

Is global dietary change an effective strategy to curb climate change?

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Since the dawn of agriculture, human-kind has constantly strived to improve food availability and food systems. The agricultural revolution which began in the mid-17th century and continued well into the 19th century accelerated this improvement and contributed to a growth in population and improvement in health. Since then the population has continued to rise and with it, the consequent environmental complications.

Global population is now estimated at 7.7 billion people¹ with a potential growth to almost 11 billion by 2100,¹ underlining the challenge to feed everyone. Research has shown that we are currently not doing this—822 million people are undernourished, a fact linked with almost half of child mortality globally.² However, the solution to this problem cannot simply be to produce more food, particularly when the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates that one-third of all food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted.³ The need for change is reflected in the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 2.4 which aims to improve the sustainability of food production, increasing productivity while maintaining ecosystems, by 2030.

While food systems must be examined, it is also worth noting the differing impacts of the types of foods that we produce. Of Earth's total ice-free land surface, approximately 40% is used as cropland and pasture, and the

conversion of traditional ecosystems to farmland is the largest factor threatening species' extinction.⁴ Nevertheless, 'food' is a non-specific term and one which can refer to many different types of products. Producing 1 kg of lamb or mutton requires 369.81 m² of land compared with 12.22 m² for 1 kg of poultry meat and 2.97 m² for 1 kg of farmed prawns.⁵ Examining greenhouse-gas emissions associated with production of 1 kg of beef, poultry and root vegetables, it tells a similar story with 60, 6 and 0.4 kg CO₂/kg, respectively.⁵ Irrigating cropland is the largest human use of freshwater, accounting for 66% of annual resources, while food production is responsible for approximately 30% of the global greenhouse-gas emissions.^{6,7}

There has been significant coverage in the last number of years in strategies to adopt a plant based diet. The EAT-Lancet Commission⁸ called for a complete transformation of the global food system, endorsing a diet made up primarily of fruit and vegetables, whole grains, legumes, nuts and unsaturated oils combined with low/moderate seafood and poultry and low/no red or processed meat, added sugar, refined grains or starchy vegetables.

It has been estimated that increased consumption of plant-based diets might lower greenhouse-gas emissions by up to 80%.⁹ Unfortunately, simply advising dietary change is not likely to be productive advice. Affordability analysis of the dietary patterns advised in the EAT-Lancet show that it may be unattainable for over 1.58 billion people around the world,¹⁰ particularly from low-income countries where 89.1% of the mean per capita household income would be spent on food to meet these targets.^{10,11}

Ongoing climate change must also be considered a major factor in food security. Changes in weather patterns are the significant threat to crop production in Europe with experts warning that urgent action is needed to add resilience to the

agriculture^{12,13} sector. Evidence shows that these negative effects will be more pronounced for individuals living in low-income and middle-income countries, contributing to the aggravation of current social inequities.¹⁰ The recent onset of the COVID-19 pandemic may provide some insight into what interruptions to the food supply chain may look like should climate change continue to advance in such a manner. The current pandemic also highlights the importance of adequate nutritional status¹⁴ and creating localised (low-carbon) food supply chains which are more resilient, as such supply chains have been significantly disrupted due to the COVID-19 crisis resulting in acute food insecurity.

If greenhouse-gas emissions continue along their current trajectory, vegetable and legume production could decrease by 35% by 2100 due to water shortage and amplified salinity.¹⁵ In the same time period, corn production may be cut by half by a 4° C increase in global temperatures, while a temperature increase of under 2° C (in line with the Paris Climate Accord) could possibly reduce American corn production by approximately 18%.¹⁶

From a dietary point of view, there are three universal challenges: obesity, undernutrition and climate change. Climate change can be considered a serious threat to public health due to its direct effects on human health and the natural systems we depend on. Obesity, undernutrition and climate change can co-occur, interact and share common underlying social determinants. This represents a syndemic that affects almost everyone globally.¹⁷

Clearly, solving the current issues surrounding diet sustainability and climate change demands a multifactorial and multidisciplinary approach, requiring stakeholders from different backgrounds, political figures as well as individuals to implement changes needed to directly influence action. We must act now to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions throughout food systems and implement effective climate adaptations.¹⁸ On an individual level, promotion of predominantly plant-based diets in line with evidence on healthy eating (not necessarily vegan or vegetarian)

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is a fitting approach for sustainable diets, bearing in mind the cost implications, biodiversity, nutritional adequacy, fair-trade and cultural preferences. From a food systems point of view, the agricultural sector, governments and consumers must seriously consider the need to modernise and streamline practices in order to ensure that climate targets are reached in time.

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