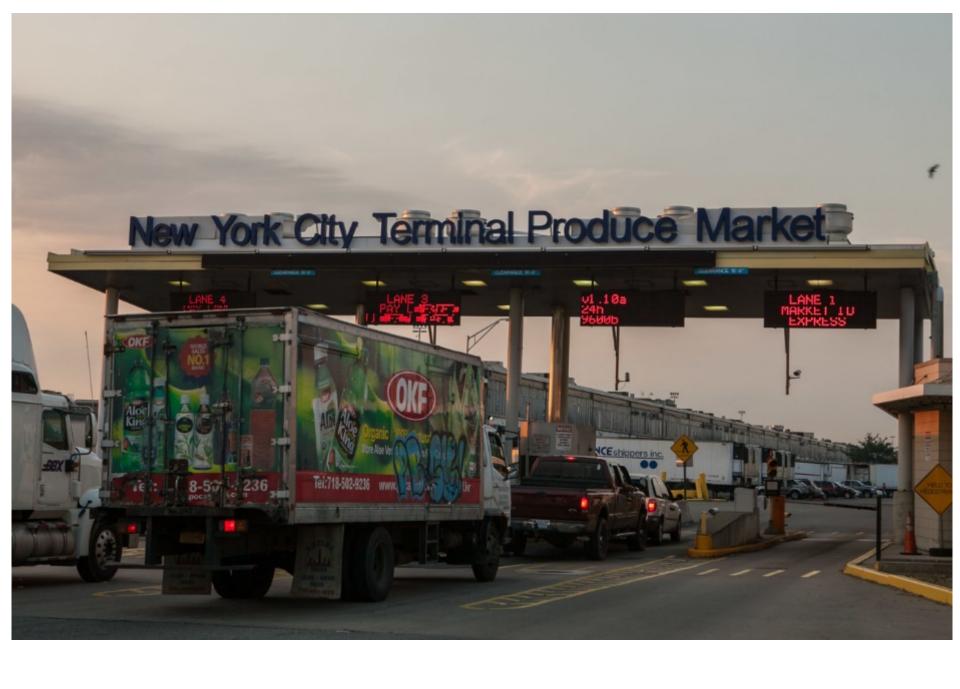
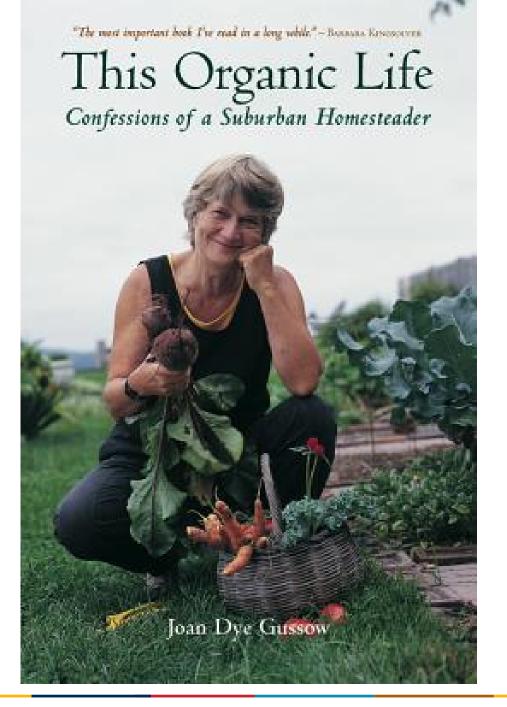
Identifying Challenges and Creating Capacity in Place-based Food Systems

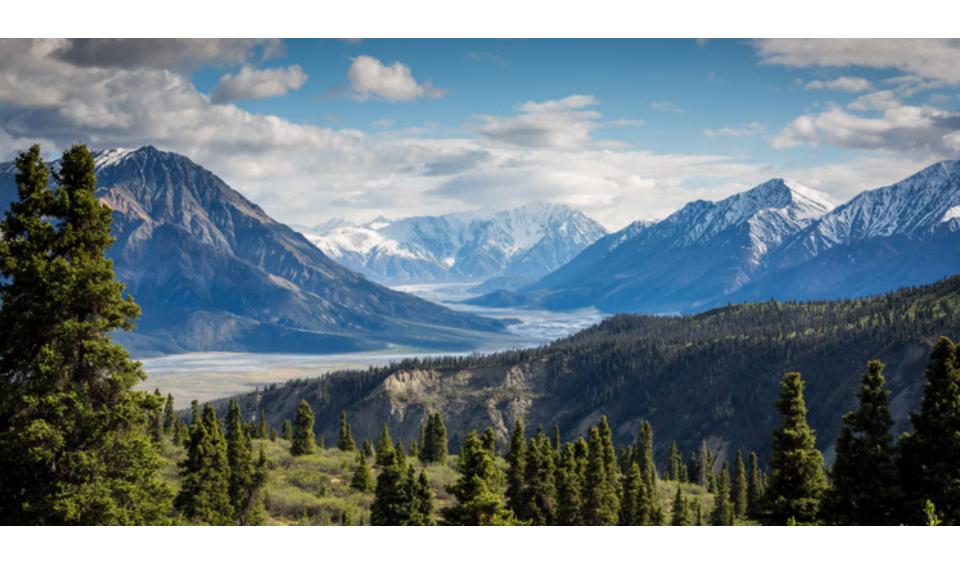
Gail Feenstra, Deputy Director, SAREP UC Agriculture and Natural Resources











Overview

- Context: Meaning and importance of a place-based food system
- Challenges of food system infrastructure
- Framework for considering these issues
- Potential solutions: stories from the field
- Progress in making changes to date
- Where to focus next?



What do we mean by a place-based food system?

- "Food systems that respond to the needs of and nurture the development of communities within the regions they serve" (KPU)
- "Food from somewhere" (Lev)



Components of a place-based food system

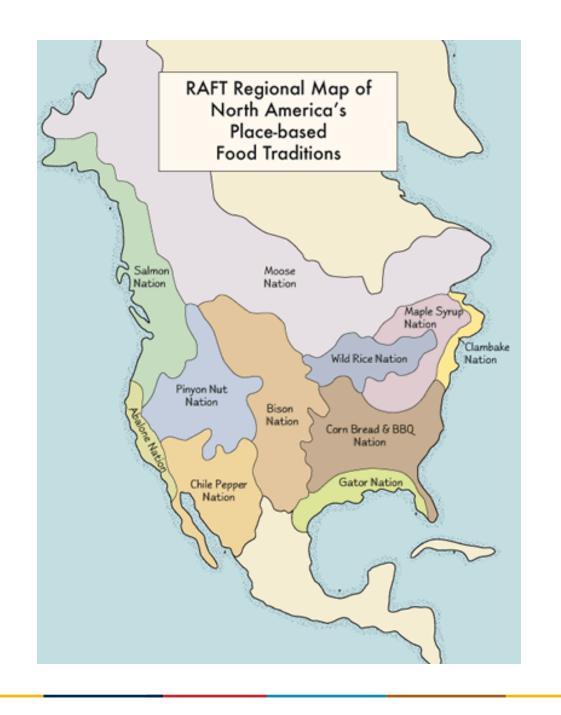
- Deeply connected to the environment and to caring for it
- Trusting relationships within supply chains
- Community food security and food sovereignty are goals and rights
- Health of individuals and communities is paramount
- Structures and infrastructures support healthy, place-based food systems
- All members/ stakeholders in the food system participate meaningfully in its development and maintenance



Food System Values

- Social, environmental, economic justice
- Democratic participation
- Balance
- Respect





Industrial Food System



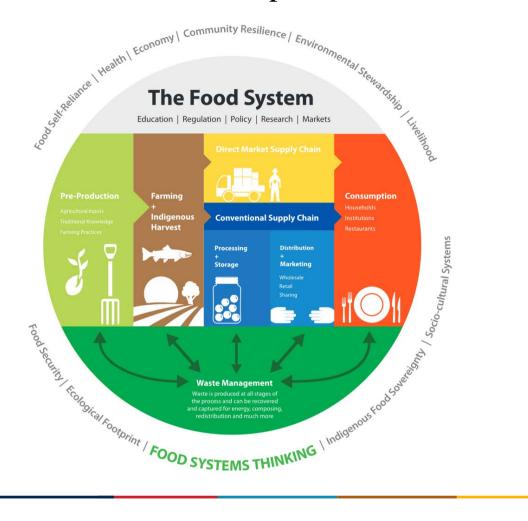






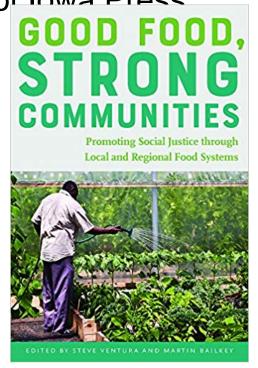
Food system infrastructure

- Supply chain structures
- Communications/ relationships



Food system infrastructure/ distribution challenges

Day Farnsworth, L. (2017). Distribution: Supplying Good Food to Cities. In Ventura, S., & Bailkey, M. Good food, strong communities: Promoting social justice through local and regional food systems. Iowa City, IA, University of Iowa Press



Food system infrastructure/ distribution challenges

Dominant Food System

- Environmental impacts > climate change
- Social impacts > disparities in food access, labor
- Disappearing mid-scale farms and rural communities







Challenges for Ag of the Middle

- Finding appropriate value chain partners, transparency
- Determining effective strategies for differentiating products
- Product pricing based on true costs
- Acquiring adequate capitalization
- Developing effective quality control, logistics
- Developing economic power for value chain negotiations

Stevenson, G. W., Clancy, K., King, R., Lev, L., Ostrom, M., & Smith, S. (2011). Midscale food value chains: An introduction. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 1(4), 27–34 http://dx.doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2011.014.007.

Figure 6-1 Barriers to market access and healthy food access in food supply

Market channels

Market access barriers

FARMERS

Production scale &
methods
Food safety certification
Capital
Staff capacity
Supply chain infrastructure
Marketing & branding

Direct marketing (CSAs, farmers markets)

Cooperative grocery retail

Supermarkets

Convenience/corner stores

Institutions (Schools, prisons, hospitals)

Restaurants

Healthy food access barriers

Access
Availability
Affordability
Appropriateness
Economic opportunity
Community development

Can we build supply chains that address both types of access issues?

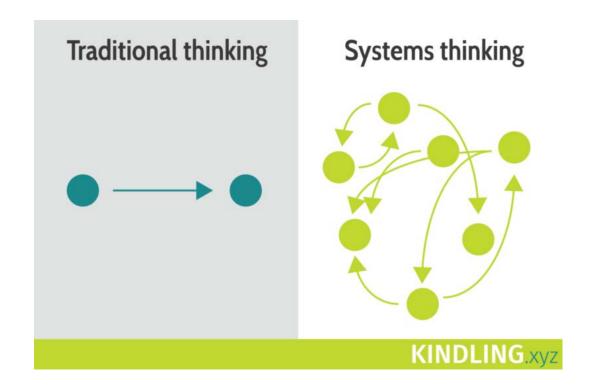
Day Farnsworth, L. (2017). Distribution: Supplying Good Food to Cities. In Ventura, S., & Bailkey, M. *Good food, strong communities: Promoting social justice through local and regional food systems*. Iowa City, IA. University of Iowa Press.

How to get from here to there?

• Siloed thinking TO Systems thinking

• Single issues TO Multi-issues

• Individual TO Community



Sustainable Food Systems are:

Economically viable

Profitable, Productive

Socially HEALTH

Responsible

Quality of Life,
Policy, Human &
Community Resources

Nutrition

Environmentally Sound

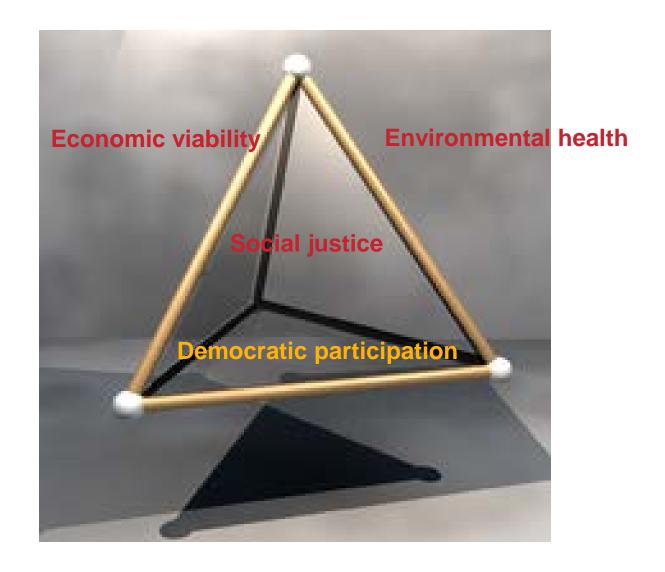
Natural Resources,

Biodiversity

Frameworks

- Sustainable agriculture: three-legged stool
 - Environmentally sound, economically viable, socially just
- Industrial marketing
 - Triple bottom line
- Supply chain management
 - Triple bottom line
 - Strategy, risk management, transparency, org culture
- International development
 - Social, economic and environmental sustainability
 - Institutional sustainability: transparent, consistent governance, develop community capacity

Facets of sustainable food system infrastructure

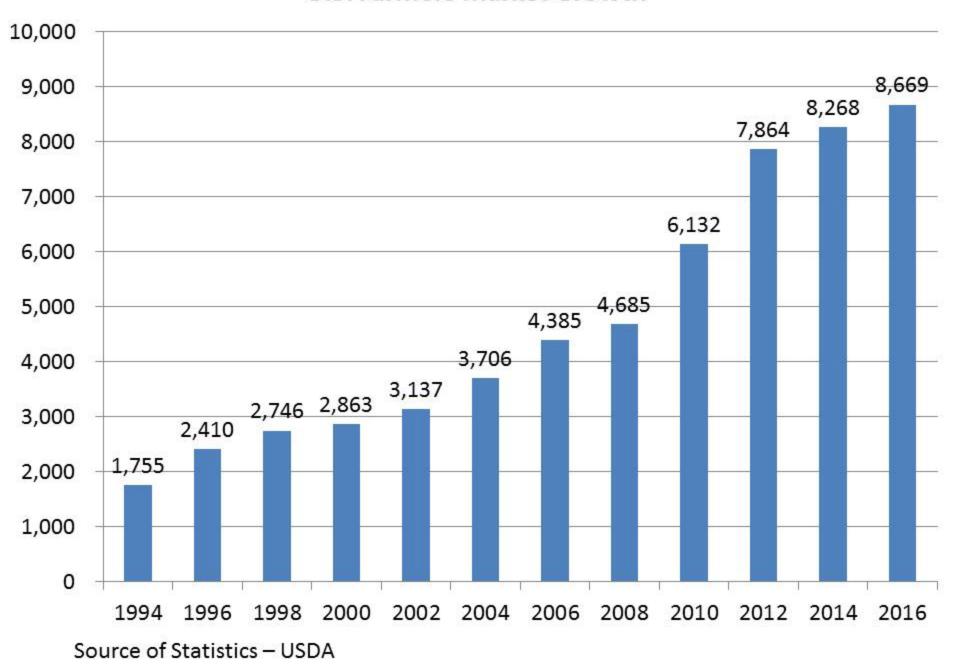


Changes over time...

• Direct markets: farmers markets, roadside stands



U.S. Farmers Market Growth



Changes over time...

• Direct markets: farmers markets, roadside stands, CSAs



Changes over time...

- "Agriculture of the Middle"
- Values-based supply chains



Changes over time...

- Hybrid supply chains
- Intermediated marketing channels
 - \$2.7B (2008) > \$3.3B (2012)



Two Models

• Farm to School (Oakland Unified)



• Food hubs (Mandela Foods Distribution)



Farm to School/Institution

- Local/regional food procurement
- School gardens/ Farm tours
- Nutrition education
- Recycling/ composting







Oakland Unified School District Farm to School



Oakland Unified: Teaching kids to cook from scratch



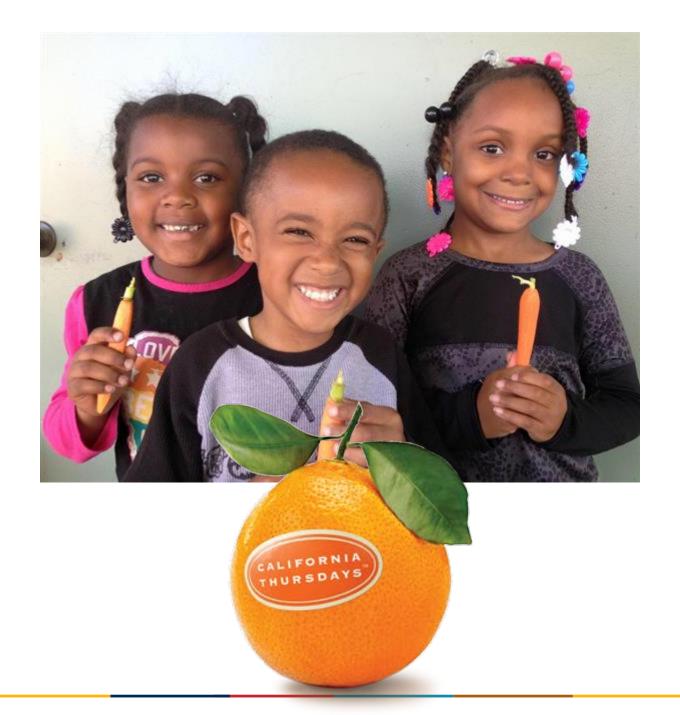




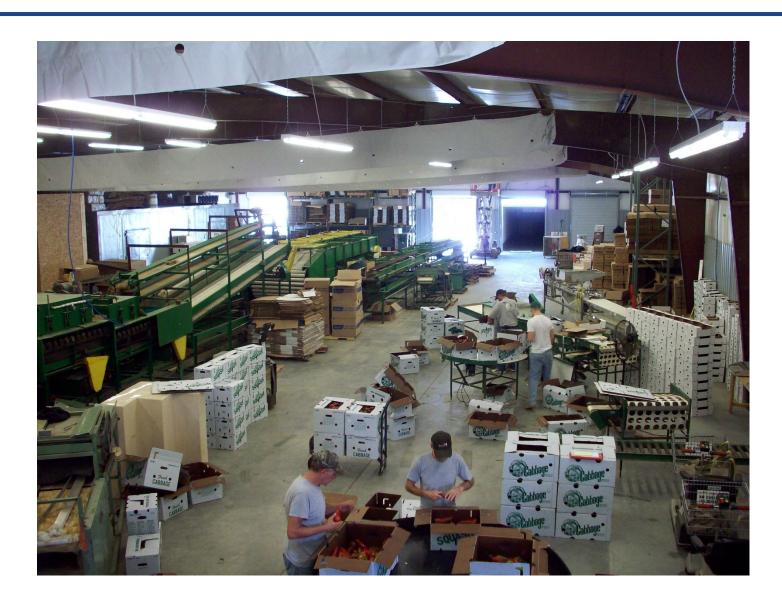
Oakland Unified: Reducing food waste







Food Hubs



Food Hub Survey - 2017

- Creating new jobs (1,900 paid staff)
- Sourcing from 78 different producers, suppliers
 - Half of producers are beginning farmers/businesses
 - 89% source mostly from small and mid-sized farms
- Two-thirds are breaking even

Challenge: balancing supply and demand

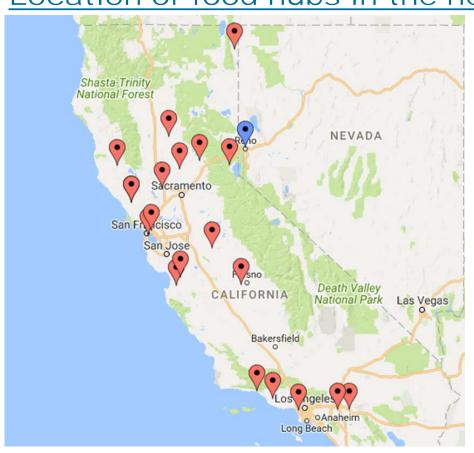


Background

CA Food Hub Network was started in fall of 2015 with the goal of "convening a shared learning network that provides technical assistance and guides regional planning".

Started as a year-long pilot project with **7 food hubs**. Now, **20 (CA) + 1 (NV)**

Location of food hubs in the network



Food hubs are a mix of non-profits and for profits.

Range in number of years in operation from

< 1 year to 43 years (survey median = 9 yrs)

Objectives of the CA Food Hub Network

- Formalize a CA food hub network
- Increase campus purchasing of local food via food hubs
- Increase sales of specialty crops in California via food hubs

Network Activities

- Annual Convenings (TA + networking + tours of hubs)
- Monthly webinar calls
- Communication tools (list-serv in progress)

Formalize a CA food hub network

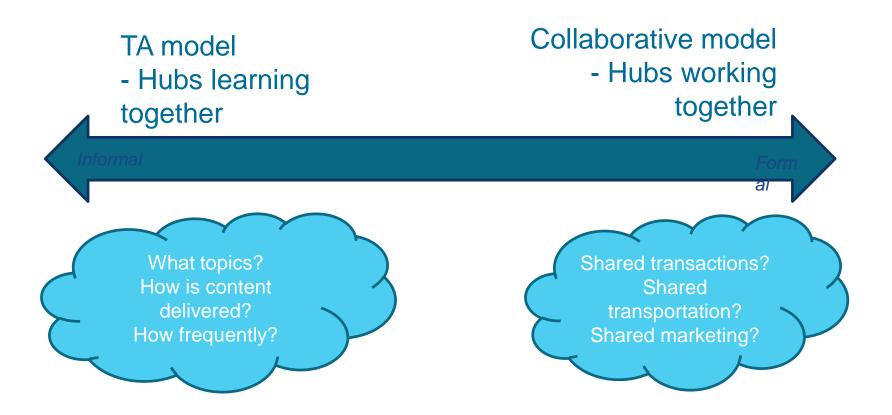
- Interviewing campus buyers
- Food Hub-Institutional Buyer mixer
- Student engagement around campus sourcing

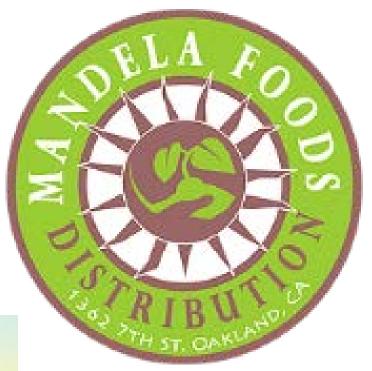
Campus purchasing of local foods via food hubs

- Annual Food Hub Assessment Survey
- FSMA compliance trainings for farmers

Sales of specialty crops in CA via food hubs

So... what is our Network model?











Mandela Marketplace Approach



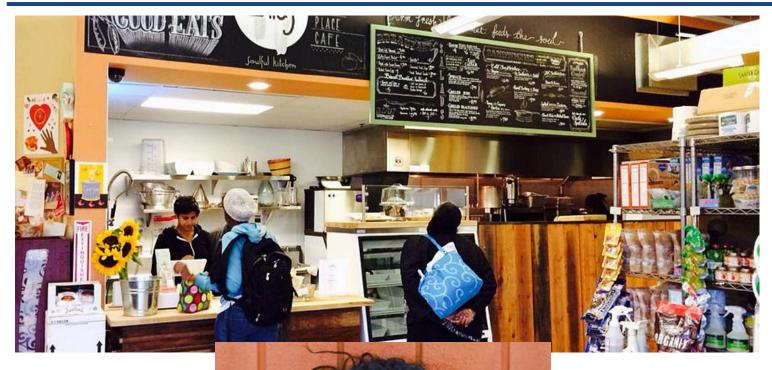








Zella's Soulful Kitchen



Observations

- Change takes time; work together
- Diversity is needed
- Be mindful of power dynamics



Where do we concentrate our efforts?

- Include and give voice to people of color, disadvantaged groups
- Develop the next generation of leaders

Ramp up networking, communication, outreach, organizing



Thank You!

Gail Feenstra gwfeenstra@ucdavis.edu



