



1) GOOD GOVERNANCE



2) ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY



3) SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS



4) SOCIAL LEARNING & KNOWLEDGE EXCHANGE

# SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL FOOD NETWORK (SRFN)

ASSOCIATION FOOD NETWORKS

## ABSTRACT

Sustainable Regional Food Networks (SRFN) is a model based in value-generating collaborations between actors aiming for a sustainable and equitable food system that goes beyond the existing industrialized food supply chains with purely economic aspirations to include cultural and social values and benefits, as well as ensuring food and nutrition security for all.

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WORKING DRAFT\_CONCEPT DOCUMENT

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## SUMMARY

### VISION

Nutritional security and sovereignty, ensuring good and sustainable food for everyone needs an understanding of food as a “collaborative commons”. The food system of the future has to be driven by collaborative local networks of people organized in more sustainable and equitable arrangement where economic profit is not the driver. It has to be based on cultural, environmental and social values and be realized in individual collaborative initiatives. An open dialogical culture and individual binding arrangements regulate the collaboration and balance the different interests of the participants along the food network.

### MISSION

To develop, implement and disseminate an innovative food system model as an alternative to the industrialized and commodified food supply chains dominant at present, with the objective of achieving food and nutrition security for everyone. This model is called the Sustainable Regional Food Network (SRFN).

### CONTEXT

The predominant food system of today is increasingly dysfunctional: One in six children is undernourished, while one in four is overweight (Gladek et al., 2016). While we have been able to improve food security in many regions, this has also led to other issues, such as declining soil fertility and threats to the biodiversity of our planet (Magnin, 2016). Risks are becoming increasingly systemic, with more widespread repercussions that are impossible to be dealt with by governments, industry or sector alone due to the global dimensions of this issue. Therefore, a paradigm shift is required in dealing with food. This shift needs to be better suited at addressing the challenges of the future food system: meeting the ever- increasing demand of food, reducing the environmental impact of agricultural production and consumption and ensuring dignified and fair livelihoods for all of the people involved in the food value chains.

### THE MODEL

The SRFN model looks at food supply chains as value-generating, reciprocal partnerships between equal actors that together act as custodians of a sustainable and equitable food system. The value generated in a SRFN goes beyond economic profit and also includes cultural and social value and benefits, as well as food and nutrition security for all. The extent of equitable partnerships around production and consumption of food is supported by the four principles of Sustainable Regional Food Network-manifesto:

Principle 1	Good governance	Principle 3	Sustainable Livelihoods
Principle 2	Ecological Sustainability	Principle 4	Social Learning & Innovation Exchange

The SRFN takes the implementation of the right to food – as designated by the Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO) – a step further and focuses not only on producers’ entitlement to productive assets. It focuses on empowerment of all food system actors by supporting systemic education and skill development in the food sector, fostering food literacy and institutionalizing participation in food network governance through innovative political mechanisms. In this manner, the SRFN supports rural and urban food system actors in establishing diversified incomes, enabling livelihoods and ensuring food and nutrition security.



## THE “SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL FOOD NETWORK” MODEL

Sustainable Regional Food Networks (SRFN) provides a model for sustainable and equitable food systems as an alternative to the industrialized and commodified food supply chains dominant at present. This current paradigm of intensive agricultural production relies on a negativistic view of human nature, where self-interest and profit maximization are to be achieved and preferred over more collaborative ways of working that are mindful of other persons, ecosystems, and the future generations (Tencati & Zsolnai, 2012). A paradigm shift towards a system where food is understood as more than just a “commodity, and where its production and consumption are strongly related to natural, social, cultural, historical, political, institutional, and personal issues” (Tencati & Zsolnai, 2012) is essential and demands larger collaborative efforts.

The SRFN model looks at food supply chains as value-generating, reciprocal partnerships between equal actors that together act as custodians of a sustainable and equitable food system. SRFN goes beyond economic profit and includes cultural and social value and benefits, as well as food and nutrition security for all. The extent of equitable partnerships around production and consumption of food is supported by four principles of the SRFN-manifesto.

The SRFN takes the implementation of the right to food<sup>1</sup> a step further and focuses not only on producers’ entitlement to productive assets, but empowerment of all food system actors by supporting systemic education and skill development in the food sector, fostering food literacy and institutionalizing participation in food network governance through innovative political mechanisms. In this manner, the SRFN supports rural and urban food system actors in establishing diversified incomes, enabling livelihoods and ensuring food and nutrition security.

The idea behind the SRFN model, as well as the principles, values and practices it should follow are a result of the practical experiences of two existing model networks: Bachsermärt in Switzerland and THE BAZAAR in Nepal. These two initiatives share common visions and objectives in search of a more sustainable and equitable food system that ensures food and nutrition security for everyone. Since early 2016 the entrepreneurs behind these initiatives have been working in collaboration with the World Food System Center at ETH University Zürich to extract the core ideas behind SRFN, based on their practical experiences.

Being concerned about the future prospect of young Nepali in rural areas and the social and economic pressure associated with migration towards urban areas in search of a better livelihood, Tulsi Giri, a Nepalese social entrepreneur, decided in 2008 to found an NGO that would offer training for young people interested in organic agriculture, thereby providing them with alternatives to rural- urban migration. This developed into “THE BAZAAR”, an agricultural cooperative (more than 1300 small

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<sup>1</sup> According to the FAO the right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has the physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement

organic farmers and 15 retailers organized under the cooperative) with a wholesale store, an organic model retail store and a model permaculture farm and training center with agro-tourism facilities.

When taking over a general store in the rural village of Bachs in 2008, Patrick Honauer, an experienced chef and entrepreneur concerned about negative developments in the rural areas of Switzerland - the total number of farms has decreased from 79,500 in 1996 to 53,000 in 2015 (FSO, 2015) - decided to use this chance to provide the villagers of Bachs with quality products sourced from local producers and which preferably used sustainable production methods, all of this with the goal of providing job opportunities in the rural area and increasing people's livelihoods and well-being. This was achieved by setting up Bachsermärt, a store that has since grown into a regional food network, encompassing 5 retail stores (2 rural and 3 urban), a logistics network, training and educational activities and a platform to connect the stakeholders in the network from farmers and producers through to consumers.

When meeting for the first time in 2012, Tulsi and Patrick exchanged their vision and practical experiences and realized that they had a common objective: building Sustainable Regional Food Networks (SRFNs), a food network model which is considered to be a collaborative common – an idea that calls for understanding food as a basic human need and a right available to all – that is produced & distributed in a sustainable way (ecologically, socially and economically). A model with these characteristics could ensure sustainable livelihoods, as well as providing development opportunities for young people through education and training. A collaboration between the two entrepreneurs was the next logical step to turn their vision of SRFNs into a reality.

Integral to the development of the SRFN model was the support provided by the Rundumkultur Association, a Switzerland-based initiative that promotes awareness on collaborative options for the creation and development of community-based projects. Based on a dialogical interaction between people, companies, networks and organizations who wish to work in a sustainable and effective way, Rundumkultur has supported the conception and implementation of our innovative model by organizing round-table talks with the different stakeholders that make up a food system, providing financing for start-ups focused in the SRFN model, and by developing educational concepts for our two model food networks.

## 4 PRINCIPLES OF THE SUSTAINABLE REGIONAL FOOD NETWORK

As mentioned before, implementing initiatives following the SRFN model requires a change in the way we understand food systems, as well as a number of values and perceptions that ensure that this is a system of collaborations, dialogue and shared prosperity.

Since early 2016 in collaboration with the World Food System Center at ETH University Zurich, we are working to extract the core ideas behind SRFN. In this step-wise process, we recognized that both the existing food network models (Bachsermaert in Switzerland and THE BAZAAR in Nepal) presented some common characteristics and were implementing similar concepts and practices to address similar issues.

Table 1 presents the characteristics we believe any initiative with a SRFN model as its core should include, as well as which practices can reflect these attributes. Table 2 presents the possible outcomes

that can be expected from fulfilling these characteristics, as well as some of the indicators available that could measure the impact on the environmental, social and economic spheres. Both these tables are based on the practical experiences provided by the two existing food network models.

This allowed us to come up with a simple categorization that we believe is necessary for our initiatives, as well as potential peer partners, to be able to work for a more sustainable food system, under the SRFN model. The principles are as follows:

Principle 1 Good governance

Principle 2 Ecological Sustainability

Principle 3 Sustainable Livelihoods

Principle 4 Social Learning & Knowledge Exchange

Table 1. General characteristics		Table 2. Possible Outcomes and indicators	
Characteristics	Practices/Concepts	Possible outcomes	Indicators
Collaborative commons as a vision	-Shared values, common attitude -Collaboration, Solidarity, Participation -Economic participation to shift food from a market model to a commons model -Local & shared economy -Fairness & Equity (fair-trade)	Environmental Friendly	-Biodiversity maintained in production -Carbon footprint reduced
Local dialogical interactions	-Stakeholder dialogue -Space for individual initiatives -Empowerment	Resilience	-Share values & responsibilities
		Sufficiency	-Food security -Nutritional diversity -Dietary diversity -Economic security for all stakeholders
	-Regional production -Short distance between the commons	Sovereignty	-Seed breeding -Food culture respected -Remote marginalized
Ecological production/processing & preservation	-Agro-ecology -Permaculture -Organic -IPM	Community Development	-Rural-urban nexus -Small producers (farmers/groups/manufacturers)
Resource efficiency	-Food waste reduction -Waste reduction throughout the cycle (e.g. packaging) -Value addition (processing/preserving)	Quality	Quality of product is measured by its environmental friendliness more than appearance, weight, etc.
Generation and of knowledge	-Academy for peer to peer learning -Roundtables	<i>Source: Own elaboration.</i>	



## 1 Good governance: New rules for an increased collaboration

The SRFN model calls for an open network of voluntary efforts and contributions from everyone involved in the food system. We believe that food has to be understood as “collaborative- commons”<sup>2</sup> and not a market in future. This is a paradigm shift that needs substantial changes on the current system, which means that a new set of rules is required to manage the production, distribution and access to food in the local, regional and global levels (“good governance”). To achieve this, we focus on the following attributes:

### ***A) Permanent Stakeholder Dialogue and Participation***

The SRFN model is based on constant dialogue between all the stakeholders at a local and regional stage, as well as between rural and urban settings in order to address the new challenges of a food network model jointly. We expect that all stakeholders provide us with inputs and ideas, but the decision-making has to be discussed and agreed upon by all. This attribute will balance different interests of the stakeholders, create space for participation and encourage individual initiatives.

### ***B) Stakeholder Empowerment, Equality, and Shared Responsibility***

All of the actors in the food system should consider themselves, as well as the others, as equals, with no hierarchical differentiation between them, which allows them to work together in a collaborative manner. These actors are empowered to make their own decisions by awareness raising and by providing outlets, platforms and the means to act, which in turn means that they will establish partnerships to share both the responsibilities and the rewards of a SRFN model. The cooperative structure has been used in our guiding projects with an acceptable rate of success, but new legal and economic forms could also be found.

### ***C) Fairness, Transparency and Accountability of Processes and Products***

Since we call for shared responsibilities and collaborative efforts, there needs to be a structure - like a roundtable process for example - in which this kind of dialogue can be carried out in an inclusive, structured and fair manner between all of these actors. This would decrease conflicts, assist in making more informed decisions (concerning production, distribution and retail) and enable the public to be more knowledgeable and take interest in the SRFN model. The key for this point is the creation of relationships that go beyond economic gains.

### ***D) Associative Economics***

This attribute demands the collaboration between actors follow dialogical culture where different interests of actors are discussed to find appropriate common solutions. For e.g. in food sourcing, price is a crucial factor but the actors have to engage in discussion in order to satisfy their mutual interests and find best solution where price is not the only determinant of sourcing. All this collaboration will eventually translate into a food system that is mindful of the non- economic qualities of food, such as nutrition, and that provides producers with fair and diversified incomes that will translate into an increased well-being for themselves. Based on values such as empathy and cooperation, it aims to end with the “cut-throat competition” approach favored by the predominant food system in place nowadays.

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<sup>2</sup> According to Yochai Benkler a “new model of socioeconomic production in which large numbers of people work cooperatively”, normally over the Internet



## 2 Ecological Sustainability: Resilient and diversified food system

An important goal of a SRFN model is to ensure the ecological sustainability of the food system. This can be achieved by focusing in following 4 attributes in the food system and incorporating existing philosophies and principles aimed at this objective:

### ***A) Production methods following agro-ecological principles***

Production of food should follow agro-ecological principles including, but not limited to organic agriculture, permaculture, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) etc. These should be used in combination with other principles or methods in order to achieve a high degree of diversity and resilience for example seed production not controlled by GMOs and non-industrial production methods.

### ***B) Processing to preserve food in resource efficient way***

Reduce this instance as much as possible by showing preference for fresh foods; favor handcrafted traditional production; zero-waste, upcycling, resource efficiency, circular economy, the use of food surplus for the supply of restaurants, local food processing and/or manufacturing, etc.

### ***C) Efficient & ecological distribution enabling direct linkage between producers and consumers***

Reduce – or even do away entirely – the amount of packaging; efficient and innovative use of transportation methods (car-sharing, local and regional carrier, etc.). Eliminating intermediaries as much as possible.

### ***D) Responsibility in Consumption:***

Consumers need to think in terms of “sufficiency” (Do we really need to eat meat every day?), seasonality (Bananas all year around is not normal), responsibility and general appreciation of food. There is also a need to achieve zero food waste - or an important decrease -throughout the value chain: pre-post-harvest to consumption, packaging, and logistics.

## 3 Sustainable Livelihoods: A collaborative relationship

Both producers and consumers in a food system strive to ensure a livelihood that allows them to fulfill their needs and desires. The SRFN model calls for local and regional networks that work together to achieve the sustainability of all of those in the system, and not at an individual level. This can be accomplished by working on the following attributes:

### ***A) Contributing to community building***

Create a sense of belonging between the actors in the food system. Special attention should be placed on creating bonds and relationships between all the actors involved in the food system, both rural and urban, in collaborative schemes such as cooperatives.

### ***B) Strengthening the local economy***

People producing and buying in a local/regional context can use innovative tools such as a local alternative currency, community financing or mutual credits. Diversifying incomes can create resilience and adaptive local/regional economic systems. The objective here is to create value for the products and services offered in the region and, therefore, value addition for the community as a whole.

***C) Respect existing and create new cultural dimensions in food***

Issues such as food appreciation, preservation and promotion of indigenous/local food cultures, techniques and knowledge, gender equality, diversity and dialogue are the center of any sustainable food network. The SRFN model relies on these types of values and attitudes to recapture the cultural essence of food as a unifying experience shared across countries, languages and religions. The goal of this is to achieve peace and social security for all stakeholders involved in the food system, as well as to foster a debate on our common understanding of food.

***D) Fostering innovation and facilitating transformation***

This idea allows for a great degree of innovativeness and entrepreneurship, for new ideas and models are needed to achieve the paradigm shift behind the SRFN model. These kinds of initiatives need to provide enough room for experimentation in the different stages of the food system and it has to be open for all participants of a network to create value regionally.

#### 4 Social Learning & Innovation Exchange

A social process of informal learning will commence once the people who are working in collaborative initiatives start transmitting to each other their own food culture, shared values and specific knowledge. This learning process aims at further strengthening the networks, connecting and integrating people, offering training opportunities and driving innovations. We achieve this by:

***A) Developing and maintaining instruments for social learning and innovation:***

Dialogical interactions (like round-table process, for example), peer-to-peer networks, and dedicated institutions for this process. Recapture and actively combine shared stories and narratives from indigenous/local food cultures with new ways of understanding and living food promoted by the SRFN model.

***B) Creating innovations in production, processing, retailing***

New techniques for value addition like upcycling, processing of produce with renewable technologies, etc.

***C) Vocational education/skill development and entrepreneurial training***

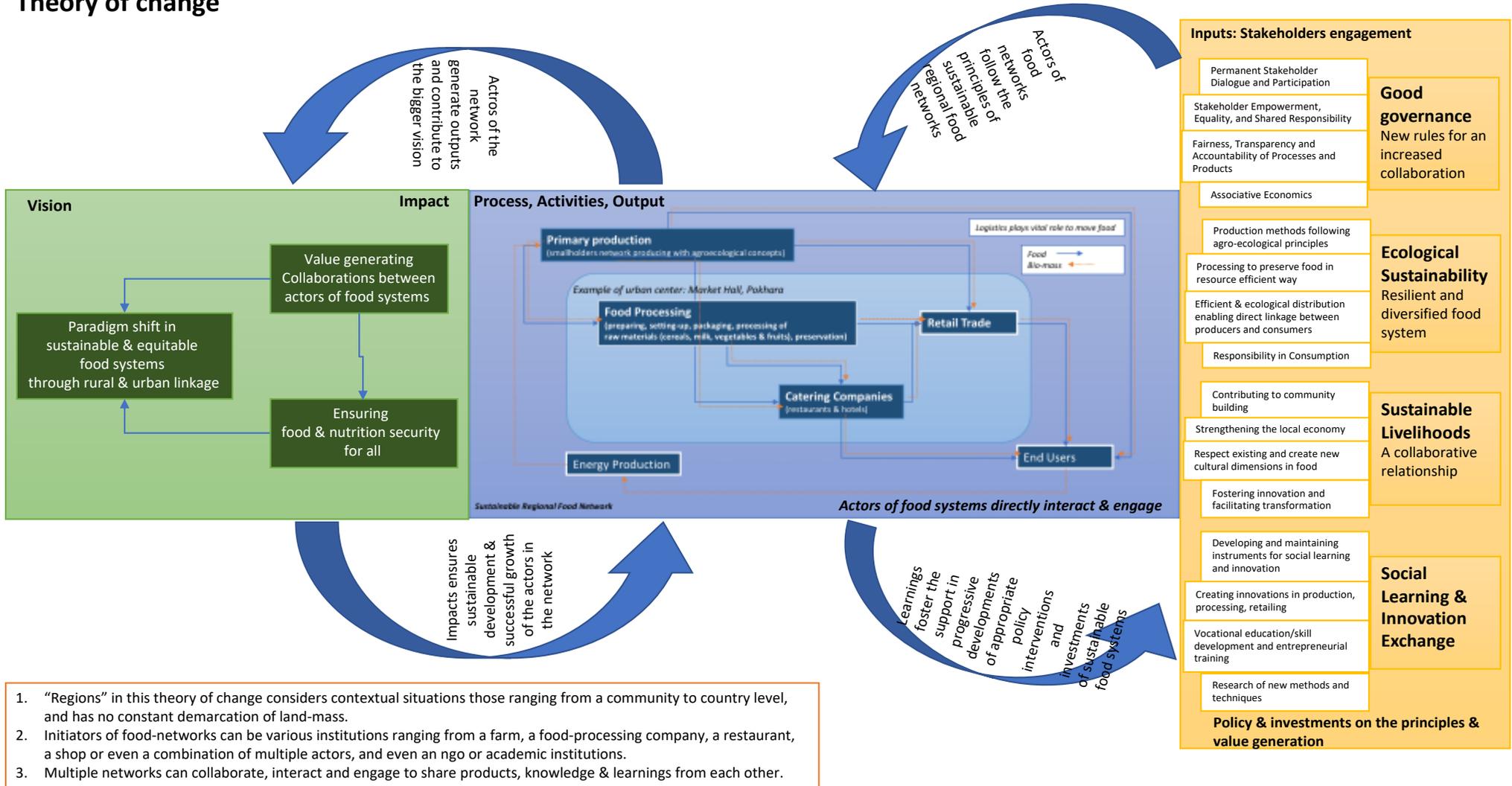
We want to empower to develop professional and practical skills that can be used in the food network model. Entrepreneurship is a core capacity with which to accomplish our common goals and vision.

***D) Research of new methods and techniques***

While we appreciate the lore and resourcefulness of indigenous/local foods, we want to be on the forefront of this new food model, therefore we will produce our own in-house research, collaboration with entrepreneurs, academia (like the World Food Systems Center from ETH Zurich and other institutions).

# Theory of Change

## Theory of change



1. "Regions" in this theory of change considers contextual situations those ranging from a community to country level, and has no constant demarcation of land-mass.
2. Initiators of food-networks can be various institutions ranging from a farm, a food-processing company, a restaurant, a shop or even a combination of multiple actors, and even an ngo or academic institutions.
3. Multiple networks can collaborate, interact and engage to share products, knowledge & learnings from each other.



## PUTTING PRINCIPLES INTO PRACTICE: THE “FOOD NETWORK ACADEMY”.

Creating a social food movement based on the SRFN model requires leadership, dialogue and practical experiences.

This project plan is therefore significant to further develop the idea behind SRFN by defining its vision, principles and practicality more clearly. It is because of this that we are establishing the association Food Networks (FN) – an organization made up of networks that is jointly led by the founding team and by the representatives from peer organizations – to carry the following steps: to identify and engage other initiatives matching SRFN ideas from around the world in order to exchange ideas, models and best practices and to support food system actors (already existing or intending to initiate) in transforming food supply chains into SRFN.

In this manner, the FN acts as a forum for research and development, knowledge exchange, and the development of principles around the SRFN model. It also acts as a competence center focused on both young people and entrepreneurs who want to get empowered, have the initiative to start projects and the desire to gain the qualifications needed to establish initiatives based on the SRFN model. Peers from around the world are invited to join this network if they can demonstrate that they wish to follow the principles of the SRFN model as defined by this document. The membership will be annually approved during annual conference starting from 2017 which also functions as annual general meeting of the academy.

A Coordination Office will be established in Switzerland. This office will be responsible for the network building, communication throughout the networks as well as implementing the project plans regularly developed in conjunction with the FN Advisory Board, made up by academics and practitioners with extensive experience in the topics, methods and values needed to establish SRFN models.

### A) Network Building

We build a worldwide network of peers in order to facilitate exchange of knowledge. Based on their experience and contextualized research, peers are capable to identify needs and problems in order to bring solutions and strategies to bring together and reinforce their SRFN models. We use Bachsermärt and THE BAZAAR as our models, a combination of academic and field research, and proceed in the following steps:

- 1) Identifying and engaging similar initiatives (initially in Europe and Asia, but expanding worldwide in due time).
- 2) Assessing the identified initiatives and, if a match exists, drafting a partnership that brings benefits to the whole network.
- 3) Consolidating these partnerships in a network form at an international encounter with the creation of a SRFN movement at its core. Additionally, share the practical experiences of our two model

initiatives, emphasize the importance of the social aspect of the SRFN model and discuss key factors for the success and failure of these kind of projects.

## B) Facilitation

This is the main competence of FN, where we really see our potential to have an impact in driving our vision. Our practical experience is put into practice through 3 different services:

### 1) Stakeholder dialogue / Round tables

Our two model food systems were organized using innovative ways for people to engage, discuss and decide the way in which they would like to collaborate in a more equitable and sustainable food system. One of these approaches has been implemented by the Rundumkultur Association. As explained beforehand, this methodology is useful in fostering dialogue between rural and urban communities around sustainable food production and consumption. It introduces a method that facilitates communication in small or large numbers, provides a structure to be followed and allows for fairness and openness.

### 2) Workshops / Conference

Content designed to create the awareness that we need to achieve our vision. These are developed alongside the user and using this input to shape our contents and methods, because we want to communicate with as many and diverse audiences as possible. An annual conference is planned to facilitate networking and dissemination of SRFN developments along with annual general meeting of network partners. Dates will be decided in the following months.

### 3) Funds

FN will establish and manage a fund to support education, start-up financing and investments in initiatives around SRFN models. The Rundumkultur Association holds a non-profit fund at *Freie Gemeinschaftsbank Basel* to manage donations for the development of the SRFN model and for the financial support of the FN (mainly, the expenses of its Coordination Office).

## C) Entrepreneurial support

### Start-up Coaching & Consulting

Support for like-minded entrepreneurs who wish to be part of our existing SRFN model networks (Bachsermärt in Switzerland and THE BAZAAR in Nepal) or for those individuals and groups who would like to initiate their own networks under the SRFN model. Depending on the stage of their project, we can support them with an analysis and diagnosis of the situation or with business- case drafting, or on procuring funding and/or financing (from within the network or from outside sources).

## D) Educational activities

The SRFN model is built on constant communication and knowledge exchange because we need to build up on what other are doing and combine it with our experiences and skills. In a similar spirit, the

FNA homepage is the platform for our initiatives, where our members and everyone else can find the information about the movement we want to create, how the tools and knowledge we can contribute can be accessed, and where they can get in contact with their peers and start engaging with them.

The way we achieve this is through 3 different platforms to be found within/through our website:

*A) Knowledge platform*

A peer-to-peer exchange of ideas, experiences and knowledge between like-minded entrepreneurs with willingness to start interacting with each other.

*B) Volunteering platform*

A place where people wishing to contribute in initiatives following the SRFN model can get in contact with those that could use their support.

*C) In-house research platform*

Our experience is enriched by the similar initiatives in which we contribute, therefore several research topics derived from these interactions could be developed in collaboration with our partners in academia. This is also the place for interested students to propose a thesis project that matches within our network of initiatives following the SRFN models.



## ANNEX

### Context and justification

The predominant food system of today is increasingly dysfunctional: One in six children is undernourished, while one in four is overweight (Gladek et al., 2016). While we've been able to improve food security in many regions, this has also led to other issues, such as declining soil fertility and threats to the biodiversity of our planet (Magnin, 2016). Risks are becoming increasingly systemic, with more widespread repercussions that are impossible to be dealt with by governments, industry or sector alone due to the global dimensions of this issue.

Agricultural practices which are resource-intensive are considered unsustainable because they rely heavily on nonrenewable resources. Furthermore, the rate of consumption of some renewable resources happens faster than they can be regenerated (Horrigan et al., 202). This unsustainability can also be observed in the environmental and social costs from this agricultural model - commonly referred to as "externalities". On the environmental aspect, negative externalities such as farm pollution or methane and carbon dioxide emissions from the meat industry are not included into the price of the food we eat on a daily basis. On the social aspect, the deterioration of rural communities, high levels of poverty, low education levels, and high income inequality are some of these externalities not taken into consideration by the current food system.

The current food system is commonly understood as a food-chain model in which commodities, resources, and materials flow through a series of stages or steps that are linear in nature (Sobal et al. 1998, Ericksen 2008). This rigidity means that the actors involved in this model rarely engage in conversation with each other, leaving the decisions of what is produced, in which quantities and at which prices is it bought and sold are left overwhelmingly to the market (big retailer conglomerates for example), with the negative consequences to the environment, society and the economy that can be seen today by millions of people.

The problem with this linear understanding is that it overlooks the complexity of the food system, a global arrangement made up from several interconnected local and regional systems, challenges and interventions, all of which have a direct effect on others, no matter their location on the globe. This brings a double complexity, for designing interventions is never easy and the changes made tend to have unintended consequences.

This changeable and interlinked set of challenges call for a systemic approach in order to achieve the goal of food sustainability. Since a food systems approach relates to a more holistic way of thinking and of working in carrying out the goals of a broader system (Grant, 2015). This level of complexity requires inter- and transdisciplinary connections, carried out by individuals and institutions focused on establishing new networks of partners and to design new ways of collaboration, of working together and communicating with one another. Finally, this way of working together with all stakeholders including the customers make it necessary for additional management and coordination activities, structures and institutions to begin working in this field.

Only this will allow to tackle systemic issues such as poverty, inequality and the structures in our social, political and economic systems.

The above mentioned situation makes the development of a sustainable economy directly linked to the adoption of a sustainable food system. Agriculture has effects on the environment, human health, and the social order (Horrigan et al., 2002). Therefore, the need for an important transformation of our current food system is pressing if we want to achieve the goals of feeding an increasingly large population in a sustainable, equitable, and adaptive manner. Recent studies (Gladek et al., 2016) have identified the following as the challenges in the food system that need to be addressed in order to shift towards a sustainable food system:

1. - Adaptive & resilient food system:

Using a systemic approach, it is necessary to ensure that the food system of tomorrow is able to unforeseen shocks and challenges. These aspects should be “built into both biophysical aspects of the system (preservation of biodiversity, maintenance of healthy soil systems, maintenance of buffering capacity in water bodies, etc.) and socioeconomic aspects of the system (knowledge transfer, development or organizational capacity, elimination of poverty cycles, etc.)”.

2. - Nutritious food for all:

A growing global population would need the supply of adequate nutritious food. This concept of “food security”, as expressed by the UN's World Food Summit in Rome, calls for a number of actions, such as reducing overall food demand (reducing food waste, for example); making a gradual change to lower-impact, less-resource-intensive food sources; prioritizing the use scarce resources for food production; improving economic access to food; and improving farmer productivity in the developing world.

3. - Within planetary boundaries

The entire lifecycle of the food system (production, consumption, and disposal.) has to be kept within planetary boundaries, with emphasis on issues such as preservation of biodiversity, impacts to ecological and cultural systems, and the exhaustion of nonrenewable natural resources caused by the food system.

4. - Supporting livelihoods and well-being

The food system should provide a structure in which it is possible for people involved in it to earn a reasonable wage for their job in order to support their needs and desires. Once these livelihoods are properly supported and wellbeing is improved, small scale producers will be able to shift towards more sustainable models of production.



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