



WORLD
RESOURCES
INSTITUTE

DEN BÆREDYGTIGE GRISEPRODUKTION

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DEN GLOBALE UDFORDRING

10 milliarder
mennesker



800 millioner i
Afrika



EN BÆREDYGTIG FØDEVAREFREM TID

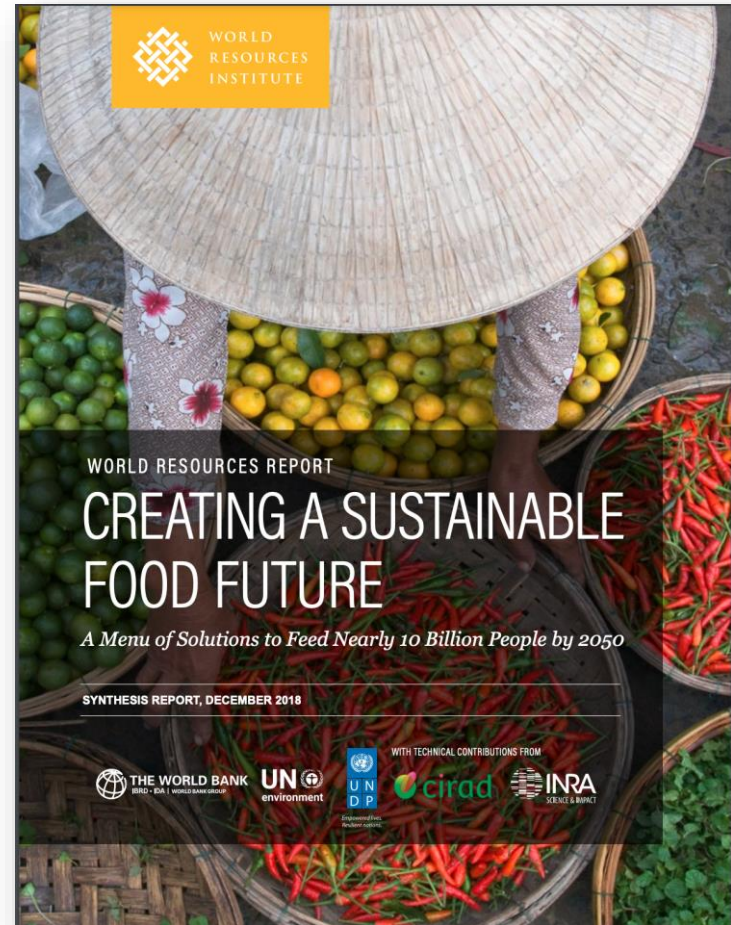


Table 4-1 | Menu for a sustainable food future: five courses

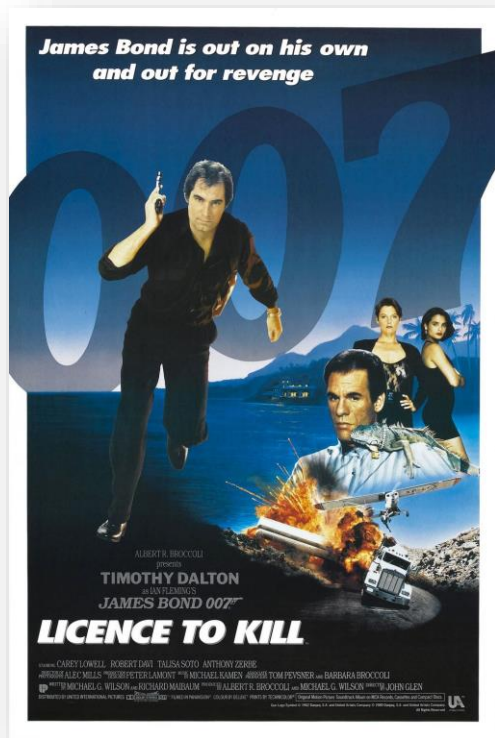
MENU ITEM	DESCRIPTION
DEMAND-SIDE SOLUTIONS	
Course 1: Reduce growth in demand for food and other agricultural products	
Reduce food loss and waste	Reduce the loss and waste of food intended for human consumption between the farm and the fork.
Shift to healthier and more sustainable diets	Change diets particularly by reducing ruminant meat consumption to reduce the three gaps in ways that contribute to better nutrition.
Avoid competition from bioenergy for food crops and land	Avoid the diversion of both edible crops and land into bioenergy production.
Achieve replacement-level fertility rates	Encourage voluntary reductions in fertility levels by educating girls, reducing child mortality, and providing access to reproductive health services.
SUPPLY-SIDE SOLUTIONS	
Course 2: Increase food production without expanding agricultural land	
Increase livestock and pasture productivity	Increase yields of meat and milk per hectare and per animal through improved feed quality, grazing management, and related practices.
Improve crop breeding to boost yields	Accelerate crop yield improvements through improved breeding.
Improve soil and water management	Boost yields on drylands through improved soil and water management practices such as agroforestry and water harvesting.
Plant existing cropland more frequently	Boost crop production by getting more than one crop harvest per year from existing croplands or by leaving cropland fallow less often where conditions are suitable.
Adapt to climate change	Employ all menu items and additional targeted interventions to avoid adverse effects of climate change on crop yields and farming viability.

EN MENU FOR EN BÆREDYGTIG FØDEVAREFREM-TID

Table 4-1 | Menu for a sustainable food future: five courses (continued)

MENU ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Course 3: Protect and restore natural ecosystems and limit agricultural land-shifting	
Link productivity gains with protection of natural ecosystems	Protect ecosystems by legally and programmatically linking productivity gains in agriculture to governance that avoids agricultural expansion.
Limit inevitable agricultural expansion to lands with low environmental opportunity costs	Where expansion seems inevitable—such as for local food production in Africa—limit expansion to lands with the lowest carbon and other environmental costs per ton of crop.
Reforest abandoned, unproductive, and liberated agricultural lands	Protect the world's remaining native landscapes; reforest abandoned, unproductive, and unimprovable agricultural lands as well as lands potentially "liberated" by highly successful reductions in food demand or increases in agricultural productivity.
Conserve and restore peatlands	Avoid any further conversion of peatlands to agriculture and restore little-used, drained peatlands by rewetting them.
Course 4: Increase fish supply	
Improve wild fisheries management	Stabilize the annual size of the wild fish catch over the long term by reducing overfishing.
Improve productivity and environmental performance of aquaculture	Increase aquaculture production through improvements in breeding, feeds, health care, disease control, and changes in production systems.
Course 5: Reduce GHG emissions from agricultural production	
Reduce enteric fermentation through new technologies	Develop and deploy feed additives to reduce methane releases from ruminant animals.
Reduce emissions through improved manure management	Use and advance different technologies to reduce emissions from the management of manure in concentrated animal production systems.
Reduce emissions from manure left on pasture	Develop and deploy nitrification inhibitors (spread on pastures and/or fed to animals) and/or breed biological nitrogen inhibition traits into pasture grasses.
Reduce emissions from fertilizers by increasing nitrogen use efficiency	Reduce overapplication of fertilizer and increase plant absorption of fertilizer through management changes and changes in fertilizer compounds, or breeding biological nitrification inhibition into crops.
Adopt emissions-reducing rice management and varieties	Reduce methane emissions from rice paddies via variety selection and improved water and straw management.
Increase agricultural energy efficiency and shift to nonfossil energy sources	Reduce energy-generated emissions by increasing efficiency measures and shifting energy sources to solar and wind.
Focus on realistic options to sequester carbon in agricultural soils	Concentrate efforts to sequester carbon in agricultural soils on practices that have the primary benefit of higher crop and/or pasture productivity and do not sacrifice carbon storage elsewhere.

LICENS TIL AT OPERERE I DANMARK



DYREVELFÆRD, BÆREDYGTIGHED, OG MILJØ



DEN DANSKE MODEL



Thise

DAIRY WITH PASSION

dlg



Danish Crown