

Chapter 1 : New Agriculturist: Book reviews - Food policy old and new

Abstract. The character of the food system and the nature of food policy are both changing, as urbanisation, technical change and the industrialisation of the food system transform the way food is produced, marketed and consumed in developing countries.

And why does nobody point out the the government is unsustainable at its current size? Because the reality that government can only grow is too depressing. Other things that are unsustainable include but are not limited to: The "friendly" legislation examples cited are peripheral with minimal impact. To me, it means the slight trend towards individualization, as in Uber vs taxis, food freedom at the small scale of individual farms, etc. The question is whether this decentralization trend can outpace the centralization trend of drone regulation, ObamaCare, executive orders, and so on. I am a long term optimist and short term pessimist. I see the decentralization trend since the printing press, literacy, and the spread of information as forcing governments to decentralize. I believe it will continue accelerating with the internet, as it did with railroads, the telegraph, telephone, radio, and TV. Its first instinct at the loss of control will be to lash out and clampdown. The inevitable failure of enforcement permits people to ignore prohibitions resulting in a widespread understanding that official warnings about the apocalyptic danger of defying official diktats bullshit. The official position on the subject goes from something accepted and endorse by the entirety of the respectable world to being seen as an embarrassment by all the right thinkers out there. This has been true of everything from Uber to Cannabis and it will be true of everything else. Eventually the only people left opposing freedom are people who are earn their living enforcing prohibition and cranks who get showcased by National review. Think of life years ago, when there was very little leisure time, very little travel, very little hobbyism is that a word? I think it entirely possible that this shift relative strengths of the old-fashioned economy and the new independent economy will eventually strangle the government. The government will continue to regulate ObamaCare, but home genetics and health care advances will make huge hospitals and doctor networks less important. Ubiquitous cameras will make physical crime an easily solved problem, eventually reducing it just as train robbery and highwaymen have vanished. The next years will increase that trend. Imagine a world where no one really had to work more than a few hours a week, and all the rest went into leisure activities and independent side jobs. I waver between thinking this likely and thinking that something even better will diminish the importance of government. I think American society needs to learns how to vote with its feet more. Places like Japan and Hong Kong have state of the art hospitals and highly trained doctors These are countries were it is feasible to pay cash for elective procedures. Costs are published upfront and are orders of magnitude less than the US. Prescription drug costs are hundred if not thousands of times less than the US because no FDA keeping you so safe you die while trying to pay for meds. While waiting for technology to overturn the current order would be nice, there is stuff that can be done today. In the corporate realm, governments compete against each other to offer the best place to do business. Hence all the sweet heart deals, tax breaks and inversions to places where things are better. The sooner governments have to compete for individuals, the better. A lot of these problems exists because of learned helplessness. As for the crime thing lets not forget the explosion of private firearms ownership. First, as Pareto observed, improvement gets more difficult as you get closer to your goal. The collectivists will get more desperate and resist harder as lose ground.

Chapter 2 : Formats and Editions of Food policy old and new [blog.quintoapp.com]

FOOD POLICY OLD AND NEW Briefing Paper November November Briefing Paper The character of the food system and the nature of food policy are both.

The early literature in under-nutrition involving developing countries was concerned with the effects of food shortage practices on spreading diseases such as marasmus and kwashiorkor. With increases in food production, consumption of energy-dense foods, and the reduction of physical activity, there has been an increase in the prevalence of obesity in developed countries, especially in middle income families, and in some developing countries. Such issues are receiving greater attention from nutritionists and health economists in part because of the life-time costs of treating associated conditions such as diabetes and hypertension. Also, these policies have aided gains in life expectancy achieved in the last few decades by reducing the rate of premature deaths due to obesity and chronic diseases. By contrast, food policies for developed countries should encourage lower consumption of energy-dense foods such as those high in dietary fat and sugars, while promoting higher intakes of dietary fiber for improving health. The primary arenas of federal involvement in food policy include agriculture, nutrition assistance, food safety, dietary guidance, and labeling. Industry initiatives and the work of advocacy organizations that affect food policy are also addressed in this section. Most food policies are developed incrementally, often in reaction to changed circumstances, political climates, or needs. Executive Branch[edit] The Food and Drug Administration is the federal agency that is responsible for ensuring the safety of food products, with the exception of meat, poultry, and processed eggs. Ensuring the safety of foods for humans, including food additives and dietary supplements, by setting science-based standards for preventing foodborne illness and ensuring compliance with these standards Ensuring the safety of animal feed and the safety and effectiveness of animal drugs, including the safety of drug residues in human food derived from animals Protecting the food and feed supply from intentional contamination Ensuring that food labels are truthful and contain reliable information consumers can use to choose healthy diets. MyPlate illustrates the proportions of each food group which should be present at each meal. The United States Department of Agriculture has a broad range of interests involved in food policy. The food groups of fruits, vegetables, grains, protein foods, and dairy are each allotted a certain amount of space on the plate, showing the public the proportional amounts of each food they should be eating during each meal. The budget and appropriations committees of each house also play a role. When a program or policy is subject to mandatory spending requirements, meaning that congressional budget committees must fully fund the program for all who meet eligibility criteria, it is the authorizing agriculture committees in both houses that have the power to define the scope of eligibility for the programs. Programs that are not considered mandatory are considered discretionary spending programs, and power over the bottom line is in the hands of the appropriations committees of each house charged with setting annual spending levels. Supreme Court has been involved in numerous decisions that have affected food policy around trade and patent concerns, [22] food safety, [23] and labeling. Examples include initiating lawsuits against real estate developers who do not include recreational facilities in their designs, school boards that allow exclusive vending rights to soft drink companies, and manufacturers of non-nutritious foods. United States farm bill From a public finance point of view, the two most costly undertakings of the federal government are spending on nutrition assistance and farm subsidy programs, both governed in an omnibus farm bill that is refashioned every five years. Nutrition assistance is by far the costliest food policy program in the nation, followed by farm subsidies. The role of agricultural concerns and nutrition assistance are described in more detail below. Agricultural policy of the United States Government interventions in the agricultural economy influence the quantities produced and price of food. Updated every five years, the United States farm bill specifies the type of policy instruments that will be funded in a given cycle and at what cost. Crop insurance is the most expensive of the federal farm subsidies, followed by conservation policies and commodity supports. The primary demand expansion program supported by the federal government through the Department of Agriculture is known as the commodity checkoff program. It is responsible for a series of familiar advertising campaigns to create higher

demand for commodity products such as milk, beef, pork, and eggs. Familiar slogans from these campaigns include "Got Milk? Checkoff programs do not exist for some of the healthier foods grown and produced in the U. In the United States, this aid primarily takes the form of monthly benefits that are calculated based on family income, adjusted for certain deductible living expenses and household size, and can only be used for the purchase of foods. The program known for decades as "food stamps" was revamped and renamed Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program SNAP in to acknowledge the change from paper food stamps to electronic benefit transfer or EBT cards. SNAP is a mandatory spending program; [28] the government must designate funds for the program sufficient to cover benefits for all who meet the eligibility requirements. In fiscal year , Revisions to the program were made under President Lyndon B. Johnson with the enactment of the Child Nutrition Act , which integrated the school lunch programming with the Special Milk Program and launched a new national School Breakfast Program. Numerous studies have confirmed a link between school performance and the school breakfast program. Nutrition standards for school breakfasts and lunches were revised for the first time in 15 years through the passage of the act to align them more closely with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. Older Americans[edit] Concerns about senior citizens living in poverty in the s led to the establishment of the Elderly Nutrition Program ENP in The program is periodically re-authorized under the Older Americans Act and is administered by the U. The primary activity funded under Title III is the preparation and serving of nutritious meals for adults over the age of 60 and their spouses. Title III-A provides funding for tribal organizations to provide similar meal services. The meals are distributed through two mechanisms: Homebound seniors receive one meal per day several fresh and frozen meals may be included in a single delivery , and communities that offer congregate meals are encouraged to offer a meal at least five times per week. While the aim of ENP is to target low-income elderly in cities as well as rural settings, there is no means test to use these services; drafters of the initial legislation wanted to limit barriers to use of the program by older adults. More than 69 percent of American adults aged 20 and older were considered overweight or obese in , and 12 percent of children aged 2 to 5 were classified as obese. A framework for using this information to inform policies surrounding food benefits has been proposed. The framework suggests that strategies for coping with the social, psychological and economical stresses of poverty are central to the link between poverty and unhealthy weight status. Traditionally, contaminants of greatest concern were pathogens. According to estimates by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC , 48 million people are sickened, , are hospitalized, and 3, die of foodborne diseases during each year. The top five offenders were norovirus , salmonella , Clostridium perfringens , Campylobacter spp. Federal regulation of food safety is split primarily among agencies in the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Agriculture, but some responsibilities are also delegated to the Environmental Protection Agency EPA , the Department of Commerce , and the Department of Homeland Security. Within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Food and Drug Administration FDA is responsible for the safety of most food products with the exception of meat, poultry, and processed eggs. Animal drugs and livestock feed are also part of the FDA safety mandate, while outbreaks of foodborne illnesses are monitored and probed by the CDC. Within the USDA, the Food Safety and Inspection Service is charged with oversight of the safety, wholesomeness, and proper labeling of meat, poultry and processed eggs. Inspectors are required to be onsite at nearly every slaughterhouse in the nation when animals are being readied for human consumption. Other USDA agencies with a role in food safety include the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service APHIS , which aims to prevent animal and plant diseases in domestic and imported products, and the Agricultural Marketing Service AMS , a service whose primary function is to set quality, grades and marketing standards for dairy products, fruits, vegetables and meat. A critical concept related to chemical additives in food is known as generally recognized as safe or GRAS, a designation of the Food and Drug Administration for food substances that are exempt from safety testing. The government can develop process rules that explicitly state which procedures are appropriate for handling particular foods. Performance standards set quality standards against which foods are measured, such as grades for meat or eggs. Food labeling rules, government-funded food safety research, and consumer education are additional tools. The potential for product liability lawsuits against manufacturers with poor safety practices offers another incentive for producers to take appropriate care when handling and

processing foods. Nutrition labeling is required for most prepared foods, and is voluntary for raw produce and fish. The most recognizable label is the nutrition facts label found on all prepared foods. This lists the suggested serving size followed by the amount per serving of calories, fat, cholesterol, sodium, carbohydrates, protein, and a list of some micronutrients found in the food. Ingredients are also included on the label, listed from the highest quantity to the lowest quantity. There are also requirements for allergen labeling. Labeling must contain a list of these major food allergens which are contained in the product, or which may have come in contact with the food during production. Some factual labeling terms are not regulated. No drugs or growth hormones used Sustainably harvested Use of these terms on labels may be added in effort to improve marketing for the product. Dietary guidance[edit] Consumers report skepticism about the quality of dietary advice generally, often stating confusion due to conflicting nutrition information from different sources. Department of Agriculture is charged with reviewing the scientific literature and forging agreement on a series of food choices and behaviors that are compiled and issued every five years as the Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee is currently meeting and expects to publish new guidelines in the fall of For example, among those giving oral testimony to the committee that developed the guidelines were representatives of the sugar, fisheries, dairy, egg, pork, beef, soy foods, and produce industries. For more than a decade, dietary guidelines were illustrated with a food pyramid , but the guidelines were accompanied by a new graphic, MyPlate. This graphic attempts to show proper nutrition practices in reference to a place setting. Five food groups - fruits, vegetables, grains, protein foods, and dairy - are drawn in ideal proportions for each meal. Americans eat insufficient quantities of fruits and vegetables and consume too many foods high in unhealthy fats, added sugars, and alcohol. While the field of nutrition and public health works closely with a social ecological model that places individual behavior determinants and choices in the context of his or her familial, community, and societal contexts, the Dietary Guidelines for Americans are directed solely at individual behaviors around food, nutritional intake and physical activity. Action by the federal government on food policy is often more important to farmers and food manufacturers or distributors because their income is derived from these economic activities, whereas consumers in the U. This generally makes farmers or food industry executives easier to organize around policy issues than the public at large. As a result, some charitable groups with a stake in U. Food policy councils[edit] Many food policy councils FPCs also work to educate the public, shape public policy, and even create new programs. Many states, regions, cities and other organizations have formed their own FPCs. The earliest grassroots food policy councils were the City of Hartford Advisory Commission on Food Policy established in [57] and the Marin Food Policy Council established in

Chapter 3 : Welsh Government | Food policy and strategy

Food Policy Old and New mono-cropping, as well as more recent worries about GMOs), and issues to do with health, including problems of food safety and the growth of nutrition-related illnesses.

Thousand Islands, New York Job title: I started my professional career working as a health educator for a school-based health program in the Bronx and I dabbled a bit in international policy and non-profit work as well. We provide nutrition education and physical activity programming to over 10, youth across 26 after-school sites. Being from a small town, I love feeling connected to my neighbors and being an active member of the community. These encounters are small but powerful testaments to the work that we are all doing to make NYC healthier and motivate me to continue contributing to that mission. One word you would use to describe our food system: Detached Food policy hero: The Black Panthers who started the free breakfast program. Your breakfast this morning: Filipino food Favorite last meal on Earth: I love to cook. Social media must follow: Providence, RI Job title: I practiced corporate finance law at the firm Milbank in NYC for eight years before moving into the world of clinical teaching and community economic development with a fellowship at Yale Law School. I started the Food and Beverage Law Clinic to give legal support to the small farms, food entrepreneurs and other food revolutionaries working to improve our food system from the ground up. Unsustainable Food policy hero: Sounds corny, but everyone brave enough to start their own farm Your breakfast this morning: Toast with Nutella and a smoothie co-created by my son Favorite food: Olives, cheese, and bread all preferably from Vanda Ravioli in Providence Favorite last meal on Earth: Lots of fresh seafood and wine Favorite food hangout: Art Cafe in Nyack â€” neighborhood coffee shop with amazing Israeli food Social media must follow: The New Food Economy Age: Queens, NY Job title: Currently, I am completing an MA at New York University, concentrating on the intersection between English education, natural language processing, and machine learning. I hope to develop new software and teaching methodologies that leverage these leading technologies to innovate the fundamental skills of critical reading in argument formation in the modern English classroom. Hopeful Food policy hero: A cup of strong Irish Breakfast tea. I sip it slowly as I work. I spent the summer in South Africa, eating at braais. I even still remember the time a professor shared gulab jamun with me in his office. Favorite last meal on Earth: Poached sea bass or salmon, veggie stir fry, strong hot black tea, no sugar or milk, custard or flan for dessert Favorite food hangout: Any place with a great view, hot coffee, and power outlets. The railing even had a handguard just wide enough to fit a cup of coffee and a notebook. I spent so many afternoons and evenings there, sipping on coffee, people watching, and writing poetry. I can stand there, sip coffee, people watch, and still get work done.

Chapter 4 : - Food Policy Old and New by Rachel Slater

The character of the food system and the nature of food policy are both changing, as urbanisation, technical change and the industrialisation of the food system transform the way food is produced, marketed and consumed in developing countries. This overview presents an evaluation framework and.

Chapter 5 : Ringing Out Whatâ€™s Oldâ€™ and Ringing In Whatâ€™s Newâ€™ in Food Policy - blog.quinto

This book demonstrates the need for a new food policy to address the challenges for the global food system posed by globalisation, urbanisation, technical change and industrialisation.

Chapter 6 : Food Policy Old and New

Food Policy Old and New Food Policy Old and New Maxwell, Simon; Slater, Rachel The character of the food system and the nature of food policy are both changing, as urbanisation, technical change and the industrialisation of the food

system transform the way food is produced, marketed and consumed in developing countries.

Chapter 7 : Food policy - Wikipedia

The character of the food system and the nature of food policy are both changing, as urbanisation, technical change and the industrialisation of the food system transform the way food is produced, marketed and consumed in developing countries.

Chapter 8 : Food Policy Old and New | Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

The overall message of the book is that developing countries, even the poorest, need new policies and new policy processes to deal with the changes in the global food system. The editors urge the policy makers to "rediscover food policy", because "a preoccupation with food security is no longer sufficient".

Chapter 9 : CiteSeerX " Food policy old and new

"Mainstreaming Safety Nets in the Social Protection Policy Agenda: A New Vision or the Same Old Perspective?," The Electronic Journal of Agricultural and Development Economics, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, vol. 2(2), pages