

# Greening The Recovery

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DIVYA TIWARI

**SAAHAS**

# Why Local?

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## Economical

- Livelihood
- Local Innovation
- Customised products and services

## Environmental

- Less Waste
- Lower Transportation
- Local Materials and Resources

## Social

- Self Reliance
- Self Governance
- Better knit communities

*A true democracy cannot be worked by twenty men sitting at the center; it has to be worked from below by the people of every village.*

Mahatma Gandhi

# What?

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## FMCG Goods

- Cleaning and Hygiene Products
- Dry Snacks

## Compost and Organic Pesticide

Local seed Banks instead of bought out

Building Construction using local material

Water sufficiency, Decentralised Sanitation

Local Repair and Refurbishment



# How?

4

## Policy

- Taxation on packaged goods
- Local production and material to be tax free
- Cut fertilizer subsidy
- Tax sops for Rental/Subscription economy

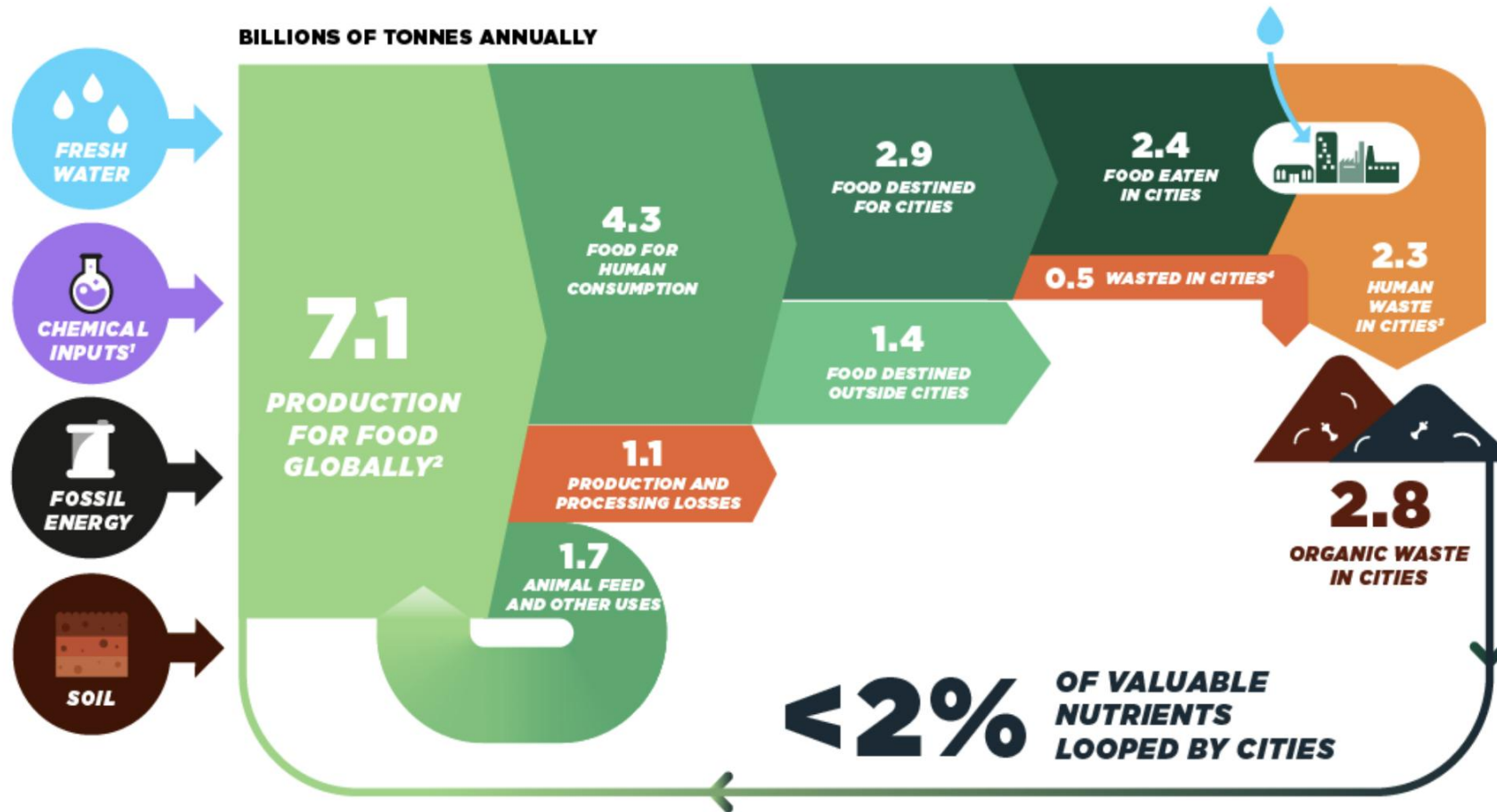
## Local Knowledge

- Extract, Analyse, Document and propagate local traditions and customs

## Behavioural Change

- Local is Cool!
- Rope in opinion makers, media campaign

## The flow of materials in the food system is overwhelmingly linear



1 Such as fertilisers or pesticides; 2 as per FAOSTAT "Production" definition, i.e. typically reported at the first production level (farm level for crops and animal products; live weight for seafood) 3 Human waste include solid and liquid waste, expressed in

# Food resource management

- ▶ Today, for every dollar spent on food, society pays two dollars in health, environmental, and economic costs.
- ▶ Agriculture causes:
  - ▶ degradation of 12 million hectares of arable land a year,
  - ▶ a quarter of annual greenhouse gas emissions,
  - ▶ and (between 2000 and 2010) almost three-quarters of deforestation
- ▶ Air pollution, antibiotic resistance, water contamination and pesticide exposure from food production and mis-managed by-products could claim almost five million lives a year by 2050
- ▶ While the ability of urban farming to meet people's full nutritional needs is rather limited, cities can source a significant share of their food from peri-urban areas (within 20 kilometres of cities) as they encompass 40% of the world's cropland.

