

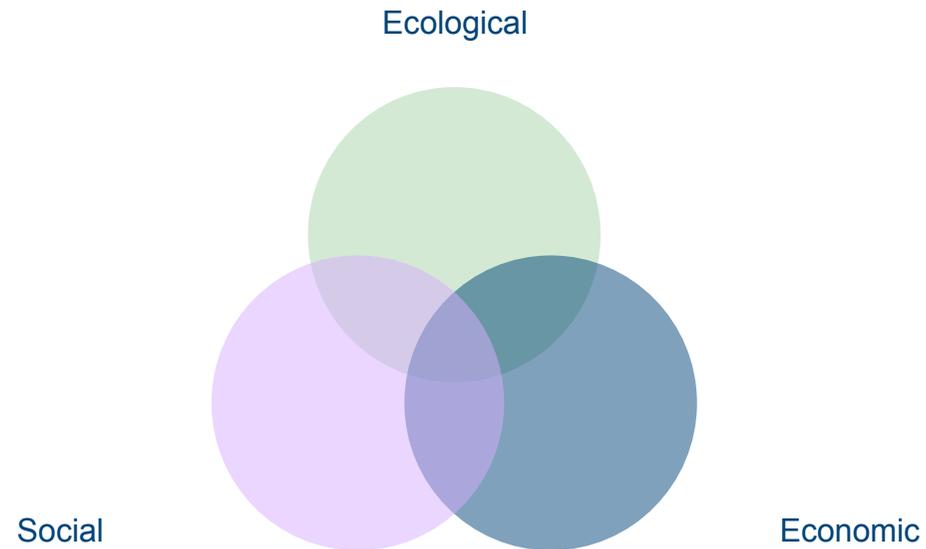
# **The Future of Food.**

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Sustainability emerging  
from alternative farming  
systems.

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# Three dimensions of Sustainability.



(Yunlong & Smit, 1994; Goodland, 1995, Lewandowski et al., 1999)

# The 'math' behind production increase.

- 1960 – population = 3 billion.  
Average calorie intake 2,360 c/day  
= 7,080 billion c/day
- 2008 – population = 6.7 billion  
Average calorie intake 2,800 c/day  
= 18,760 billion c/day (%165 increase)
- 2050 – population = 10.5 billion  
Average calorie intake = 3,300 c/day  
=34,650 billion c/day (%85 increase)

Figures taken from: Smeets et al, 2007; Sachs, 2008; F.A.O., 2002/2009.

# Absolute versus Percentage.

- While the percentage increase is less than was achieved in the prior production jump (the Green Revolution) – the absolute increase required over the next 40 years is greater.
- 1965-2008 = 11,680 billion c/day
- 2008-2050 = 15,890 billion c/day

## Income convergence and food intake.

- More than 70% of the *global* agricultural land use in 2002 was allocated to the production of animal products, while animal products accounted for less than 17% of the total calorie intake.
- To meet the 'meat' demands of 2050 we will need to put 10(9) more hectares into agricultural production.
- Predicted that 20% of calories will come from animal products. Currently consumption is ~10%.  
(Smeets et al., 2007)

## Balancing needs.

- As population increases, per capita resource allocation (inputs) and waste capacity (outputs) decreases.

# Efficiency factor increase.

“Double production” with:

- Less water.
- Less energy.
- Less arable land.
- Less predictability (climate).

= Efficiency factor  $>2$

# Food producers of the future:

Will be:

- Resilient.
- Adaptive.
- Innovative.
- **Sustainable.**

# Conventional Versus Alternative.

(Bird & Ikerd, 1993; Waltner-Toews & Lang; 2000)

## Conventional

- Centralised management
- Emphasis on specialisation
- High ration of hired (outside) workers.
- Separation of management and labour
- Emphasis on standardisation of farming practices.
- High reliance on technology use to minimise real-time, in-field decision making.
- Command & Control view of nature – open loop model  
Input-production-output-waste

## Alternative

- Farm is owner operated.
- High ratio of farm-family workers.
- Farm is a partnership (between families).
- Structured as a joint management-labour relationship.
- The farm is diversified.
- Emphasis on use of on-farm resources.
- Common use of site-specific and real-time decision making.
- Diverse set of enterprise statements.
- Adaptive ecosystem view of nature – nature is harnessed not controlled.

# Sustainable food system:

(Kloppenborg et al., 2000)

- Ecologically sustainable.
- Knowledgeable/communicative.
- Proximate (supply-chain).
- Economically sustainable.
- Participatory.
- Sustainability regulated.
- Sacred.
- Healthful.
- Diverse.
- Culturally nourishing.
- Seasonal/temporal.
- Value-oriented (associative) economics.
- Relational.

# Feedback loops.

- Stage one of the decision making process is dependent on feedback sensitivity.
- “Feedback can be described as an influence or message that conveys information about the outcome of a process or activity back to it’s source.”

(Capra, 1996, cited in Sundkvist et al., 2005)

- “The ability to identify, implement and evaluate sustainable development strategies at all levels is inextricably linked to the effective identification, collection, use, and dissemination of information.”

(Kelly, 1998, p43)

# Industrial models and feedback sensitivity for sustainability.

(Sundkvist et al., 2005)

- Intensification.
- Specialisation.
- Distancing.
- Concentration & Homogenisation.

# Food producers of the future:

- Will need to meet the growing nutritional needs of the population without falling into the traps seen in industrialised models.
- Will need to be highly sensitive and reactive to the feedback driving towards sustainability.
- Have a strong focus on balancing the often contradicting demands from stakeholders.
- It is predicted that those producers with a strong worldview and cultural affiliate will be more sensitive to sustainability driven feedback, and thus more able to balance demands.