

## The Ethical Based on the Progressive, Humanistic and Ecologic Vision

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### Editorial

Some searchers predict in less than half a century, in 2050, "Food issues can also become politically destabilizing like the energy issues today". The population explosion, the energetic productivist consumerist bulimia, leads humanity to its loss. This alarming finding, apocalyptic, is widely shared by scientists and increasingly mentioned.

According to FAO, for feeding the planet successfully will require reducing food loss and waste reduction, and increase trade between surplus and deficit countries. Currently, 30% of food is lost or discarded daily. Besides, the temporary suspension or revision of product mandates for biofuels, currently in place in many countries is an option to consider.

Considering the thirst theme, how many liters of water (virtual) we consume daily? "Diets high in animal protein consume five to ten times more water than vegetarian regime. 1 kilo of beef requires 15,500 liters of water, 1 kilo of pork 4 900 liters, 1 kilo of chicken, 4,000 liters and 1 kilo of rice, 3,000 liters. According to the World Health Organization, "800 million people currently lack access to safe drinking water".

Faced with such context, optimistic researchers do not hide an alarming situation; they offer constructive solutions even arguing an extremist solution "everyone, vegetarian."

According to a study of Stockholm International Water Institute, quoted by the Guardian, "there was urgency to reduce or replace meat consumption in the coming decades in favor of a vegetarian diet almost generalized in order to avoid food shortages, catastrophic and significant water deficits. There will not be enough water available on our agricultural land to produce food for a population expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, if we follow current dietary trends in Western countries".

Vegetarianism would be one way to increase the amount of natural resources available for horticultural in order to produce more food. But the World Wide Fund for Nature has published in 2010 a report on the impact of food production, which highlighted that "meat alternatives, such as foods from imported soya could actually use more land cultivable than their meat equivalents or dairy".

Despite all these contradictions, the feverish obstinacy to consider the model of the consumer society is democratizing everywhere. It is a model that everyone wants to follow, for practical reasons of subsistence. The idea is not to maintain some people in poverty and others in abundance, but to decrease drastically the overconsumption by proposing another model of development while limiting the births. And in view of this fact, we must not stop thinking about it. It does not meet the needs but rather joins a request: live the same irresponsible pace for opulence. However everyone must consider certain restrictions linked to technical references.

So, the actors of the agriculture sector have to wonder on those different points. Everybody acts differently, but in the same goal: playing on the diversity of situations offering different responses, taking into account local realities, considering yearnings for economic independence felt by developing countries, leading to the integrity of every individual worldwide.

Those situations are well known and there is no merit to repeat them. But we insist: good agriculture policy is a complex system, adapted to each context, producing more and better food, ensuring sufficient revenue to farmers to remove rural poverty, limit harm to the environment. So, researchers should scrutinize the signals from the environment to the available resources and analyze the different situations for increasing useful agricultural production under constraints.