

CONFIDENTIAL

# Food for Tomorrow

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Find attached archived reports commissioned by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

## MISSION STATEMENT

The following scenario outlines a possible pre and post peak-oil future with a focus on food and agriculture.

## SCENARIO BUILDING

The optimistic scenario presented in the attached reports does not come without setbacks. To reach the desired goal, humanity must first learn from its mistakes and overcome major infrastructural and societal roadblocks.

## WORLDVIEWS

It is clear that for society to produce and distribute enough food for the world's population to eat, changes must be made to the way we see our role in the world around us. A gradual shift from a HEP to a NEP narrative will need to take place.

## RESOURCES & INSPIRATIONS

Belasco, Warren. Food: The Key Concepts. Berg Publishers, 2008. Print.  
Bittman, Mark. "What's Wrong with What We Eat." TED Talk. Dec 2007. Electronic Media. 26 Sep 2012.  
Craig Venter's Bugs Might Save the World, New York Times. 30 May 2012  
Ensuring the Future of Food, Japan Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries  
Lang & Heasman. Food Wars: the Global Battle for Mouths, Minds and Markets. Routledge, 2004. Print.  
Maabara: Minimal waste closed loop sustainable agricultural model (<http://maabara.org/>)  
Phillips and Williams. Handbook of food proteins. Philadelphia: Woodhead, 2011. Print.  
Platagon: Future of Urban Food (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0ur-FRb6Gis>)  
Pollan, Michael. "A Plant's Eye View." Ted Talk. Mar 2007. Electronic Media. 27 Sep 2012.  
The Future of Food: How Science Will Solve the Next Global Crises, Wired Magazine Issue 16.11





# Food 2018: Cornucopia

Sextennial Report on  
Food Supplies  
and Food Culture

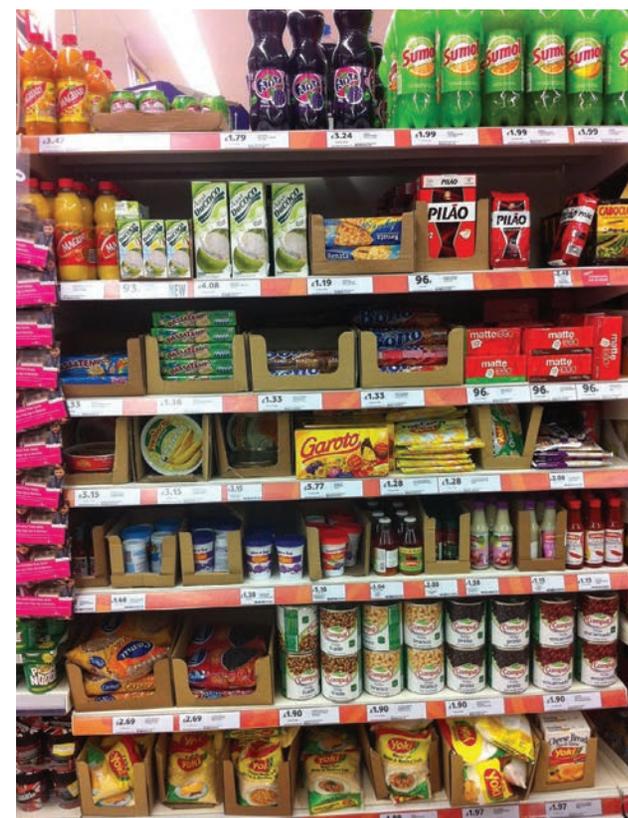
Trends and Perspectives

Everyday is a feast!  
While speculation  
regarding peak oil has  
many worried, food  
production continues to  
grow and will likely  
meet population  
projections. Fiat Panis!



## China

Despite warnings from global authorities on food security, China has met the demands of an ever-increasing middle class. The consumption of livestock meat has doubled, requiring millions of hectares of new agricultural land at the expense of the environment.



## Angola

A rising demand for snack foods has created a very competitive market in southern Africa. Many of these snack foods are imported, and the relative affordability of long distance transport keeps snack foods a cheap and easy food source for all Angolans.





# Food 2024: Uncertainty

Sextennial Report on  
Food Supplies  
and Food Culture

Trends and Perspectives

Where will our next  
meals come from? As peak  
oil approaches,  
researchers are  
scrambling to rethink  
the way our society  
views food production.

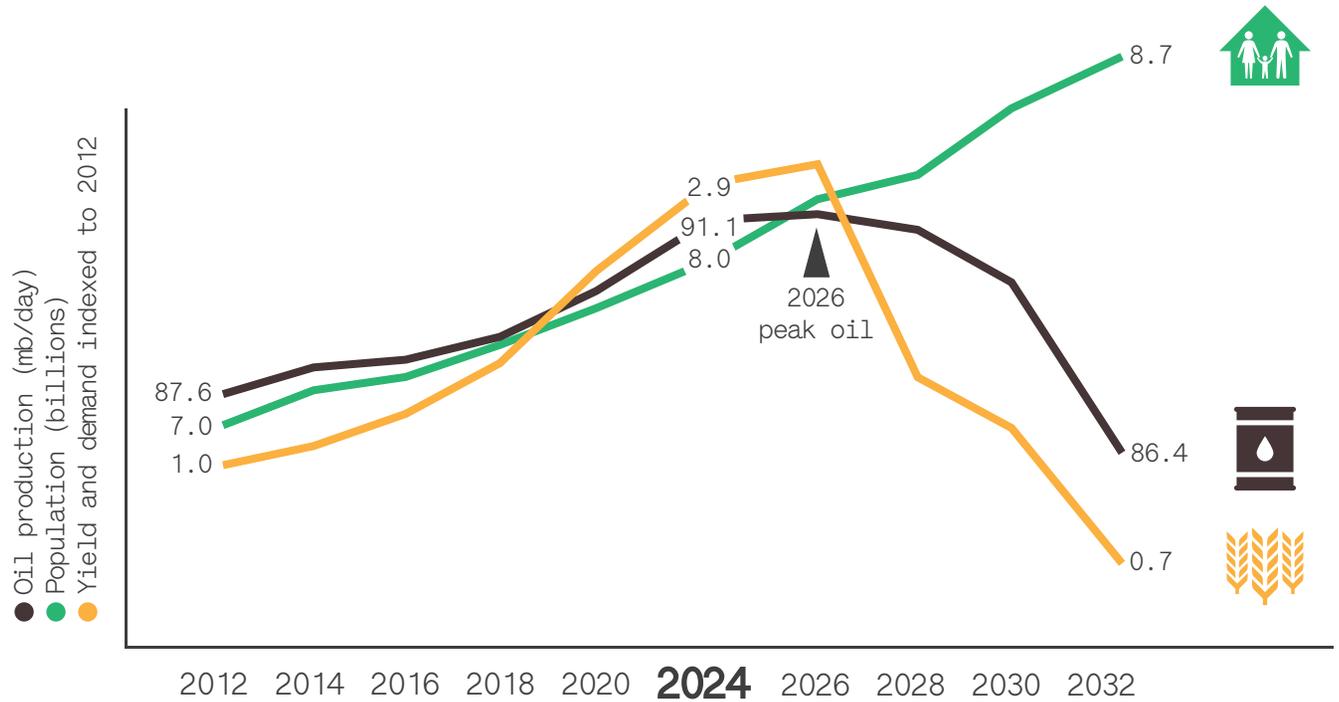


Fig. 1a: Projected Population vs. Food Production vs. Oil production

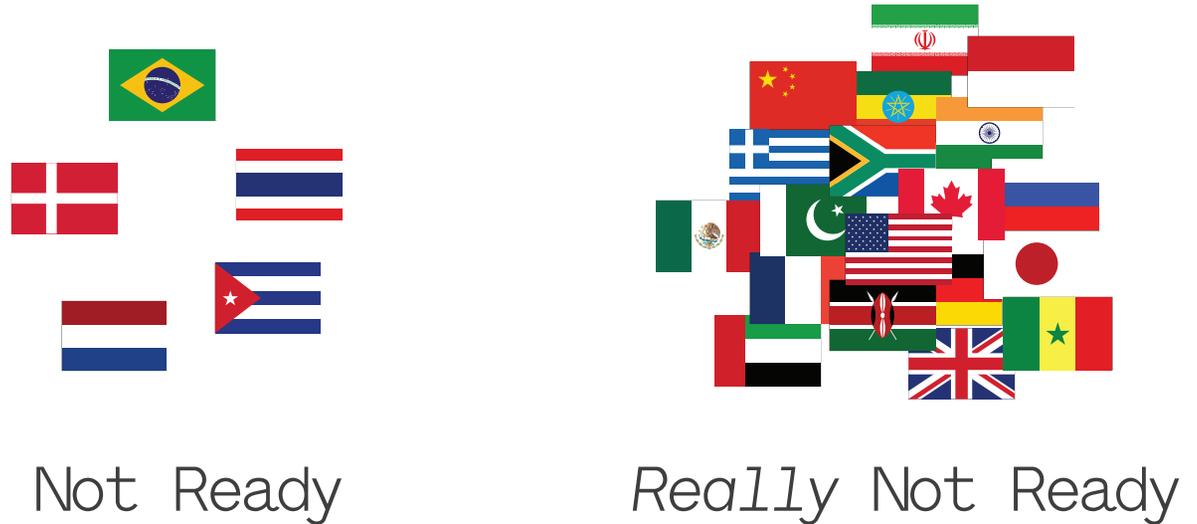


Fig. 1b: So who is coming out of this alive?

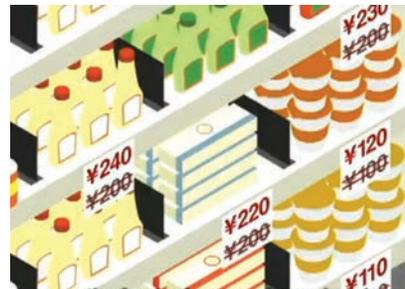


# Food 2030: Desperation

Sextennial Report on  
Food Supplies  
and Food Culture

Trends and Perspectives

The arrival of peak oil has disrupted the food supply chain and has left the agriculture industry crippled. 75% of the world lives on two meals or less a day. However, there is hope.



## Canada

Canadians now spend 24-27% of their income on groceries, up from just 13% a decade before. Eating out has become a rarity, effectively destroying the restaurant industry. Food banks and other food co-ops are increasing in popularity nationwide.

## Argentina

While South America has always produced enough food for itself, skyrocketing oil prices have made conventional robo-farming mech methods impossible. Despite increased government subsidies on farming, technofarmers are leaving the business in droves.

## Japan

For the past 30 years, Japan has depended heavily on imported goods to meet food demand. Increased shipping costs have drastically increased food prices, causing most Japanese to skip meals but also greatly reduce food waste.

## Ethiopia

Food insecurity had been erased in most parts of Africa, but peak oil has made much of the region vulnerable to drought. The inability to compensate for failing crops has plunged Ethiopia into a state of panic, with few countries able to provide any aid.





# Food 2036: Failures

Sextennial Report on  
Food Supplies  
and Food Culture

Trends and Perspectives

Humanity has escaped the  
brink of collapse and  
quality of life begins  
to rebound. However,  
many strategies aimed at  
countering malnutrition  
have failed— why?

## What Failed? Why?

For the past six years, humanity has been able to stave off the threat of world hunger through human ingenuity. Using technological fixes, humanity has overcome all obstacles it has faced in the new millenium, from the Fukushima nuclear scare of 2011 to the Sahel mega-drought of the late 2020's.

However, researchers are finding that these solutions may not be the ideal answer. For example, in-vitro meats, although not requiring the same amount of grazing land, are still quite resource intensive. Robot farmers, which revolutionized the speed and efficacy of food production, are putting millions of people out of work, prompting a significant anti-robotic sentiment across the globe. Insects have been slowly introduced into the human diet worldwide, but accidents involving genetically modified insects with “designer” medicinal and health-enhancing benefits have led to unexpected infestations and changes to the biosphere.



*Figs. 2a-2c: Some of our best ideas*

A: in-vitro meats

B: robot farmers

C: genetically modified insects





# Food 2042: Balance

Sextennial Report on  
Food Supplies  
and Food Culture

Trends and Perspectives

New viewpoints and attitudes towards the environment have set the world on a new course. Our plates may not be as full as before, but we have definitely found a great balance.



联合国粮食及农业组织

We are one with Earth.



## PERMACULTURE

A new approach to agriculture stresses complete sustainability that takes into account the environmental effect of key farming techniques such as ruining soil biodiversity via ploughing. Growing may seem less efficient, but farming is now truly sustainable.

## WE LOVE INSECTS

Humanity has continued its shift towards a diet that embraces insect meat, but without as much tampering with mother nature.

## LOCAL PRODUCTION & COOPERATION

The fastest growing trend in the past six years is the shift towards local food production. Much higher oil prices mean that many food sources have become luxuries while foods that are local to a person's climate form the basis of the diet. Additionally, many families work in unison to grow food in neighbourhood plots.

## GROWING ALGAE AT HOME

The popularity of microalgae such as spirulina and chlorella has increased steadily: most households keep a harvesting tank at home. Fresh algae is now seen as a healthy and energizing addition to the diet that is easy to cultivate.