

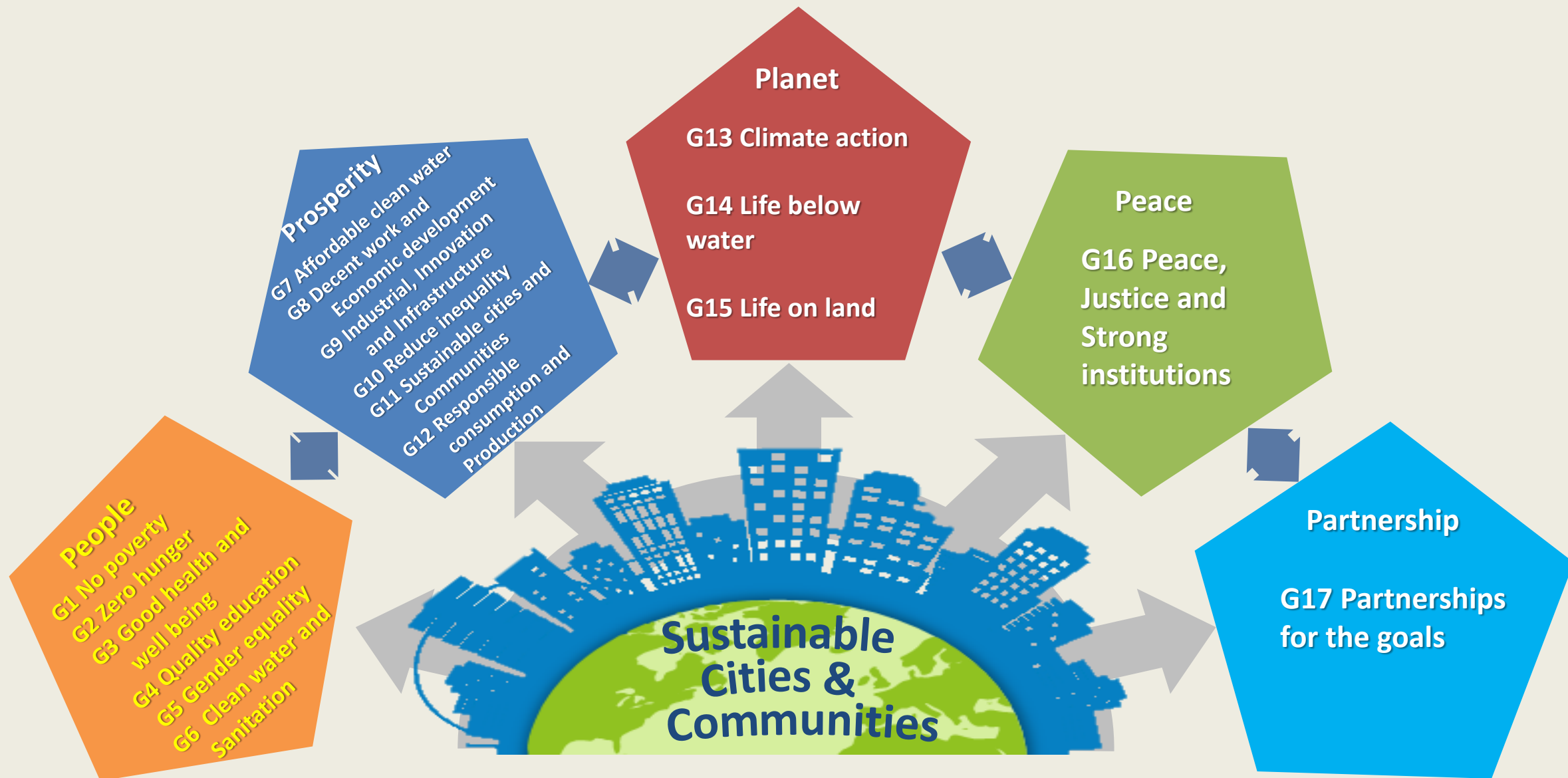
The new barriers to developing a fairer society: Are Food Banks contributing to the vicious circle that is widening the poverty gaps in our cities and communities?

Errol Hemans,
Nottingham Trent University
2nd July 2020

Seeking to achieve Sustainable Cities and Communities using a single focus

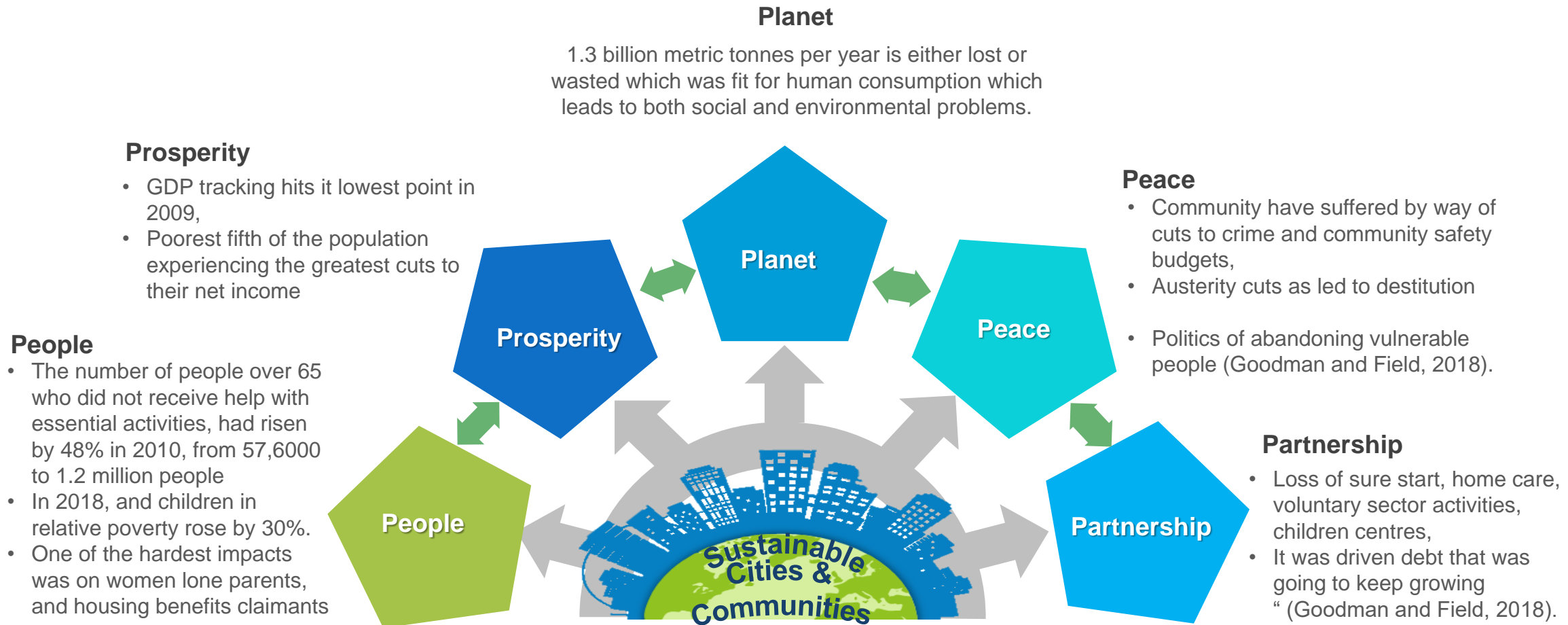


Five Areas of Critical Importance (5P's)



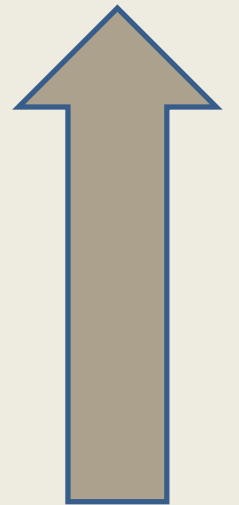
Some of the aggravating factors of austerity and those who are being left behind

Conference on Aligning local interventions
with the UN SDGs



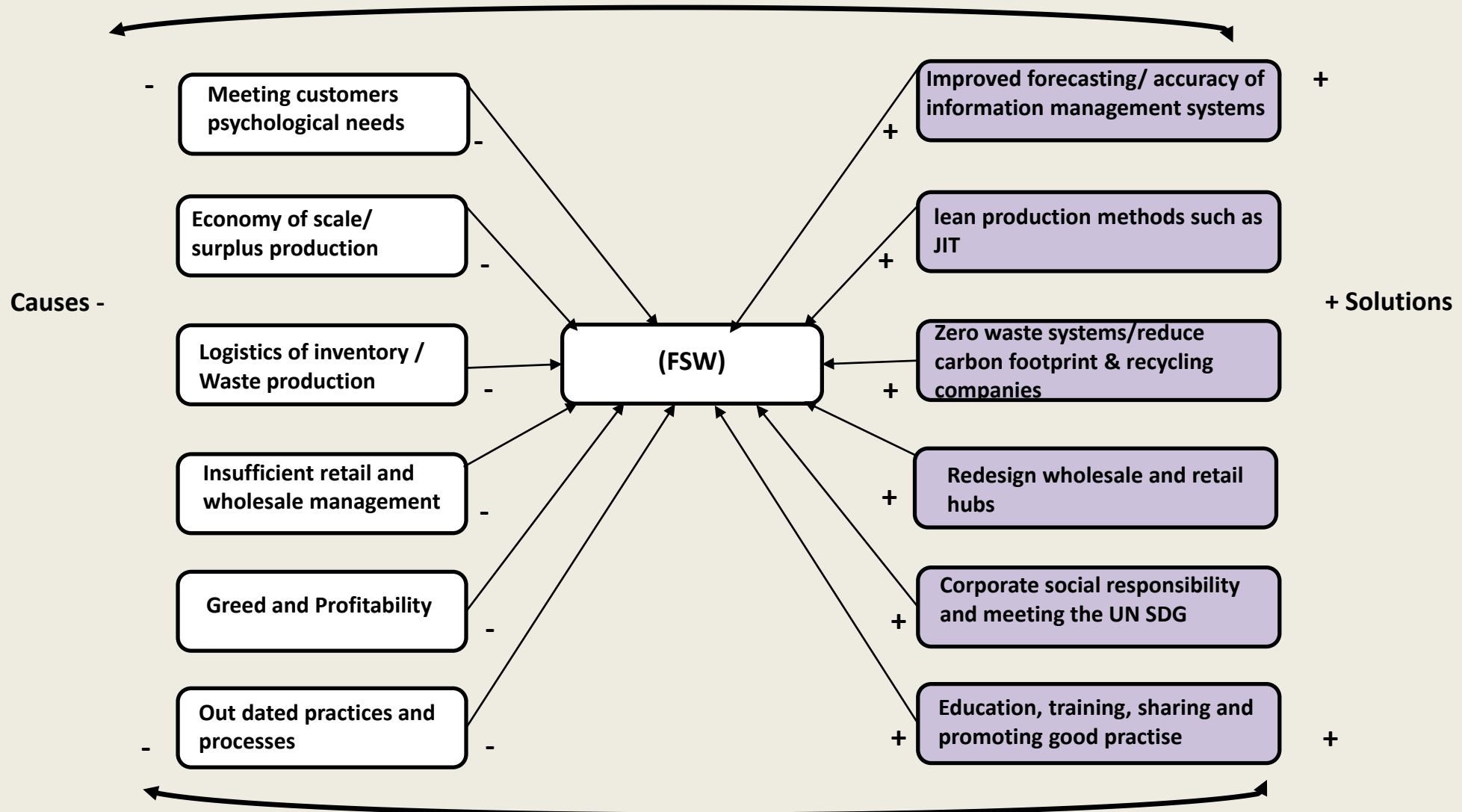


2.6 billion
tonnes

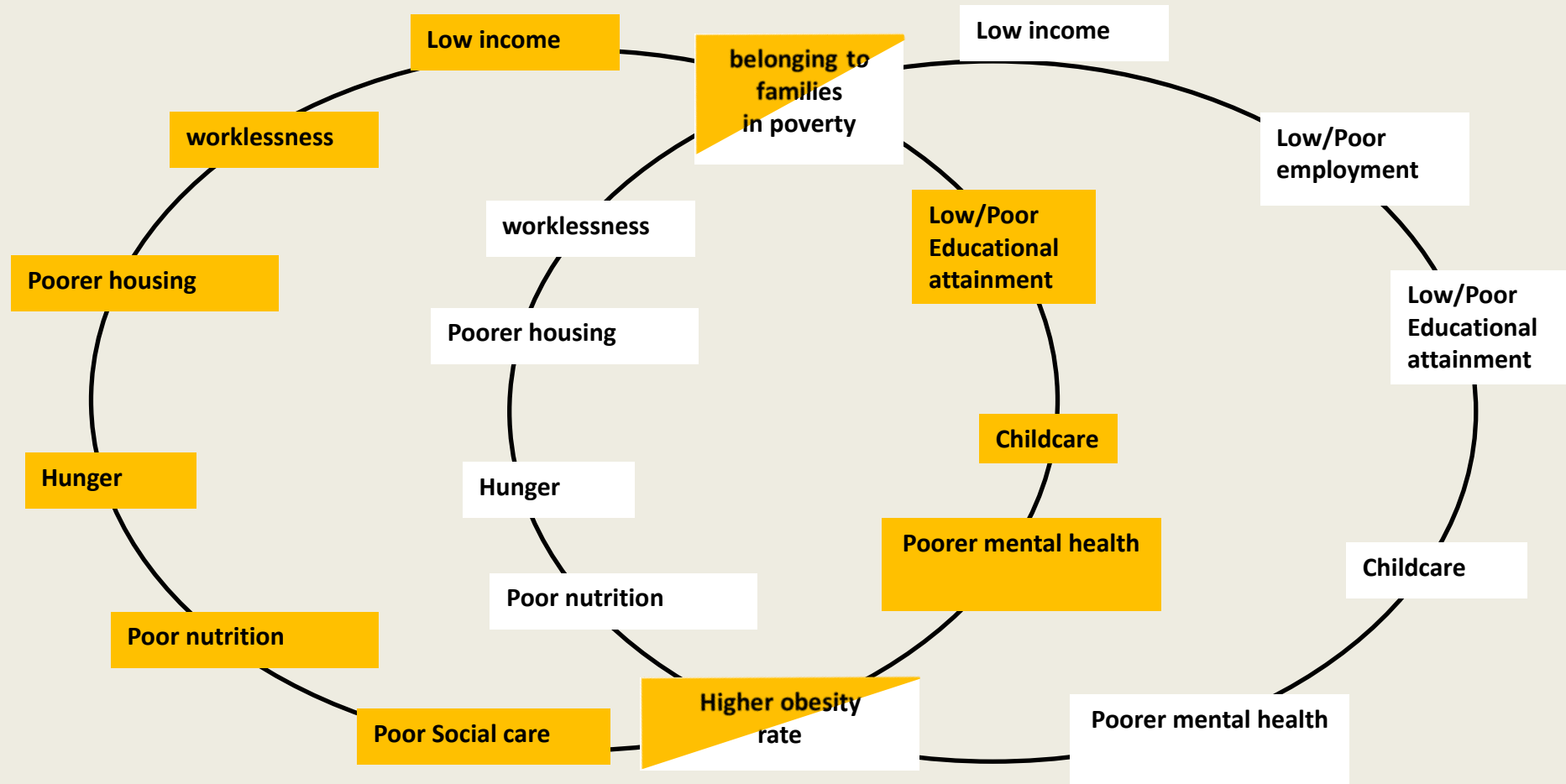


By 2050
this will
have
increased

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



The Vicious Circle Of Limiting Odds That Someone Can Escape Poverty



Source: (Fischer, 2018)

Food Bank TIMELINE

1967

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

2000

•United Kingdom saw its first food bank

2013

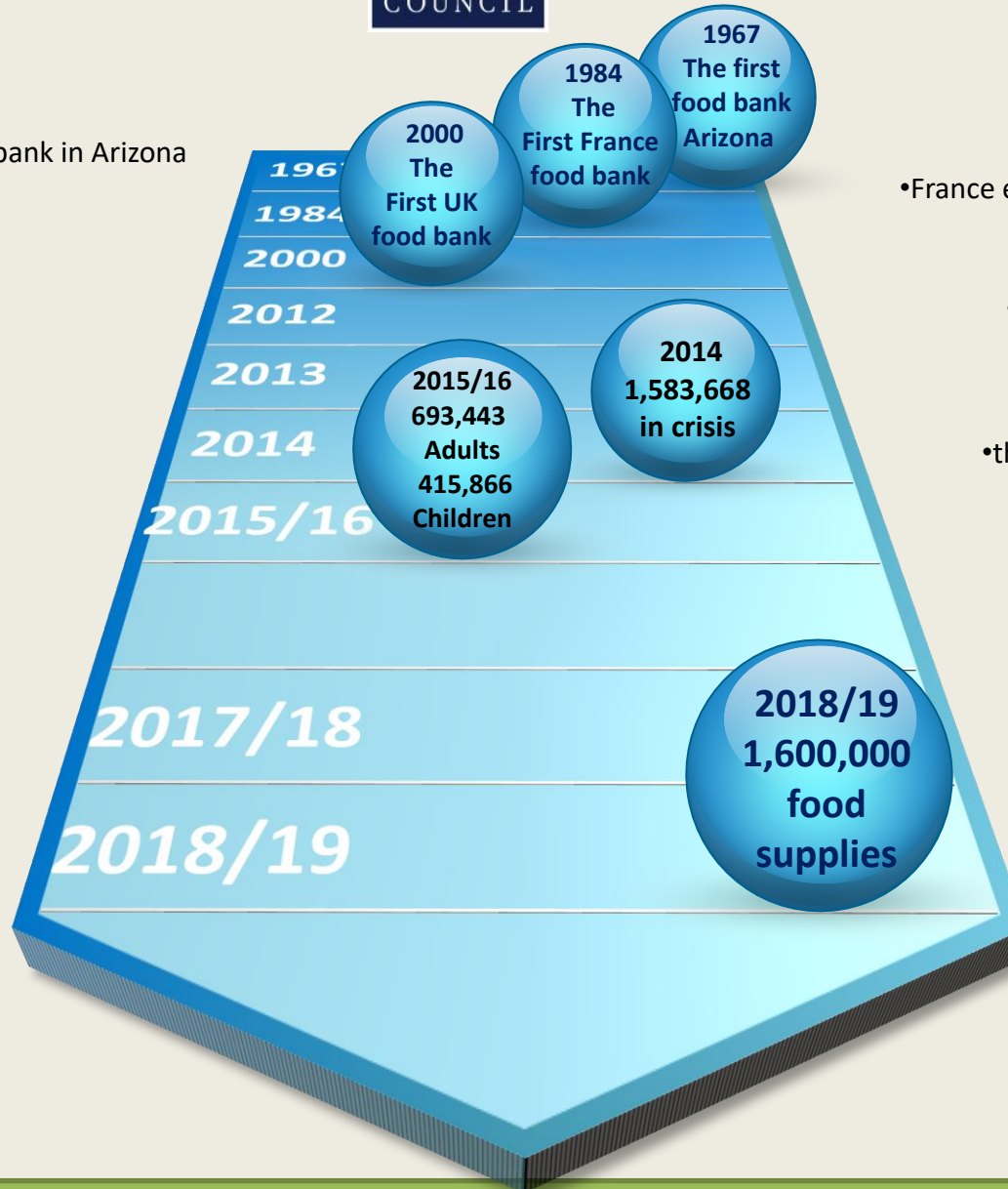
•the number of people in crisis 913,139

2015/16

•1,109,309 three-day emergency

2017/18

•1,332,952 three-day emergency food



1984

•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

Intended purpose of a food bank

To redistribute surplus food and waste food from manufacturers and Retailers

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

Promote manufacturers and Retailers
Social good will and brands

Promotes the food bank and its
wider organisational objectives

unintended consequences

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

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

Provide food to people who may not really need the food

In some cases supplies may become limited

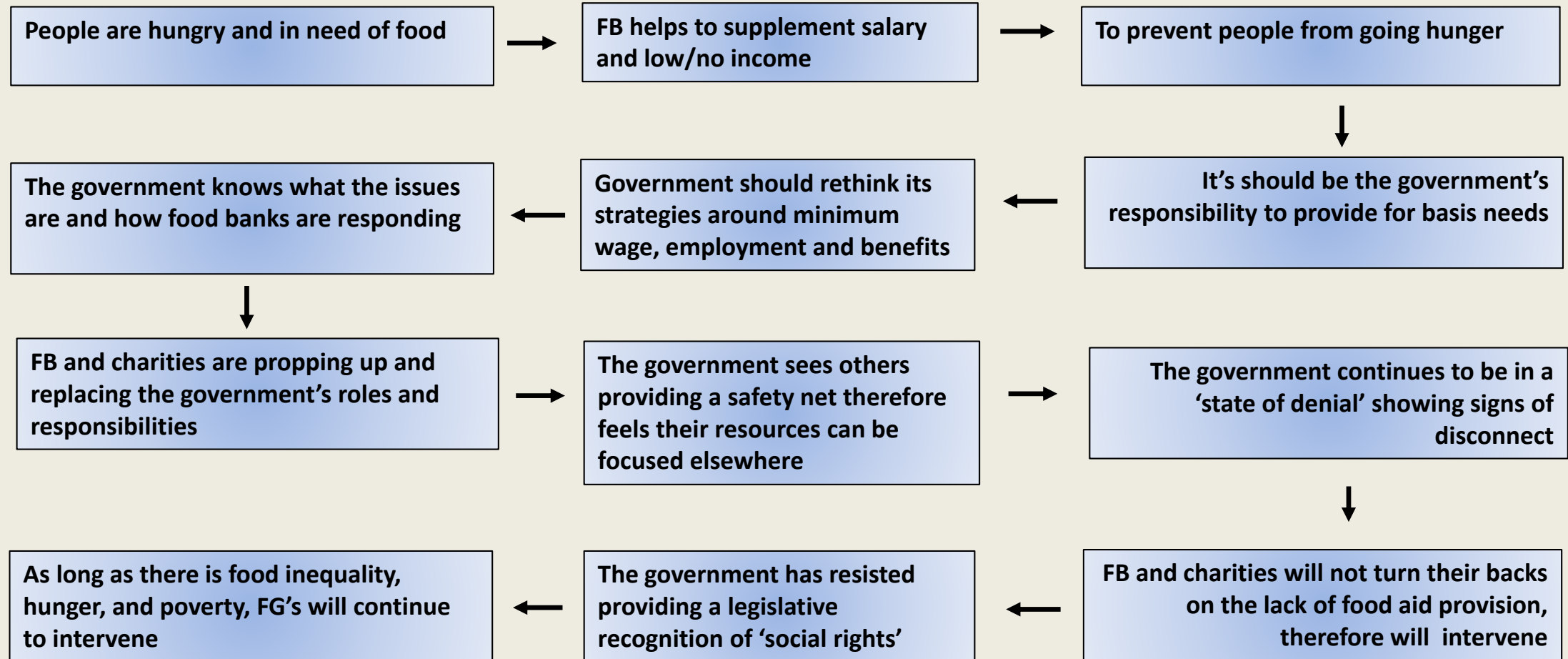
Promotes a sense of community and builds community cohesion

collaborate with a wide range of other agencies

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

The vicious circle of why food banks (FB) exist

**Conference on Aligning local interventions
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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