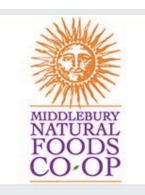


Place-based Food Systems Conference Kwantlen Polytechnic University 10 August 2018

Molly Anderson Middlebury College

# A tale of two stores...



Middlebury Natural Foods Co-op

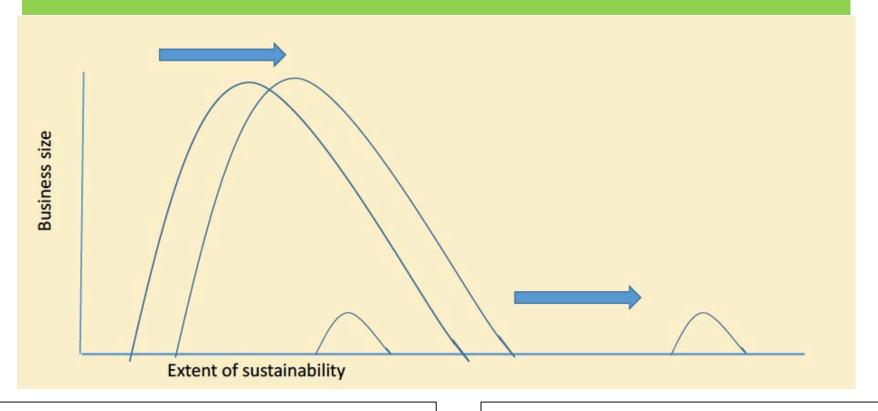
@middleburycoop







# "Incremental change of the biggest"



# Pre-conditions & assumptions

- Motivation for big guys to change
- Linearity of sustainability
- "Follow the leader" mentality

## **Outcomes**

- Greatest impact possible
- Continuous improvement in biggest players

# Forbes 400 Richest People in America

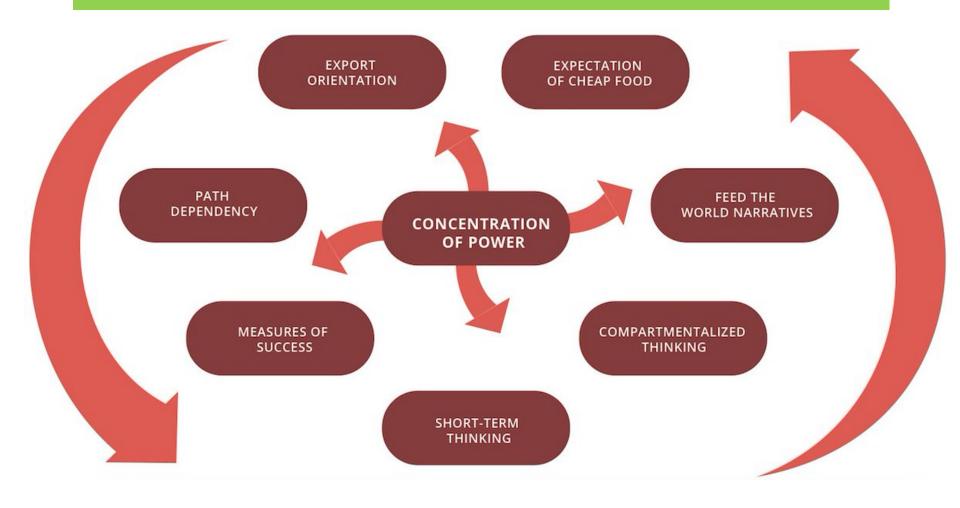
Rank	Name	Net Worth	Age	Residence	Source
#1	Bill Gates	\$89 B	62	Medina, WA	Microsoft
#11	Jim Walton	\$38.4 B	70	Bentonville, AR	Wal-Mart
#12	S. Robson Walton	\$38.3 B	73	Bentonville, AR	Wal-Mart
#13	Alice Walton	\$38.2 B	68	Fort Worth, TX	Wal-Mart

# Transformation to what?

- Justice and equitability healthy food for all as a human right
- Environmental quality
- Public health
- Community revitalization around food
- Fair wages for farmworkers
- Decent livelihoods for farmers
- Food democracy

(in other words, a different political and economic system than the one we have under neoliberalism)

# Lock-ins that prevent transformation

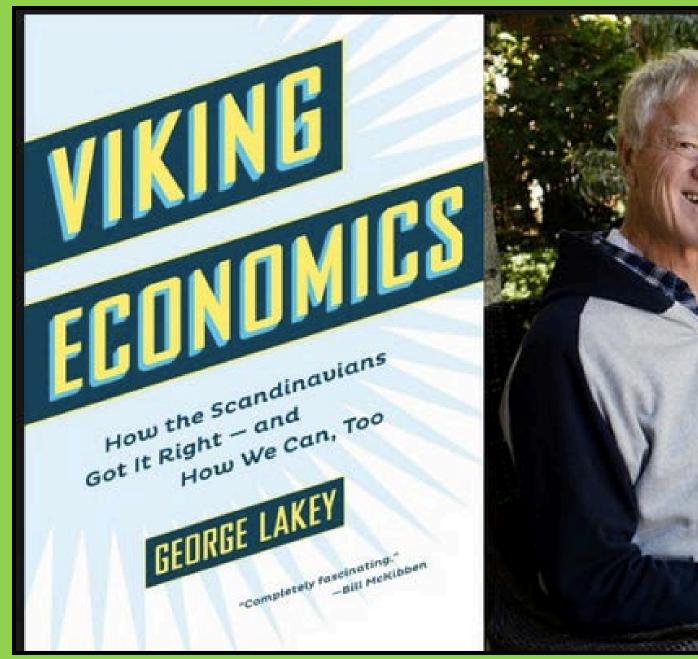


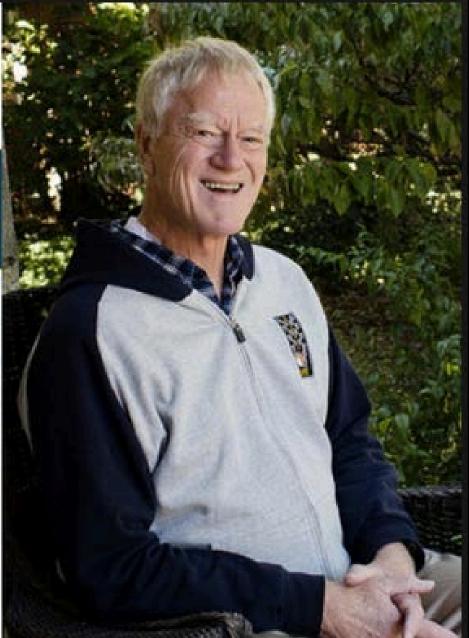
Source: *IPES-Food*. 2016. From uniformity to diversity: a paradigm shift from industrial agriculture to diversified agroecological systems. International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food systems.



# Market concentration

http://www.ipes-food.org/concentration







# BRAIDING

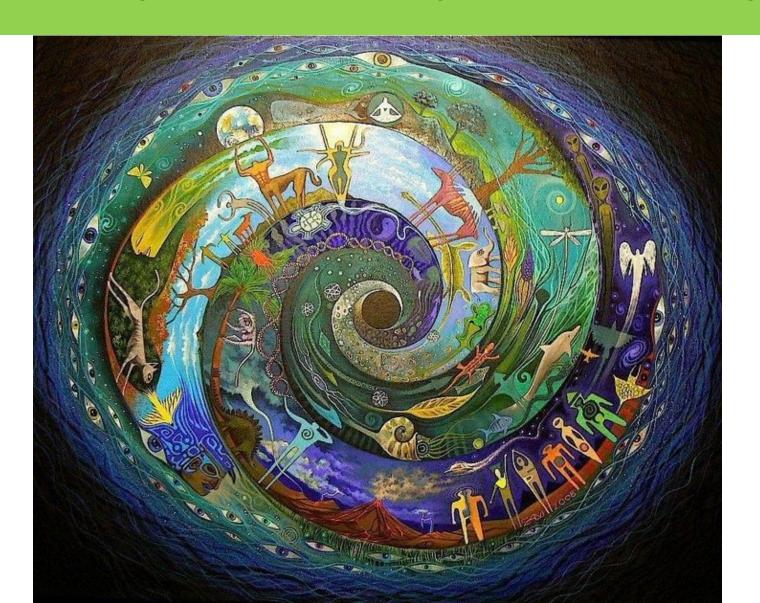


Indigenous Wisdom, Scientific Knowledge, and the Teachings of Plants

ROBIN WALL KIMMERER

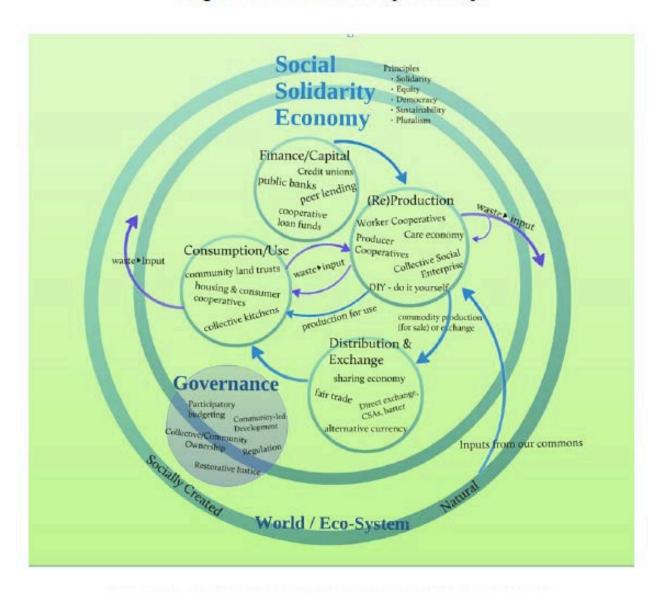


# Recurring themes in indigenous cosmology





### Diagram 1 - Social Solidarity Economy



Source: U.S. Solidarity Economy Network / Centre for Popular Economics

Note: This image is taken from a Prezi that was developed by US SEN and the Center for Popular Economics. It therefore includes some examples that may be more familiar in the US than in other countries. Governance has a special position in that it shapes the economic system on a macro-level (eg. national or international) as well as the micro-level (enterprise or community).



### Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

### Geoforum

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# Making visible: Interrogating the performance of food sharing across 100 urban areas



Anna R. Davies\*, Ferne Edwards, Brigida Marovelli, Oona Morrow, Monika Rut, Marion Weymes

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### ARTICLEINFO

Keywords: Food Urban Sharing Global ICT

Diverse economies

### ABSTRACT

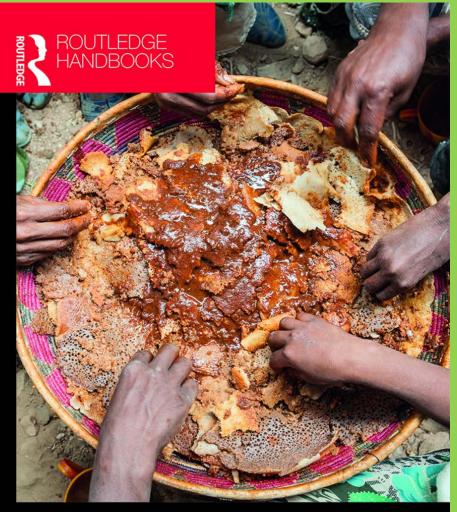
Interpersonal sharing of food has been an omnipresent feature of human civilisation from hunter-gatherer societies to the present, both as a mechanism through which sustenance is secured and as a means to cement social relations. While the evolutionary dynamism of this food sharing is relatively well documented, critical scho-

larship has tended to exstudies of individual initilittle examination of the food sharing, despite claitainable and just food sy 4000 ICT-mediated urbar ceptual insights from the sharing database progress stuff and spaces) is being an important productive Importantly, it provides a evolution, governance an

Table 4

What is shared by initiatives (NB: a single initiatives can share more than one thing).

What is shared	No. initiatives	% of total initiatives
Knowledge & skills	2142	53%
Meals	1420	35%
Fruits & vegetables	1318	33%
Eating together	1050	26%
Land	928	23%
Food products	898	22%
Tools	525	13%
Plants & seeds	466	12%
Kitchen devices	303	8%
Kitchen space	291	<b>7</b> %
Compost	228	6%
Meat & fish	145	4%



Routledge Handbook of Food as a Commons

Edited by Jose Luis Vivero-Pol, Tomaso Ferrando, Olivier de Schutter and Ugo Mattei

# A New England Food Vision



- Healthy Food for All
- Sustainable Farming and Fishing
- Thriving Communities





# Explore A New England Food Vision

A bold vision that calls for our region to build the capacity to produce at least 50% of our food by 2060 while supporting healthy food for all, sustainable farming and fishing, and thriving communities.

Explore the Vision



Incorporating more than three years of collaborative research and input from hundreds of voices from throughout New England, *A New England Food Vision* calls for our region to reach a bold goal of ™50 by 60 building the capacity to produce at least 50% of our food by 2060 while supporting healthy food for all, sustainable farming

and fishing, and thriving communities..

# SUSTAINABILITY FIND





# A New England Food Vision: Putting the Vision to Work

New England Food Vision is a collaborative report championed by Food Solutions New England (FSNE), a network serving as a convener and cultivator of our regional food system. An initial concept of the Vision was proposed at the first FSNE New England Food Summit in 2011. Over the next three years, the evolving Vision figured prominently in a series of regional and state summits, meetings, and workshops. The result was A New England Food Vision, a collaborative effort from the authors Brian Donahue, Joanne Burke, Molly Anderson, Amanda Beal, Tom Kelly, Mark Lapping, Hannah Ramer, Russell Libby, and Linda Berlin.

### What is A New England Food Vision?

A New England Food Vision describes a future in which New England produces at least half of the region's food - and no one goes hungry. It looks



A New England Food Vision describes a future in which New England produces at least half of the region's food — and no one goes hungry.

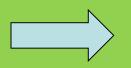
indicative of a highly vulnerable food system that puts all New Englanders at risk. Realizing the Vision has the potential to positively impact the region in multiple arenas, including but not limited to health, economics, environmental, and overall quality of life.

How will A New England Food Vision address these

How is A New England Food Vision being put into action?

Through its call to action for increased regional food production and greater equity and food justice, the Vision is sowing seeds of change needed for regional food system transformation. In addition to spurring spirited conversations across the region, the Vision is having a notable impact in four areas: policy, community outreach, academia, and food systems planning.

In order to realize the right to healthy and accessible food, policy and programmatic changes are imperative. In Maine, a number of policymakers have embraced the Vision and multiple bills have been introduced in the state legislature that position Maine towards achieving the Vision. Similarly, the Rhode Island Food Policy Council is encouraging the Governor of Rhode Island to sign on to and endorse the Vision in an effort to put its state efforts into a broader context.





Unhealthy diets claim more lives than any other cause of death; our food system employs more Canadians than any other sector, yet too many are not paid a livable wage, and the food system is responsible for up to 50 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Fixing our food system is therefore critical to addressing our most urgent health, economic, and environmental problems.

Despite this, Canada currently does not have a national food policy that we need to govern the many aspects of food and how it makes its way to our plates (or is wasted along the way). Instead, we have a patchwork of agricultural policy, health policy, trade policy, environmental policy, social policy, and so on. In order to create a better food system, we need to start thinking more comprehensively about how we govern our food, from farm to fork.

It seems the federal government is finally listening. Prime Minister Trudeau has tasked Minister of Agriculture Lawrence MacAulay with developing a national food policy to put more healthy Canadian food on the tables of families across the country and, we hope, to ensure access to good, healthy food for all.



# Towards a Common Food Policy













Reorienting the mass retail & processing model towards a new sustainability baseline (Main topic: LABELLING, MAINSTREAMING)



Making healthy/sustainable choice the easiest (FOOD ENVIRONMENT)



Redesigning social policies to address root causes of food insecurity and food poverty (FOOD BANKS & FOOD AID)



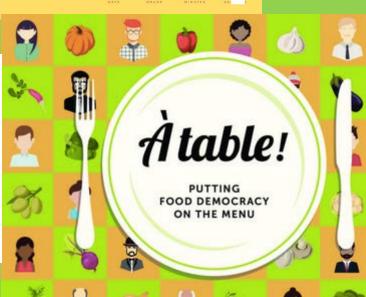
Building new education, knowledge & extension paradigms for sustainable food systems (KNOWLEDGE/EDUCATION)



Taxing negative externalities/ rewarding positive externalities (EXTERNALITIES & FOOD PRICES)



Ensuring equitable access to land and sustainable land uses (LAND)









# Food sovereignty principles

### FOCUSES ON FOOD FOR PEOPLE

Food sovereignty puts the right to sufficient, healthy and culturally appropriate food for all at the center of food, agriculture, livestock and fisheries policies.

### VALUES FOOD PROVIDERS

Food sovereignty values all those who grow, harvest and process food, including women, family farmers, herders, fisherpeople, forest dwellers, indigenous peoples, and agricultural, migrant and fisheries workers.

### LOCALIZES FOOD SYSTEMS

Food sovereignty brings food providers and consumers closer together so they can make joint decisions on food issues that benefit and protect all.

### PUTS CONTROL LOCALLY

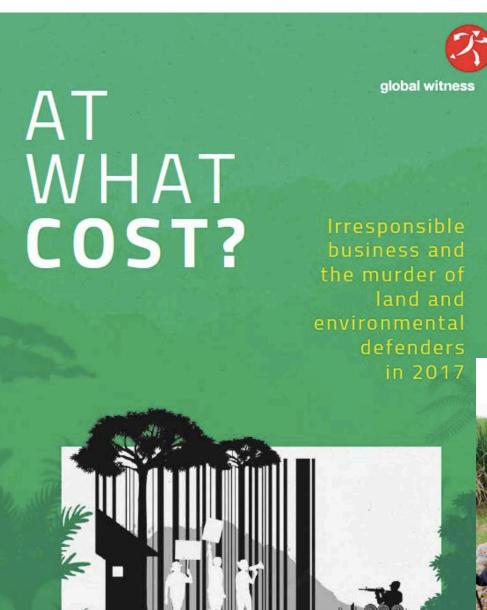
Food sovereignty respects the right of food providers to have control over their land, seeds and water and rejects the privatization of natural resources.

### BUILDS KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Food sovereignty values the sharing of local knowledge and skills that have been passed down over generations for sustainable food production free from technologies that undermine health and well-being.

### WORKS WITH NATURE

Food sovereignty focuses on production and harvesting methods that maximize the contribution of ecosystems, avoid costly and toxic inputs and improve the resiliency of local food systems in the face of climate change.



## 10 KEY FINDINGS

- At least 207 defenders were murdered in 2017 – the deadliest year on record.
- 2. Agribusiness was the most dangerous sector, overtaking mining for the first time ever, with 46 defenders killed protesting against the way goods we consume are being produced.
- More massacres occurred in 2017 than ever before: Global Witness documented seven cases in which





