IAM COMPACT Study 7

Dietary shift to lower animal protein consumption

September 12, 2023



Outline

Motivation and the Model

System-wide effects

Future work and doubts



Motivation and the Model



Motivation

Literature has analyzed how a transition to healthy diets can benefit health, biodiversity, land use, and climate (Lancet-EAT)

But...

- * it is unclear how this transition will occur
- ★ the system-wide effects that could derive from this transition

We'll study the Flexitarian Vegetarian or Vegan (FVV) diet, ie., a diet encompassed in any of these categories.



- 1. Create a model to deal with the uncertainty of the scenario projections
- 2. Study the following effects:

 - SDG 15: Land use



- 1. Create a model to deal with the uncertainty of the scenario projections
- 2. Study the following effects:
 - - Macronutrients consumption
 - SDG 3: Health
 - > SDG 6: Water management
 - > SDG 13: Emissions > SDG 15: Land use



- 1. Create a model to deal with the uncertainty of the scenario projections
- 2. Study the following effects:
 - SDG 2: Alimentation
 □
 - - ▶ Premature deaths due to AP
 - > SDG 6: Water management
 - SDG 13: Emissions
 - SDG 15: Land use



- 1. Create a model to deal with the uncertainty of the scenario projections
- 2. Study the following effects:
 - SDG 2: Alimentation
 - SDG 3: Health
 - - Water consumption (total)
 - ▶ Water consumption by crop and livestock
 - ▶ Irrigated and Rainfed water demand
 - > SDG 13: Emissions
 - SDG 15: Land use



- 1. Create a model to deal with the uncertainty of the scenario projections
- 2. Study the following effects:
 - SDG 2: Alimentation
 - SDG 3: Health
 Health
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 - ▷ SDG 6: Water management
 - SDG 13: Emissions
 - GHG emissions
 - ▷ CH₄ agricultural emissions
 - ▶ N₂O agricultural emissions
 - SDG 15: Land use



- 1. Create a model to deal with the uncertainty of the scenario projections
- 2. Study the following effects:
 - ▷ SDG 2: Alimentation
 - SDG 3: Health
 SDG 3: Health

 - ▷ SDG 15: Land use
 - ▶ Area of forest, pasture, cropland, and other land
 - Re-forestation
 - Cropland management (area and fertilizer demand)
 - Crop loss due to AP
 - Carbon stock



The model

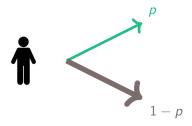
Assumptions

- 1. Each person decides to become FVV independently but is influenced by 3 factors:
 - Social pressure weight
 - ▶ Percentage of the population following the FVV diet by 2100
 - ▶ Peak year when the majority of the population will shift
- 2. Once a person decides to follow the FVV diet, will stick to this decision for the rest of the century



The model

Binomial distribution with probability p



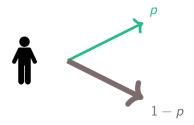
Where the probability p is influenced by

- ⋆ Social pressure weight
- ★ Percentage of the population following the FVV diet by 2100
- * Peak year when the majority of the population will shift



The model

Binomial distribution with probability p



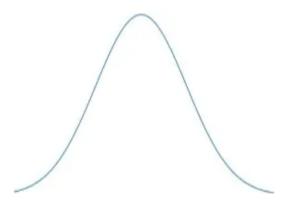
Where the probability p is influenced by

- ★ Social pressure weight ★ Exogenous
- ★ Percentage of the population following the FVV diet by 2100
- * Peak year/when the majority of the population will shift

BC3

Uncertainty considerations

Each factor value is randomly chosen from a Normal Distribution $\mathit{N}(\mu,\sigma)$

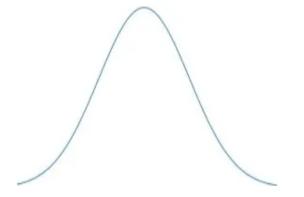


BC3

Uncertainty considerations

Each factor value is randomly chosen from a Normal Distribution $N(\mu, \sigma)$





Recap



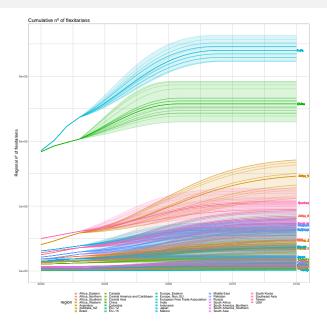
Fix parameters of final FVV population %

Fix parameters of peak year when more FVV shifts Compute *p* annually following the chosen parameters

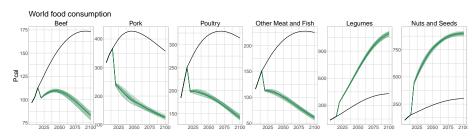
Create the FVV distribution

and do this regionally

BC3

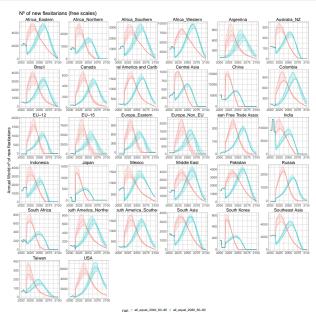




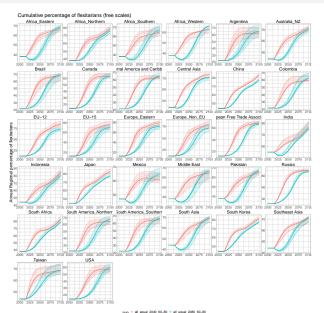


Scenario Behavior change Reference









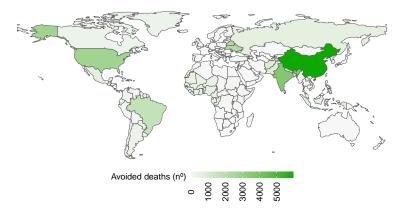


System-wide effects



Avoided premature deaths

Annual avoided deaths in 2030

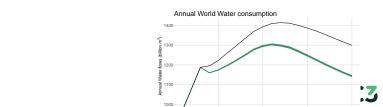




Water consumption

Annual water consumption abs difference in 2030



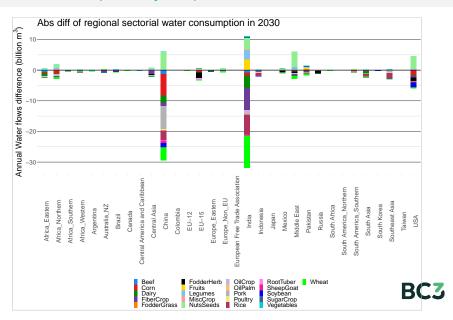


2025

AM COMPACT Study7: FVV dietary shift

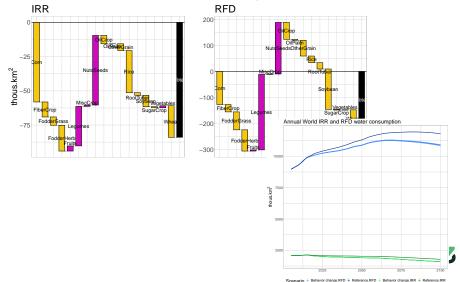
50 2075 September 12, 2023 2100

Water consumption by crop and livestock



Irrigated and Rainfed water demand

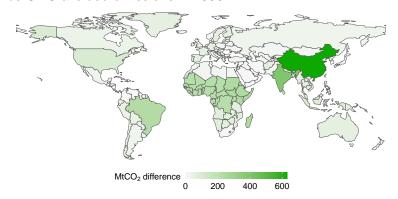
Annual World IRR and RFD abs difference (beh.change - ref)



Study7: FVV dietary shift

GHG emissions

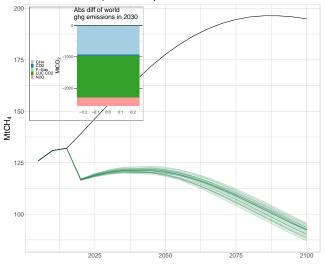
Abs GHG avoided emissions in 2030





CH4 agricultural emissions

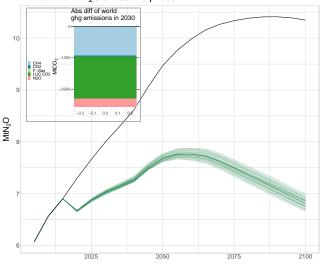
Annual World CH₄ emissions prices





N2O agricultural emissions

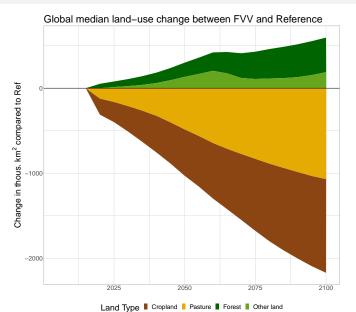
Annual World N₂O emissions prices





Scenario = Behavior change = Reference

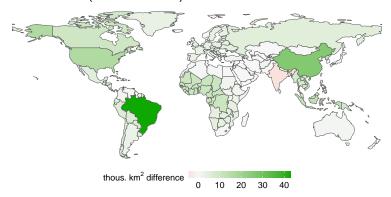
Land use





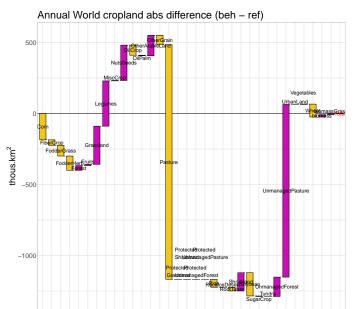
Re-forestation

Re-forestation (abs difference) in 2030



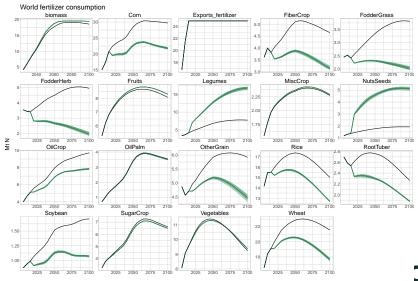


Cropland management

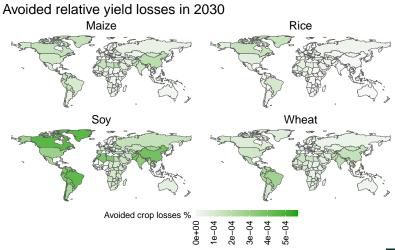




Cropland management



Crop loss due to AP





Doubts

- ⋆ Does it make sense the cropland area dynamic?
- ⋆ Does it make sense nutritionally speaking the FVV diet? (Reducing animal protein and increasing nuts and legumes)



Future work

- * Study nutritional values and other system-wide impacts.
- * Create multiple scenarios to see which one has better system-wide effects. Maybe considering different regional levels of FVV?
- Do a similar study for trade (with VWT) and transport. Maybe simplified?

