



# Metrics, models and foresight for sustainable food and nutrition security in Europe

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# EU Sustainable food & nutrition security– a policy view on food system

20-75% of cancers

is attributable to diet

(WCRF, 1997)

Growth & jobs
In EU MS farms,
fishing & food/bev
industries contribute
5-15% of GDP;
1-30% of jobs



Burden of disease; calorie deficiency (in NMS)

10% ➤ fruits & vegetables, /salts8% underweight (children)

(Lim, 2010)

5-7% of people in NMS undernourished (IFPRI, 2014; Cockx et al. 2015)

CC, resource eff., biofuel, food losses
15-28% of total
GHGe is attributable to

food consumption

(Garnett, 2011)







(Eurostat 2015)



# EU Sustainable food & nutrition security– a policy view on food system

Nutrition, overweight and obesity-related health (COM (2007) 279)

Common Agricultural Policy (COM (2010) 672)



Food losses and waste

Resource efficiency (COM (2011) 571)

Circular economy (COM (2014) 398)

Arguing for European diets to become more environmentally and economically sustainable, and more healthy and nutritious









# Sustainable food and nutrition security in Europe – what does it entail?

✓ Dietary adequacy and health

✓ Affor

✓ Culti

✓ Trus

√ Food

✓ Envi

✓ Ecor

✓ Com

EU food and nutrition security

World Food Summit, 1996

+

Sustainable EU food system

Contributing to health

**Environmentally sound** 

Viable enterprise

Global food and nutrition security

✓ Resilience to snock and threat









## Starting points

- Strengthening EU food and nutrition security requires more sustainable food consumption and production
- Impact of consumer choice & diets on society

   → decisions along entire food value chain
- Innovation and policy reform drive societal change
- Need analytical tools to inform debate









## SUSFANS research objective

- «To build the conceptual framework, the evidence base and analytical tools
- for underpinning EU-wide food policies with respect to their impact on consumer diets
- and their implications for nutrition and public health in the EU, the environment, the competitiveness of the EU agrifood sectors, and global food and nutrition security»









## SUSFANS Research Consortium (2015-2019)

































Established under H2020-SFS-19A (Societal challenge 2)







## SUSFANS overview

- ✓ Pillar 1: Tools for assessing and monitoring the state and drivers of sustainable FNS
- ✓ Pillar 2: Models for counterfactuals, projections of drivers, future FNS
  - ✓ How can EU food system support "SHARP" EU diets?
- ✓ Pillar 3: Foresight and policy support
  - ✓ Baseline 2030-50, policy reform, producer innovation.
  - ✓ Case studies on innovations to proof methods
  - ✓ Underpinning policy reform







# Pillar 1 Assessing Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security

Defining metrics: concept, data, indicators

## Understanding the drivers in dietary change:

- Consumers
- Actors in supply chain including trade and retail
- Primary agriculture and fisheries

Stakeholder engagement

Foresight & pathways for change

Case studies on the impact of innovations in:

- Intake of vitamin from fruit and vegetables
- Supply of livestock-fish protein

Pillar 2 Modelling Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security

#### **Toolbox:**

- Nutrition optimization
- Global markets, economy-wide
- Agricultural demand and supply (incl spatial)
- Crop, livestock, fishery
- Natural resource & Climate change

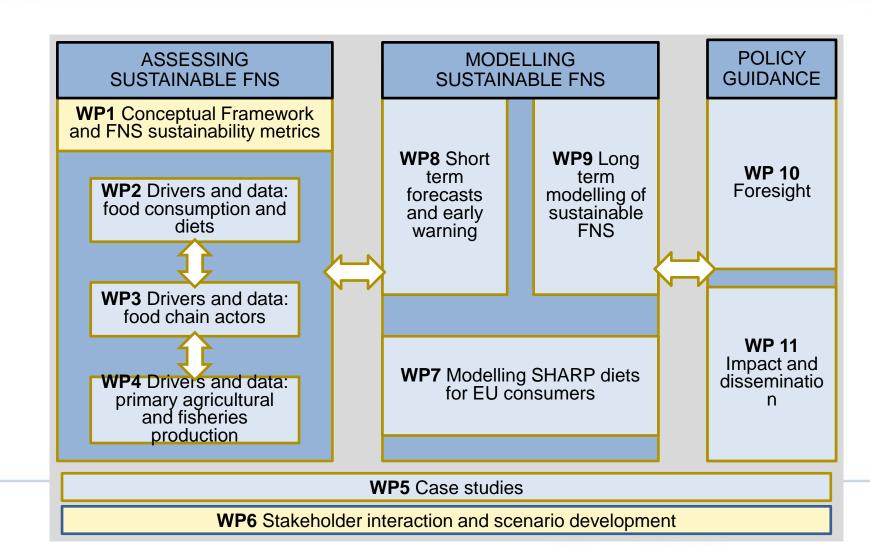
Consumer, health, nutrition policy

Pillar 3 Policy guidance for government & industry

Agriculture, environment, innovation/R&D policy



## Organization of research activities





## Assessing Sustainable FNS

## Sustainable Food System *Activities*

- ✓ Environmentally sound
- √ Socially acceptable
- ✓ Economically/Enterpris e viable

#### **SHARP diets**

Sustainable Healthy

**Affordable** 

Reliable Preferred diets

### +

### Food and nutrition security Outcomes

- ✓ Calorie and nutrient density
- ✓ Dietary adequacy
- ✓ Accessibility/affordability
- ✓ Acceptable

#### **SFNS**



J. Ingram 2015, adapted



## Metrics for system & FNS outcomes

- Nutrition (& health)
- Environment:
- Economics/enterprise
- EU and global food security

Proxy indicators → monitoring system









## Data / scale

4 EU states countries surveillance

~5000 products

~30 nutrients & nutrient requirements

60-80% of the diet?

< 400 products

20-60 subsectors

Nutritional data

Sustainability indicators\*

**Economic** performance

Auestad and Fulgoni 2015, Woltjer et al 2014, Britz and Witzke 2014

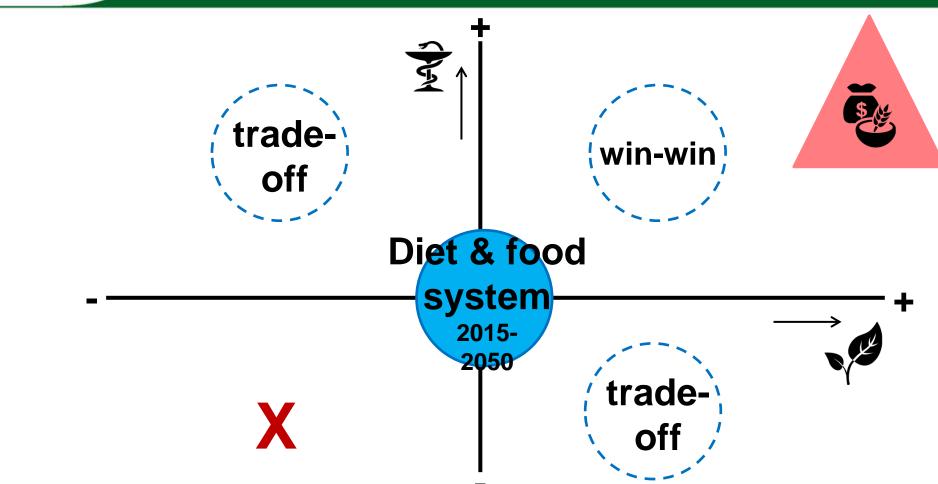








# EU sustainable FNS – Metrics/models help examine its dimensions and scales











# Modelling sust. FNS – alternative diet/food systems

- micro-level modelling of nutrient intakes, habitual dietary patterns and preferences of individual consumers
  - Diet patterns in CZ,DK,FR,IT, EU nutrition surveillance
- macro-level modelling of food demand and supply in the context of economic, environmental and demographic changes
  - short to long term, and regions in and beyond EU
- Micro-macro linkages, Integrated assessment

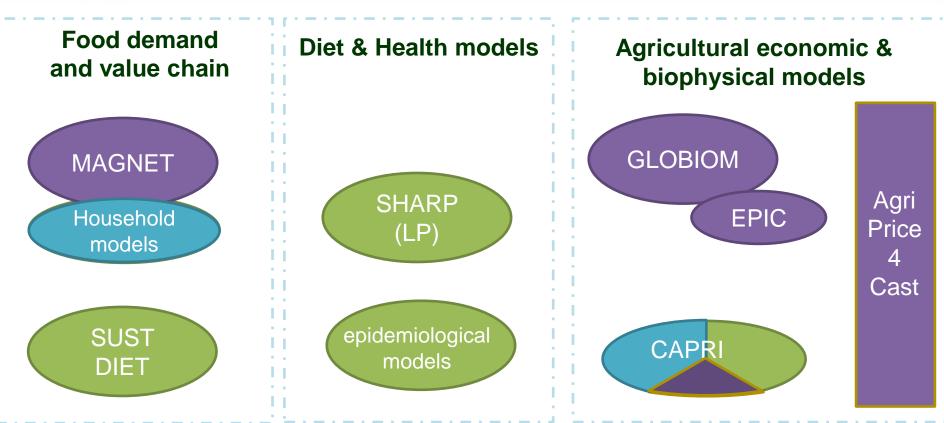






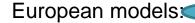


# Quantification framework: modelling counterfactual diets & food systems



Stakeholder interaction and scenario development





Sub-regional models:





## Putting the model to work: stakeholders – scenarios – case studies

- Stakeholder exchange (throughout)
- Scenarios



(2016-17)

Cases of game-changing innovation (2017-18)

Sustainable (animal) protein

Sustainable (fresh produce) vitamin







## Thank you!

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