





The new barriers to developing a fairer society: Are Food Banks contributing to the vicious circle that is widening the poverty gaps in our cities and communities?

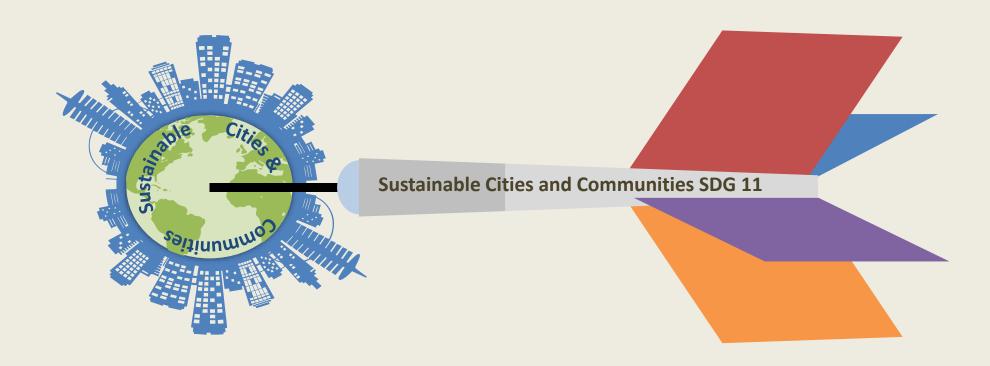
> Errol Hemans, **Nottingham Trent University** 2nd July 2020







Seeking to achieve Sustainable Cities and Communities using a single focus



Five Areas of Critical Importance (5P's)



with the UN SDGs

People

relative poverty rose by 30%.

was on women lone parents,

and housing benefits claimants

One of the hardest impacts







Some of the aggravating factors of austerity and those who are being left behind

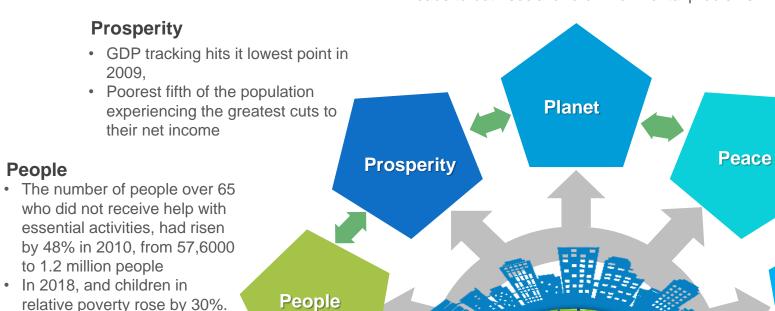
Planet

1.3 billion metric tonnes per year is either lost or wasted which was fit for human consumption which leads to both social and environmental problems.

sustainab/a

Cities &

Communities



Peace

Partnership

- · Community have suffered by way of cuts to crime and community safety budgets,
- · Austerity cuts as led to destitution
- Politics of abandoning vulnerable people (Goodman and Field, 2018).

Partnership

- · Loss of sure start, home care, voluntary sector activities, children centres.
- It was driven debt that was going to keep growing (Goodman and Field, 2018).

Source: Oxfam, 2013, Guardian, 2019. TUC, n.d., Dowler 1997, Goodman and Field, 2018.









2.6 billion tonnes



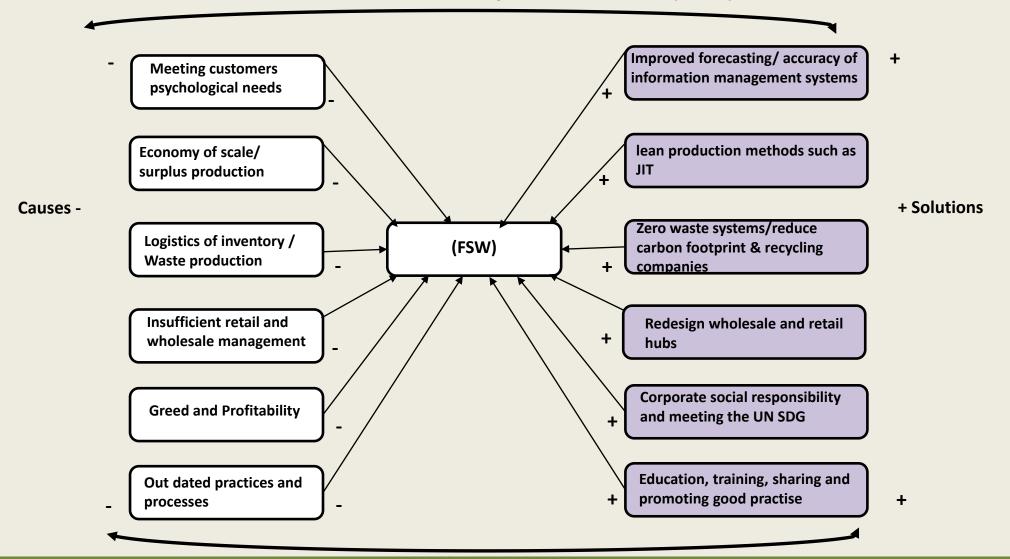
By 2050 this will have increased with the UN SDGs







The Causes and Solutions of Food Surplus and Waste (FSW)

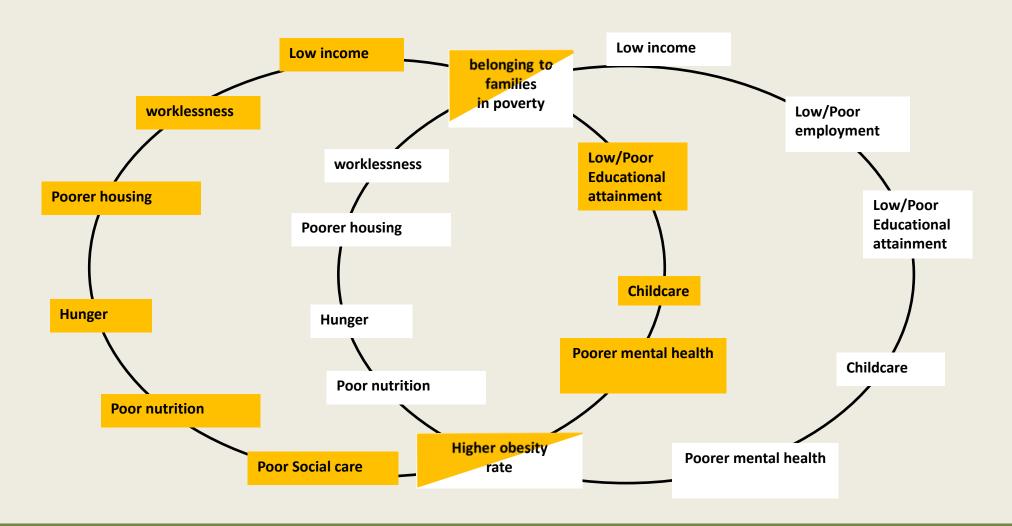








The Vicious Circle Of Limiting Odds That Someone Can Escape Poverty



Food Bank **TIMELINE**



SDGs

with the UN

Aligning local interventions

Conference

1967

•John van Hagel, started St Mary's food bank in Arizona

2000

•United Kingdom saw its first food bank

2013

•the number of people in crisis 913,139

2015/16

•1,109,309 three-day emergency

2017/18

•1,332,952 three-day emergency food



 $E \cdot S \cdot R \cdot C$

•France established the first European Foodbank

2004 •UK Foodbank Network was established

2014 • the number of people in crisis 1,583,668

2018/19

•1.6 million three-day emergency food supplies

Source: The Trussell Trust, 2019

To redistribute surplus food and waste food from manufacturers and Retailers

Promote manufacturers and Retailers Social good will and brands

Provide food to people who don't have enough to eat

Promotes the food bank and its wider organisational objectives

Allows the manufacturers and retailers to dispose of waste and surplus cheaply

Allows the manufacturers and retailers to dispose of waste and surplus ethically

Lets the government off the hock for inadequately addressing poverty and food insecurity

In the long term it merely worsens government poverty provision

unintended consequences

Intended purpose of a food bank

Food banks run the risk of becoming institutionalise and or corporatized

Food banks have increased in number and popularity

Copy cat Food banks may have emerged

Promotes a sense of community and builds community cohesion

collaborate with a wide range of other agencies

Food banks also provide a variety of additional support during their drop in sessions

Provide food to people who may not really need the food

In some cases supplies may become limited

Source: The Guardian.com. 2018 & 2019, Cooper, Purcell, Jackson. 2019, Dowler, Herdt, 2019



local interventions

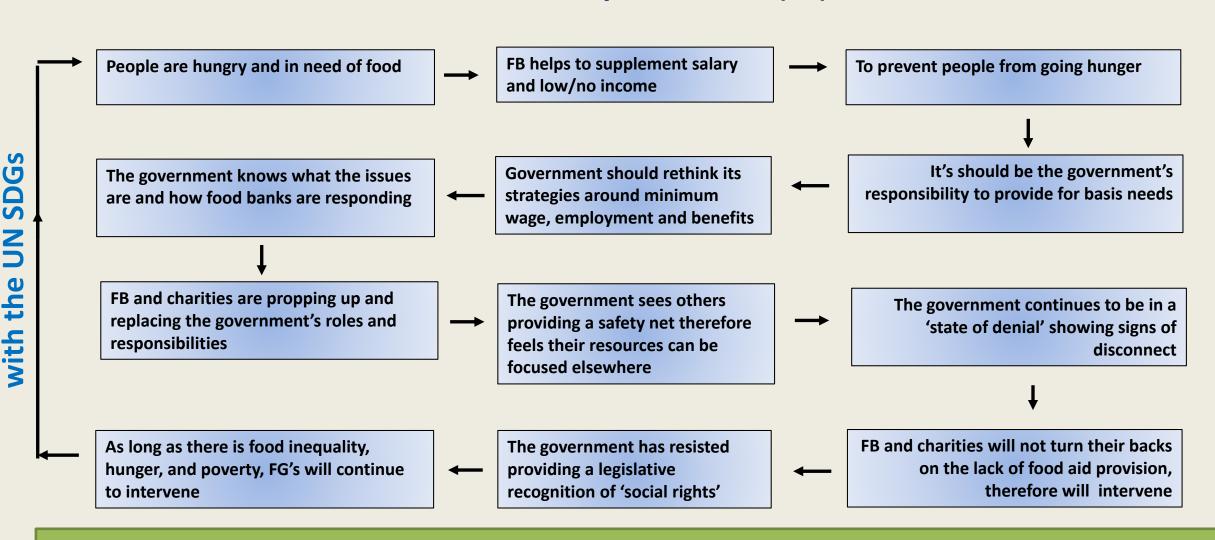
OU

Conference





The vicious circle of why food banks (FB) exist



SDGs

with the UN

Are there any alternatives to foodbanks

First way - replacement with similar interventions

- Other meal providers,
- Food cycles,
- social supermarkets,
- Magic breakfast clubs and holiday clubs for school children,
- Feeding Britain,
- Social kitchens, etc.



Third way coordinated Joint up thinking

- Joint up action from every level of government, those delivering public services, employers, and charities.
- By removing these food aid provisions (Tyler, 2020) they will help to unveil the bias priorities which such mechanisms, perpetuate.

Second way - alignment of social Intervention....

- Better alignment and understanding of the food and drink material hierarchy (WRAP, 2020b) and how more measures can be put in place to reduced waste and surplus.
- Improve the access to short term benefits in advance,
- Improve the access to hardship payments
- Improve linkages between local health and financial support services for people with mental health

Fourth Way Government Intervention

- The need to stimulate local economic development and help reduce worklessness
- The need to strengthen the social safety net to prevent hunger and poverty by the government
- Introducing legislative recognition of 'social rights'







Thank you for listening