

Bellingen Shire Food Resilience Workshop

July 9 2020





OVERVIEW OF THIS WORKSHOP

- Introductions
- Context
- Workshop Breakouts
- Feedback
- Summarise/ What Next



INTRODUCTIONS/CHECK-IN

- Who you are
- Organisation/ How you are involved with food
- (Very Briefly!) What does Food Resilience mean to you?









WHY WE ARE HERE

- ▶ Bushfires, Drought, Flood, Covid19 ...
- Strong desire to build resilience in the Shire
- Food Resilience is a strong theme from members of the community





WORKSHOP GOALS

- Sharing Understanding of Food Resilience & Challenges
- Build Network for ourselves
- Consider Quick Wins
- Generate Ideas to better inform TOR design for development of a Food Resilience Concept appropriate for our Shire



WHAT IS RESILIENCE?

The ability of individuals, communities and states and their institutions to absorb and recover from shock while positively actioning and transforming their structure and means for living in the face of long term change and uncertainty.



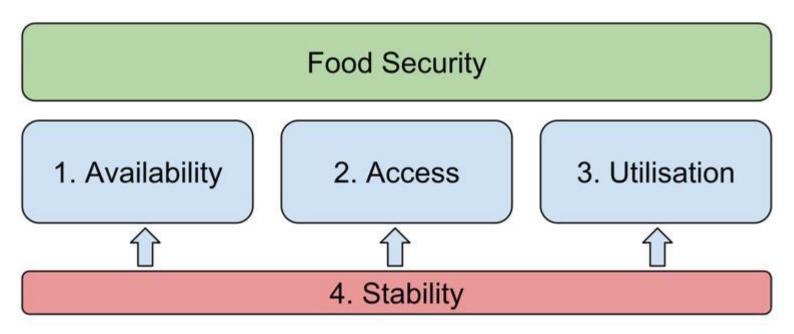


What is Community Resilience



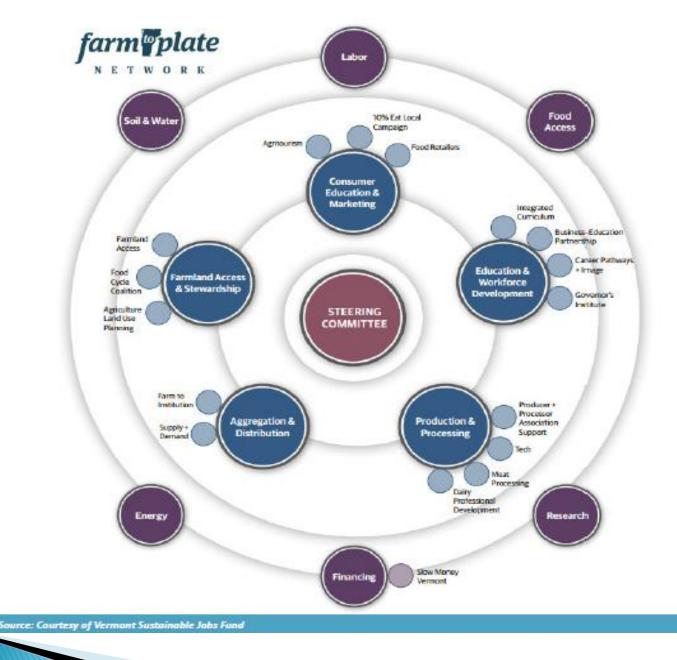


Food Resilience Themed models



FAO – Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN

FAO Definition of a state of food security: "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."¹





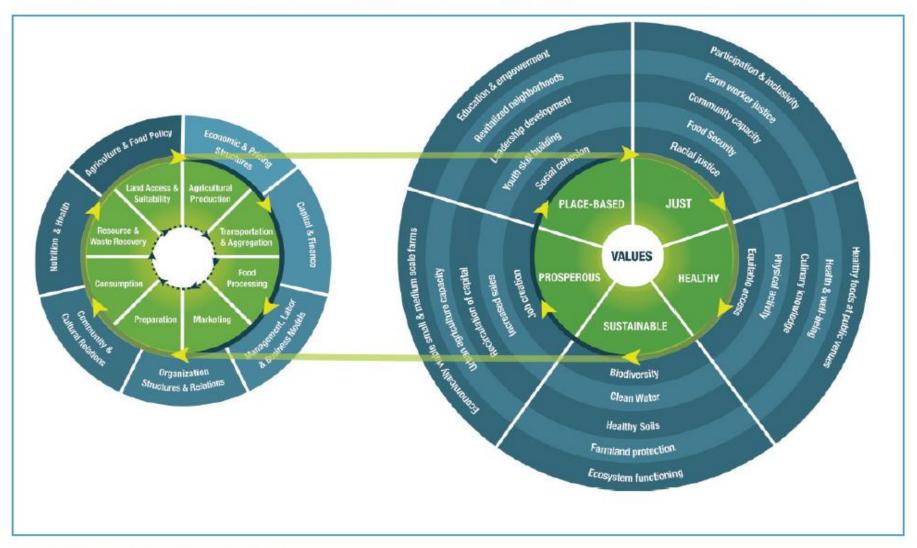
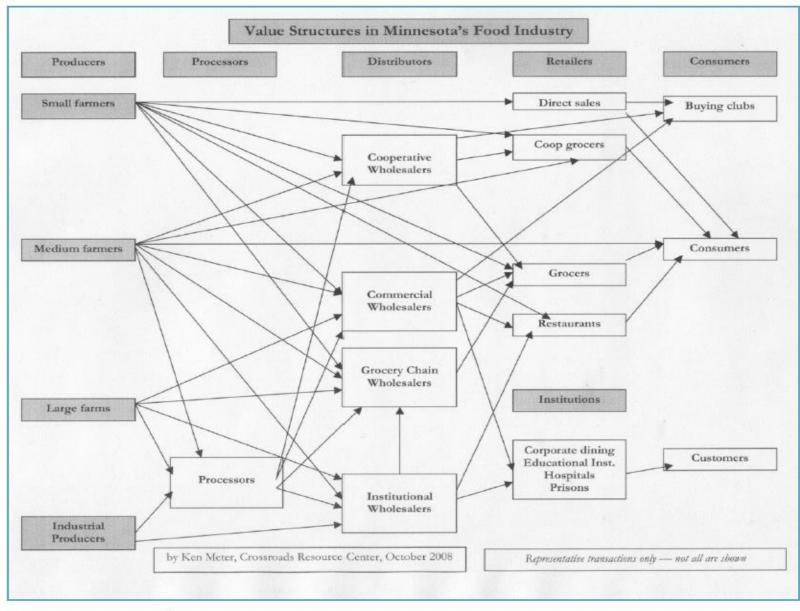


Figure 1.4: Community Food System Framework by Activity, Environment and Macro-Forces⁸

Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison.



Source: Ken Meter, Crossroads Resource Center.



http://www.foodfuture.com.au/foodfutureplan/our-food-future/food-security



Circle of Food System Connections adapted from C. S. Mott Group at Michigan State University²⁰¹

Food Resilience Components

Components and markets of a local, community based food system may include:

- Farmers markets,
- Community-supported agriculture (CSA),
- U-pick operations and roadside stands,
- Food cooperatives,
- Chef collaboratives,
- Community gardens,
- Farm-to-school networks,
- University, hospital, and institutional food procurement programs,
- Critical local infrastructure such as abattoirs and dairies,
- Produce and livestock auctions,
- Food banks and community food pantries,
- Community kitchens,
- Producer cooperatives,
- Locally-owned grocery stores, restaurants, and Food service operations.