

ONLY ONE

One Planet One Ocean One Health



ONLY ONE

***Things are united by invisible bonds.
You cannot pluck a flower without disturbing a star.***

Galileo Galilei

**Everything revolves around a single number, ONE:
we only have one planet, we only have one ocean and we only have one health.**

Our health, and the health of all living things, depends on the harmony between the living and the non-living world, achieved over the course of 4 billion years on land, in the atmosphere and in the immensity of the ocean.

The systems generated from the mists of time are part of a single large entity, to which we belong.

**Our health depends on the health of each part of our home.
However, we have now broken this harmony.**

We have caused the climate crisis through pollution, the taking of living and non-living resources, intensive farming, habitat destruction and deforestation.

We now have to change course.

This challenge requires a state of harmony between economy and ecology.

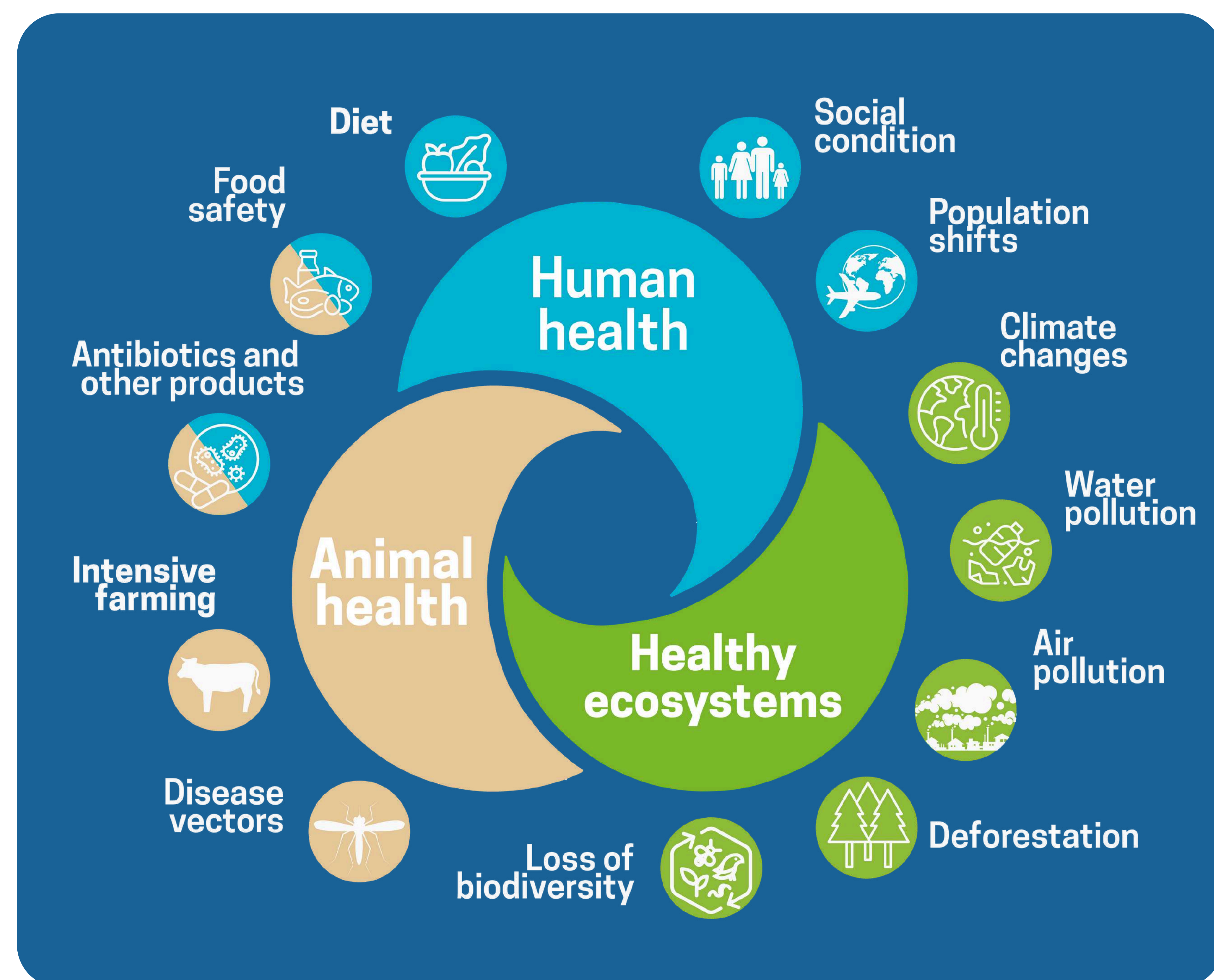
This exhibition aims to raise awareness of this situation and of the possible solutions; it also attempts to encourage each individual to take part and become a key player in the necessary change.

**Ecological transition, which is essential for our survival, will not take place
without a necessary change in our cultural habits.**

Act now or tomorrow will be too late.
Full speed ahead!

Rosalba Giugni
President of Marevivo



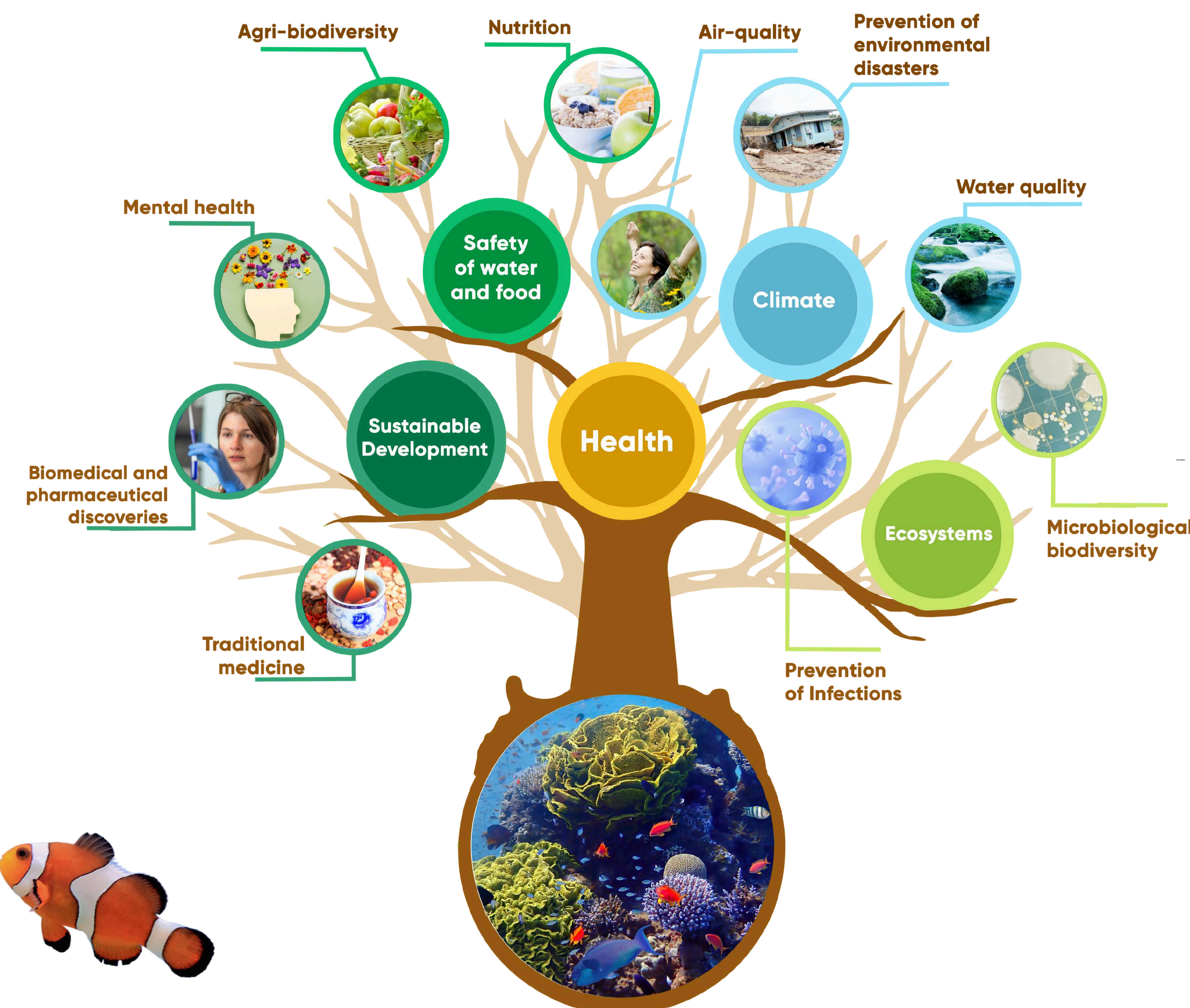


THERE IS ONLY ONE HEALTH: THE ENTIRE PLANET'S.

Our survival depends on the survival of all Earth's other life forms and inorganic components.

BIODIVERSITY AND HEALTH

Biodiversity provides benefits and services that are crucial to life: it guarantees good-quality of air, water and soil, and offers food security, energy, and medicines. It supports economic and recreational activities. It fights climate crisis and pollution.



CHANGING COURSE. CAUSES AND EFFECTS.

Human activities cause serious problems for which we all must find a solution together.



Fishing and aquaculture

Industrial fishing is impoverishing the populations of commercial species and devastating marine habitats. Aquaculture of carnivorous fish fed with fishmeal is exacerbating the impacts.

Intensive farming

Intensive farming causes dependence on few species, loss of natural habitats and of biodiversity, pollution by fertilizers and pesticides.

Industrial development and urbanization

Pollution, overbuilding, harm to human health, erosion of natural capital, global warming, drought, poverty, conflicts, migrations.

PLASTIC IN SEAS AND IN HUMAN BODY

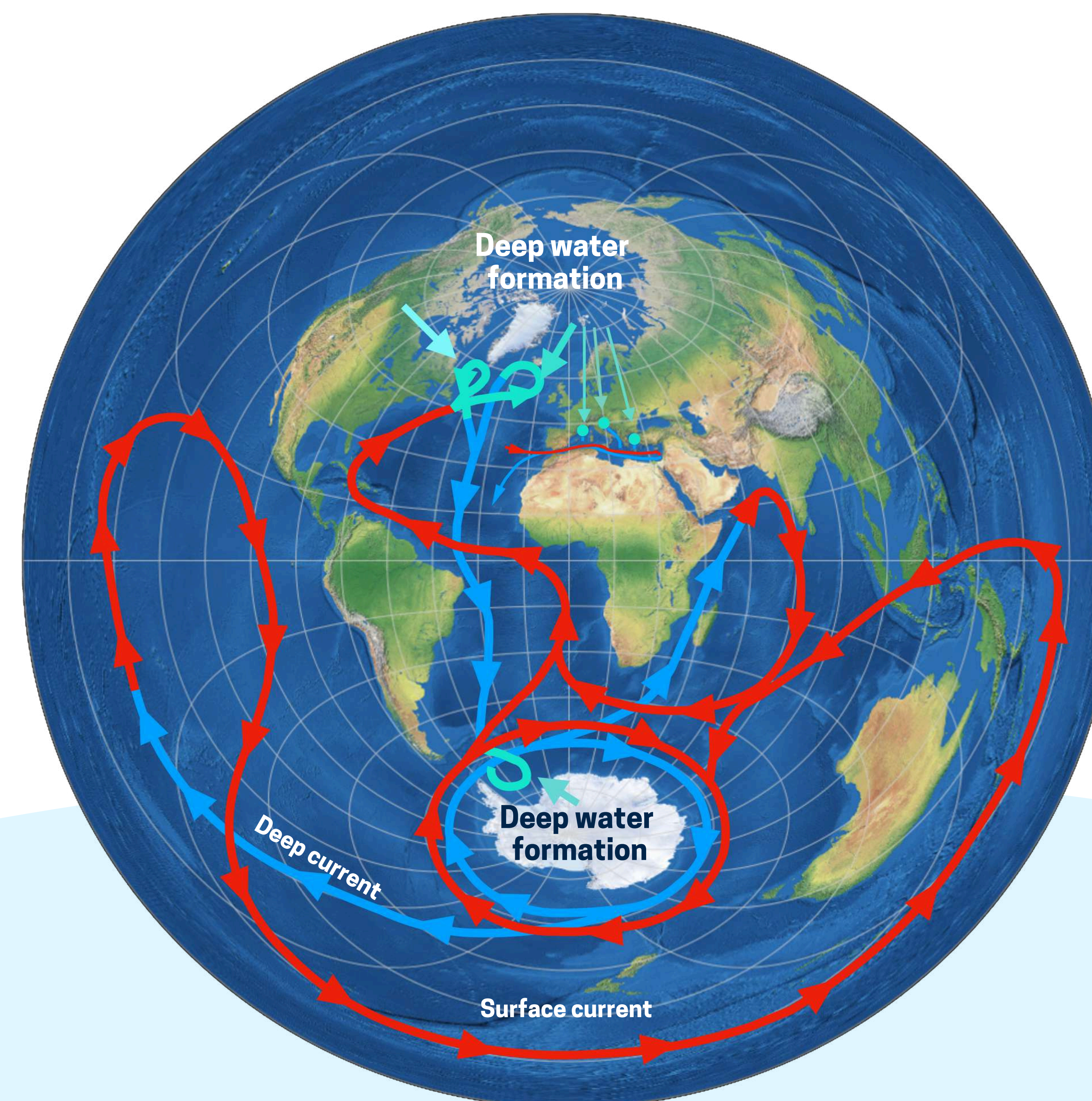
All the seas of the world have high concentrations of plastic debris originating from our consumer civilization. Microplastics and microfibers have been found in women's placentas, in blood, in human milk, and in semen, and can cause damage to human health and more.



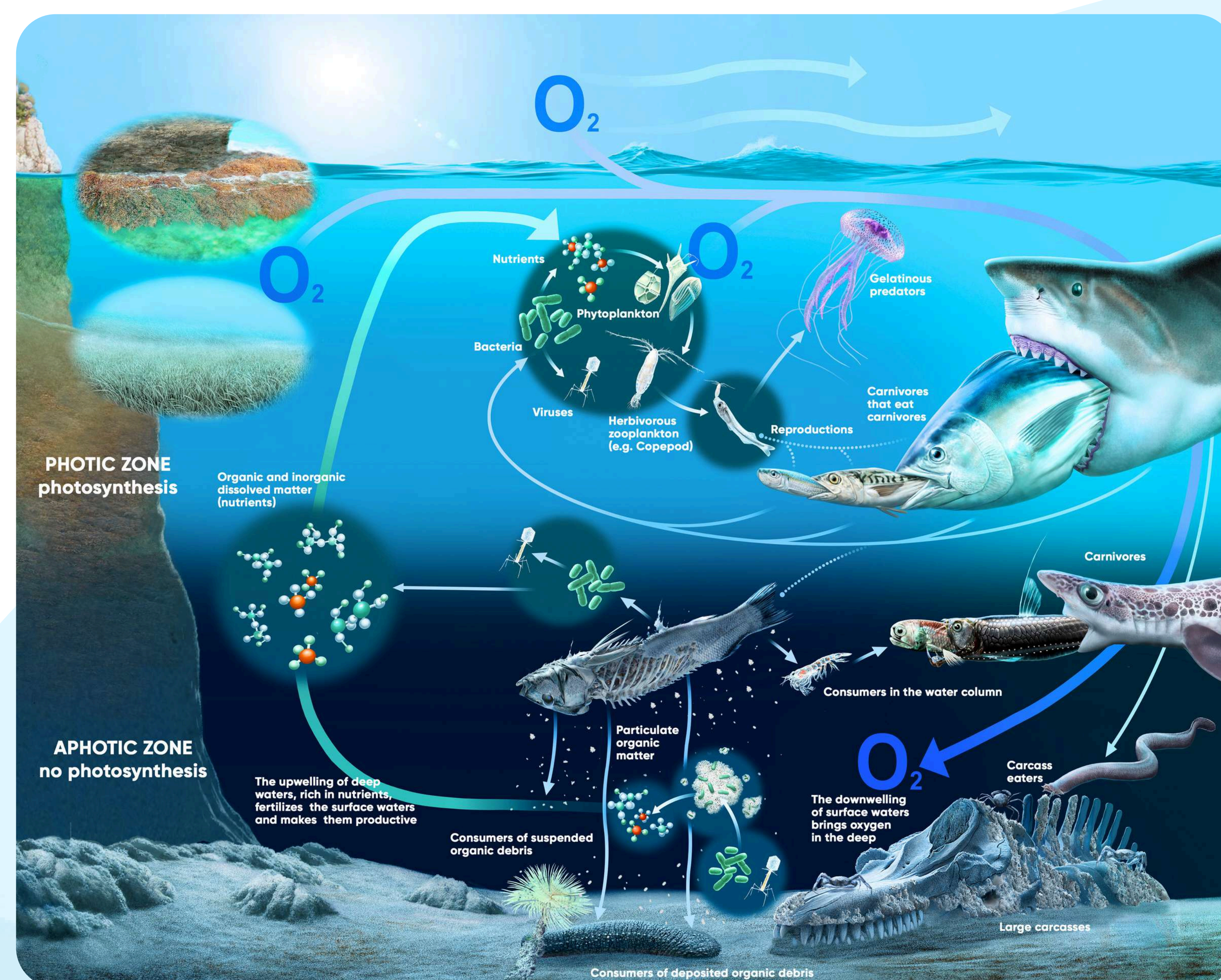
OCEAN COVERS 71% OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

With an average depth of **3,500m** the oceanic volume occupies more than **90% of the space inhabited by life.**

Deep waters are formed at the poles and trigger the Great Ocean Conveyor that connects all oceans in a global system.



Our well-being requires a highly diverse ocean but we are threatening biodiversity with pollution, global warming, overfishing, and habitat destruction. The integrity of biodiversity is the measure of the efficacy of sustainability initiatives.



Plankton is the pillar. **Copepods, diatoms and bacteria** are, respectively, the most important animals, plants and organisms of the biosphere. They sustain the popular charismatic organism.



ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

Abnormal heat waves show that humanity is risking collective suicide
António Guterres



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4 years 18 days 6 hours

Counting from 4 July 2025, when this exhibition has been printed, this is the time we have left to limit the increase in the planet's global average temperature to 1.5° C.

For humanity to survive, ecological transition must be implemented in its four major articulations: protection of biodiversity, energy transition, food transition, circular economy. Scientific research and technological development must be strengthened.

**Without a cultural conversion,
ecological transition will not be possible.**

THE PILLARS OF ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION



**PROTECTION OF
BIODIVERSITY**

**CIRCULAR
ECONOMY**



**ENERGY
TRANSITION**



**FOOD
TRANSITION**



ENERGY TRANSITION



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There are rare moments when a generation has the opportunity to change the world.
We are living that moment | Livio De Santoli

ENERGY SOURCES

The use of renewable sources to produce energy, and the reduction of energy consumption, are necessary steps in the fight against climate change. An ambitious goal is to achieve **between 35% and 80% of energy from renewable sources by 2050**.

FOSSIL FUELS

The most used energy sources are currently fossil fuels.



COAL

GAS

OIL



FOSSIL FUELS ARE REPLACED BY RENEWABLE SOURCES



SOLAR POWER



WIND POWER



BIOMASS



GEOTHERMAL POWER



MARINE ENERGY



HYDROELECTRIC POWER

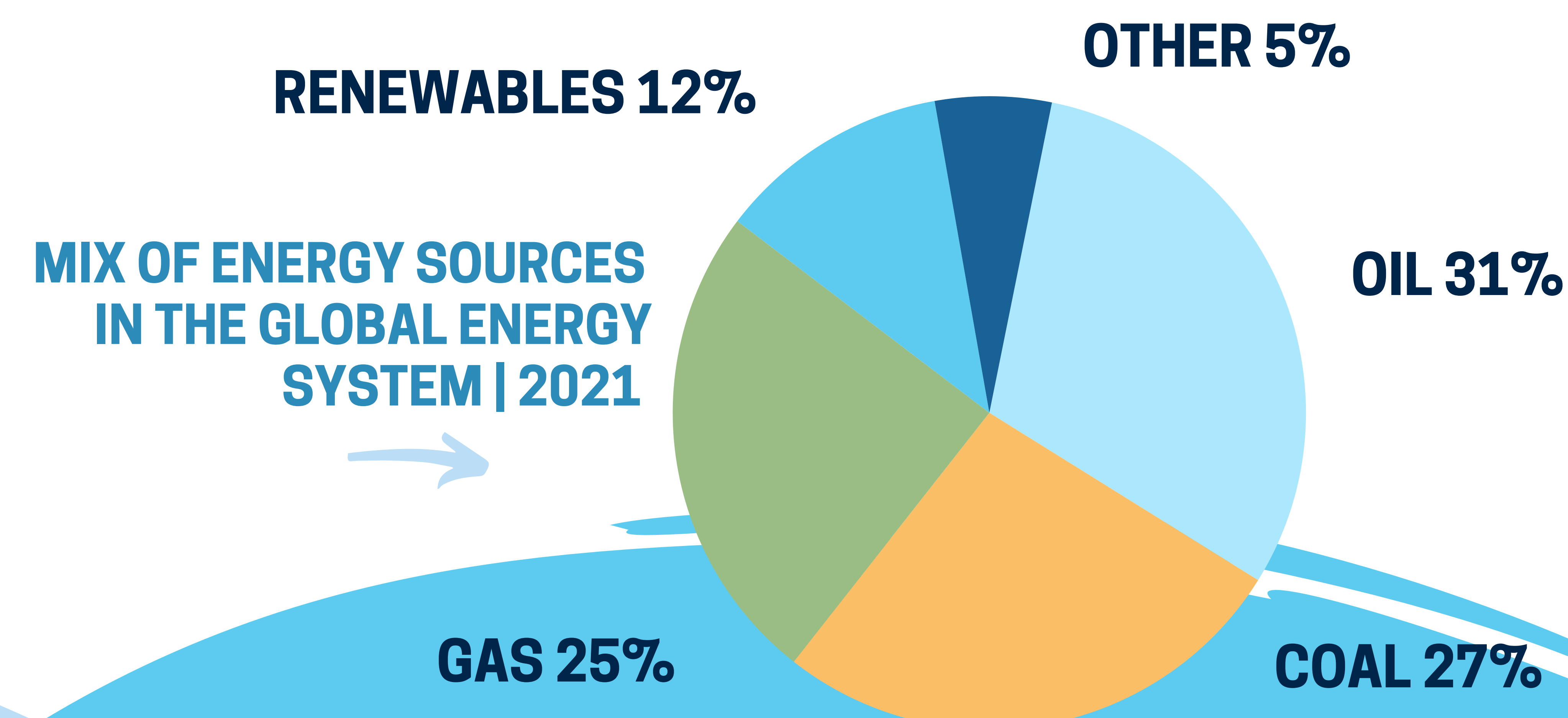
NECESSARY ACTIONS FOR THE "JUST TRANSITION"

- Making energy efficiency the primary focus: consuming less, consuming better
- Accelerating technological research
- Attracting green investments
- Taking part in and sharing decisions
- Building energy communities
- Reducing social costs

BIOFUELS, A RENEWABLE SOURCE OF ENERGY



The most suitable fuels for the transition towards an economy based on renewable sources are those derived from organic matter, such as municipal wet waste and agricultural waste, which should replace the ones extracted from the underground. Being produced from waste, biofuels fully respect the principles of circular economy. Furthermore, they are **carbon neutral**, with net zero emissions, since the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere upon combustion equals the amount removed during the growth of the plant or the production of organic matter. They can be liquid such as **bioethanol** and **biodiesel**, or gaseous, such as **biomethane**, preferable because **less polluting**.





FOOD TRANSITION



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Until humankind extends its circle of compassion to include all living things,
it will not find peace | Albert Schweitzer

The world population is expected to exceed 10 billion by 2050, with a growing demand for food that will put further pressure on limited natural resources. The planetary food system is unsustainable and unfair.

PLANT PROTEINS

Agricultural practices reducing environmental impacts **must be developed**, helping to mitigate climate change. Because of intensive activity, excessive land and water use is causing the loss of natural habitat and biodiversity.



ANIMAL PROTEINS

We can no longer feed ourselves with wild animals taken from the sea by industrial fishing; marine resources are running out, and 90% of commercial fish **are at risk of extinction**. Nor is aquaculture the solution, because animals are fed using fishmeal made from fish caught at sea.

Intensive animal farming operations on land are cruel and unsustainable, producing CO₂, consuming water, and presenting a risk to human health through the use of antibiotics.

SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES

Algae, insects and cells grown in the lab can supplement and even replace unsustainable food products. Mussels and oysters are a sustainable alternative to eat animal proteins.



CIRCULAR ECONOMY



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Nothing is lost, nothing is created, everything is transformed.
Antoine-Laurent de Lavoisier

NATURE IS CIRCULAR

There is no waste in nature: everything fuels new natural cycles.

Economic growth has pushed society towards unlimited production and a linear economic model (production, use, waste) that harms the environment and the climate.

FROM THE LINEAR ECONOMY



NATURAL
RESOURCES



PRODUCTION



CONSUMPTION
AND USE



WASTE



TO THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY



REUSE, RECYCLING, RECOVERY



The circular economy restores the harmony of people and nature, overcoming the unsustainable concept of “**take, use, and dispose**” while keeping resources circulating in the system for as long as possible. **Reuse, recycling and recovery** take products and materials into account, so we can prosper while preserving the **natural capital** that the planet offers us.

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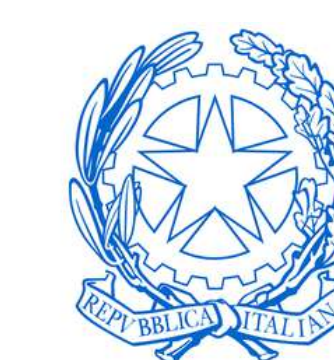
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