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The railroad, the car and the airplane have enormously expanded the radius of human movement and, therefore, also their scope of action. As a result, the required mobility infrastructure is accompanied by enormous space consumption. On a daily basis, areas are sealed and dissected in favor of roads, airports and railways. Furthermore, energy and raw material consumption for the production and operation of various means of transport increases. Other challenges include climate-damaging CO2 emissions, fine dust and nitrogen oxides as well as a rise in accidents and noise levels.

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Residential block in Hong Kong, one of the most densely populated regions in the world. Cities are the living space of the future: by 2050, three out of four people will be urban residents. Today, cities already emit two-thirds of global greenhouse gases and are spaces where more than 80 percent of the world's energy is consumed. This implies that in the future, the ability of societies to transform themselves will be particularly evident in cities.

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Cattle mast plant for 100,000 cattle in Nebraska, USA. On a global average, a person consumes 43 kilograms of meat every year. But there are serious disparities between the people of the global North and those of the global South. In Burkina Faso an average of 12 kilograms of chicken, beef and pork are eaten, as in comparison to an average of 85 kilograms in Germany (USA 118 kg, China 54 kg). This discrepancy makes meat and feed producers believe that the market is still not saturated.

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The Aral Sea was one of the largest inland waters on the planet. Nowadays, the lake located between Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan has almost dried up. Only one basin on the Kazakh side has been saved through the construction of a dam. The cause of the dehydration has been the cultivation of cotton in the region: since the 1930s, the water of the rivers that fed the lake was diverted into the desert - until the lake was completely empty. The dust from the salt and sand desert is highly toxic and extremely harmful due to the usage of fertilizer and weed killers, pesticides and other substances in the past.

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