

A more varied diet would help the world's economy as well as its health

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More than 75% of the food consumed in the world today comes from just [12 plant and five animal](#) species. The over-dependence on this small selection, which includes rice, maize and wheat, damages the

environment and human health, and it makes our globalized food system vulnerable to shocks. But on top of all this, it also has negative economic impacts.

Our recent [paper](#) shows why [crop diversity](#) is the key to the transformation of the food system. We suggest that a diversity-based system can provide multiple benefits for the health of people and planet and distribute the financial profits more equitably.

As opposed to industrial monocultures, farms that grow a variety of crops and trees are better for the environment because they increase the richness of non-farmed species, improve nutrient cycling and carbon sequestration, and support the livelihoods of farmers.

For example, a 2023 study of [agroforestry in east Africa](#) suggested that unlike monocultures that produce only cereal grains, multi-crop systems support livelihoods by producing firewood, construction material, timber, medicinal plants and other non-wood forest products in addition to food.

These farms also often support alternatives to conventional agriculture, adopting [farming practices](#) that include regenerative farming and permaculture (that is, sustainable land-use).

A 2021 [report](#) looking at regenerative farming in Africa found that this form of agriculture could add more than US\$15 billion (£11.7 billion) to the African economies per year by 2030, increasing to US\$70 billion by 2040 (one fifth of the current agricultural GDP of sub-Saharan Africa). The same report found this could create more than a million full-time jobs by 2030, and nearly 5 million jobs by 2040.

The current global trade in food commodities such as corn, rice, soybean, sugarcane and wheat is now controlled by a small number of

big companies. They have influence on all aspects of the food system including production, processing, packaging and transport.

Viewing food as a [profitable investment](#) rather than a source of sustenance has introduced serious inequalities. One consequence is [foreign direct investment](#) in developing countries displacing small-scale farmers, which contributes to inequalities in land ownership and exacerbates [food insecurity](#).

Diversity for health

Food and health are closely interconnected and modern medicine is increasingly recognizing the connections between the so-called "a href="https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/cellular-and-infection-microbiology/articles/10.3389/fcimb.2023.1282431/full">gut-immune-brain axis.

A study of UK adults showed that consumption of [ultra-processed food](#) is associated with an increased risk of metabolic diseases such as cancer and heart disease. Yet two thirds of the calories consumed by [adolescents](#) in the UK come from industrially produced and ultra-processed food.

If the food system is able to deliver "real food," made up of a variety of minimally processed ingredients, that will probably lead to [better health outcomes](#). This again can have profound economic benefits, as a greater variety of food sources improves the gut microbiome, promoting better physical and mental health, and reducing the burden on health care providers.

Our [research](#) is exploring pathways for transforming the food system so that environmental concerns, [nutritional needs](#) and cultural traditions are prioritized.

We suggest that diversity needs to be introduced at all levels in the food system. Diversifying the plant and [animal species](#) from which our food comes is certainly a sensible starting point, but diversity needs to become the key principle in how we organize the entire food system.

Production and processing

Land that grows a wider range of crops will also support a broader range of farming practices including agroforestry, permaculture and regenerative farming.

Such farmland will support a greater diversity of habitats, and richer varieties of non-farmed species. Varied farming landscapes can promote more local and regional food economies founded on a wide variety of seasonal produce typically grown on small-scale family farms. These tend to provide economic benefits to a larger section of the community.

Trade and transport

The diversity of food products will require a diversity of food processing and packaging technologies run through local enterprises.

The storage, distribution and transport of a wider variety of crops, vegetables, fruits and meat products will also require an infrastructure that supports more local businesses as opposed to large supermarkets dependent on globalized supply chains.

Global trade in high-value food commodities needs to be better regulated, with particular focus on inequalities in [land ownership](#), unequal access to markets, and industrial monopolies marginalizing small-scale producers, processors and distributors.

Consumption and nutrition

Food production, processing and supply that puts the emphasis on local and regional economies will also benefit consumers. More diverse sources of food can improve the diversity of the gut microbiome.

In contrast, the industrialized food system has made food cheap and abundant, but it comes at a cost to the environment and [human health](#). Locally produced and seasonal food can be more expensive, but with support from governments to regulate prices and to promote local and regional food economies, food could remain affordable.

Governments need to see food as integral to the public sector economy, alongside things like health care and environmental protection.

Ultimately, a diversity-based food system could provide environmental benefits, reduce climate vulnerabilities, and improve health and well-being. But it could also transform local and regional food economies and provide secure access to nutritious products to some of the most food-insecure people in society.

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