Urban rural resilience through community food hubs

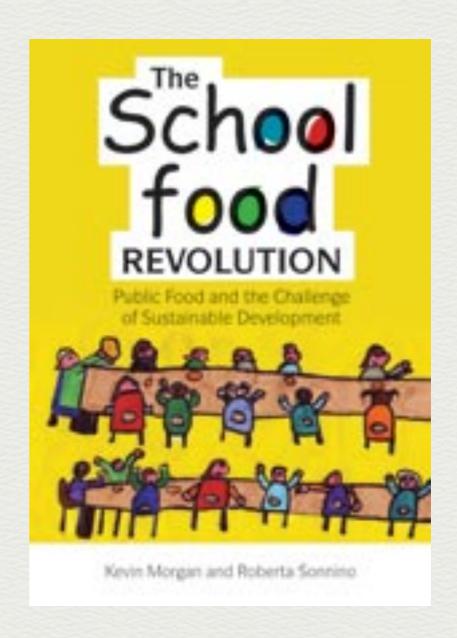


World Urban Forum Naples, September 1-6

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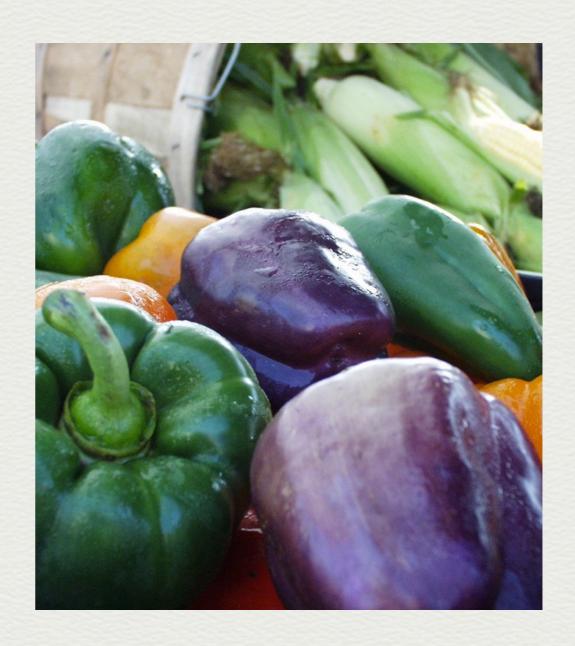
A conversation about linking farmers to local buyers: Opportunities, challenges and successes

- Leadership and collaboration
- From Food-for-Cities survey:
- marketing and monitoring systems to ensure farmer and small entrepreneur interests;
- scale-appropriate technologies;
- social business models;
- local, organic food to reconnect people with nature
- Typology:
 - urban/rural;
 - organizational structure and motivation;
 - project scale/scope



A conversation about linking farmers to local buyers: Opportunities, challenges and successes

- From Food-for-Cities post Rio+20:
 - •Role of nutrition including access to quality food, provision of a sanitary environment, access to basic income and healthcare, healthy eating information, education
 - •Role of improved local urban rural food linkages to stabilize supply especially in the face of climate change
 - Promotion of biodiversity and diet diversity to build and maintain resilient systems
 - Effects of migration
 - •Gender
 - •Role of cooperatives, social enterprise, and other financing opportunities
 - Need for enabling policy, regulations and programs for improved procurement linkages



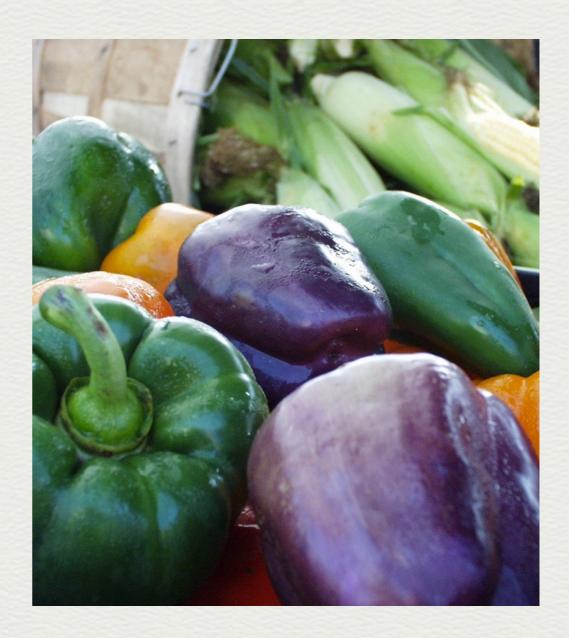
Project overview

 Help communities build more resilient sustainable communities of food that respect principles of ecological resilience, social justice and economic viability from field to table to compost heap



Project overview

- Eight universities, nine NGOs and four government offices, international partner
- Scanned 350+ grassroots, community based projects, 170+ interviews, and 19 case studies including selected Premier's Agri- Innovation Award winners
- By region
- Typology:
 - urban/rural;
 - organizational structure and motivation;
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Rationale for project

- Develop understanding of how community food projects emerge, the challenges they face and how they succeed, describe innovation process
- Work in progress
- 'Models and Best Practices' report and toolkit describing case studies and notable projects across the province



Complex Adaptive Systems theory

- organizations that are co-evolving, fluid and emergent, critical from a place-based approach such as urban/rural food and planning;
- connectivity ensure relevance and reciprocity;
- establish shared vision;
- iterative, relevant feedback loops (Stroink and Nelson forthcoming, Levkoe forthcoming, Westley 2010, Meadows and Wright 2008)

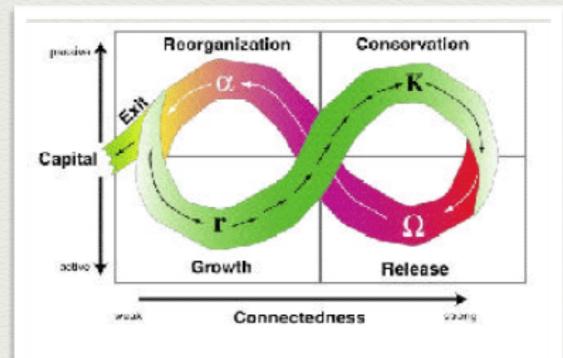
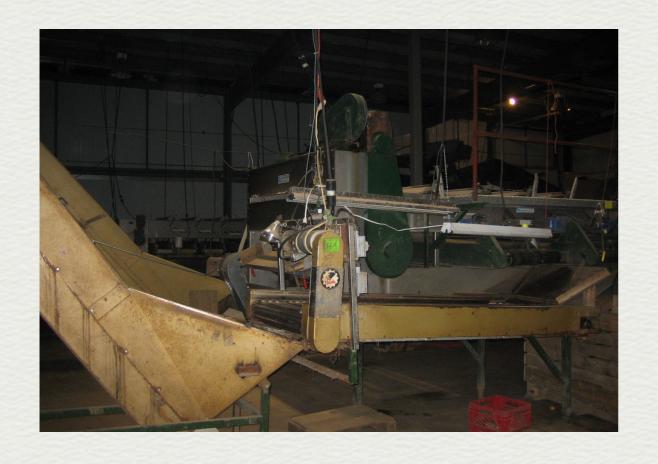


Figure 1 - The adaptive cycle of a social-ecological system (Holling, 2001).





Build and strengthen networks

Strongest partnerships include community, public health, CED, educational institution, agriculture

Rural-urban connections

Planning for good food





Rural-urban connections

Elmira Produce Auction

600% increase in 4 years, 30 % 10% from vendors
Buyers must purchase 3+ lots
Links farmers to institutions

Planning for social cohesion

- "In today's world, food projects remain the most economical and effective ways for cities to produce cohesion services.
 Community gardens, school gardens, and farmers markets are among the best community-building and capacity building sources around. My own favourite is the baking oven in neighbourhood parks what gathering in kitchens is to house parties, and what the barbeque is to extended family gettogethers, the baking oven is to hanging out in neighbourhood parks." (Roberts 2011)
- Planners can leave spaces for community interaction, create/foster liveable places



Virtual hubs

- Based on Oklahoma Food Online Food Hub program (http://www.oklahomafood.coop/)
- Started in 2008, 200 members including 35 producers (Delivery/pickups in church basement, bi-weekly, food only)
- Seeded with federal grant money, sustained with memberships, fee-for-use and volunteers
- Convenient but lacks face-to-face interaction (Knezevic forthcoming)
- http://www.niagaralocalfoodcoop.ca/



True North Community Co-op (Chevrette, Stroink and Nelson 2011)

- Store front operation, cooperative model
- Regional community buy-in including Nishnawbe Aski Nation
- Share space
- Financially self-sustaining
- Carry anything in North 'from hand or land'
- (See also Eat Local Sudbury Coop for blogs, weekly buying lists, recipes, visioning exercise: http://example.com)



Values based Transparency

- Local Food Plus
 - Commitment and measures of regional, ecological production that respects biodiversity, animal and worker welfare, and reduces fossil fuel use; incremental approach



What do we know?

- Many ingredients, no single recipe, place specific
- Set procurement targets
- Be authentic to minimize cooption risk
- Build and strengthen diverse networks between urban and rural

