OBESITY, FOOD WASTE, INTENSIVE FARMING, ANIMAL WELFARE, IMPACT OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES

OBESITY:

- -Overweight is based on BMI: Body Mass Index. Beyond 25, you are considered as "overweight", and beyond 30 you are obese. The sanitary risk for every developed country is illustrated by the increase of the average BMI joint between all Europeans and North American countries.
- By 2030, **40% of the population will be overweight** and **1 in 5 adults could be obese**. Obesity Rate (Adults) in: UK and CAN: 28%, US: 40%.
- Correlation between **poverty** and **obesity**: most of obese belong to the poorest social ranks.
- Obesity is largely due to bad habits concerning nourishment: junk food and its addiction, encouraged by advertising and society **uberization**: Uber Eats and Deliveroo are big growing companies among those who have made the biggest benefits during lockdown, especially on junk foods and through aggressive advertising.
- Latin American (Mexico has the world's highest obesity rate) governments have forced companies to remove cartoon characters from cereal boxes, imposed junk food taxes and ordered schools to replace high-salt and sugar products with fruit and vegetables \rightarrow governments set up measures to reduce obesity.
- "Farm to Family" is a Californian association of food banks which allows needy families to get a variety of **healthful products delivered** regularly, and farmers to have a reliable destination for excess product.

FOOD WASTE:

- Between **30-40%** of the food bought in the US is wasted (Source: US Department of Agriculture). Some of this food could be given to needfully families but instead these supplies end up in landfills.
- -Too Good to Go: French app aiming at avoiding food waste created in 2006, end rolled out in the USA in 2020
- -Besides, almost 1% of US children suffer from chronic malnutrition and more than 30% have over rich nourishment, leading to overweight diseases.

<u>INTENSIVE FARMING</u>

- -International institutions like the EU are multiplying **free-trade agreements** promoting competition between farmers from different countries; European Union farmers are suffering from strict environmental norms (GMO ban, Glyphosate prohibition), and mass distribution is importing food from low normed agriculture like Canada (CETA agreement) and South America (MERCOSUR agreement).
- **Intensive farming**: 63% of deforestation in the Amazon is caused by livestock. Livestock emits more greenhouse gases than transport: developing countries change their habits and eat more meat than ever : global needs increase.
- If everyone in the US ate no meat for one day a week, it would be the equivalent of taking 5 million cars off the road: awareness raising about eco-friendly and healthy nourishment through vegetables and fruits instead of animal flesh.
- farmers demonstrate in New Delhi, blocking the city for two months, against a bill that would liberalise the market of farm products, and consequently threatens the incomes of Indian farmers, who account for half of the nation's population.
- India will **deplete its ground water resources by 2040**, because of intensive watering, while the country is now the world's first wheat producer and the second for rice.

ANIMAL WELFARE:

- 95% of pigs are bred indoors
- Animal cruelty concerns: The New York City Council passed legislation that will ban the sale of foie gras, beginning in 2022. The State of California and some countries such as Denmark, Australia or the United Kingdom have already banned production of foie gras. Gavage feeding of ducks and geese is seen as an atrocity.
- Footage of the charity Animal Equality reveals chickens in horrifying conditions at Moy Park, a big UK producer.
- -Shocking operation of the United States Meat Animal Research Centre, a centre that has been conducting research on animal husbandry since the 60s to adapt it to the needs of the 21st century. Officially, it is to "increase production efficiency while maintaining a good quality product". In reality, the scientific experiments carried out their aim to increase the births of cows, sheep or pigs to benefit the industry

NEW TECH:

- Robotisation of agriculture: raspberry-picking robot in the UK, is going to be **cheaper** and **more efficient** than humans, and is a solution to the **lack of seasonal workers**, milking robots offering more free time for farmers and more liberty to cows (they are milked whenever they want)
- -Artificial meat can be a solution to produce meat with les carbon emission. The cells are taken from a small sample of muscle of a live animal and grown in vitro. It could in theory produce large amounts of meat at a low environmental impact.
- -Uber eats is planning to use **drones to deliver food** to consumers' houses by 2022: this is part of the uberization of services. It has been already tested in San Diego University: Ubers targets **students as their best consumers**.
- -the British government has pledged 30 million pounds (34 million euros) to the Countryside Productivity Small Grants scheme a program which helps to buy state-of-the-art equipment and boost agricultural productivity with the development of spreading drones developed by British Agrotech.

IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE:

- More instability of the climate (rains, floods, droughts) leads to mass population migration all over the world causing ethnical tensions in host countries.
- it changes the places of production: vineyards are now planted in the South of Sweden and tea fields in Cornwall.
- -In Mali, peasant families use **wood for heating**, which promotes deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions. To remedy this, AVSF (agronomist and veterinarians without borders) is supporting the construction of **biodigesters** producing **reusable gas for cooking and biodigestate for fertilizing agricultural plots**.

Who should act to improve eating habits and reduce obesity?

- Governments: education, information (advertising), taxes...
- Individuals: parents & children, changing habits, changing consumption...
- Schools: education, healthy food in cafeteria, more sport...

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An additive = un additif
Animal welfare = le bien-être animal
BMI = indice de masse corporelle
composting = compostage
dairy products = produits laitiers
eat at regular times = manger à heure fixe
Eating disorder = des problèmes alimentaires
expiry date = date d'expiration(! Different from "best-before date")
Factory farming = l'élevage industriel
Fatty = gras
have a balanced diet = manger équilibré
healthy = sain
junkfood = malbouffe
nibble = grignoter
Overweight = en surpoids
Poor eating habits = de mauvaises habitudes alimentaires
put on weight = grossir
sedentary lifestyle = vie sédentaire
slaughterhouse = abattoir
starchy food = féculents
Starvation = la famine
The sell-by date = la date de péremption
To consume = consommer
To cut down one's consumption = réduire sa consommation
To go on a diet = suivre un régime
To put on weight = prendre du poids
Wholesome, healthy = sain
yield = rendement
agribusiness=l'agro-alimentaire
cattle, livestock = le bétail
poultry=la volaille
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