EE24 Survey 2 results

Question Which existing chronic risks are important to include on the diagram?

Choices	Weighted average	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rising inequality	8.7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	4
Global geopolitical instability	8.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	2
Extreme weather	8.3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	5
Rising unemployment & in-work poverty	7	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	3
Ecological degradation	6.9	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3
Increased digitisation of food supply systems	6.8	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	1
Increased centralisation of food supply systems	6.6	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	0	2
Lowering of average nutritional health of population	6.2	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	1
Just in time supply/efficiency vs resilience of food system	6.1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	0
Increasing lack of trust in public authorities	5.8	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	0	1	0
Increasing competition for land (carbon, biodiversity, food)	5.4	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	0
Increasingly poor policy implementation/no strategy	5.3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0

The bullets below are directly pasted from the responses.

Comments on list of chronic risks:

- “they are all important but they address things at different levels - digitisation/centralisation create vulnerability that might be exposed in a period of geopol tension…”
- “The perilous state of farmers businesses will be a key trigger point, they have been making no money for years and are therefore vulnerable...whether we see a slow loss of them or an avalanche is a ?”
- “I suspect we could see farmers blocking food depots etc before bankruptcy...aka NL, DE and France. There are not that many depots in the UK, which increases vulnerability.”
- “I also think biotic threat should be very high on list...foot and mouth, BSE type event...COVID etc”
- “Sunken costs Elite conflict Moral decay Climate change (threshold shifts)”

We want to identify key interventions to reduce the chance of a crisis related to a cyber-attack. Where should we intervene and how?

- “Cyber-attack - addressing the root of this, i.e. what (more) can be done to stop cyber-attacks in the first place”
- “Food system is so huge there are a vast number of attack vectors, so hard to judge..for example rather than cold store why not go for supermarket tills etc…”
- “- preventing cyber attacks by monitoring, IT defence systems & early detection. “
- “cyber attack: wargaming between sectors gov/industry energy supply disruption: greater public awareness, wargaming between sectors gov/industry”
- “- reducing transport problems by local food systems”
- “ - minimising energy supply problems by sustainable energy sources”
- “Energy supply distribution - strengthen resilience to shocks including cyber and weather.”
- “Energy supply - more localised (community-owned?) renewable energy”

We want to identify key interventions to reduce the chance of crisis related to extreme weather. Where should we intervene and how?

- “I think the farmer protests could have a direct impact....blockades etc, political too”
- “Major extreme weather event - critical is reducing GHG emissions as fast as possible”
- “- minimising major extreme weather events by limiting GHG emissions”
- “UK crop failure - can be mitigated by encouraging shifts away from monocrops towards biodiverse agroecology”
- “UK crop failure: review of future crop viability, public policy campaigns, greater support for farmers, wider diversity of overseas suppliers”
- “Supply gain disruption. Strengthen resilience of whole supply chain to weather shocks - this needs a systemic approach across data use/modelling tools, behavioural change, physical infrastructure ..”
- “- preparing for supply chain disruptions through resilience planning”
- “ - modelling weather trends to develop resilient crops “

We want to identify key interventions to reduce the chance of crisis related to international conflict. Where should we intervene and how?

- “I think UK infrastructure is vulnerable.....communication disruption would be devastating....whole food system would shut down for quite a while....we'll see protectionism as a climate change reaction”
- “Increasing energy prices - greater support for localised, domestic renewable energy”
- “Trade restrictions - enhance domestic production (and its diversity)”
- “ and conduct assessments of risks to major import regions/products and use to build contingency plans.”
- Major new international conflict: review of uk food security food chain like the minerals review, wargaming between sectors and gov
- “- supply chain disruption by reducing length of supply chains & developing food supply resilience through local & regional food systems”
- “- reduce geopolitical tensions by reducing global inequality”

We want to identify key interventions to reduce the chance of crisis from food price or availability shocks. Where should we intervene and how?

- “- policy interventions to protect lower income families”
- “The poor disproportionately impacted - introduce a Universal Basic Income or similar and/ or a properly functioning social security safety net”
- “Food shortages could lead to riots.....”
- “- strengthening local & regional food systems for resilience to supply shortages.”
- “Food shortages - build latency into the system/hold more stocks for crisis events”
- “- community/civil resilience planning for food shortages”

We want to identify key interventions to reduce the chance of crisis due to system-wide issues. Where should we intervene and how?

- “long term food policy...concensus”
- “Need long-termism in policymaking and planning - so need interventions to support that e.g. equivalent of Wellbeing of Future Generations Act, to ensure decisions are made w/ long-term in mind”
- “Ensure farmers are sustainable”
- “grow UK food production share”
- “diversify food chain policies to decentralise not centralise (retailer power)”
- “monitoring is key”
- “Needs a systemic re orientation of the food system from farm to fork!”
- “- civil/community resilience planning”
- “- strengthening local/regional food systems”
- “- strong policy interventions to protect poorer households from severe price/shortage shocks”