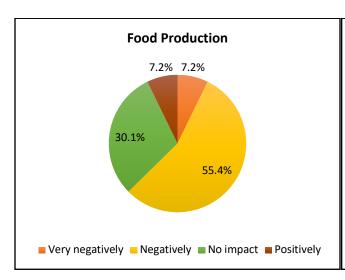
Western SARE COVID-19 Survey Report

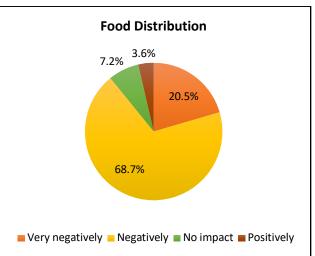
Prepared by Irene Grimberg

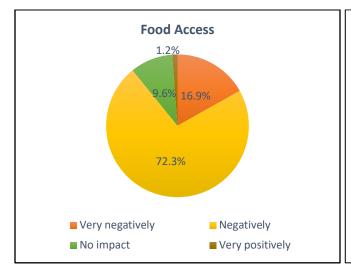
In order to address a question posed by the Western SARE Executive Council, on possible rapid response initiatives to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 in the rural communities of the Western US, a survey was deployed among Western SARE State Coordinators and grant recipients. A total of 90 people, including producers, researchers, Extension agents, and agricultural professionals completed this survey during April 7-21, 2020. The survey was sent via e-mail and posted online.

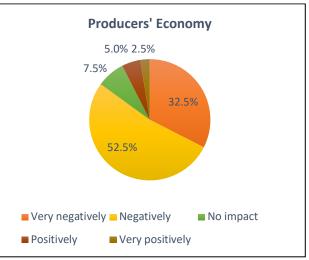
The survey addresses three main questions: 1) How the pandemic is affecting food systems in your community? 2) What is your community doing to mitigate these effects? and 3) What WSARE can do to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in your community? A summary of the responses to these questions are included below.

How COVID-19 affects food systems in your community?









- In the Western U.S. COVID-19 negatively or very negatively impacted **food production** as it is reflected by the 62.6% of the responses; yet 30.1% of respondents saw no change.
- In the Western U.S. COVID-19 negatively or very negatively impacted **food distribution** as it is reflected by the 89.2% of the responses; only 3.6% of respondents indicated a positive effect.
- In the Western U.S. COVID-19 negatively or very negatively impacted **food access** as it is reflected by the 89.2% of the responses; 9.6% of respondents saw no change.
- In the Western U.S. COVID-19 negatively or very negatively impacted **producer's economy** as it is reflected by the 85% of the responses; yet 7.5% of respondents reported a positive or very positive impact.

Overall, COVID-19 had a negative impact of the food system of the Western U.S. With exception of food production, between 7-10% of the respondents indicated that COVID-19 had no impact on food distribution and access, and on producers' economy.



How COVID-19 impacts food prices in your community?

The majority (58.8%) of respondents indicated that food prices stayed the same, but 40% noticed an increase in prices.

What adjustments is your community doing for food production, distribution, and access?

According to the survey responses, community adjustments to COVID-19 involved changes in four main categories: 1) selling modalities, 2) consumer behavior, 3) community outreach, and 4) food production and processing. Each of these changes encompasses particular actions indicated under each corresponding column. Examples of these activities are also included (non-bold font). The most frequently reported change was in selling modalities (see horizontal arrow), while the

most frequently reported activity related to changes in selling modalities was non-contact delivery (see vertical arrow).

Changes in Selling Modalities	Changes in consumer behavior	Changes in community outreach	Changes in food production/processing
Non-contact	Buying habits	Emergency food funds	Managing food supply
delivery	limited food variety	Money donations, food	milk dumping, meat
curbside pick up,	and quantity,	banks	processing plants closing
farm-to-car, home	scheduled hours,		
delivery	designated times		
	for people at risk		
Online marketing	Interest in local	Farmers cooperatives	Pre-packaging food
	food	and networks	
	small agriculture	young farmers,	
	and homegrown	minority farmers	
	gardens		
Community	Social distancing	School meal plans	Reduce planting
Supported			
Agriculture (CSA)			
Food hubs	Less demand of		Alternative food sources
	food		wild ungulates

What can WSARE do to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 in your community?

This survey and data collection are a good start! From one respondent, in reference to what WSARE can do.

According to the survey responses, Western SARE activities to mitigate COVID-19 involved: 1) providing education in specific areas, 2) implement programmatic changes, 3) communication about selling and buying modalities, and 4) provide resources for producers. Each of these categories encompasses particular actions indicated under each corresponding column. Examples of these activities are also included (non-bold font). The most frequently reported activity Western SARE can do to mitigate the pandemic was provide education (see horizontal arrow), while the most frequently reported educational area was on food safety (see vertical arrow). Please note that not all suggested activities are suitable for Western SARE.

Provide education	9	Communication	Provide
Provide education	Programmatic changes	Communication	resources
Food safety pre and post harvest food packaging	Targeted grants for producers production methods, food delivery, and safety methods	Promote buying locally CSA, local farms	Food production funds for producers
Producer/consumer education crop production costs	Extend funded projects' timeline	Online selling Help producers to sell products online	Food processing and delivery funds for producers
New markets online markets	Targeted grants for researchers food systems for "extreme events"		Labor and farmer worker's health health networks
Safe social measures	Interdisciplinary		
Hygiene, social	discussions		
distancing, wearing	brainstorm pandemic rapid		
protective gear	responses		
Funding sources			
federal and regional			
programs			



Respondents' Voices

Direct farm to consumer sales would be up hugely right now, but most ag producers here are in commodity markets. We live amidst beef, lamb, wheat and pulse crops but direct buying is little done. So, producers are taking a brutal beating on prices for food that is eventually selling at inflated prices. We expect something between 5 and 20% of beginning or retirement age farmers and ranchers will be taken out due to markets.

From one respondent, in reference to food prices.

We are defining community as local and regional food systems All the parts of the local and regional food systems ... are being re-configured. [We are] trying to assist producers with food safety, employee policies, etc. that help them to keep their production in place. For distribution, our Farm to Market team has been working to connect producers with food hubs and other buyers since normal supply chains are disrupted. ... [We] have helped coordinate some work with food banks and helping to coordinate getting food to school meal programs. ... [We] also have a farmer emergency fund that farmers can apply to get funds to help offset costs right now. Consumer price seems to be the same.

From one respondent, in reference to adjustments to COVID-19.

We are practicing social distancing and extreme sanitization measures (gloves, masks, etc.) throughout the harvest post-harvest process. Expensive from a materials standpoint and much slower, due to limiting crew size to two people separated by 6 feet during harvest and postharvest. Using bag-lined pick crates in the field is also adding to costs. We now package all foods for distribution to customers, and so more cost and slower there, too.

From one respondent, in reference to adjustments to COVID-19.

Within the community, sustainable food now also means "clean food". There is increasing reflection over the traceability of food products (i.e. how the

food is processed and could products be contaminated along the agri-food chain and if so, how). This is interesting because this need for traceability is leading to a growing interest and attention for how food is produced (i.e. manual or mechanical harvests, number of quality checks). WSARE could support the community by providing material on food post-harvest processing, as it relates to epidemiology.

From one respondent, in reference to what WSARE can do.

Help with messaging the importance of local food systems to resilience in landscapes, communities, and the economy. Shockingly, agriculture and the connection of healthy soils to healthy food and wellness is overlooked in the immediate-term conversations about economic recovery.

From one respondent, in reference to what WSARE can do.