

WELCOME TO PROGRAM BYOUDOU

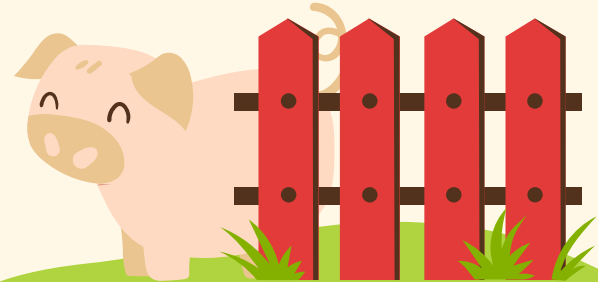
Host: Samikshya Poudel

Researchers

1. **Sasti Verma**
2. **Thwe Thet Htar San**
3. **Akito Suzuki**
4. **Manisha Koirala**

INTRODUCTION

The world has seen continued famine, starvation, and malnutrition. Starvation and malnutrition have a negative impact on health, leading to poor productivity, and thus gradually affecting overall economic growth.



TOPICS CHOSEN



ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

long term economic growth without negatively impacting social, environmental and cultural aspects of the community



FOOD SECURITY

Availability, accessibility, proper utilisation and stability of food



HEALTHY LIVING

Practice of physically and mentally well being.

PROMOTE
LOCAL
FARMER



FARMERS AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY

- In Nepal 24.26% of the GDP in 2020
- In Japan 1.14% of the GDP
- In Myanmar 17.7% of the GDP [

Though a lot of people are involved in Agriculture, it doesn't contribute much.

Helping Farmers will help to make the economy of our country strong.

A lot of farmers are in debt, supporting them by buying their food in a reasonable cost would be beneficial.



FARMERS AND HEALTHY LIVING

Local food ripens naturally, while food that travels long distances is often picked before it's ripe thus often retain more nutrients.

Researchers compared the vitamin C content of broccoli grown in season with broccoli imported out of season, they found the latter had only half the vitamin C.

Highly advised by Ayurveda, which suggests that nature provides food according to the region people live in

Eating more local food reduces CO2 emissions by reducing food miles and chance of contamination.



FARMERS AND FOOD SECURITY

Allows you to follow a seasonal diet which is often more economical.

by making local, fresh food available to populations with limited access to healthful foods.

Supports the local economy by investing money back into local resources.

Creates a safer food supply by avoiding mass production and decreasing the chance of large scale contamination.

Encourages farmers to grow more healthy foods.



“Keep your money closer, so that
your community can go further”

—Someone Famous



Current situation of farming in three countries

1 Myanmar

2 Nepal

3 Japan



Myanmar



Agriculture contributes 30% to Myanmar's GDP

25% of the country's exports



Over 60 different types of crops are grown



On 12.8 million hectares – equivalent to 19% of Myanmar's total land mass.




Main crop groups are paddy, beans and pulses and oilseed crops.





Income \$40000


Small-farm holders
Nearly no income

Nepal

 66% of people are involved in agriculture”

 Agriculture provides livelihoods for 68 percent of Nepal's population,

 34 percent of the GDP

 Rice, maize, millet, wheat, barley and buckwheat



Japan

Rice → important crop in Japan

Soybeans, wheat, barley, and a large variety of fruit and vegetables

Farmland → only 12 percent of total area

Only 20% of Japan's land is suitable for cultivation.



Video of Farmers



WHAT ARE THE
PROBLEMS WE HAVE ?



Nepal

- Difficult quality certification process.
- No proper price regulating body.
- Difficulties in legal process of insurance and getting financial aid.
- Nothing of high quality products because of export.

Myanmar

- Lack production technology.
- Climate change.
- Have many landless farmer.
- Rental cost of machinery and warehouse and difficult to make profit.

Japan

- Difficulty entering new markets.
- Decrease in agricultural workers.
- Decline in food self-sufficiency.
- Impact of TPP.



6

hOW a pERSON cAN cONTRIBUTE
FOR THE cHANGE?



aCT nOW!



Use local ingredients in your recipe



Take only what you need



Create your own local food challenge



Help local farmers to be technology friendly



if YOU hAVE a TEAM, THEN?

Establish an Agrovet/ Collection centre near
you



Organise trainings on fertilizers use
methods



Create an innovation your local farmers
need



aRE yOU a pOLICYMAKER, THEN?



Regulate supply and demand of products



Promote crop diversity



Reduce trade barrier in agriculture



Strengthen local farmer's international competitiveness

WHY LOCAL FOOD?



THANKS!!!

IT TAKES YOU TO START THE TREND.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL
BUSINESSES WHO SUPPORT THE
AREA WHERE YOU LIVE, WORK
AND PLAY.

**SHOP LOCAL.
EAT LOCAL.
SPEND LOCAL.
ENJOY LOCAL.**

