Scaling up local foods: systems thinking about the move from direct to wholesale marketing

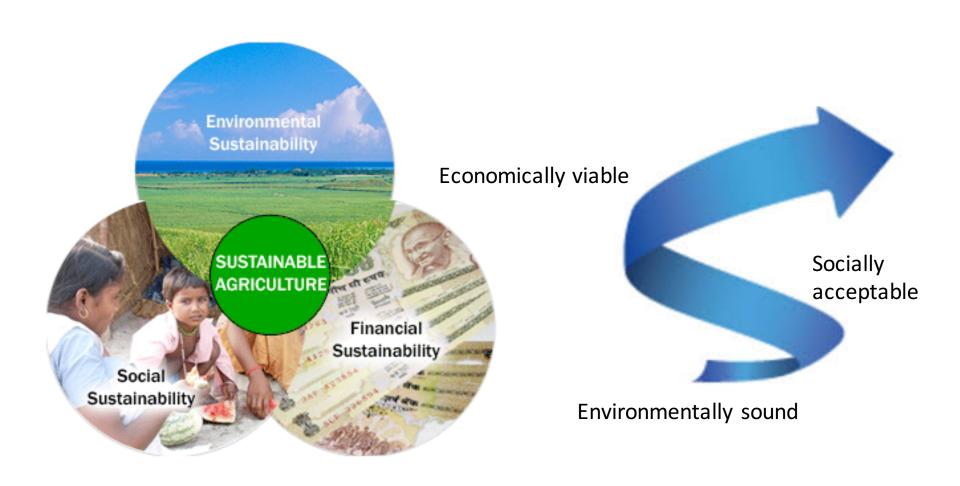


Michelle Miller, University of Wisconsin-Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems

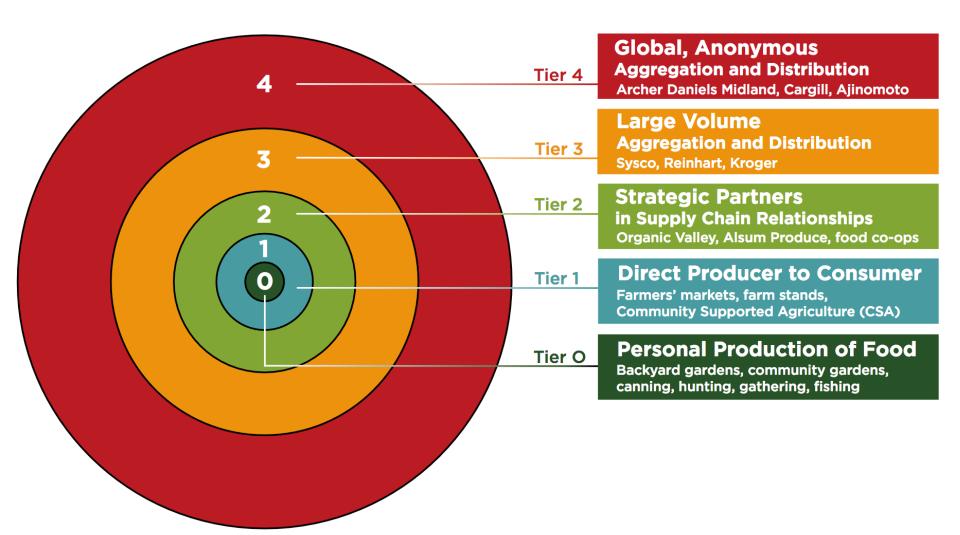
Our Farms Our Future: The Next 30 Years of Sustainable Ag USDA-SARE St. Louis, MO April 3, 2018



Sustainability as an emergent property



Tiers of the Food System



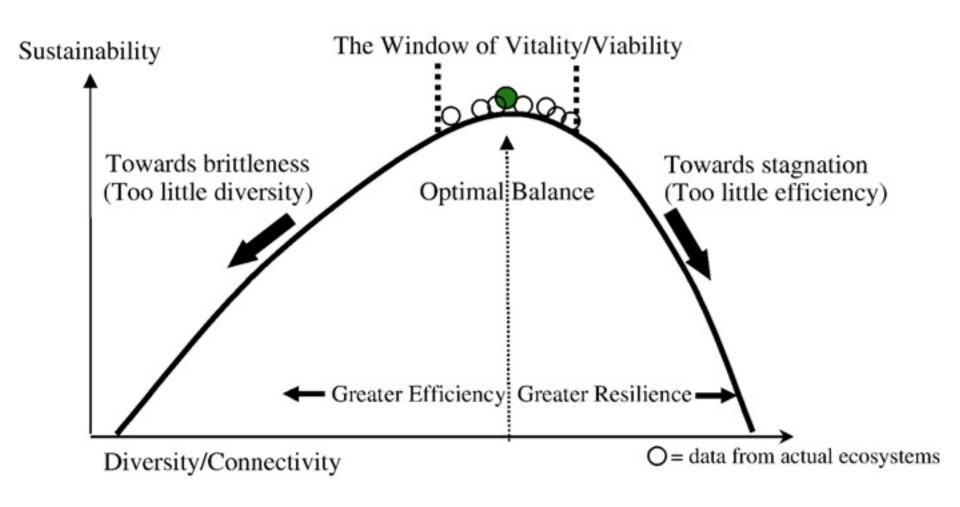
Scaling up & profitability

- Farmers with sales < \$75k are reliant on offfarm income.
- Farmers with sales \$350k-\$1m: half show positive returns and the top quartile are making 42% ROA.
- Farmers selling over \$1m: 75% are profitable,
 with top quartile making 65% ROA.

Farmer-identified barriers to scaling up

Transportation & Labor

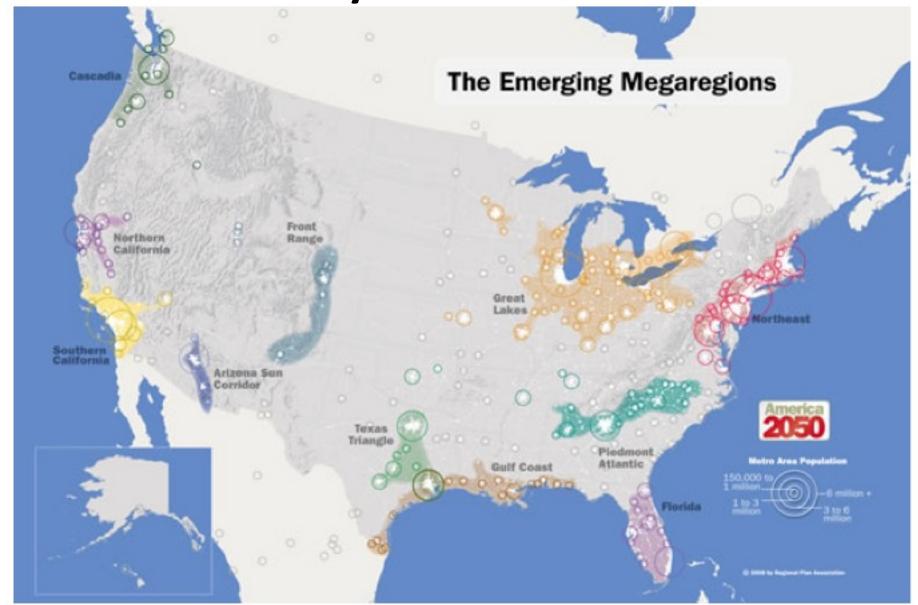
High Leverage Point – Opportunities to optimize both efficiency and diversity



Critical threshold in sustainable wholesale food systems: cropping diversity and food flow

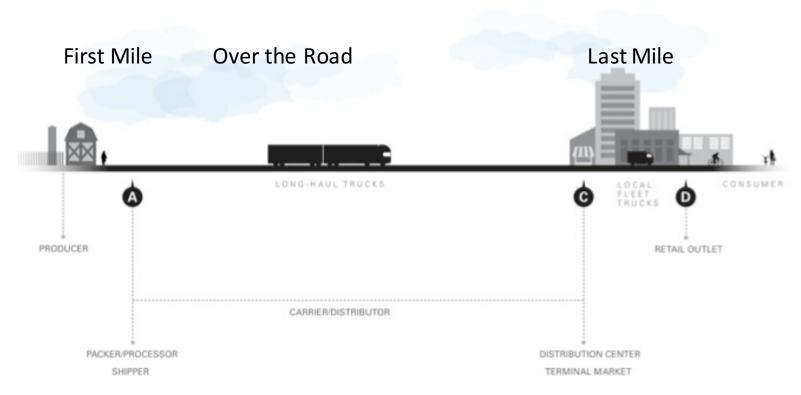


Critical threshold in sustainable wholesale food systems: distance to market



The food distribution system is insufficiently organized to meet changing rural and urban settlement patterns.

Sustainable wholesale food systems: Terminals and trip segments



One shipper to one terminal, 1 or many buyers?

Farmers must make money

- Farmers with sales < \$75k are reliant on off-farm income.
- Farmers with sales \$350k-\$1m: half show positive returns and the top quartile are making 42% ROA.
- Farmers selling over \$1m:
 75% are profitable, with
 top quartile making 65%
 ROA.

- Within 200 miles of single drop point
- Enough production to fill 53' trucks
- Enough diversity for healthy soil
- Enough efficiency to streamline farm labor
- Other??

Truckers and wholesale buyers must make money

- Regular hauling and buying contracts
- Full trucks
- 1-day runs (no overnights)
- One point of delivery
- No road congestion
- Trip-segment specific engineering
- Affordable cold storage space
- 1-truck delivery to buyer
- Wholesale market within 50 miles of buyers

Transportation summary

- Efficiency Diversity sweet spot
- Systemic critical thresholds

Adequate diversity for flow

Distance to market

First-last mile delivery

Product quantity to fill trucks

Infrastructure for market access

Relationships & trust

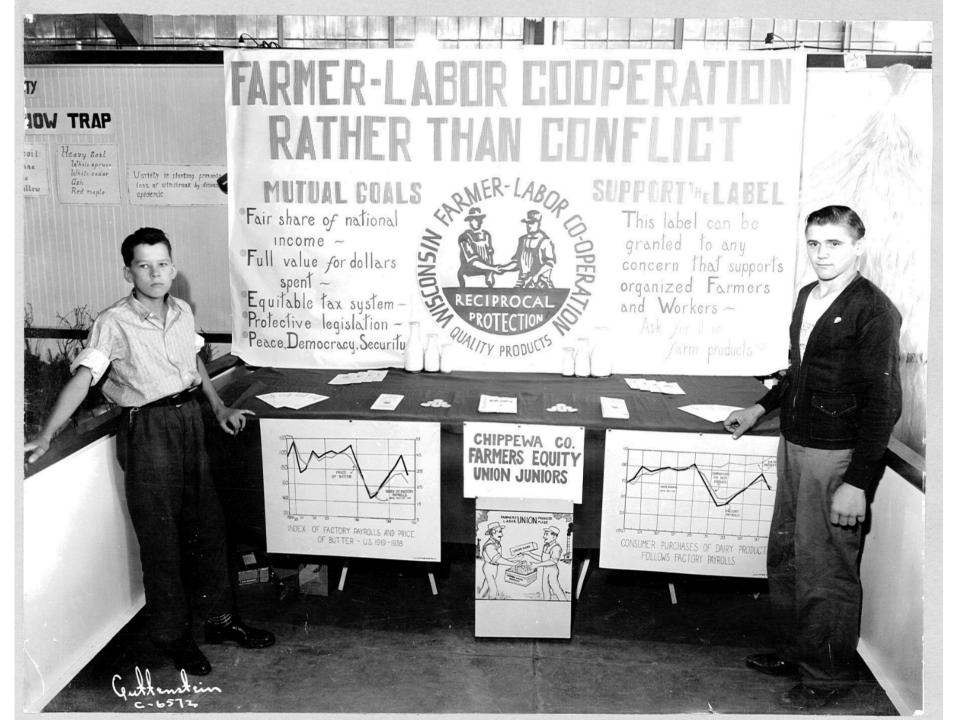
Small supply chains

Independent ownership

Food Chain Labor

- Farm labor, including the farmer's labor & hired labor
- Supply chain labor, including truck drivers, warehouse workers, retail workers
- Food service workers, including processing, restaurant labor

- What is decent work in agriculture?
- What is domestic fair trade?
- Is farming skilled or unskilled labor?
- Is labor organized or unorganized?
- What is the role of public policy?



FAO definition of decent work for farmers and farm workers

full time employment - seasonal labor, uncertain work shifts (too long or short), and no career ladder are less desirable jobs

social protection - health care, especially for workers who are in physical, often dangerous, jobs like agriculture

safe working conditions and protections at work – including a fair wage, enforcement of rules

governance and social dialogue - ability to have some say in what happens in the work place

Domestic Fair Trade Case Studies

- 1. Organic Valley and supply chain partners
- 2. Fight for \$15 campaigns
- 3. CSA vegetable farms in the Upper Midwest
- 4. Dairy Grazing Apprenticeship
- 5. Milk with Dignity campaign in the Northeast
- 1. Good Food Procurement policies

"Low skill" ag workers

- Average national wage about \$10/hour
- Midwest \$11 NE \$9.20
- Livestock workers make 50% more (more hours, better pay, year round employment)
- Crop workers make less and have fewer hours
- Women farmworkers earn 54% less than men and paid 13% less – w/o children 30% less
- Other compensation?

Who determines the labor skill ladder?

- Successful business operators create the curriculum
- Unions participate in setting standard wages for journey workers
- Apprentices make half the journey worker wage
- BUT in agriculture, there is no union, and most modest size farmers don't know their salary, and sustain substandard working conditions throughout their careers

Certifying farming skills to value farm labor



ABOUT

PARTICIPATE

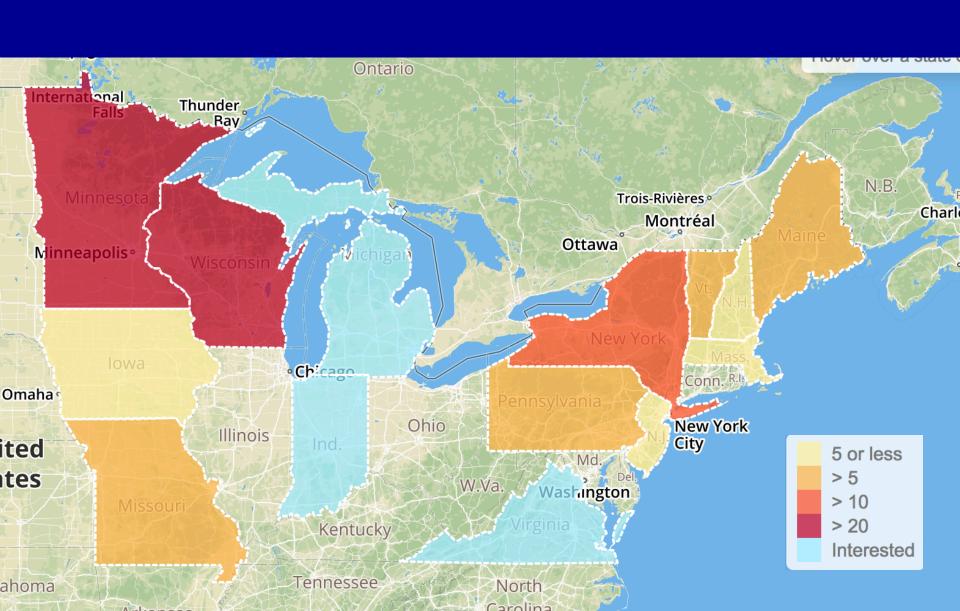
CASE STUDIES

PARTNERS

IN THE NEWS



States with farmers interested in hosting an apprentice





HOME // NATIONAL AND STATE NETWORKS //

National Ag Apprenticeship Learning Network

New Entry works in partnership with commercial farms and organizations coordinating apprenticeships and other on farm learning opportunities across the country to build an active learning network for Ag Apprenticeships.

To stay informed about this evolving work, please subscribe to the National Ag Apprenticeship Listserv.

The work of this network is geared towards formalizing a set of shared standards or best practices for meeting the learning goals of ag apprentices looking to gain management and production skills on commercial farms.

New Entry and partners will accomplish this goal by fostering coordination between diverse apprenticeship training programs; sharing best practices, knowledge and resources; coordinating local and regional training-of-trainer efforts for farm educators and mentors; and fostering peer-to-peer dialogue with similar programs across the country.

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Coalition building for workplace conditions, negotiation strength & governance



Public policy to support labor standards Good Food Purchasing Program





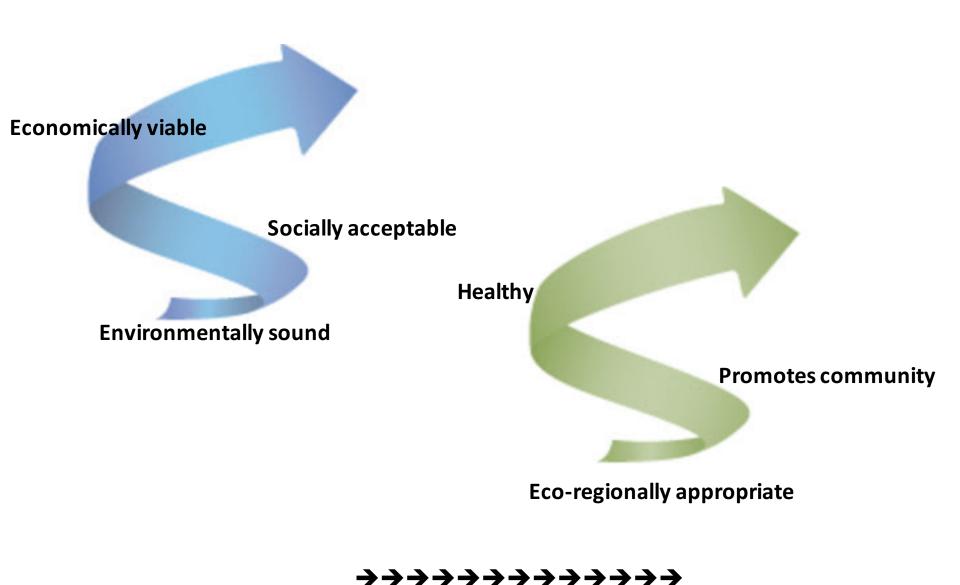




WISCONSIN COOPERATIVE



Sustainable agriculture redefined



Thank you.

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