



Food and Climate Change







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Introductions



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Introductions

How comfortable are you thinking about sustainable food systems?





Food as a driver of climate change

- Food causes about ¼ of climate change.
- of global greenhouse gas emissions comes from the food system.
- In terms of food distribution, is the biggest emissions offender, accounting for 5.4% of food system emissions.
- The industry accounts for around 14.5% of global GHG emissions.
- Globally, around 1/3 of our food is wasted. This accounts for total global GHG.





Food as a victim of climate change

- Climate change causes:
 - Rising temperatures
 - Extreme weather drought, flooding, storms
 - Changes to migration patterns in fish
 - More pests and viruses
 - Lower yields
 - Unreliable harvests
 - Price increases, political unrest, competition





Other considerations

- What role does food play in your life?
- How do your food choices reflect your beliefs, values, and culture?
- What influences the decisions you make about food?





Other considerations

- Social
- Economic
- Trade
- Health
- Culture
- Identity





What do we mean?







UK imports

The UK imports around 80% of its food, including:

- 84% of our fresh fruit
- 90% of our cod
- Over 80% of our tomatoes, mainly from Spain and the Netherlands

Not a constant – in January, the UK imports 90% of the lettuces it needs. But in June, Britain produces 95% of its own salad leaves.





Exports

The top food and drink products exported by the UK in 2020, as reported by the Food and Drinks Federation:

ITEM	VALUE
	£3.9 billion
	£786.3 million
	£653.6 million
	£629.7 million
	£617.1 million





Exports

Top 5 non-food exports:

ITEM	VALUE
Machinery including computers	£43.53 billion
Gems and precious metals	£31.21 billion
Vehicles	£26.23 billion
Mineral fuels including oil	£19.03 billion
Electrical machinery and equipment	£18.02 billion





Why does it matter?

Environmental concerns

- 1/5 of fresh produce comes from countries at risk of climate breakdown
- Industrial meat processing is the leading cause of deforestation, globally
- Packaging and transport contribute to emissions
- Quantity over quality soil depletion, pollution, threat to wildlife
- Land use if everyone ate a plant-based diet, we'd need 75% less farmland

Other concerns

• System is unreliable and vulnerable to shocks





What would a sustainable supply chain look like?





What do we need? How could we make this happen?





Conclusions





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