PLENARY SESSION 1, PART 2

Animal protein's challenging role in feeding a hungry planet

Content provided by Meristem



Sandra Vijn

Canada's pork industry got a hard lesson from an industry outsider in the reality of feeding a hungry world and suggestions on how they can do it better.

"We'll need to produce more food in the next 40 years than we have in the last 8,000 years," Sandra Vijn, director, sustainable food for the World Wildlife Fund told the crowd at the 2017 Banff Pork Seminar.

Animal agriculture will need

to bring its use of resources and impacts in line with the earth's finite capacity and to demonstrate to consumers how

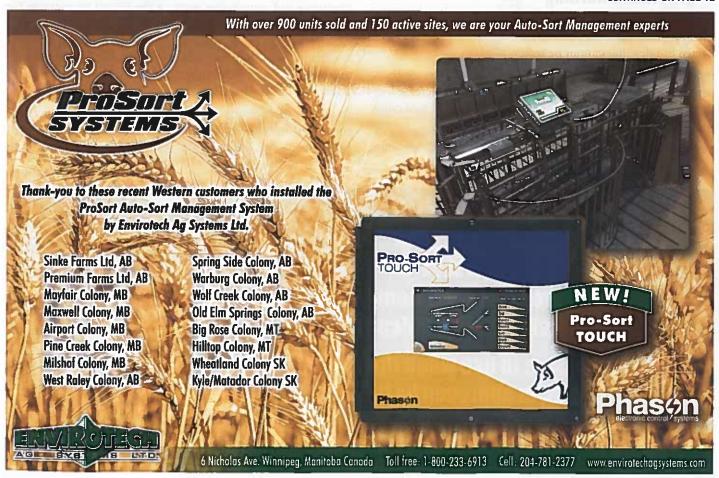
their products can be part of sustainable diets. The pressure to do things differently will increase, she says.

The harsh numbers

Of all human activity, producing food has the single largest impact on our planet, says Vijn. Food production accounts for about 40 per cent of the habitable land, 70 per cent of water consumption and 30 per cent of the greenhouse gas emissions globally. It's a leading contributor to climate change, soil erosion and the loss of biodiversity in vital ecosystems.

Livestock is the world's largest user of land resources, with pasture and land dedicated to production of feed representing almost 80 per cent of the total agricultural land. Taking feed into account, it takes hundreds of gallons of water to yield a pound of meat, and livestock contribute about 14 per cent of human-induced global greenhouse gas emissions.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12



Banff Pork Seminar



By 2050, there will be two to three billion more people. This population growth alone will place significant pressure on our finite resources, but the greater challenge stems from coupling increased population with rising incomes. More than nine billion people will have nearly three times more income per capita and will consume twice as much as we do today.

Within the next four decades we must double net food availability, but we cannot double the amount of land in production. We must produce more with less.

Regeneration warning

Ecosystems can regenerate natural resources to produce food, fiber and fuel, but Vijn outlines how resources are being consumed at rates that cannot be replenished.

By 2050, global demand for meat is forecast to increase by 70 per cent, and about 50 per cent for pork. That will increase livestock's demand and competition for land, water, and feed crops.

Globally, many of today's most important crop-producing areas might not be as productive in the future. Several important aquifers on which grain agriculture depends are shrinkin precipitation patterns are changing. Soils are eroding.

"We need to intensify food production and produce more less, not just on a per capita basis, but in absolute terms land, water and other resources overall than we do too we are to live within the limitations of the planet," says "But, we need to produce more nutrition in sustainable w

Ways to improve

There is no silver bullet, she says and no single strategy solve the problem. By combining strategies we can acl the results both we and the planet need.

"Sustainability is a precompetitive issue. We can work to er to find solutions, share information and learn more qu than ever before. Actions at speed and scale are needed t duce the absolute impacts of the livestock industries glob Vijn offered three key ways to reach that goal.

Engaging platforms and multi-stakeholder initiatives

Consumer demand can influence food supply chains. (panies research hotspots to identify where sustainability pacts occur and are engaging their supply chains to ide opportunities to reduce impacts.

Platforms and roundtables such as the Global Roundtable Sustainable Beef, a similar one for eggs, and numerous ce cation programs bring supply chain stakeholders such as re ers, brands, input suppliers, traders, institutions and produ together to identify how to measure, track and share infor tion as well as to identify opportunities for improvement.

To ensure their efforts drive the consumption of natura sources below the earth's finite limits, companies and forms today are agreeing on key metrics and establisl

protekta@protekta.com • 1-888-822-313

CONTINUED ON PAI Coronavirus Stalosan[®] F The most documented dry disinfectant in the world, with a proven efficacy on over 300 pathogens. Safe to use when the animals are present, toxicology tests approved by the EPA. **PROTEKTA INC**

Canadian HOG POURNAL

Banff Pork Seminar

global systems to assess improvement opportunities for those involved in food production and to monitor the key impacts of food production globally.

This helps producers identify where conservation benefits can be made that make the most business sense. In this digital era, data can flow into databases for cost benefit analysis that can be shared with other stakeholders, while protecting the privacy of the data owners.

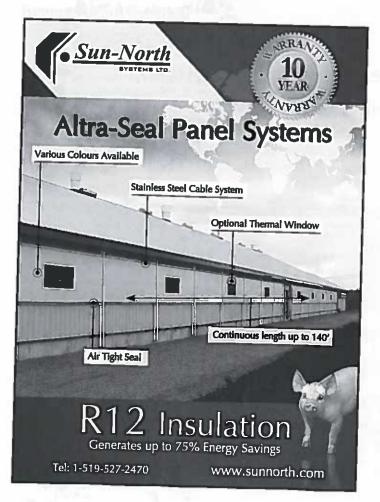
Improved production efficiency

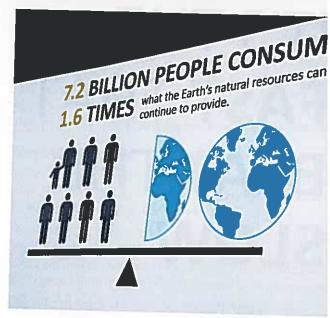
Producers can document which practices are more efficient by measuring what matters and make the information available through information platforms to help other producers and buyers improve efficiency and productivity.

Producers can work with researchers, input providers, customers and others to share technologies and practices that can lead to more efficiency, while considering how to optimize public health and nutrition, animal welfare, and economic and environmental benefits.

Engaging consumers

Dealing with consumers is not clear cut, says Vijn. Consumers often blend environmental sustainability with other personal and public health issues that are not directly related and con-





sumer concern about additives, chemicals and preserva may overshadow other concerns such as the environmen

That's why it is critical that animal agriculture and envi mental NGOs work together to communicate clearly abou importance of improving the environmental sustainab of food, mainly by being more transparent about how n poultry and dairy products are produced.

"Reaching out through social media channels, sharing sto and engaging the public to explain how food is being produ what is being done to improve environmental performance, what measurable results the sector is achieving are needed build support for targeted solutions to the most pressing erronmental challenges facing food production systems."

