F Verity
Defining food security

“Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to enough safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle”. (World Food Summit 1996)
understand more about the ways in interventions that ‘work’

Food Access and Supply Project (Co-investigators: Professor John Coveney and Professor Paul Ward, Public Health)
The data search

- A data base search
- Intention to impact on food access and supply
- Intention also to impact on overweight and obesity
- Details of the activities within the intervention
- The effect of the intervention or programme
- Contextual factors
Interventions
what do we mean?

“purposeful strategies on the part of governments or civil society organisations aimed at personal and structural change”
### Capability strategies

Dual focus:
- **human capabilities** to access healthy food supplies
- human capabilities to address lack of access and supply.

- **Person/s**
- **Communities**
- **Providing Systems**
- **Government Public Policy**

### Economic strategies

Focus on interventions directed at economic factors to allow for access and healthy food supply.

- **Person/s**
- **Communities**
- **Providing Systems**
- **Government Public Policy**

### Area or Place based strategies

Focus on Place or area level interventions that support access to healthy food supplies.

- **Person/s**
- **Communities**
- **Providing Systems**
- **Government Public Policy**
### Area/place based interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individuals and families</th>
<th>Communities and groups</th>
<th>Systems and links</th>
<th>Public Policy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“People are ‘social serviced to death’. They want a grocery store, a co-op, not social services” cited in Prevention Institute 2007.</td>
<td>School based action as partners for healthy spaces <strong>Business partners</strong>.ie local retail associations Community residents groups or Coalitions</td>
<td><strong>Links between area planning systems and public health systems</strong> Transport systems (both to and from food supply) and accessible spaces Food Coalitions and Policy Councils that are area specific</td>
<td>Spatial design, planning and regulation, i.e. inclusion of healthy food retail outlets, supermarkets, farmers markets in developmental plans and plans for new estates, safe spaces and transport available.</td>
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<td>Processes</td>
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<td>1. <strong>Social Dialogues about what people want</strong> 2. Community advocates to facilitate these processes 3. Actions are not imposed on neighbourhoods or places</td>
<td>1. <strong>Public/private partnerships</strong></td>
<td>1. <strong>Processes</strong> 2. <strong>Commitment to collaboration/partnerships</strong> 3. Support for thinking outside boxes 4. Government, civil society-private together</td>
<td>1. <strong>Consultative policy development</strong> 2. Embedded in development plans and regulations 3. Support for thinking outside boxes</td>
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## Capability intervention

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<td>e.g. Maribyrnong City Council Fruit and Veg For All scheme</td>
<td>Growers markets Community co-ops Community Action (campaigns for supermarkets and better transport) Community transport schemes</td>
<td>Food coalitions Food Councils</td>
<td>Campaigns Go for 2 and 5 Obesity taskforce The National Preventative taskforce Regulations (i.e. food advertising, consumption) Research and monitoring Incentives Services-programs</td>
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</table>

1. Educative, motivating, peer based, ‘people like us’,
2. family involved (including male),
3. mixed with psycho social enabling not banning, moralising or ‘expert’ imposed –

1. communal,
2. joining social and human capital
3. sustained action for structural change
4. Skilled facilitators

1. Collaborative mechanisms
2. Resourced and legitimated
3. Local bottom up sustainable action
4. Connected to other plans and policy measures

1. Counter-narratives
2. Educative
3. Regulative
4. Multi media
## Economic Interventions

Focus on interventions about material dimensions to enable food access and supply.

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<td>Welfare payments</td>
<td>Food Banks</td>
<td>Food coalitions and Financial trusts</td>
<td>HAVING A WELFARE STATE</td>
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<td>Vouchers</td>
<td>Food Co-operatives</td>
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<td>Regulating Markets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food stamps</td>
<td>community action (Non-Profit</td>
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<td>Incentives-for corner stores</td>
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<td>emergency food relief</td>
<td>Food Trust in Philadelphia)</td>
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<td>stocking fresh food</td>
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<tr>
<td>‘value for money’ education</td>
<td>Local economic development and social entrepreneurship</td>
<td></td>
<td>Food pricing monitoring and regulation</td>
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<td>(e.g. Food Cent$ Advisers; Spend less. Eat Well. Feel Better)</td>
<td>Advocacy-i.e. Peak bodies</td>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture production policies (an example is the passage of the US 2007 Farm Bill in North America)</td>
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</tbody>
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1. Adequate and available-incomes
2. Provision of resources for food that does not stigmatise, or judge —delink from social service
3. Peer educators if training about money use
4. Practical assistance

1. Work with small businesses champions/education for small businesses
2. Processes: • Community based and practical assistance • Time to develop and learn • Partnerships and wide consultation

1. Collaborative mechanisms-cross sectors
2. Coalitions and trusts resourced and legitimated
3. Interconnections across systems

1. Interconnected policy approaches
2. Political will-balancing act
3. Business measures
4. Cross government measures—outside just health portfolios