

Natur
Landwirtschaft
Handel
Konsum
Zukunft?

Martin Wildenberg

GLOBAL 2000

WIR
KÄMPFEN
FÜR DAS
SCHÖNE.







Die globale Biodiversitätskrise

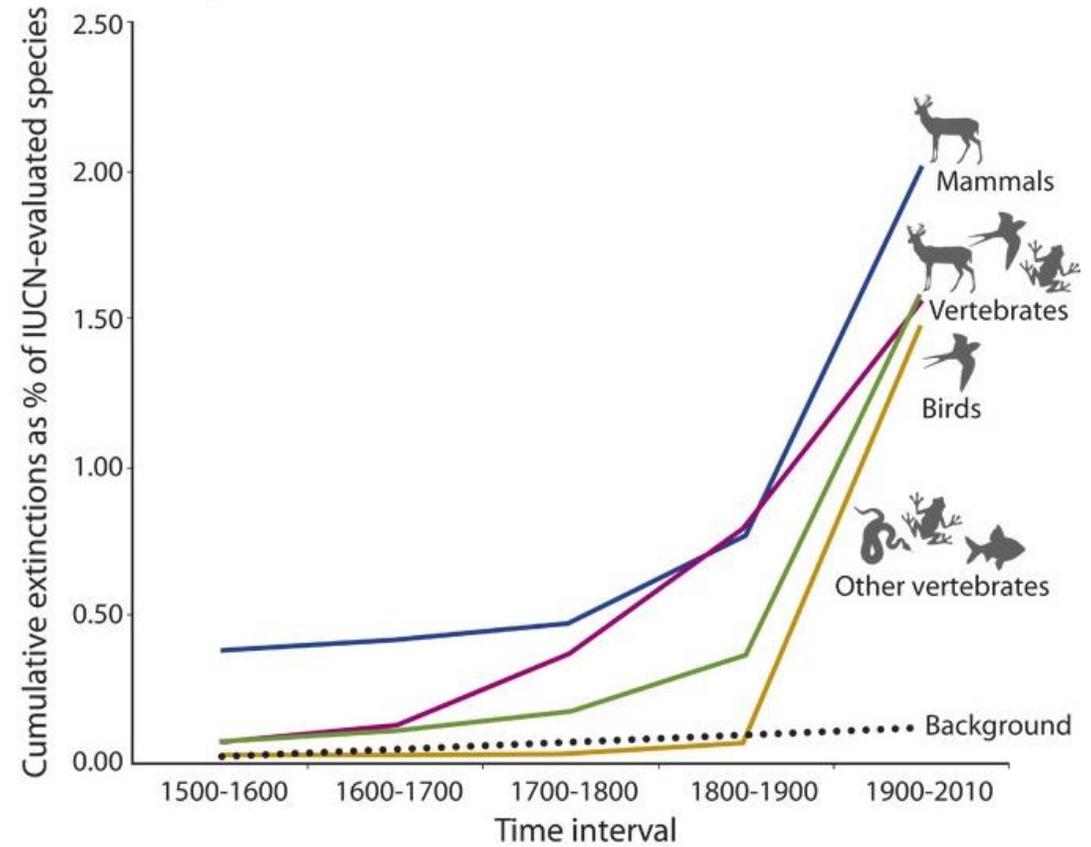
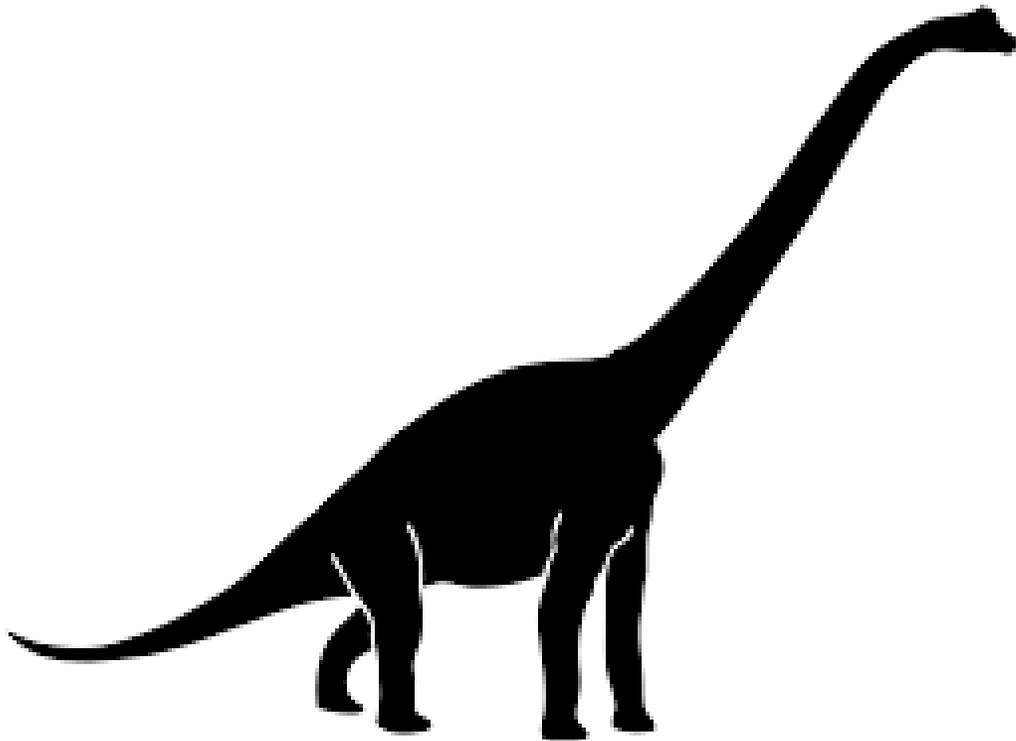


Figure 3.4 The status of the nine planetary boundaries overlaid with an estimate of agriculture's role in that status (Source: Campbell *et al.* 2017)

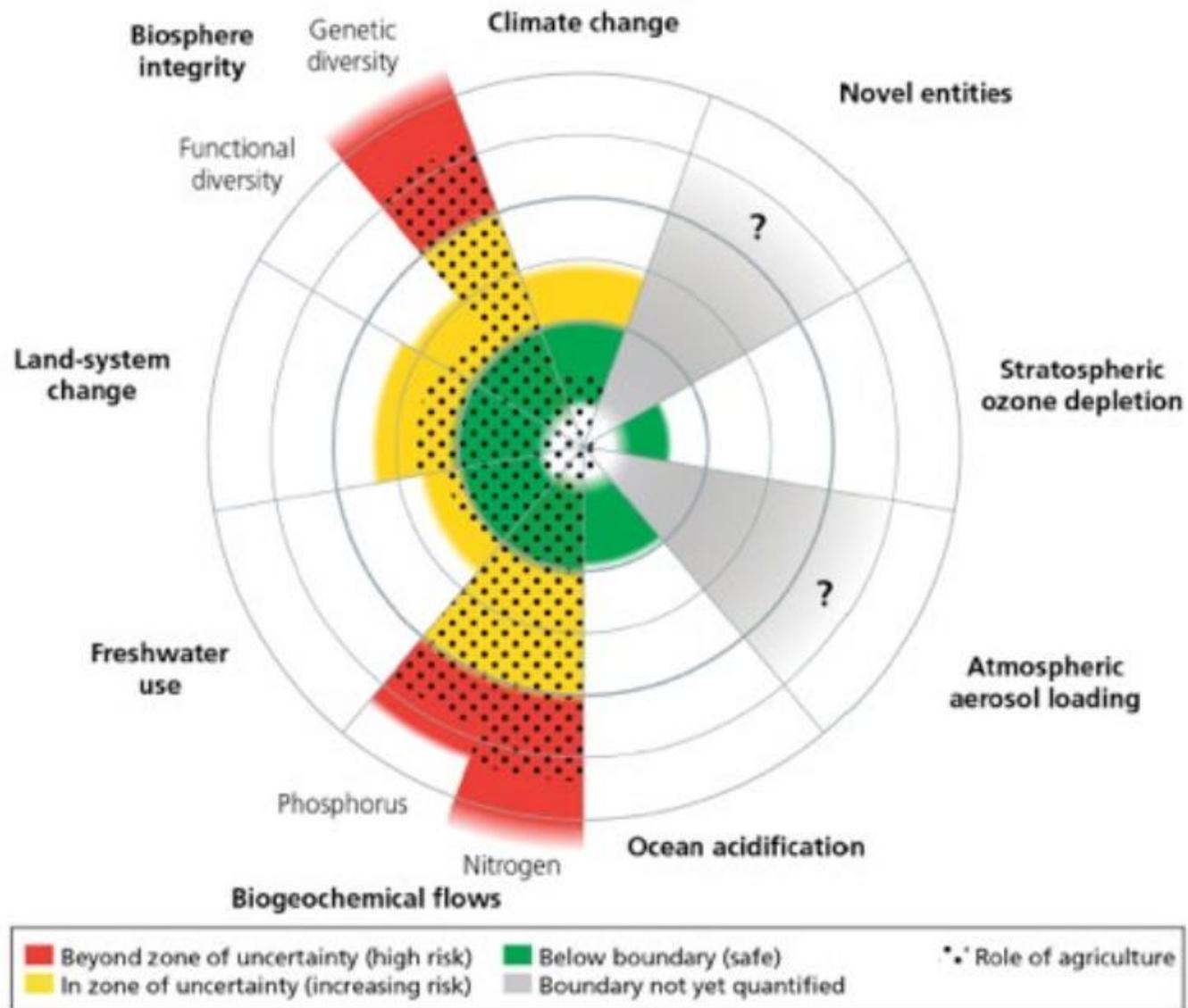
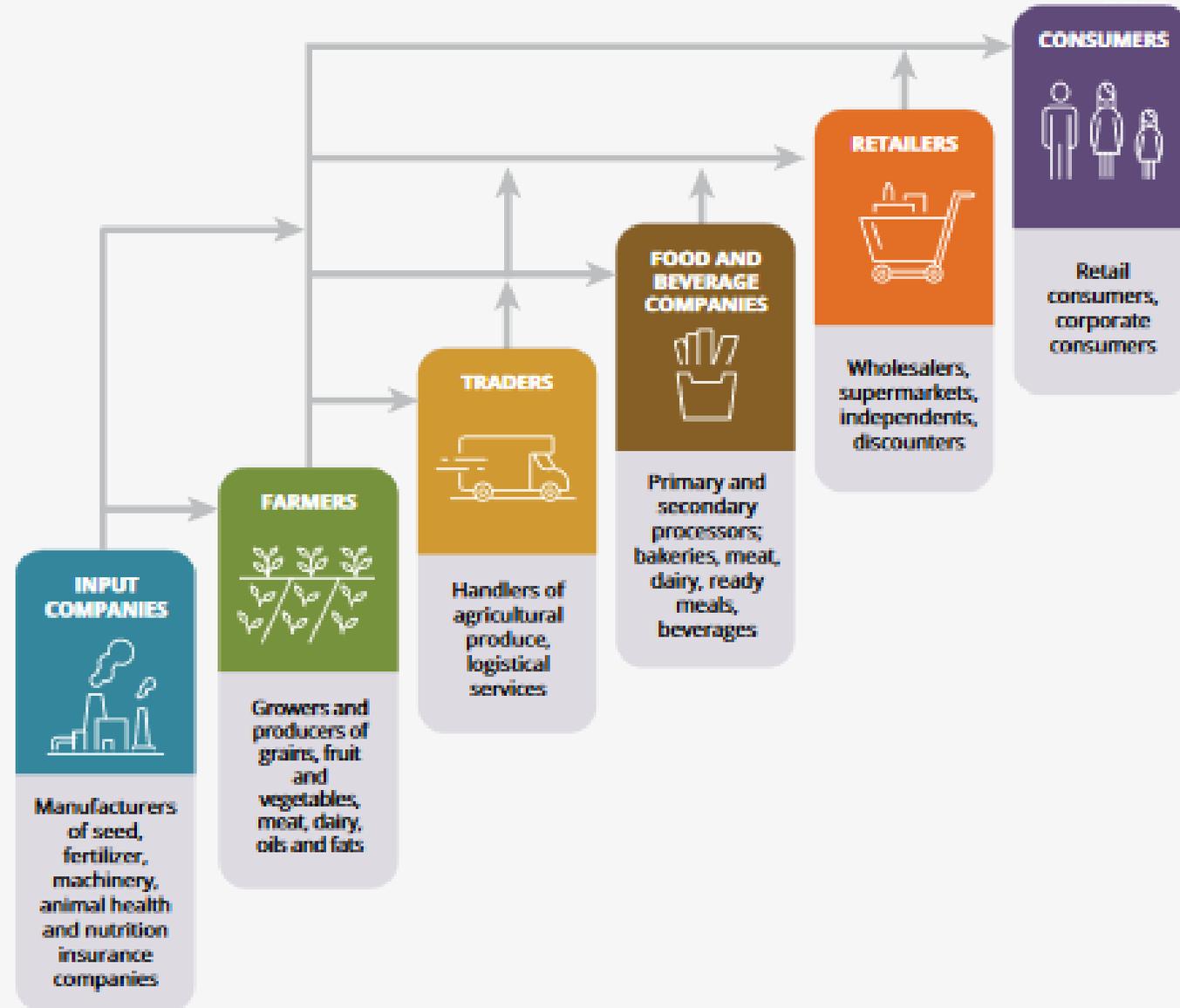


Figure 1.3 The food and beverage value chain (Source: adapted from Trucost 2016)



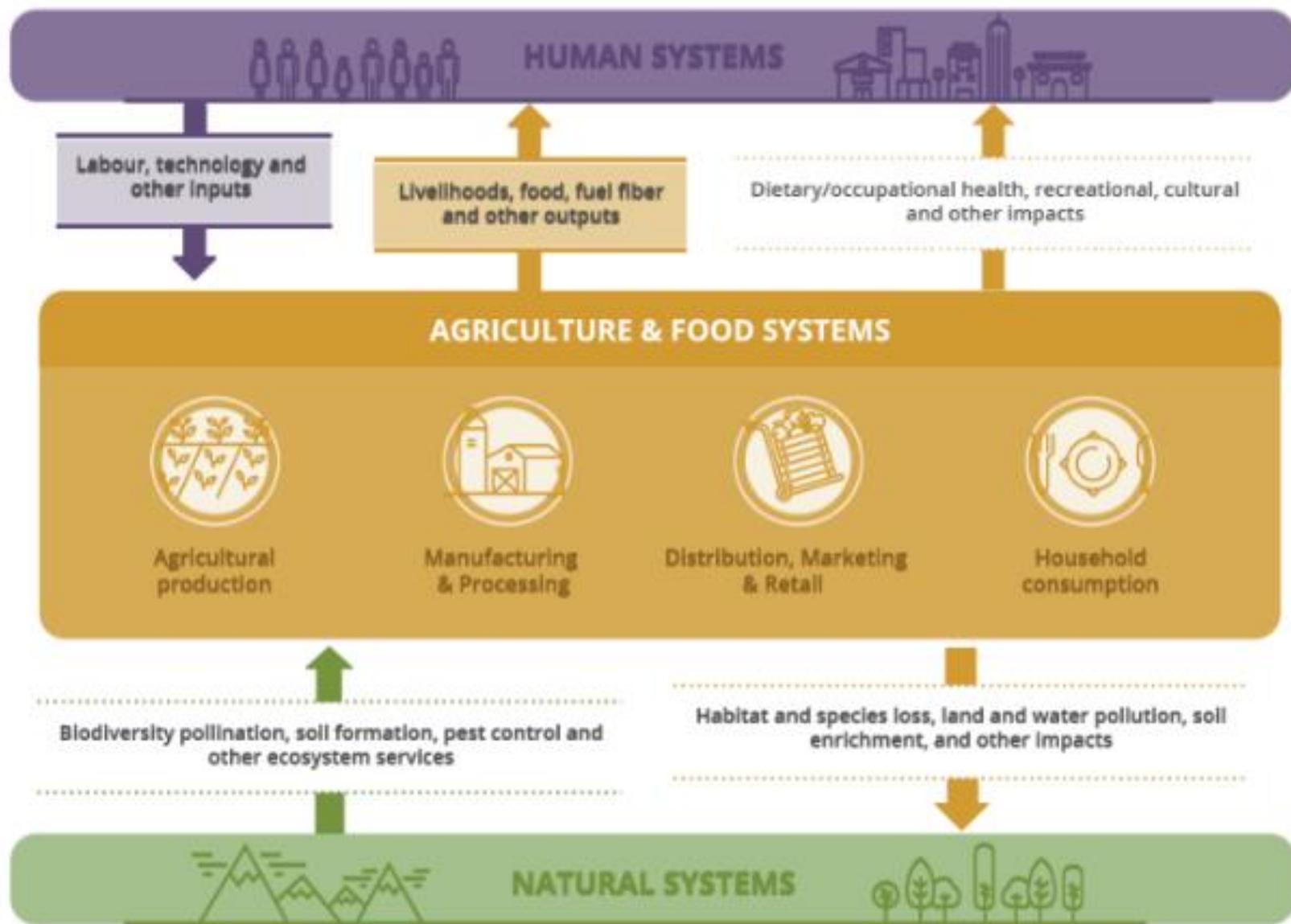
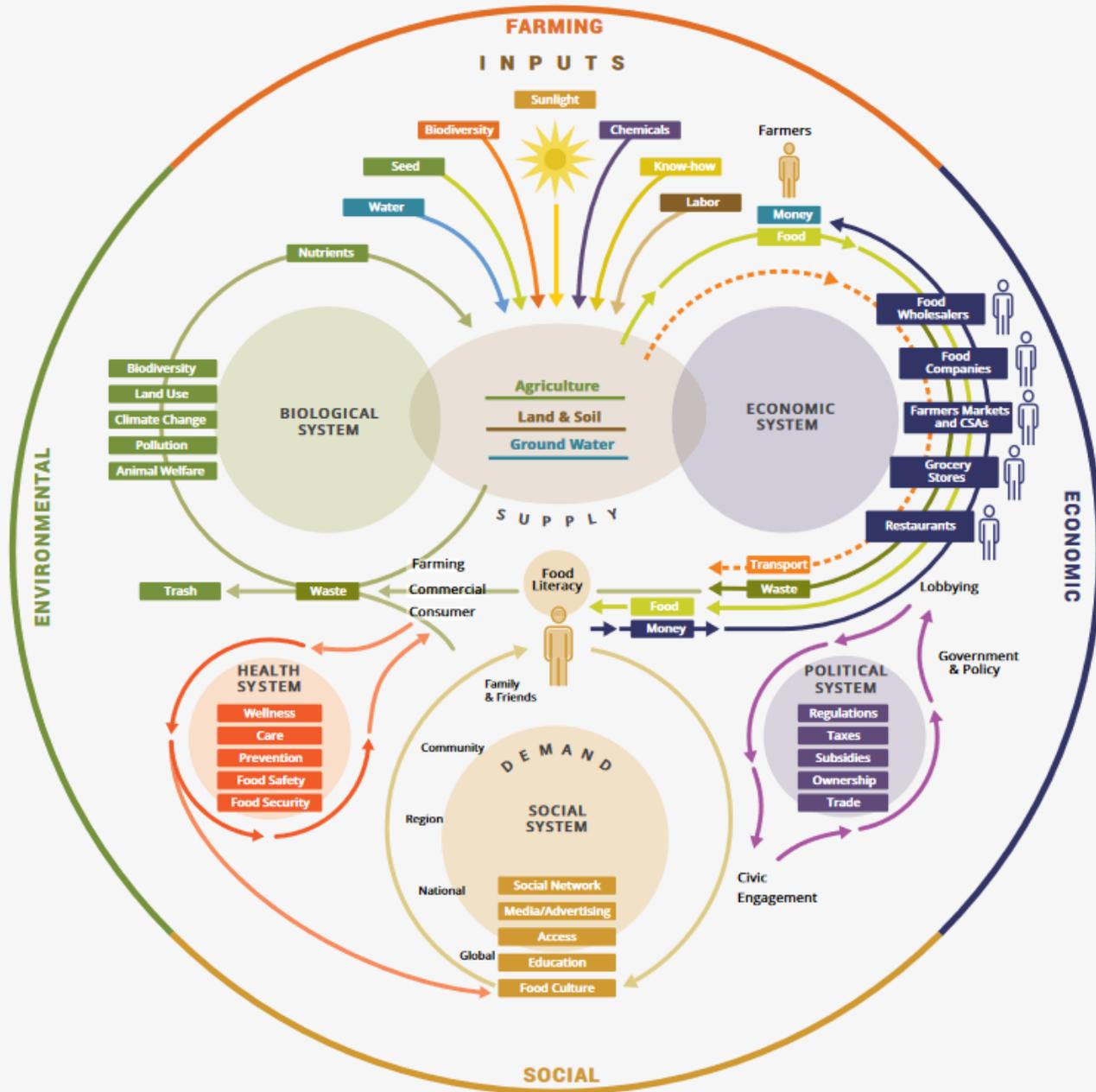
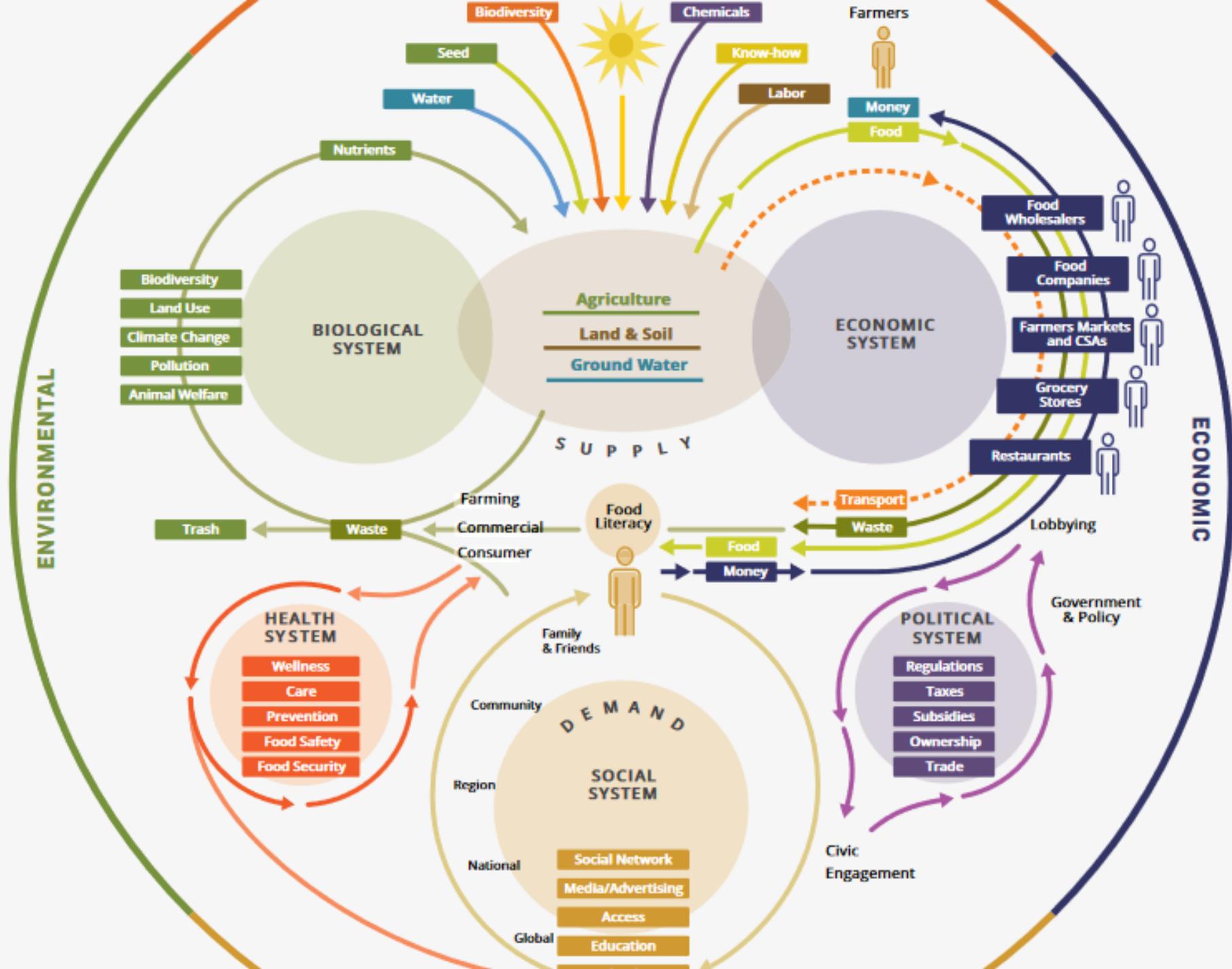


Figure 2.4 Food systems map that shows how multiple subsystems interact (Source: adapted from the Nourish initiative n.d.)





ENVIRONMENTAL

ECONOMIC

HEALTH SYSTEM

- Wellness
- Care
- Prevention
- Food Safety
- Food Security

DEMAND

SOCIAL SYSTEM

- Community
- Region
- National
- Global
- Social Network
- Media/Advertising
- Access
- Education

POLITICAL SYSTEM

- Regulations
- Taxes
- Subsidies
- Ownership
- Trade

Government & Policy

Civic Engagement

BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM

Agriculture

Land & Soil

Ground Water

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

S U P P L Y

Food Literacy

Family & Friends

Community

Region

National

Global

Farming
Commercial
Consumer

Waste

Trash

Nutrients

Seed

Water

Biodiversity

Chemicals

Know-how

Labor

Farmers

Money

Food

Food Wholesalers

Food Companies

Farmers Markets and CSAs

Grocery Stores

Restaurants

Lobbying

Transport

Waste

Food

Money

Government & Policy

Civic Engagement

- Biodiversity
- Land Use
- Climate Change
- Pollution
- Animal Welfare

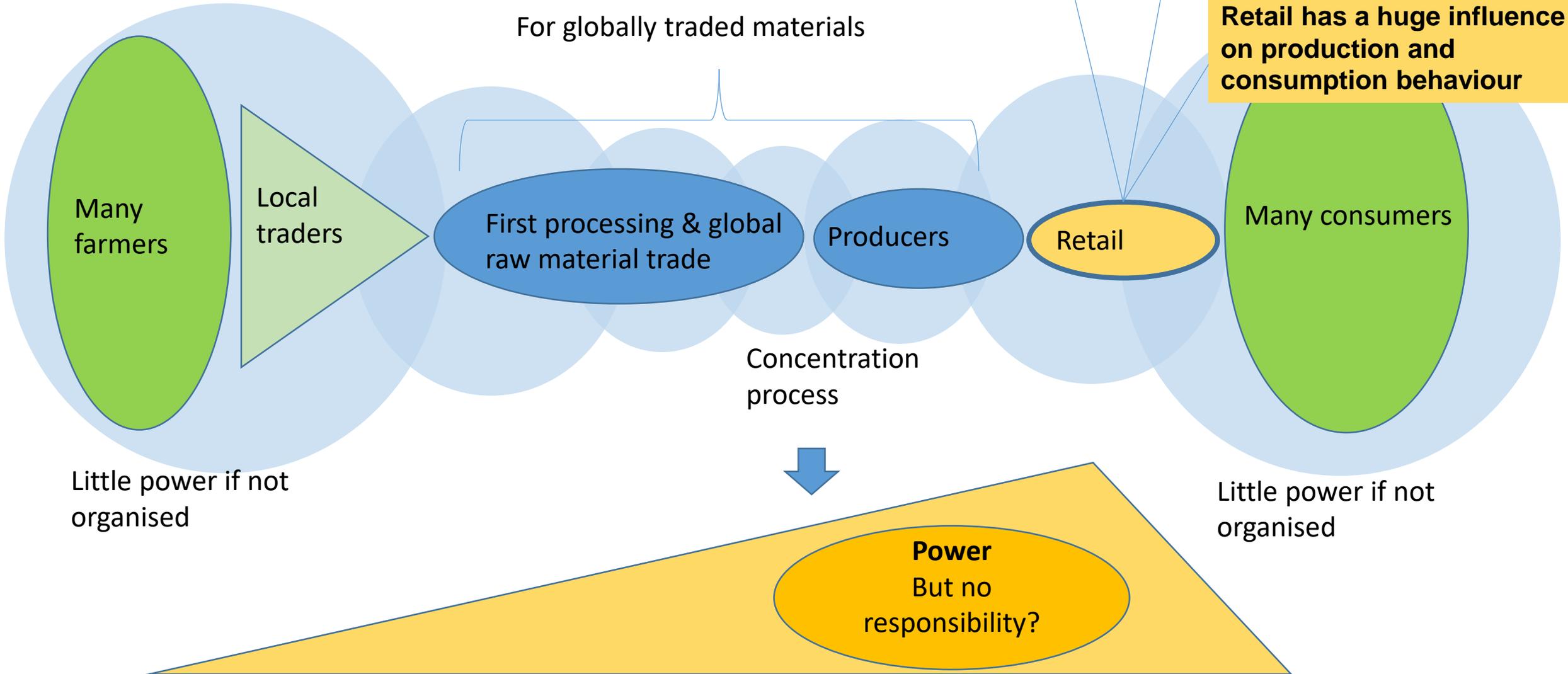
Food supply chains

5 retailers control 70% of EU market

Gatekeeper in supply chains – link between producers and consumers

For globally traded materials

Retail has a huge influence on production and consumption behaviour



Little power if not organised

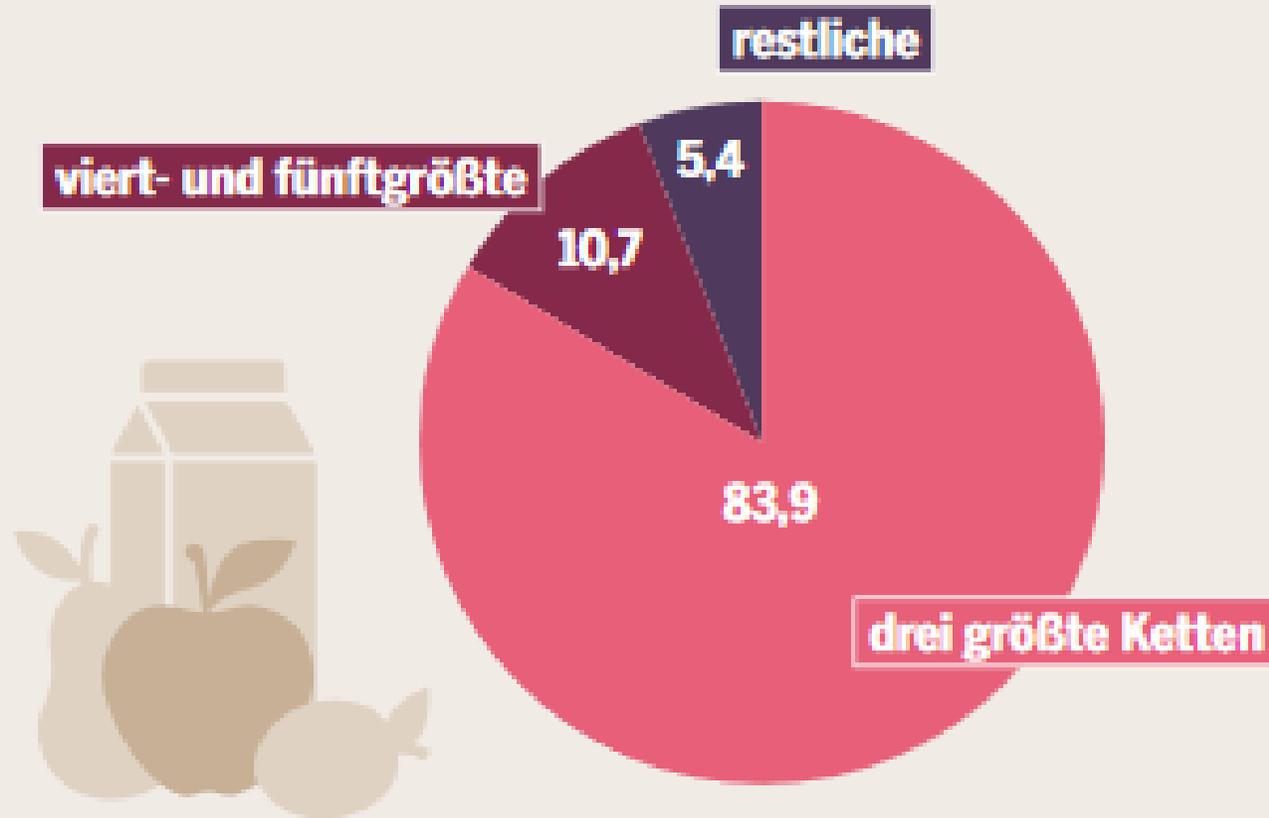
Concentration process

Little power if not organised

Power
But no
responsibility?

HOCH KONZENTRIERTES EINKAUFEN

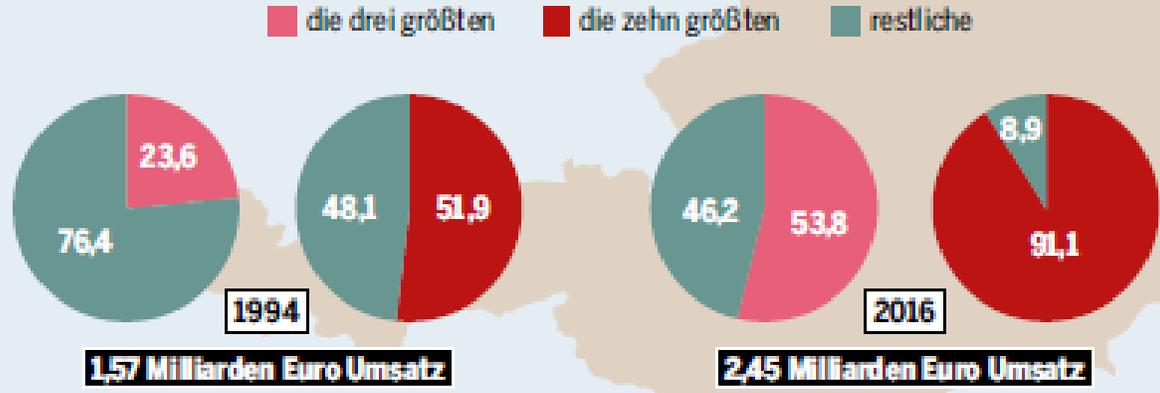
Marktanteile der größten Lebensmittel-Einzelhandelsketten in Österreich, 2017, in Prozent



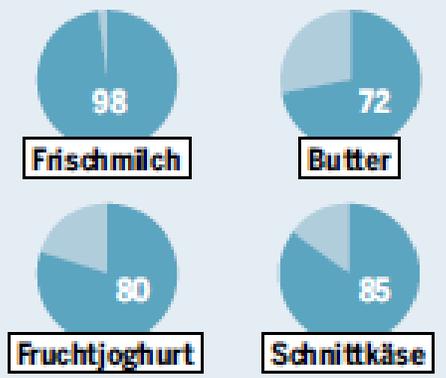
UNGLEICHGEWICHTIGE GESCHÄFTE MIT TIERISCHEN PRODUKTEN

Markt- und Lieferverhältnisse bei Milch- und Fleischprodukten in Österreich

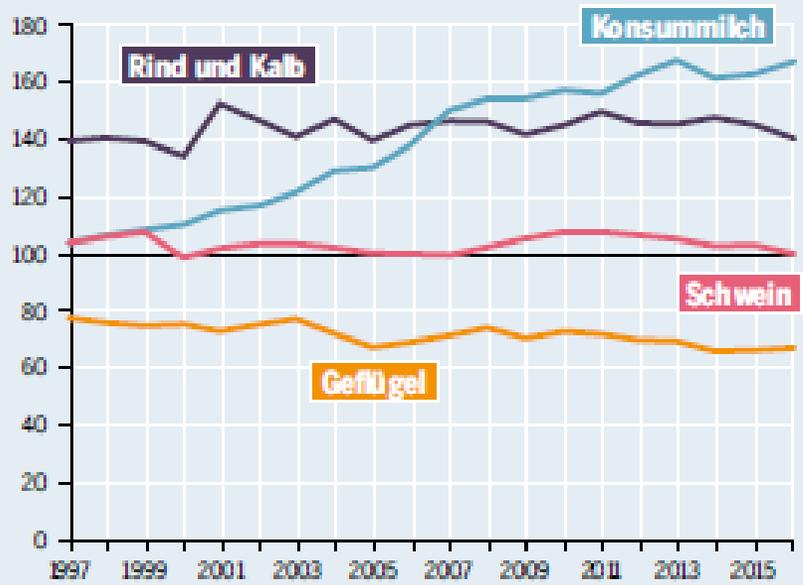
Konzentration unter den Molkereien in Österreich, Anteile in Prozent



Marktanteil des Raiffeisenverbandes nach Produkten, in Prozent



Selbstversorgungsgrad bei Konsummilch und Fleisch, in Prozent



Milchlieferanten und Milchanlieferung, Anzahl der Betriebe, Menge in Millionen Tonnen

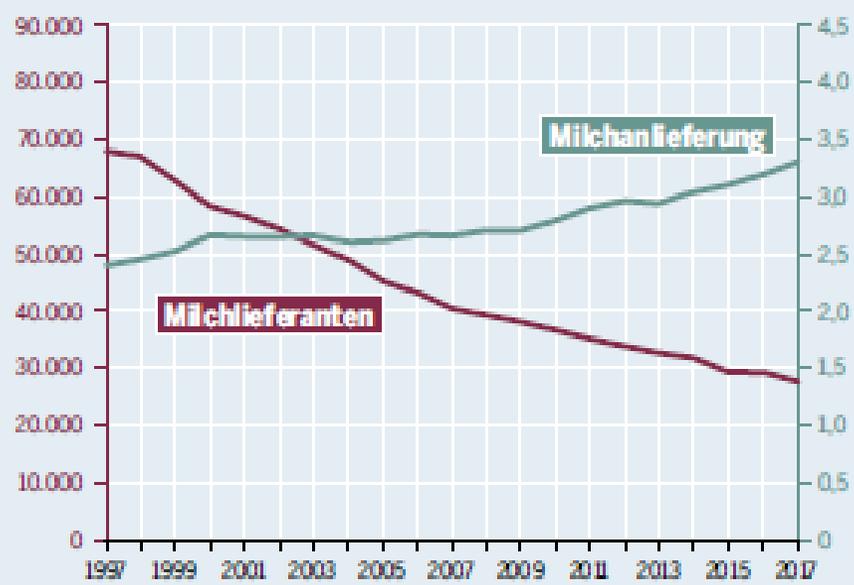
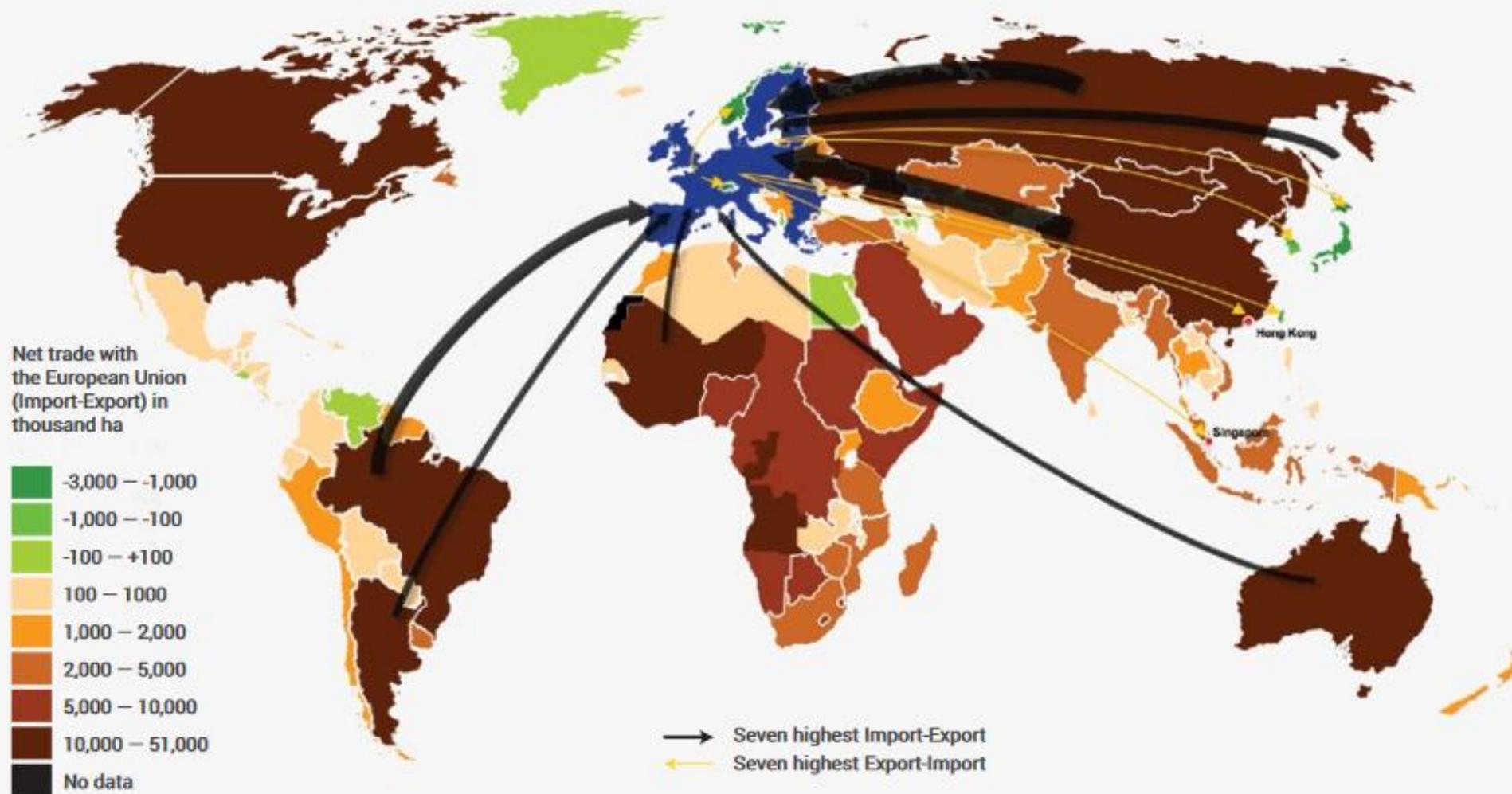
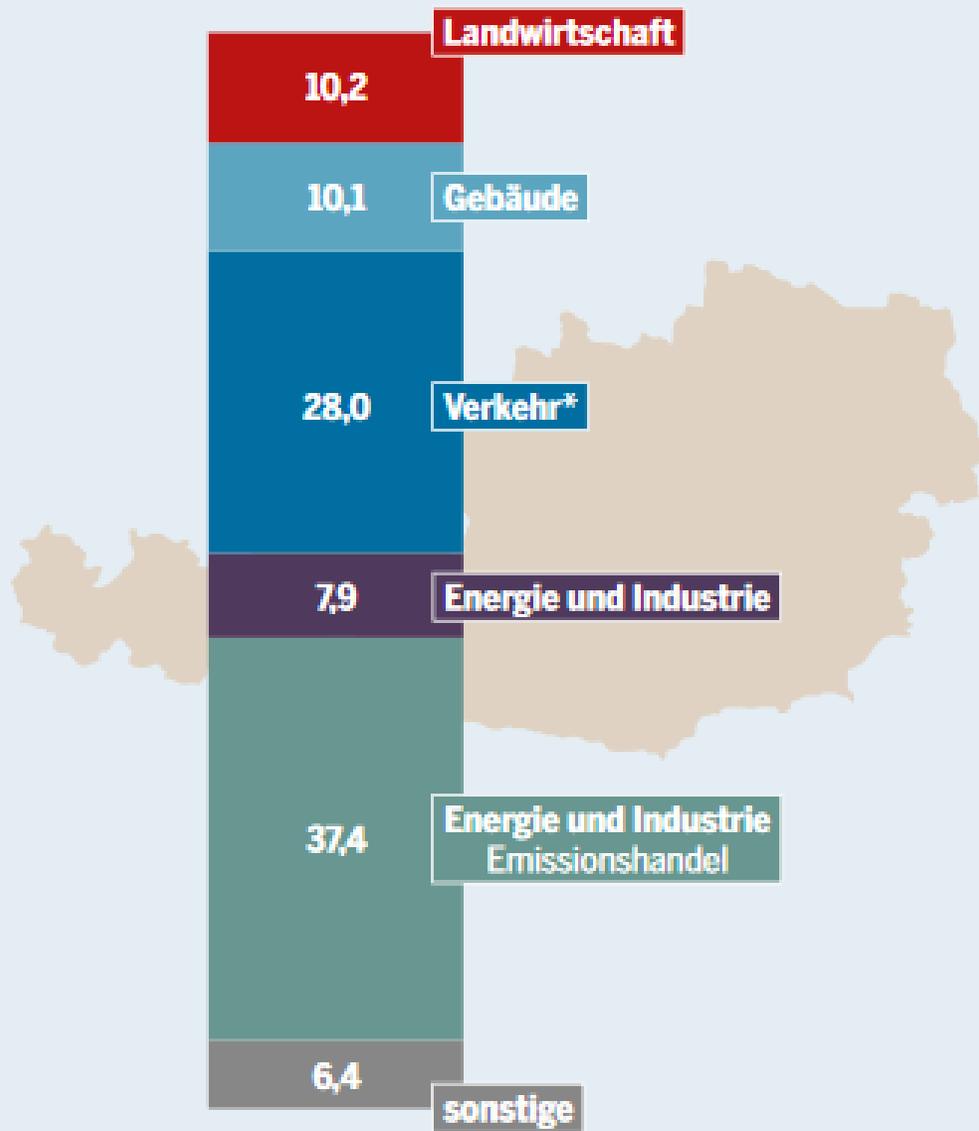


Figure 3.10 Trade balances of virtual land for the EU-27 (Source: adapted from UNEP 2015)



BEITRAG ZUM KLIMAWANDEL

Anteil der Landwirtschaft an den Treibhausgasemissionen in Österreich, 2015, in Prozent



* ohne internationalen Flugverkehr

Wieviel CO₂ erzeugt unser Essen?

GLOBAL 2000

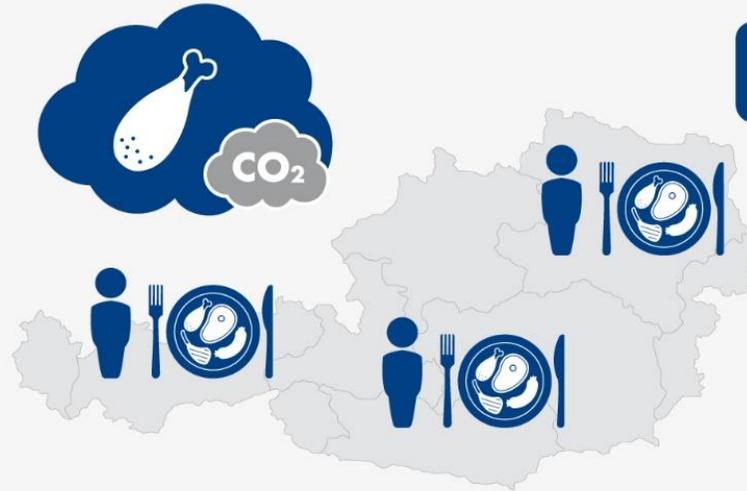


Der/die Durchschnitts-
österreicherIn isst pro Jahr

65 kg Fleisch



7. höchster
Fleischkonsum der Welt



12,5 Mio t CO₂

macht unsere Ernährung aus

89%

durch Fleisch und
tierische Produkte



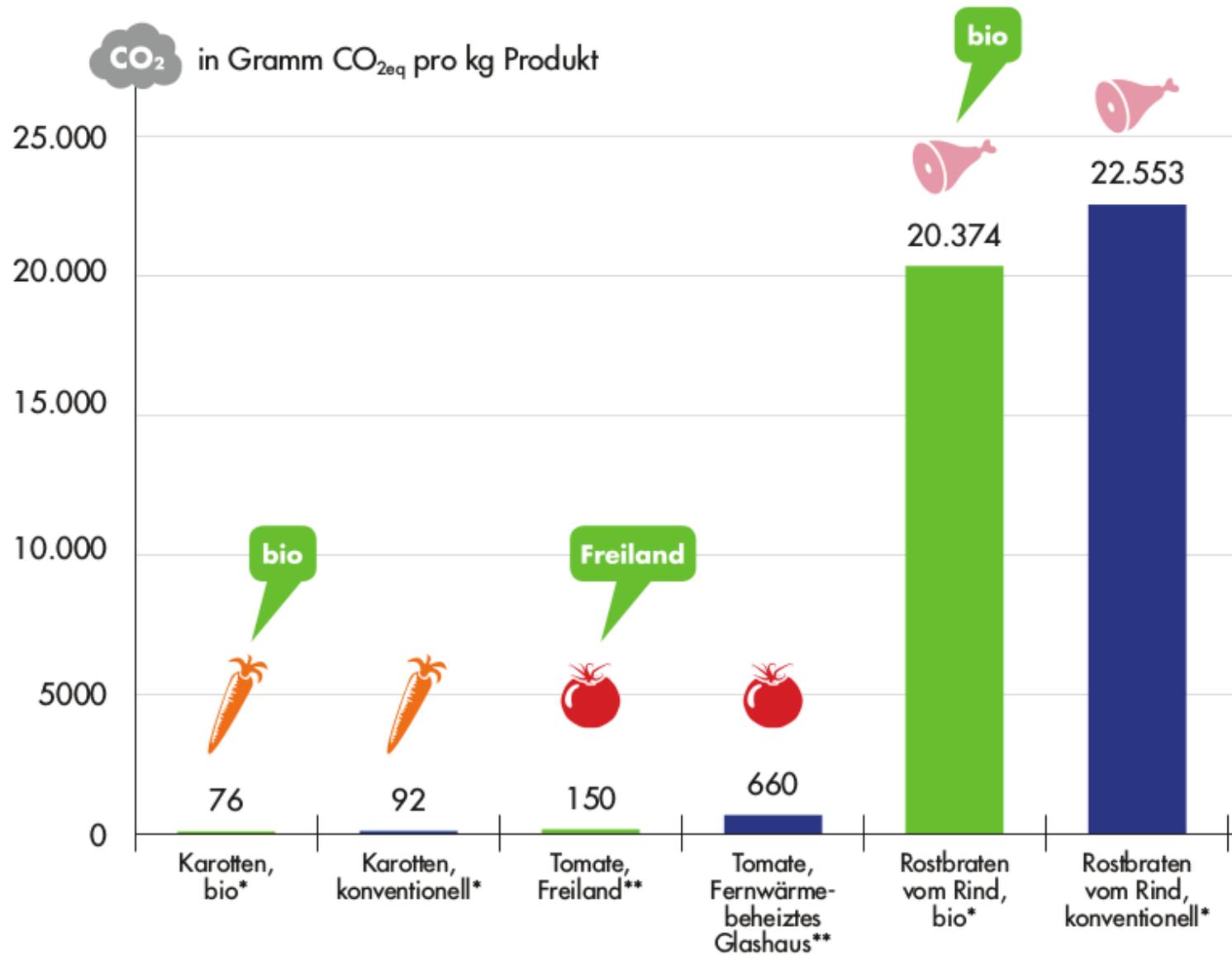
2 Mio t CO₂

wären es, wenn alle
Vegetarier wären

das erspart

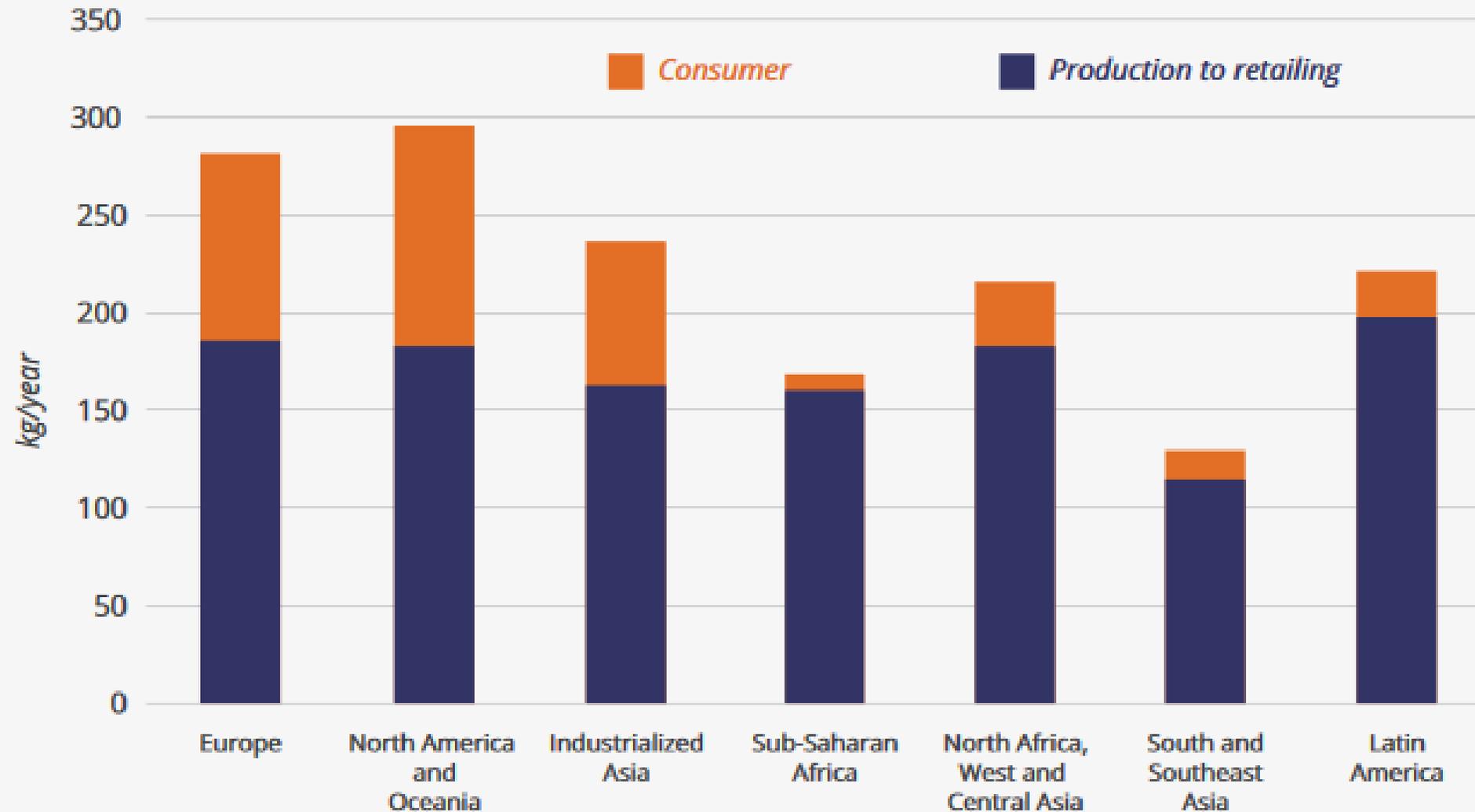
10 Mio t CO₂

CO₂-Bilanz ausgewählter Lebensmittel:



*Quelle: Zurück zum Ursprung, **Quelle: Pro Planet

Figure 5.12 Food losses and waste at consumption and pre-consumption stages by region (Source: adapted from Gustavsson *et al.* 2011)



Problemfelder Landwirtschaft & Biodiversität in Österreich

- Pestizide
- Dünger
- Monokultur und Landschaftsveränderung
- Intensivierung
- Aufgabe der Bewirtschaftung extensiver Flächen



DIE PESTIZIDE BOOMEN

Wirksstoffmengen in Verkehr gebrachter Pflanzenschutzmittel in Österreich, in Tonnen

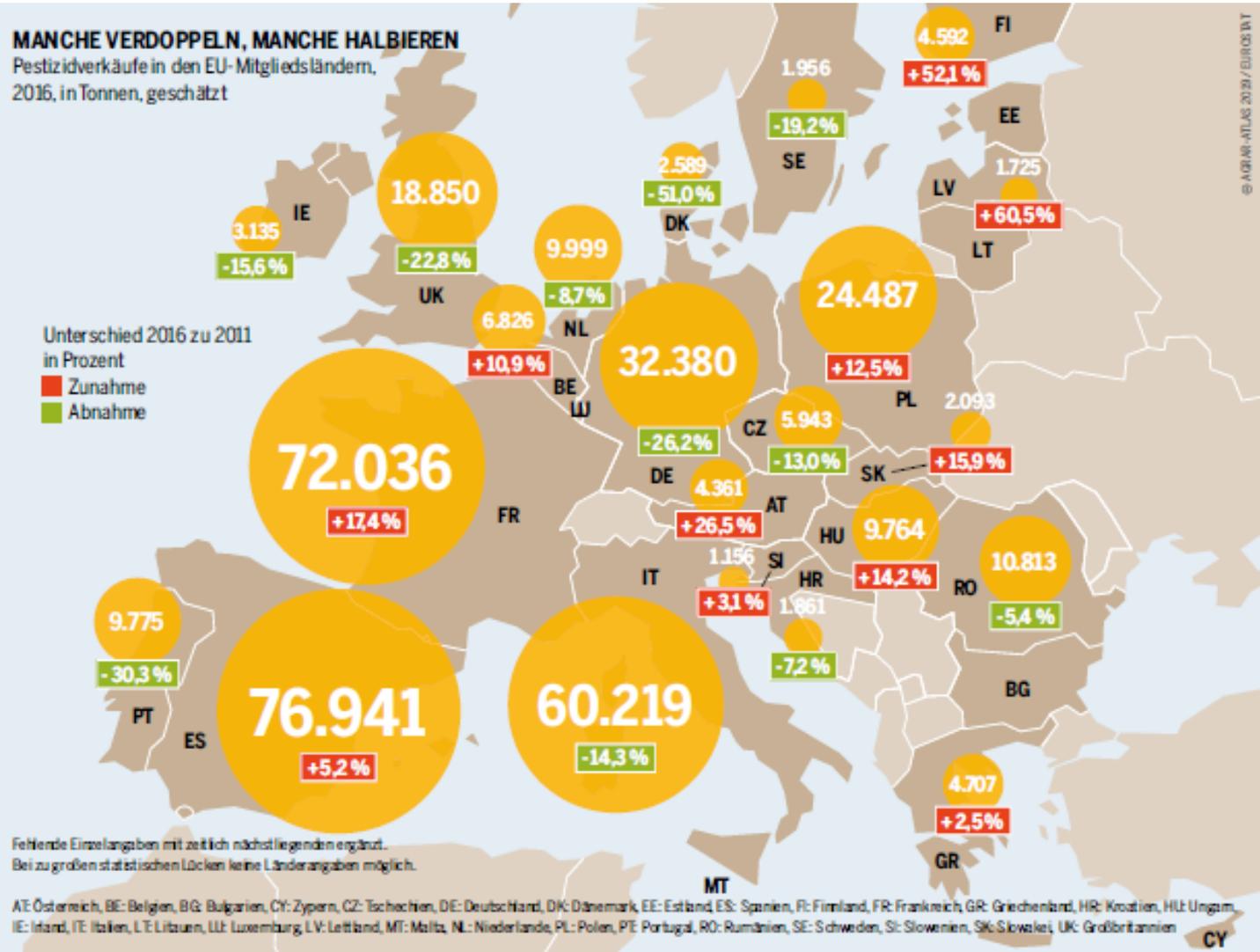


Angaben weichen geringfügig von Eurostat-Daten ab

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MANCHE VERDOPPELN, MANCHE HALBIERN

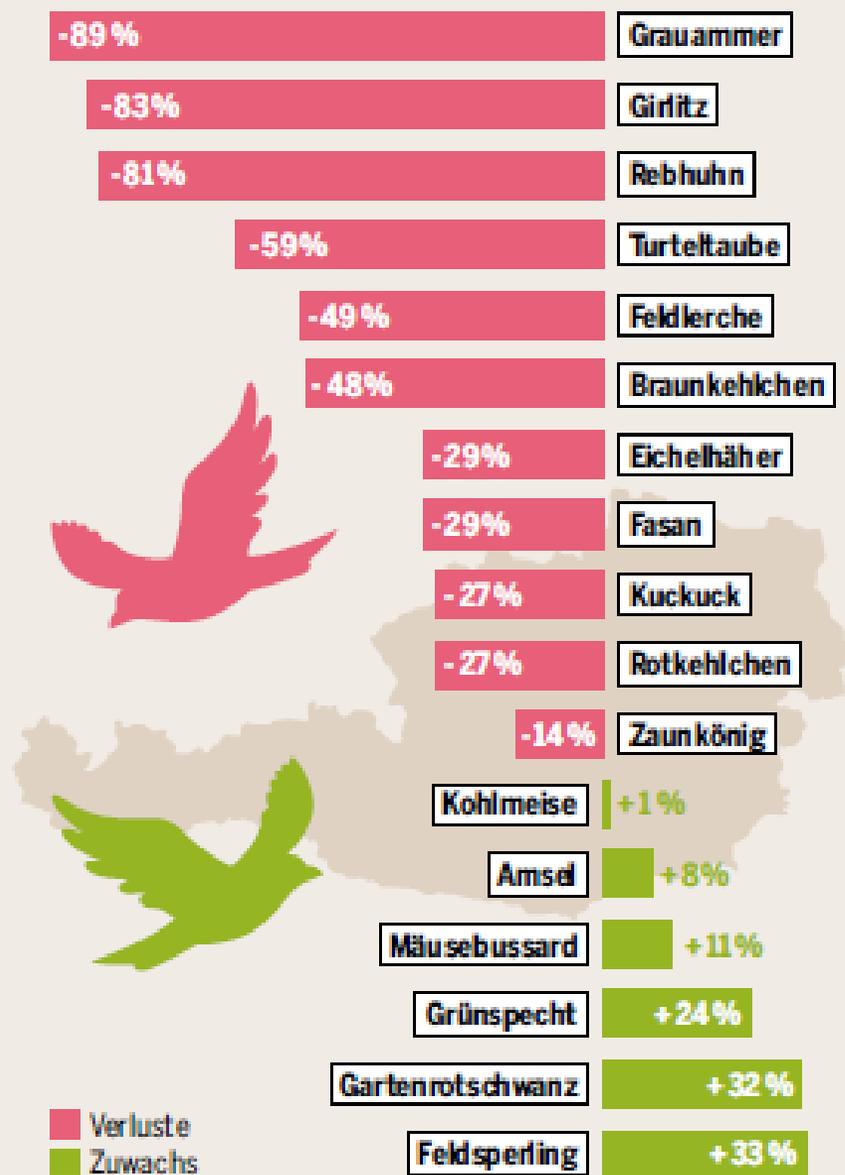
Pestizidverkäufe in den EU-Mitgliedsländern, 2016, in Tonnen, geschätzt



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VIELE VERLIERER, WENIGE GEWINNER

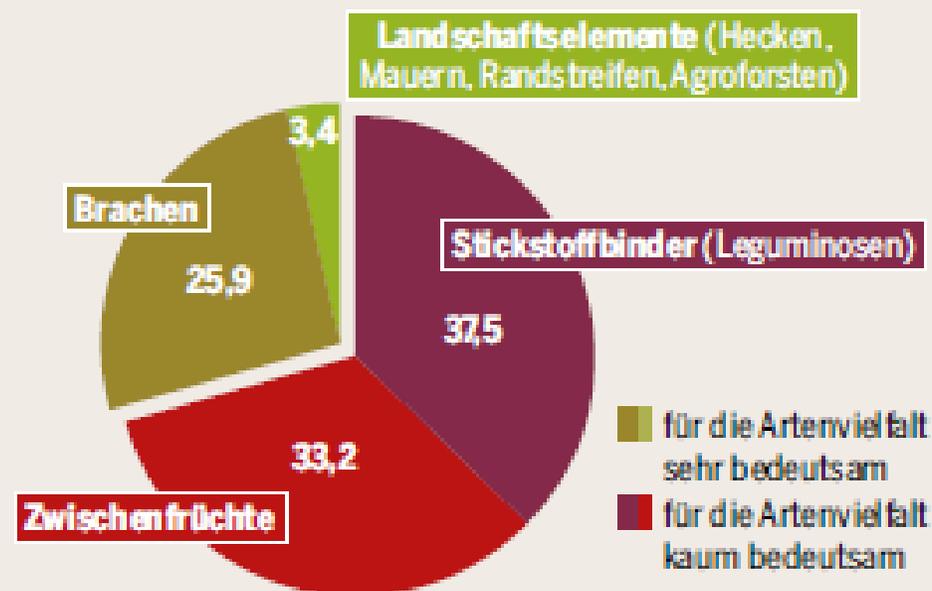
Bestandsveränderung bei Brutvögeln in Österreich, 1998 bis 2017, in Prozent



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ZIEL VERFEHLT

Ökologische Vorrangflächen, für die die EU „grüne Direktzahlungen“ leistet, Aufteilung nach Nutzungen, 2015, in Prozent



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Zukunft?



C Examples of pathways

Green economy – land sparing



Transition movements – resource sparing



C Examples of pathways

Green economy – land sparing



Transition movements – resource sparing



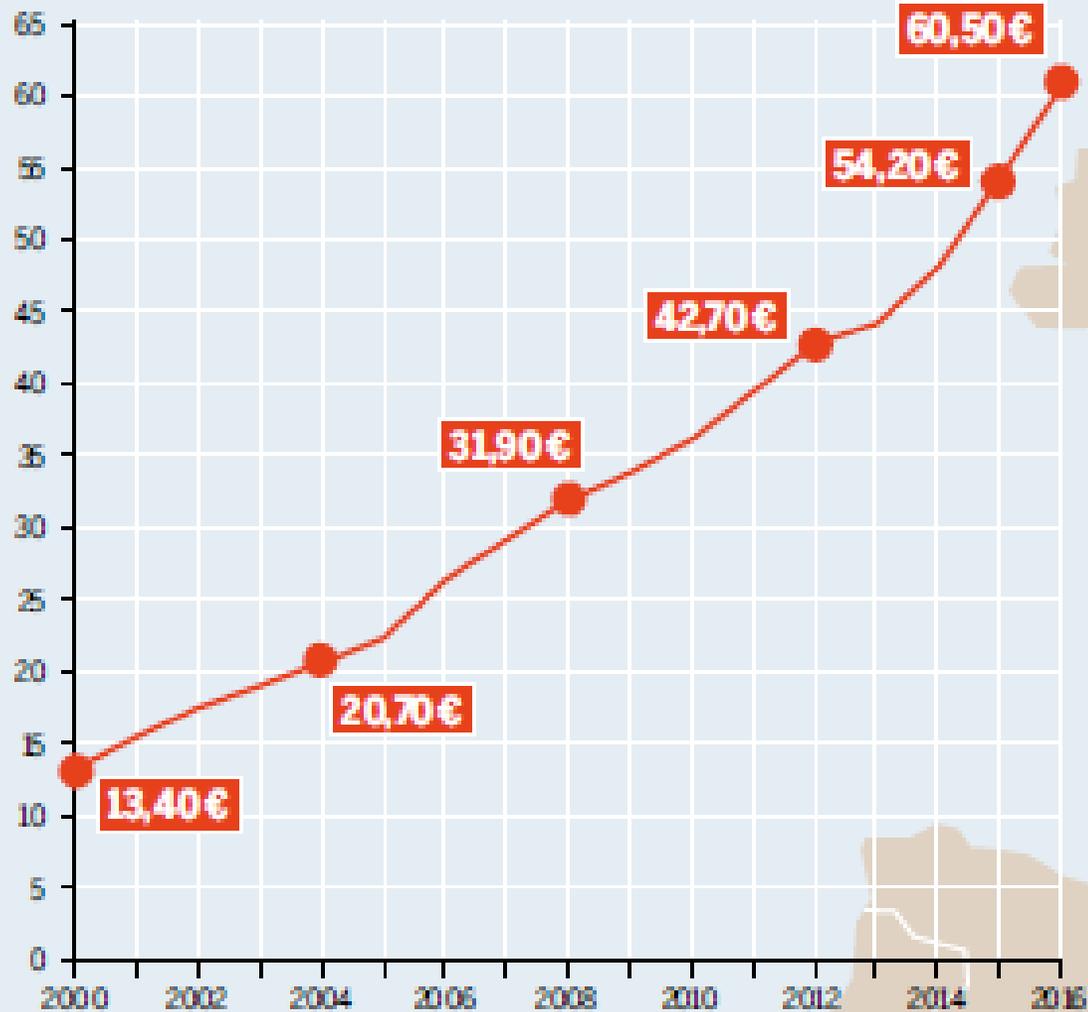
include actions related to technological innovation, land sparing or land sharing, and focus on combinations of top-down legal and regulatory instruments and economic and financial instruments. These pathways do not fully mitigate trade-offs and may not be able to achieve sustainable futures

Emphasize a change towards diverse values, promoting resource-sparing lifestyles, continuous education and innovative forms of agriculture where different knowledge systems combine with technological innovation (transition movements). They achieve transformation using social and information-based policy instruments focusing on participatory processes, community actions and voluntary agreements. Rights-based instruments and customary norms, including indigenous and local knowledge, are used in combination with legal, regulatory and economic instruments



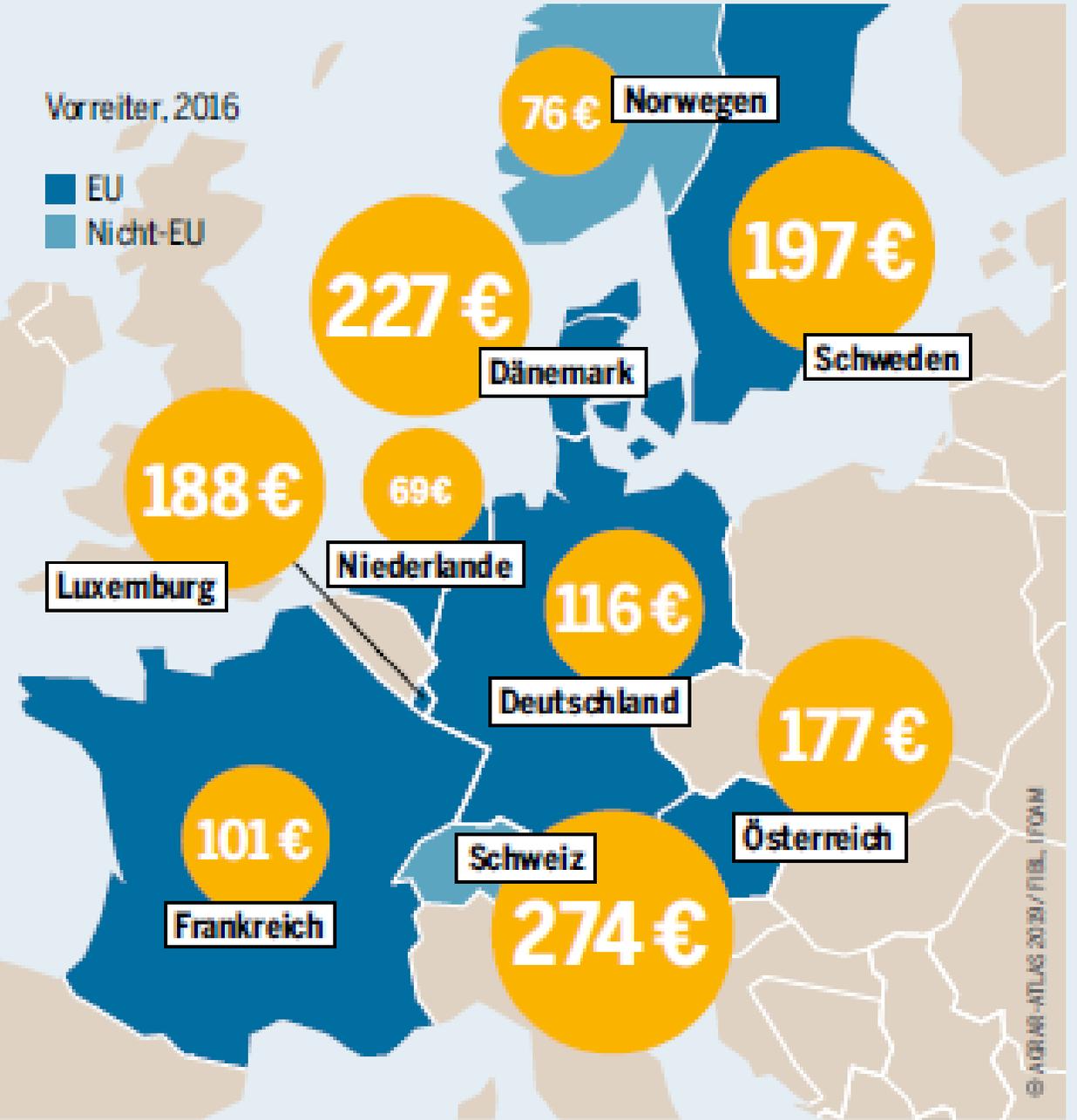
KONSUM REIZT PRODUKTION

Ausgaben für ökologische Nahrungsmittel in der EU, in Euro pro Kopf



Vorreiter, 2016

■ EU
■ Nicht-EU

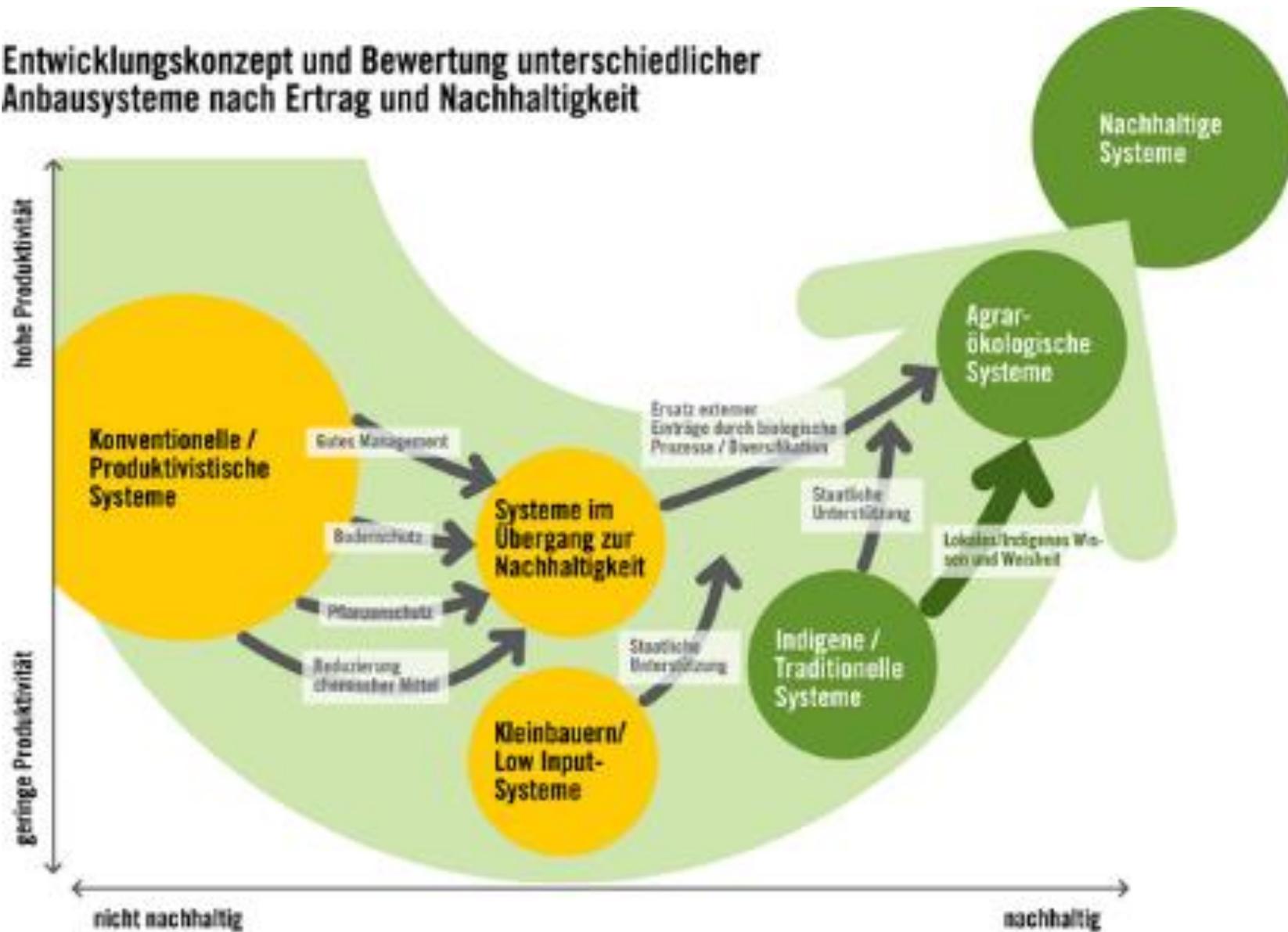


ZUKUNFT FÜR DAS FLEISCH

Ausprägungen und Auswirkungen der Tierhaltung in verschiedenen Landwirtschaftssystemen, Auswahl, Modell nach Reinform



Entwicklungskonzept und Bewertung unterschiedlicher Anbausysteme nach Ertrag und Nachhaltigkeit





Wichtigsten Quellen

- http://teebweb.org/agrifood/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Foundations_Report_Final_October.pdf
- <https://www.global2000.at/sites/global/files/Agrar-Atlas-2019.pdf>
- https://ipbes.net/sites/default/files/spm_2b_eca_digital_0.pdf

Kontakt: martin.wildenberg@global2000.at