HOW SUSTAINABILITY AND HEALTH INTERSECT IN GLOBAL FOOD SYSTEMS

Evan Fraser and Krishna KC

Arrell Food Institute and Dept. of Geography

University of Guelph

Goretty Dias

University of Waterloo





Disclosure Slide

- I am the director of the Arrell Food Institute, which is funded by the University of Guelph and the Arrell Family Foundation.
- I am a Canada Research Chair, which is funded by the Canadian Government.
- I am a scientific advisor for the Weston Seeding Food Innovation program.
- I am a board member for the Maple Leaf Centre for Action on Food Security.
- In the past five years I have received funding from:
 - NSERC, SSHRC, McConnell Foundation, Pierre Elliot Trudeau Foundation, Cdn. First Research Excellence Fund, and George Weston Ltd.





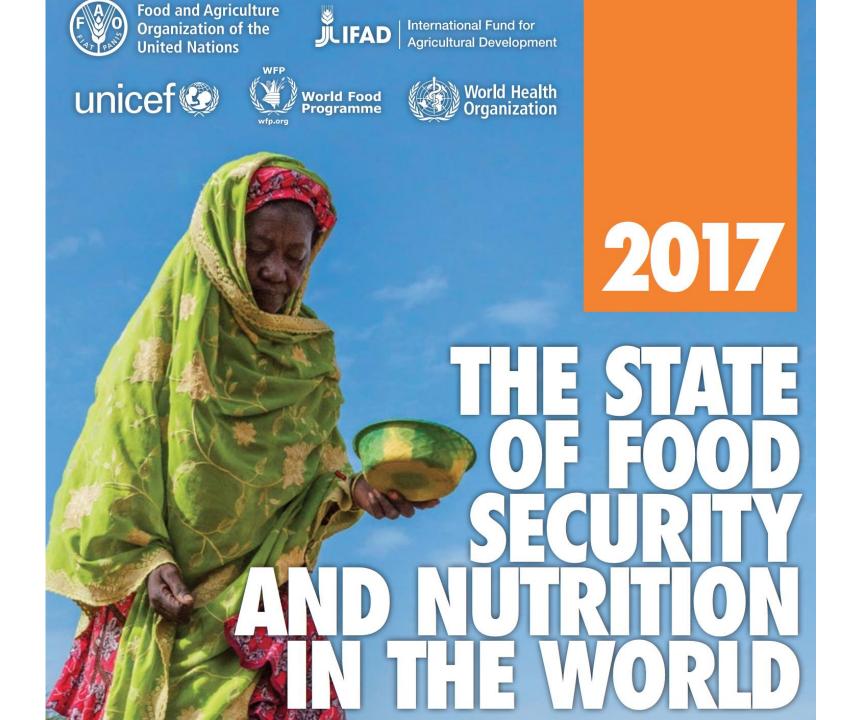


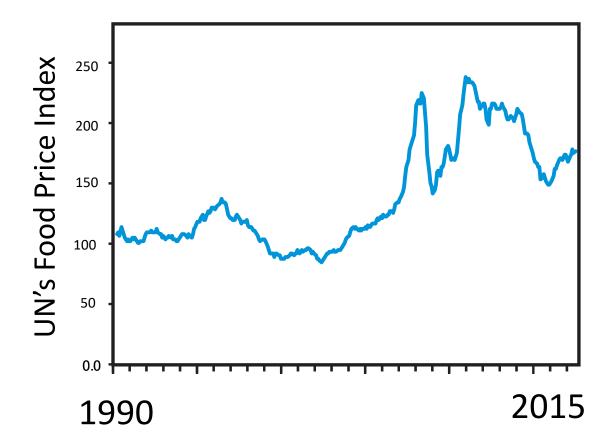
"In the next 40 years, humans will need to produce more food than they did in the previous 10,000 put together."





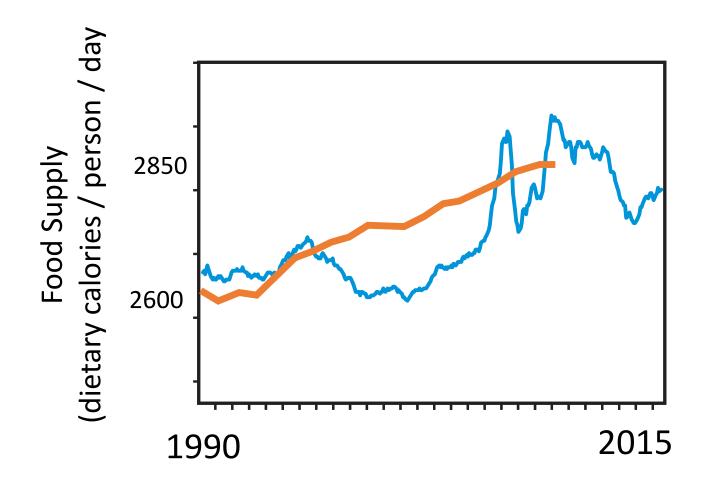






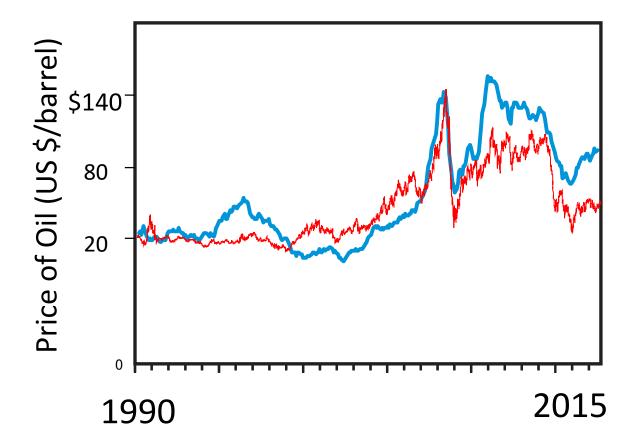
















Hungry Planet by Peter Menzel and Faith D'Aluisio







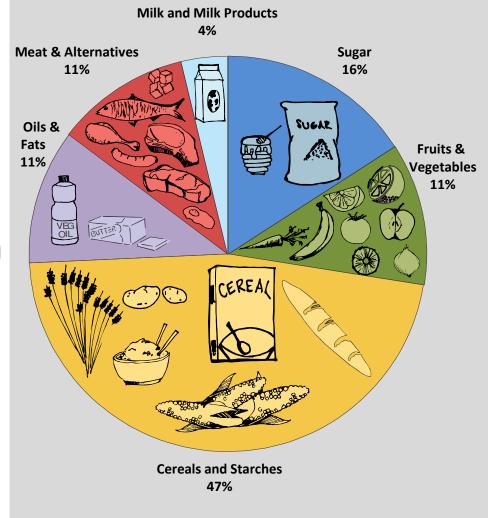


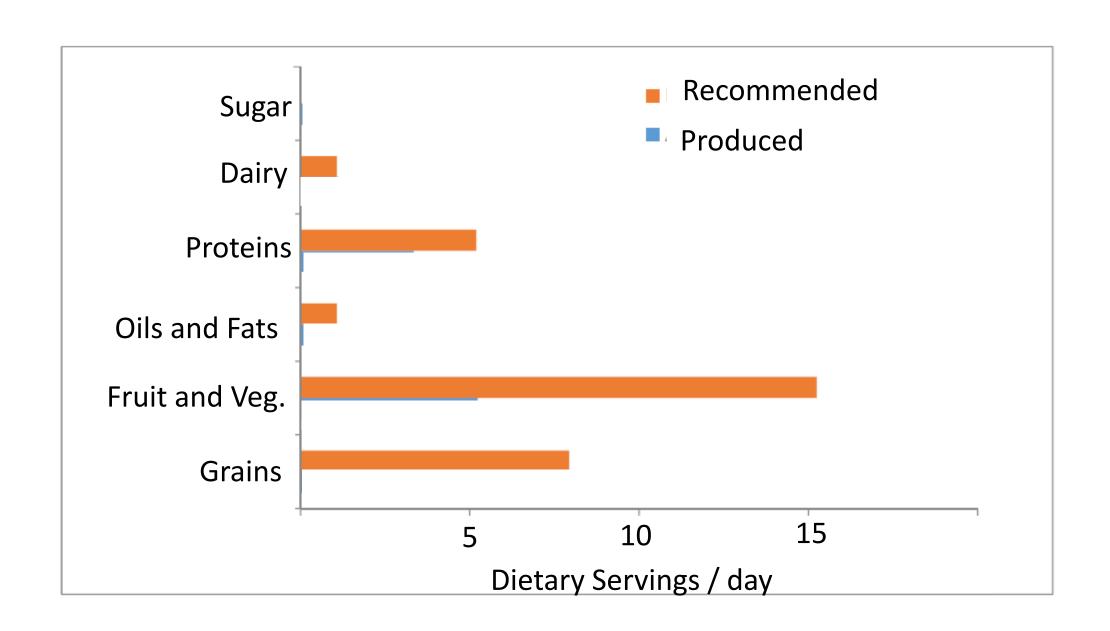
What we should be eating (Harvard's Healthy Eating Plate Model)

Milk & Milk Products Fruits & Vegetables 8% 49% **Meat & Alternatives** 20% Oils & Fats 3% Cereals and Starches 20%

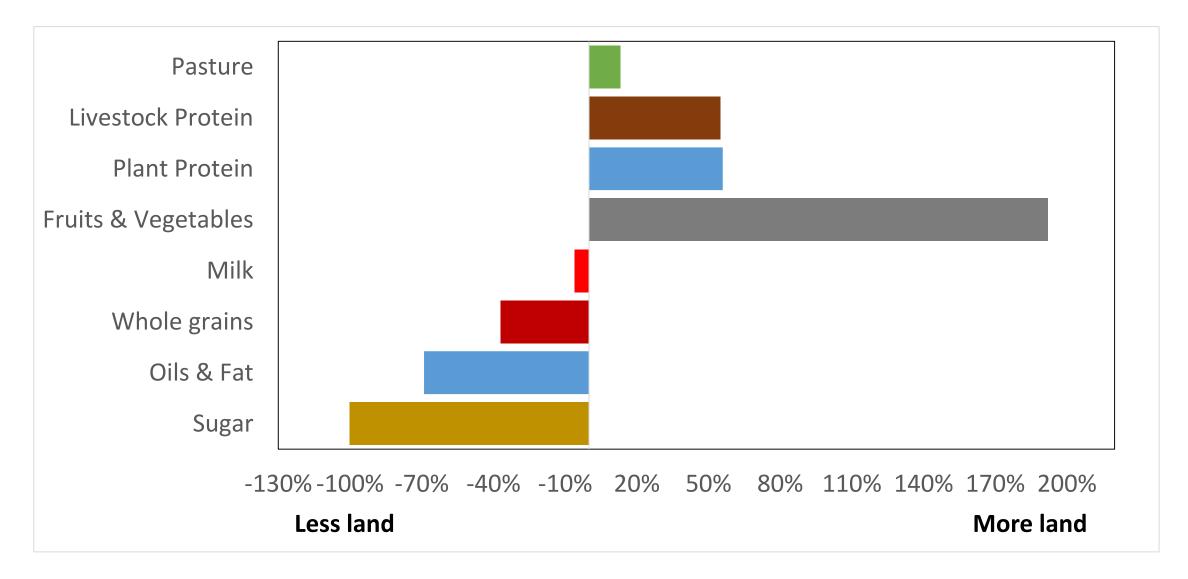
Limit

What we are actually producing (According to 2011 FAO)





Land use implications of better diets (today)



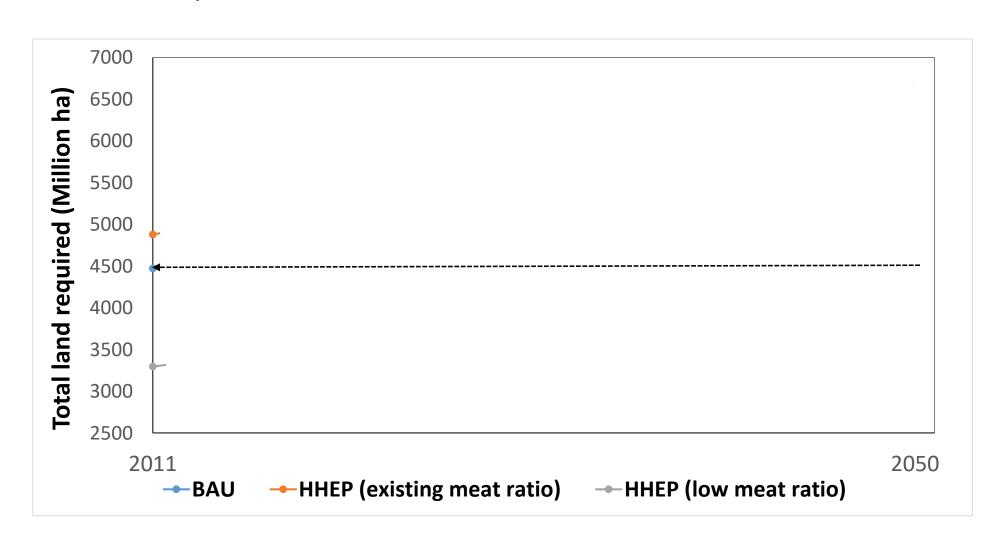
Pasture versus arable

- When we only consider arable land, switching to the Harvard Healthy eating plate would *save us 51 million ha of land*.
- However, much of the world's protein comes from pasture land and if we keep producing the same amount of meat and dairy on pasture then we'd need an extra 458 m ha of land.

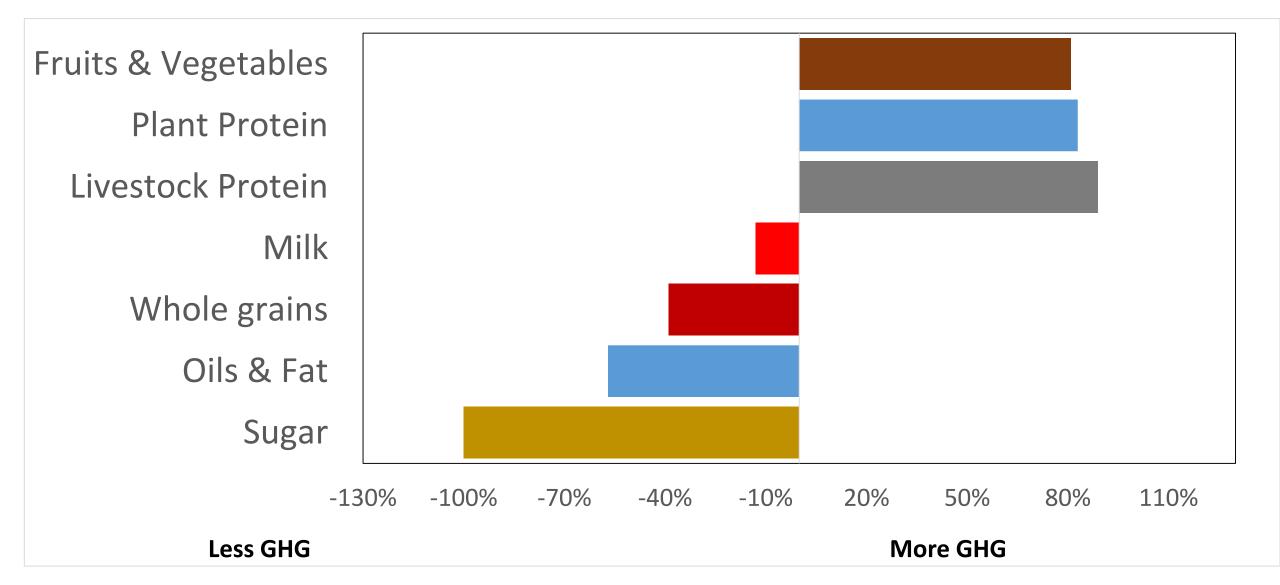




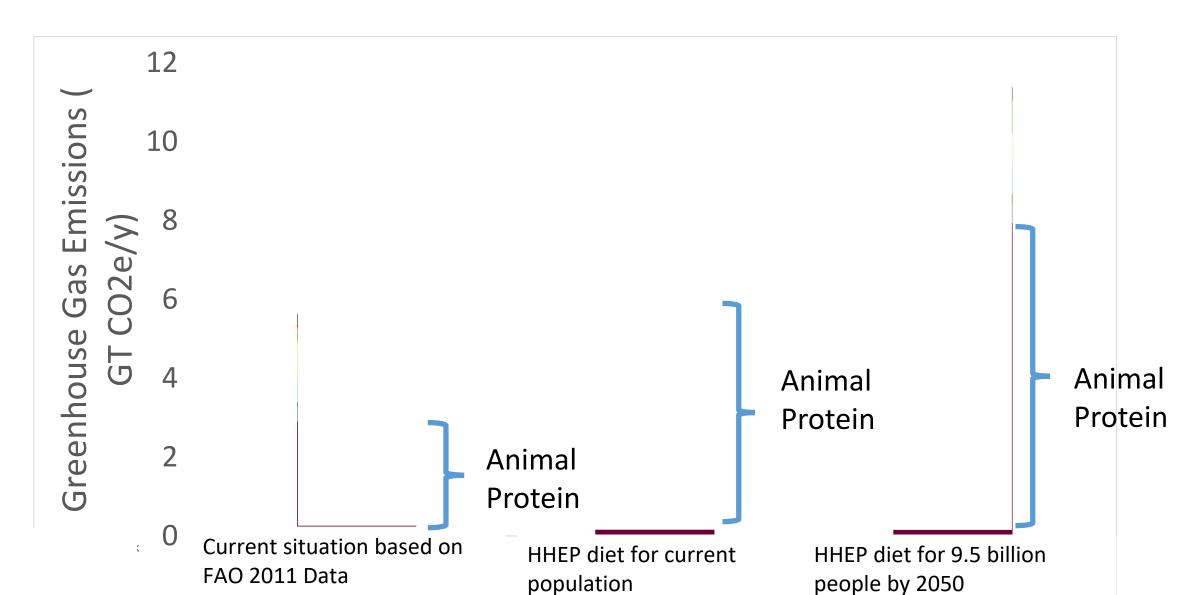
Land use implications of better diets (in the future)



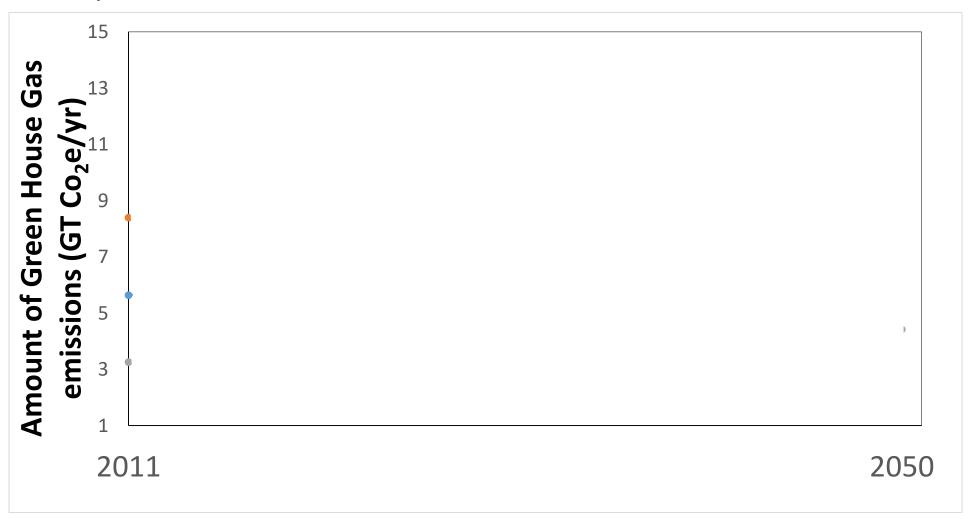
GHG implications of better diets (today)



Bottom line on GHGs



GHG implications of better diets (in the future)



Key results

- Switching to a "healthier" diet will reduce the amount of arable land we need.
- But unless we also increase the amount of plant-based protein this transition will also result in more total land used and more GHGs.
- If we switch to the "healthier diet" and reduce the % of meat in our diet we can save land, reduce GHGs and be healthier.













Crickets require 12* less feed and 13* less water than cattle
Pigs produces 10 - 100 * more GHGs per edible kg as mealworm.

http://news.ubc.ca/2014/09/25/bug-bites/





Quorn causes 5 times less GHGs than beef and 1.5 times less than chicken.

http://www.cabi.org/cabdirect/FullTextP DF/2010/20103346525.pdf; see also: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.u k/20140729081412/http://www.ktponli ne.org.uk/ktp-provides-carbon-footprintcertification-for-quorn-tm/















Following

Interesting... Add cloves and cinnamon to insect protein. Yum. Sustainable food supply available anywhere. Bugs.



RETWEETS

19

















https://arrellfoodinstitute.ca/innovation-awards/



Evan Fraser

Director and Canada Research Chair

Dept. of Geography, University of Guelph

Arrell Food Institute at the University of Guelph

arrellfoodinstitute.ca

frasere@uoguelph.ca

