





**Strengthening European Food Chain Sustainability by Quality and Procurement Policy** 

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AREPO General Assembly, 25 January 2017, Brussels

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## What is Strength2Food?



- It's a five-year, €6.9 million project, funded by Horizon 2020 (started in March 2016!)
- Research, innovation and demonstration project with strong emphasis on impact
- Aims:
  - Improve the effectiveness of EU Food Quality Schemes (FQS), such as PDO, PGI and TSG
  - Improve the effectiveness of Public Sector Food Procurement (PSFP)
  - Stimulate the development of Short Food Supply Chains (SFSC)

## **Key Principles**



- Multi-actor project: stakeholder partners integral to the research conducted (design, execution and demonstration of research)
- Emphasis on knowledge exchange
- Develop communication materials for 5 different user groups:
  - ✓ Consumers / General Public
  - ✓ Food Supply Chain Practitioners
  - ✓ Schools
  - Policy Makers and Development Agencies
  - ✓ Academics

## Consortium



30-partner consortium (11 EU and 4 non-EU countries):

- 15 Academic Partners
- 3 Dedicated Communication and Training Partners
- 12 Stakeholder Partners



COORDINATED BY

Newcastle University

## Impact Measurement Research



Aid policy makers and other relevant stakeholders in improving the effectiveness of current policies on Food Quality Schemes (FQS), Public Sector Food Procurement (PSFP) and Short Food Supply Chains (SFSC) by:

- Developing robust methodologies and indicators for evaluating the economic, social and environmental impact of EU FQS, SFSC and PSFP policies (WP3);
- Understanding farmers' current engagement with quality designations and their impact on farm performance, price transmission and trade, identifying strategies for improving farmers' value added (WP4);
- Evaluating the economic, environmental and social impacts of:
  ✓ EU FQS (WP5);
  - ✓ Different models of PSFP, focussing on school meals (WP6);
  - ✓ SFSC and local/regional sourcing initiatives (WP7).

## Impact: Demonstration and Validation



- Demonstrate and validate the potential of policies and schemes via 30 case study products:
  - Table 1.1: Number, type and location of Impact Case Studies to be undertaken in WPs 5, 6 and 7

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Case study type	DE	EL	ES	FR	HR	HU	IT	NL	NO	PL	RS	UK	Tha	VT
FQS: Organic (WP5)	X			X			Х				X			
FQS: PDO/PGI (WP5)	х	Х	x	x	x	x	Х	х	X	Х	X	x	X	X
PSFP (WP6)		Х			X		Х				X	X		
SFSC (WP7)	_			X		X	Х		X	Х		X		

Product coverage in WP5:

Meat products	X		XX		X	X				•	•	+		
Dairy	X			X	Х		X	X		•	X	X		J
Cereal/bakery				X	ſ		•			Х		•	Х	
Sea food/fish		X		X		•			XX		•	X		X
Fruit & Veg	Х	X		•	•	X	Х	X		X	X			
Coffee/tea												<u>•</u>	X	X

## **Policy Focused Research**



Develop and deliver effective policies for improving the overall sustainability of agriculture and capacity for balanced nutrition by:

- Understanding how to enhance consumer confidence in, and willingness to purchase, products that are designated under FQS (WP8);
- Evaluating good practices and developing evidence-based policy and practical recommendations to improve the operation of EU FQS, PSFP and SFSC (WP10).

## Impact: Demonstration and Validation



Demonstrate and validate how to **stimulate the development of new quality markets and local food chains** by:

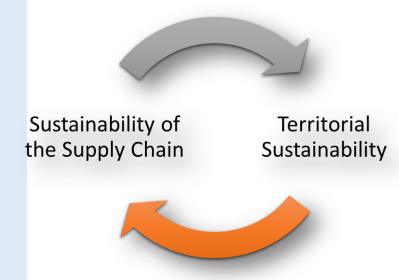
Implementing 6 pilot initiatives, bringing together academic and nonacademic partners, relating to school meals (PSFP), FQS, local/regional sourcing and SFSC (WP9).

Behavioural change in the project - potential adaptation and impact beyond project's lifetime

## First results: The quality dimensions of FQS



- CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF FQS, SFSC AND VARYING PSFP POLICIES ON AGRI-FOOD CHAIN PARTICIPANTS AND RURAL TERRITORIES
- DIFFERENT FQS CHARACTERS BUT ONLY ONE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH!
- FROM THE LITERATURE IT EMERGES THAT FQS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY:
  - the concept of **quality** and its perception by the consumer;
  - the territory and the characteristics of the production system in its ability to provide unique characteristics to qualify and manage food production;
  - the food value chain, in its ability to deliver value added to producers

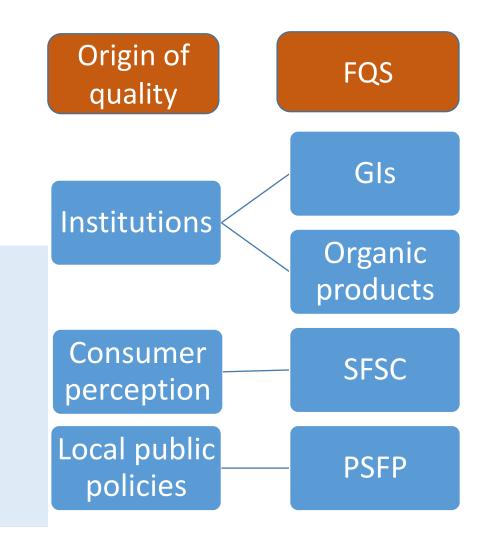


## The quality dimensions of FQS



The **origin** of quality for FQS **is different based** on the mix of intrinsic and extrinsic attributes, generating **different perceptions** depending on the perspectives of actors

Perspectives on **sustainable food products** and food chains are considered to **have the same theoretical framework** if they are considered a matter of **conventions** in different worlds of production (Salais and Storper, 1993) and are subject to an **evolution process**.



## The territorial dimension of FQS



- The territory as Local Agrifood system (LAFS);
- The LAFS concept resides in recognizing the role of the territory through the role of its social and institutional components, and their ability to contribute to the creation of value within the supply chain.
- The specific nature of the LAFS is represented by the deep interaction between food cultures, human actions and institutions;
- The LAFS are the **result of a process of cooperation** among companies with common interests, located in a given area, which organise themselves and agree on certain production and marketing norms and rules in order to obtain a competitive advantage.

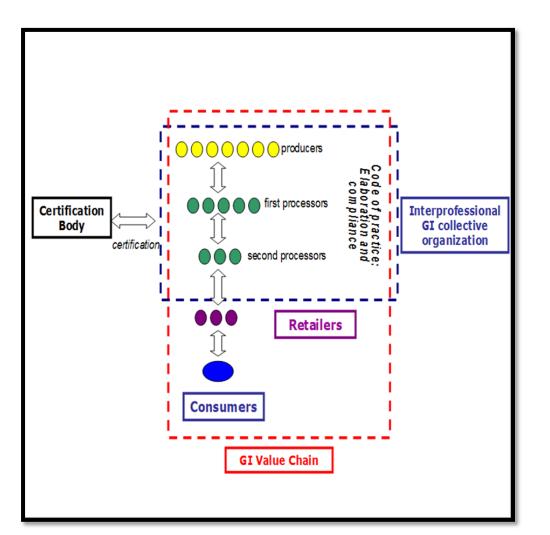


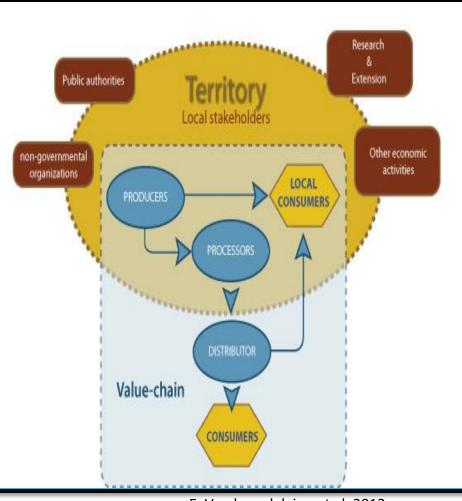
## The role of the value chain for FQS

- Value chains combine the technological functions of the supply chain in a more economic and managerial function;
- Chains are regarded as a tool for managing production, useful to create an appropriate product quality and develop marketing strategies aimed at creating value for all the actors of the chain;
- FQS are not an exception!!!
- A dominant model of FQS-value chain does not exist but rather several typologies of FQS-value chains emerge, according to the combination of their structural and management features and they interplay with the production system;

## From Value Chain to Territorial GI Value Chain







E. Vandercadelaire, et al. 2012

S. Reviron, 2011

# STRENGTH 2FOOD

## The interaction of value chains and territory

Links with S2F and area of research

#### Open LAFS

- The supply chain is not bounded by the territory
- Local agricultural outputs are not processed by local food industries (and vice versa) or purchased by local consumers

#### Close LAFS

- Supply chain is bound (or embedded) by the territory
- Local agricultural outputs are processed by local food industries or purchased by local consumers

#### Mixed

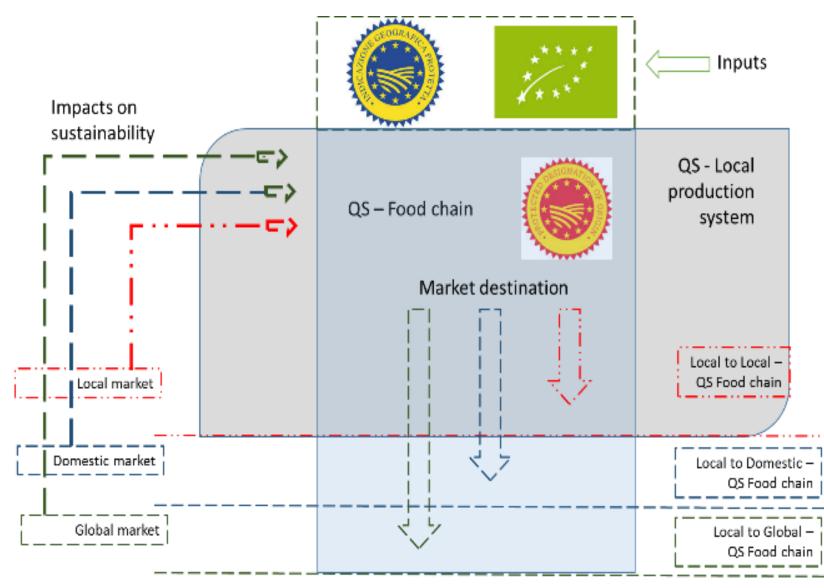
 Coexistence of open and close LAFS

#### Different Implications in term of:

- Sustainability;
- Public good creation;
- Intervention mechanisms (governance and policy actions)

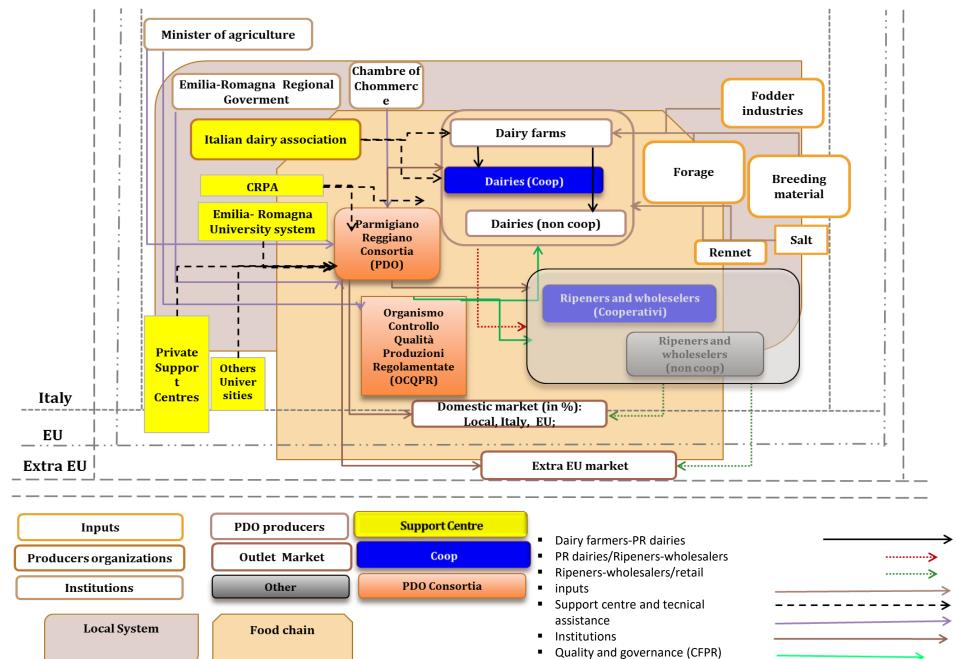


## The interaction of value chains and territory



### Parmigiano Reggiano: Localised Agri-food System

2FOOD



# The future ahead



- Because of the connection between the territory and the value chain, it is important that measurements for several characteristics of the economic, social and environmental sustainability are collected at both the value chain and the territorial level.
- The extensive work of data collection is undertaken using SAFA indicators with the help of the Methodological Handbook (i. e., Index cards and Monograph). Figures will generate determinants that at the territorial and food chain level (LAFS or other) will describe their characteristics and their impact on sustainability of FQS.





#### **Thanks for your attention!**

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