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WHITE PAPER

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on short food supply
chains with a focus on
Italy

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On-Farm: Farming, Food Production and Food Processing with Added Value for Local
Small and Medium-Sized Farms

Short Food Supply Chains as Opportunity for Small and Family Farms?

Currently, large food supply chains manage the largest part of food sales. However, alternative systems of food production and distribution focus on locally produced and sold food that has gotten great attention in the last two decades, the short food supply chains (SFSCs). SFSCs do not have a single definition. Short supply chains are defined by the number of actors implied in the food chain rather than food miles. One definition given by the European Commission is “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”. The oldest system is still represented by local or proximity markets, but other means are also used such as direct sales stores, on-farm sales, consumer cooperatives, home deliveries, online sales. Platforms or websites are today the main response of the agricultural sector and food industries, generally of local nature and with artisanal productions, to bring their offer closer to consumers.

The challenges of those new systems represent tough market competitions, high distribution and logistics costs, small shipment sizes and so forth. Hence, the SFSCs requires corresponding solutions in food distribution that are aligned with the contemporary logistics trends, sustainability and aspects of the new digital era. Moreover, small and medium-sized farms depend on value creation on their farm and cannot benefit from economies of scale to the same extent as large farms.

The aim, its purpose and structure of the white paper

A white paper is a report and guide that informs readers concisely about short food supply chains as a complex issue and presents the On Farm’s philosophy on the matter. It combines expert knowledge and research into a document that argues for specific solutions or recommendations. The white paper allows the reader to understand the issue, to solve a problem and to make a decision.

The main objectives of this white paper are to analyze the actual situation of short food supply chains and farm-to-fork production strategies in agriculture in the partner countries. A particular focus is on the respective legislation, government regulations and government support for producers. The docu-

ONFARM “Farming, food production and food processing with added value for local small and medium-sized farmers” is an Erasmus+ project that aims to train farmers with skills and competences to start on-farm production processes, reach wider customer audience and create added value to their products. The project wants to support the development of short food supply chains and bring forward the European Farm to Fork Strategy, presented by the European Commission in 2020 as part of the EU Green Deal.

The project (2021-2023) is coordinated by the Association of Private farming of Czech Republic (ASZ) and implemented together with five partners: The European Council of Young Farmers (CEJA) based in Belgium, Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori Toscana (CIA) from Italy, Institut für Ländliche Struktur- und Kulturforschung from Germany (IfLS), On Projects Advising (OnP) from Spain, and Stichting Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN) from the Netherlands. In addition to this white paper, the partnership will develop case studies, a series of podcasts, and online training materials. These materials will be presented to farmers and relevant stakeholder in a series of events at European and national level. You can find all materials and further information at www.onfarm.eu

ment will inform about current challenges and needs to support on-farm processing and farm-to-fork strategies in Europe. The primary target groups are farmers and agricultural food producers. In addition, the white paper also informs the broader public, relevant stakeholders and policy makers.

The white paper is structured as follows: First, relevant EU policies are introduced like the EU Green Deal, Farm-to-Fork Strategy and Common Agricultural Policy and the importance and relevance of these EU policies discussed. This is followed by the country-specific chapter on the establishment and situation of short food supply chains and their local regulations. Then, considerations regarding the implementation of Short Food Supply Chains as well as supporting activities for this will be shown/discussed. Finally, a conclusion and outlook on the further ONFARM project results/outcomes are given.

EU Strategies for Short Food Supply Chains

The EU agricultural sector

In Europe there were 10.5 million farms in 2016. The vast majority of these (95.2 %) are classified as family farms. According to COPA COGECA the average size of a farm is 16 ha in Europe. The agricultural land cover represents 48 % of EU territory and family farms represent 67 % of these. A professional family farm is considered between 5 to 250 ha. Half of the economic resources generated by farms in Europe come from crops, 40 % from livestock and the rest from secondary activities. Farm productivity is constantly increasing (+109.5 % from 2005 to 2017). The value produced by farms in 2017 is € 427 billion, making Europe the world's largest agricultural power. Agricultural imports and exports alone account for 1/3 of the EU's trade with the world.

The agricultural sector is facing a series of problems. Firstly, a demographic crisis with only 5.6 % of young farmers (under 35 years old) against 31 % over 65 years old. In addition, serious environmental challenges are affecting the sector and farmers need to adapt to climate change.

Short food supply chains, small & family farms and alternative food networks in the EU

There is an increasing role of the alternatives food network to respond to the market demand. However, even if it is a growing system it remains marginal. On average, about 15 % of EU farms sell more than half of their production directly to consumers. However, these are mainly small farms, with only 3 % of the farms above 100 ESU selling more than half of their production directly to consumers (Short food supply chains and local food systems in the EU briefing of the Parliamentary Research Service). There is also great difference depending on the country. It is important to stress that short supply chain is not only present in rural area. Alternative food networks are also taking place in urban area with urban food production. Initiatives such as community gardens or rooftop production are also considered as short supply chain for urban area. The short supply chains are responding to the need of consumers to reconnect with their food. Food coming from these alternative systems is considered fresher, healthier, and more sustainable. Nevertheless, these common beliefs need to be taken with caution, as there is an academic debate to state what model is the most sustainable. Sustainability is context-specific and short supply chains can be the most sustainable system in some cases.

What are the current European policies in agriculture and how do they support short food supply chains, small & family farms and alternative food networks?

There is no policy, which specifically supports short supply chains. The policy, which shapes the rules of food production, is the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). However, some measures of the CAP are considered discriminatory to small farmers and family farms, especially the hectare-based payments that supports the largest farmers. Nevertheless, with the new CAP (2023/2027) and the Farm to Fork Strategy, it seems like the Commission is trying to provide a toolbox that every farmer can benefit from. The Farm to Fork Strategy is the first attempt of the European Commission to look at the production at the food chain level (for more details check the zoom-in box below). Within this new CAP there are clear objectives in the regulation to strengthen small farmers production and short supply chains. To make direct payments fairer, the Commission has adopted redistribution schemes from large to small farmers. With the National Strategic Plans, currently under assessment, the Commission provides tools that State Members should use to meet the specific needs of their farmers.

On top of the direct payments, there are other concrete measures, which aim to support small and local markets under the second pillar of the CAP.

1. **Advisory services:** to support farmers in developing short supply chains;
2. **Operational groups:** to allow the sharing of good practices. One group has been dedicated to short supply chain at EU level, but there is the possibility to develop them at national, regional, local level;
3. Possibility for farmers to enter **quality schemes:** to support to farmers with their administrative procedure to access quality chains (e.g., label of origin);
4. **Support to cooperation:** this measure facilitates horizontal and vertical cooperation among supply chain actors and local markets;
5. **Investment funds:** via the second pillar there are targeted funds for farmers to transform the products on farm and sell at the local level. It is on farm transformation subvention.

Zoom-in: How the Farm to Fork Strategy can support short food supply chains and alternative food networks?

In the European Commission's Communication (May 2020) "A **Farm to Fork Strategy** for a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system", at the heart of the European Green Deal, the European Commission mentions the need to enhance the resilience of local food systems and create shorter food supply chains.

By end of December 2023, the European Commission will present to the European Parliament and to the European Council 'The future framework law on sustainable food systems' - the horizontal initiative of the Farm to Fork. The aim of this new framework is to allow all the actors of the food chain to come together and contribute to the food system in a sustainable way, considering the social, economic, and environmental aspect of sustainability. The Commission aims to strengthen the local initiatives and have more of a bottom-up approach. The European Commission is exploring the possibility to strengthen **new mechanisms of food governance** at European, national, and local level. At the local level, they can take the shape of food councils gathering all actors of the food systems (including farmers, consumers), working together towards more sustainable food systems.

Moreover, the European Commission is revising the **procurement criteria for sourcing food in public spaces**, introducing more sustainable criteria. The legislative framework stemming from the Farm to Fork Strategy will incentivize sustainable public procurement and indirectly sourcing of food from short food supply. For the moment, these measures are voluntary but making them mandatory would strengthen short supply chains without distorting the common market. It is now up to the Member States to implement these measures.

Short Food Supply Chains in Italy

The short food supply chains is well developed in Italy (especially in Tuscany) and is continuously increasing. The results of a research of Nielsen Institute (published in 2020 by the economic newspaper IL SOLE 24 ORE) shows this progress: the farmers adopting the direct selling are around 21,7% increased in 2020 (+5%) respect to the 2019, with an estimated income of 6,5 billions of Euro. In the year 2020 the involved farmers sold directly the 82% of their products.

There are many reasons explaining the good performance of the short chains in Italy:

- Fiscal advantages: the agricultural incomes incurred in a special favourable taxation system (based on the patrimonial value and not on the direct income). This system is extended at the direct selling of products in farm but also in farmer markets or own stores;
- Our farming system is based on a majority of little or medium size farms, managed by the family. Most part of our territory is located on hills and mountains, and it isn't adapt for extensive production addressed to the global market. The surface of our farms is average 10 hectares. Therefore the only way to follow is to diversify and search to produce products of high quality and sustainable (i.e. olives oil, wine, vegetables etc...), searching to create their business trough the direct selling.
- Considering this productive structure and the difficult access to the market of commodities, the economic strategy of farmers is oriented to improve and valorize the typicality of territorial products (Origin certifications), together with their quality and sustainability (quality labels, certification of organic products, etc..).

The supply short chain in our country is developed in many forms and ways. The main important ways of direct selling are the farmer's markets and the selling points established by the farms.

Another traditional selling channel are the local fairs focussed on local products (i.e. truffles fairs, wines exhibitions, etc...)

But in the last years are been increased other forms of valorisation and selling:

Restoration: there are increasing the agro-restaurants, based on farm's products, above all by the agro-touristic farms; recently has been developed some agro-catering companies managed by farmers;

Stores: there are increasing the stores managed by farmers, above all in the cities and in many villages famous for specific and typical products;

Buying groups: recently some citizens created groups collecting food requests and buying them by farmers, thanks to the support of Internet. The main target is conscious consumers, living in the towns, searching ecological and fresh products. The group can be composed by friends or colleagues, searching food products for their families: fresh vegetables, olives oil, honey, wine, other transformed products, like cheese, salami, but in some cases meat as well. To overcome the logistics problem, this type of market is based on the collaboration inside the group and between the group and the farmers.

As above mentioned the most part of direct selling is developed in the towns. But especially in Tuscany, there are a lot of touristic historical villages and little towns famous for their food production, in those you can find many farmer's stores selling their products.

The further development of short food supply chains in Italy requires to support specific policies and strategies based on some main aspects:

- Foster aggregation and cooperation, realising territorial chain projects involving the local farmers;
- Support the creation of networks between farmers and consumers, implementing online platforms for the direct selling;
- Foster the quality and traceability systems, to offer guaranteed products to the consumers;
- Increase the food-educational plans, starting from the schools, to improve the knowledge and the awareness of the population;
- Support the creation of farmer's markets in the main towns.

Support for Short Food Supply Chains in Italy

The national strategy in application of the "Farm to fork" strategy is actually on the way in Italy. The government is involved in the definition of the Strategic National Plan of rural development, including the main instruments and resources to support the SFSC. Anyway there are in Italy many possible financial support to implement the short chain strategy. The most part of these funding instruments are included in the Rural Development Plan co-financed by the European Commission in the frame of the CAP. We report the main actions developed in Tuscany, considering that in the management of RDP in Italy for the period 2014-2023 is charged on the Regions

Table 1: Forms of support for Short Food Supply Chains in Tuscany

MEASURE	DESCRIPTION	INSTITUTION AND SCALE
RDP 2014-2023 MEASURE 3.1	This measure foresees a financial support to cover the costs for participation to quality systems and relevant certification	INTERVENTION AT REGIONAL SCALE BY REGIONE TOSCANA
RDP 2014-2023 MEASURE 3.2	The measure gives a financial help for projects managed by protection consortia or producer's associations, aimed to develop information and promotion initiatives dedicated to the certified products.	
RDP 2014-2023 MEASURE 16.4	This is a special cooperation measure aimed to encourage and finance farmer's groups for a common involvement in projects aimed to create short food supply chains	
RDP 2014-2023 MEASURE 16.2 AND OPERATIONAL GROUPS	There are cooperation measures aimed to implement innovation processes in farming activity, thanks to a collaboration between farmers and researchers. Many innovation initiatives concern the traceability and quality processes, together with the research of new opportunities of direct selling.	
RDP 2014-2023 INTEGRATED CHAINS PROJECTS	There is a very successful initiative aimed to aggregate farmers, creating projects finalised to shorten the food chain. In this context many projects were developed implementing the short food supply chain	
RDP 2014-2023 MEASURE 2.1	This measure foresees a financial support to the farmers for the access to advisory services. The implementation of SFSC is included inside the possible themes object of the technical support	

Other specific initiatives in this field can be included in the yearly programs of the local Chambers of Commerce, Handicraft and Agriculture.

An important support to the farmers involved in the SFSC, is given from the associative tissue. The most active associations in this field are the followings:

- The short chain associations established inside the main farmer's organisations;
- The agro-touristic associations established inside the main farmer's organisations
- The associations of organic farmers

The main scope of these associations is to promote farmer's market including the associated farmers providing for the location (according with the local municipality), the structures and relevant required services.

The associations provide as well for the establishment of portal and other networking instruments aimed to foster and increasing the direct selling.

Conclusion

The agricultural sector but especially small and family farms are under pressure. Market forces and environmental challenges on the one hand and changing social expectations towards the agricultural sector bring short food supply chains into the center of sustainable food production and consumption. This development is supported by a wide range of strategies and funding schemes. However, on the national level more communication and collaboration among ministries is needed, and a uniform approach is desirable. Likewise, better overall experience sharing and networking can be helpful. Better statistical coverage is also important, especially for better planning in consulting practice (Krauch 2022).

Nevertheless, farmers are in a unique situation with an increasing number of funding opportunities, changing consumer habits and the internet provides access to information and inspiration. The first step for a farmer is a thorough analysis of the farm's potential role in a short food supply chain. The second step is to develop a realistic farm and business concept. Using the existing support structures and online information materials can be helpful to develop an innovative approach. The third step is the implementation of the new approach. The goal of short food supply chains is to make food production more resilient. This benefits the farmer as well as customers and contributes to the sustainability of the farming sector.

The OnFarm expert interview on the implementation of Short Food Supply Chains

OnFarm: *"How can farmers proceed [from the legal frameworks like the Farm to Fork strategies] implementing Short Food Supply Chains?"*

Patrick Burgess: *"There is no general framework for this, and it depends largely on the situation, for example, farmer size, resources, time, market opportunity. The concept of "short food supply chain" also plays an important role: are we trying to create a more face-to-face construct with a direct interaction between a producer and consumer, or an extended situation where we try to provide embedded information about the origin, like a labelling scheme?"*

To proceed in a strategy, I would say two things are needed, first is a self-assessment of the company's/farms capabilities, products and service offerings. And a decision on what amount of products should be sold in the short food supply chain format.

Afterwards, a framework might be beneficial to the farmer, in seeing the steps to converting, and this could be generalised, or specific to the self-assessment. The framework should also include decision tools on which market to access at a local level and be specific to the supply chain structure that the producer would like to go for.

In addition to the two steps, a network might be formulated to support the transition. This would be a network of stakeholders, let's say both industry partners, other farmers and intermediary companies that are involved directly in the supply chain, and also technical or knowledge partners ranging from banks to universities. Lastly, it depends on the farmer. There has to be a drive for change, and if it is not there, regardless of motive, it will be difficult. "

CaioDorigon: "Farmers need support from the government to open new short food supply chains and to build a closer relationship with consumers. They need capacity building and incentives on these matters. Chefs could be a bridge to promote their products and consumers need to be educated about the importance of local consumption and the valorization of local products."

Valentino Affinita: "Farms should adopt an agroecological approach, through a transition that transforms the role of agriculture in society. Moving from industrial agriculture to an agroecological approach implies the effort to reform the food system as a whole: it means discouraging production based on monocultures and supporting family farming that reduces external inputs, respects seasonality, regenerates the soil, respects social rights and addresses the local market. This goal is achieved in the first place by moving public funds - for example those of the CAP - from the agro-industrial system to small and medium-scale production and by implementing forms of multifunctionality, both of an economic and social nature, in particular in urban and peri-urban contexts. For this, the goodwill of individual farmers is not enough, but a systemic process is needed that includes the training, support and empowerment of small farmers and young people who choose to undertake this work."

OnFarm: "What are supporting activities and the role of regional collaborations or alternative food networks?"

Patrick Burgess: "I think the examples given are very critical, as long as the networks are diverse in the supply chain, the network should consist also of potential market partners to increase sales at a local and regional level. There is also a role of the government to provide funding and initial support to the network in the start-up phase. You may also see that many of the short food supply chains are becoming less about face-to-face, so online digital platforms are increasingly popular, and this might be important for the success of these initiatives. There should also be a trust mechanism, whether this is a label or a technology, it is important to support trust in the farmer."

CaioDorigon: "Capacity building to local producers and consumers about alternative food networks, as well as giving support to the local producers to individuate new local consumption channels and on how to open them. It's also important to educate consumers and promote the local products, their importance, how they can be used at home and so on."

VallentinoAffinita: "In an increasingly urbanized context in which food systems are unable to sustainably meet the growing demand for food in cities, it has become necessary to direct food and agricultural models towards a new paradigm. The role of public administrations is an important key to foster virtuous dynamics: from school canteens to hospital canteens, from local markets to food poverty support programs, from the fight against waste to the allocation of public land to young farmers, local authorities they can give a direction of sustainability to the production and distribution of food. Relocalization of food systems must be a priority for administrations at all levels, starting with those closest to the territory. Local authorities must equip themselves from today to face the influx of new mouths to feed and must do so with a sustainable food policy, which connects the city with its countryside and its farmers. An operation that must be built starting from the territory with its specific characteristics, in which very different combinations can be found

For this reason, it is necessary to implement actions aimed at strengthening and supporting the small and medium-sized enterprises that populate the primary sector along all the steps of the supply chain, from production to marketing, up to the post-consumer phases. To ensure a healthy diet and access to quality food for all citizens, while taking care, at the same time, of the protection of natural resources, it is in fact necessary to support and enhance the good practices of the food supply chains, having in mind to strengthen the economic and social links with rural areas close to the metropolis. Young people looking for an outlet in agriculture must be guaranteed a whole series of additional support tools: technical advice, easier access to the means of production, training in agroecology.

From this point of view, it is necessary to innovate training in agriculture, a fundamental tool for expanding the number of people who can contribute to turnover in the sector. To technical teaching, it becomes urgent to approach paths marked by a non-sectoral but systemic approach. Not just future farmers need training in agroecology. Those who work in the media system or in national and local institutions should have access to dedicated paths, to update their knowledge and use their skills at the service of ecological transition. It is extremely important that these key sectors of the social body fully understand the causes and consequences of the ecological crisis, in order to activate information flows aimed at the general public or regulatory projects capable of reversing the trend."

Valentino Affinita is a campaign manager at Terra!, an Italian environmental association.

Patrick Burgess, is a lecturer on Food Supply Chain Management and Logistics at the Aeres University of Applied Sciences in Almere, The Netherlands.

CaioDorigon is the coordinator of the Latin America and the Caribbean network and project manager at Slow Food International in Bra, Italy.

INTERVIEW WITH ANDREA PAGLIAI - PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION "LA SPESA IN CAMPAGNA" TUSCANY

1) What development strategies can be adopted to shorten the supply chain and promote the short supply chain?

The short supply chain and direct sales are growing strongly, but in order to develop it as a winning model for our agriculture, appropriate strategies must be promoted. In particular, it is necessary to work to overcome the gap that derives from the fragmentation and small size of our companies. To do this, it is necessary to focus on the development of common points of sale (farmer markets and shops), which make it possible to expand the range of products and promote them by creating 'baskets' that offer consumers a plurality of products. In this sense, the amendment to the National Law on Direct Selling, approved in 2019, which allows farmers to buy products from other farmers and sell them directly, can be of great help.

2) What are the future opportunities and challenges for companies engaged in short chain paths?

The consumer is increasingly attentive to the issues of food and the environment. For this reason, the success of the short chain will depend, in addition to the aspects already described above, on the ability of farmers to focus on some priority objectives:

- The quality and sustainability of the products;
- Communication: as the ability to make the consumer understand the difference between an 'industrial' product and a product coming directly from the field;
- Awareness raising: which must provide the consumer with awareness of the value of the short chain in terms of product quality and environmental sustainability;

In summary, the consumer needs to be in tune with the overall philosophy of the short chain, understanding its profound diversity compared to the traditional model of agro-food market.

3) What support / support does your institution / organization provide and can provide to encourage the development of the short chain?

Our role as an association for the development of the short chain promoted by Cia, can be summarized in four points:

- The practical organization of direct sales. This means concretely creating markets and shops, taking care of aggregating companies, looking for spaces, discussing with local administrations, setting the rules for managing the markets;
- Communication activity: through the organization of conferences, meetings, consumer awareness;
- Product's promotion: our effort, through the national brand of "Spesa in Campagna" products, is to promote and give visibility and recognition to the products of our members;
- Food education: this is an essential aspect, it is necessary to start from the school to grow the culture of the short chain. We are making agreements with some administrations so that school refectories use local agricultural products, accompanying the experience with an information and food education campaign aimed at children.

We want every place where our products are sold to be at the same time a place for the promotion of culture, capable of transmitting the values of agriculture, healthy nutrition and the environment.

INTERVIEW WITH GENNARO GILIBERTI - MANAGER OF THE TUSCANY REGION

1) What development strategies can be adopted to shorten the supply chain and promote the short supply chain?

In recent years, many farmers have begun to organize the direct sale of their products, also thanks to the proximity to cities and other tourist resorts. However, to make these positive experiences evolve, we need a strategy that allows us to go beyond individual initiative: the strategy we want to promote in Tuscany is: AGGREGATION, AGGREGATION, AGGREGATION!

- Aggregation to shorten the traditional supply chain, putting farmers directly in contact with commercial networks;
- Aggregation to better promote the certification, traceability and promotion of products
- Aggregation to encourage the creation and growth of farm-run outlets

2) What are the future opportunities and challenges for companies engaged in short chain paths?

The new main challenge of the short chain lies in the capacity that the agricultural business system must have to create a culture of consumption of local and sustainable products. I want to give an example, which concerns the town of Scandicci, near Florence. Well, the municipal administration wanted a specific commitment from suppliers to include significant percent-

ages of organic farming products and certified designation of origin products in the contract for the supply of meals to school children.

In this way we contribute to building the culture of short chain food starting from young people.

3) What support / support does your institution / organization provide and can provide to encourage the development of the short chain?

The Tuscany Region, since the PSR programming of the period 2013-2020, has invested in increasing resources in this field: the Tuscany Region was the first to activate integrated supply chain projects, born precisely with the aim of decreasing the steps through the supply chain and increase farmers' share of value added. There have also been initiatives aimed more directly at financial support for direct sales. In addition, our Region has financed with the PSR the promotion of origin and quality brands, support for organic farming, the promotion of agritourism, as well as cooperation, training, information and consultancy activities; all initiatives that go in this direction. With the upcoming rural development program 2023-2027, which focuses on the "Farm to Fork" strategy, this strategy should be further strengthened. We are ready, even on the strength of previous experiences.

INTERVIEW WITH MARINA LAURI - TUSCAN MANAGER OF ANCI - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ITALIAN MUNICIPALITIES

1) What development strategies can be adopted to shorten the supply chain and promote the short supply chain?

To promote an effective short chain development strategy, a 'Bottom up' approach is first of all necessary, with the full involvement of all those operating in rural areas. Carrying out shared projects for the enhancement of local products means building a culture of local food capable of influencing all local policies, obviously starting from agricultural ones: from environmental to health; from educational to tourism policies. Precisely to put this approach into practice, in recent years as ANCI Toscana we have promoted the 'Table of food', a working group that brings together the Municipalities, agricultural associations and all those interested in promoting a new culture of food.

2) What are the future opportunities and challenges for companies engaged in short chain paths?

The strategy we have described requires that all those involved in promoting the short chain play their role and make specific commitments. In order to build a system of enhancement and offer of local products, it is necessary first of all to start with products that give guarantees in terms of certainty of origin, quality and sustainability. In this sense it is important to continue to promote all forms of certification of products and processes that contribute to offering correct information to consumers on these aspects.

3) What support / support does your institution / organization provide and can provide to encourage the development of the short chain?

ANCI Toscana has been a leading player in the promotion of the short supply chain for years. The cornerstones of ANCI Toscana's action are:

- Integration of food policies into development policies regarding the territory, the environment, school, tourism, etc.
- Support for the promotion of local products
- Support for initiatives aimed at creating new commercial opportunities for local products

Let's take some concrete examples to better explain what we do:

- Thanks to the 'food table' we are promoting agreements in many municipalities for the supply of local products to school canteens;
- Municipalities play an active role in supporting the recognition and certification of origin and quality of local products;
- Furthermore, ANCI Toscana support the development of farmer's markets and promotes every year information campaigns aimed at making local products known and valued.

All this thanks to a relationship of constant collaboration with farmers' organizations, which represents fundamental partners of all our initiatives in this sector.

The Team



Asociace
soukromého
zemědělství ČR

Association of Private Farming
of the Czech Republic
Czech Republic
www.asz.cz



Conseil Européen des Jeunes
Agriculteurs
Belgium
www.ceja.eu



Confederazione Italiana
Agricoltori Toscana
Italy
www.ciatoscana.it



Institut für Ländliche
Strukturforschung
Germany
www.ifls.de



On Projects Advising
Spain
www.onprojects.es



Stichting Slow Food Youth
Network
The Netherlands
www.slowfoodyouthnetwork.eu

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