## Healthy People, Healthy Planet: Building a More Sustainable, Resilient, Equitable, and Nourishing Food System

#### Introduction

**SESSION 3: Transformation of the Food System**Food Forum Virtual Workshop

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## Disclosures

### **Employment**

On faculty of Tufts University since 2010

### **Research Funding**

- USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, AFRI Competitive Grant Program
- USDA Economic Research Service, Cooperative Agreement
- W.K. Kellogg Foundation

### Invited talks (last 12 months)

- Danone Institute North America
- National Dairy Council

## Vision for the workshop

- Vulnerabilities of the Food System
- **2. Resilience** of the Food System
- **3. Transformation** of the Food System



# Expectations of the food system

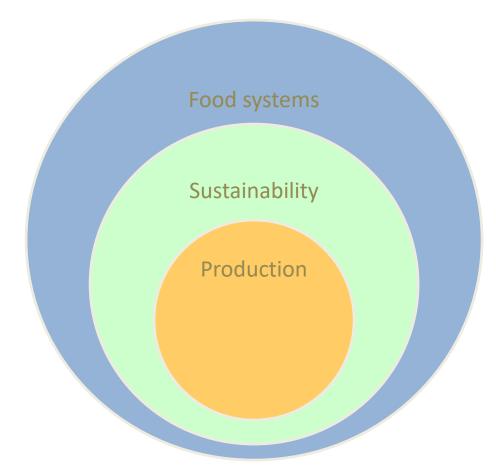
#### **Historical expectations:**

Food, feed, and fiber

#### **New expectations:**

All of the above, plus

- Improved human health
- Reduced ecological footprint
- C source to C sink



Agricultural paradigms from Welch, R.M. and Graham, R.D.. 1999. A new paradigm for world agriculture: meeting human needs. *Field Crops Research* 60: 1-10.

## **Vulnerabilities**

## **Ecological**

Planetary boundaries and food security

### Socio-economic

Need to better account for these vulnerabilities in interdisciplinary analysis

### **Mindset**

Proposed agroecological frame for the food system

## Resilience

### **Complex dynamic systems**

Relative efficiency v. absolute impact, linear v. circular systems

### In current food systems

Examples of resilience from farms, conservation programs, and regenerative agriculture

## In future food systems

Examples from aquatic systems, particularly aquaculture



# The Brundtland Report

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts:

- the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- 2. the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs.

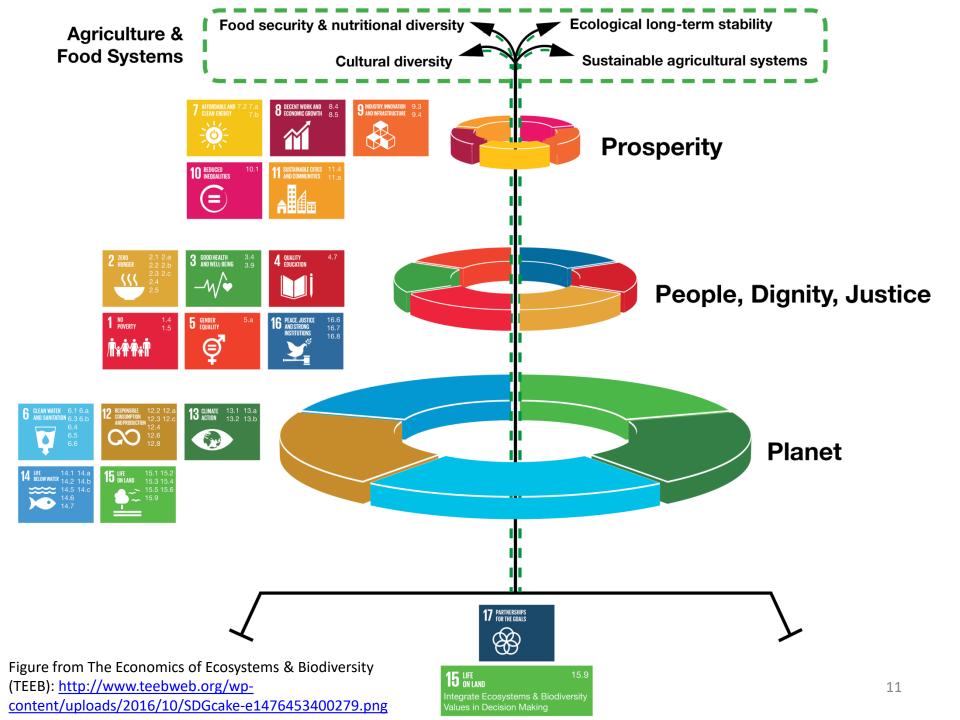
## The Sustainable Development Goals



## Sustainable Development Targets

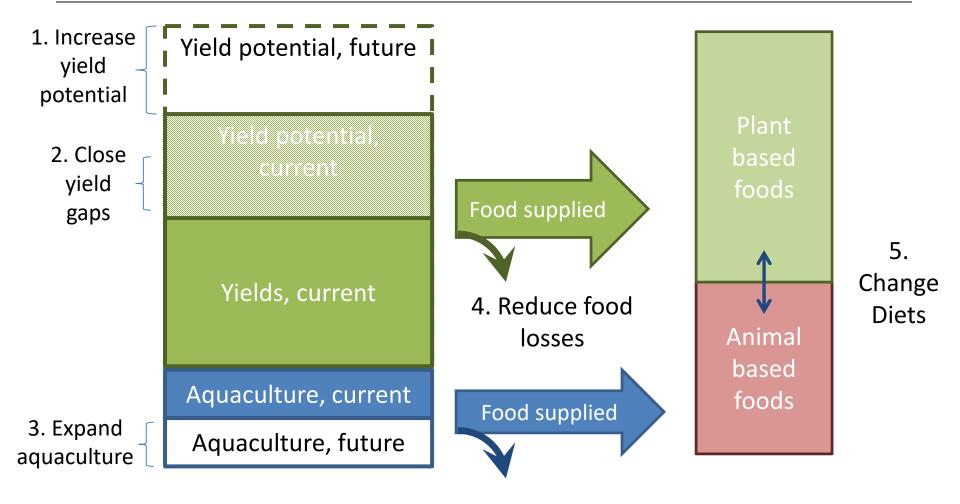
#### **GOAL 2: End Hunger**

- 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people.
- 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition.
- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers.
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production.
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species.



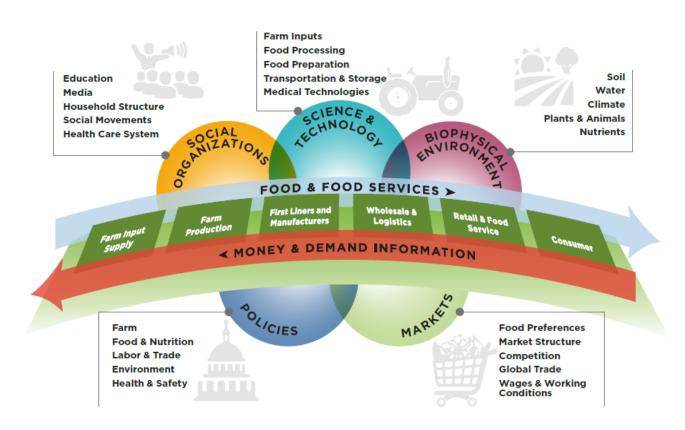


# Possible strategies for food security



Visual adaptation of strategies presented in Godfray, H.C.J. et al. 2010. Food security: The challenge of feeding 9 billion people. *Science* 327: 812-818.

# What is a food system?



**FIGURE 1** Links between the food supply chain and the larger biophysical and social/institutional context.

SOURCE: IOM (Institute of Medicine) and NRC (National Research Council). 2015. *A framework for assessing effects of the food system.* Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

## Working at multiple scales

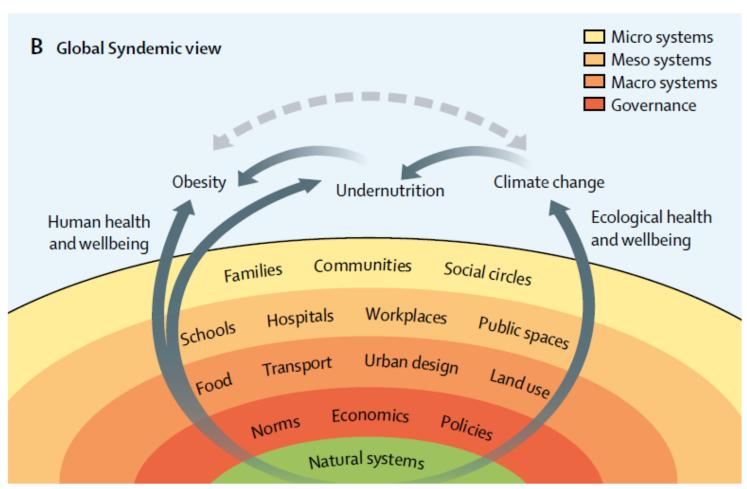


Figure 2 from Swinburn et al. 2019. The Global Syndemic of Obesity, Undernutrition, and Climate Change: *The Lancet* Commission Report. *Lancet* 393: 791-846. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32822-8

# Today's Agenda

10:25	Incentivizing Food Systems Transformation
10:50	Consumption-Oriented Strategies: Considering the Whole Value Chain
11:15	Beyond Resilience: Design Strategies for our Preferred Food Futures
11:40	Policy Approaches to Enable Multiple Pathways to Change
12:05	Panel discussion

