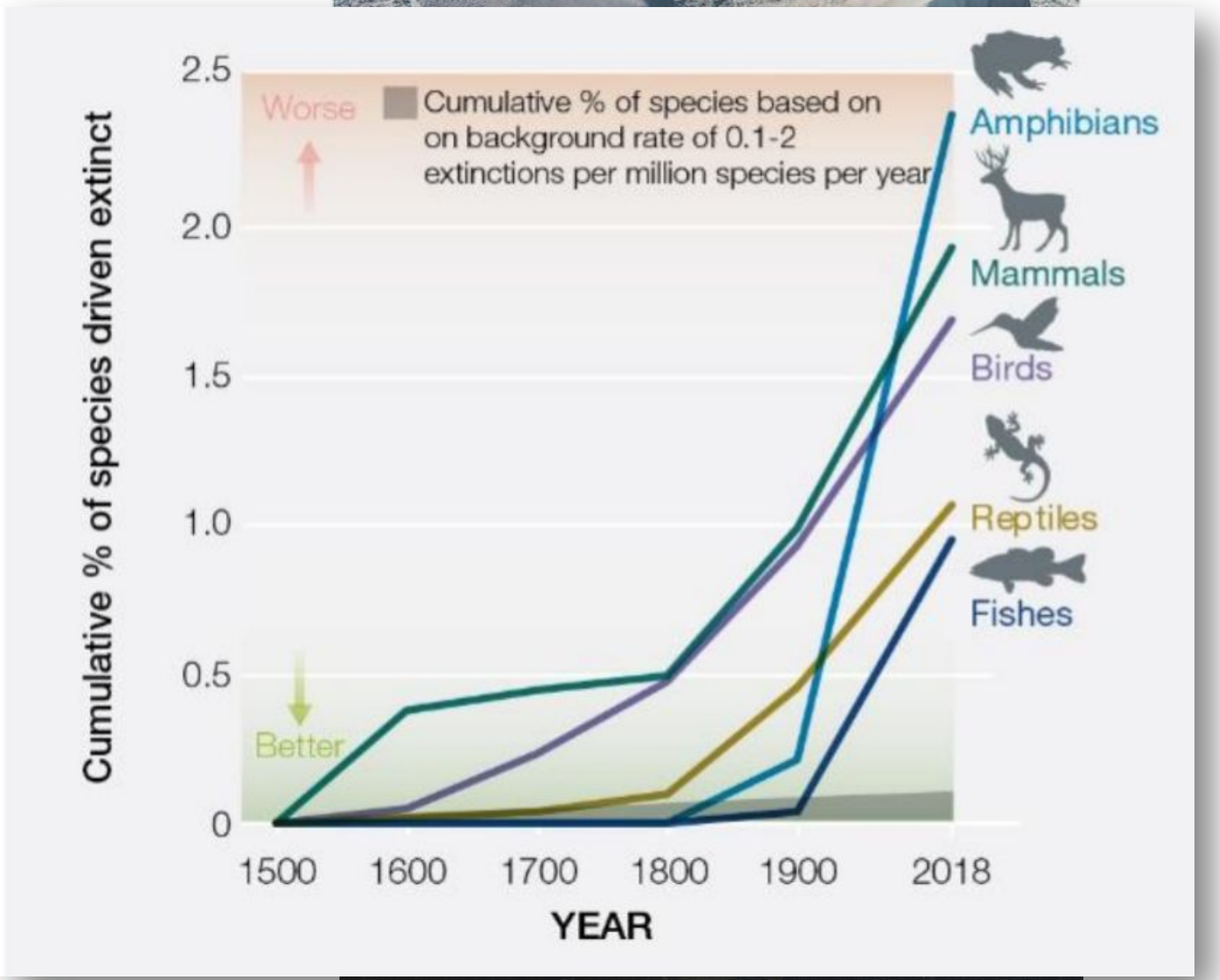
Avoiding meat and dairy is 'single biggest way' to reduce your impact on Earth

Biggest analysis to date reveals huge footprint of livestock - it provides just 18% of calories but takes up 83% of farmland

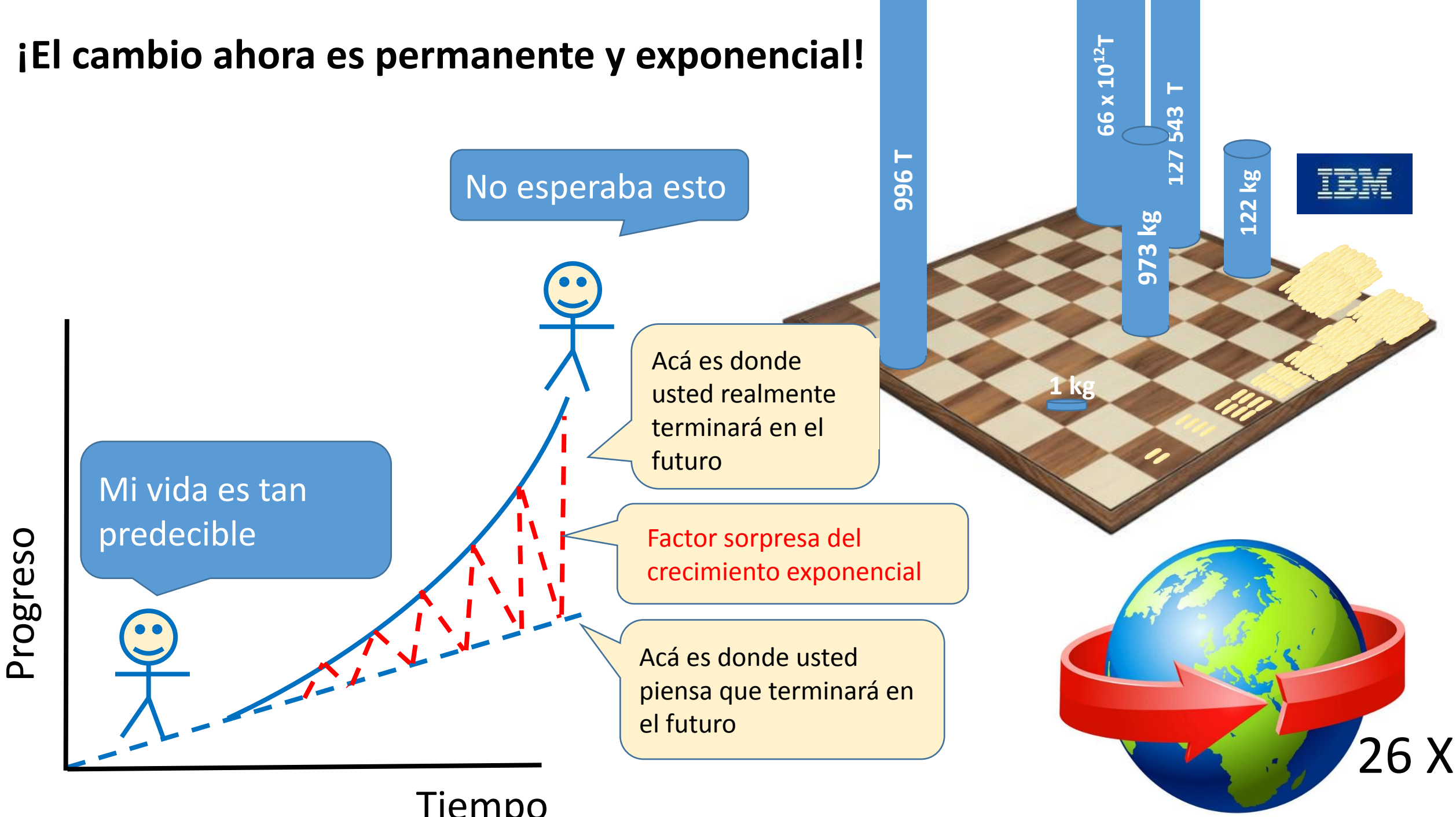
Cattle at an illegal settlement in the Jamanxim National Forest, northern Brazil. The 1.3m hectare forest is today a microcosm of what happens in the Amazon, where vast areas of land are prey to illegal woodcutters, stock breeders and gold miners. Photograph: Antonio Scorza/AFP/Getty Images

Reto #3: Cambios exponenciales

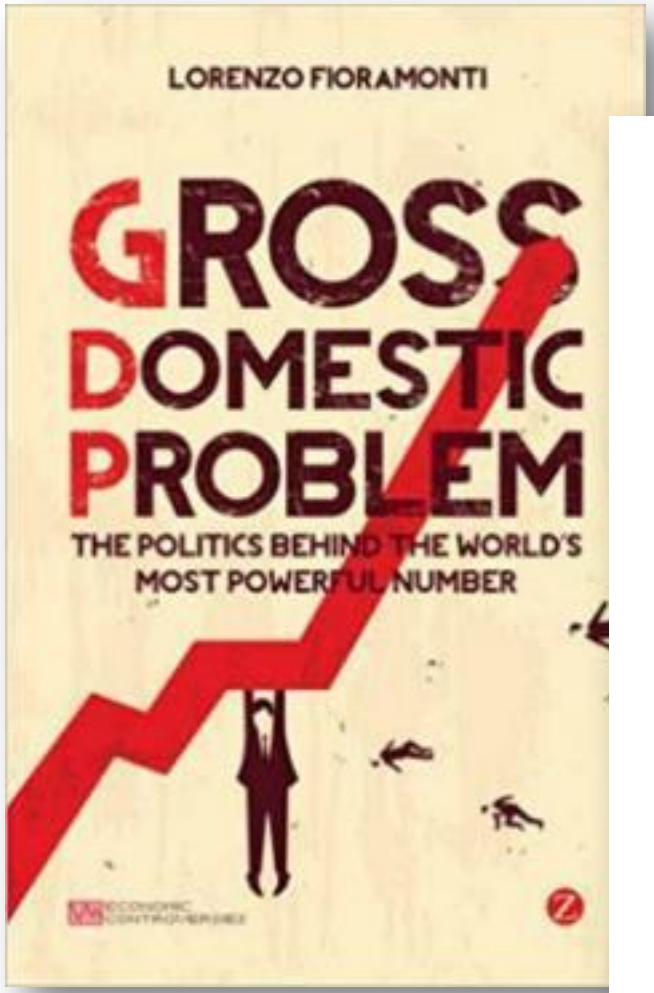


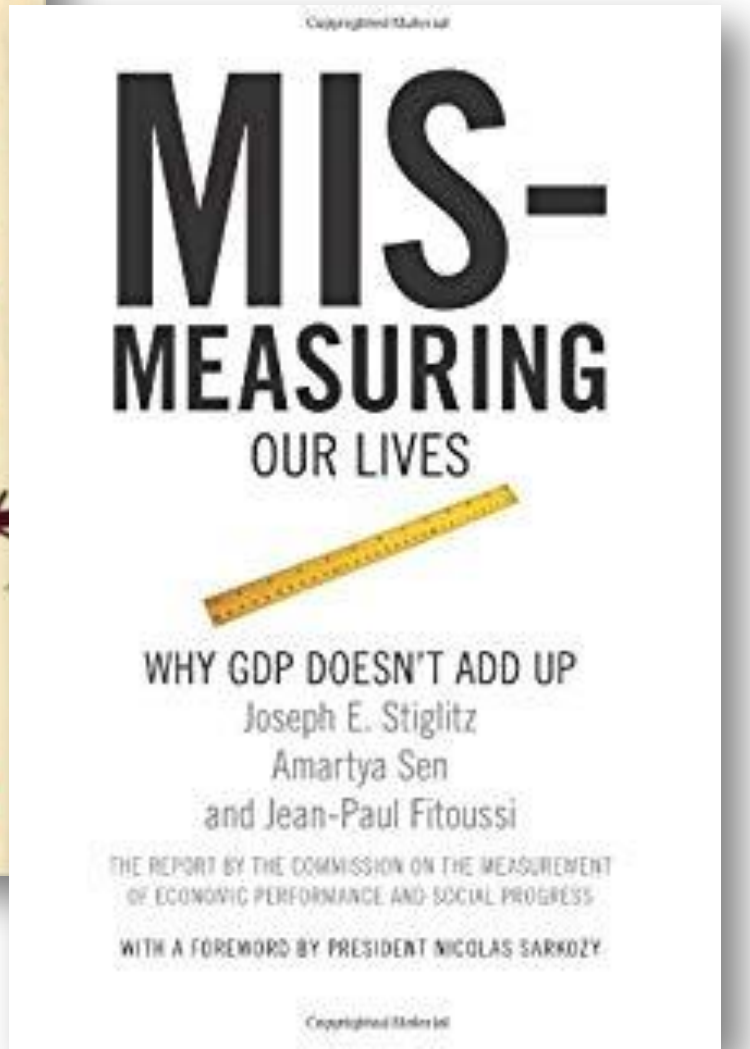


¡El cambio ahora es permanente y exponencial!



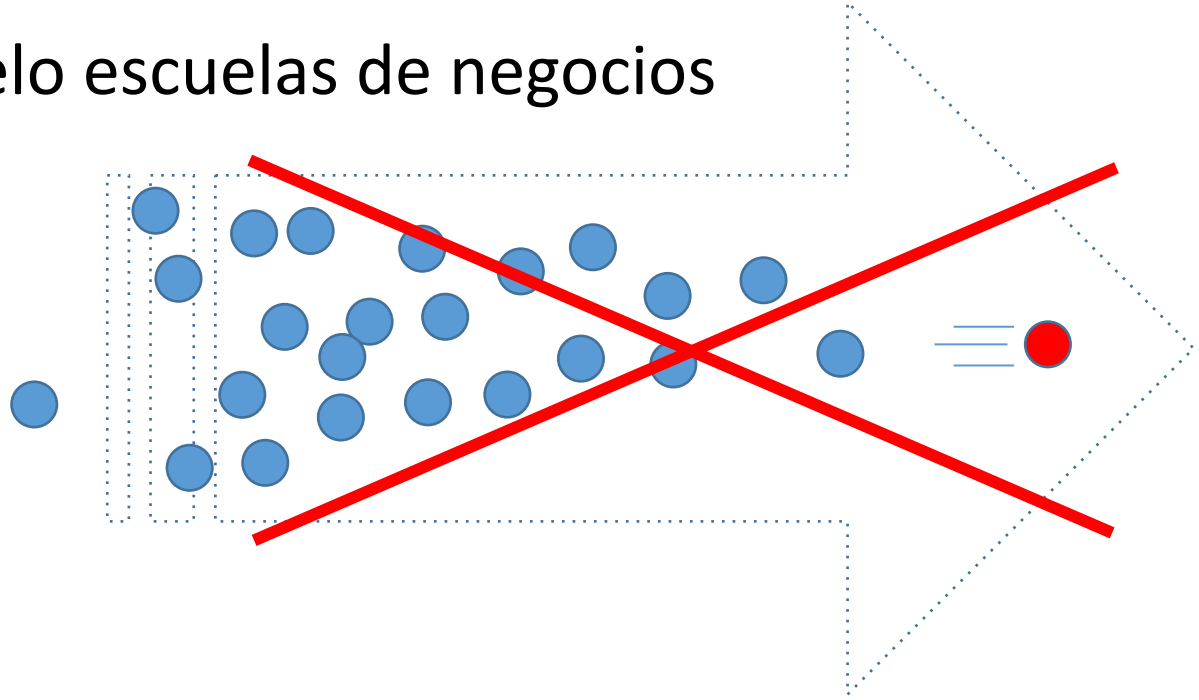
Reto #3: Aceptación amplia de métodos equivocados





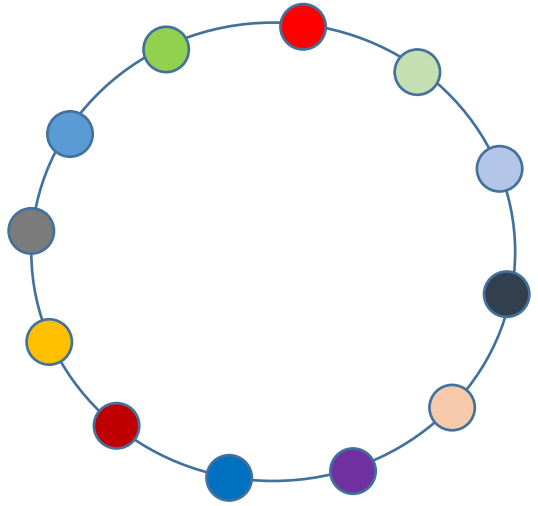
Reto #4: desaprender

Modelo escuelas de negocios



Éxito

Vs.



Reto:

NO al individualismo!

Sí a lo colectivo.

¿Qué tenemos que aprender?

¿Cómo tenemos que aprender?

¿Para qué tenemos que aprender?

¿Dónde tenemos que aprender?

¿Cómo tenemos que medir lo aprendido?....

(Juan Carlos Casco)

Cómo vivir con la muerte en la mente.

Center for Applied Cultural Evolution

About Us Evolving the Future

Workshop on Managing Planetary Collapse

In the next 50 years, humanity will go through the most profound changes in our history as a species. We have already crossed at least four planetary boundaries and are in full overshoot-and-collapse. The only way to ensure our survival is to regenerate vital ecosystems all over the Earth—by weaving the path of regeneration toward planetary health.

Host: Joe Brewer at the School for Applied Cultural Evolution

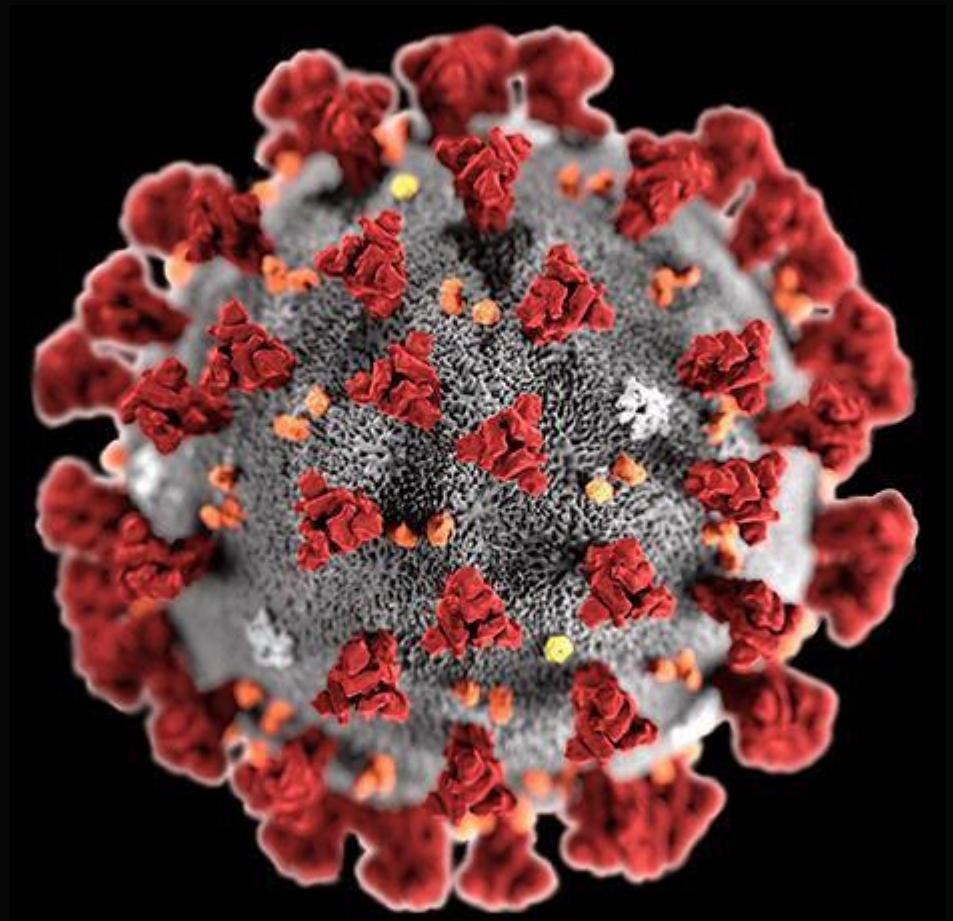
Venue: Rancho Margot in Costa Rica

Dates: January 25-29th 2019

Price: $1200* inclusive of meals and accommodations

UCI
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional

La Naturaleza no nos necesita, nosotros necesitamos de ella.



- Nos hemos desconectado de la Madre Tierra.
- No hemos aprendido a ser mejores seres humanos.
- Preferimos mirar para otro lado antes de enfrentar la necesidad de un cambio.

~~R~~Evolución

Seva sólo se logra con una relación
de amor y humildad ante todos los seres vivos.
Seva significa dar más de lo que se toma. Es una actidud
requerida para crear una nueva cultura que nutre y permite el cuido.

Isha Black, 2020

¿Seremos meros espectadores de la “nueva normalidad” o co-construimos un futuro mejor?

~~Nos dicen que tenemos que adaptarnos al cambio climático~~

¡El futuro se construye!

Nosotros somos el futuro.

¡Todos podemos co-crear el futuro!

¡Con Esperanza, guía y liderazgo!

Tenemos la ciencia, creemos sabiduría.

Desarrollo regenerativo

- Un desarrollo a favor de la vida.
- Desarrollo verdaderamente holístico, apartándose del reduccionismo y entendiendo que la base de la vida es la integridad y función de todos los ecosistemas que proveen servicios esenciales para la vida en el planeta.
- Se trata de equidad, transparencia, paz, educación verdadera, conciencia y felicidad.

Espiritualidad

Ética, valores, compassion, conciencia plena

Política

Juventud, mujeres jóvenes, transparencia, bien para todos

Economía

Regenerativa, inclusion y bienestar para todas las formas de vida

Desarrollo Regenerativo

Cultura

Identidad, principio feminine, equidad

Sociedad

Autodeterminación, participación activa

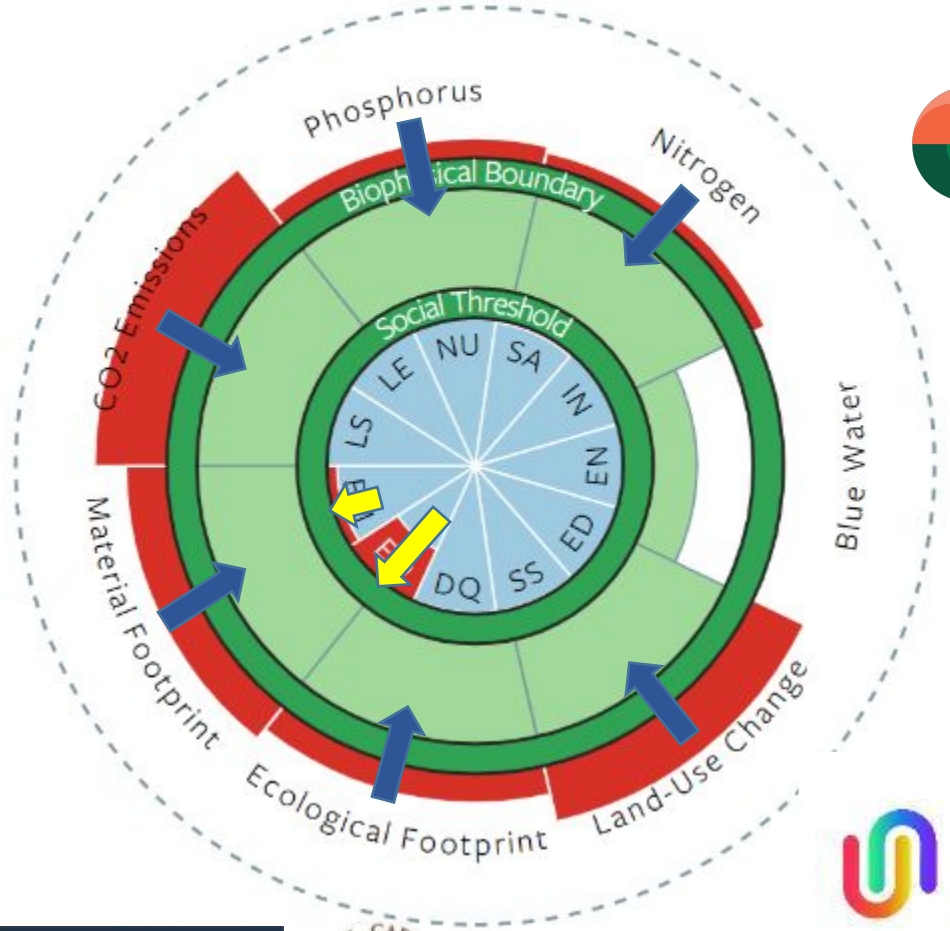
Madre Tierra

Ecosistemas- biodiversidad, paisajes funcionales, terrestres y marinos

Toroid: Wolfgang W. Daeumler

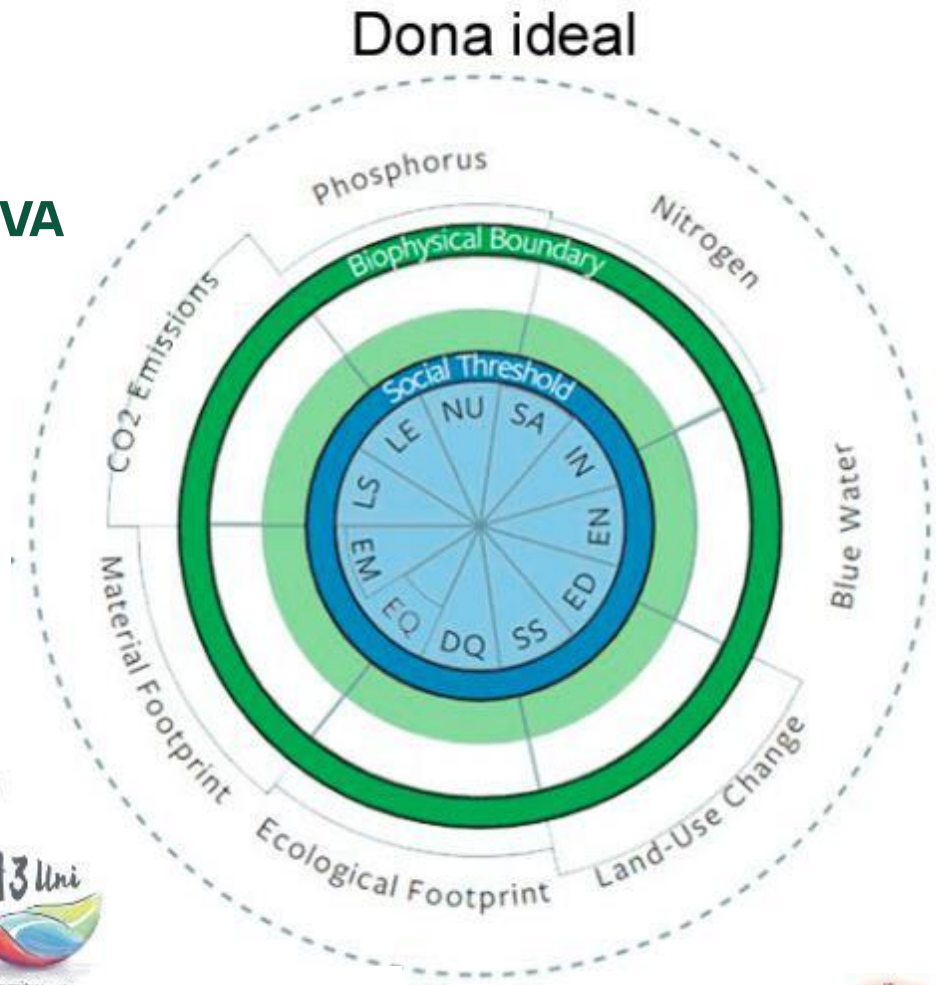

¡Construimos el futuro que queremos!
UCI
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional
COSTA RICA
REGENERATIVA

Costa Rica



COSTA RICA
REGENERATIVA

UCI
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional



UBIQUITY UNIVERSITY

H3 Uni
a university for the third horizon

REGENERATIVE COMMUNITIES NETWORK

NATURAL CAPITALISM SOLUTIONS

Savory

WELLBEING ECONOMY ALLIANCE

THE CARBON UNDERGROUND

SEEDS

Earth Charter Initiative

NATURAL PACT

COMMON EARTH

BRAVE EARTH
TIERRA VALIENTE

BLUE MARBLE EVALUATION

CAPITAL INSTITUTE

cambiatus

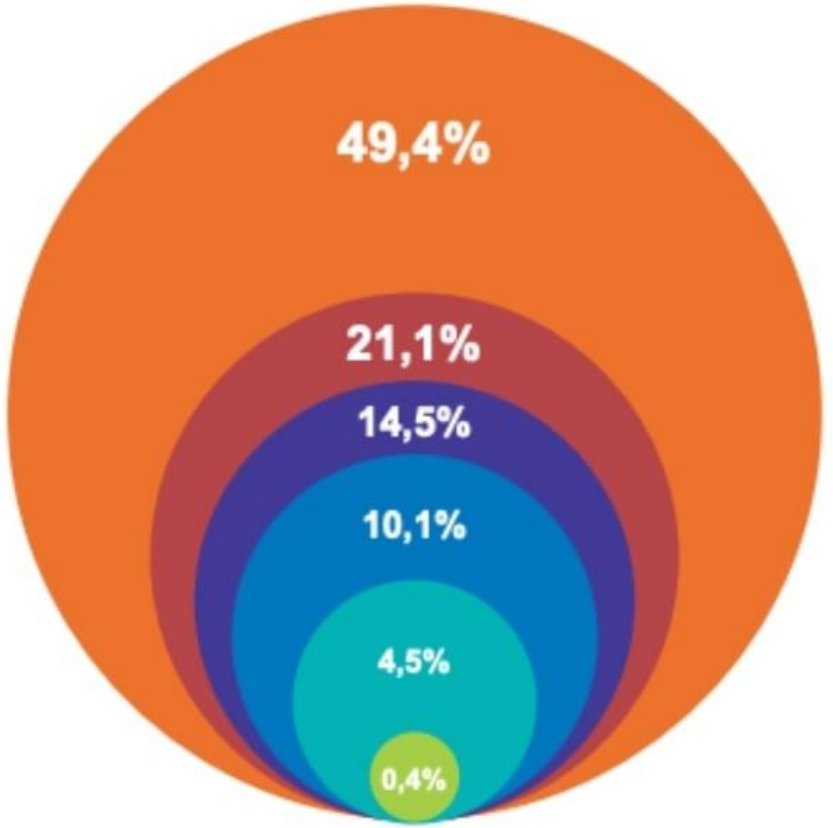
RANCHO Margot

SOIL 4 CLIMATE

REGENERATIVE EARTH

¿Prioridades claras en Costa Rica?

¿En qué se utilizaron los recursos del presupuesto nacional? (clasificación funcional)**



- Funciones de servicios sociales **4.194.732,7**
- Servicios públicos generales **1.786.960,3**
- Amortización de la deuda pública*** **1.225.169,3**
- Orden público y seguridad **857.673,1**
- Asuntos económicos **385.892,3**
- Protección del medio ambiente **38.056,1**

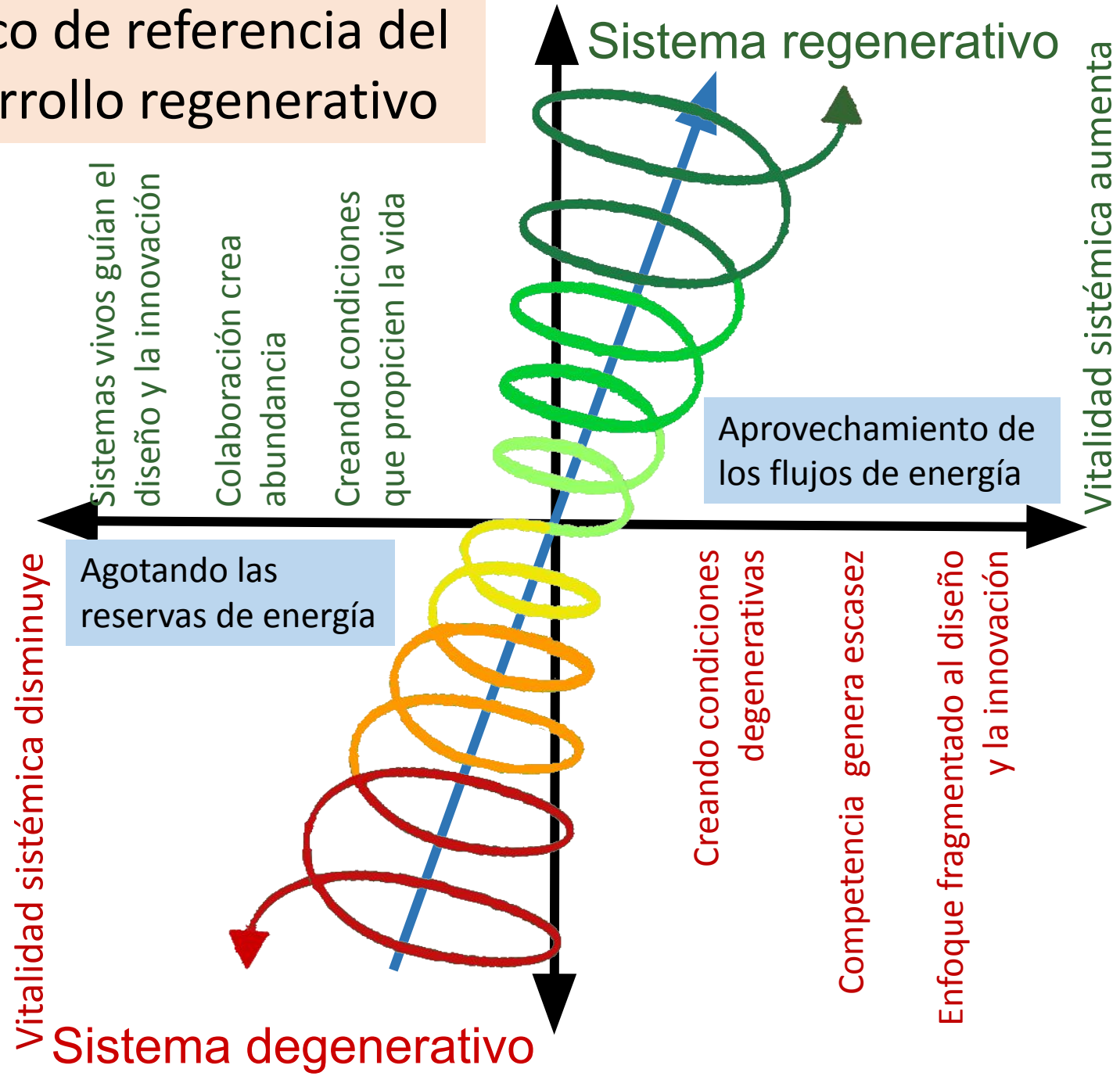
¿Qué significa desarrollo territorial?

- **Resiliencia ecológica:**
  - Recuperación de biodiversidad y servicios ecosistémicos para regenerar paisajes funcionales: agua y suelos. Eliminación de fertilizantes y plaguicidas. Captura de carbono en suelos y bosques. Diversificación de la producción de alimentos a través de agricultura regenerativa y ganadería holística.
- **Resiliencia social:**
  - Empoderamiento de las comunidades y fortalecimiento de su capacidad de organización y determinación de su propio desarrollo.
- **Regeneración cultural:**
  - Fortalecimiento de la cultura local que amalgama a las comunidades. Diálogo de saberes. Recuperar su autoestima.

¿Qué significa desarrollo territorial?

- **Economía regenerativa:**
  - Desarrollo local con encadenamientos productivos y de servicios. Más allá de la economía circular o verde. Economía que permita alcanzar el bienestar comunitario. Seguridad alimentaria.
- **Política:**
  - Empoderamiento de las comunidades para su gobernanza local. Inclusión y formación de jóvenes para la política pública, especialmente mujeres jóvenes. Negociación, gestión de conflictos, toma de decisiones, definición de prioridades, liderazgo comunitario.
- **Recuperación y fortalecimiento de la espiritualidad:**
  - Ética, valores, solidaridad, compasión, empatía, conciencia plena, relación y respeto profundo con la naturaleza y comunidades humanas.

Marco de referencia del desarrollo regenerativo



Regenerativo
Participación apropiada y diseño como en la naturaleza.

Conciliador
Reintegrando seres humanos como parte integral de la naturaleza.

Restaurativo
Humanos haciendo cosas para la naturaleza

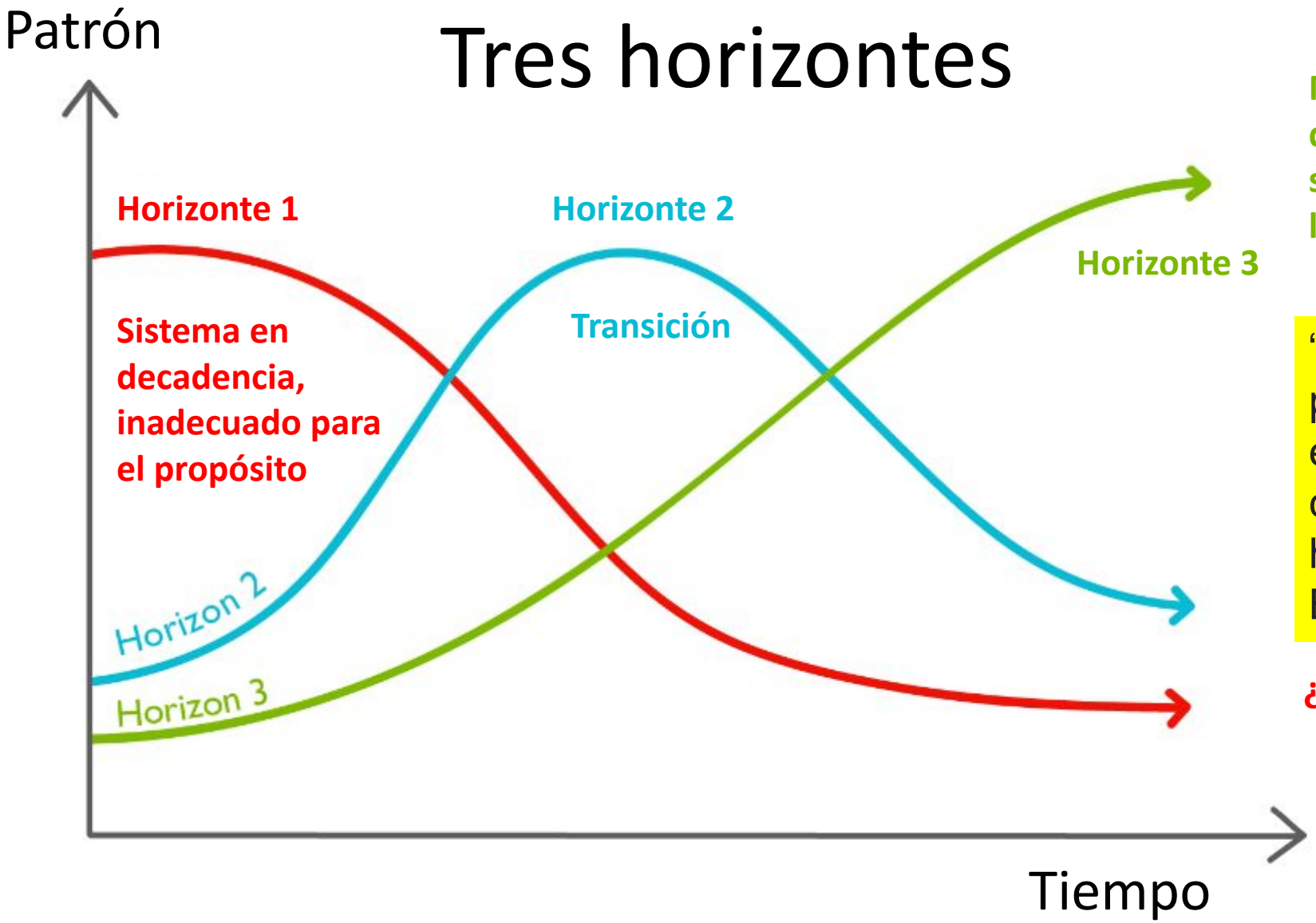
Sostenible
Punto neutro sin seguir dañando

Verde
Mejoras relativas

Práctica convencional
Obediencia para evitar acciones legales

Fuente: Designing Regenerative Cultures 2016, Daniel Wahl

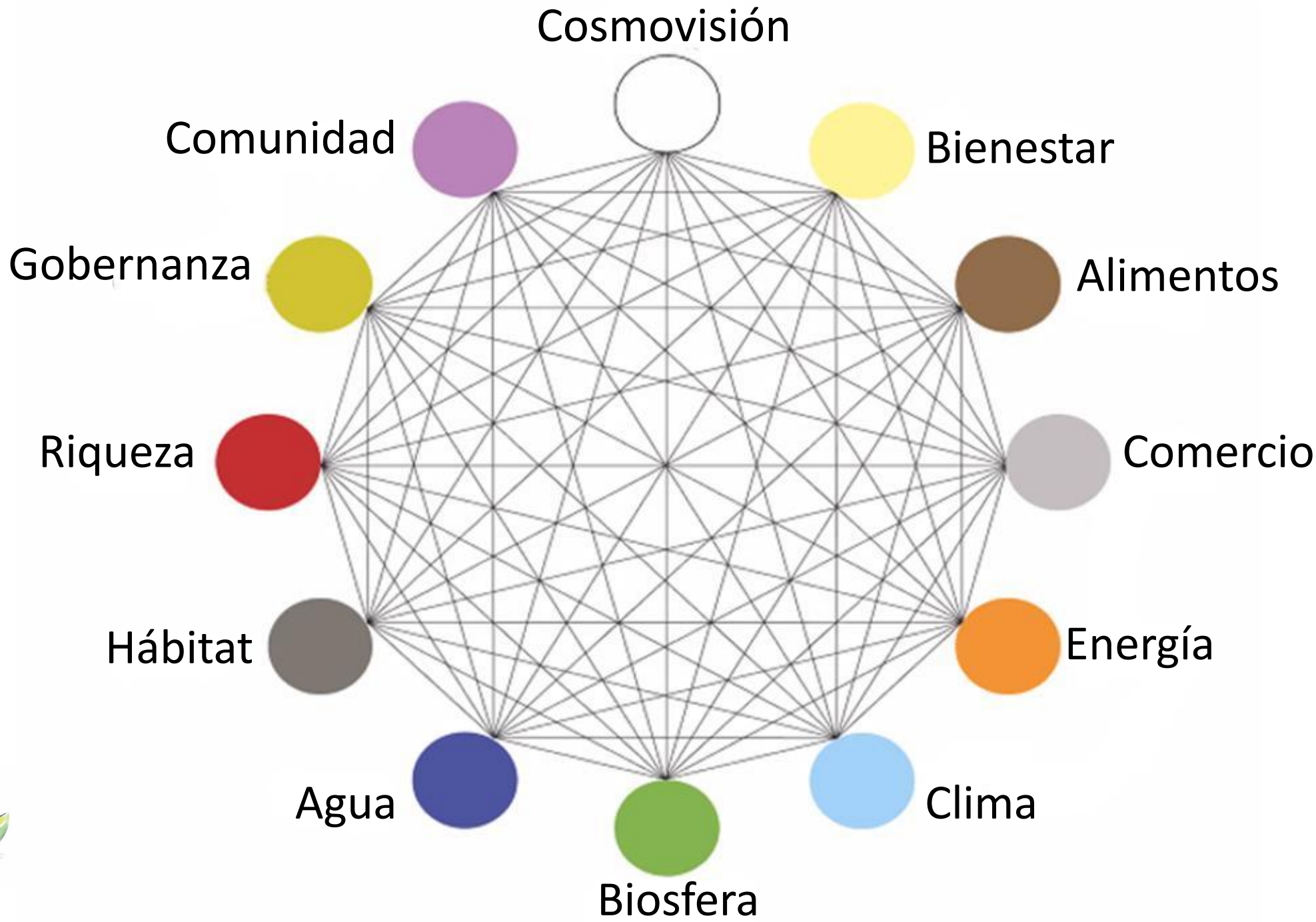
Tres horizontes



Mundo regenerativo, de bienestar para los seres humanos y toda la comunidad de vida

"Nunca cambias cosas peleando la realidad existente. Para cambiar algo, construye un modelo que haga obsoleto al anterior.
B. Fuller

¿Qué vale la pena conservar?


Cosmovisión
Comunidad
Bienestar
Gobernanza
Alimentos
Riqueza
Comercio
Hábitat
Energía
Agua
Clima
Biosfera

¿Permitimos un mundo de degradación y fragmentación?

IDEOLOGÍAS DE GUERRA SIN CONEXIÓN CON LA REALIDAD

FRAGMENTACIÓN, AISLAMIENTO Y TEMOR

PODER DICTATORIAL EN SEUDO DEMOCRACIAS

ACELERANDO LA CONCENTRACIÓN DE RIQUEZA

HUELLA URBANA INSOSTENIBLE

POLUCIÓN, HAMBRUNA E INUNDACIONES

CONDICIONES DE VIDA TÓXICAS E INFECCIOSAS

INSEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA, DEGRADACIÓN Y COSTOS

INSEGUIRDAD EN CADENAS DE SUMINISTRO

FALLA EN REDUCCIÓN DE QUEMA DE CARBONO

INCREMETNO INEXORABLE EN TEMPERATURA GLOBAL

DEGRADACIÓN DE HÁBITATS Y EXTINCIÓN DE ESPECIES

anthony.hodgson@h3uni.org

¿O creamos un mundo de regeneración y sinergias?

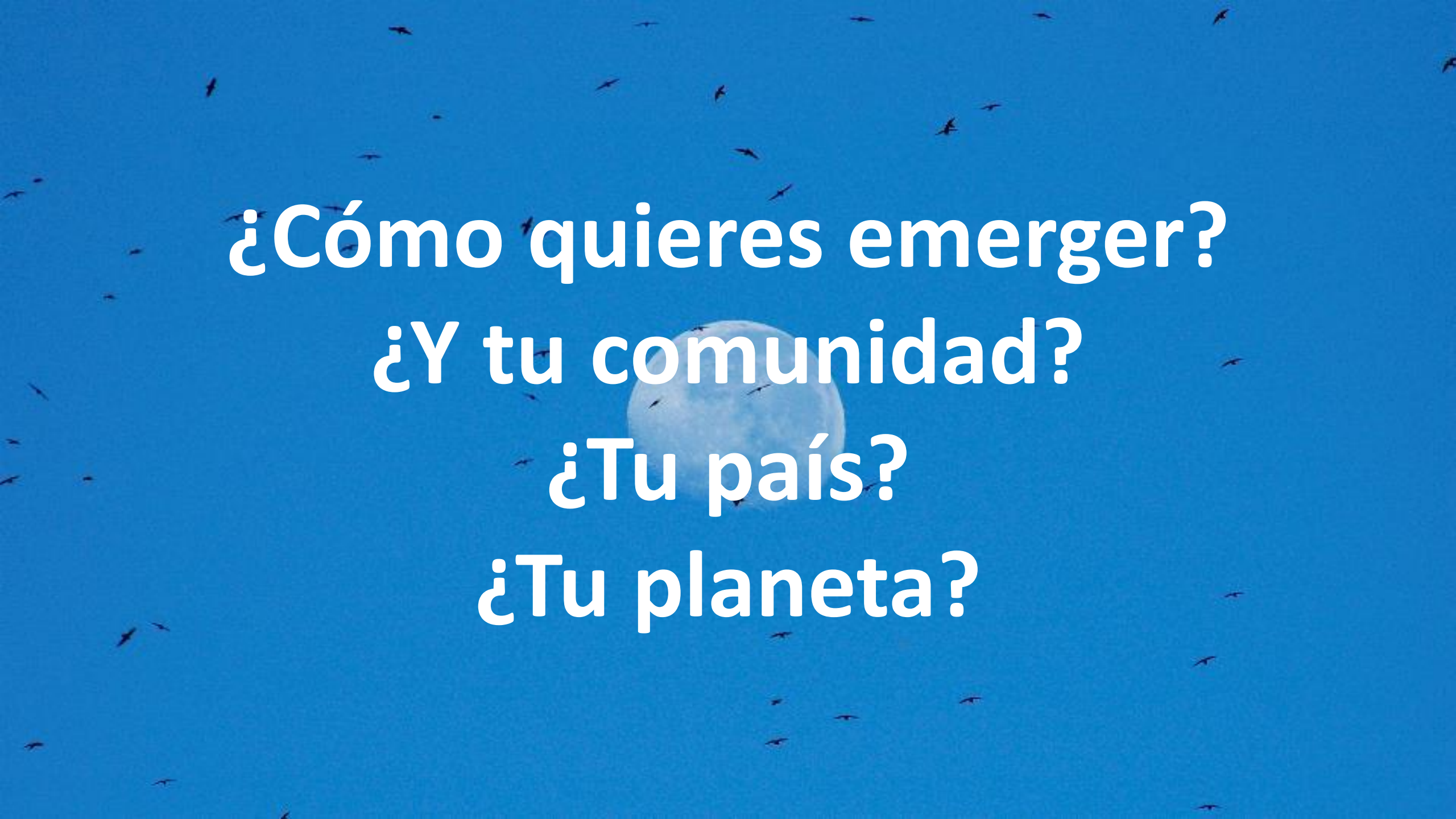
anthony.hodgson@h3uni.org

Diálogo de saberes para la regeneración

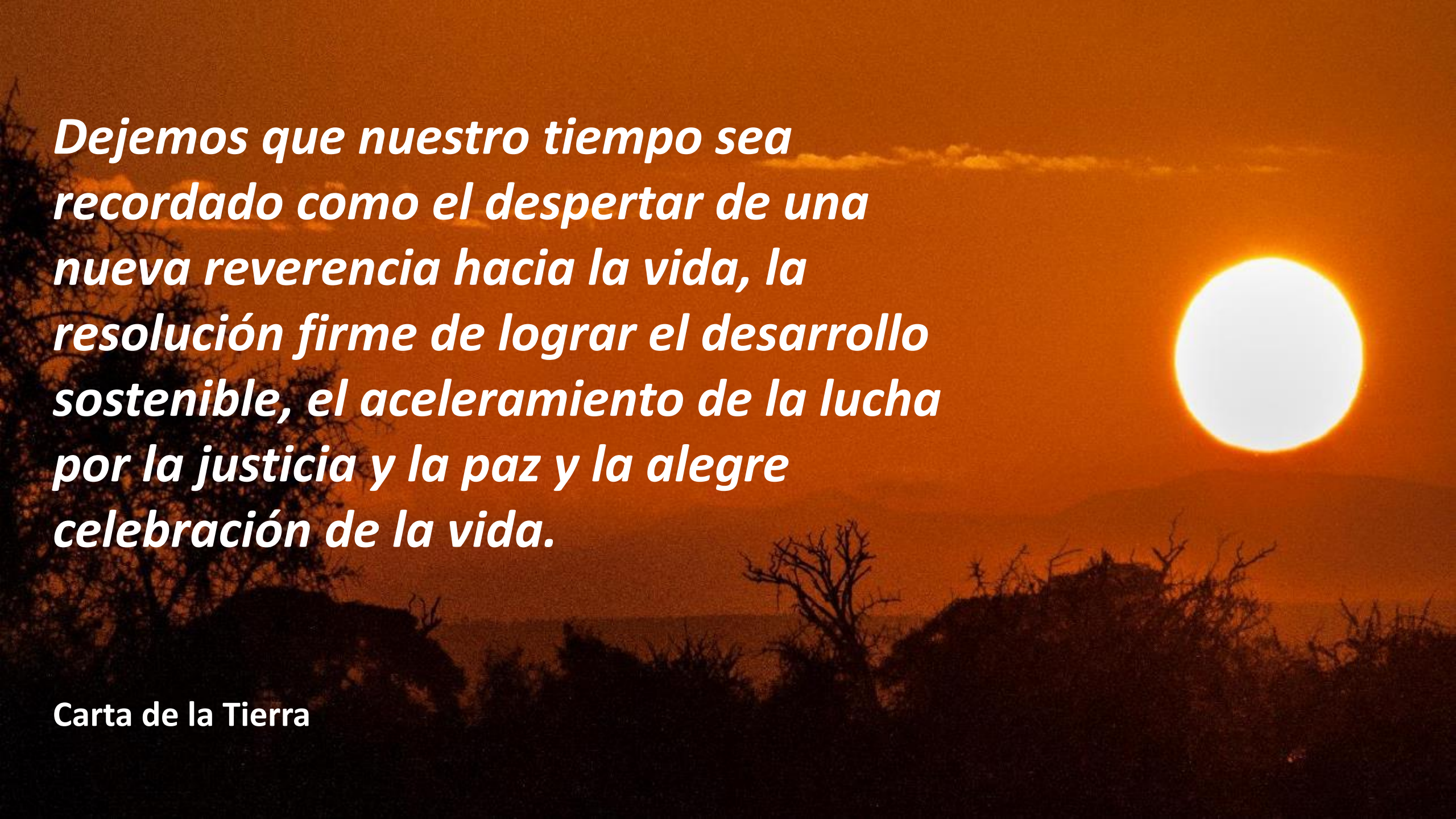
Trascender el pensamiento humano de superioridad sobre la naturaleza y elevar la importancia de los ciclos, las relaciones y el cuidado de la vida.

Esta nueva y alternativa forma de entender el mundo es la recuperación de nuestro vínculo con la naturaleza, un **renacimiento del principio femenino**.

Lo femenino que Boff describe como integralidad, cuidado, sentimiento de pertenencia a un todo mayor, generador de poder, vitalidad y espiritualidad.


¿Cómo quieres emerger?
¿Y tu comunidad?
¿Tu país?
¿Tu planeta?


¡Ya no más!


Dejemos que nuestro tiempo sea recordado como el despertar de una nueva reverencia hacia la vida, la resolución firme de lograr el desarrollo sostenible, el aceleramiento de la lucha por la justicia y la paz y la alegre celebración de la vida.
Carta de la Tierra

Una nueva relación entre humanos y planeta

UCI
Universidad para la Cooperación Internacional