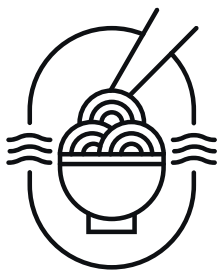




# **SAN FRANCISCO FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE: SUBCOMMITTEE ON REIMAGINING FOOD COORDINATION**

PRELIMINARY COUNCIL SUMMARIES

PRESENTED BY FACENTE CONSULTING



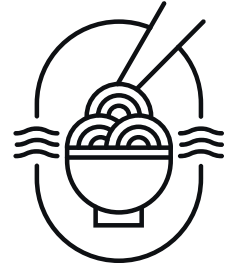
# GOAL

**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





# PREVIOUS COUNCIL 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



# CHICAGO FOOD POLICY ACTION COUNCIL

## Strengths:

- 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



# NEW YORK CITY MAYOR'S OFFICE OF FOOD POLICY

## Strengths:

- 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”



# LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF FOOD EQUITY

## Strengths:

- 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



## BOSTON OFFICE OF FOOD JUSTICE

### Strengths:

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



# DETROIT FOOD POLICY COUNCIL

## Strengths:

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

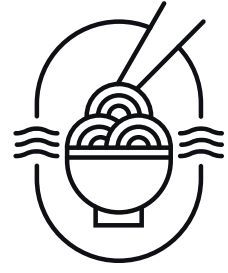
## Challenges:

- 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?





# NEW COUNCIL SUMMARIES



1. Knox County Food Policy Council
2. Maine Network of Food Security Councils
3. Milwaukee Food Council



# KNOX COUNTY FOOD POLICY COUNCIL

## Strengths:

- Strong connection to hospital system, five different hospitals serve as hubs for education and on-site food pantries
- Strong connections to farmers and small farms, leveraging networks to provide farm equipment

## Challenges:

- Food insecurity is at an all time high, while supplies are quite low
- No fiscal sponsor and not a nonprofit, so does not have the capacity to pursue that policy endeavors on a larger scale
- Overcoming stigma of receiving free food

## Key Takeaways or Quotes:

- In order to reduce stigma for underserved communities, high quality food is key for dignity
- Tracking metrics such as “how many miles food travels from farm to pantry, how many hours staff took to unload food, and how many hours to dispose of food waste” very important



# MAINE NETWORK OF FOOD SECURITY COUNCILS

## Strengths:

- Strong policy and advocacy relationships; group votes on which food bills to endorse, writes letters to legislators
- Comprised of various councils that have a shared financial network for sustainability

## Challenges:

- Rural health food insecurity is particularly difficult to address
- Maine Food Sovereignty Act created political challenges around implementation and enforcement
- No governmental funding

## Key Takeaways or Quotes:

- Organizing food councils at the state-level has many benefits for supporting local context and coordinating resources more broadly



# MILWAUKEE FOOD COUNCIL

## Strengths:

- Collective impact model focused on food organizing rather than programming
- Exists outside the city and county governments, for more independence
- Focus on food justice

## Challenges:

- No point-person in government who is dedicated to food systems work, so creates a limiting factor for advocacy efforts
- Diversity of board
- Managing relationships to local and national food organizing and competing priorities

## Key Takeaways or Quotes:

- Need to focus on root causes of food insecurity such as minimum wage, food cost, and land sovereignty



# **SAN FRANCISCO FOOD SECURITY TASK FORCE: SUBCOMMITTEE ON REIMAGINING FOOD COORDINATION**

PROPOSED PROCESS AND TIMELINE

PRESENTED BY FACENTE CONSULTING

# GETTING FROM HERE TO THERE

Jan 23:  
Finalize  
criteria



May 1:  
Proposed model  
to present to city  
leaders

1. Background research (Done on Feb. 15th, compiling)
2. Develop/finalize criteria (Done)
3. Identify priorities (**Soon to be completed**)
4. Develop 3-5 possible models for SF
5. Assess models based on priorities
6. Develop final proposed model



# 1. BACKGROUND

- **Who:** Jade, in collaboration with Facente Consulting
- **What:** Qualitative interviews with 8-10 cities
- **Contingencies:** Needed for developing models
- **Councils:** New York City Office of Food Policy, Los Angeles Office of Food Equity, Chicago Food Equity Council, Detroit Food Policy Council, Milwaukee Food Council, Boston Office of Food Justice, Maine Network of Food Security Councils, Knox County Food Council





## 2. DEVELOP/FINALIZE CRITERIA

- **Who:** Subcommittee, based on feedback received on draft; full Task Force approved
- **What:** A comprehensive list of considerations that are potentially important in developing a model for SF
- **Contingencies:** Needed criteria to create priorities survey (for clarity, we'll refer to this list as "criteria")







### 3. IDENTIFY PRIORITIES

- **Who:** Subcommittee, based on feedback received via a survey; full Task Force to approve
- **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

- **Who:** Subcommittee, with support from Facente Consulting
- **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

- **Who:** Subcommittee, with support from Facente Consulting; full Task Force, public
- **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



# DIVING INTO THE SURVEY DATA

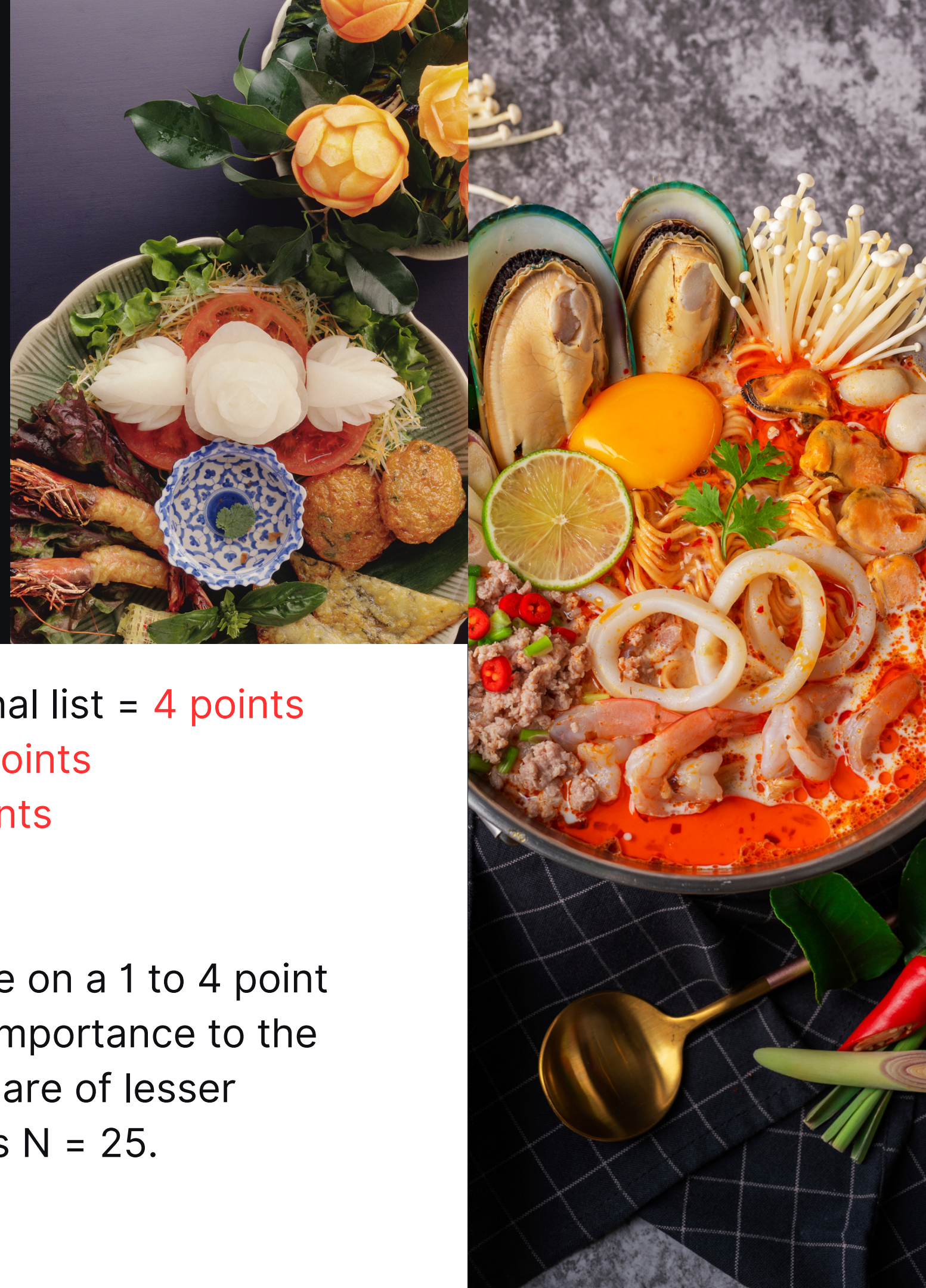


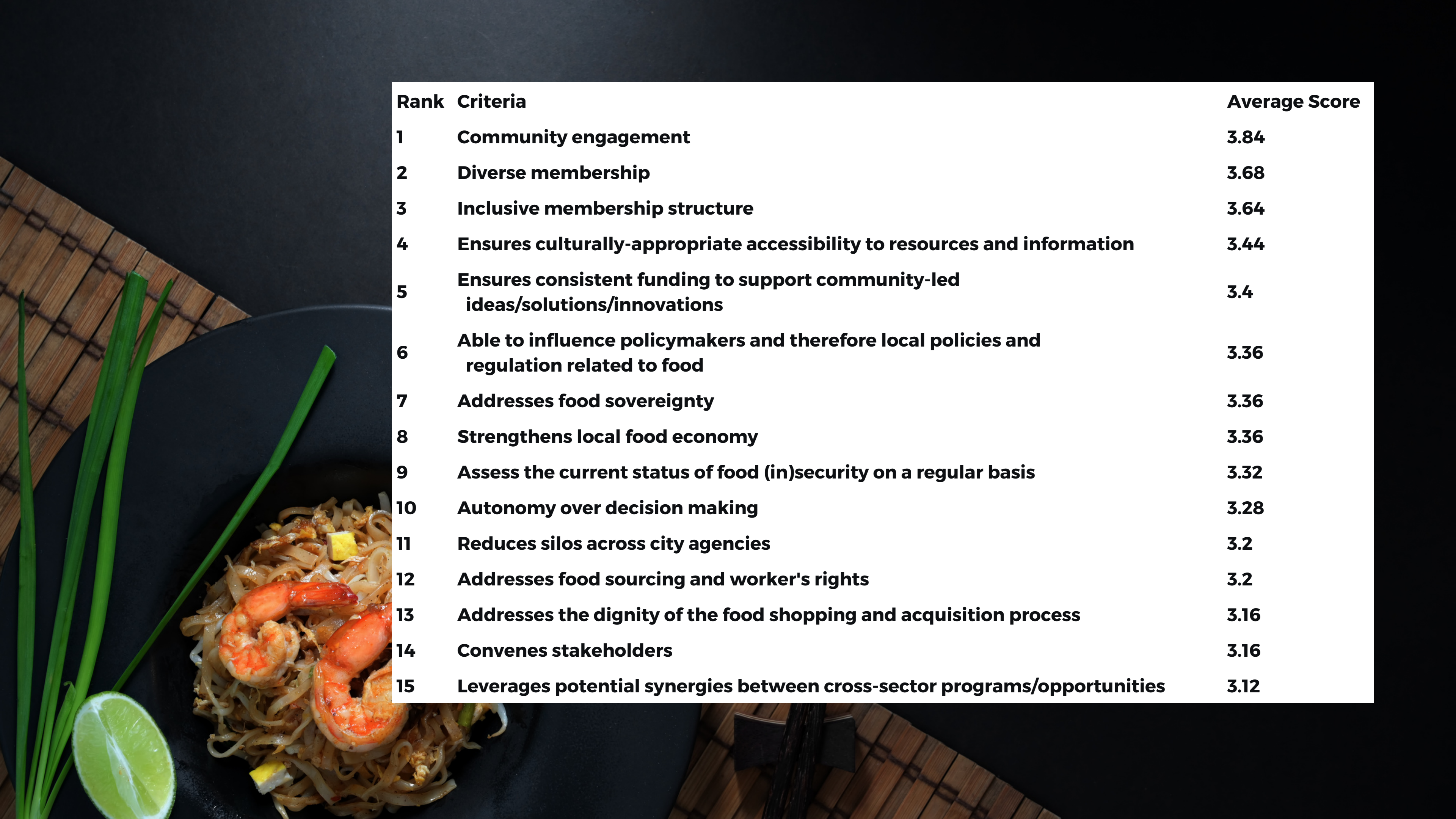


## FROM CRITERIA TO PRIORITIES: AVERAGE COMPOSITE SCORING

- Non-negotiable, the criteria must be on the final list = 4 points
- Highly important, I recommend inclusion = 3 points
- Slightly, important, open to discussion = 2 points
- Inclusion does not matter to me = 1 point

For each criteria, we calculated a composite score on a 1 to 4 point scale. Scores that are closest to 4 are of utmost importance to the average respondent, while and scores closer to 1 are of lesser importance. The total number of respondents was N = 25.





<b>Rank</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Average Score</b>
1	Community engagement	3.84
2	Diverse membership	3.68
3	Inclusive membership structure	3.64
4	Ensures culturally-appropriate accessibility to resources and information	3.44
5	Ensures consistent funding to support community-led ideas/solutions/innovations	3.4
6	Able to influence policymakers and therefore local policies and regulation related to food	3.36
7	Addresses food sovereignty	3.36
8	Strengthens local food economy	3.36
9	Assess the current status of food (in)security on a regular basis	3.32
10	Autonomy over decision making	3.28
11	Reduces silos across city agencies	3.2
12	Addresses food sourcing and worker's rights	3.2
13	Addresses the dignity of the food shopping and acquisition process	3.16
14	Convenes stakeholders	3.16
15	Leverages potential synergies between cross-sector programs/opportunities	3.12



<b>Rank</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Average Score</b>
16	Financial sustainability/independence	3.08
17	Evaluates the impacts of City-funded solutions on the broader food system	3.08
18	Reduces silos across non-city entities	3.04
19	Connection to local power structures and institutions	3
20	Administrative feasibility	2.96
21	Political feasibility	2.88
22	Promotes urban agriculture and supports local food production	2.88
23	Close connection to local government	2.84
24	Engages with broader power structures and institutions	2.8
25	Addresses emerging issues rapidly and nimbly	2.76
26	Manages and distributes funding for community-led food innovations/solutions	2.6
27	Coordinates pre-disaster emergency food planning with CBOs and city agencies	2.48
28	Oversees food-related programs	2.44



## Community Engagement



- Inclusion does n..
- Slightly importa..
- Highly important..
- Non-negotiable, ..

## Reduces silos across city agencies



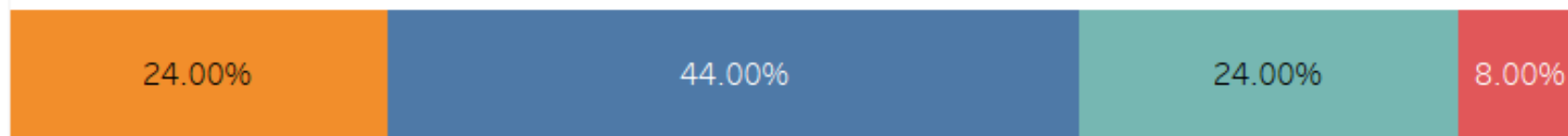
## Autonomy over decision making



## Financial sustainability/independence



## Close connection to local govt



### Connection to local power structures and institutions



- Inclusion does n..
- Slightly importa..
- Highly important..
- Non-negotiable, ..

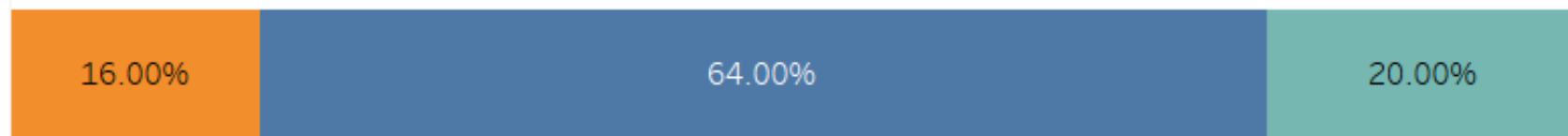
### Engages with broader power structures



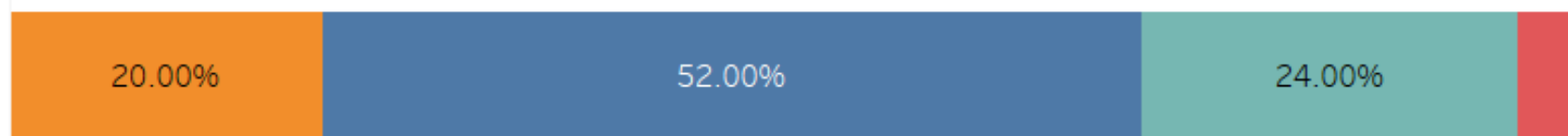
### Able to influence policymakers



### Administrative feasibility



### Political feasibility



### Address food sovereignty



■ Slightly importa..  
■ Highly important..  
■ Non-negotiable, ..

### Assess the curent status of food (in)security on regular basis



### Addresses food sourcing and worker's rights



### Strengthens the local food economy



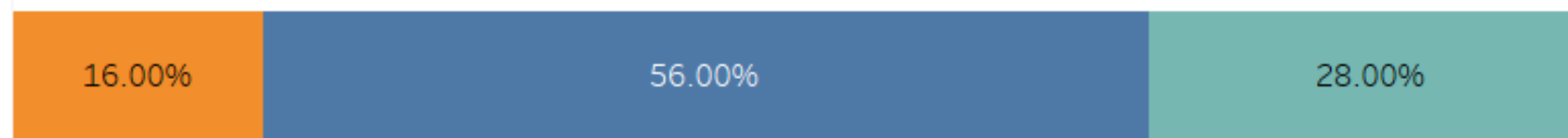
### Diverse membership



### Inclusive membership structure



### Promotes urban agriculture and supports local food production



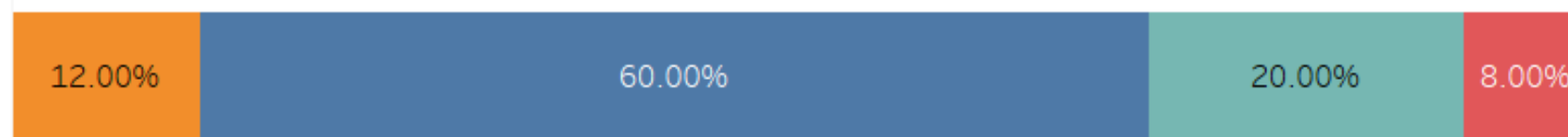
### Addresses the dignity of the food shopping and acquisition process



### Coordinates pre-disaster emergency food planning with CBOs and city agencies



### Addresses emerging issues rapidly and nimbly

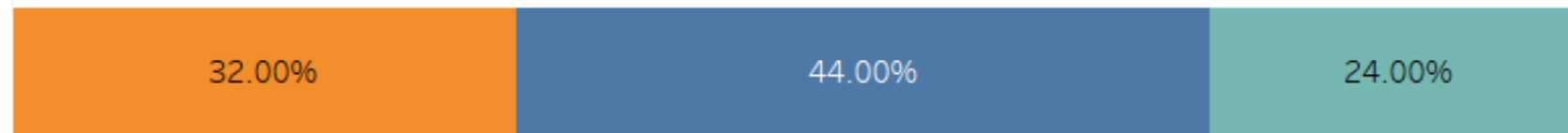


Ensures consistent funding to support community-led ideas/solutions/innovations

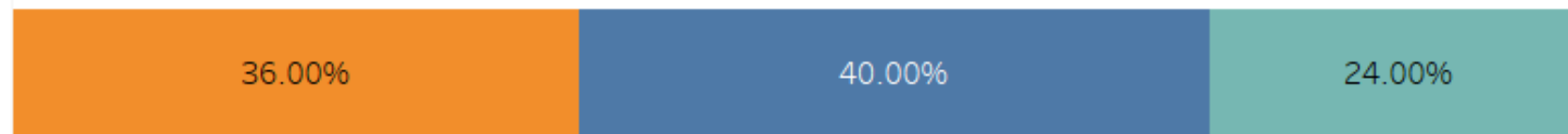


- Inclusion does n..
- Slightly importa..
- Highly important..
- Non-negotiable, ..

Evaluates the impacts of City-funded solutions on the broader food system



Leverages potential synergies between cross-sector programs/opportunities



Convenes stakeholders



Ensures culturally-appropriate accessibility to resources and information



- Inclusion does n..
- Slightly importa..
- Highly important..
- Non-negotiable, ..

Manages and distributes funding for community-led food innovations/solutions



Reduces silos across non-city entities



Oversees food-related programs



# DISCUSSION



**THANK  
YOU**

