



GOAL



Goal: Develop recommendations for a new structure or model for food organizing in San Francisco based on qualitative data from 8-10 U.S. cities

In partnership with:

- San Francisco Public Health Foundation
- San Francisco Department of Public Health, Population Health Division's Office of Anti-Racism & Equity
- Food Security Task Force subcommittee chair





CITY SUMMARIES



- 1. Chicago Food Policy Action Council
- 2. New York City Mayor's Office of Food Policy
- 3. Los Angeles Office of Food Equity
- 4. Boston Office of Food Justice
- 5. Detroit Food Policy Council
- 6. More cities to come!



- Partnerships with internal city staff with access to decision makers
- Annual summits to identify priorities
- Funding is diverse:
 60% philanthropy and
 40% government
 grants

Challenges:

- Applying for funding, especially first wave of grants
- 50 City Supervisors proves difficult to establish a majority vote on food policy issues
- Ensuring city policy continuity through administrative changes

Key Takeaways or Quotes:

Noted that all cities
 have the same issues
 around food insecurity,
 but managing the local
 context and political
 powers very important



- Current mayor prioritizes food policy
- City Council has discretionary grants to provide funding to community-based orgs
- Very large budget (1M 1.5M)
- Focus on concrete programs such as plant-based nutrition programs in hospitals

Challenges:

- Future mayors may not prioritize food policy
- Relies on community based orgs for input (community members must reach out to specific city agencies with issues)

Key Takeaways or Quotes:

- Noted that political will is important in changing food policy
- Cost implications of codification of a food policy office across cities
- "Government feeds people, and a lot of people, through various agencies"



- Public-private
 partnership for close
 ties to government
 with some
 independence
- Roundtable
 discussions allow for
 diverse stakeholders
 and communities to
 address food security
 issues

Challenges:

- Strategic plan lacks public commitments and transparency
- Finding grant dollars for Office of Food Equity
- Incorporating for-profit private companies in discussions

Key Takeaways or Quotes:

- Noted the need for a "city champion" to navigate bureaucracy and sponsor motions/resolutions
- Noted that the Office of Food Equity has to be high enough in political hierarchy to access decision makers



- Focus on climate change impacts on food
- Community advisory component with residence requirement
- Focus on high-need neighborhoods
- Goal of becoming a carbon-neutral, zerowaste city

Challenges:

- No authority to schedule public hearings
- Systems approach makes it difficult to address more acute food insecurity from community
- Compliance, enforcement, and responsibility issues on food policies

Key Takeaways or Quotes:

 Noted that transforming food systems "requires a level of boldness" with an eye towards equitable policies and choice/cultural relevance/dignity in food pantries



- Council has diverse membership, with 1vote seats allocated to specific stakeholders
- All meetings are open for "transparency, respect, and justice"
- Focus on environmental justice and racial equity
- Coalitions with farmers

Challenges:

- Working towards
 changing animal
 ordinances and
 agricultural laws, such
 as legalizing chickens in
 residential properties
- Working towards
 increasing data
 capacity and feedback
 through surveys and
 sampling inside and
 outside city

Key Takeaways or Quotes:

- Noted that "work and live in city" requirement for councils not always a guaranteed strategy to ensure diversity
- Provide TA/courses to council members on racial equity
- Decision-making questions:
 - Who does it benefit?
 - Who pays?





GETTING FROM HERE TO THERE

Jan 23: Finalize criteria May 1:
Proposed model
to present to city
leaders

- 1. Background research (in progress)
- 2. Develop/finalize criteria (in progress)
- 3. Identify priorities
- 4. Develop 3-5 possible models for SF
- 5. Assess models based on priorities
- 6. Develop final proposed model





1. BACKGROUND



• What: Qualitative interviews with 8-10 cities

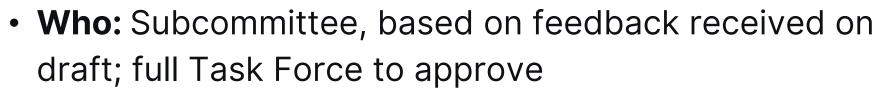
• Contingencies: Needed for developing models

 Potential Cities/Orgs: New York City Office of Food Policy, Los Angeles Office of Food Equity, Chicago Food Equity Council, Michigan Food Policy Council, Detroit Food Policy Council, Michigan Center for Regional Food Systems, Pittsburgh Food Policy Council, Milwaukee Food Council, Boston Office of Food Justice, Somerville Office of Food Access and Healthy Communities, Montgomery County Office of Food Systems Resilience, Indianapolis Division of Community, Nutrition, and Food Policy





2. DEVELOP/FINALIZE CRITERIA



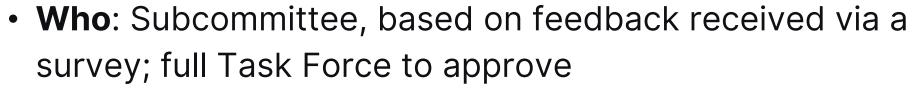
- What: A comprehensive list of considerations that are potentially important in developing a model for SF
- Contingencies: Need criteria to create priorities survey (for clarity, we'll refer to this list as "criteria")







3. IDENTIFY PRIORITIES



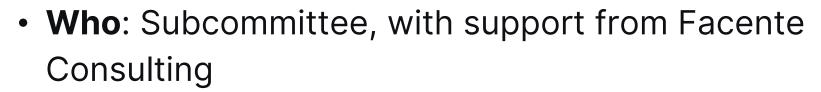
- What: A subset of the criteria deemed to be the most important priorities for an SF food organizing model
- **Contingencies**: Need analysis of survey results to develop priorities (for clarity, we'll refer to this subset of criteria as "priorities")







4. DEVELOP 3-5 POSSIBLE MODELS FOR SF



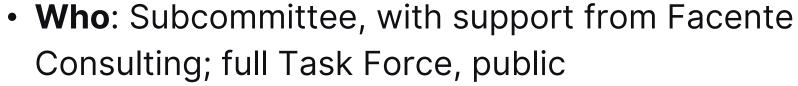
- What: These are "mock" models that speak to the priorities and are grounded in the background research
- Contingencies: Need background research and priorities to develop models







5. ASSESS MODELS BASED ON PRIORITIES



- What: Process TBD (scoring? discussion?)
- Contingencies: Need 3-5 models before we can assess them







6. DEVELOP FINAL PROPOSED MODEL

- **Who**: Subcommittee, with support from Facente Consulting; full Task Force
- What: The model that will be presented to City leaders
- Contingencies: Need all feedback from assessing the models



