

› **Land grabbing:** Foreign companies buy or lease land areas in the Global South e.g. to produce food. Small farmers are frequently **deprived of their lands and livelihoods.**

› **Exploitation of human beings:** By focusing on maximising their profit, many large companies take advantage of the complex and intransparent trade chains and do **not offer healthy and fair working conditions and fair payment to their workers.**

› **Price rises for local population:** When products become popular in richer countries, e.g. Quinoa, the producers earn more, if they sell them abroad. The product **at the local market becomes more expensive**. Locals lose access to core parts of their traditional nutrition.

› **Boredom in taste:** As **only a few crops and livestock** are resistant to pests or generate large outputs they **make up a high percentage of what is produced**. This leads to monotony in the shelves and on our plates.

Biodiversity: The diversity of species, ecosystems and genes is **decreasing worldwide very fast.**

1

› **Industrialised agriculture:** **landscapes become fields**, e.g. big parts of the rain forest are chopped down to make space for soy beans.

2

› **Monocultures:** Big fields where only one type of plant is cultivated. **Many plants cannot grow there instead and many animals cannot live there anymore.**

Reduction of bio diversity, like **of insect variety** (e.g. bees, essential for human life):

› Pesticides

3

› **Standardised plant variety and animal breed:** Many plants and animal breeds, even if important for human consumption, are **not produced anymore because they are found to be unprofitable** or the production seems to be too elaborate.

4

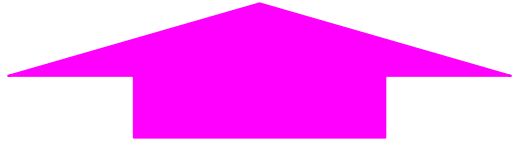
Reduction of bio diversity = destruction of:

- **natural areas** which have important functions within the global ecosystem (e.g. forests are natural carbon sinks because they use it and store it as biomass).
- **diverse systems**: adaptive to environmental changes



Instability of ecosystems!

› **Quick change of climate conditions:** so quick that humans and their natural environments can hardly adapt!



› **Industrial food production** causes **high emissions of greenhouse gases** and has a **huge impact on global warming.**



› **Intensified meat production**
› **Long transportation**, cooling often needed.
› **Packaging waste:** waste of resources, slow decomposition, dangerous to health.

The industrial food production focuses on **cheap** but **high quantity** production.



Food loss: in early stages of the production such as harvest, storage and transportation.

Food waste: items thrown away by supermarkets and consumers.

The industrial food production causes **crop losses:** **climate changes affects small farmers the most**, in particular in Sub-Saharan-Africa and Southeast Asia.