



THEMATIC SUB-GROUP: SMART AND COMPETITIVE RURAL AREAS

Briefing Paper Moya Kneafsey 18 Nov 2015, Brussels

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Briefing Topics

1. Smart Supply Chains

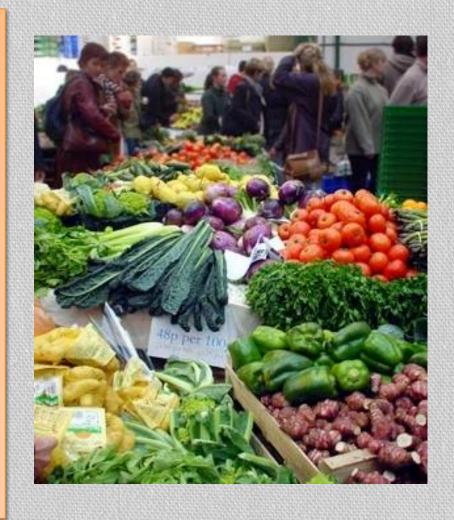
- Short food chains
- Collaboration
- Public procurement
- Food hubs

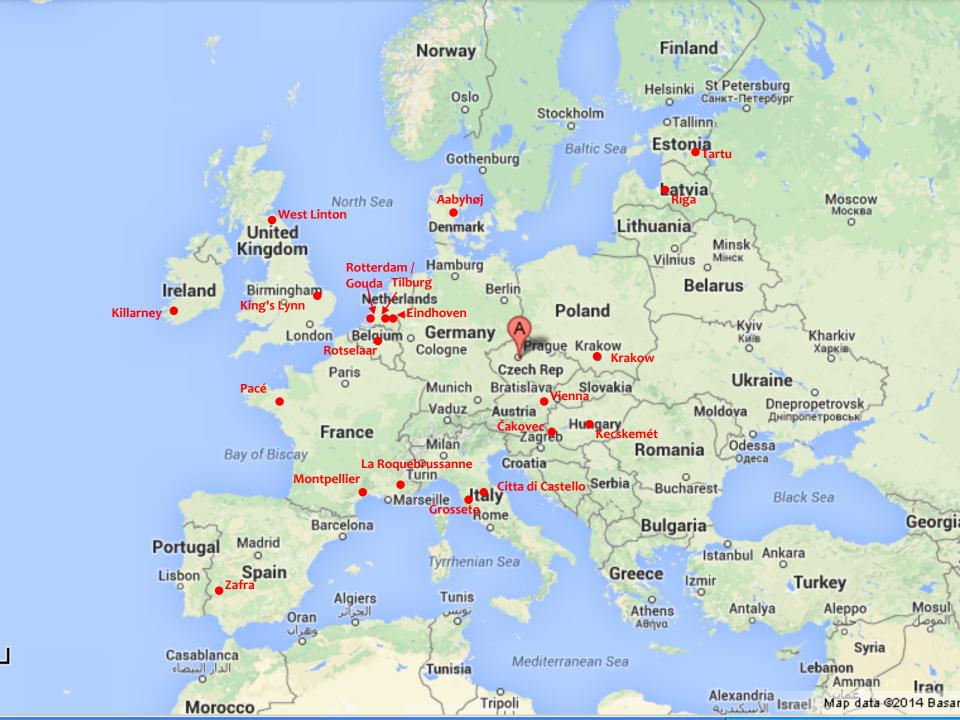
2. Smart Villages

- Cultural and Creative Economy
- Experience Economy
- Economies of Scope

Short Supply Chains

"short supply chain": means a supply chain involving a **limited** number of economic operators, committed to cooperation, local economic development, and close geographical and social relations between producers, processors and consumers. EU Regulation 1305/2013





EIP-AGRI Focus Group Working Definition

- Short food chains have as few links as possible between the food producer and the citizen who eats the food
- The citizen who eats the food knows exactly where the food comes from, how it has been produced, and ideally, the price paid to the producer.
- The food chain is structured in a way that ensures that the producer retains a greater share of the value of the food that is sold
- Intermediaries become **partners** in SFCs, fully committed to sharing information on the origins of the food... and recognized for their role in building SFCs

What benefits do SFCs deliver?

Benefits for rural areas

- Resource sharing eg.
 Equipment, tools, logistics
- Maintaining food infrastructure e.g. abattoirs, processing
- Jobs creation
- Re-localize economic development
- Maintaining traditional skills, heritage etc
- Supporting resilient and sustainable agriculture

Benefits for society at large

- Healthy, fresh food
- Environmental benefits

 [if sustainable farming +
 logistics efficiency
 combined]
- Maintaining vibrant farm-based economies in rural, peri-urban and urban areas
- Resilient food systems

Problems and Solutions for SFCs

Problem	Solution
1. Skills deficit	Peer-to-peer learning in many countries e.g. 'disclosure' farms in Italy; rural networks
2. Access to finance	UK, France, Netherlands: crowd-funding
3. Hygiene regulations – complex and expensive	Austria: simplified procedure; less laboratory analysis; reduced documentation

Successful Product Development

1. Branding

 Has to communicate values embedded in product

2. Technical Innovation

- 'Soft technologies':
 equipment downsizing,
 traceability, food safety, risk
 management systems, quality
 control, packaging, nutritional
 analysis
- ICT- manage logistics, stocks, customer relationships

Case: Ici. C. Local, France

- Participatory labelling scheme
- Colour coding for consumers
- Backed up by a charter 'sustainable agriculture'



Short Food Chains and Public Sector Procurement

Opportunities:

- EU Public Procurement Directive (2014/24/EU)
- Increasing consumer awareness
- Health and environmental agendas
- Public sector 'ethic of care'

Challenges:

- Too much red tape
- Need for larger quantities and consistent qualities
- Lack of knowledge on the part of both sides – procurement <u>and</u> producers

Documented examples in Malmö (Sweden), Rome (Italy), East Ayrshire (Scotland), Copenhagen (Denmark) and Vienna (Austria) – see Foodlinks Project

Factors of success

Key points from Foodlinks research (2011-13):

- ✓ Need a creative procurement approach
- √ Tailored to local culture and governance context
- ✓ Use of smaller 'lots'
- ✓ Use of innovative award criteria
- ✓ Progressive, incremental approach
- ✓ Develop indicators and action plan
- ✓ Need for skills and collaborative working
- ✓ Many examples available...

Example: food hubs

- Mechanism for enabling more small producers to supply either more individual consumers, or larger customers
- Any kind of organisational model where food sourcing and supply is co-ordinated (in contrast with dispersed market system)
- Acts in same way as wholesaler or 'broker'
- Can be virtual or physical
- Rather limited research in EU, but see National Good Food Network, US, for examples

Why is collaboration important?

- Increased negotiating power for small-scale producers
- Reduced competition between small-scale producers
- Mutual support between all actors in food chain
- Ability to supply to larger customers
- Sharing skills, resources and knowledge



Login

Distrego

Leiseinde 9, 2300 Turnhout Tel. 0473 545 201

Email post@distrikempen.be

VERS OII EIGEN SIKEEI

Login

New credentials

DISTREGO, WHO ARE WE?

Distrego is an independent distribution company founded by brother and sister Goris for the supply of fresh farm products Distri Kempen. Dorien Goris is the manager and will take charge of the administration while brother Geert will be responsible for transport. In order to manage administration well, we work with a tailor-made computer program that supports us in everyday tasks. To the products fresh and in the right conditions to the customers to get a customized refrigerated we put in. Distrego will be the link between producer and customer. Since we ourselves grew up on a dairy farm we have very much in touch with the sector of farm products and we are still the appropriate team!



How can 'scaling up' be achieved?

- Not only through individual enterprises increasing in size...
- Proliferation, co-ordination, connecting-up
- Wide variety of forms: SMEs, micro-businesses, social enterprises, community interest companies, co-operatives
- Urban citizen-led / 'civic' initiatives are important
- Strong need for advanced collaborative skills; trustbuilding; new financial models; reduced regulatory barriers – i.e. social innovation

What still needs to be done?

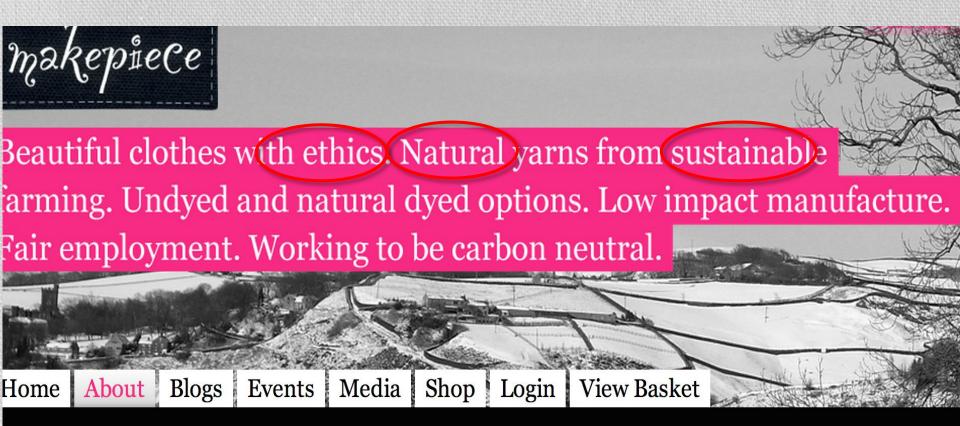
Problem	Solution
Lack of access to finance	establish reliable references and indicators; initiate, and evaluate, innovative funding models
unable to access technological innovations individually	innovation brokerage to match business needs with technology providers
proliferation of products claiming to be 'local' or 'from the farm' but difficult for consumers to judge the accuracy of these claims	set up territorial guarantee schemes suitable for small-scale farmers and producers operating within SFCs.
struggle to meet the demands of larger customers, especially in the public sector.	set up territorial 'food hubs' or 'one stop shops' which enable groups of farmers and producers to collaborate to serve the needs of large customers. Establish smart and dense logistics.

2. Smart Villages

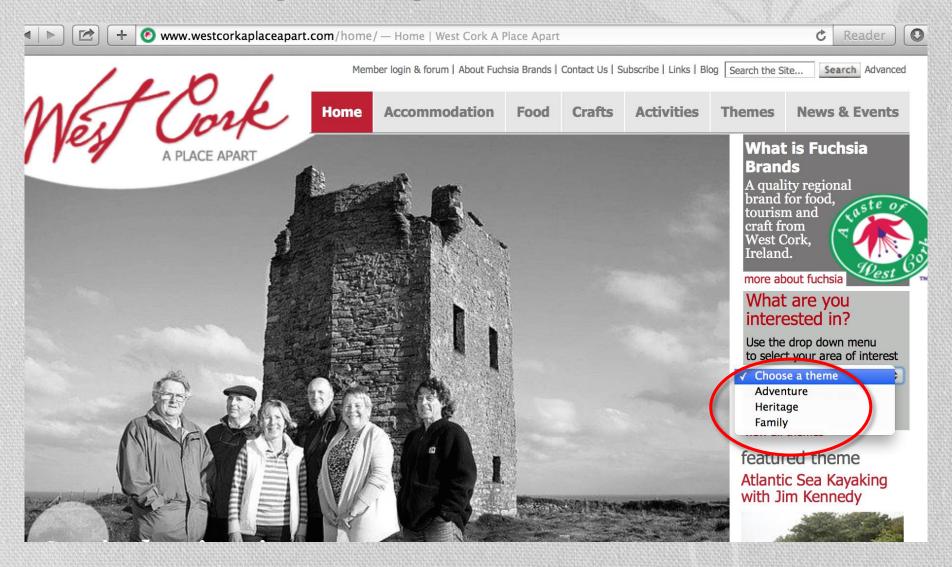
- 'Place based' approaches; often community-led
- Culture and creative economy = bundling cultural and creative resources together
- **Experience** economy = oriented towards the creation of memories, unique tangible and intangible experiences
- Social interactions are a vital part of the experience
- Ethical and Environmental issues are increasingly important
- Social media 'know how' is needed to communicate with 'digital natives'
- Economies of scope = efficiency of variety, rather than volume

Example: Creative Economy of Crafts

- Craft Trails and craft towns; craft holidays and creative breaks
- Sustainability, ethics
- Local: farm to fibre
- Strong use of social media and design technology
- Source: Craft Council UK



Example: Experience Economy



Example: Economies of Scope

Suffolk Food Hall, England

- On-farm restaurant
- On-farm butchery
- Artisan baker, using local flour
- Food Hall

- Garden centre
- Cookery workshops
- Pilates studio...

... and more.....

Quality, ambience are key





www.suffolkfoodhall.co.uk

"probably the most ambitious retail and restaurant project that any farm in the UK has undertaken" national farm shop association, FARMA, Oct '13











DrawEast Art Class Experimental Drawing

Outrageous Cake
Academy Workshop

Christmas Breadmaking Nov 2

Workshop - Susan Hudson

Outrageous Cake Academy Workshop Nov 2

Nov 2

Conclusions

- >Collaborative behaviours are central
- ➤ Combine traditional and contemporary skills
 - hybrid skills sets
 - > technological innovation 'soft' technologies; social media
- ➤ Social Innovation governance, quality, new funding and business models
- Combine culture + creativity in place based/territorial approach (multi-sectoral)
 - Consumer orientation needed
 - > ethics and environmental issues matter
 - ➤On-farm economies of scope can be exploited
- >Learn from experience... many examples available

Thank you - any questions?

- Please note, unless otherwise stated, the information on Short Food Chains is taken from the EIP Agri Expert Focus Group report on innovative short chain management (forthcoming)
- For further information see www.eip-agri.eu
- To contact me: m.kneafsey@coventry.ac.uk