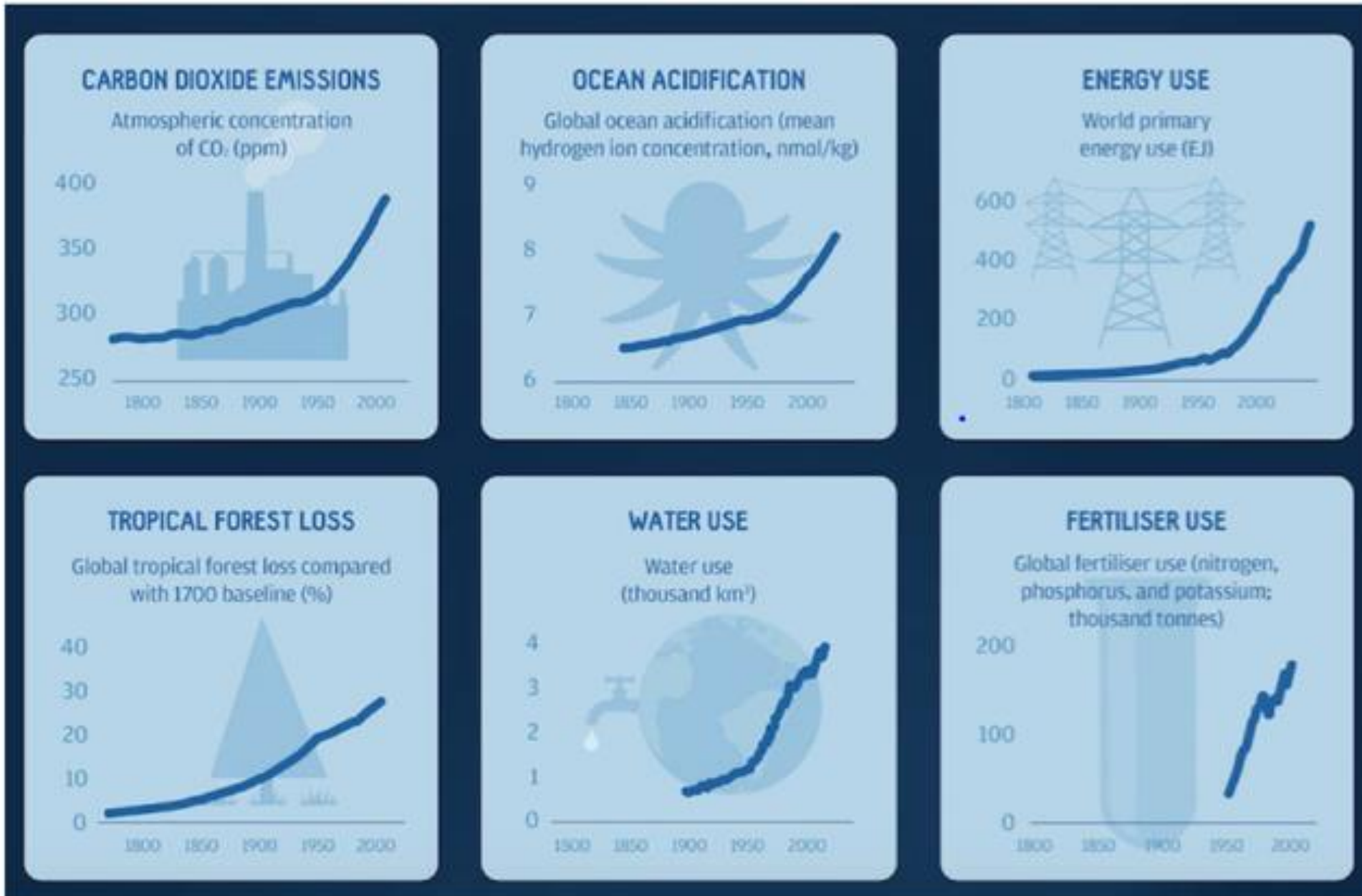


Globale perspektiver på økologi

Klimapåvirkningerne fra det nuværende produktionssystem



Udfordringen for at nå mål 2: Stop Sult



2 billion people lack key micronutrients like iron and vitamin A



155 million children are stunted



52 million children are wasted



2 billion adults are overweight or obese



41 million children are overweight



88% of countries face a serious burden of either two or three forms of malnutrition



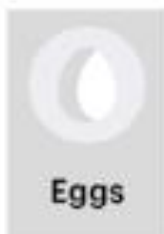
And the world is off track to meet
all global nutrition targets

Sydasien – nuværende indtag ift det ideelle

Limited intake



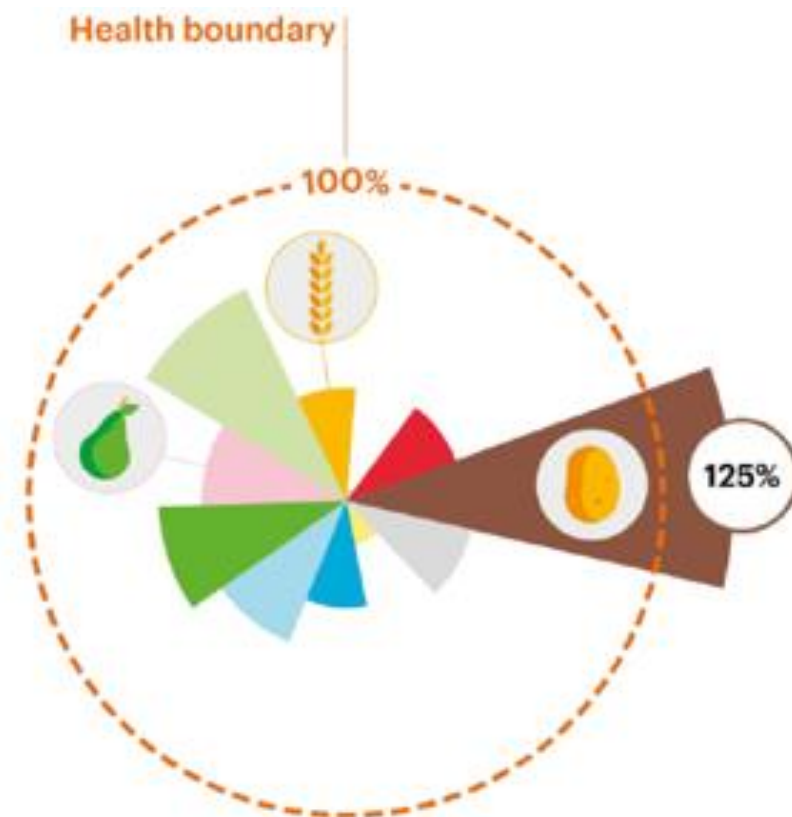
Optional foods



Emphasized foods

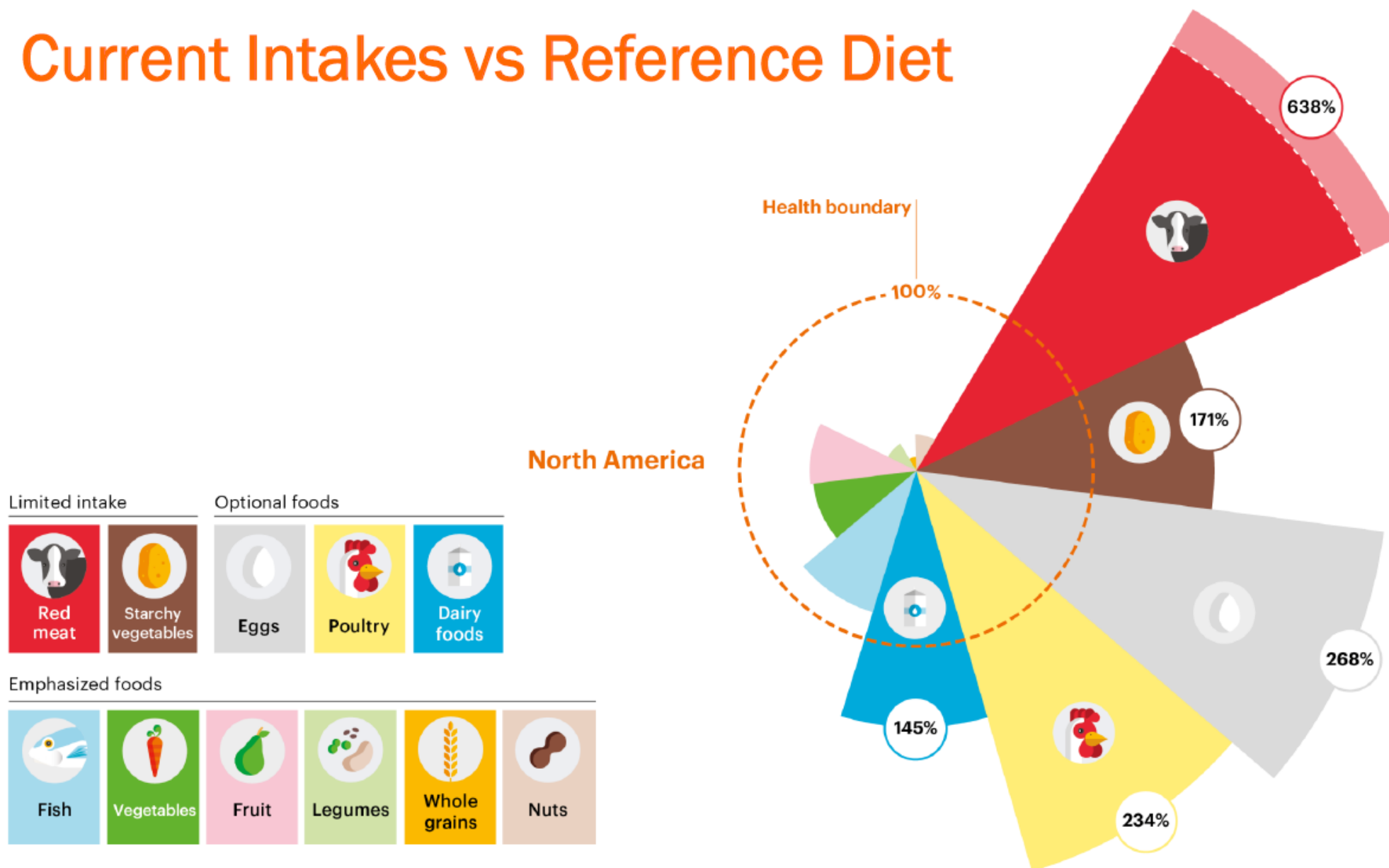


South Asia



Nordamerika – nuværende indtag ift det ideelle

Current Intakes vs Reference Diet



Hvorfor fokusere på småbønder på landet?

Up to 70% of the world's population is fed by smallholder farmer production, using only **25% of the resources** spent on food production globally.

Only **24% of the industrialised food production** directly reaches the end consumer – three quarters are wasted in meat production inefficiencies (as animal feed); lost in transport, storage, shop level and at the household; and some is diverted to non-food products.

Industrial food costs us more: For every dollar spent on producing industrial food, the real cost of production adds another 2 dollars - to clean up the environmental damage caused by producers.



En omdefinering af "udbytte" – fra Ton per hektar til Antal mennesker ernæret per hektar...



Hvis verdens landbrugsareal blev brugt udelukkende til menneskeføde, ville der være en 70% stigning i tilgængelige fødevarer (University of Minnesota).

Dette kunne i sig selv brødføde fire milliarder mennesker.

Selv et mindre eller gradvist skift fra produktion af dyrefoder kunne bidrage væsentligt til en klimavenlig øget fødevareproduktion.



54%

OF FARMERS AND LIVESTOCK KEEPERS
USE CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION INNOVATIONS
(INCREASE FROM 19% DURING YEAR 1)



97%

OF COMMUNITY MEMBERS HAVE
A GOOD UNDERSTANDING OF
CLIMATE CHANGE



FROM **29** TO **62%**

HOUSEHOLDS EATING
3 MEALS PER DAY



↑ **18%**

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD
INCOME INCREASE



↓ **62%**

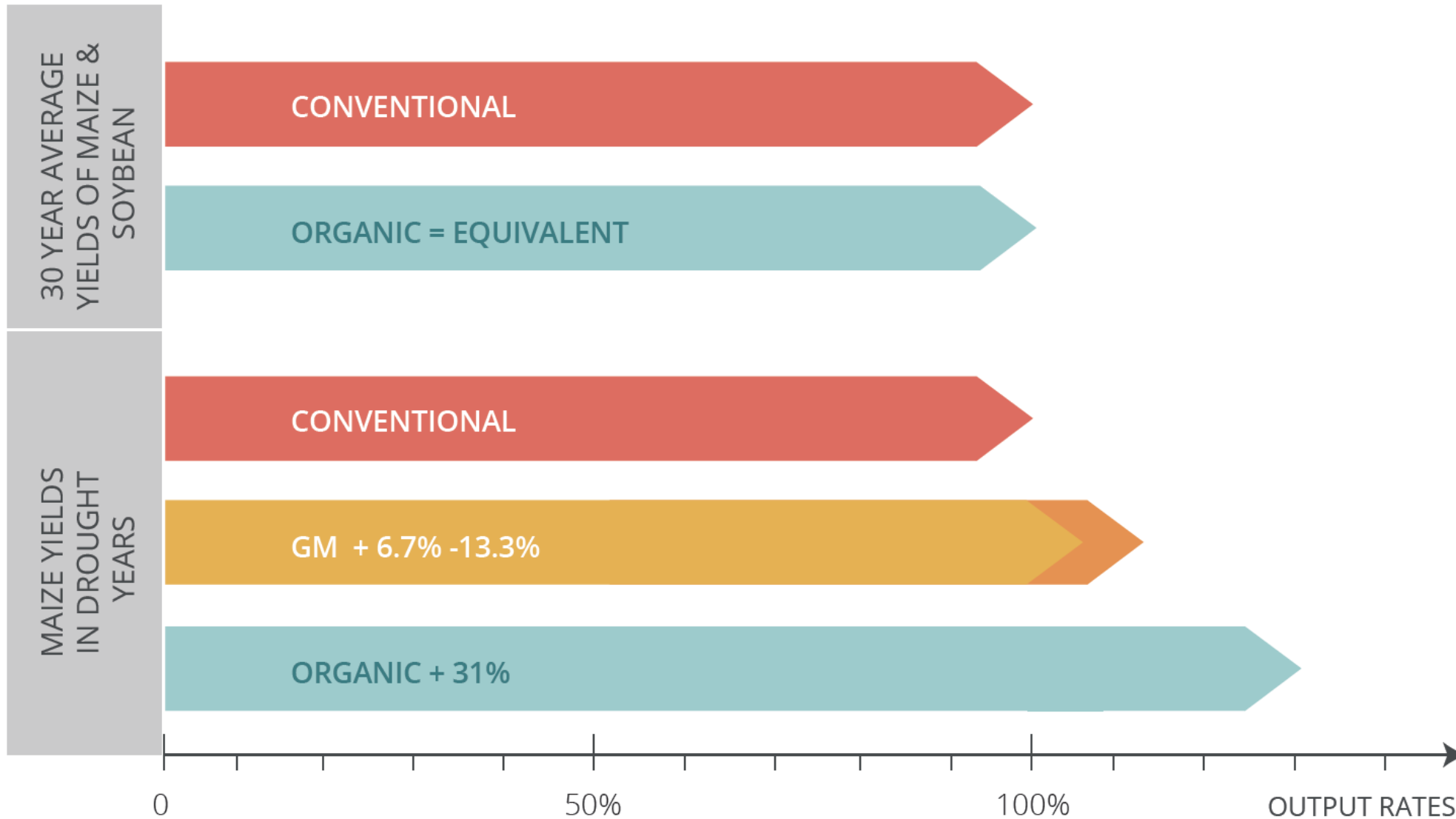
REDUCTION IN AVERAGE PERIOD OF FOOD
SHORTAGE (FROM 7.3 TO 2.8 MONTHS)



FROM **37.5** TO **70%**

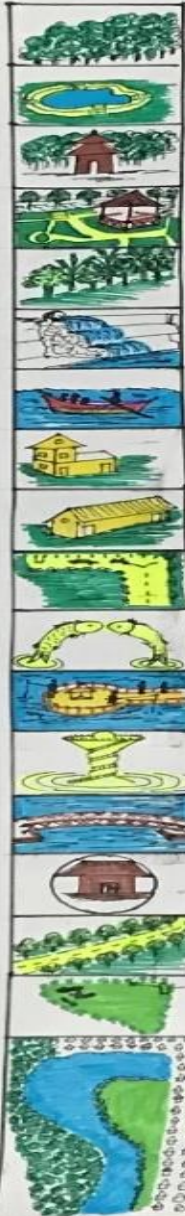
RANGE OF YIELD INCREASE*

Produktivitet og tørkeresistens i økologiske systemer

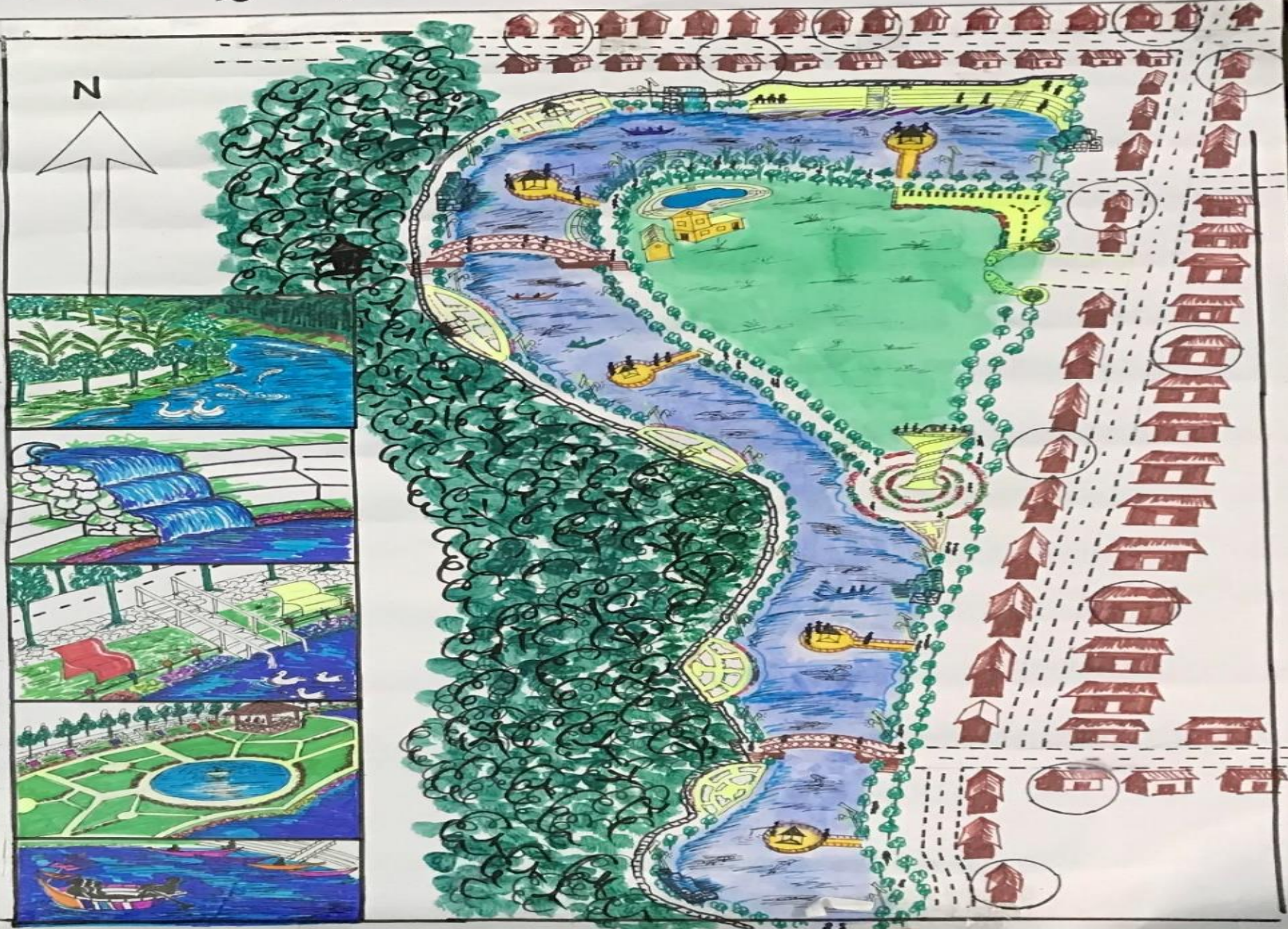


Agro-Ecological Farming System Future Plan-07 SHO VATAL

Legend



Forest
 Swimming pool
 Temple
 Resturant
 Banane, lemon tree
 Water fall
 Boating
 Management offi.
 Cultural Museum
 House
 parking
 Intrance Gate
 Fishing pool
 View Tower
 Grushing Bridge
 Home Slay
 Walking Track
 Green Ground
 Fish pond
 Shovatal



“दुग्ध व्यावसायी किसानको साथी
दुधको दुध ... पानीको पानी”

किसान नं.

दुध लि.

घृताशं %

ठोस पदार्थ %

मूल्य रु.

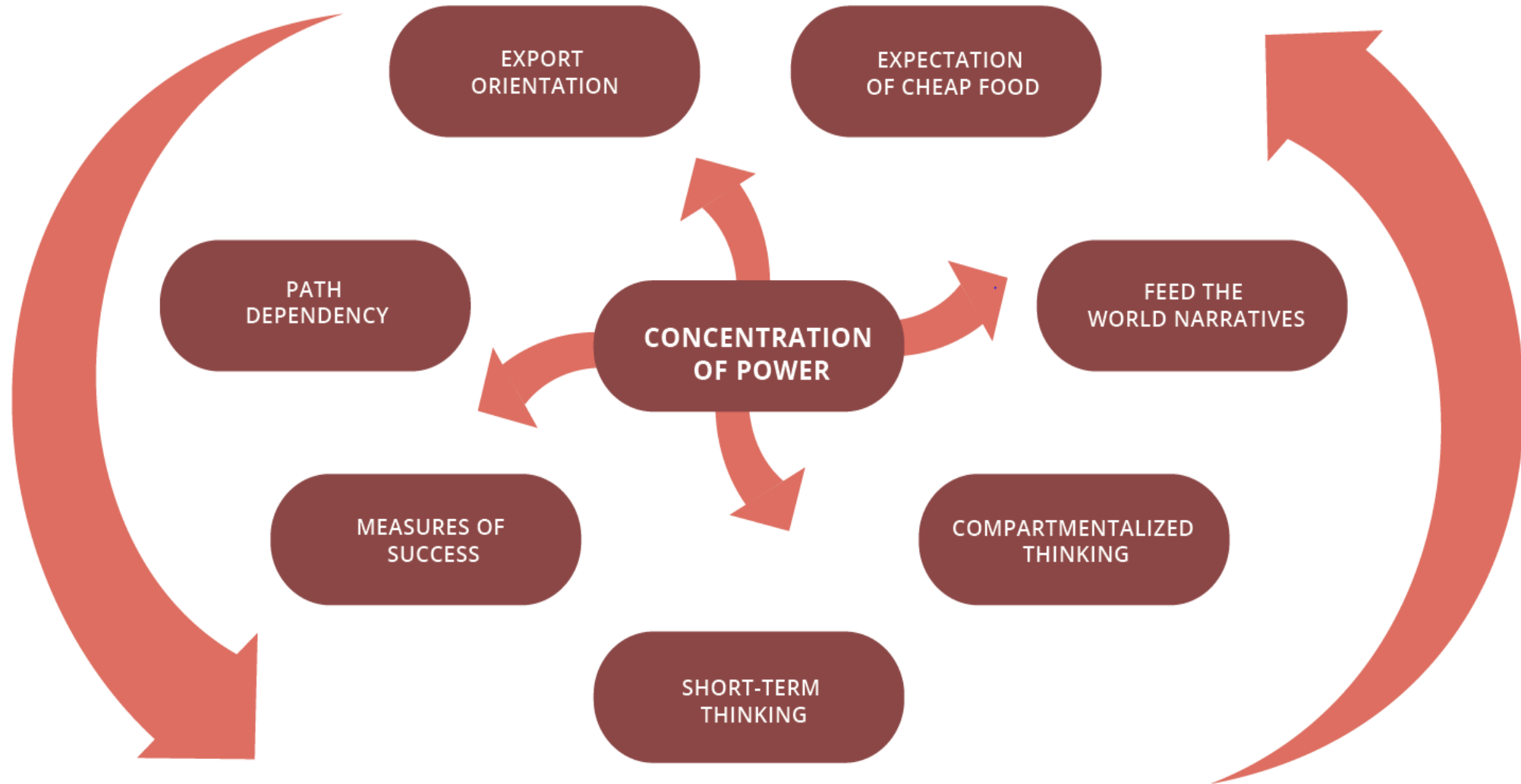
कूल राशि:

सम्पर्क : पाण्डव ट्रेड सेन्टर, बुटवल
फोन नं : 071-542871, 9847024871





8 hindringer for global økologisk transformation



Potentielle hjælpere for global økologisk transformation:

FAO – FNs fødevareorganisation støtter eksplicit op om omstilling til agroøkologi og øget biodiversitet

IPCC – Det internationale klimapanels seneste rapporter

IPES – EU baseret panel af fødevareeksperter – lobby for en tværfaglig "Common Food Policy" i EU (alternativ til CAP)

Borgerbevægelser og civilsamfund i mange i- og u-lande (Via Campesina, FIAN, etc) og NGOer såsom Folkekirkens Nødhjælp, CIDSE, Trocaire og mange andre

Visse kommuner og hele regeringer Bhutan, France, Brasilien, etc

Without a transformation of the global food system, the world risks failing to meet the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement and the data are both sufficient and strong enough to warrant immediate action.

Widespread multi-sector, multi-level action is needed including: a substantial global shift toward healthy dietary patterns; large reductions in food loss and waste; and major improvements in food production practices.

