



# City of Richmond

## Report to Committee

**To:** Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services  
Committee

**Date:** November 8, 2016

**From:** Mike Redpath  
Senior Manager, Parks

**File:** 11-7000-01/2015-Vol  
01

**Re:** 2016 Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Action Plan

### Staff Recommendation

That the 2016 Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Action Plan, provided as Attachment 1, as detailed in the staff report titled "2016 Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Action Plan," dated November 8, 2016, from the Senior Manager, Parks, be endorsed as a guide for future planning purposes.

Mike Redpath  
Senior Manager, Parks  
(604-247-4942)

Att. 3

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
<b>ROUTED TO:</b>	<b>CONCURRENCE</b>	<b>CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER</b>
Sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Policy Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Environmental Programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Community Social Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>REVIEWED BY STAFF REPORT / AGENDA REVIEW SUBCOMMITTEE</b>	<b>INITIALS:</b> 	<b>APPROVED BY CAO</b> 

## Staff Report

### Origin

At the April 29, 2016, Greater Vancouver Regional District (Metro Vancouver) Board of Directors meeting, the following resolution was adopted:

*That the GVRD Board:*

- a) Endorse the 2016 Regional Food System Action Plan as a collaborative approach through which local governments can jointly advance a sustainable, resilient and healthy regional food system;*
- b) Acknowledge the consolidation into the Action Plan of food system actions already planned for implementation by Metro Vancouver;*
- c) Direct staff to explore eighteen new collaborative actions identified in the Action Plan; and*
- d) Convey the Action Plan to member municipalities to:*
  - i. Endorse the 2016 Action Plan as a collaborative approach through which local governments can jointly advance a sustainable, resilient and healthy regional food system;*
  - ii. Acknowledge the consolidation into the Action Plan of food system actions already planned for implementation by the municipality;*
  - iii. Direct staff to explore applicable new collaborative actions identified in the Action Plan; and*
  - iv. Assign a designated staff person to coordinate municipal participation in the implementation of the Action Plan.*

The 2016 Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Action Plan (Action Plan) was conveyed to member municipalities and was received by the City of Richmond in June 2016.

This report supports Council's 2014-2018 Term Goal #2 A Vibrant, Active and Connected City:

*2.3. Outstanding places, programs and services that support active living, wellness and a sense of belonging.*

This report supports Council's 2014-2018 Term Goal #4 Leadership in Sustainability:

*4.1. Continued implementation of the sustainability framework.*

This report supports Council's 2014-2018 Term Goal #5 Partnerships and Collaboration:

*5.1. Advancement of City priorities through strong intergovernmental relationships.*

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement of the Action Plan for future planning purposes.

## **Analysis**

### **Food Security, Sustainable Food Systems and the Role of Local Government**

Food security is defined as when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences.

A sustainable food system is one that:

- Protects and conserves a region's ecology;
- Provides profitability;
- Is resilient to set-backs and short-term crisis; and
- Improves the health and well-being of individuals.

Public interest in issues related to food security and sustainable food systems is rising. There are growing public concerns about increasing rates of obesity, food safety, disappearing farmland, declining fish stocks, the sustainability of aquaculture, the carbon footprint of food and food waste. There is also increasing interest in community gardening, buying local, eating healthy meals and working to ensure safe access to food for everyone.

This increasing interest in food security and urban agriculture is taking place at a time that food prices are rising, and there are growing constraints and pressures on food production internationally. Within this context, there is an opportunity to expand and strengthen the local food supply and increase local food security.

The municipal role in the food system is related to jurisdictional responsibilities and includes:

- Governing land use through the Official Community Plan and zoning bylaws;
- Deciding how to use municipally owned lands;
- Developing plans for municipal infrastructure that supports community food security;
- Supplying water, solid waste collection, storm water management, drainage and diking systems for farmland;
- Developing economic development plans to increase agricultural and other food sector business viability;
- Using public education as a means for addressing a range of health and social problems; and
- Promoting community engagement to involve citizens in developing food policies and initiatives.

### **Food Security Initiatives in Richmond**

Richmond has historically been, and continues to be, a leader in the region in urban agriculture and food security given:

- Its agricultural heritage and culture;
- The presence of the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems program at Kwantlen Polytechnic University's Richmond Campus. This unique program is dedicated to advancing small-scale, sustainable agriculture through research and education;

- The presence of strong, local community groups with an interest in promoting issues related to agriculture and food security;
- The significant amount of both City and privately owned agricultural land; and
- Its proximity to a large population centre.

The City of Richmond has a number of previously endorsed policies and plans that help to advance food security, including 2041 Official Community Plan – Moving Towards Sustainability (Sections 1.0 Moving Towards a Sustainable Future and 7.0 Agriculture and Food), Agricultural Viability Strategy (2003), the Sustainability Framework (2010), Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan (2014), Parks and Open Spaces Strategy (2014), and Building our Social Future (2013). A consolidated table of current and planned actions from these policies and plans are detailed in Attachment 2.

### Richmond Food Charter

In July 2016, Richmond City Council endorsed the Richmond Food Charter. The Charter outlines Richmond's values and commitments concerning the production, processing, distribution, consumption and disposal of food. These values and commitments are tied to the numerous ways the food system impacts the lives of people who live, work and play in Richmond.

This endorsement demonstrates the City's commitment to supporting urban agriculture, strengthening the local food system, increasing access to affordable and healthy food and promoting environmentally sustainable practices related to food production, distribution and disposal. The Food Charter Working Group is currently in the process of taking the Charter back to the community to seek endorsement from other organizations.

### Additional Richmond-Based Urban Agriculture and Food Security Initiatives

In addition to City of Richmond initiatives, there are many local organizations, farmers and others playing an active role in advancing urban agriculture and food security, including:

- The Sharing Farm, which produces fruits and vegetables on City-owned land for distribution through the Food Bank and other service providers, and promotes sustainable food practices through public education;
- The Richmond Food Security Society which promotes food security and manages the City's 300 community garden plots;
- The Richmond Schoolyard Society which promotes sustainable food production, community building and healthy eating choices through their educational programs in schools and at Terra Nova Rural Park;
- Kwantlen Polytechnic University's (KPU) Department of Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems which offers degree and non-degree programs related to small scale, sustainable agriculture. The City leases land to support KPU's incubator farming program and demonstration orchard. A Licence to Occupy Agreement is currently underway to permit KPU to develop a research and education farm on the Garden City Lands. In exchange, KPU will be developing the Farm Management Plan for the site. KPU also works closely with The Sharing Farm, Richmond Food Security Society and the Schoolyard Society on projects and programs at Terra Nova Rural Park;

- 54 Richmond farmers with Roadside Stand Business Licences selling direct to consumers from their farms;
- The Steveston Harbour Authority which supports fishers selling direct to consumers off the floats in Steveston;
- Vancouver Coastal Health initiatives related to food security and health including:
  - Promotion and workshops related to healthy eating for the general public, in schools, through daycare providers and through physicians (Healthy Plate Initiative);
  - Providing instructional space for a range of groups teaching healthy eating and food skills at the Garratt Wellness Centre teaching kitchen;
  - Promoting and supporting breastfeeding through the Vancouver Coastal Health Breastfeeding Initiative;
  - Providing extra food support to vulnerable pregnant women;
  - Advocating for access to adequate amounts of safe, nutritious, culturally appropriate foods for all through initiatives like the Richmond Food Charter; and
  - Supporting research projects including “The Cost of Eating in BC,” “My Health My Community” Survey, “Neighborhood Food Environment’s Influence on Food Intake” and “Role of the Public Health Nurse in Supporting Chinese Mothers to Breastfeed.”
- The Richmond School District (SD 38) *Environmental Stewardship Policy, Regulations, Guidelines (June 2011)* encourages initiatives related to food security including:
  - Supporting integrated school and community food gardens for the purpose of hands on education, improved health and nutrition through healthy food choices, environmental awareness and awareness of issues of food security.
  - SD 38 has food gardens at 36 out of 48 schools with a total of approximately 250 plots, 16 garden sheds, five greenhouses and five outdoor learning spaces;
  - Encouraging the growth of culturally appropriate food;
  - Encouraging the integration of food preparation and nutritional education into the school curriculum;
  - Sustainable purchasing;
  - Reducing food waste;
  - Composting food waste; and
  - Supporting school Green Teams and collaborating with the City through the Green Ambassadors program.

#### Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Action Plan – Background

#### **Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Strategy**

Metro Vancouver adopted a Regional Food System Strategy in 2011 (Attachment 3) as part of its Sustainable Region Initiative. This document seeks to provide a framework to ensure that the region is home to a sustainable food system. At that time, the Board directed Metro Vancouver staff to work with implementation partners to prepare an action plan for the strategy.

### **Action Plan Development and Approval Process**

In 2013 and 2014, Metro Vancouver convened a series of roundtables to engage stakeholders in identifying opportunities and priorities for a Regional Food System Action Plan. From the input received, it became apparent that the Action Plan should focus specifically on the role of local government. In January 2015, the Regional Planning Advisory Committee struck a municipal staff Task Force to work with Metro Vancouver staff in preparing a Regional Food System Action Plan.

Over the past year, City of Richmond staff have participated in the Task Force along with representatives from other Metro Vancouver member municipalities to jointly develop the Action Plan (Attachment 1).

Metro Vancouver sent a draft of the Action Plan to municipalities for review in December 2015. In Richmond, the Action Plan was presented to both the Agricultural Advisory Committee (December 17, 2015), the Advisory Committee on the Environment (December 15, 2015), the Richmond Food Security Society and The Sharing Farm Society. The feedback from these groups was positive. This feedback, along with feedback from other municipalities, was shared with Metro Vancouver who then finalized the Action Plan.

At the April 29, 2016, Greater Vancouver Regional District Board of Directors meeting, the Action Plan was endorsed and a resolution was passed to convey to member municipalities for their endorsement.

### **2016 Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Action Plan**

#### **Planned Actions**

The Action Plan specifically focuses on actions that local governments have committed to in the next three to five years, as well as suggested new actions to advance a sustainable and resilient regional food system. It provides opportunities to learn from the experiences of others, expand innovative approaches across the region and embark on new collaborative initiatives to address persistent challenges and emerging regional food system issues.

The Action Plan illustrates the significant amount of time, effort and work already underway across the region to advance a sustainable and resilient food system. It also recognizes the important role that non-profit groups and educational institutions play in the food system. Local governments, including Richmond, play a vital role in supporting this work.

Although the Action Plan acknowledges the significant efforts of local government in engaging with food system issues to date, it does not focus on actions that have already been initiated or completed.

The Action Plan highlights the complementary relationships that allow each community the flexibility to both build on their own strengths and unique circumstances to address relevant

food system issues, and also collaborate on issues of mutual concern. It recognizes that collective actions are more effective at resolving food system issues than if each entity acts in isolation. Goals and action items in the Action Plan are organized into the framework established in the 2011 Regional Food System Strategy.

**Table 1 – Regional Food System Strategy Framework**

<b>Goals</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Goal 1: Increased Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home	1.1 Protect agricultural land for food production
	1.2 Restore fish habitat and protect sustainable sources of seafood
	1.3 Enable expansion of agricultural production
	1.4 Invest in a new generation of food producers
	1.5 Expand commercial food production in urban areas
Goal 2: Improve the Financial Viability of the Food Sector	2.1 Increase capacity to process, warehouse and distribute local foods
	2.2 Include local foods in the purchasing policies of large public institutions
	2.3 Increase direct marketing opportunities for local foods
	2.4 Further develop value chains within the food sector
	2.5 Review government policies and programs to ensure they enable the expansion of the local food sector
Goal 3: People Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Choices	3.1 Enable residents to make healthy food choices
	3.2 Communicate how food choices support sustainability
	3.3 Enhance food literacy and skills in school
	3.4 Celebrate the taste of local foods and the diversity of cuisines
Goal 4: Everyone has Access to Healthy, Culturally Diverse and Affordable Food	4.1 Improve access to nutritious food among vulnerable groups
	4.2 Encourage urban agriculture
	4.3 Enable non-profit organizations to recover nutritious food
Goal 5: A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health	5.1 Protect and enhance ecosystem goods and services
	5.2 Reduce waste in the food system
	5.3 Facilitate adoption of environmentally sustainable practices
	5.4 Prepare for the impacts of climate change

### **New Collaborative Actions**

The primary goal of the Action Plan working group going forward will be to advance the new collaborative actions identified in the Action Plan (Attachment 1, pages 33 to 34). This section highlights where the regional food system could benefit from more local government actions. It identifies 18 collaborative actions for local governments to work together to address gaps identified as the plan was developed, as well as to more broadly advance best practices and innovation already being planned by one or more municipalities.

In addition, new issues emerged from the Action Plan process that, although not part of the 2011 Regional Food System Strategy, are becoming increasingly important for local governments (Attachment 1, page 30). These include food access in emergency planning, recognizing the linkages among food, poverty and health and food safety and training.

Staff will look for ways to implement new collaborative actions (Table 2) within the context of existing plans and strategies. In order for Richmond to pursue new food security actions,

additional resources will be required. This will be the subject of future planning and budgeting processes and reports to Council.

**Table 2 – Summary of New Collaborative Actions and Emerging Issues**

<b>New Collaborative Actions</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Timeline</b>
<b>Goal 1</b>		
1. Collectively advocate to senior governments for funding programs to expand investments in irrigation and drainage infrastructure necessary to adapt to climate change	Metro Vancouver and agricultural municipalities	1-3 years
2. Investigate the feasibility and desirability of a regional land trust to increase access to agricultural land	Metro Vancouver and agricultural municipalities	1-3 years
3. Expand municipal involvement in programs that enable new farmers to start a business such as Surrey's Virtual Incubator Farm Project Online system	All local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 2</b>		
4. Develop policies to expand processing, storage and distribution of local food (e.g., revitalization tax exemptions)	All local governments	1-3 years
5. Share information on the potential opportunities to increase local food purchasing strategies	All local governments	1-3 years
6. Profile and incorporate agri-food business ventures into regional and municipal economic development plans	Metro Vancouver and agricultural municipalities	3-5 years
7. Convene bulk food purchasers to explore how to increase local food purchasing	Metro Vancouver to facilitate with participation from all local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 3</b>		
8. Develop a communication strategy with common messaging for local governments to educate residents about the connection between farmland, food security, climate change and sustainability	Metro Vancouver to facilitate with participation from all local governments	1-3 years
9. Collaborate with non-profit organizations, build on existing multi-lingual initiatives to develop and distribute information on sustainable and local food programs to new immigrants	Surrey to share resources with other local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 4</b>		
10. Promote the Food Donation Guidelines (developed by BC Centre for Disease Control and other partners) to food distribution and food service sectors through municipal and regional business correspondence and events	All local governments	1-3 years
11. Draw from Surrey's experience to create and share information on culturally relevant local food availability for refugee and new immigrants	All local governments	1-3 years
12. Draw from Vancouver's study on community kitchens to identify opportunities and challenges for expanding food preparation and processing in under-utilized kitchens	All local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 5</b>		
13. Collaborate with provincial agencies to prepare a regional agriculture climate adaptation strategy for the Metro Vancouver region	Metro Vancouver and agricultural municipalities	3-5 years



New Collaborative Actions	Agency	Timeline
<b>Emerging Issues</b>		
14. Work with Health Authorities, industry and appropriate agencies to ensure food safety is considered in commercial and community food production	All local governments	1-3 years
15. Identify how food security and emergency food issues are being addressed in each local government's emergency management plans and processes	All local governments	1-3 years
16. Recommend policies and programs to address health outcomes of poverty and food insecurity to senior governments	All local governments	1-3 years
<b>Facilitating Implementation</b>		
17. Assign a staff member to advance local government food system issues and to participate in semi-annual working group meetings	All local governments	1-3 years
18. Strengthen the linkages and understanding between local governments and civil society groups in relation to advancing food system issues	All local governments	1-3 years

### Next Steps

Subject to Council endorsement, the Action Plan will be used as a guide to inform future food security planning in Richmond. In order to pursue new food security actions both at the local and regional level, additional staff resources will be required. This will be the subject of future planning and budgeting processes and reports to Council. The Parks Department will continue to coordinate the City of Richmond's food security programs.

### **Financial Impact**

None.

### **Conclusion**

The Metro Vancouver 2016 Regional Food System Action Plan was developed to encourage a collaborative approach through which local governments can jointly advance a sustainable, resilient and healthy regional food system. The City's endorsement of the Action Plan and continued participation in both local and regional food security initiatives will strengthen Richmond's reputation as a leader in the food security movement and support the vision to be "the most appealing, liveable, and well-managed community in Canada."



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- Att. 1: Metro Vancouver 2016 Regional Food System Action Plan  
2: City of Richmond Current and Planned Food Security Actions 2016  
3: Metro Vancouver 2011 Regional Food System Strategy

**metro**vancouver



# REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM ACTION PLAN 2016

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## THE REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

The *Regional Food System Strategy (RFSS)* was adopted by Metro Vancouver in 2011, with a vision to create, “a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system that will contribute to the well-being of all residents and the economic prosperity of the region while conserving our ecological legacy.” This food system approach illustrates the multiple ways food reaches our plates and the linkages among agencies, the private sector and communities working on food issues. The RFSS contains five goals and twenty-one strategies (see below) that highlight opportunities for all levels of government, the private sector, and civil society to advance actions that support the vision and public benefits derived from the regional food system.

### THE REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

Goals	Strategies
Goal 1: Increased Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home	1.1 Protect agricultural land for food production
	1.2 Restore fish habitat and protect sustainable sources of seafood
	1.3 Enable expansion of agricultural production
	1.4 Invest in a new generation of food producers
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	4.2 Encourage urban agriculture
	4.3 Enable non-profit organizations to recover nutritious food
Goal 5: A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health	5.1 Protect and enhance ecosystem goods and services
	5.2 Reduce waste in the food system
	5.3 Facilitate adoption of environmentally sustainable practices
	5.4 Prepare for the impacts of climate change

When the GVRD Board adopted the RFSS in 2011, they requested an accompanying implementation plan. This Regional Food System Action Plan fulfills the GVRD Board directive.

## THE REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM ACTION PLAN

While the broad framework of the RFSS considers the role of stakeholders across the entire food system, the Regional Food System Action Plan (Action Plan) adopts a narrower focus on actions that local governments are planning to undertake in the next 3-5 years that will concretely advance implementation of the RFSS. It also identifies a number of new strategic and collaborative actions that local governments can undertake together to advance efforts toward a resilient and sustainable food system in Metro Vancouver. The Action Plan is set within the context of the dedicated, progressive and innovative work already accomplished or underway by local governments, civil society groups and other food system stakeholders. In addition, this Action Plan is intended as a reference guide for local governments to learn from each other's respective actions and experiences.

Staff from local governments identified the actions in the Action Plan, including the new collaborative initiatives being proposed to respond to gaps and emerging directions. The Action Plan:

- Demonstrates the local government role through ongoing and planned actions;
- Identifies areas of the RFSS where more local government efforts are desirable;
- Recommends opportunities for collaborative local government action;
- Highlights actions that could be expanded across the region; and
- Provides a resource to learn from each other and signals where new partnerships can be pursued to address food system issues.

The Action Plan was developed by Metro Vancouver, member municipalities, the Tsawwassen First Nation and the BC Ministry of Agriculture. Input was also provided by regional and municipal Agricultural Advisory Committees, external stakeholders and a series of three Roundtable events hosted by Metro Vancouver in 2013 and 2014.

### Ongoing engagement with stakeholders has resulted in an Action Plan that highlights:

- 160 existing actions planned by local governments to advance RFSS implementation;
- 18 new collaborative local government actions;
- Where local governments are most active in the food system, which is in: protecting agricultural land, supporting direct marketing, aligning policies to food system goals, supporting vulnerable populations' access to nutritious food, and encouraging urban agriculture;
- Areas where local governments are less engaged, including: using farmland for food production, supporting new farmers, facilitating local food processing capacity, increasing awareness of local food, promoting food recovery, and preparing for impacts of climate change;
- Emerging issues that have become more pertinent since the RFSS was adopted in 2011 and that require local government attention, including: food emergency planning; linking poverty, food & health issues; and building local government capacity to work with civil society groups; and
- A collaborative approach to implementation that ensures ongoing coordination among local governments.

### Why an Action Plan?

The Action Plan is focused on the actions that local governments are planning to undertake in the next 3-5 years that will concretely advance the region towards a sustainable food system.

By consolidating planned local government activity, the Action Plan achieves more than the sum of its parts, by:

- Enabling knowledge transfer among local governments
- Providing an opportunity to expand best practices across the region
- Identifying opportunities to collaboratively address persistent and cross-jurisdictional regional food system issues

## ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM

Food system issues span government, private sector and community organizations, yet necessitate government leadership at all levels. The federal government has authority over national and international issues related to trade, agriculture, fisheries, health, and food safety. The province of British Columbia shares the government mandate for agriculture and health, while also having authority over economic growth, job creation, social welfare, transportation and the environment.

Local governments are more directly connected to communities and therefore are well-positioned to address food system issues related to land use, utilities, community services and to work directly with the civil society groups that are actively engaged in food system issues in their communities. Municipalities can capitalize on strengths to manage growth and development, diversify the economy, educate residents, support vulnerable populations and adapt to a changing environment. The regional district provides regional utility services for water, wastewater and solid waste and undertakes regional planning with an aim to guiding anticipated growth to the right places. This includes supporting the development of complete communities, protecting important lands (including agricultural lands), and enabling the provision efficient infrastructure, including transportation.

In Metro Vancouver, the combined efforts of the regional district, 21 member municipalities and the Tsawwassen First Nation creates an opportunity for a collective approach that can effectively address a wide range of food system issues. There remains a strong reliance on the provincial government to enable the policy, regulatory and fiscal framework. Partnerships with business, community organizations and educational institutions are also essential to advancing innovative solutions to address the challenges in the regional food system.

The Action Plan acknowledges a distinctive role for local governments in the Metro Vancouver region while recognizing that each local government has unique characteristics and circumstances and therefore addresses agriculture and food issues in its own way. For example, municipalities with

### Definitions

With many sectors involved, there can be differing assumptions regarding some of the terminology. The following key terms were identified by stakeholders as important to define as used in the context of this Action Plan:

**A Sustainable Food System** is one that requires protecting and conserving the region's rich ecological legacy while taking actions that provide for ongoing profitability in the food sector, support healthier eating habits and address inequities in food access. A sustainable food system must also be resilient - capable of recovering from unforeseen setbacks and short-term crises. And, a sustainable food system is also a healthy system, one that improves the well-being of individuals and reduces the stress on the health care system through better food choices and eating habits (Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Strategy, 2011).

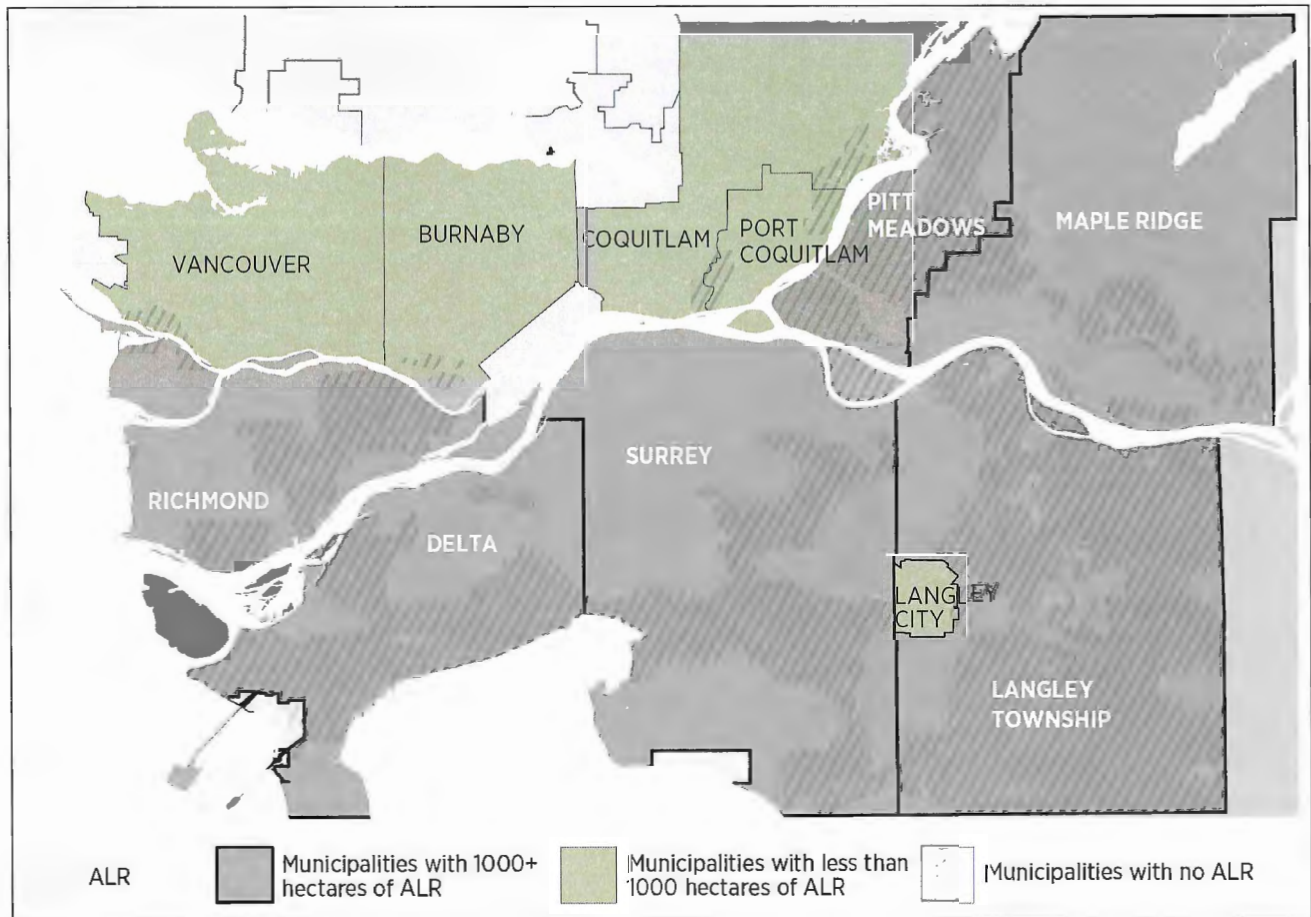
**Food Security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 2001).

**Food Insecurity** refers to the inability to acquire or consume an adequate diet quality or sufficient quantity of food in socially acceptable ways, or the uncertainty that one will be able to do so. It is often associated with lack of financial ability to access adequate food. (Health Canada, 1994)

significant agricultural land play a crucial role in protecting farmland and promoting the viability of agriculture. In Metro Vancouver, there are six municipalities that contain 95% of the region's agricultural land (Delta, Langley Township, Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Richmond, and Surrey). For the purposes of the Action Plan, these municipalities are referred to as the "Agricultural" municipalities. Although other municipalities are also stewards of the Agricultural Land Reserve, most of the remaining lands are located within the Urban Containment Boundary, as defined by *Metro Vancouver 2040: Shaping our Future (Metro 2040)*, the regional growth strategy.



## THE AGRICULTURAL LAND RESERVE IN METRO VANCOUVER



## CHALLENGES

The challenges identified in the RFSS remain pertinent - supporting healthier diets, reducing the carbon footprint of food, preparing for uncertain global food supplies, ensuring food security and creating opportunities for local food businesses. The ability of government agencies to work across multiple jurisdictions to capture synergies also remains a challenge.

Through the development of the Action Plan, municipalities expressed a strong desire to ensure that nutritious food is available to everyone, local agri-food businesses thrive, agricultural land is protected and associated ecological goods and services are maintained over the long term. Additional challenges faced by local governments in responding to local food issues identified during the development of the Action Plan include:

- local governments having many competing priorities and obligations;
- a lack of adequate resources committed to food and agricultural issues;
- a lack of consistency in terms of where and how agri-food issues are addressed within each municipality, which makes it difficult to coordinate among departments and across the region; and
- the range of levels of political commitment to a food system approach often results in actions being completed when staff time and funding become available, rather than as a strategic priority.

## KEY FINDINGS

A number of notable themes emerged through the development of the Action Plan. First, it has become evident that a regional federation of local governments working together on some issues provides an effective way to optimize the building of resilient, sustainable regional food system. The Action Plan's success is reliant on the complementary relationships that allow each community to build on its own strengths and unique circumstances to address food issues, but also to work

together on cross-cutting actions. This Action Plan provides the opportunity to learn from the experiences of others, expand innovative approaches across the region, and embark on new initiatives to address the persistent challenges and emerging regional food system issues.

Next, the importance of the interdependent relationship between the communities that are producing most of our local food, and the communities that are primarily the consumers, cannot be overstated. For example, agricultural municipalities tend to be focused on protecting agricultural land and expanding commercial food production, while the municipalities with less agricultural land can help bring local food awareness and social benefits to residents through activities such as farmers' markets and urban agriculture. Building an awareness and understanding of the respective roles and interdependence of local governments is key to effectively expand local food production.

Efforts to expand the supply and demand for local food also strengthens the call to protect agricultural land by containing growth within the urban containment boundary, as defined in *Metro 2040*. Strong connections between communities can further increase understanding of the issues that will confront the region in the future, especially as climate change and emergency management take a higher priority on all government agendas.

Lastly, there is a wide range of food-related policies, plans and programs being implemented by local governments, yet these initiatives are often not labeled as such. In addition to the agriculture plans, food strategies and food charters prepared by municipalities, actions in support of a food system approach have emerged from a broad range of other policy tools such as Official Community Plans, zoning bylaws and development permit area guidelines. There are also supportive actions embedded in Local Area Plans, Park Plans, Climate Action Plans, Environmental and Social Sustainability Strategies, and Healthy Built Environment initiatives. While municipalities are responding to the growing interest in local food issues by using available tools and resources. A more strategic, integrated long-term approach that includes dedicated staff, funding, and partnerships is needed.



## A SPECIAL MENTION – COMMUNITY GROUPS, NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS & HEALTH AGENCIES

In addition to local governments, key players in the regional food system include non-governmental organizations, community groups, educational institutions and the private sector. Many of these groups are leading actions that support the implementation of the *Regional Food System Strategy*, and are often crucial partners for local governments.

Provincial Health Authorities also take a strong leadership role in putting food on the public agenda, and in providing partnership opportunities that support local government and community groups to better engage with food system challenges.

Most local governments rely on community organizations to be on the front lines for food security issues. With senior governments continuing to reduce support for research and extension<sup>1</sup>, agricultural producers are increasingly reliant on educational institutions for job training and skills development. In the Metro Vancouver region, post-secondary institutions have been active in advancing research, as well supporting on the ground initiatives, such as changes in institutional procurement practices to include local foods. The connections between the private sector and local government are becoming more collaborative as businesses recognize social obligations and opportunities to be agents of change, and as food issues become more complex. In addition, food banks, charitable organizations and foundations are providing critical community services and conducting public engagement and education activities.

### Civil Society

Civil society groups, non-government organizations and community associations are the true engines of innovation and progress. Although this Action Plan is focused on the role of local government, the ongoing work of civil society groups on the ground is critical in advancing food security issues throughout the region.

## WHAT'S IN THE ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan uses the RFSS goals and strategies framework to structure planned and new local government actions. Each of these five Action Plan goals has a chapter that includes:

**Local Government Role** – describes the current state of RFSS implementation in 2015 and the types of actions that have been completed since the adoption of the RFSS in 2011.

**Planned Actions** – identifies specific actions local governments are planning to undertake within the next five years. These actions are occurring on an ongoing basis, or are planned for the next 3-5 years. The planned actions were identified by local government staff for their own jurisdictions. *These planned actions have been previously considered and approved by local government decision-makers.* The list of actions represents a 'snapshot' in time, is forward looking and therefore does not include completed actions and may not be fully comprehensive. The Action Plan is intended as a "living resource" that is flexible and adaptable: it will be updated as local governments complete new actions, or choose to submit new planned actions that weren't initially identified. This approach supports regular updates to the Action Plan.

<sup>1</sup> As noted in the RFSS: "Agricultural extension encompasses a wide range of scientific, technical, marketing and other business support for agricultural producers and is usually provided by a government agency or university."

### New Collaborative Actions for Local Governments –

identifies actions to address the current gaps in RFSS implementation, many which can be achieved by aligning efforts among local governments. These new actions form the basis for collaborative implementation of the Action Plan. *These recommended actions have not yet been endorsed by local government decision-makers.* There are two types of collaborative recommendations:

- New actions that harness the collaborative potential of local government to jointly address the identified gaps in the RFSS; and
- Expansion of practices currently underway in one or more jurisdictions. These are initiatives that have the potential for broader application throughout the region.

### Emerging Issues in the Regional Food System

The last section of the Action Plan addresses actions that were not included in the original scope of the RFSS, but that since its adoption, have become more prevalent throughout the region.

### What's not in the Action Plan

It is important to acknowledge that local governments have already adopted, funded and implemented many programs and initiatives that support the regional food system. Past actions have contributed to the strength of the regional food system today, and have set the stage for the future actions identified in the Action Plan. As expressed in the figure below, ***actions that have been completed since the adoption of the RFSS are not included in the Action Plan.***

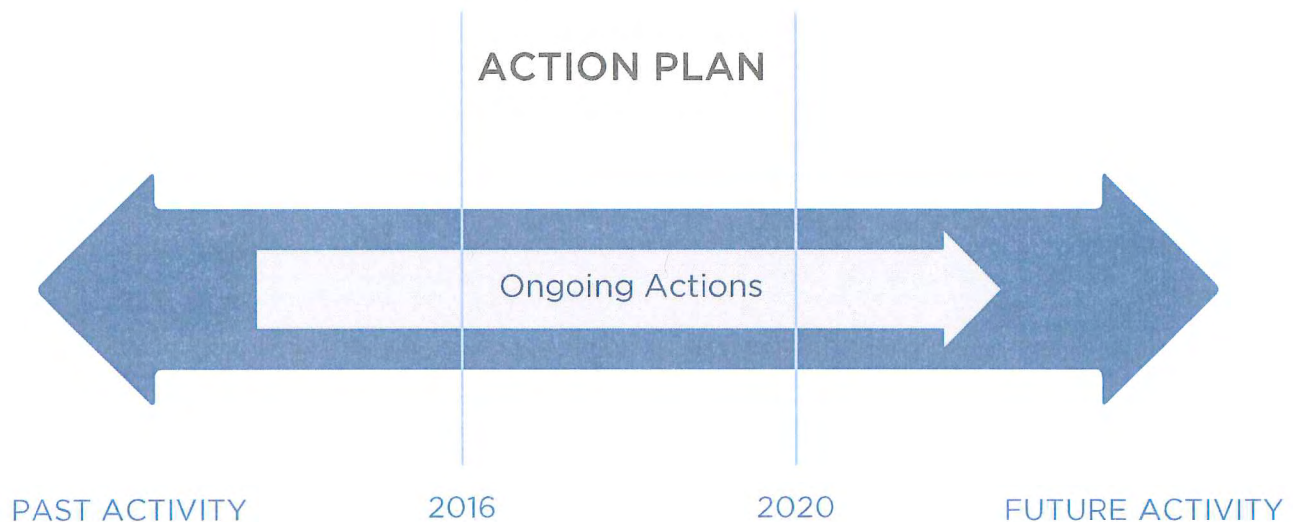


Figure 1. Scope of the Action Plan

## GOAL 1

### Increase Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home

This RFSS goal aims to expand the amount of food that can be commercially produced in the region. The five strategies under this goal address: agricultural land, fish habitat, avenues to invest in future farmers and the expansion of commercial food production in rural and urban areas. Protecting the agricultural land base is critical, but is only the first step – equally important is enabling farmers to operate a viable business and the use of agricultural lands for food production.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Local governments are strongly engaged in responding to Goal 1 through policy and regulations for managing land use issues within their jurisdictions. Agricultural municipalities and Metro Vancouver support the Agricultural Land Commission by protecting the region's agricultural land base. There are also ongoing efforts to expand the region's food production capacity both in rural and urban areas.

**Since the adoption of the RFSS, local governments have undertaken actions such as:**

- **protecting** agricultural land through the implementation of *Metro 2040*, including the policy limiting sewer connections on *Metro 2040* Agricultural and Rural designated lands, yet significant effort is spent

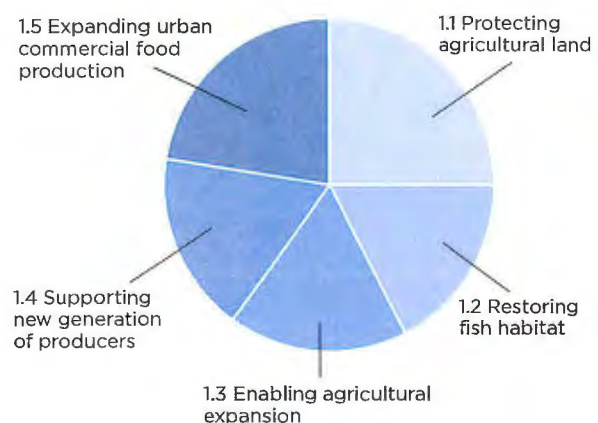
addressing the everyday threats of non-farm use on agricultural lands.

- **adopting** guidelines to restore and enhance fish habitat;
- **investigating** options to increase actively farmed land and discourage non-farm uses in the ALR;
- **continuing** to address the deposition of illegal fill on farmland through municipal bylaws and enforcement activities;
- **investing** in irrigation and drainage infrastructure, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, to enable farmers to maintain expand food production in the ALR; and
- **continuing** to seek ways to facilitate commercial food production in urban areas.

## PLANNED ACTIONS

Local governments identified 40 planned actions for the next five years to advance implementation of Goal 1. These planned actions include a mix of short- and medium-term and ongoing initiatives. The chart below illustrates the distribution of the actions. Due to the combined efforts of the regional district, agricultural and other municipalities, most of the activity is evenly distributed among the five RFSS strategies. The distribution of actions by RFSS strategy is illustrated in the following chart.

**Goal 1: Planned Actions (2016–2020)**



## 1.1 PROTECT AGRICULTURAL LAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

Local governments continue to protect the region's farmland in support of the provincial Agricultural Land Reserve.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Respond to proposed new transportation and other infrastructure to minimize or mitigate the loss of agricultural land or capability	Delta, Richmond, Metro Vancouver	
Ensure zoning and farm bylaws are consistent with the provincial "Guide for Bylaw Development in Farming Areas"	Langley Township, Port Coquitlam, Richmond	
Address truck parking on agricultural land by investigating the feasibility of designated parking areas	Surrey	
Conduct research and implement Farm Home Plate regulations	Surrey	
Advocate for the preservation and enhancement of the ALR for food production	Metro Vancouver, Vancouver	
Reduce and prevent damage or erosion of the ALR by non-farm uses to support production and economic development in the agricultural sector	Burnaby, Richmond, Surrey	
Lead a pilot project to seek preventative solutions to illegal fill deposition on farmland in partnership with municipalities		Metro Vancouver
Partner with the Ministry of Agriculture to update the Regional Agricultural Land Use Inventory with participation from member municipalities	Metro Vancouver	
Represent regional interests in regulatory and policy changes to provincial legislation and federal development proposals impacting agriculture	Metro Vancouver	
Continue to work to minimize and mitigate the recreation / agricultural interface impacts along the Boundary Bay dyke	Delta	

## 1.2 RESTORE FISH HABITAT AND PROTECT SUSTAINABLE SOURCES OF SEAFOOD

Protecting, restoring and enhancing fish habitat is essential to sustaining commercial fisheries as well as protecting salmon for community and ceremonial use by First Nations. These actions represent only a small component of the broader aim to support sustainable sources of fish and seafood. Most local governments with fish-bearing streams recognize the multiple values associated with protecting fish habitat and are actively involved in streamside enhancement projects.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Restore and enhance riparian and fish habitat, including partnering with community organizations	All local governments	
Host, fund and in-kind support for celebratory and educational public events drawing attention to importance of fish habitat	All local governments	
Implement Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) guidelines and watercourse protection regulations to protect fish bearing streams	Burnaby, Maple Ridge, New Westminster, Port Moody	
Develop new Riparian Area Development permit Guidelines to protect fish bearing streams	Surrey	New Westminster
Maintain fish programs for Capilano smolt trap and truck program to transport salmonid populations around Cleveland Dam	Metro Vancouver	
Establish a fish migration & capture facilities (e.g. at Metro Vancouver new proposed hydroelectric facility at Cleveland Dam; sites in Maple Ridge)		Maple Ridge, Metro Vancouver
Establish, support or maintain fish hatcheries	Maple Ridge, Metro Vancouver, Port Moody, Surrey	



### 1.3 ENABLE EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Local governments have an interest in expanding commercial food production. Agricultural municipalities continue to invest in irrigation, drainage and other infrastructure projects and advance their agricultural plans, while many urban municipalities are supporting research to expand local food production on small lots.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Support, through financial or other means, the Kwantlen Polytechnic University's Southwest BC Bio-Region Food System Design Project that will explore the economic, environmental stewardship and food self-reliance of a bio-regional food system	Burnaby, Delta, Langley City, Langley Township, Maple Ridge, Metro Vancouver New Westminster, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District, Pitt Meadows, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Richmond, Tsawwassen First Nation, Vancouver, White Rock	
Continue to improve water infrastructure/drainage upgrades including activities such as dyke and pump upgrades and maintaining ditch conveyance	Burnaby, Delta, Pitt Meadows, Richmond, Surrey	
Implement Farm Protection Development Permit guidelines	Surrey	
Develop road design criteria for farmland		Surrey
Complete and implement Integrated Stormwater Management Plans to minimize any stormwater increases to farmland	Surrey	New Westminster
Advance the Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan that focuses on detailed design and on-site water management to enable farming activity		Richmond
Investigate farm property tax policies to identify options to encourage actively farmed land and discourage non-farm use of the ALR		Metro Vancouver

### 1.4 INVEST IN A NEW GENERATION OF FOOD PRODUCERS

A major barrier for new producers in starting a farm business is gaining access to agricultural land and capital. Three Agricultural municipalities identified taking a direct role in encouraging new farms by putting resources into establishing incubator farms and supporting business and skills training.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Support the Langley Sustainable Agriculture Foundation to host workshops to assist new farmers		Langley Township
Advance the Gardens Agricultural Park Plan for incubator farms and community gardens		Richmond
Advance the Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan through the development of the Agricultural Management Strategy using a "one farm, multiple farmers" approach		Richmond
Create a Virtual Incubator Farm Project Online system to connect potential farmers with agri-related resources	Surrey	
Establish Agri-business Financial Literacy Program to provide accredited ag-business financial training for the John Volken Academy BioPod students	Surrey	
Implement the Colebrook Park Master Plan that aims to create a leasing program for incubator farms on the agricultural land		Surrey
Host the Kwantlen Polytechnic University's Farm School initiative		Tsawwassen First Nation

## 1.5 EXPAND URBAN COMMERCIAL FOOD PRODUCTION IN URBAN AREAS

Most municipalities support increased commercial food production in urban areas.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Zoning and regulatory updates to further encourage agricultural production and allow urban farming		Burnaby, New Westminster, Vancouver
Secure tenure for Loutet Farm in Loutet Park and support the establishment of a new farm in the Sutherland Schoolyard	North Vancouver City	
Establish the Bio-Pod Initiative which is an Agricultural Training and Research Demonstration Greenhouse		Surrey
Support an Ag-Research Program to develop agri-technology and crop science R&D for the commercial greenhouse industry		Surrey
Support research and development into new food production methods / models		Surrey, Vancouver
Establish a Research and demonstration training facility		Surrey
Create policy to enable commercial food production in the City including a farming business license		Vancouver
Increase the number of urban farms in Vancouver from 17 to 35 by the year 2020 (backyard farms to mid-scale operations)		Vancouver
Facilitate development of Klee Wyck commercial food production facility through business licensing and other in-kind support		West Vancouver

## COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

Local government responses to Goal 1 suggest that although there is significant activity across the region to protect agricultural land and expand commercial agricultural production, some gaps exist that can be addressed by increased collaboration among municipalities and Metro Vancouver, including:

- advocating for provincial and federal funding to support irrigation and drainage infrastructure necessary to maintain and expand food production in the Agricultural Land Reserve, especially in the face of climate change; and
- supporting the ability of new farmers to access land and start a farm business.

The recommended actions to collaboratively address these gaps are:

New Actions	Agency	Timeline
1. Collectively advocate to senior governments for funding programs to expand investments in irrigation and drainage infrastructure necessary to adapt to climate change	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	1-3 years
2. Investigate the feasibility and desirability of a regional land trust to increase access to agricultural land	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	1-3 years
3. Expand municipal involvement in programs that enable new farmers to start a business such as Surrey's Virtual Incubator Farm Project Online system	All local governments	1 – 3 years

## GOAL 2

### Improve the Financial Viability of the Food Sector

The aim of RFSS Goal 2 is to strengthen economic prosperity for farmers and the food industry by creating opportunities to distribute and sell primary and value-added products to residents and institutions. The five strategies under this goal address facilities for processing and distribution, institutional food procurement policies, direct marketing, a collaborative approach to marketing, as well as a review of government policies and programs.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Actions to support the financial viability of the agri-food sector often fall beyond the sphere of local government, yet there is a role to enable the expansion of the local food businesses. This is achieved by considering ways to increase private investment and procurement by public institutions, while also ensuring that existing policies, programs and regulations help foster local food activities. Metro Vancouver has less of a direct role in Goal 2, but can promote the agri-food sector's contribution to the regional economy.

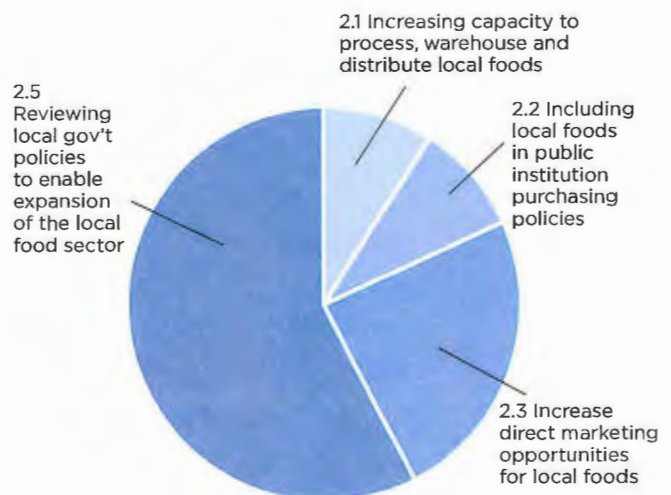
Since the adoption of the RFSS, local governments have undertaken actions such as:

- **reviewing** their procurement policies and investigating ways to include local food in purchasing agreements where appropriate;
- **expanding** efforts to support the direct marketing of local foods by enabling farmers markets through leases on city owned lands, providing access to utilities and municipal services, and improving signage and promotion of farm tours and events; and
- **developing** plans to address food related issues and reviewing regulations, bylaws and policies to remove obstacles and to create a more enabling business environment for local food enterprises.

## PLANNED ACTIONS

Local governments identified 33 actions that will be undertaken over the next five years to advance Goal 2 implementation. The most common activities planned are to increase direct marketing opportunities and to review and align government policies and programs. Few local government actions are planned to increase capacity to process and distribute local food or leverage the purchasing policies of public institutions. Creating value chains of collaborative networks among industry stakeholders is not addressed as it is largely outside the scope of local government jurisdiction. The distribution of planned actions by RFSS strategy is illustrated in the following chart.

Goal 2: Planned Actions (2016–2020)



\* there are no actions currently identified for Strategy 2.4

## 2.1 INCREASE THE CAPACITY TO PROCESS, WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTE LOCAL FOODS

A few municipalities have identified actions to address the lack of facilities for processing and distributing locally produced food.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Conduct or fund a food hub feasibility study		Langley Township, Richmond, Vancouver
Examine the feasibility of creating farming co-ops and Surrey-based wholesaling		Surrey
Identify opportunities for multi-purpose structures and other infrastructure to be used for farmers markets and other community events		Vancouver

## 2.2 INCLUDE LOCAL FOODS IN THE PURCHASING POLICIES OF LARGE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

A number of municipalities have adopted a 'buy local' policy to increase the purchasing of local foods by public institutions. However, experience to date suggests there may be challenges to overcome, including the challenge of defining 'local food', and the increase in scope to address nutritious food, sustainability and other considerations as part of the process.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Review purchasing agreements and integrate local food options where appropriate	Burnaby, Pitt Meadows	
Explore opportunities for mobile food business, schools and city facilities to increase local food purchases	Vancouver	
Measure the percentage of local food procured by the city and make recommendations for an appropriate target		Vancouver

## 2.3 INCREASE DIRECT MARKETING OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCAL FOODS

Most municipalities support direct marketing of local foods through farmers' markets, farm tours, tourism, and other education activities within their communities.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Ensure local zoning / regulations align with liquor sale permits at farmers markets		New Westminster, Port Coquitlam
Provide in-kind support or direct incentives for farmers' markets (e.g. space, infrastructure, advertising, discounted leases)	Burnaby, Coquitlam, Delta, Maple Ridge, New Westminster, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Richmond, Surrey, Vancouver, White Rock	
Develop and promote local farm tours and agri-tourism opportunities	Langley Township, Richmond	Burnaby, Surrey
Provide direct and in-kind support to facilitate farm signage on municipal boulevards to inform the public of local farms and food sales	Delta	
Explore local street vending opportunities through an existing pilot program, or by adopting pilot program policy		New Westminster, Richmond
Support alternative food / retail distribution models including Community Supported Agriculture programs and fresh food deliveries to recreation and civic facilities	New Westminster	Surrey, Vancouver
Explore farm gate sales for urban farms		Vancouver
Support day trips to agri-food tourism destinations that encourage the purchase of local food products	White Rock	



## 2.4 FURTHER DEVELOP VALUE CHAINS WITHIN THE FOOD SECTOR

There is a limited role for local governments in developing connections between food businesses.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
No actions identified by local governments		

## 2.5 REVIEW GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMS TO ENSURE THEY ENABLE THE EXPANSION OF THE LOCAL FOOD SECTOR

Municipalities across the region are making a concerted effort to review and align policies to be deliberately supportive of businesses producing and distributing local food. Equally important, many municipalities are also developing new environmental, economic and community plans and strategies that incorporate agriculture and food issues, an approach commonly referred to as adding a “food lens”.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
<b>Bylaws and regulatory updates:</b>		
Review zoning bylaws to expand support for local food		Anmore, New Westminster, Surrey
Explore regulatory revisions to allow urban agriculture / ‘market food gardening’ in residential areas		New Westminster
Update regulations to support local craft brewing and distilling		Coquitlam, New Westminster, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody
Amend / promote bylaw changes that support bee keeping in some residential and other zones		Maple Ridge, North Vancouver District, Surrey
Prepare draft Development Permit Application Sustainability Checklist that includes a food sustainability category		New Westminster, North Vancouver City
Review current policies for protecting agricultural lands		North Vancouver District
Amend the Procedure Bylaw to permit staff authority to issue Flood Hazard Lands Development Permits in ALR	Surrey	
Host staff education activities to ensure consistent implementation of agricultural legislation		Surrey
<b>Develop or incorporate food policy into plans:</b>		
Explore developing a community based food strategy		Burnaby, New Westminster
Finalize and approve Environmental Sustainability Strategy which includes a food systems theme		Burnaby
Conduct an Economic Sustainability Strategy that will include promoting Delta’s rural character and farmland		Delta
Set short term goals for local food activity in the Urban Agriculture & Food Security Action Plan and revise policies/regulations as needed		North Vancouver City
Provide funds to support development of a business case for integrating local food into municipal plans and policies and develop a food policy		North Vancouver District
Adopt / implement a Food Charter and fund organizations to assist staff to integrate a food lens into municipal policies and processes	North Vancouver City	New Westminster, North Vancouver District
Include policies for new development that encourages on-site green space, community gardens and urban agriculture in the Parks and Recreation Master Plan		Port Moody
Update the Sustainability Charter to guide development and incorporate decisions related to agricultural production and access to food	Surrey	

Prepare the West Clayton and Grandview Neighbourhood Concept Plans to support the protection of agricultural land		Surrey
Update Official Community Plan to include or revise food security and related policies		New Westminster, West Vancouver, White Rock
Apply a 'food systems lens' to planning processes by creating a food system checklist to assist in reviewing development applications, rezoning and/or community plans and a toolkit to help development applicants incorporate food system elements in new developments		Vancouver

## COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

Local government responses to Goal 2 reflect that there is only a minor role in directly supporting value-added processing of primary agricultural products, with the exception of some engagement with implementing provincial regulatory requirements. Other gaps in implementing this goal include:

- Identifying avenues to increase capacity for local food processing/ storage both within the Agricultural Land Reserve and in Urban Centres;
- Increasing effort to share information and lessons learned from existing local food purchasing policies, practices and investigations;
- Increasing effort to explicitly consider impacts on the regional food system when embarking on other local government planning processes (referred to as a *food lens*); and
- Building capacity to take a proactive role in supporting local food availability by advocating to the private sector about the importance of agricultural viability when engaging with businesses on other issues.

The recommended actions to collaboratively address these gaps are:

New Actions	Agency	Timeline
1. Develop policies to expand processing, storage and distribution of local food (e.g. revitalization tax exemptions)	All local governments	1-3 years
2. Share information on the potential opportunities to increase local food purchasing strategies	All local governments	1-3 years
3. Profile and incorporate agri-food business ventures into regional and municipal economic development plans	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	3-5 years
4. Convene bulk food purchasers to explore how to increase local food purchasing	Metro Vancouver to facilitate with participation from all local governments	1-3 years

## GOAL 3

### People Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Choices

RFSS Goal 3 aims to help citizens build knowledge and skills around local food, healthy eating and the connection to sustainability. Four strategies address supporting healthy food choices, promoting local food, education and celebrating our international cuisines. A key dimension lies in increasing awareness of the opportunities to promote the local food.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Local government has a role in raising awareness about local, nutritious food and why it is important to communities. This role is often delivered through public education and partnerships with civil society groups and health authorities. Municipalities are connecting residents to fresh, locally grown products through, outreach, tourism and other community events. They also facilitate skills development opportunities for residents and for vulnerable populations through social service providers. Metro Vancouver has developed avenues to engage students and youth through curriculum development, fostering experiential learning, and teacher training.

Since the adoption of the RFSS, local governments have undertaken actions such as:

- **ongoing** outreach and educational activities within their communities including hosting annual events;

- **initiating** a program to increase student capacity to manage and expand teaching gardens, and supporting agricultural-related content and programming at the local museum; and
- **developing** new curriculum resources to support K-12 teachers and students on integrating 'food systems' thinking into the classroom.

Goal 3 reflects the supportive role local governments often play in funding or supporting non-governmental organizations, community groups, and educational institutions to increase knowledge, build capacity and make the community connections. Health agencies and civil society groups often take the lead on work in this realm. There may be opportunities for collaboration with health agencies to minimize overlap with local government efforts.

## PLANNED ACTIONS

Local governments identified 24 actions that will be undertaken over the next five years to advance implementation of Goal 3. The majority of these actions are ongoing. The strategy receiving the most attention for local governments is the celebration of local food, followed by planned actions related to education. The distribution of actions among the four RFSS strategies is illustrated in the following chart.

Goal 3: Planned Actions (2016–2020)



### 3.1 ENABLE RESIDENTS TO MAKE HEALTHY FOOD CHOICES

Some local governments are educating the public about healthy eating, but for the most part, social service providers and health authorities take on this role, sometimes in partnership with local governments.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Support the Golden Ears Feast that provides cooking education programs for parents of low income families and host an Educational Speakers Series	Maple Ridge	
Continue involvement in Table Matters that provides education, public engagement and community development	North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District	
Support the Tasty Connections Program and cooking classes that helps individuals prepare a diversity of nutritious meals	White Rock	
Develop partnerships with community groups and health authorities to deliver outreach and workshops on healthy eating and growing food	Burnaby, Metro Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver District, Port Moody, Richmond, Surrey, Vancouver	
Provide workshops teaching people to grow their own food, reduce their waste and support their local wild edible ecology	Coquitlam, Langley Township, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District,	
Develop an implementation strategy that supports the Blue Dot movement, which includes the right to eat nutritious food		New Westminster, Surrey

### 3.2 COMMUNICATE HOW FOOD CHOICES SUPPORT SUSTAINABILITY

Providing information about locally produced food is the most common local government practice to increase awareness about food choices and sustainability.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 years
Implement a communications strategy that explains the connection between sustainability and nourishment, as part of Environmental Sustainability Strategy		Burnaby
Help fund signage on farmland that identifies the crops being produced in the fields	Delta	Surrey
Promote local agriculture on the municipal website with information on local food event and markets	Delta, Richmond, Surrey, Vancouver	
Promote the 'True North Fraser' local food brand and agricultural experience	Maple Ridge	
Promote local farm tourism through Circle Farms Tours, a self-guided tour of local farms and food producers	Langley Township	
Prepare Surrey version of the Farm Fresh guide that highlights organic, u-pick and crop information on Surrey farms and support the Food for Thought Program that showcases farm and food producer information	Surrey	
Increase access to multi-lingual food resources, groups and information materials	New Westminster	Vancouver
Develop "School District #40 Healthy School Vision" with one of the pillars being food programs and supports	New Westminster	

### 3.3 ENHANCE FOOD LITERACY AND SKILLS IN SCHOOLS

There is a strong response to student and youth education from local governments.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
In kind-support to promote the Youth Connection School Learning Gardens Project to increase capacity of students to manage and expand school learning gardens at all 8 secondary schools	Burnaby	
Host and support education programs, including the Barn Kids Program that includes children in gardening and cooking food produced at Hawthorne Grove/Harris Barn	Delta	
Support the Neighbourhood Champions program "More peas please" that teaches children how to grow food	Maple Ridge	
Develop the Green Ambassadors program for high school students to apply what they learn at City events	Richmond	
Host the Stewart Farm Day Camp where children can experience what it's like to be a farmer, "Farmhand Fever"	Surrey	
Update and develop new K-12 resources to support teachers and students to become "Food Systems Thinkers and Leaders"	Metro Vancouver	
Collaborate with K-12 schools and partners to increase food literacy of students and/or parents	Metro Vancouver, New Westminster	
Integrate Food Systems Thinking literacy into Metro Vancouver School & Youth Leadership Programs – in support of actions for sustainable schools	Metro Vancouver	

### 3.4 CELEBRATE THE TASTE OF LOCAL FOODS AND THE DIVERSITY OF CUISINES

Municipalities plan to continue to host food and agriculture related festivals and events and provide funding to civil society groups to support awareness and community events.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Award agricultural awareness grants to non-profit organizations across the region	Metro Vancouver	
<b>Host or partner on food related events and educational activities that celebrates food:</b>		
Multiple Festivals (including funding)	Burnaby	
Harvest Fall Festival	Delta	
Seedy Saturday	Delta	
Aldergrove Festival Days	Langley Township	
Country Celebration in Campbell Valley Regional Park	Langley Township	
Fort Langley Cranberry Festival	Langley Township	
Country Fest and 4H clubs	Maple Ridge	
Golden Harvest event	Maple Ridge	
Front Yard Food Garden Contest	Maple Ridge	



Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Heritage Apple Festival at Derby Reach Regional Park	Metro Vancouver	
Feast of the Fraser	New Westminster	
StrEAT Festival	New Westminster	
Queensborough Urban Fall Fair	New Westminster	
Family Fusion Dinner	New Westminster	
Day of the Honey Bee	North Vancouver City	
Shipyards Friday Night Market	North Vancouver City	
Fingerling Festival	Port Moody	
Chefs to Field	Richmond	
Garlic Festival	Richmond	
Cloverdale Rodeo	Surrey	
Surrey Ag-Info Week	Surrey	
Party for the Planet on Earth Day	Surrey	
Olde Harvest Festival at Stewart Farm	Surrey	
Harvest Fall Festival	Surrey	
Surrey Salmon Run	Surrey	
Taste White Rock	White Rock	

## COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

Local government responses to Goal 3 indicate that there are opportunities to more effectively:

- communicate the connection between food choices and sustainability; and
- coordinate consistent messaging and activities about the importance of local food to sustainability.

The recommended actions to collaboratively address these gaps are:

New Actions	Agency	Timeline
1. Develop a communication strategy with common messaging for local governments to educate residents about the connection between farmland, food security, climate change and sustainability	Metro Vancouver to facilitate with participation from all local governments	1-3 years
2. Collaborate with non-profit organizations, build on existing multi-lingual initiatives to develop and distribute information on sustainable and local food programs to new immigrants	Surrey to share resources with other local governments	1-3 years

## GOAL 4

Everyone Has Access to  
Healthy, Culturally Diverse  
& Affordable Food

The aim of RFSS Goal 4 is to address some of the challenges of food insecurity, given that some residents do not have reliable access to sufficient quantities of nutritious, culturally appropriate food. Barriers to food access can be rooted in physical, social or economic inequities; with ongoing growth pressures and future impacts from climate change, access to food may become more challenging, and not just for vulnerable populations. This goal encompasses some of the broader dimensions of an equitable food system, including working to increase the availability of healthy and nutritious food, as well as access to this food for all residents. It also addresses some of the indirect social benefits (e.g. health, place-making, education, community-building) that accompany the more direct economic and nutrition dividends of urban agriculture. The three strategies target access for those most vulnerable to food insecurity, urban agriculture and the necessity to recover nutritious food.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Local governments are taking a strong leadership role in ensuring equitable access to nutritious food by delivering programs, financing assets, and supporting outreach to vulnerable populations. Much has been achieved by working closely with community organizations, funding initiatives and by helping these groups navigate regulatory processes. Of all the RFSS goals, Goal 4 has the strongest local government response in terms of planned actions.

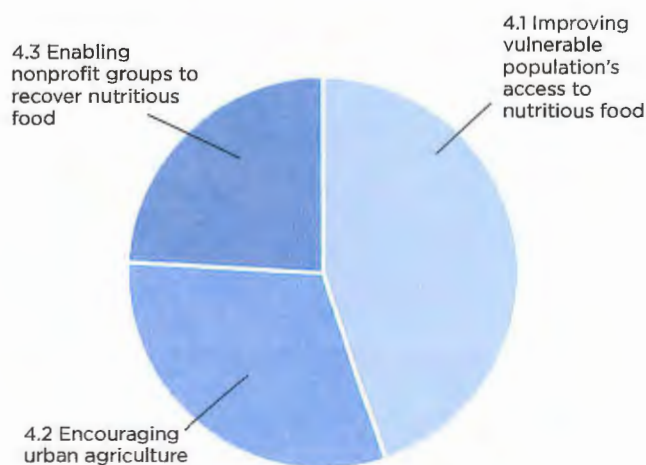
Examples of actions completed since the adoption of the RFSS include:

- **initiating** pilot projects to allow residential bee keeping (apiculture) and urban chickens in selected areas and under specific circumstances;
- **completing** research on how to improve food security in social housing sites;
- **supporting** programs to facilitate food access for vulnerable populations; and
- **creating** community gardens for residents, with plans for continuing to add new gardens.

## PLANNED ACTIONS

Local governments identified 29 planned actions to be undertaken over the next five years to advance Goal 4 implementation. Although the majority of these actions focus on urban agriculture, more than a third seek to improve vulnerable populations' access to food. The distribution of actions by RFSS strategy is illustrated in the following chart.

Goal 4: Planned Actions (2016–2020)



#### 4.1 IMPROVE ACCESS TO NUTRITIOUS FOOD AMONG VULNERABLE GROUPS

Many municipalities have existing programs or partnerships with community associations to provide food access to vulnerable populations, by helping overcome physical (e.g. location), socio-cultural (e.g. culturally appropriate or acceptable food) or economic (e.g. financial capacity) barriers.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Support hosting of the bi-annual Empty Bowls Fundraising Gala to raise money for food programs	Burnaby	
Support education, skill building and cooking activities for people most vulnerable to food insecurity	Burnaby, Langley Township, New Westminster, Richmond	Surrey
Offer discounted nutritious meals for seniors, immigrant or refugee families	Burnaby, Langley City, Langley Township, New Westminster, Richmond, Surrey, White Rock	
Provide grants to social service agencies to help increase the nutritional quality of meals served	Burnaby, Langley Township, Maple Ridge, New Westminster, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District, Port Coquitlam, Richmond, Surrey	
Investigate options for increasing access to nutritious food through mobile produce stands or food hubs with the Greater Vancouver Food Bank Society		Burnaby, New Westminster
Support trips to local farms for refugee families to enable direct access to fresh, local food and compile information on low cost sources of food	Surrey	
Improve access to information on participating in community gardens for under-represented ethno-cultural groups	Vancouver	
Analyze current opportunities and challenges facing community kitchens and compile an inventory of under-utilized kitchens		Vancouver
Increase the number of community food markets in Vancouver from 4 to 15 by 2020		Vancouver
Offer grocery shopping support programs for seniors and persons with disabilities	Burnaby, New Westminster	
Encourage integration of community food markets into community and non-profit organization's programming as part of nutritious food options for youth and families	Vancouver	
Update Community Poverty Reduction Strategy to include policies related to poverty reduction and food security		New Westminster
Develop an interactive asset map in the most commonly spoken languages, which includes information on food security and meal programs		New Westminster



## 4.2 ENCOURAGE URBAN AGRICULTURE

Urban agriculture is being pursued by municipalities across the region. While a substantial amount of municipal effort goes toward improving the availability of community gardens for residents, or adding new gardens, there is a wide array of other activities planned to encourage urban agriculture and connect residents with the social benefits of local food.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Encourage, via in-kind support, backyard sharing programs that match homeowners with residents looking for gardening space	Burnaby, North Vancouver City	New Westminister
Continue outreach and launch pilot projects to test the feasibility of permitting new types of urban agriculture (e.g. bee keeping, backyard chickens, container gardening, fruit bearing trees on public land)	Port Moody, Vancouver	New Westminister, Surrey
Review development applications for opportunities to incorporate urban agriculture activities	Burnaby, New Westminister, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District, Port Moody, Vancouver	
Host annual programs celebrating gardening and urban agriculture	Delta, Maple Ridge	
Establish a new Langley Urban Agriculture Demonstration Project		Langley City
Support the Maple Ridge Garden Club	Maple Ridge	
<b>Community gardens:</b>		
• Review and improve the approval process for community gardens		New Westminister, Surrey
• Fund, support or maintain residents' access to community gardens	All local governments	
• Establish new community gardens, and in some circumstances with an intent to improve physical access (e.g. through universal design)		New Westminister, North Vancouver District, Richmond, Surrey, Vancouver, West Vancouver

## 4.3 ENABLE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS TO RECOVER NUTRITIOUS FOOD

Food recovery efforts are being led by urban municipalities and Metro Vancouver, although much of the future work requires better coordination among all levels of government, health agencies and civil society groups.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Continue to support the "Food Runners" pilot project at two selected sites, and investigate opportunities for pilot project expansion	Burnaby	
Fund the "Scaling Up Food Rescue Project" that encourages partnerships between potential donors and recipients (social agencies)		North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District
Explore pilot food recovery programs and initiatives to channel surplus nutritious food to people		New Westminister, Vancouver
Participate in promotion of food recovery guidelines with the BC Centre for Disease Control		Metro Vancouver
Explore tax incentives to support food recovery		Metro Vancouver
Educate the public on how to reduce unnecessary discards of edible food		Metro Vancouver
Form partnership with the Local Health Authority, School District, Tsleil-Waututh Nation and community groups to explore ways to feed hungry children at school with recovered food donated by food retailers		North Vancouver District

## COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

While there is some activity underway across the region, specific aspects of food insecurity require further attention from local governments. Gaps in implementing this goal include:

- a lack of coordination among all levels of government, the private sector and civil society groups to respond to poverty and increasing numbers of residents that are reliant on food banks and social services for nutritious food; and
- actions in response to opportunities for the recovery of nutritious and edible food.

The recommended actions to collaboratively address these gaps identified are:

New Actions	Agency	Timeline
1. Promote the Food Donation Guidelines (developed by BC Centre for Disease Control and other partners), for instance, to food distribution and food service sectors through municipal and regional business correspondence and events	All local governments	1-3 years
2. Draw from Surrey's experience to create and share information on culturally relevant local food availability for refugee and new immigrants	All local governments	1-3 years
3. Draw from Vancouver's study on community kitchens to identify opportunities and challenges for expanding food preparation and processing in under-utilized kitchens	All local governments	1-3 years

## GOAL 5

### A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health

RFSS Goal 5 focuses on actions that contribute to sustaining our natural systems and resources and encouraging better land stewardship. The four strategies in this goal address ecosystem goods and services, food and packaging waste, best management practices and adaptation to climate change. A systems approach ensures environmental impacts are minimized across all functions of the regional food system from production to distribution, consumption and waste management.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLE

Local governments are responding to this goal through programs and projects aimed at protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat, pollination, and soil quality, while concurrently reducing impacts from waste, pesticides, and water and air contaminants. Unlike other goals, most actions are being undertaken directly by local governments with less involvement of community organizations and other groups. Municipalities are vigilant in protecting ecological assets and the Agricultural municipalities have shown leadership by promoting best management practices on agricultural land. Metro Vancouver has a leadership role in addressing food waste across the region.

Since the adoption of the RFSS, local governments have undertaken actions such as:

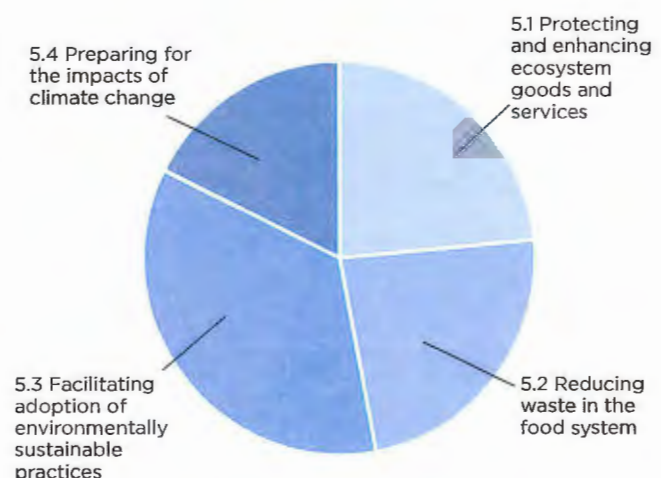
- **supporting** pollinator species by encouraging habitat enhancement projects;

- **developing** Integrated Stormwater Management Plans to manage water flowing from urban areas and the impact on aquatic and terrestrial species, vegetation manage, and groundwater recharge;
- **educating** residents and businesses about the disposal ban on food wastes through media campaigns and advising on ways reduce organics and food waste as part of the regional Organic Waste Ban;
- **launching** initiatives in support of Best Management Practices for stream crossings, and land management for horse and small-lot owners; and
- **developing** climate change adaptation strategies that considers impacts on local food production.

## PLANNED ACTIONS

Local governments identified 34 planned actions to be undertaken over the next five years to advance implementation of Goal 5. Half of the actions are evenly split among protecting ecosystems and reducing waste, and approximately a third of all actions are focused on minimizing the environmental impacts of development and business activities. The distribution of actions by RFSS strategy is illustrated in the following chart.

Goal 5: Planned Actions (2016–2020)



## 5.1 PROTECT AND ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES

Local governments continue to protect and enhance wildlife habitat, undertake flood protection, and support pollination and other ecological services.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Continue significant dyke upgrades by maintaining flood protection through pump stations, flood boxes, river and shoreline dykes	Burnaby, New Westminster	
New policies, plans and programs to protect eco-system health including investigating avenues for connecting existing high value habitat areas with habitat corridors		Burnaby, New Westminster
Support the Day at the Farm event hosted by the Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust, an organization that promotes the protection of migratory bird habitat through soil conservation and farm practices	Delta	
Implement a pilot Ecological Services Initiative for three years		Langley Township
Create and enhance pollinator habitat through research, new policies and on-the ground projects		Metro Vancouver, North Vancouver City, North Vancouver District, Richmond, Surrey
Implement the Winter Crop Cover Program as part of the snow geese management program	Richmond	
Engage agriculture representatives in the Biodiversity Farm Trust regarding dykes and waterways		Surrey
Adopt an Urban Forest Management Strategy with a focus on food systems		New Westminster

## 5.2 REDUCE WASTE IN THE FOOD SYSTEM

As waste management is part of Metro Vancouver's mandate, the regional district has a leading role in directing research, education and awareness on food waste, as well as developing initiatives to support municipal efforts in reducing organic waste and food packaging in their communities.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Develop a position statement on residential & commercial garburators including commercial digesters and macerators		Metro Vancouver
Develop a new bylaw for fermentation operations (grains/fruits, breweries, wineries and distilleries) discharging to the sewer system		Metro Vancouver
Promote the use of available commercial programs, to enable restaurants to measure, and then reduce food waste by improving food purchasing, storage and preparation methods		Metro Vancouver
Develop outreach programs for residential and commercial operations to keep grease out of the sewer		Metro Vancouver
Participate in the National Zero Waste Council's food working group in revising food labelling (best before/use buy/sell by dates)		Metro Vancouver
Implement a 3-year "Love Food Hate Waste" campaign to help residents reduce food waste through menu planning, buying local and seasonal foods		Metro Vancouver
Provide equipment and/or programming support for residents and schools to support organics collection and composting	Langley Township, New Westminster, North Vancouver District	
Support community composting education programs	Langley Township, New Westminster	



### 5.3 FACILITATE ADOPTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

Local governments are integrating best management practices into their plans and policies and are educating the public on ways to reduce water consumption, and air and other contaminants in the environment.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Minimize environmental impacts from pesticides through Integrated Pest Management educational programs	Burnaby, Richmond	Surrey, Metro Vancouver
Provide workshops for residents on natural pest control and composting	Burnaby, Delta, Langley Township, Richmond	
Develop a Stream Crossing Guide and promote a Land Management Guide for agricultural landowners demonstrating best management practices		Langley Township
Promote Environmental Farm Plan Workshops organized by community associations to increase awareness of the Environmental Farm Plan program	Langley Township	
Identify opportunities through community energy planning to address transportation emissions from imported food		North Vancouver District
Explore parks programming around native plant foraging for edible and medicinal plants		North Vancouver District
Identify opportunities for recycling greywater and reducing water use for parks, gardens and farms	North Vancouver District	Pitt Meadows
Promote the Council resolution to ban genetically modified crops	Richmond	
Promote the Seed Sale and Exchange to increase plantings of heritage vegetable, flower and herb seeds, fruit trees and nursery plants	Surrey	
Create healthy soil guidelines for urban farms		Vancouver
Determine whether to exempt pest management from the proposed outdoor burning regulation		Metro Vancouver
Conduct outreach to small & medium size enterprises to reduce energy and GHG emissions from food processors, wholesalers, and retailers		Metro Vancouver

## 5.4 PREPARE FOR THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Agriculture is at the forefront of experiencing impacts from climate change and therefore there are many direct actions to better understand and mitigate the risks to the region's food producing lands and the agricultural sector.

Planned Actions	Agency Timeline	
	Ongoing	Next 5 Years
Develop climate change adaptation strategies for the agricultural community, share results of an agro-economic flood study, support a flood preparedness toolkit and research into drainage and salinity implications for soil-based farms		Delta
Complete an agricultural communication strategy that will raise awareness of the changing climate and local food production		Delta
Include urban agriculture considerations as part of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy		New Westminster, North Vancouver District
Refurbish old pump stations to increase capacity, improve the electrical system, and adding new pump stations		Pitt Meadows
Plan to accommodate up to 1metre of sea level rise by 2100	Richmond	
Continue to implement the Serpentine and Nicomekl Lowland Flood Control Strategy	Surrey	

## COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

Local government responses to Goal 5 reveal that the region is starting to formally recognize the ecological services that agricultural lands provide, in addition to the ecological benefits derived from the natural environment. Gaps identified in responding to Goal 5 include:

- recognition of the range of benefits provided by ecological goods and services (such as water, purification, climate regulation and nutrient cycling); and
- awareness and actions to prepare for the impacts of climate change on local food production and ecosystem services in urban environments.

The recommended actions to collaboratively address these gaps are:

New Actions	Agency	Timeline
1. Collaborate with provincial agencies to prepare a regional agriculture climate adaptation strategy for the Metro Vancouver region	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	3-5 years

## IMPLEMENTATION

### EMERGING ISSUES IN THE REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM

The planned actions identified by local governments demonstrate how each of the RFSS goals is being addressed and where further action is warranted. However, in developing the Action Plan, new food system issues emerged that, although not part of the RFSS, are becoming increasingly important for local governments.

#### 1. Food access in emergency planning

Local government is responding to legislative requirements to undertake emergency management planning. These efforts help address and mitigate some of the risks associated with natural disasters or the impacts of climate change. In many cases, emergency plans lack process and protocols to address food related issues such as the availability of food in an emergency and food safety risks. This disconnect appears to be more pronounced in non-agricultural municipalities, although agricultural municipalities also have an opportunity to broaden the focus of emergency planning to more explicitly consider food insecurity implications (e.g. access to food, transportation and supply chain disruptions, etc.) in emergency plans and procedures.

New Action	Agency	Timeline
1. Identify how food security and emergency food issues are being addressed in each local government's emergency management plans and processes	All local governments	1-3 years

#### 2. Recognizing the linkages among poverty, health and food

The RFSS recognizes some aspects of food insecurity by focusing on improved access to food for vulnerable populations, and on supporting community groups to recover nutritious food. Since RFSS adoption in 2011, and with input from health authorities and municipal social planners, a better understanding of food insecurity has emerged. In recognition of the key role that income plays on food insecurity and health outcomes, there is a need to build understanding of, and advocate for, more supportive policies to address the interconnection of social planning and food system planning throughout the region.

New Action	Agency	Timeline
2. Recommend policies and programs to address health outcomes of poverty and food insecurity to senior governments	All local governments	1-3 years

#### 3. Food safety and training

The RFSS discusses the importance of food safety, and although it acknowledges the value of further investment in skills and competency in this area, it does not identify actions to address the issue. Improved knowledge of food safety among participants is critical to ensuring consumer assurance that local foods -whether from community initiatives or commercial producers- are safe. While provincial and federal agencies generally maintain responsibility for food safety, local governments have an opportunity to work with stakeholders to ensure appropriate food safety considerations underpin the ongoing growth of community and commercial food production.

New Action	Agency	Timeline
3. Work with Health Authorities, industry and appropriate agencies to ensure food safety is considered in commercial and community food production.	All local governments	1-3 years

## FACILITATING ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Action Plan is intended to be a resource for local governments to work more effectively on regional food system issues by: offering a consolidation of 160 planned local government actions to advance a sustainable and resilient regional food system; and identifying 18 new collaborative actions for local governments to leverage partnerships and resources across the region.

As such, the Action Plan provides information and best practices for local governments as a means of information sharing and collaborative learning across municipal boundaries. The Action Plan takes a broad view of the food system, from growing food all the way through managing food waste, and it is intended to complement and strengthen other local government agricultural programs and plans. Although the Action Plan is focused on local governments, other food system stakeholders may find it a useful resource for identifying initiatives being advanced in different parts of the region and to take advantage of lessons learned.

Challenges can be magnified when coordinating actions among multiple jurisdictions. Implementation will require ongoing commitment by all local governments, and in particular will rely on:

- **Dedicated resources** – Local governments have varying levels of engagement with the regional food system. To build capacity to better address food sector challenges, local governments need to ensure resources are dedicated to carrying out the planned actions within their jurisdictions, and consider how to best enable staff to participate in relevant collaborative actions.
- **A forum for collaboration** – Participants in the Action Plan process expressed a strong interest in convening a forum for staff from across the region to continue to meet, discuss challenges, share lessons learned, and undertake the new collaborative actions identified in the Action Plan.
- **Flexibility** – To ensure ongoing relevance, the Action Plan needs to remain flexible and adaptable to accommodate new actions as opportunities arise.
- **Shared resources** – The activity undertaken by local governments in the region represents a large community of practice, and also presents the potential for local governments to share best practices and find further opportunities to pool resources to jointly address shared issues or joint initiatives.
- **Working with partners** – Building local government capacity to develop effective partnerships and to work more effectively with civil society groups will directly support the successful implementation of the Action Plan.

As a result, participants in the development of the Action Plan noted the need for two additional actions to address both resourcing and capacity building:

- Assign staff to address food system issues.
- Build capacity to work with civil society.



## 1. ASSIGN STAFF TO ADDRESS FOOD SYSTEMS ISSUES

To ensure the Action Plan advances in alignment with the above noted needs, and to pursue the most efficient approach to the actions identified in the plan, **the strongest mechanism for implementation is for each local government to assign a staff person for food system issues to coordinate local government participation in advancing the Action Plan.**

New Action	Agency	Timeline
1. Assign a staff member to advance local government efforts on food system issues and to participate in semi-annual working group meetings	All local governments	1-3 years

*Participants in the development of the Action Plan voiced strong support for establishing a collaborative working group. Although participation would be voluntary, the working group would be intended to meet semi-annually to:*

- foster a network of municipal and regional representatives engaged in food and agricultural issues;
- facilitate knowledge transfer, and share successes/challenges, best practices and resources;
- identify opportunities to advance collaborative and new planned actions;
- create a forum to engage with civil society groups, industry and other stakeholders; and,
- review Action Plan progress.

The working group would meet to monitor progress and help coordinate efforts to ensure an effective approach to the new collaborative actions described in the Action Plan. Members of the working group would also adjust meeting frequency to best meet interests and capacity.

## 2. BUILD CAPACITY TO WORK WITH CIVIL SOCIETY

The RFSS acknowledges the valuable role of civil society groups in addressing food system issues, and local government representatives have acknowledged they are not always well equipped to leverage the efforts and expertise of these groups and to work effectively in partnership with them. Work is already underway to help civil society groups better understand and be able to navigate local government programs and processes. However, **although linkages between local governments and civil society groups are strong, there is still room, and need for improvement.**

New Action	Agency	Timeline
2. Strengthen the linkages and understanding between local governments and civil society groups in relation to advancing food system issues	All local governments	1-3 years

*Participants in the development of the Action Plan recognized the value of enhancing the effectiveness of local government relationships with civil society groups. Examples of specific actions to advance this broader objective include:*

- convene a forum for local governments to explore how to build capacity to strategically support the work of civil society groups;
- local governments to share best practices for fostering working relationships with civil society groups; and,
- support civil society groups in learning about local government processes and policies.

## SUMMARY OF NEW COLLABORATIVE ACTIONS

Member municipalities and the region are implementing their own planned actions. The proposed working group would provide assistance in this regard (for instance, through sharing of best practices or experiences addressing similar issues in their respective communities), but the primary role of the working group would be to advance the new collaborative actions identified in the Action Plan. The 18 new collaborative actions are summarized below.

New Collaborative Actions	Agency	Timeline
<b>Goal 1</b>		
1. Collectively advocate to senior governments for funding programs to expand investments in irrigation and drainage infrastructure necessary to adapt to climate change	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	1-3 years
2. Investigate the feasibility and desirability of a regional land trust to increase access to agricultural land	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	1-3 years
3. Expand municipal involvement in programs that enable new farmers to start a business such as Surrey's Virtual Incubator Farm Project Online system	All local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 2</b>		
4. Develop policies to expand processing, storage and distribution of local food (e.g. revitalization tax exemptions)	All local governments	1-3 years
5. Share information on the potential opportunities to increase local food purchasing strategies	All local governments	1-3 years
6. Profile and incorporate agri-food business ventures into regional and municipal economic development plans	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	3-5 years
7. Convene bulk food purchasers to explore how to increase local food purchasing	Metro Vancouver to facilitate with participation from all local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 3</b>		
8. Develop a communication strategy with common messaging for local governments to educate residents about the connection between farmland, food security, climate change and sustainability	Metro Vancouver to facilitate with participation from all local governments	1-3 years
9. Collaborate with non-profit organizations, build on existing multi-lingual initiatives to develop and distribute information on sustainable and local food programs to new immigrants	Surrey to share resources with other local governments	1-3 years

New Collaborative Actions	Agency	Timeline
<b>Goal 4</b>		
10. Promote the Food Donation Guidelines (developed by BC Centre for Disease Control and other partners) to food distribution and food service sectors through municipal and regional business correspondence and events	All local governments	1-3 years
11. Draw from Surrey's experience to create and share information on culturally relevant local food availability for refugee and new immigrants	All local governments	1-3 years
12. Draw from Vancouver's study on community kitchens to identify opportunities and challenges for expanding food preparation and processing in under-utilized kitchens	All local governments	1-3 years
<b>Goal 5</b>		
13. Collaborate with provincial agencies to prepare a regional agriculture climate adaptation strategy for the Metro Vancouver region	Metro Vancouver and Agricultural municipalities	3-5 years
<b>Emerging Issues</b>		
14. Work with Health Authorities, industry and appropriate agencies to ensure food safety is considered in commercial and community food production	All local governments	1-3 years
15. Identify how food security and emergency food issues are being addressed in each local government's emergency management plans and processes	All local governments	1-3 years
16. Recommend policies and programs to address health outcomes of poverty and food insecurity to senior governments	All local governments	1-3 years
<b>Facilitating Implementation</b>		
17. Assign a staff member to advance local government food system issues and to participate in semi-annual working group meetings	All local governments	1-3 years
18. Strengthen the linkages and understanding between local governments and civil society groups in relation to advancing food system issues	All local governments	1-3 years

Review of progress on the Action Plan will be an iterative and ongoing process. The Action Plan is intended as a "living resource" that is flexible and adaptable. It will be updated as local governments complete actions, or choose to submit new planned actions. This approach supports annual reporting of progress updates to respective regional and municipal decision-makers, and ensures local governments have the capacity to contribute to the ongoing implementation in a manner that best reflects their interests and capacity.



REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM ACTION PLAN 2016

[metrovancover.org](http://metrovancover.org)



## City of Richmond – Current and Planned Food Security Actions 2016

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
OCP – 7.1 Protect Farmland and Enhance its Viability	Continue to protect the City's agricultural land base in the ALR	Will not support loss of farmland unless there is a net benefit to agriculture/agricultural community; ensure bylaws that affect farmland are consistent with ALC Act and "Guide for Bylaw Development in Farming Areas."	Ongoing	N/A
	Soil Watch Program (established 2013)	36 signs placed in agricultural areas directing callers to a dedicated phone line re: bylaw violations related to soil matters in the ALR.	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
	Soil Removal and Fill Regulation Bylaw (April 2015)	Introduced ability for Richmond Bylaw Officers to ticket offenders for illegal soil removal and deposit activities.	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
	Additional level funding for Agrologist (2016 Budget)	Funding to support agrologist consulting services to provide expertise to deal with soil fill issues in the ALR.		\$40,000 Additional Level
	Increase public awareness of farming practices, farm products and support education programs that provide information on agriculture and its importance to the local economy and local food system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Richmond Farm Tour – Parks Programs initiative to work with local farmers to offer tours to raise awareness of the economic and cultural value of farming in Richmond (2017/2018).</li> <li>Develop/Deliver/Support annual special events that celebrate agriculture (e.g. Garlic Festival, Chefs to Field).</li> <li>Support and promote Steveston Farmers and Artisans Market.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
		Agricultural Festival (Canada 150 Programming).	Fall 2017	\$150,000 (+ potential sponsorships and grants)
	Enhance all aspects of the agricultural sector including long term viability, opportunities for innovation (agri-industries), infrastructure and environmental impacts.	Work with the City's Agricultural Advisory Committee, ensure adjacent land uses are compatible, minimize conflict among agricultural, recreation, conservation and urban activities, support servicing and infrastructure.	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
<p>OCP – 7.2 Promote Urban Agriculture and Food Security: Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production</p> <p>Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2022 (POSS) (Multiple Outcomes)</p>	Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manage City owned agricultural land (242 hectares) including the Garden City Lands, Richmond Nature Park, Terra Nova Rural Park and trails through agricultural land.</li> <li>Ensure recreational activities are as minimally disruptive as possible to agriculture.</li> <li>Oversee Winter Crop Cover Program as part of snow geese management program.</li> <li>Completed construction of Mary's Barn-a 3,525 square foot facility designed and built to support the agricultural operations at Terra Nova Rural Park. The barn will provide a hub for The Sharing Farm's operations allowing them to produce organic vegetables for Richmond's low-income residents more efficiently. Mary's Barn will provide space to process and store fresh produce, honey, and garlic as well as for equipment storage and a workshop.</li> <li>Work with community partners who develop, deliver and manage agricultural programs including:</li> </ul> <p><b>1. Kwantlen Polytechnic University's Department of Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bachelor of Applied Science in Sustainable Agriculture - program focus includes the science of agro-ecosystem design and stewardship; innovative and ecologically sound crop production methods; sustainable farm business management; and the economic, social, and environmental challenges facing our food system.</li> <li>Richmond Farm School - a 10-month program focussed on providing training for individuals interested in local production, processing and distribution, human-scale systems that provide sustainability to local farms and natural production methods that value ecological resources and local health. Students actively support The Sharing Farm Society at Terra Nova Rural Park by providing expertise through their practicum efforts.</li> <li>KPU leases City land at the south end of No. 3 Road for the purposes of incubator farming. Incubator farming is an opportunity for graduates of the Richmond Farm School program to continue learning by actively farming in an applied, cooperative and supported manner for up to three years.</li> <li>KPU leases City land at the south end of No. 3 Road for the purposes of a research Orchard. Garden City Lands - Research and Education Farm, Development of Farm Management Plan.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
<p>OCP – 7.2 Promote Urban Agriculture and Food Security: Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production</p> <p>Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2022 (POSS) (Multiple Outcomes)</p>	Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production	<p><b>2. The Sharing Farm</b> is a non-profit organization with the mandate: To grow vegetables and to harvest healthy produce to give to charitable food distribution organizations; To promote sustainability through workshops on issues related to food rescue, food security, organic practices, farm gardens and youth; To link with other similar projects who embrace the spirit of developing food rescue initiatives for the hungry, food preservation and community development through collaborations and the sharing of resources. In May 2014 Council endorsed a five-year agreement for The Sharing Farm Society to continue to engage in growing organic produce on 2.8 acres in Terra Nova Rural Park.</p> <p>Sharing Farm initiatives in 2015 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Producing over 14,000 lbs. of food for the food bank and community meals</li> <li>○ Hosting over 5,000 people at the Garlic Festival</li> <li>○ 748 attendees at The Fairie Play – a family play about sustainable agriculture</li> <li>○ 3,370 volunteer hours</li> <li>○ Community Supported Agriculture and Farm Stand social enterprises</li> <li>○ Eating Wise; Farm to Plate Literacy for Low Income Richmond Residents</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Richmond Food Security Society (RFSS)</b> is a community-based non-profit organization with the goal of growing a robust local food system through education, advocacy, and initiatives aimed at fighting hunger and increasing local food production. RFSS currently manages the City's 300+ community garden plots at nine locations throughout Richmond. Additional community garden plots are planned for The Gardens Park and Garden City Lands and will be considered in future park planning throughout the city. RFSS also runs the Richmond Community Seed Library, as well as the Richmond Fruit Recovery Project.</p> <p><b>4. The Richmond Schoolyard Society's</b> mission is to bring children into the outdoor classroom where they connect with the earth and their community. In collaboration with the RFSS, The Sharing Farm Society, Richmond Farm School and local schools, the Schoolyard Society's programs promote community building, local organic food, healthy eating choices, and food sustainability. Many of their programs are based out of Terra Nova Rural Park.</p>		

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
OCP – 7.2 Promote Urban Agriculture and Food Security: Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production  POSS  Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan	Advance the Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan	Phase 1 includes perimeter trails, water management infrastructure, first section of farm fields, interpretive signage.	2015/ Ongoing	2015 Capital Budget - \$2.1M  Annual capital submissions to follow to further advance the plan
OCP – 7.2.1 Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production  POSS  Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan	Advance the Urban Agriculture Land Use Directives in the Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish community partnerships and stewardships on the land. Research into potential partnering agreements starting with KPU proposal to establish a research farm on the lands (Underway).</li> <li>Establish licensing agreements for farming the land.</li> <li>Develop Community Gardens.</li> <li>Establish farm management strategy (One farm, multiple farmers approach).</li> <li>Hydrogeology studies, establish water management strategy, detailed design and engineering for water management.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget  Ongoing capital submissions will be required
OCP – 7.2.1 Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production	Explore local street vending opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pilot program launched in 2013 in several locations.</li> <li>Lang Park Redevelopment incorporates food truck parking.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget  2015 Capital Budget (Lang Park)



Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
OCP – 7.2.3 Support locally grown food	Business Regulation Bylaw which allows for roadside stands	54 businesses operating as farm based roadside stands in 2015.		
O.C.P – 7.2.2 Strengthen the local food system to contribute to the economic, ecological and social well-being of the City	Direct fish sales from fishers to consumers on the Steveston Harbour Authority Floats in Steveston	80 vessels throughout the year selling a variety of species seasonally including : Albacore tuna (June - October), Coho salmon (varies from year to year), Chum salmon (July - November), Dungeness crab (year round with rotating closures by area to facilitate spawning, Halibut (February - November), Pink salmon (July, August), Rockfish (year round with rotating closures by area), Sablefish / Black Cod (year round), Sardines (year round), Sea urchin (year round), Shrimp (year round with rotating closures by area to facilitate spawning), Sockeye salmon (July - September), Sole (year round), and Spot prawns (May - July).		
OCP – 7.2.1 Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production  POSS  The Gardens Agricultural Park Plan	Advance The Gardens Agricultural Park Plan	The Gardens Agricultural Park is a 12.2 acre park at the former Fantasy Gardens site. Phase 3 of the Council approved master plan includes incubator farms and community gardens.	On hold	Regular Department Budget  2014/15 Capital Budget
OCP – 7.2.1 Support and increase the range of urban agriculture and strengthen the food system beyond production  Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan	Support the development of a food hub in Richmond	Richmond Food Hub Scoping Study – Completed in 2016.	2016	Regular Department Budget



Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
OCP – 7.2.2 Strengthen the local food system to contribute to the economic, ecological and social well being of the City.	Continue to collaborate with Metro Vancouver, the Province, food producers, VCH, other municipalities and stakeholders to advance the goals in the Metro Vancouver Regional Food System Strategy	Participation in Regional Food System Strategy Task Force.	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
	Develop a Richmond Food Strategy with citizens and the community	Work currently underway by community group led by Richmond Food Security Society, VCH and others to develop a Richmond Food Charter to present to Council for endorsement and to establish a working group to advance food security in Richmond through the development of a Richmond Food Strategy.	2015/2016	Regular Department Budget
OCP – 7.2.2 Strengthen the local food system to contribute to the economic, ecological and social well being of the City.  POSS	Continue to raise awareness to strengthen food security.  Promote available programs and continue to support community organizations involved with food production/ distribution	Recent public programs Warm Weather Indoor Vegetable Plantings, Balcony Vegetable Gardening, Launching the Vegetable Garden, Growing Asian Greens in a West Coast Garden, Managing an Organic Veggie Garden.	Ongoing	
OCP – 7.2.3 Support locally grown food	Develop “Buy Local” marketing initiative with other	RFSS Richmond Eats Local Food Challenge.	Ongoing	
OCP – 7.2.4 Increase access to affordable, healthy food for residents	Support programs that encourage healthy eating and increase food related skills and knowledge	Recent public programs include: Food Skills Boot Camp, Baking Bread, Brining and Smoking Food (Richmond School Yard Society, Introduction of Solids to Baby, Helping Your Child Eat Well, Healthy Eating in Childcare Facilities and other nutrition workshops for newcomers and seniors (Richmond Public Health), Approaches to Sensory Eating Challenges for parents of children 3 to 5 years old (Richmond Public Health in partnership with BC Centre for Ability), Community Kitchens (Family Services of Greater Vancouver).	Ongoing	

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
OCP – 7.2.5 Find ways to recover food waste	Support the recycling and reuse of organic waste, develop education program	Green Ambassadors Program – A City of Richmond/ Richmond School District initiative where high school students participate in monthly workshops to learn about environmental sustainability and apply what they have learned as volunteers at City events and activities. In 2015, 150 students in the program contributed 3,650 volunteer hours to promote recycling at community events and organize the Richmond Earth Day Youth Summit. These students also manage green initiatives in their school.	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
2008- 2031 Flood Management Strategy (adopted in 2008)	City has planned to accommodate up to 1m of sea level rise by 2100.		Ongoing	
OCP – 12.5.1 Provide for effective and responsible solid waste and recycling management  Corporate Sustainability Policy	Richmond endorsed Metro Vancouver's 2010 <i>Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan</i> (ISWRMP).	In 2015, the City achieved 74% waste diversion for single family homes and is working to help multifamily and commercial buildings increase their recycling levels.	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
	Green Can Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City of Richmond has implemented door-to-door Green Cart collection service for over 40,000 single-family and townhome residents. Through this program, residents are provided with carts to recycle their yard trimmings and food scraps.</li> <li>Metro Vancouver Ban on Food Scraps – effective January 1, 2015 Metro Vancouver banned food scraps from the landfill with a 6 month education/implementation period. Starting July 1, 2015 surcharges will apply for haulers that bring loads of garbage to the landfill/transfer station that contain 25% or more food scraps. The tolerance levels will gradually decrease to 5% over the next few years. Food scraps that go the landfill decay, where there is little oxygen, and produce methane gas, a powerful greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. By recycling food scraps, this waste is turned into nutrient rich compost in just 3 months and the composting process can also be used to produce biofuel.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
	Green Can Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-Family Green Cart program – The City of Richmond expanded the Green Cart program to over 27,000 units in multi-family buildings with centralized service. This program ensures all Richmond residents have access to food scraps recycling to help the City reach its goal of 80% waste diversion by 2020.</li> <li>Commercial Green Cart – Opportunities exist to potentially provide commercial properties with food scraps recycling. Applications will be reviewed and services may be provided by the City depending on the volume requirements of the business, location and ability to add to existing collection routes. City Facility Recycling – City facilities (Community Centres, Arenas, Pools, Fire halls, Admin Buildings, Libraries, and Cultural Centre) are now provided with containers for both public and staff areas for food scraps and organics.</li> <li>Special Event Recycling – The City currently provides applicants with stations to be able to provide recycling options for special events.</li> <li>To raise awareness about the Green Cart program and promote food scraps recycling, the City undertakes comprehensive public communications initiatives. In 2015, the City received the Gold Quill Award of Excellence from the International Association of Business Communicators for the City's Green Cart communications campaign.</li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget
	Garbage Carts/ Bi-Weekly Garbage Collection Service	After undertaking a successful pilot program in 2015, Council approved implementation of carts for garbage collection and transitioned garbage service to bi-weekly collection service starting in the 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016. By collecting garbage every other week instead of every week, residents are encourage to maximize their recycling using their blue box/blue cart and Green Cart recycling programs.		
Building Our Social Future  Action 46 — Facilitate food security for Richmond residents.	<p>46.1 Supporting retention of agricultural lands and efforts to make these lands economically viable.</p> <p>46.2 Encouraging development of community gardens and farmers markets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minoru Seniors Society Intergenerational Program - seniors work with youth to grow food at the Sharing Farm for donation to the Food Bank.</li> <li>Richmond Cultural Centre Rooftop Garden – Richmond Garden Club Volunteers grow vegetables and herbs for donation to the Minoru Place Cafeteria for senior's meals.</li> <li>Community Kitchen programs at the Caring Place</li> <li>RFSS led actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Food Day Events early in October.</li> <li>Food Security Awareness Raising Activities: Steveston Farmers Market, Garlic Festival, Raptor Festival, Blog Spot on Website, Richmond Seedy Saturday yearly</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Ongoing	Regular Department Budget

Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
	<p>46.3 Supporting the Richmond Farm School as an important component for the agricultural sector in the region.</p> <p>46.4 Working with the Richmond Food Security Society and Vancouver Coastal Health to facilitate food security related initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Research in partnership with UBC Land and Food System Students into getting to know the food security needs of the multicultural community, where they access food, what their needs are; food security for low income families and seniors living in social housing; and Chinese food choices by talking with shoppers outside supermarkets.</li> <li>Local Food Guide.</li> <li>Food Charter development (City of Richmond, Richmond Multicultural Community Services, Canadian Federation of University Women, VCH (Nutrition and Environmental Health). Involved 26 Kitchen Table Talks and an on-line survey to get additional feedback from the community.</li> <li>Stir It Up (Youth Community Kitchen), ongoing, expanded to 2 sessions in 2015.</li> <li>Gardening Workshops.</li> <li>Fruit Tree Sharing Project - local unused fruit is collected for the local food bank.</li> <li>Researched and produced the "Foodland Asset Report" about how over 638 properties in Richmond could be used for a variety of activities.</li> <li>Healthy Food Retail Project: Richmond Food Security Society is partnering with VCH, Richmond Community and Family Health, Richmond Food Bank and the Richmond Poverty Response Committee to undertake a research project looking at Healthy Food Retail and Food Deserts in Richmond. The plan is to create and study overlapping maps of healthy food/local food retailers, low income housing, food bank users place of residence, and population health data.</li> <li>Food for Thought Book Club at the Richmond Public Library.</li> <li>Richmond Community Seed Library.</li> </ul>		



Enabling Policy	Project / Action	Description	Timeline	Budget
Enhanced Pesticide Management Program (EPMP)	Adopted by Council in 2008	The EPMP is a comprehensive program that came together to provide an effective and innovative framework related to the adoption of a Pesticide Use Control Bylaw targeting the non-use of traditional pesticides on City and residential lands. Council adopted a highly innovative and now well recognized program that includes a combination of public education for natural lawn care and organic gardening with a restrictive bylaw for the non-use of traditional pesticides. This unique program provides City staff and community members with educational information related to best practices and new generation pesticide use for natural lawn care, organic gardening and landscape management.		
	Council resolution to ban genetically engineered crops (May 28, 2012)	"That the City of Richmond hereby opposes the cultivation of genetically engineered plants and trees in the City of Richmond with the exception of existing GMO crops, and that from this Resolution forward, no further GM crops, trees, or plants should be grown in the City of Richmond. This also includes GM fruit trees, all GM plants and shrubbery, GM vegetables, GM commodity crops and any and all field tests for medical and experimental GM crops."		
OCP – 9.1 Protect, enhance and expand a diverse, connected and functioning ecological network	Bridgeport Industrial Park – Pollinator Pasture  Pilot project for Council adopted Ecological Network	As part of a revitalization project for Bath Slough, the City is working with Emily Carr University of Art + Design to conduct public consultation in concert with the planting of a community pollinator pasture in a linear City park along Bath Slough. This public art driven project is building capacity in the community regarding the importance of protecting and promoting native pollinator species while providing a public amenity with high eco-education values.		



## Related Plans and Additional Resources:

Official Community Plan

<http://www.richmond.ca/cityhall/bylaws/ocp/sched1.htm>

Charting our Path Towards a Sustainable Community (2007)

[http://www.richmond.ca/shared/assets/Charting\\_our\\_Path21831.pdf](http://www.richmond.ca/shared/assets/Charting_our_Path21831.pdf)

Garden City Lands Legacy Landscape Plan (2014)

<http://www.richmond.ca/parks/about/design-construction/gardencitylands.htm>

Parks and Open Space Strategy 2022 (2014)

[http://www.richmond.ca/parks/about/planning/Parks\\_and\\_Open\\_Space\\_Strategy.htm](http://www.richmond.ca/parks/about/planning/Parks_and_Open_Space_Strategy.htm)

Agricultural Viability Strategy (2003)

<http://www.richmond.ca/plandev/planning2/agriculture/viability.htm>

Building our Social Future (Social Development Strategy) – (2013)

<http://www.richmond.ca/plandev/socialplan/strategy.htm>

Vancouver Coastal Health Community Food Action Initiative

[http://www.smartfund.ca/docs/eval\\_vch\\_cfai\\_2011\\_full.pdf](http://www.smartfund.ca/docs/eval_vch_cfai_2011_full.pdf)

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SUSTAINABLE REGION INITIATIVE...

TURNING IDEAS INTO ACTION



# Regional Food System Strategy

FEBRUARY 2011



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## PREFACE

Food is a top of mind issue for many people. There are growing concerns about the rising incidence of obesity, food safety, disappearing farmland, depleted fish populations, food waste, and the carbon footprint of food. At the same time there is a renewed interest in growing food, preparing healthy meals, buying local foods, and working with others to provide equitable access to nutritious food in our communities.

In 2008, the Metro Vancouver Board initiated a Regional Food System Strategy as part of its commitment to make this a sustainable region. Since then hundreds of residents have attended public meetings to talk about agriculture and food issues. We heard about a wide array of problems but more importantly, many ideas for changing the way food is produced, consumed and disposed of that would improve the well-being of residents, the economic viability of local farms and food businesses, as well as the ecological health of the region.

This regional interest in food issues is taking place at the same time research indicates that the global food system is likely to face significant changes. Food prices are rising reflecting a growing demand for food and constraints on food production, both in agriculture and fisheries. Within this context, we have an opportunity to expand the local food supply within Metro Vancouver if all levels of government, their agencies, food producers and others in the food sector, non-governmental organizations, community groups and individuals can agree to a common vision and a plan to realize it.

Towards this end, this Regional Food System Strategy is a first step in creating a collaborative approach to sustainable, resilient and healthy food system that will contribute to the well-being of all residents and the economic prosperity of the region while conserving our ecological legacy. This Strategy takes into account the current strengths of Metro Vancouver's food system and the challenges that must be grappled with, to propose goals and strategies that will make the system more sustainable, resilient and healthy.

To achieve this means that we will still eat foods from around the world, but there will be more local food in our grocery stores and on our plates. Our food choices will be healthier ones and the food system will do a better job of sustaining the natural systems on which we all rely.

There are important and exciting initiatives already underway that are changing Metro Vancouver's regional food system. The next step in realizing the vision proposed here is to develop an Action Plan for the Regional Food System Strategy, involving key stakeholders, to implement strategic priorities. Subsequent steps will involve evaluating alternative actions and assessing the progress towards the goals of the Strategy.

This Regional Food System Strategy is presented in three parts. The first part explores the nature of the Metro Vancouver food system, its challenges and the general scope and approach of this Strategy in addressing these challenges. The second part sets out the goals and strategies to achieve the vision of a sustainable, resilient, and healthy regional food system with list of indicators for evaluating our progress. The third section is an appendix containing a more comprehensive list of actions that are already underway that support the goals of this Strategy as well as more proposed actions. This section is titled "Additional Actions for Consideration in the Action Plan", it is a work-in-progress that will inform the development of the first Action Plan.

Given the collaborative nature of the regional food system, the Strategy is best viewed as a working document that will be periodically reviewed by participating agencies, organizations and the public to consider whether priorities should be refined and new goals or strategies be established. This periodic review should be at least every five years.

# PART ONE: THE BIG PICTURE

## METRO VANCOUVER SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

Since 2002, Metro Vancouver has formally put the concept of sustainability at the centre of its operating and planning philosophy and advanced its role as a leader in the attempt to make the region one which is explicitly committed to a sustainable future. This comprehensive endeavour became known as the Sustainable Region Initiative, or more familiarly as the “SRI”. In 2008, Metro Vancouver’s Board adopted a Sustainability Framework outlining its vision, mission, values, sustainability imperatives, and sustainability principles. Depicted in Figure 1, the Sustainability Framework provides the foundation for Metro Vancouver’s suite of plans, including the Regional Food System Strategy.

## REGIONAL VISION STATEMENT

Metro Vancouver seeks to achieve what humanity aspires to on a global basis – the highest quality of life embracing cultural vitality, economic prosperity, social justice and compassion, all nurtured in and by a beautiful and healthy natural environment. We will achieve this vision by embracing and applying the principles of sustainability, not least of which is an unshakeable commitment to the well-being of current and future generations and the health of our planet, in everything we do. As we share our efforts in achieving this vision, we are confident that the inspiration and mutual learning we gain will become vital ingredients in our hopes for a sustainable common future.

Metro Vancouver is a political body and corporate entity operating under provincial legislation as a ‘regional district’ and ‘greater boards’ that delivers regional services, planning and political leadership on behalf of 24 local authorities. It comprises of:

CITY OF ABBOTSFORD	CITY OF COQUITLAM	TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY	DISTRICT OF NORTH VANCOUVER	CITY OF SURREY
VILLAGE OF ANMORE	CORPORATION OF DELTA	VILLAGE OF LIONS BAY	CITY OF PITT MEADOWS	TSAWWASSEN FIRST NATION
VILLAGE OF BELGARRA	CITY OF LANGLEY	DISTRICT OF MAPLE RIDGE	CITY OF PORT COQUITLAM	CITY OF VANCOUVER
HOWEN ISLAND MUNICIPALITY	ELECTORAL AREA A (UNINCORPORATED AREA)	CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER	CITY OF PORT MOODY	DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER
CITY OF BURNABY		CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER	CITY OF RICHMOND	CITY OF WHITE ROCK

Figure 1 Metro Vancouver's Sustainability Framework

## The Metro Vancouver Sustainability Framework

**REGIONAL VISION** The highest quality of life embracing cultural vitality, economic prosperity, social justice and compassion, all nurtured in and by a beautiful and healthy natural environment. Achieved by an unshakeable commitment to the well-being of current and future generations and the health of our planet, in everything we do.

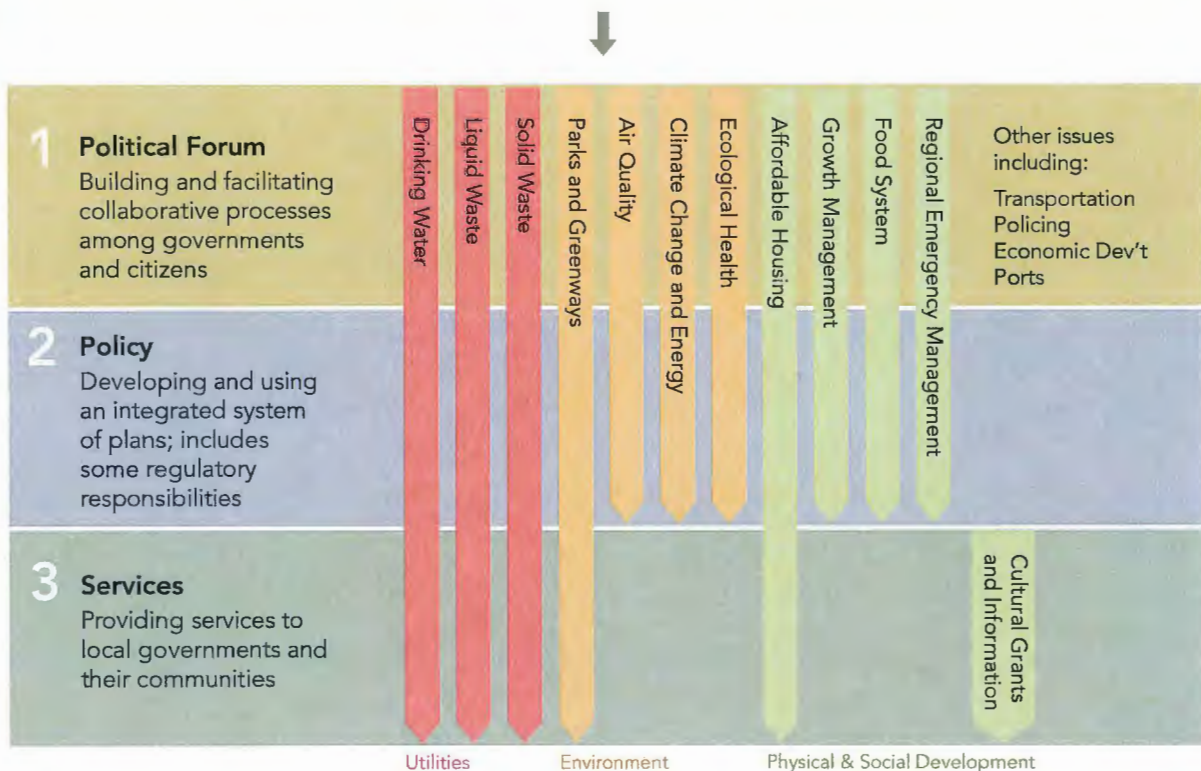
**METRO VANCOUVER ROLE AND MISSION** Serve the region and attain excellence in meeting these responsibilities. Plan for the future by developing and using an integrated system of plans. Facilitate collaboration with local governments and citizens.

**VALUES** Integrity is our foundation. Passion for our work and pride in our accomplishments are our drivers. Respect for the public and compassion in our relationships are our guideposts.

**SUSTAINABILITY IMPERATIVES** Have regard for local and global consequences and long-term impacts. Recognize and reflect the interconnectedness and interdependence of systems. Be collaborative.

**SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES** Protect and enhance the natural environment. Provide for ongoing prosperity. Build community capacity and social cohesion.

...these are the foundation for Metro Vancouver's three interconnected roles:



Progress towards a sustainable region is measured by

**METRICS, TARGETS and KEY DELIVERABLES**

which establish strategic priorities and key activities



## VISION OF THE METRO VANCOUVER REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM

As part of its commitment to a sustainable future for the region and its people, Metro Vancouver will, work with others to create:

*a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system that will contribute to the well-being of all residents and the economic prosperity of the region while conserving our ecological legacy.*

A sustainable food system meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future residents to meet their needs. Accomplishing this will require protecting and conserving the region's rich ecological legacy while taking actions that provide for ongoing profitability in the food sector, support healthier eating habits and address inequities in food access. Healthy, functioning ecosystems are essential for the on-going provision of food from land and sea as well as a wealth of other natural goods and services we all depend on. By spending a larger portion of their food budget on local foods, residents, businesses and public sector institutions will contribute to a stronger, more vital food sector that in turn will stimulate new investment and associated jobs. In addition, policies that increase public awareness of making more sustainable and healthier food choices combined with programs designed to improve food access will contribute to better health outcomes on a personal level and less strain on our collective healthcare system.

A sustainable food system must be resilient, that is capable of recovering from unforeseen setbacks and

short-term crises. Resiliency is achieved by having a food supply that comes from a diversity of sources, both local and distant. In Metro Vancouver, this means increasing the production of food that can be efficiently and sustainably cultivated within the region. Diversity also applies to the wide range of venues where consumers can obtain nutritious foods. At the same time, community-led initiatives addressing food and hunger issues will continue to build networks that enhance the transfer of knowledge on a range of food-related topics, including how to grow food and prepare healthy meals. These efforts build community capacity and enhance the region's social capital.

A sustainable food system is also a healthy system, it is one that improves the well-being of individuals and reduces the stress on the health care system through better food choices and eating habits. This would help reduce the risk of diet-related diseases, including obesity, Type II diabetes, heart disease, certain cancers and osteoporosis.<sup>1</sup> Public education campaigns can raise awareness of the value of eating better while alluding to the positive personal experiences of preparing and sharing food with family members, friends and within communities. For some vulnerable groups and low income households in the region, programs to ensure access to nutritious foods are required. A healthy food system will also provide consumers assurance that food (fresh, packaged and prepared) by commercial ventures is safe.

<sup>1</sup> Health Canada & Public Health Agency of Canada. 2010. It's Your Health.



## THE REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

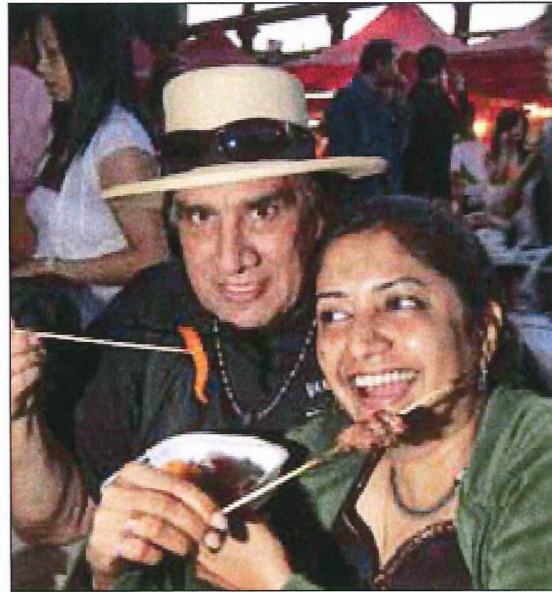
Food is essential to life and to our wellbeing. We all need to eat, but food is much more than a factor in our personal health. Specific meals and foods are associated with family histories and traditions. An interest in how food is grown can connect urban residents to natural cycles and the efforts of food producers. While the actual production and consumption of food is shaped by economic forces, the functioning of healthy natural systems is essential to sustaining our ability to obtain food from the land and sea.

Despite the importance of food, the viability of how we currently feed ourselves has recently become an issue of serious study and discussion. Anticipated changes in oil prices, climatic conditions, agricultural productivity, and fish populations have begun to raise concerns about the resiliency of our food system.

The Regional Food System Strategy is focused on how actions at the regional level can move us toward a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system while recognizing that the Metro Vancouver food system is affected by influences at the global scale. This Strategy provides a vision and structure that will enable more collaboration among different agencies and groups to shape the food system in Metro Vancouver. The points of common interest are:

- increasing capacity to produce more local food,
- improving financial viability of local farmers and food processors,
- encouraging people to eat healthier diets,
- ensuring a more equitable access to nutritious food,
- reducing waste in the food system, and
- protecting the ecological health of our region and surrounding waters.

Defining what is meant by local food can be difficult. For the purposes of this Strategy, local food is defined as being grown or harvested in B.C.



### A Food Systems Approach

The Strategy has been constructed using a food systems approach. A food system refers to all the processes involved in keeping us fed: from growing and harvesting food to its processing, packaging, transportation, distribution, preparation, marketing, and its final consumption. It also includes the management of food and packaging waste and the recovery of nutrients within the region.

A food system operates within and is influenced by the cultural, social, economic and environmental context in which it is situated. The food system in Metro Vancouver reflects the history of the first people of the region and subsequent waves of immigration. While the places we buy and consume our food reflect the way neighbourhoods and municipalities were developed, the structure of our regional food system also reflects economic and social forces at the national and global levels. Adopting a food systems approach means this strategy looks at the “big picture” and takes a holistic view of the food system to understand how the different components all fit together.



Figure 2 Diagram of a Regional Food System

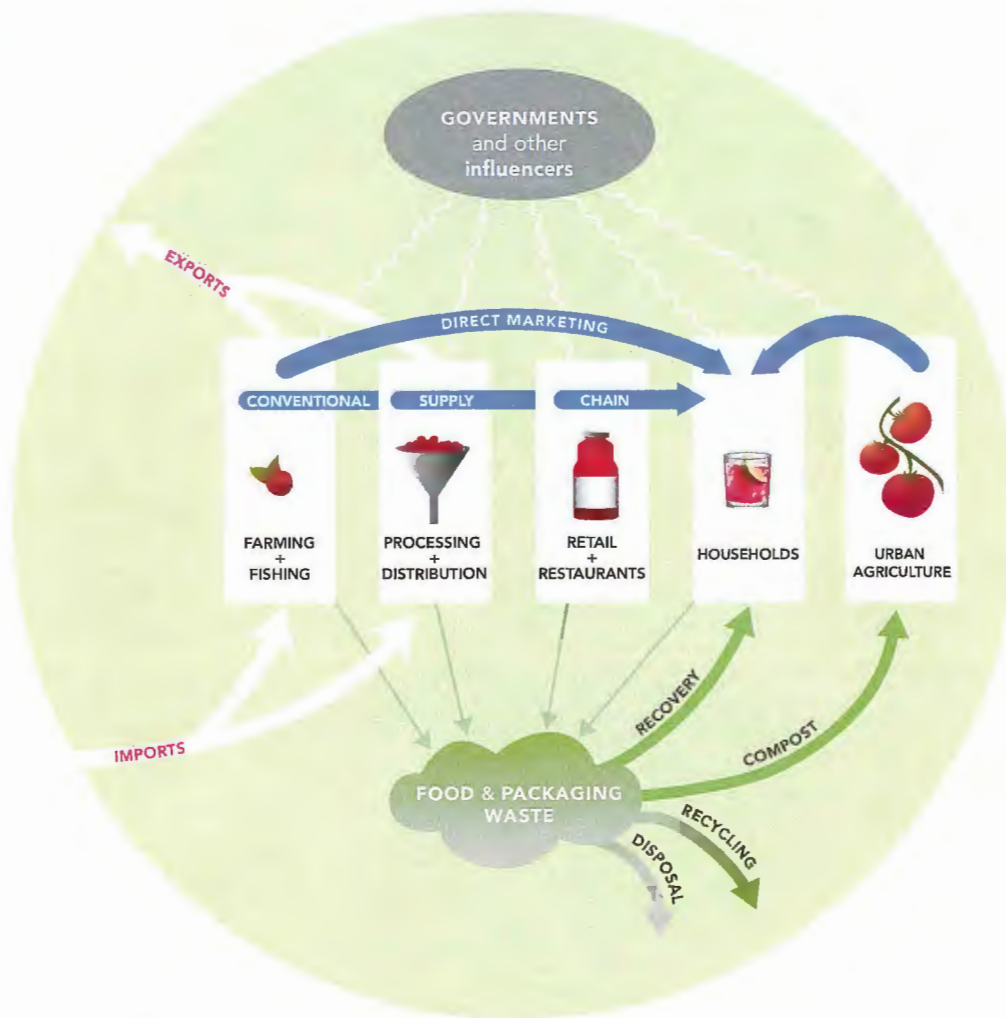


Figure 2 is a diagram of a regional food system. The products of farmers, ranchers and fishermen who grow or harvest food are transformed into “shelf ready” products through sorting, grading, packaging and other processing activities. In the conventional food supply chain, these products are warehoused for distribution to grocery stores, food markets, restaurants and other businesses that sell the food to the consumers. The conventional supply chain is supplemented by direct marketing activities. This occurs when farmers, fisher-

men and small scale food processors sell their products directly to restaurants and consumers at the dock, farm gate, farmers markets and other venues.

Each step of the supply chain increases value but produces waste. A study in 2007 estimated that 38 percent of food available for retail sale was wasted<sup>2</sup> with even more spoilage and waste occurring in homes. On farms,

<sup>2</sup> Statistics Canada. 2009. Human Activity and the Environment: Food in Canada.

surplus crops and waste are ploughed over but in urban areas food waste from processing plants, warehouses, grocers, restaurants and homes become part of the regional waste stream. A commitment to sustainability involves reducing the amount of food and packaging waste. This involves reducing the amount of waste created in the first place as well as expanding food recovery activities, increasing composting, recovering nutrients, and recycling more food packaging that now ends up in the disposal system.

Decisions made within the food supply chain are primarily guided by market factors. Food producers and others in the food supply chain make decisions as to how to maximize their returns while consumers decide how to best spend their food budgets.

However since food is an essential good and because food production, distribution, and disposal all have social, health and environmental implications, governments, at all levels, have assumed roles to address issues not remedied by market forces. These include issues like disparities in food access, loss of prime farmland, food safety, and degradation of fish habitat. Other groups that influence the food system include professional associations, non-governmental organizations, community groups, educational institutions and the media. Understanding the functions of the food system and the roles of various groups is essential for determining the best avenues for building a sustainable, resilient and healthy regional food system.

The price differential between similar food items may be important at a grocery store or in a restaurant, but it does not always explain why consumers choose certain foods. Our eating preferences are affected by our cultural upbringing, social circles, income status, ability to access certain foods, knowledge about nutrition and food preparation, as well as personal habits and tastes. In addition, advertising and marketing campaigns can have significant influence on food choices, especially among children.



## Metro Vancouver's Food System

It is possible to build a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system in Metro Vancouver – we have many strengths on which to build. The region has rich agricultural lands, a biologically rich coastline and freshwater resources to produce more food. There is a strong and growing enthusiasm for making positive changes in the way food is produced, distributed and disposed. The private sector has the skills and entrepreneurial drive to build a larger, more vibrant food sector. At the community level there are many individuals working on a wide range of initiatives from community gardens to salmon stewardship. However, increasing the sustainable production of more food within the region, improving food choices, and ensuring access to nutritious foods for all residents will require the implementation of innovative actions as well as a much greater level of collaboration among agencies and groups involved in the food system.

The population of Metro Vancouver represents more than half of the province's population and it is where 817,230 households spend almost \$5 billion annually on food.<sup>3</sup> Most of the food we buy is not grown or caught here. A provincial study estimated that 48 percent of food consumed within the province was produced here but this analysis only included fresh foods and not processed food.<sup>4</sup> Supermarket shelves and produce bins are full of food items containing products from around the world.

### Agriculture

Since the 1950's, productivity in the global food sector surged while prices paid for food dropped. This was primarily accomplished by the application of industrial production techniques and targeted subsidies in the food sector coupled with the ability to ship produce and processed foods to markets around the world using

relatively inexpensive fossil fuels. Overall, consumers have benefited from this situation, because food prices are low and the variety of food products available has increased.

This trend has not been as beneficial to local food producers. While food prices determined in global markets have dropped, the costs of operating a farm in Metro Vancouver have climbed. The challenges of making a living meant until 1973, many farmers were choosing to sell their land and leaving the industry or moving to where conditions were more conducive to farming.

To stem the tide of the loss of farmland, the B.C. government created the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) in 1973. The objective of the ALR is to protect farmland in perpetuity. This visionary policy was critically important in slowing the conversion of farmland to residential and other urban uses in the most populated regions of the province like Metro Vancouver. Today there is an estimated 60,940 hectares of ALR lands in Metro Vancouver<sup>5</sup> (Figure 3). Most of the prime agricultural lands are located on the Fraser River Delta in Richmond, Delta, Surrey, Burnaby, and Pitt Meadows or in the uplands of Langley, and Maple Ridge (Table 1).

Not all of the ALR lands in Metro Vancouver are actively farmed. Work is underway to estimate how much of the ALR land in Metro Vancouver is actively farmed and this estimate should be available in 2012.

The creation of the ALR has not eliminated the pressures to convert farmland to other uses but it has certainly diminished the rate of conversion. A highly productive and diversified agriculture industry remains in Metro Vancouver. Farmland in Metro Vancouver represents only 1.5 percent of the total agricultural land in B.C. but it generates 28 percent of the province's gross farm income. Table 2 provides a list of the more than 130 different agricultural products in the region.<sup>6</sup>

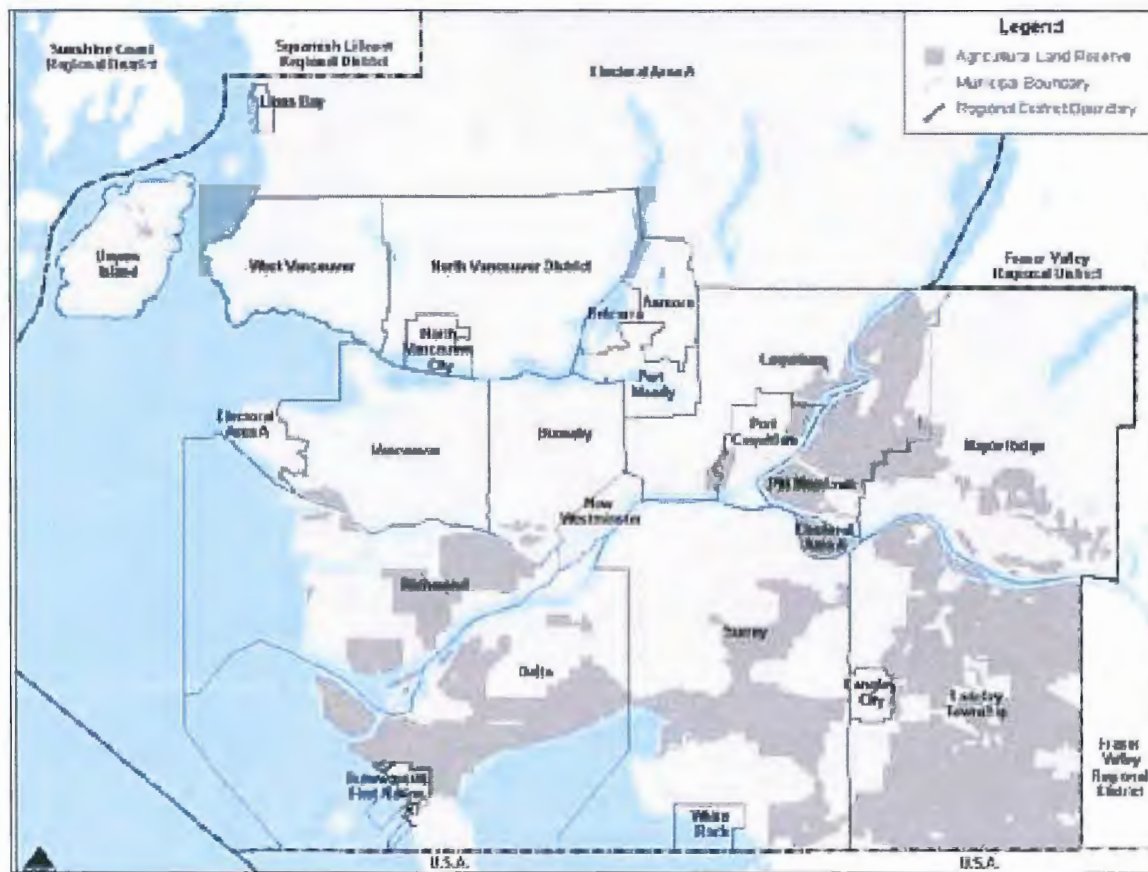
3 Population figures from Census 2006. The calculation on spending is based on data from 2001 "Food Expenditure in Canada" report from Statistics Canada.

4 B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. 2006. B.C.'s Food Self-Reliance: Can B.C.'s farmers feed our growing population.

5 Source: Agricultural Land Commission as of November, 2010.

6 Census of Agriculture. 2006. Statistics Canada.



**Figure 3** Map of the Metro Vancouver's Agricultural Land Reserve

Farms in Metro Vancouver are primarily family-owned operations and relatively small in size. Of the over 2,618 farms in the region, the average size is 16 hectares and more than half are 4 hectares (10 acres) or smaller. In comparison, the average farm size in B.C. and Canada were 143 and 295 hectares respectively.<sup>7</sup>

There are profitable farm operations in Metro Vancouver serving both export and local markets. Local growers are successfully selling blueberries, cranberries, greenhouse vegetables and other products to international markets. Farmers who produce poultry, eggs and dairy products under supply management boards also tend

to be profitable. While opportunities to sell local produce into the conventional supply chain exist for large scale producers, they are limited for smaller producers. In response, some farmers and fishermen successfully sell their products directly to restaurants and consumers. There are also local food processors that have developed niche and artisan food products that are doing well.

It is however a challenge to make an adequate living as a farmer in Metro Vancouver. The current level of agricultural production in the region may not be sufficient to support a range of agricultural related businesses including processing. This is related to many factors but the loss of actively farmed land is a key driver.

<sup>7</sup> 2006 Census Bulletin #2 Census of Agriculture. Issued August 2007. Metro Vancouver.

**Table 1** Distribution of Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) in Metro Vancouver Municipalities

Municipality	Total Land Area (ha)	Land in ALR (ha)	% Land in ALR	% Regional Share of ALR
Anmore	2,755	nil	--	--
Belcarra	523	nil	--	--
Bowen Island	5,010	182	4%	0.3%
Burnaby	9,117	234	3%	0.4%
Coquitlam	12,308	823	7%	1.3%
Delta	18,017	9,386	52%	15.4%
Electoral Area A (Barnston)	78,090	618	1%	1.0%
Langley City	1,024	43	4%	0.1%
Langley Township	31,154	23,487	75%	38.5%
Lions Bay	269	nil	--	--
Maple Ridge	26,816	3,784	14%	6.2%
New Westminster	1,571	nil	--	--
North Vancouver City	1,216	nil	--	--
North Vancouver District	16,363	nil	--	--
Pitt Meadows	8,827	6,856	78%	11.3%
Port Coquitlam	3,003	589	20%	1.0%
Port Moody	2,644	nil	--	--
Richmond	12,919	5,175	40%	8.5%
Surrey	31,823	9,286	29%	15.2%
Tsawwassen First Nation	684	180	26%	0.3%
Vancouver	11,741	297	<0	0.5%
West Vancouver	8,925	nil	--	--
White Rock	511	nil	--	--
<b>Metro Vancouver Total</b>	<b>285,310</b>	<b>60,940</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Agricultural Land Commission November 2010

Prior to the creation of the ALR there was a significant loss of agricultural land in the region. Since then, farmland has been attractive investment for speculators who are not interested in farming but hope to eventually remove the land from ALR and convert it to other uses. At the same time, non-farm use of farmland has been increased both through approved changes and violations of approved use of farmlands. The related loss of agricultural activity in the region has led to the relocation of some agricultural support services, like veterinarians and feed stores, to further into the Fraser Valley where the concentration of agriculture is greater.

This increases the cost of operating a farm in Metro Vancouver. This loss of agricultural activity, coupled with broader market trends has led to the relocation of food processing operations where cost of operations are lower. As a result there is less value added production of agricultural products in Metro Vancouver.

The high cost of farmland in Metro Vancouver also constrains farmers from expanding their operations as well as practicing crop rotation important for maintaining soil quality. Land prices are also a significant barrier to the entry of new and young farmers to the industry. The cost of land is related to the competition



**Table 2** Farm products from Metro Vancouver

Livestock	number of animals
Hens and Chickens	4,075,408
Turkeys	332,397
Other Poultry	132,835
Cattle & Dairy Cows	29,433
Mink	157,248
Horses & Ponies	6,237
Sheep & Lambs	4,699
Pigs	3,832
Goats	1,234
Llamas & Alpacas	578
Colonies of Bees (for honey)	4,305
Fruit Crops	number of hectares
Blueberries	2,734
Cranberries	1,503
Strawberries	208
Raspberries	198
Apples	42
Grapes	31
Pears	12
Sweet Cherries	10
Plums and Prunes	5
Peaches	5
Other Fruit	53
Vegetable Crops	number of hectares
Potatoes	2,285
Nursery Products	1,192
Green/Wax Beans	804
Sweet Corn	405
Squash and Zucchini	116
Green Peas	267

Vegetable Crops con't	number of hectares
Lettuces	213
Pumpkins	203
Carrots	196
Chinese Cabbage	105
Cabbage	97
Beets	55
Spinach	47
Rutabagas/Turnips	45
Cucumbers	42
Onions	39
Shallots/Green Onions	35
Cauliflower	19
Peppers	18
Broccoli	17
Tomatoes	14
Celery	7
Other Vegetables	229
Field Crops	number of hectares
Barley	513
Wheat	368
Oats	528
Forage seed	411
Corn for Grain	181
Other Hay and Fodder	7,597
Other Crops	area in m2
Mushrooms	85,424*
Greenhouse Vegetables	1,743,581
Greenhouse Flowers	1,007,752
Other Greenhouses	485,169

Source: 2006 Census of Agriculture

\* Only for Township of Langley and City of Surrey

for land in a metropolitan region with a growing population, particularly one with the natural barriers, like the mountains and shorelines that define Metro Vancouver. In addition to expensive land, operating a farm that abuts a residential neighbourhood or other urban land uses introduces conflicts and new expenses. The sounds and smells associated with farming are considered a nuisance and transporting produce and equipment is less efficient on roads filled with commuters and other urban traffic.

Innovation in policies to protect farmland and improve the viability of farming is essential for expanding local food production. Innovation on the farm is also critical for improving the competitiveness and sustainability of agriculture. However, low financial returns and small size of farming operations in the region mean that the ability within the farming sector to invest in research and development is low. If growing more local food is an important collective objective, then governments and academic institutions must help to fill the gaps.

In summary, large and small farmers in Metro Vancouver face some significant challenges in sustaining their operations. These challenges will need to be remedied or addressed if we want to increase food production within the region.

### Other elements of the food sector

In addition to a rich diversity of agriculture products, seafood and fish are harvested from the Fraser River, urban streams, the shoreline and Salish Sea. The storied cultures of the First Nations who have lived in the region for many generations reflect the importance of the abundance from the sea, in particular, salmon. An important chapter in the economic development of Metro Vancouver revolves around the canneries located near the docks where commercial fishermen landed their catches. Efforts to increase the abundance of native fish and shellfish populations could mean that marine-based sources of protein could once again be an important element of the regional food system.

The food sector is a vital component of the regional economy. One in every eight jobs in Metro Vancouver is in a food-related industry, including agriculture, fishing, processing, distribution, retail and food services. Total revenue for the B.C. food industry is estimated to be over \$35 billion dollars<sup>8</sup> and a significant portion these businesses are located in Metro Vancouver.

There is growing public interest in purchasing local foods. Sales at farmers markets are increasing and food events continue to attract crowds. Local chefs are leading innovators and promoters of a Northwest cuisine that relies on local produce, artisan farm products, and sustainable sources of seafood. At the same time, more residents are becoming interested in growing their food in backyards and community gardens. Turnout at food related public events continues to climb while more residents are volunteering with community groups working on food security issues.

Also within the region there are individuals and households who do not have sufficient access to fresh and healthy foods. One study shows that the cost of a nutritious food basket in B.C. exceeds the means of a family of four on income assistance.<sup>9</sup> In celebrating the positive elements, it is be recognized that some households could be much better served by the regional food system.

The food system in Metro Vancouver also evolved from a rich cultural diversity that has shaped the region. The food we cook and enjoy at restaurants, community events and with friends and family is a reflection of the fact that forty percent of the region's residents were born outside of Canada. The ongoing mixing of people, cultures and knowledge is an asset in building a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system.

<sup>8</sup> B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. (2006). Fast Stats: Agriculture, Aquaculture and Food. B.C. Ministry of Agriculture and Lands. B.C. figures include sales from agriculture (\$2.6 billion), aquaculture (0.23 billion), food processing (\$6.9 billion), food wholesaling (\$10.3 billion) and food retail and food service industry (18.7 billion). The data does not include information on commercial fisheries.

<sup>9</sup> Dieticians of Canada. (2009). The Cost of Eating in B.C. 2009. Dieticians of Canada, B.C. Region and the Community Nutritionists Council of B.C..



## Challenges Facing the Global Food System

The Metro Vancouver food system is nested in the national and global food systems. The global food system is likely to undergo significant changes as a series of environmental and economic conditions change. The global demand for food will increase over the next 40 years due to continued growth in population and consumption. Meeting that demand will result in greater competition for land, water and energy resources and further exploitation of global fisheries. This will occur at the same time, that the negative environmental impacts of the food system must be reduced and food production has to adapt to the effects of climate change.<sup>10</sup> Through collaborative actions the Regional Food System Strategy will aim to mitigate or address the following challenges:

### Supporting healthier diets

In relatively prosperous countries like Canada a disturbing dichotomy has emerged. In the midst of an abundance of relatively cheap food, the incidence of diet-related chronic diseases has increased. A growing number of people are labelled as “malnourished” meaning they are either over consuming foods that should be consumed in moderation or they are not consuming enough nutritious foods or a combination of both.<sup>11</sup> There are a number of factors behind this trend. People are spending less time preparing healthy meals and as a result are not passing on their knowledge about how to cook a well-balanced, nutritious meal to their children. For vulnerable groups, the food that is most easily accessible and relatively cheap is high in calories and low in nutritional value with large amounts of sweeteners, fats and salt.

### Reducing the carbon footprint of food

Modern agriculture and the food system as a whole have developed a strong dependence on fossil fuels to produce, transport and process food. One study estimates that the conventional agri-food system uses

<sup>10</sup> Godfrey, H. Charles J. et al. (2010). “Food Security: the Challenge of Feeding 9 Billion People” in *Science* Vol. 327, no. 5967, pp. 812-818.

<sup>11</sup> Food, Health and Well-being in British Columbia. Provincial Health Officer's Annual Report 2005, page xvii.

7.3 units of energy to produce one unit of food energy.<sup>12</sup> The reliance of the food system on fossil fuels has both economic and environmental implications. Oil prices are projected to rise significantly in the future as global production levels peak. The use of fossil fuels in producing, processing, storing and transporting food has made the sector a relatively large source of global greenhouse gas emissions. A commitment to effective climate change mitigation strategies will require reducing the carbon footprint of food.

### Preparing for uncertainty in the global food supplies

Greater uncertainty in terms of global food supply are related to a growing and more affluent world population coupled with the negative trends in key ecological indicators. The shortage of freshwater, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures and other effects associated with climate change is making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply as quickly as increases in demand<sup>13</sup>. At the same time, wild fish stocks are diminishing as a result of changes in the ocean ecosystems, loss of habitat, over-fishing, pollution and introduction of exotic species. Any combination of these factors can lead to reduced food availability and higher food prices.

### Creating opportunities for local food businesses

Globally the trend in food markets has been towards increasing corporate concentration of processing and warehousing facilities; facilities that are optimally located in low cost regions located near markets or major transportation hubs. For many locales, including Metro Vancouver, this has resulted in the loss of value-added and warehousing facilities that are important for local farmers. At the same time, large food retail chains are interested in buying food commodities in large lots and low prices, a situation which puts food

producers, large and small, in a region with high land and other costs at a disadvantage. But for small to medium size farms which produce in smaller quantities, it is even more difficult to sell their products to public institutions, grocery stores and restaurants.

### Working across multiple jurisdictions

Despite being a basic human need, food is not the mandate of any one level of government or agency. Instead, various components of the food system reside with the federal, provincial or local government agencies. This means that particular food issues are dealt with in isolation and the impact of any particular policy on the operation of the whole system is rarely evaluated or considered. Instead the mosaic of agency mandates as well as the specialized knowledge of experts, scientists and government staff tends to determine policies. For example, the effect of measures developed to address food safety concerns may impose significant barriers on farming operations in Metro Vancouver. At the same time, opportunities for capturing synergies in developing more environmentally sound practices given the current situation are lost.

This Regional Food System Strategy aims to address food system challenges by identifying actions that will build and strengthen relationships while bridging the gaps that exist in the Metro Vancouver food system. This will require creative and innovative thinking about policies, identifying resources, and building a commitment to working collaboratively to achieve the vision of this Strategy.

12 Centre for Sustainable Systems, University of Michigan. 2009. "U.S. Food System Factsheet". Pub. No. CSS01-06.

13 Brown, Lester (2009). Could food shortages bring down civilization? Scientific American Magazine, April 22, 2009.



## Partners: Roles and Responsibilities

Stronger connections between and among the food sector, governments, educational institutions and community organizations as well as the active engagement of individuals will enhance our ability to build capacity in the food sectors and to revitalize the regional food system.

### Food sector

The food sector encompasses a vast range of businesses organized to move fresh farm and seafood products from the farm or dock to food retailers, like grocery stores, supermarkets, and food speciality stores, as well as restaurants, hotels and cafeterias in large institutions. Important intermediaries in the system include food processors and packers, wholesalers and food service distributors.

Most of the farm fresh products grown or raised in Metro Vancouver are sold directly to wholesalers for grading and packaging before being shipped to food retailers. Meat and dairy products require more processing and packaging – some of which can be done locally. Most fish and seafood landed in Metro Vancouver is exported but a small percentage is processed and distributed locally. The food processing sector in Metro Vancouver is composed primarily of medium to small scale businesses while the wholesale distribution centres are either owned by large retail chains or large private companies. Two large food service distributors dominate sales to food services in Metro Vancouver.<sup>14</sup>

Decision-making in the private sector is guided by a need to be financially viable in the face of changes in market demand, production costs, competition, regulation, the structure of the industry. As stated earlier, the challenges to operating a financially viable operation in farming, fishing and food processing must be addressed and mitigated to ensure that the opportunities for expanding local food production are realized.

<sup>14</sup> Hild, Chris (2009) The economy of local food in Vancouver. Report produced for the Vancouver Economic Development Commission.







Photo: Ministry of Agriculture

This will mean that food service distributors, wholesalers, retailers and restaurants in the food sector will need to identify how to increase the amount of local food products they provide their customers while concurrently helping to build demand by contributing to “buy local” campaigns.

For the vast number of small scale food producers and processing developing secured local venues for selling their products directly to consumers will be important. These venues include farm gate sales and farmers markets among other options. Expanding these direct marketing venues may involve partnerships with the non-profit sector and community organizations along with good working relationships with local governments.

Research and development is key to improving productivity and business success in the food sector. Obviously the private sector has a role but because innovation in the food sector can produce economic, social and environmental benefits, governments and academic institutions should also be involved.

### Government of Canada

Federal government authority for food rests primarily in agriculture, fisheries, aquaculture and health services. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada is focused on the international and inter-provincial trade and commerce of agricultural products, farm income stabilization, agriculture research and development, and the regulation of animals and plants. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) is responsible for safe and sustainable food production. This includes regulating food products, packaging and labelling, monitoring farm animal health, testing food products on farms and at processing facilities for biological, chemical or physical contamination, enforcing federal food safety regulations, responding to food safety emergencies, testing products for chemical residues as well as export/import requirements, and protecting Canada’s plant resource base from incursions of pests and diseases.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has the responsibility for conserving and protecting aquatic habitat, working in collaboration to manage commercial, recreational and Aboriginal fisheries, and creating the conditions to support sustainable aquaculture.

Health Canada helps maintain and improve the health of Canadians by regulating consumer products, delivering environmental health and protection programs, tracking diseases, and overseeing workplace health. The Public Health Agency of Canada aims to reduce pressure on the health care system by promoting good health, preventing chronic diseases and injury, and protecting against infectious diseases and other health threats.

### Province of British Columbia

The Province shares a mandate for agriculture and health with the federal government and also has primary authority over strategies for economic growth, job creation, social welfare, transportation systems, and the environment.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for providing a balanced approach that will promote economic and social development objectives with those of environmental sustainability for agriculture and agri-food products in B.C. In addition, it monitors and manages the risk of diseases that affects farming, works to balance urban/agriculture interests and delivers farm income stabilization programs. In addition, the Ministry funds the Agricultural Land Commission and the B.C. Farm Industry Review Board. The latter adjudicates on what is 'normal farm practice.'

The Ministry of Health Services has overall responsibility for ensuring British Columbians have access to quality, appropriate and timely health services by setting province-wide goals, standards and performance agreements for health service delivery by the health authorities. It is also responsible now for promoting health and reducing the risk of chronic disease conditions.

The Ministry of Environment's role in sustainable environmental management and stewardship includes implementation of B.C.'s Climate Action Plan and Living Water Smart. The Ministry also works on strategies to manage waste, recover resources, reduce toxins and emissions, and conserve wildlife and marine species and habitats.

The Ministry of Community, Sport and Cultural Development is charged with promoting sustainable, livable communities that provide healthy and safe places for British Columbians. In 2009 the Ministry received proposals for new policy rules for the assessment of farmland from the Farm Assessment Review Panel.

### First Nations

There are eleven First Nations located in Metro Vancouver: Hwlitsum, Katzie, Kwantlen, Kwikwetlem, Matsqui, Musqueam, Qayqayt, Semiahmoo, Squamish, Tsawwassen and Tsleil-Waututh. Over 40 other First Nations, tribal councils and treaty groups outside the region, including those in the Fraser Valley and on Vancouver Island, also have traditional territories and asserted claims involving lands within this region. Currently, only the Tsawwassen First Nation is a treaty First Nation and a member of Metro Vancouver.

Many First Nations are involved in economic development planning for their communities and people. This may involve fisheries, harvesting of plants, berries and other wild resources and, in some cases, agriculture. Management and allocation options for fisheries are tied to the reconciliation of aboriginal and Crown interests.

## Health Authorities

The Provincial Health Services Authority (PHSA) and regional health authorities provide a range of services from hospital care to community-based residential, home health, mental health and public health services. Through the Community Food Action Initiative and the Model Core Program for Public Health, these health authorities link health and food objectives. In Metro Vancouver, Vancouver Coastal Health delivers services to the City of Vancouver, Richmond, and the North Shore municipalities while Fraser Health provides services to municipalities north and south of the Fraser from Burnaby to Maple Ridge and the Township of Langley.

## Metro Vancouver

The regional government's role in the food system is related to a number of its mandates, including:

- developing and implementing a regional growth strategy that protects agricultural lands as well as industrial lands important for food processing, storage and distribution facilities
- managing solid waste to reduce food and packaging waste destined for disposal as well as identifying opportunities to recover waste in the food system for energy or as soil amendments
- providing drinking water and associated infrastructure
- collecting and treating sewage and promoting best practices for stormwater management
- regulating factors affecting air quality – better air quality should improve crop productivity but specific regulations may affect businesses within the food sector
- planning for regional parks that guide land acquisitions, programs and services, capital developments, community partnerships and volunteer initiatives
- serving as the main political forum for discussion of significant community issues of regional importance through facilitation, partnerships, advocacy, education and community engagement.

## Municipalities

The extent of the municipal role in the food system is determined by the type of lands within their jurisdiction. For municipalities with large tracts of farmland, agriculture is an important element of their economy and community fabric which requires specific plans, supporting services, or bylaws to support farming while maintaining the character of rural areas. The more urban municipalities put more emphasis on community services, urban agriculture, farmers markets and other avenues to distribute and access food.

Similar to regional governments, the municipal role in the food system is related to their jurisdictional responsibilities, including:

- governing land use through Official Community Plans and related zoning bylaws that specify how food producers, business involved in the food industry and homeowners can use their properties
- deciding how to use municipally-owned lands
- establishing taxation levels for farmland and other property assessment categories
- developing plans for municipal infrastructure, buildings and properties like composting facilities, community centres and parks that can be utilized to support community food security
- supplying drinking water, solid waste collection, stormwater management, drainage, diking systems, and enforcing riparian regulations
- developing community economic development plans to increase agriculture or other food sector business
- using public education as a means for addressing the range of health and social problems that confront their constituencies
- promoting community engagement to involve citizens in developing food policies and initiatives.

### Non-governmental Organizations and Community Groups

Some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups have been working to influence agriculture and other aspects of the food system since the mid-1970s. And as a result of growing interest in food and a greater understanding of the social and environmental implications of the food system, many more groups have incorporated work on agriculture, fisheries, public health and environment into their agendas. Non-governmental organizations serve an important role in providing an alternative vision to the status quo, advocating for policy change and then monitoring the effect of practices and policies. Many charitable organizations, like food banks, also provide critical community services for vulnerable groups. Supplementing this work are the efforts and energy of community groups. These groups are primarily volunteer-based where members are engaged in a variety of projects such as building community gardens and sharing growing, preserving and food preparation skills.

### Educational Institutions

Schools, universities and colleges are sites for important research as well as creative teaching initiatives that influence and support changes in the regional food system. As centres of learning and research, scientists and other experts at universities can make important contributions in developing and analyzing practices, policies and technologies that will lead to innovations in the food system. In addition to contributions to science and research, educational institutions are important sites for initiating changes in the food system. The development of procurement policies that prioritize local foods have been pioneered by universities while planting gardens at elementary schools are places where children can learn about the process of growing foods.

### Consumers and the Public

Consumer demand is a powerful force in the food system. Over the past few decades the increased demand for convenience foods and the popularity of dining out has reflected changes in personal and family lifestyles. At the same time, consumers are expressing an interest in purchasing foods that reflect their values. Some consumers are asking questions about where their food is produced; the working conditions and incomes of farmers, farm labour and fishermen; the use of pesticides; along with the technologies and practices used to produce their food. In response, new products have emerged including “fair trade” products and certified organic foods. In addition, success in reducing the amount of food and food packaging waste is dependent on changes in consumer behaviour.

## Aligning with Provincial Initiatives

Key provincial plans supported by the Regional Food System Strategy include the following:

### **B.C. Agriculture Plan: Growing a Healthy Future for B.C. Families (2008)**

This plan outlines strategies to ensure continued development and growth of an economically viable and resilient agriculture and food sector which contributes significantly to: the health of residents, climate change mitigation, environmental sustainability, and a growing B.C. economy. Many of the actions in this plan complement the direction of other provincial initiatives.

### **B.C. Climate Action Plan (2008)**

The success in achieving the provincial target of a 33 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 and an 80 percent reduction below 2007 levels by 2050 depends on our ability to integrate supporting initiatives in a range of sectors including the food system. The greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gases in the food system will be through changes in food procurement policies, new initiatives to reduce food waste and increase recycling, increased efforts in energy conservation and efficiency, as well as a switch to renewable sources of energy.

### **Living Water Smart: British Columbia's Water Plan (2008)**

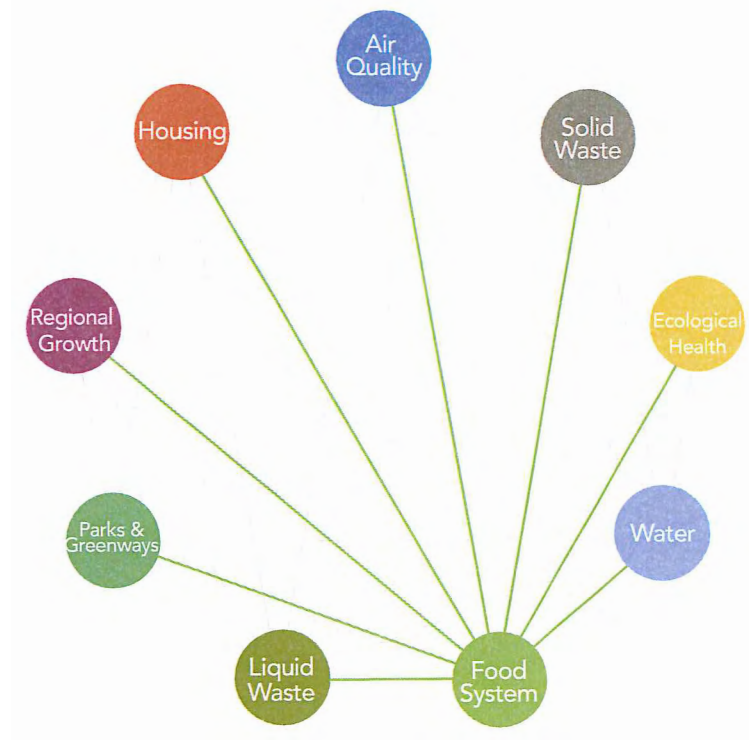
The Living Water Smart plan sets the direction for changes to water management and water use in B.C. by modernizing the *Water Act*, protecting stream health and aquatic environments, improving water governance arrangements, introducing more flexibility and efficiency in the water allocation system, and regulating ground water use in priority areas and for large withdrawals. Adaptation to climate change impacts and addressing pressures placed on water resources from a growing population and economy are critical to food production from the region's agricultural land and waterways. (Note: A policy proposal for modernizing the Water Act was released in December 2010.)

### **Healthy Eating Strategy (2007)**

The B.C. Healthy Living Alliance developed a Healthy Eating Strategy to address key risk factors for chronic diseases by building the skills and knowledge of individuals that should lead to greater consumption of vegetables and fruit and decreasing consumption of unhealthy food and beverage choices while supporting programs that improve food access necessary for a healthy diet. This integrated approach is essential to promote healthy food and beverage choices that can also meet the needs of vulnerable populations.



**Figure 4** Metro Vancouver's Interconnected Management Plans



## Coordinating with Other Metro Vancouver Plans

The Regional Food System Strategy is one plan among a suite of interconnected management plans developed around Metro Vancouver's Sustainability Framework (Figure 4).

The Regional Food System Strategy includes coordinated actions with the Regional Growth Strategy and the Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan. The Regional Growth Strategy focuses on land use policies to guide future development of the region and contains policies that protect the region's agricultural land base and improve the economic viability of farming. The Integrated Solid Waste and Resource Management Plan contains a number of strategies and actions designed to minimize waste in the region which will be accomplished through recycling, reuse and the

recovery of materials and energy. These include actions to reduce food and packaging waste.

There are also links between the Regional Food System Strategy and other Metro Vancouver plans, specifically the Drinking Water Management Plan, Integrated Liquid Waste and Resource Management Plan, Air Quality Management Plan, the Regional Parks and Greenways Plan, and the Affordable Housing Strategy.

Table 3, Linkages between Metro Vancouver Management Plans, summarizes key links where actions identified in other Metro Vancouver plans affect the Regional Food System Strategy, and conversely where actions in this Strategy contributes to the goals of other Metro Vancouver plans.

**Table 3** Linkages between Metro Vancouver Management Plans

## Linkages Between Metro Vancouver Plans

### REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY

Protecting the region's agricultural land and promoting agricultural viability, with an emphasis on food production, expands capacity to produce food close to home.  
(RGS 2.3 supports RFSS 1.1)

Creating healthy and complete communities supports food production and distribution throughout the region.  
(RGS 4.2.1, 4.2.4e supports RFSS 1.5, 4.2)

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

An enhanced local food sector improves the financial viability of farming in the region thereby providing motivation to keep farmland in agricultural production  
(RFSS 1.3, 1.4, and Goal 2 supports RGS 2.3)

### INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Promotion of waste reduction, reuse and recycling results in less wasted food and less waste from food packaging.  
(ISWRMP Goal 1, 2 supports RFSS 5.2)

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

Gleaning and food recovery activities will reduce food waste.  
(RFSS Goal 4, 5.2 supports ISWRMP Goal 1, 2)

### INTEGRATED LIQUID WASTE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Reducing contaminant loadings into water bodies through sewage treatment upgrades and better stormwater management improves fish habitat.  
(ILWRMP Goal 1 supports RFSS 1.2, 1.3)

Assessing the recovery of nutrients, such as phosphorus, from liquid waste and biosolids, may support increases in food production.

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

Potential compensation for ecological goods and services provided by farmland would provide farmers incentives to maintain drainage services to urban communities provided by their lands  
(RFSS 5.1 supports ILWRMP 1.1)

### AFFORDABLE HOUSING STRATEGY

Meeting the needs of low income households by expanding the supply of affordable rental housing should improve the disposable income available for these households to purchase healthier foods.  
(AHS Goal 3 supports RFSS Goal 4)

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

Community kitchens and similar initiatives can enhance the livability of supportive and transitional housing units.  
(RFSS 4.1 supports AHS 2.3)

## Linkages Between Metro Vancouver Plans

### DRINKING WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Provision of clean, safe drinking water is a necessary input for food processing and some agricultural use.

*(DWMP Goal 1 supports RFFS Goal 2)*

Promoting water conservation and matching quality to use will reduce demand on the region's water resources making more available for instream use and agriculture.

*(DWMP 2.1 & 2.2 supports RFFS Goal 1.3)*

Evaluating opportunities to reintroduce salmon into watershed systems, without compromising the safety and quality of drinking water, increases potential fish habitat.

*(DWMP Goal 4 supports RFFS 1.2)*

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

Support for adoption of environmentally sustainable irrigation practices and technologies will minimize agricultural demand for water.

*(RFFS 5.3 supports DWMP Goal 2)*

### AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Improved regional air quality should lead to greater crop productivity.

*(AQMP strategy 1 supports RFFS 1.3)*

Reducing targeted air emissions (e.g. air pollutants or odours) may affect the operations of food producers and others in the food sector.

*(AQMP strategy 1, 2 affects RFFS Goal 2)*

Reducing regional greenhouse gas emissions may result in incentives for adopting farming practices that enhance carbon sequestration.

*(AQMP strategy 3 supports RFFS 5.1)*

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

Pilot projects for the recovery of energy on farms, including biogas, may reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture.

*(RFFS 5.3 supports AQMP strategy 3)*

Reduction of food scraps going to landfill reduces greenhouse emissions (in the form of methane.)

*(RFFS 5.2 supports AQMP strategy 3)*

### PARKS AND GREENWAYS PLAN

Protecting regional landscapes, biodiversity and heritage features presents an opportunity to retain examples of the agricultural history of the region and educational opportunities to engage the public on the value of sustainable agriculture, native pollinators as well as conserving and restoring fish habitat.

*(PGP Goal 1 and 2 supports RFFS Goal 3)*

#### REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEM STRATEGY

Incubator farms and expansion of community gardens in regional parks supports economic development and quality of life in the region.

*(RFFS 1.5 & 3.4 supports PGP Goal 3)*



## PART TWO: GOALS, STRATEGIES and SAMPLE ACTIONS

There are many opportunities to build a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system in Metro Vancouver and these are captured in the five goals and twenty-one strategies described below. Under each goal, a list of sample actions of what Metro Vancouver, municipalities, other levels of government and organizations could adopt and implement are provided. A more comprehensive list of the work being done by the private sector, organizations, community groups, all levels of government and educational institutions as well as proposed actions can be found in Appendix A. The appendix is a document that will evolve and will be used in developing the Action Plan.

Developing and implementing an Action Plan is the next step in realizing the goals proposed in the Strategy. This will involve developing partnerships and identifying strategic priorities for collaborative action in the short term. The process will involve evaluating alternative actions, assessing the progress towards the stated goals through performance measures, and revising the Strategy and Action Plan as necessary.



### Goal 1: Increased Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home

Expanding the amount of food that can be efficiently and sustainably produced locally is an important step in reducing the vulnerability of Metro Vancouver residents to uncertainties in the global food system. To increase the amount of local food, the key inputs for food production in the region must be secured and affordable. For agriculture, this means the land base is protected, that there is a reliable access to labour and affordable water in a community setting that supports farming. For the fishing industry a commitment to management practices that supports abundance in local fish and seafood populations is essential for expanded food production. This translates into actions to protect marine and other aquatic ecosystems, salmon spawning habitat, and reduction of contaminants entering these habitats.

Building capacity to produce food will also require actions to ensure it is possible for young people to enter the profession. In addition to traditional agricultural lands, new innovative commercial food production enterprises are emerging inside urban developments that will boost food production close to home.



### Strategy 1.1 Protect agricultural land for food production

The metropolitan region of Vancouver is experiencing population growth of over 30,000 new residents each year. This will mean that the pressure to exclude lands from the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) for urban development will continue. However, a greater threat to farmland in Metro Vancouver may be the cumulative effect of allowing a range of non-farming activities on agricultural land such as construction of roads and large estate homes as well as the lack of enforcement of restrictions limiting the dumping of fill and truck parking on farmland. Prime farmland is a limited resource and protecting it is essential for ensuring resiliency in regional food system as well as its long term sustainability.

### Strategy 1.2 Restore fish habitat and protect sustainable sources of seafood

The Fraser River Estuary in Metro Vancouver, as all estuary systems, is one of the most productive ecosystems in the planet. At present, the huge quantities of filter feeding bivalves, like clams and oysters, are not harvested due to risk of contaminants, from within the region and upstream sources. Addressing these sources of pollution would increase the potential to harvest more shellfish locally which could be a future source of protein if harvesting can be conducted in a manner that protects the biological diversity of the estuary.

Continued improvement in managing marine fisheries could ensure that salmon and other fish will continue to be a food source. Within Metro Vancouver, our contribution to restoring the abundance of salmon involves protecting and restoring spawning and rearing habitat in the network of urban streams in the region. Past approaches to land use decisions as well as storm and rainwater management have lead to the degradation of this habitat.

### Strategy 1.3 Enable expansion of agricultural production

Access to water is also an important input to increasing food production. Farmers require access to sufficient volumes of affordable water of appropriate quality. Likewise the success of salmon runs is dependent on maintaining sufficient stream flows. The trend towards hotter, drier summer months coupled with less snow pack anticipated under most climate change scenarios will only increase the need for coordinated water conservation and management policies if commercial food production in the region is to expand.

Labour is another critical input for agricultural production. The demand for farm labour is seasonal with the high point being during the harvest. This creates swings in the demand for labour over the course of a year.

Another barrier to increasing agricultural food production is the tensions that can arise when residences and other urban uses are adjacent to agricultural operations.



*The Farm Protection Act*, also known as the Right to Farm, ensures that farmers using normal farm practices are protected from lawsuits, bylaws and other injunctions. Municipalities can help reduce conflicts through policies that anticipate contentious issues at the urban/agricultural interface.

### Strategy 1.4 Invest in a new generation of food producers

The high cost of agricultural land in the region coupled with low profit margins associated with small scale farming has meant few young people can choose farming as a career. This is true for those new to the profession and farmers migrating from other regions. Innovative policies are needed to attract and retain new entrants into farming. Prospects for success can be improved with initiatives that reduce the cost of entry and provide new farmers with the technical knowledge and business skill required for operating a successful farm.

### Strategy 1.5 Expand commercial food production in urban areas

In addition to rural agriculture, enterprising individuals are using public and private lands as well as green roofs to cultivate and sell food within the urbanized areas of Metro Vancouver. Sophisticated and expensive new technologies to cultivate food in cities may be introduced in the future, like vertical greenhouses, but in the meantime, municipalities will need to decide if and how to best manage and support small scale commercial agriculture within residential, commercial and industrial areas.

## Goal 1 Sample Actions

### METRO VANCOUVER WILL

- Work with the Agricultural Land Commission to protect the region's agricultural land base through the Regional Growth Strategy.
- Support hatcheries on the Capilano, Seymour and Serpentine Rivers, as well as the Kanaka, Noons, Crippen, and Hyde Creeks to augment existing low salmon runs in the region.
- Implement the Integrated Liquid Waste and Resource Management Plan (ILWRP) that will through sewage treatment upgrades and source controls reduce the amount of contaminant loadings entering the Fraser River and surrounding marine waters.
- Monitor and maintain indicators and other measures related to trends in agricultural land and food production in the region and publish the results.
- Establish a small number of incubator farms on Metro Vancouver lands to provide new farmers with a site to start their business.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF MUNICIPALITIES

- Work with the Agriculture Land Commission to protect the agricultural land base.
- Complete Integrated Stormwater Management Plans (ISMPs) that will improve the health of urban streams.
- Develop zoning by-laws and guidelines for commercial urban agriculture.

#### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- The Province strengthen the role and responsibility of the Agricultural Land Commission and provide adequate resources for this work.
- The Ministry of Agriculture develops farm homeplate standards to limit the impact of residential uses in the ALR.
- The Province implement new policy rules for the assessment of farmland that improve the competitive position of the province's farm sector, provide incentives to farm agricultural land, and support sustainable agricultural practices.
- The federal government could create an independent regulatory body, a migrant worker commission, to investigate and address the challenges of Canada's labour migration programs and protect Canada's legacy as a fair and just society.
- The Department of Fisheries and Oceans should continue to ensure that the management of fisheries and aquaculture in B.C. provides for the long-term sustainability and abundance of native stocks.
- Reduce agricultural land speculation by applying value capture mechanisms for the benefit and compensation of agriculture when ALR land is excluded or converted to non-farm use.





## Goal 2: Improve the Financial Viability of the Food Sector

Increasing capacity alone is not sufficient to ensure that local food production will be expanded; it is also necessary for local farmers, fishermen, and food processors to receive sufficient returns for their products. Improving financial viability within the food sector will require changes in policies as well as investment in new or revitalized regional food infrastructure. To increase the competitiveness of the processing sector, existing facilities will need to be upgraded, renovated and expanded. Smaller farmers need access to venues where they can sell their products directly to consumers and all farmers could benefit from improved storage and distribution facilities within the region. Large public sector institutions in Metro Vancouver, like universities, schools and

health care facilities, can help stimulate production of local foods by including local foods in their purchasing policies. In addition, government policy and programs should support the expansion of food production and processing activities in the region.

Making these changes should improve the financial viability within food sector but it will also produce social and economic benefits. The expansion of local agriculture, fishing and value added production will contribute to the economic prosperity of the region (see Multiplier Effect sidebar).

### Strategy 2.1 Increase the capacity to process, warehouse and distribute local foods

To sell more locally produced food, there needs to be more facilities for processing farm and fish products as well as more capacity for warehousing and distribution. Building this capacity will test the business acumen of firms in the supply chain and it will also require greater collaboration between the public and private sector to develop the networks and the financial tools necessary to attract new investment in the development and revitalization of food infrastructure in Metro Vancouver. In addition to investment in physical facilities, investment in skills and competencies related to food safety will be important.





### Strategy 2.2 Include local foods in the purchasing policies of large public institutions

Serving more locally produced and processed foods in the cafeterias and other food services of hospitals, universities, schools and local governments will create a new demand for local foods. Increasing the amount of local food purchased by public institutions will establish secure markets for local producers and should assure potential investors, from the private or social enterprise sectors, that investment in local food businesses and infrastructure is financially sound. Implementation of local food procurement policies will have to respect various trade agreements including the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA).

### Strategy 2.3 Increase direct marketing opportunities for local foods

Many small scale food producers and processors are opting to sell their products through direct marketing activities. Expanding the venues for direct marketing involves policy change that enables on-farm activities, like processing and sales, agri-tourism, as well and a commitments to multi-vendor sites like farmers markets. For the number and size of farmers markets to expand, restrictions on the location of new and permanent market sites and signage promoting the markets must be reduced, while access to water and power must be improved. Other initiatives include pocket markets and community supported agriculture (CSAs). Direct marketing activities represent an opportunity to connect urban residents with producers that grow and harvest their foods.

### The Multiplier Effect

Every time money is spent on food produced locally, as opposed spending on food imported from elsewhere, it boosts local economic activity and incomes. This is because a locally owned business is more likely to purchase inputs from local suppliers who will then also have more to spend locally. When more consumers buy locally this creates new jobs, improved revenues for food producers and new investment opportunities.

The local food multiplier for Metro Vancouver has not been estimated but a study done of the local food economy in Seattle found that shifting 20 percent of food dollars into "locally directed spending" would inject nearly \$1 billion into that region's economy each year. This impact is demonstrated in the production sector, where food grown by local farmers for export generates \$1.70 in local economic activity for every dollar in sales. However, if the same farmer sells at a farmers market, each dollar in sales will generate \$2.80 in local income.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Sonntag, V. (2008) Why Local Linkages Matter: Findings from the Local Food Economy Study. Seattle, Washington. Sustainable Seattle.

### Strategy 2.4 Further develop value chains within the food sector

A value chain refers to a collaborative approach among producers, processors, distributors or retailers to bring a product to market. An effective value chain involves a strong business relationship among the firms within the chain to produce a food item that satisfies a targeted market. For instance, a value chain can be produced that responds to quality requirements or the ethical and environmental values of consumers, including equitable return for farmers or fair trade, safe working conditions and fair pay for farm workers, humane treatment of animals, and specific environmental practices including organic production. The effect of collaboration is to reduce the risk and improve profit margins all along the value chain. This is in contrast to the conventional supply chain where competition all along the supply chain tends to produce standardized products at the lowest possible price for the consumer.

### Strategy 2.5 Review government policies and programs to ensure they enable the expansion of the local food sector

The overlapping nature of government jurisdictions and mandates affecting the food system can result in policies and programs that unintentionally run counter to the development of a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system. Therefore, all levels of government and their agencies must engage in a systematic review of policies and programs to ensure that they are consistent with this vision of this Strategy. The use of systems thinking should be useful as will a commitment to collaboration in evaluating how to enable the expansion of local food production and the food sector in Metro Vancouver without compromising other social, economic and environmental objectives.



## Goal 2 Sample Actions

### METRO VANCOUVER WILL

- Review existing policies to ensure that they are consistent with the vision of the Regional Food System Strategy.
- Commit to buying more local food.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF MUNICIPALITIES

- Develop and implement municipal plans and strategies that promote and support the viability of agriculture as appropriate.
- Review existing policies to ensure that they are consistent with the vision of the Regional Food System Strategy.
- Commit to buying more local food.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Review existing policies to ensure that they are consistent with the vision of the Regional Food System Strategy.
- Provide on-going support for Investment Agriculture Foundation's B.C. Value Chain Initiative.
- Healthcare authorities, universities and school boards commit to buying more local food.
- Create a B.C. Agri Food Centre website that provides agricultural and food businesses with access to research and expertise on new production technologies, product development, marketing and operational management.
- Through the pooling of private and public resources, create an Agricultural Trust Fund that provides funding and loan pool for improving the viability of sustainable farming and food processing in the region.
- Establish a Centre of Excellence for Food Technology similar to what exists in other provinces.



### Goal 3: People Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Choices



Despite the variety of food available in grocery stores and restaurants and its relatively low cost for most people, there is a disturbing rise in the incidence of diet-related chronic diseases such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease and cancer. Better diets will contribute to our overall health and well-being while reducing strains on the health care system.

Consumers are beginning to ask more questions about the food they eat; about its nutritional value and how growing and harvesting practices affect the environment and their own health. Improved labeling as well as public awareness and engagement campaigns can support individuals interested in making better food choices, choices that lead to healthier people and a healthier planet.

#### Strategy 3.1 Enable residents to make healthy food choices

Eating a well-balanced and nutritious diet is one of the best ways to stay healthy. Due to a variety of factors though, many households rely on eating prepared foods at home or on meals from fast food restaurants. The long term effect of this trend is poorer diets and lost knowledge about how to prepare healthy meals. Initiatives to support individuals interested in improving their shopping and food preparation skills are important. However, due to time and other constraints, using pre-packaged or processed foods will continue to be a part of everyday cooking, so the nutritional content of the food we purchase and eat needs to be better understood. Making it easier to identify the healthy food options from labels and menus is critical especially in a region where English is not everyone's first language.



### Strategy 3.2 Communicate how food choices support sustainability

Thinking about how the food on our plate is connected to a much bigger system of food production, distribution and disposal is likely not top of mind for consumers while shopping for dinner. However, empowering consumers with relevant information about how their food choices influence their health as well as the sustainability of the regional food system can make a difference. This can be accomplished through labeling initiatives, in-store promotion, and social marketing campaigns promoting the choice of local and sustainable foods.

### Strategy 3.3 Enhance food literacy and skills in schools

Young people who have a greater awareness of how their food is produced, the health implications of the food they eat and other aspects of the food system will be better equipped to make informed food choices in

the short and long-term. Food literacy is essential to building a sustainable, resilient and healthy food system. This work begins with ensuring that the next generation is more connected to the food they eat – how to buy, grow, and prepare healthy food. For parents trying to provide healthier and more sustainable meals, school programs can help to support their efforts.

### Strategy 3.4 Celebrate the taste of local foods and the diversity of cuisines

Experiencing local food is one of the best ways to develop a passion for it. Festivals celebrating the harvests from land and sea as well as the wealth of different cuisines within the region offer opportunities to taste new foods and learn new ways to prepare familiar foods. Harvest events remind us of the seasonality of foods and the connections between food, culture and nature. Creating and promoting these events are important opportunities for building new networks among farmers, fishermen, chefs, community groups, media, and local governments.



Photo: Ministry of Agriculture

### Goal 3: Sample Actions

#### METRO VANCOUVER WILL

- Advocate for the reinstatement of provincial support for the “Buy B.C.” campaign.
- Engage in activities that will increase awareness within the region of the different aspects of the food system including video programs produced by Greater Vancouver TV and regional dialogues.
- Continue to provide funding for the annual Agriculture Awareness grant program for non-profit organizations within Metro Vancouver.
- Co-host an annual conference for groups working on food issues within the region. The conference would provide an opportunity to share knowledge, develop skills and connect with others.
- Create special events and programs in regional parks throughout the growing season to highlight in-season produce and provide opportunities for direct marketing of local foods.

#### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF MUNICIPALITIES

- Support and promote the farm tours that highlight farms, farm-gate vendors, open air markets, eateries, heritage sites and fairs in the Lower Mainland.
- Provide support to community groups working on food issues within their municipalities.
- Expand the number of events celebrating local harvests and the diversity of cuisines within a municipality.

#### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Invigorate and expand the “Buy B.C.” campaign.
- Require better nutritional quality information on packaged and prepared foods through labeling or other innovative technologies.
- Maintain the Food Security Gateway website that provides individuals and community groups with information on making “healthy eating the easy choice” and building food secure communities.
- Continue and expand the educational programs delivered by the Agriculture in the Classroom Foundation that provides teachers with high quality print and video resources as well as programs in the schools such as Spuds in Tubs and Take a Bite of B.C.
- Develop innovative social marketing campaigns that support better food choices.
- Develop common messaging that links consumption of local foods to the viability of agriculture, fishing, and food production in the region.
- Develop creative school programs that will engage students and their families to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables they consume.



#### Goal 4: Everyone has Access to Healthy, Culturally Diverse and Affordable Food

Some Metro Vancouver residents lack the means to purchase fresh foods and may not have access to a kitchen to prepare a healthy meal. This applies to low income households where expenses related to housing and medications take priority over food. For people living in low-income housing, like single occupancy rooms in hotels, the facilities for preparing a meal are limited. A renewed commitment on the part of the provincial and federal governments is key to providing sufficient resources, effective programs and policy support for addressing poor diets and hunger associated with poverty, low incomes, and high housing costs.

In the meantime, improvements in food access by vulnerable groups can be made through urban agriculture activities, innovative use of community facilities, and food recovery initiatives. In addressing food access, cultural norms and religious requirements related to food will have to be taken into account. This is particularly important in a region where most of the new population growth will come from immigration.

#### Strategy 4.1 Improve access to nutritious food among vulnerable groups

Vulnerable groups include the homeless, low income households, and seniors with low fixed incomes. Research links poverty and malnutrition to higher rates of disease and low life expectancy. Moreover, the overlapping cycles of poverty and hunger negatively impact early childhood development, can add to mental health problems and social exclusion – making it much more difficult for communities and families to contribute to and fully experience the advantages of living in Metro Vancouver.

Food access can be improved through actions that expand the opportunities to access fresh foods and improve the skills people have in growing, preparing and canning their own food. Community centres and schools can become important hubs for learning about canning, preserving and cooking as well as sharing information about food issues. Building food self-reliance in vulnerable neighbourhoods will generate both individual and community benefits.



### Strategy 4.2 Encourage urban agriculture

Historically, the cultivation of food in urban areas was quite common and is enjoying a resurgence within most communities in Metro Vancouver. Vegetables are grown in community gardens and in backyards while fruits are being harvested along boulevards, parks and private lands. Community groups are using urban gardens as a means to improve the access vulnerable populations have to fresh foods while in school yards children are learning about how food is grown. Urban agriculture is the means for improving diets as well as building social capital and awareness of food issues. Urban agriculture also provides community and ecological benefits; it contributes to the development of a sense of place, provides colour and softens the concrete landscape of urban neighbourhoods, and contributes to the ecological health of the region. However, expanding the area of public lands dedicated to community gardens will have to be balanced with the recreational and conservation values associated with some of these lands.

### Strategy 4.3 Enable non-profit organizations to recover nutritious food

Food banks, health authorities and others have been feeding the low income families and individuals for decades in Metro Vancouver but the demand for their services continues to grow. Food recovery initiatives will be important in helping to address food needs while reducing the amount of food that goes to waste in the region. Food recovery entails the collection of edible and safe food for distribution to vulnerable populations. This can take several forms including food gleaning and perishable food rescue. Gleaning refers to the collection of crops from farmers' fields that are not going to be brought to market due to harvesting methods or low market prices. Perishable food rescue applies to the collection of over-ripe produce at food wholesalers and retailers. Concerted effort to expand both activities, while assuring the safety of this food, could improve the diets of people dependent on food programs.





## Goal 4: Sample Actions

### METRO VANCOUVER WILL

- Advocate for sufficient funding and effective programs for ensuring all of the region's residents can be properly fed.
- Advocate for revisions in food safety regulations and requirements that would enable the redistribution of safe, nutritious and edible foods.
- Work with tenant associations in Metro Vancouver Housing Corporation complexes to establish community kitchen facilities and gardens.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF MUNICIPALITIES

- Identify municipal lands that could be used for community gardens.
- Evaluate the opportunities for using facilities in community centres for community kitchens.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Develop and implement programs, with sufficient funding, that improve food access for low income households and other vulnerable populations.
- Collaborate on the development of neighborhood precincts where community members share and learn skills on how to grow and cook fresh foods and share information on food issues.



## Goal 5: A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health

Healthy functioning ecosystems provide a range of goods and services that we tend to take for granted but are essential for our well-being. These include the provision of food, purification of water, clean air, climate regulation, nutrient cycling, pollination, and wildlife habitat which are called ecological goods and services. Because these are the result of natural processes, the cost of maintaining these goods and services are not adequately captured in market prices.

Productive farmland and fisheries depend on healthy natural systems that, among other things, pollinate crops, regenerate soils, and cycle nutrients. While these systems are affected by a host of human activities, changes in the practices and behaviours of everyone involved in the regional food system is necessary to conserve, restore and protect the natural legacy of Metro Vancouver. This will involve changes in farming and fishing practices as well as changes in the purchase and disposal of food. At the same time, a commitment to sustainability requires being proactive in evaluating how best to adapt food production in the region to the effects of climate change.

### Strategy 5.1 Protect and Enhance Ecosystem Goods and Services

Farmers and fishermen rely on healthy functioning ecosystems for their livelihood. In the case of farmers their lands also contribute to the ecological health of the region by providing drainage, habitat and carbon sequestration. The farmers of the region tend to be good stewards of their lands but the financial realities of farming means that programs that encourage the owners of agricultural lands to conserve and enhance the ecological services are also necessary to ensure the





long-term sustainability of the region. The Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust has pioneered stewardship programs that provide farmers incentives to contribute to soil and wildlife conservation. New programs for compensating farmers who protect and enhance ecological services in the region need to be adopted to minimize the impacts on our natural legacy, of expanded agricultural production.

### Strategy 5.2 Reduce waste in the food system

Given the perishable nature of food, it is impossible to avoid food and packaging waste but the amount of waste can be reduced. The generation of food waste occurs all along the food system – from the farm to the kitchen. Crops that do not meet certain grades are ploughed under while fresh produced damaged or spoiled along the food supply chain end up, for the most part, in the regional waste stream. “Shelf-ready” foods and take-away meals add another significant source of packaging destined for disposal. Progressive waste management strategies realize that actions that reduce waste in the first place will generate economic and environmental benefits as will programs to improve recycling, reuse and the recovery of nutrients. For instance, neighbourhood composting programs could produce valuable soil supplements for urban agriculture.

### Strategy 5.3 Facilitate adoption of environmentally sustainable practices

Some agricultural and fishing practices have negative environmental implications. For example, the global system of producing, processing, transporting, packaging and disposing of food has become a significant contributor of greenhouse gases. This is primarily related to the reliance on fossil fuels as an energy source for the transportation and refrigeration of foods and as an input into chemical fertilizers and pesticides but also due to a dramatic expansion of meat production worldwide. Other environmental problems associated with conventional harvesting and food production methods

include depletion of fish stocks, water pollution due to nutrient run-off, and soil degradation. Recognizing their role in sustainability, food producers and others in the food sector are adopting practices that will reduce their carbon footprint and limit other negative impacts on the environment. Their efforts need to be supported with applied research, funding, and policy reform.

### Strategy 5.4 Prepare for the impacts of climate change

Projected climate change risks for Metro Vancouver include higher temperatures, increased precipitation, more intense storm events, a decline in snowpack, and sea level rise.<sup>16</sup> The variability of annual and seasonal precipitation can have a dramatic impact on agricultural operations and near shore and instream habitat. While warmer weather may increase the productivity of some crops, farmers will also have to cope with changing irrigation needs, flooding and storm damage along with possible new pests and diseases. Improving agriculture’s resilience to the impacts of climate change is critically important for sustaining the region’s food production capacity, so more study is needed to determine adaptation priorities in preparation for the effects of climate change already being experienced and those anticipated.

<sup>16</sup>Black Shield Preparedness Solutions. 2010. In “Adapting to Climate Change: A Risk-based Guide for Local Governments in British Columbia”.





## Goal 5: Sample Actions

### METRO VANCOUVER WILL

- Initiate pilot projects to reduce the use of disposable take-out food and beverage packaging, plastic and disposable bags in the commercial sector.
- Advocate for food packaging requirements that meet food safety regulations, maintain product quality and reduce the amount of waste in municipal collection systems.
- Work with event organizers to implement waste minimization and improve recycling at community festivals, sporting events, conferences and trade shows. Best practices will be documented in a toolkit.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF MUNICIPALITIES

- Maintain dikes to protect urban and agricultural lands.

### ACTIONS REQUESTED OF OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Evaluate potential programs that could be used to compensate farmers for the ecological goods and services that agricultural land provides.
- Protect and enhance all significant wetlands, including riparian areas, streams, and intertidal habitats, that support fish and other seafood populations.
- Implement an effective and equitable plan for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the agriculture sector that includes a valuation of carbon sequestration on some agricultural lands.
- Initiate pilot projects for farm-based anaerobic digestors to provide alternative energy sources for farms and other uses.



# PERFORMANCE MEASURES

## Goal 1: Increased Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home

1. Total hectares of land in the ALR in Metro Vancouver
  - 1a. Annual number of hectares excluded from the ALR
  - 1b. Annual number of hectares included into the ALR
  - 1c. Annual number of hectares approved for non-farm use in the ALR
2. Total hectares of land categorized as farm property
3. Estimate of the amount of actively farmed land in Metro Vancouver
4. Average age of farmers in Metro Vancouver

## Goal 2: Improve the Financial Viability of the Food Sector

1. Total number of food sector jobs as a percent of total regional employment jobs in the food sector
2. Food sector jobs as a percent of total regional employment
3. Ratio of farm businesses gross receipts to operating expenses
4. Number of farmers markets
5. Annual gross receipts for farmers markets
6. Value of production per hectare of agricultural land
7. Total receipts from fishing and fish processing

## Goal 3: People Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Choices

1. Proportion of Metro Vancouver residents that eats fruits and vegetables 5 or more servings per day
2. Proportion of Metro Vancouver residents with an overweight or obese self-reported Body Mass Index (BMI)
3. Proportion of Metro Vancouver residents with Type II Diabetes
4. Number of schools in Metro Vancouver participating in "Agriculture in the Schools"

## Goal 4: Access to Healthy, Culturally Diverse and Affordable Food for Everybody

1. Annual cost of a nutritious food basket as a proportion of median income for a two parent family with two children in Metro Vancouver
2. Annual cost of a nutritious food basket as a proportion of after tax Low Income Cut-Off for a single parent family with two children in Metro Vancouver

## Goal 5: A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health

1. Number of farmers participating with Environmental Farm Plans in Metro Vancouver
2. Fish habitat health indicator
3. Percentage of food waste diverted from disposal

## GLOSSARY

**Agricultural enterprise zones** refers to designated areas where a planning authority uses zoning, tax exemptions and other programs to stimulate the location of agriculture-related businesses, such as feed stores or veterinarians, and the development of new enterprises, such as food processing and storage facilities.

**Agricultural extension** encompasses a wide range of scientific, technical, marketing and other business support for agricultural producers and is usually provided by a government agency or university.

**Agri-tourism** involves any agriculturally-based operation or activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch including buying produce direct from a farm stand, navigating a corn maze, picking fruit, feeding animals, or staying at a bed and breakfast on a farm.

**Carbon footprint of food** is the total amount of carbon dioxide, or its equivalent of other greenhouse gases, emitted in the production, processing, and transportation of a food item.

**Community kitchens** refer to groups that cook together and share what they make in a friendly social atmosphere. Establishing community kitchens can help to improve the health and nutrition of those involved while strengthening community ties.

**Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)** Members of CSAs provide farmers a set fee at the beginning of the growing season and then receive proportional shares in the annual output of the participating farm or farms. The members therefore take on some of the risk, as well as the bounty, of the farming operation.

**Ecological health** recognizes that human and natural systems are linked. A decent, healthy and secure life is dependent on the provision of food, fresh water, energy and materials from natural systems and assets. Given current signs of ecological strain, like climate change and species extinction, protecting and improving the well-being of current and future generations will require wiser and less destructive use of natural assets and systems.

**Ecosystem services** refer to the basics of life provided by natural systems and biodiversity.

**Fair trade** is a product certification system designed to allow consumers to identify products that meet agreed environmental, labour and developmental standards.

**Food hubs** are centrally located facilities that bring together a full spectrum of activities and programs to support sustainable urban food systems.

**Food policy** is any governance decision, plan or regulation that affects the ways that food is produced, allocated, obtained, consumed or disposed.

**Food precincts** are neighbourhood food networks that help residents access food and information through community gardens, edible landscapes, mini-farmers markets, food buyers clubs and by providing a space for education and training in growing, processing, handling, and cooking of food.

**Food processing** is the transformation of food from its raw state into something that can be stored or eaten. It ranges from basic processing like grading and bagging fresh foods to developing highly refined and packaged foods.

**Food production** refers to the farming and gardening practices that produce the raw food products – fruits, vegetables, grain, legumes, meat, eggs, dairy products and fish.

**Food recovery programs** involve taking good and healthy food products considered surplus or not marketable by food industry standards and redirecting it to food programs who redistribute it to individuals and households in need. Well designed they can address food safety issues, improve the food access, and reduce food waste.

**Food safety** refers to efforts to ensure that food is handled, prepared, and stored in ways that prevent contamination of food by bacteria, viruses and parasites. Common causes of food borne illnesses in Canada include Red Tide, Listeria, Salmonella and E. Coli.

**Food sector** encompasses the range of food-related businesses including farms, ranches and fishing operations, food product manufacturing, farm and food product wholesaling and distribution, food and beverage stores, and food and beverage services.

**Food security** exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy lifestyle.

**Food system** is the sequence of activities linking food production, processing, distribution and access, consumption and waste management as well as all the associated supporting and regulatory institutions and activities. A local or regional food system operates within a designated geographic area.

**Local food** is food produced or processed within a particular geographic boundary. For this document, local food refers to food grown and harvested in British Columbia.

**Local food economy** includes the production and consumption of food within a particular geographic boundary. On the production side, it consists of all businesses involved in producing, harvesting, distribution and retailing of food products. On the consumption side, it includes households and institutions, such as hospitals, which feed people as part of their operations.

**Pocket markets** are an alternative retail marketing arrangement for connecting urban consumers with local food producers. Community organizations act as local food brokers, purchasing fresh, healthy food from local farmers and food producers and then sell to urban consumers in small scale, portable, local food markets.

**Resilience** is the amount of change a system can undergo, or its capacity to absorb disturbance, and still be able to retain the same function, services, structure and feedbacks.

**Social capital** refers to the collective value of all social networks built through personal relationships and community involvement and the inclinations that arise from these networks to support others. A community with strong social capital is where social cohesion is strong and individuals exhibit personal investment in on-going events and activities.

**Supply chain** activities transform natural resources and raw materials into a finished product that is delivered to the final consumer. In a conventional supply chain, competition along the supply chain act to maximize their own return.

**Supply management** systems have been organized in some agriculture sectors; for instance, dairy, poultry and eggs. The objective is to match the quantity supplied of specific farm products to consumption levels within a geographic area at stable prices that ensures a fair return to farmers. Managing supply involves quotas that control production from farmers involved, penalties for over or under production, and tariffs that control imports.

**Traceability** refers to the recording through means of barcodes or other tracking media, all movement of a food product through the steps of the production and distribution process. This is critical in instances where an issue of contamination arises and a recall is required.

**Urban agriculture** is the practice of producing food within cities that encompasses a broad range of initiatives and production models that share the objective of providing urban residents access to fresh food grown in backyard gardens, roof top gardens, community gardens and urban farms.

**Value chain** refers to a supply chain where the relationship among firms is more intentional than in a conventional one. The cooperation and partnerships among the firms in a value chain are to provide products for a niche market or to address challenges the firms involved have in responding to market demands or producing at a scale that is profitable.



## APPENDIX A: Additional Actions for Consideration in the Action Plan

The content of this Appendix is undergoing continual revision and refinement. To provide edits or additions, please contact [foodstrategy@metrovanancouver.org](mailto:foodstrategy@metrovanancouver.org)

Appendix B provides a partial list of agencies and organizations involved in the region's food system.

### Goal 1: Increased Capacity to Produce Food Close to Home

**Strategy 1.1** Protect agricultural land for food production

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The Regional Growth Strategy proposes that a new regional agricultural designation be adopted that will help protect the region's supply of agricultural land from urban development.
- The Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) has dedicated staff resources to monitor and enforce ALC infractions on the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) – yet more resources for enforcement are needed.
- The City of Surrey has adopted an ALR compensation policy that requires any land excluded from the ALR be matched, two to one, with an inclusion of new farm land in Surrey.
- The Langley Sustainable Agriculture Foundation is a new charitable foundation that aims to encourage land stewardship, promote sustainable farming and protect farmland in the Township of Langley.
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Metro Vancouver are updating municipal agricultural land use inventories to determine the status of actively farmed land in the region. The Ministry will use this data to develop a water demand model for agriculture in the region.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Use the tax system to encourage agricultural production on land in the ALR.
- Create a Regional Farmland Trust that could purchase farmland for sale or support irrigation and drainage infrastructure that can help ensure agricultural land is used for farming.
- When mitigating ALR exclusions with other land, ensure that the productive capacity of the farmland (land quality and growing season) and marketing opportunities are comparable.

**Strategy 1.2** Restore fish habitat and protect sustainable sources of seafood

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The Pacific Streamkeepers Federation supports local community groups involved in restoring streams through a comprehensive education and awareness program using a handbook and activity models that help volunteer citizens to monitor and evaluate stream conditions.
- B.C. Hydro, the Kwikwetlem First Nation and Metro Vancouver are exploring options to re-establish a sustained sockeye population in Coquitlam Lake reservoir while maintaining drinking water quality.
- Metro Vancouver and member municipalities are involved in the development of numerous Integrated Stormwater Management Plans that will improve the health of urban streams. Most of the region's watersheds will be completed by 2014.
- Sapperton Fish & Game Club with the help of others is bringing the Brunette River back to life. They have physically cleaned up the river; built a hatchery and are releasing salmon fry to build populations. In October 1984, the first Coho Salmon appeared after a 30 year absence.



**OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS**

- Ensure adequate flow of water in streams for salmon populations in summer.
- Increase the potential to farm or harvest shellfish in a sustainable manner.
- Support “in-river” fisheries through experimental licenses that demonstrate a new mechanism for sustainable fishing by targeting specific runs of salmon and reducing the by-catch.

**Strategy 1.3** Enable expansion of agricultural production.

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- The Ministry of Environment is modernizing policies in the B.C. *Water Act*, to ensure a safe, secure, affordable and adequate water supply for agricultural production.
- The City of Pitt Meadows is making improvements to the rural drainage system to enhance the supply of irrigation water for agriculture.
- The City of Richmond has enacted a bylaw that allows accommodations for seasonal farm labour.
- The Farm Industry Review Board addresses complaints from urban residents about farming operations and determines whether they are normal farm practices.
- Municipalities are managing the interface between agriculture and urban neighbours through development permits that require buffering between rural and urban developments. The City of Richmond requires that buffers be located on the urban land.

**OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS**

- Reinstating the National Water Supply Expansion Program that provides funding for infrastructure to secure an affordable, long term water supply for agriculture.

- Create a fund that can be used to help finance irrigation and drainage infrastructure that will ensure water is accessible to agricultural operations in the ALR.
- Implement Development Permit Areas through permit conditions that require edge planning on urban land adjacent to farmland.
- Fund research that introduces new hardy crop varieties and innovative and efficient production methods.
- Provide business development and marketing extension services to food producers and processors.

**Strategy 1.4** Invest in a new generation of food producers.

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- The Ministry of Agriculture’s Farm Business Advisory Services Program helps finance consulting services for business and succession planning.
- Kwantlen Polytechnic University in partnership with the Richmond Food Security Society and the City of Richmond is conducting a training program that provides practical knowledge, farm skills, apprenticeship, land leasing and hands on experience for new farmers.
- The B.C. Cooperative Association provides information and other support for cooperative farms where resources, capital and knowledge can be pooled.
- The Fraser Valley Direct Marketing Association has developed a Former Farmer to Farmer mentorship program.
- The Ministry of Agriculture actively supports the 4-H program, providing a vital link between youth and agriculture and contributes to the future of farming in B.C.

- B.C. Agriculture Council established B.C. Young Farmers in 2008 to provide a forum for young farmers to interact, address issues of concern, learn from one another and gain experience in association governance and the collective decision-making process.
- Farm Folk City Folk in partnership with B.C. Cooperative Association developed a Community Farms Program that establishes farms that are shared by more than one farm enterprise. The program provides access to land for new farmers and supports existing and starting new farming cooperatives, yet adequately housing the people who want to farm remains a challenge.
- TLC The Land Conservancy is renting TLC farm and ranch lands to producers. The Nicomekl Community Organic Farm in Langley operates on leased crown land to demonstrate how food production and conservation work together for mutual benefit.



#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Make ALR land accessible to new farmers by creating incubator farms on public land in the ALR or developing stronger tax incentives for private land-owners to lease farmland.
- Create new loan and grant programs for new farmers to secure land, farm buildings or equipment for food production.
- Create a “land for lease” registry that matches new farmers who are looking for land to rent or own, with others who are looking to lease or sell their property.
- Create farm equipment banks or cooperatives that enable members to use or rent farm equipment.
- Create cooperative service centres that provide business planning, marketing and administrative support to new businesses in the food sector.

**Strategy 1.5** Expand commercial food production in urban areas

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Edible Garden Project in partnership with the North Shore Neighbourhood House, City of North Vancouver and the University of British Columbia is creating Loutet Park Farm to demonstrate how to operate an economically viable urban farm within a residential area.
- United We Can with assistance from others created the SoleFood Urban Farm, a social enterprise and urban farm that provides inner-city residents with employment and while supplying community kitchens, restaurants, caterers and residents with a source of local and organic food. Other partners included Projects in Place, Building Opportunities with Business, Foxglove Farm, Nature's Path and many others.

- City Farm Boy is growing fruit and vegetables commercially in 14 private yards including a large rooftop garden at a downtown high rise. The produce is sold through farmers' markets and community supported agriculture.
- The Vancouver Food Policy Council and the Building Opportunities with Business (BOB) has funded a new project aimed at aiding urban farmers in developing viable urban farming business.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Review bylaws, zoning and business licenses requirements enable the development of urban agriculture enterprises.
- Develop a professional association to educate, support and encourage commercial food production in urban areas.

### Goal 2: Improve the Financial Viability of the Food Sector

**Strategy 2.1** Increase the capacity to process, warehouse and distribute local foods

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Investment Agriculture Foundation of B.C. is funding agriculture sector-based strategic plans with producer groups to enable market and business expansion.
- Local Food First is leading a multi-party initiative to build the New City Market which will serve as a permanent commercial hub for bringing together wholesalers, processors, retailers and consumers to enable the expansion of local food in the regional economy.

- The Pacific Institute of Culinary Arts has a professional kitchen available for rental that is suitable for small scale processors requiring commercial kitchen facilities.
- The Small Scale Food Processor's Association is exploring the opportunities for a cooperative insurance package for its members.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Establish Agricultural Enterprise Zones to encourage the co-location of agriculture related businesses and services that support agricultural and value-added production. This can be done through revitalization tax exemptions and comprehensive zoning.
- Support the development of a B.C. food terminal to enhance the opportunities for local farmers, fishers and processors to supply local wholesale, retail and food services markets.

**Strategy 2.2** Include local foods in the purchasing policies of large public institutions

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The University of Victoria has adopted a procurement policy based on a quadruple bottom line, which includes carbon footprint considerations, that covers all its purchases, including food.
- Local Food Plus has successfully encouraged institutional buyers to purchase food certified as local and sustainable in Ontario and is now expanding their scope to include the Lower Mainland.
- The University of British Columbia is working with the City of Vancouver and Vancouver Coastal Health to develop common language and criteria to be used for sustainable food procurement.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Identify the immediate challenges to expanding institutional purchasing of local foods and actions to address the barriers.
- Compile a list of suppliers and contacts to assist municipalities and other institutions to assist with their food purchasing decisions.

**Strategy 2.3** Increase direct marketing opportunities for local foods

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The B.C. Association of Farmers Markets has developed a Farmers Market Guide, a directory of farmers' markets in B.C. that is funded and distributed through the Overwaitea Food Group's comprehensive network of stores and mailing list.
- The City of Vancouver recently approved bylaws and zoning amendments that enable farmers markets to operate throughout the city, reduced permit fees, and streamlined application process for setting up a market.
- Community groups have partnered with B.C. producers to establish farmers markets in West Vancouver, Burnaby, Coquitlam, Maple Ridge, Delta, Langley City, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Coquitlam, Port Moody, Surrey, Vancouver, and White Rock.
- Fraser Valley Farm Direct Marketing Association with assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture produces a Farm Fresh Guide that lists farms that sell directly to the public.
- Your Local Farmers Market Society and HB Lanarc has developed a Farmers Market Best Practices Manual for municipalities and farmers markets societies. The manual is designed to help market coordinators and city planning staff to navigate the government process by documenting and sharing previous experience from Vancouver.
- B.C. Association of Farmers Markets has led the development of MarketSafe, a food safety training guide for farmers markets and vendors. It was developed in partnership with B.C. FoodSafe secretariat, Vancouver Coastal Health, Fraser Health, and farmers' market managers.
- SFU Local Food Project with partners has created a Harvest Box Program for SFU community members who want to purchase local produce at affordable prices. Boxes of fresh produce are delivered bi-monthly to provide a source of fresh food on campus.
- Farm Folk City Folk initiated an Urban Grains Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) partnership with Jim Grieshaber-Otto, Anita's Organic Grain & Flour Mill and NOW B.C. to revive local grain production and provide members with grain grown locally in Agassiz.
- NOW B.C. in partnership with Glen Valley CSA and Food For Families Food Bank has developed an on-line farmers market, a buying club formed in the fall of 2008 to source seasonal, local, organic foods directly from small farms and processors. Customer groceries are delivered once a week to neighbourhood delivery depots.
- Blessed Bee Farm has started the first Community Supported Apiary using the CSA model. Members buy shares to support the apiary throughout the growing season and in return receive a healthy supply of honey and hive products.
- Coquitlam Farmers Market Society operates several pocket markets to encourage better access to fresh produce and to raise awareness around the benefits of a more localized food system.
- Richmond Food Security Society in partnership with the City of Richmond have developed the Richmond Food Security Guide, a listing of all the local farms, growers, community gardens, CSAs and farmers markets.



**OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS**

- Implement zoning and bylaw changes that secure a location and services for seasonal and year round farmers markets.
- Streamline the process that allows small scale food producers the ability to market their meat products directly to consumers.
- Develop an agri-tourism strategy that identifies opportunities for producers to diversify their farm operations, create a brand, and to sell more products directly to consumers.

**Strategy 2.4** Further develop value chains within the food sector

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- Investment Agriculture Foundation of B.C. with funding from federal and provincial governments, has developed the B.C. Value Chain Initiative, to encourage partnerships between producers, processors and marketers that will improve product quality, increase operational efficiencies or develop differentiated products to make all partners more profitable.
- Farm Folk City Folk, Local Food First and Get Local hosts Meet Your Maker events for producers, processors, distributors, retailers, and foodservices who are eager to do business with each other. Creating relationships between food businesses increase the viability of the local supply chain.
- Sysco and Gordon Food Services (Neptune) have developed contracts with local producers for restaurants who want to profile local foods.

**OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS**

- Include Fraser Valley producers in discussion on how to improve the local food supply in the Lower Mainland.

**Strategy 2.5** Review government policies and programs to ensure they enable the expansion of the local food sector

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- The Ministry of Community and Rural Development is reviewing farm tax policy to ensure that the assessment system is fair, equitable, enhances competitiveness and supports innovation.
- Municipalities have completed or are updating Agricultural Area Plans/Strategies to confirmed the role of agriculture in their local economies and identify policy options to support agriculture. Richmond, Surrey and Maple Ridge have completed plans, while in Delta and Langley, agricultural plans are in progress.
- Fraser Region Food Network has developed a Food Policy Tool Kit in partnership with the Surrey/White Rock Food Action Coalition to provide local organizations with simple ways to incorporate food policy guidelines into decision making. The tool kit addresses increasing local food sustainability, decreasing hunger through community capacity building, and improving nutritional health of community members.
- Community groups provide members a venue for discussing food system issues, developing food security projects and proposing policy solutions. Local groups include: Surrey/White Rock Food Action Coalition, Burnaby Food First Network, New Westminster Community Food Action Committee, Delta Food Coalition, Langley Food Action Coalition, Richmond Food Security Society, Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows & Katzie Roundtable on Food Security, and the Vancouver Food Policy Council.
- The United Way is training organization leaders in the health and social service sectors to understand how governments make policy decisions and how to engage in the public policy process.

- The Provincial Health Services Authority has produced a series of publications that provide local governments with examples of policies to improve food security.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Participate in the development of a National Food Strategy being led by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in collaboration with a range of groups involved in the food system.
- Develop avenues that enable inter-sectoral networking and planning that provide an ongoing mechanism to address emerging issues and priorities.
- Develop educational materials and tools for municipalities (particularly urban and suburban) on how they can contribute to the local food system.
- Establish a provincial food policy council in association with the Union of B.C. municipalities to advise provincial and federal governments on how their policies, programs and regulations impact local food systems.

### Goal 3: People Make Healthy and Sustainable Food Choices

**Strategy 3.1** Enable residents to make healthy food choices

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The Public Health Association of B.C. created the Food Security Gateway, a website for individuals and community groups interested in promoting healthy eating and building food secure communities.
- The Canadian Diabetes Association offers educational programs that teach people about cooking, preserving seasonal food and preparing healthy meals such as Cooking for Life.

- Langley Environmental Partners and Langley Eats Local offer a series of adult workshops on fruit tree care, canning, preserving, local food 101, composting and winter and salmon friendly gardening.
- Reach Community Health Centre in partnership with the Multicultural Family Centre have created the “We Love Veggies” program where doctors prescribe fresh vegetables to clients. Following a nutritional assessment, participants receive coupons redeemable at local retailers and veggie cooking classes are part of program to increase nutritional health and knowledge.
- Village Vancouver has developed the Transition Town Initiative that offers a range of workshops on gardening, permaculture, chicken and beekeeping and other neighbourhood networking activity.
- Whole Foods, Save-on Food, Choices and other grocery stores are providing free nutrition seminars and tours with registered dietitians and nutritionists. These sessions inform customers about ingredients contained in products and how to make the healthiest choices at the supermarket.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Educate consumers about how to read food labels and calculate the nutritional benefits or limitations of packaged foods.
- Require better nutrition information on restaurant menus.
- Develop social marketing campaigns to reduce the intake of salt and sweeteners in daily diets.
- Regulate advertising and other marketing of junk food targeted at children.
- Ensure that new schools and hospitals, or those being retrofitted, have kitchen facilities to support preparation of healthy meals.
- Target education efforts at the increasing percentage of the population that have food allergies or may be vulnerable to food borne illness as a result of aging, immuno-suppressive diseases or medications.

- Distribute healthy eating information and educational materials through municipal services, events and activities.
- Put a tax on junk food.

**Strategy 3.2** Communicate how food choices support sustainability

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- The Chef's Table Society of B.C. is active in promoting sustainable and local food choices among its members and with the public.
- The Centre for Sustainable Food System at U.B.C. Farm and the 100 Mile Diet society have produced an "Eat Carbon Smart" pocket guide and website that provides useful tips on how to make food choices for reducing the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the food system.
- SeaChoice is national program for consumers and chefs to identify the best seafood choices for sustaining domestic and global fisheries. The program was developed by Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, the David Suzuki Foundation, Ecology Action Center, Living Oceans Society and Sierra Club British Columbia and now involves grocery chains like the Overwaitea Food Group.
- Vancouver Aquarium created Ocean Wise to help consumers access information about the sustainability of seafood and make ocean friendly decisions about the fish they eat at home or in restaurants. The Ocean Wise list is regularly updated and/or reclassified with the latest scientific information and provided to program participants.
- Edible Vancouver is a magazine devoted to educating consumers about how to select and prepare food grown and harvested in B.C.

**OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS**

- Coordinate educational campaigns that promote and link between local foods and public benefits.

**Strategy 3.3** Enhance food literacy and skills in schools

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- Agriculture in the Classroom Foundation hosts workshops for educators, provides high quality print and video resources and conducts programs for schools such as Spuds in Tubs and Take a Bite of B.C.
- Evergreen and the Environmental Youth Alliance are helping to establish edible schoolyard garden and provide educational materials for teachers.
- Act Now B.C. funds the B.C. Fruit and Vegetable Nutritional Program that provides students in elementary schools two servings of fruit and vegetables for fourteen weeks in the school year. Agriculture in the Classroom Foundation delivers this program with assistance from Save On Foods, B.C. Milk Producers, B.C. Dairy Foundation, Ministry of Agriculture and others.
- The Land & Food Systems Faculty at U.B.C. is leading the Think&Eat Green@School initiative that connects K–12 students to food and sustainability issues while reducing schools' ecological footprint and greenhouse gas emissions. This work could be applied to other school boards throughout B.C. Other partners include Vancouver School Board, U.B.C. Faculty of Education, Vancouver Coastal Health, Vancouver Food Policy Council, and other non-profit groups.

- The Community Education on Environment and Development (CEED) Centre Society in partnership with School District 42 (Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows) and the Aldridge Family has developed the Aldridge Acres Connex Project for kids at risk. Through experiential learning, high school students gain skills in agriculture, horticulture, livestock management and social enterprise as well as produce food for charitable distribution.
- Langley Environmental Partners in partnership with Glorious Organics/Fraser Common Farm has developed the “Seed to Plate” local food series of workshops and field trips that look at the food system, from gardening and cooking to waste. The target is grades 4-7 but the program could be adapted to secondary schools.
- The Centre for Sustainable Food Systems at U.B.C. Farm with partners and volunteers has created an intergenerational community learning initiative through a gardening based program that extends across school curriculum. It teaches food literacy to students in grades 4-6 and involves elders who share their knowledge with the children.
- Grandview School has created the Grandview/Uuqinak’uuh Earth School Garden. This is a broad-based gardening, nutrition, and environmental education program that is integrated into the curriculum.
- Earthwise Society in partnership with Delta School District has created “Sustainable Resources for High Schools Series”, an instructional program that provides educational options for high school students at different stages of their education.
- Growing Chefs is a project where chef volunteers are paired with elementary school classrooms (grades 1-3) to give students hands-on experience growing and cooking their own food. The demand for this program exceeds resources as there are 50 schools on the wait list.
- B.C. Chicken Growers’ Association has a “Poultry in Motion” mobile small scale poultry barn that is featured at fairs, schools and agriculture events around the province. The display shows two life stages of broiler chickens.
- B.C. Dairy Foundation has developed a “Food for Us” kit for students (grades 2-3) to learn to classify foods into the four food groups and choose balanced meals and healthy snacks. The kit includes a teachers’ guide with classroom activities, student workbooks and food group posters.
- Ministry of Education through Open School B.C., is developing grade 12 curriculum materials on agriculture.
- The Vancouver School Board created a Food Garden Process document that outlines the process of planning, designing, implementing, maintaining and sustaining school and daycare food gardens to ensure their success over the long term.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Develop school board policies and creative school programs, such as edible school gardens that will engage students and their families to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables consumed.
- Develop a speaker program for schools featuring dietitians, nutritionists, chefs, farmers and other agri-food and health professionals who can provide a holistic picture of the food system.
- Establish community service programs where secondary school students work on food security issues with community organizations.
- Implement a comprehensive nutrition policy in schools that will provide and promote nutritious food choices for school lunch programs and cafeterias.



- Introduce seasonal, local foods into home economics programs and culinary teaching kitchens in high schools.
- Train youth leaders to maintain school gardens during the summer months or use these gardens as a basis for summer camps.

**Strategy 3.4** Celebrate the taste of local foods and the diversity of cuisines

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Examples of festivals and events that promote local food in the region include the following: Vancouver's Powell Street Festival, North Vancouver's Party at the Pier, Flavours of Surrey Festival, Steveston's Salmon Festival, BowFeast on Bowen Island, and Langley's Eat Local Festival.
- Municipalities in the Fraser Valley have created the Circle Farm Tours which identify local specialty farm-gate vendors, open air markets, eateries, heritage sites and fairs through self-guided tours.
- FarmFolk City Folk has created a Get Local Metro Vancouver website that provides information on how to find and choose local foods.
- Slow Food Vancouver in partnership with others hosts Summer Cycle Tours that encourage people to visit farms in the Fraser Valley on their bikes. This provides opportunities for farmers to sell their products while increasing awareness of the variety of farm products available locally.
- Small Scale Food Processor's Association in partnership with Act Now B.C. has developed a B.C. Specialty Food Directory that helps chefs, restaurateurs, and specialty food retailers find B.C. food companies.
- Gordon Food Service has a Best of B.C. Food Program that lists B.C. Products and Farm & Artisan Dairies for restaurants that want to feature local foods.
- The 100 Mile Diet Society has developed a foodshed mapping interactive website allows people to explore their foodshed (defined as a 100-mile radius around Metro Vancouver) by identifying various sources of fruits, vegetables, animals and seafood.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Promote local food at community events throughout the growing season to highlight in-season produce and educate the public about the value of local food.
- Promote events that profile local foods and the multi-culture cuisine of Metro Vancouver in community arts and culture calendar.
- Explore the agriculture theme as the part of "Experience the Fraser" planning project to foster public awareness and appreciation of local foods.
- Feature seasonal local foods in groceries and supermarkets through signage and special events.
- Develop a regional brand and label for food produced in Metro Vancouver.
- Increase the outreach of buy local campaigns by targeting new immigrant audiences in their own languages.
- Review and update food safety standards for small business as current regulations are designed for large scale food operations and the "one size fits all" approach is having unintended effects of constraining small scale, community-building, food-focused events and activities that are critical to regional food sustainability.

### Goal 4: Access to Healthy, Culturally Diverse and Affordable Food for Everybody

**Strategy 4.1** Improve access to nutritious food among vulnerable groups

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Vancouver Coastal Health has a variety of programs and initiatives addressing food access issues for low income and high nutritional risk clients, including Meals to You and food security networks which enable residents to take action on local food access issues including establishing community gardens and kitchens.
- The United Way of the Lower Mainland has a food security grant stream that provides funding to support community organizations' ability to improve access to food for vulnerable children and seniors.
- Fraser Valley Region Food Network have organized the Fraser Region Harvest Box program providing households in Aldergrove, Delta, Langley, Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Surrey and White Rock the opportunity to buy fresh local produce at an affordable prices (when available).
- The Westside Food Security Collective in Vancouver has organized small farmers pocket markets in community facilities to help ensure that low income seniors have access to nutritious and fresh foods.
- Hollyburn North Shore Youth Safe House has a 550 square foot urban garden for youth living in the safe house and for homeless youth on the North Shore. Surplus produce is donated to the Harvest Project. The garden is supported by Vancouver Coastal Health, District of North Van and community volunteers.
- The Golden Ears Food Education and Action Strategy Table (FEAST) in partnership with the Family Education and Support Centre has developed Seniors Food for All, a resource guide listing affordable food and low cost meals. They also have other outreach initiatives to address senior food access issues.
- Greater Vancouver Food Bank Society with support from others hosts Fresh Choice Kitchens which brings people together to cook and learn leadership training, food preparation and handling skills, and teach people how to run a community kitchen.
- The Salvation Army provides a Cook Training Program for the unemployed. During the 20 week period the participants learn valuable skills, train for a career in the food service sector which can provide meaningful employment. Scholarship program needed to help fill the demand.
- Potluck Café & Catering with support from others runs the Potluck Café, a catering business and café that employs local residents and provides the community with healthy, affordable meals. Revenue is directly invested back into its five community social programs that are integrated into its daily operations.
- The Burnaby Food First Empty Bowls Project is a fundraising event with food prepared by Burnaby chefs. Patrons buy ceramic bowls created by Burnaby Potters as a reminder of the need to fill "Empty Bowls". Funds raised support numerous local community food projects.
- The Klah-How-eya Aboriginal Centre of the Surrey Aboriginal Cultural Society has a Culinary Arts Program Pre-apprentice Program for First Nations, Aboriginal, Metis and other low income clientele. The program teaches basic culinary techniques, uniquely integrated with traditional Aboriginal cooking methods, ingredients and practices. Prepares graduates for entry level food service careers or further education in the Chef Training program at Vancouver Community College.

- Downtown Eastside Neighbourhood House and their sister agencies have a Nutritional Outreach Healthy food and nutritional education program. This unique delivery models puts dignity back into food delivery and uses food to remind people of their deservedness by providing healthy food in welfare cheque line-ups and other outreach locations.
- Trout Lake Cedar Cottage Food Security Network Society provides pocket market coupons to participants who pay \$8 up front for eight coupons. They exchange coupons for \$12-\$15 worth of fresh organic fruit and veggies at monthly pocket market. This is supported by B.C. Housing, Helping Spirit Lodge, and the Cedar Cottage Neighbourhood House.
- The Super Chefs Program recruits youth from low income households to participate in summer camps that focus on how to select and prepare foods for a nutritious diet.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Support the development of community food centres like Toronto's "The Stop". It is a place where community members share and learn skills, including growing and cooking fresh foods and how to advocate for improved access to good food.
- Build social capacity by funding community facilitators to help residents in underserved neighbourhoods to identify their food needs and improve their skills and ability to access nutritious food.
- Reinstate funding support for the B.C. Association of Farmers' Markets Nutrition and Coupon Program which provided vouchers to low income families with children for purchases at farmers markets.
- Develop guidelines for including community gardens, appropriate kitchen facilities and other programs that will improve food access and diets among households living in social housing.

- Evaluate how access to affordable food links to poverty reduction and other social determinants of health including education and social inclusion.

#### Strategy 4.2 Encourage urban agriculture

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The EcoUrbia Network is building community farms on abandoned or underutilized tracts of land in the North Shore, hiring farmers to grow local organic food for sale and then using a portion of the proceeds to actively engage residents of the North Shore on food issues.
- The Union of B.C. Municipalities commissioned and distributed an extensive manual – called Dig It! – to support municipalities in the creation of community gardens. Many local municipalities are providing parcels of land for the creation of community gardens.
- The City of Vancouver is developing policies to expand healthy food access in underserved areas of the city and has established a Community Urban Agriculture Fund to support neighbourhood food security groups.
- Environmental Youth Alliance has developed the Community Nursery Program that trains at-risk high school students in plant propagation and greenhouse management. The vegetable seedlings are distributed to marginalized groups including the Strathcona Community Garden Association and the Greater Vancouver Food Banks.
- The Edible Garden Project has created "Growing Food Gardens" where volunteer gardeners cultivate gardens of people who have unused garden space and local residents who have gardens grow extra produce to make harvest donations to food charities.

- The City of Richmond has developed zoning that permits community gardens, rooftop farming, fruit trees and other edible landscapes in suitable urban locations.
- Fraserside Community Services has created the “Biggest Little Garden”, a tiered garden box with trellis provided free of charge to New Westminster residents living in apartments or town homes to enables vegetable gardening for low income and mobility challenged residents. The program was so successful that group has developed a “social franchise” so that the produce could be sold and the profits go back into the program.
- Robert Lee Y.M.C.A. Intercultural Community has created a Gardens Project Community garden program on roof top of St. Paul’s Hospital that provides a socially inclusive place for training in anti-racism, anti-homophobia, inclusive group governance, intercultural communication; organic food growing; sharing of cultural food traditions.
- Farmers on 57<sup>th</sup> Avenue in Vancouver, in conjunction with multiple groups created the Community Integrated Gardens, a fully accessible community garden with a therapeutic garden program for those with severe disabilities (assisted) or low incomes. Provides an alternative to food banks and encourages the consumption of fresh foods.
- Canadian Diabetes Association has created the Food Skills for Families, a hands-on six-session weekly cooking program uniquely designed to teach healthy eating, shopping and cooking skills to Aboriginals, new immigrant, Punjabi and low income families.
- The U.B.C. Farm in partnership with native groups enables “Traditional Indigenous Food Knowledge” by providing farm space, forest space, kitchen space and linking urban and rural aboriginal communities in shared learning space that celebrates traditional foods and supports indigenous food sovereignty.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Develop land use inventories of public lands, including parks, boulevards, right of ways, and rooftops that could be used for urban agriculture.
- Establish neighbourhood facilities for urban agriculture for storing shared tools and equipment for canning and dehydration.
- Develop and implement zoning that permits community gardens, rooftop farming, fruit trees and other edible landscapes in suitable urban locations.
- Create demonstration food gardens in parks.
- Create a regional network of community gardeners to provide support and a sharing of best practices and information.
- Involve ethnic and immigrant communities in the development of urban agriculture initiatives and food access programs to ensure that the foods they are familiar with are available.

**Strategy 4.3** Enable non-profit organizations to rescue nutritious food

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- The Richmond Fruit Tree Sharing Project, Vancouver Fruit Tree Project, North Shore Fruit Tree Project and the Surrey Food Bank’s Gleaning Project organize volunteers to harvest healthy produce from private residences, farms and trees on public lands to redistribute to charitable organizations.
- Quest Outreach Society hosts B.C.’s largest food exchange program. Using volunteers it collects quality food, including overstock, mislabelled, or near-expired products that would otherwise go to waste, and redistributes it to those in need. Over 300 social service agencies refer clients to their low cost shop.



- B.C. Food Processor Association's "Giving Back Program" rewards philanthropy in the food system. Members donate any surplus products and are formally acknowledged for encouraging food recovery and redistribution, and helping those in need through the Lookout Emergency Aid Society and Union Gospel Mission.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Address barriers related to food safety regulations and requirements that will enable the redistribution of safe, nutritious and edible foods.
- Initiate a program through an on-line bulletin board that links producers and community groups to field crops available for harvesting (or gleaning) for redistribution to charitable food organizations.
- Dispel perceptions about the liability associated with food donations by targeting education and awareness about food recovery to grocery stores, restaurants, hotels and other large food related events.

### Goal 5: A Food System Consistent with Ecological Health

#### Strategy 5.1 Protect and enhance ecosystem goods and services

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Simon Fraser University and the Ministry of Agriculture have investigated the public perspective on public amenity benefits and ecological goods provided by farmland.
- Environmental Youth Alliance has created habitat to maintain and expand native pollinator populations on urban and rural lands.

- The Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust administers stewardship programs that share the cost of land management practices that contribute to soil and wildlife conservation.
- Earthwise Society and the Delta Chamber of Commerce have initiated "Feed the Bees", a campaign to raise awareness about decline of bee and pollinator populations and encourage home owners and businesses to grow plants that attract pollinators.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Encourage gardening practices that will maintain and expand native pollinator populations on both urban and rural lands.
- Develop a policy approach and programming to compensate farmers for the public ecological goods and services provided by farmland.
- Provide compensation to farmers for protecting environmentally sensitive areas and/or providing drainage services for urban communities.
- Develop management tools and programs that will support the sustainable harvesting of wild foods like honey, berries and mushrooms.

#### Strategy 5.2 Reduce waste in the food system

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Municipalities throughout the region are establishing curbside collection of residential food waste for composting.
- Quest's Zero Waste project aims to reduce all food wastage to zero, not only by collecting and redistributing useable food, but by turning what is already spoiled or expired into compost or animal feed.

- Farm Folk/City Folk and iWasteNot Systems have created a website, Shared Harvest B.C., an online local food hub where farmers, retailers, fishers, restaurants, charities, schools, and community members source and list food and agricultural products for sale or donation. This service helps keep food out of the waste stream and enables 24 hour access for food recovery.
- Vancouver School Board is testing Earth Tub Composting, a mid-scale composting system set up at three Vancouver high schools. These automated composters will process food waste and can be integrated with existing gardening/food programs. The test sites include Windermere, David Thompson and Grandview schools.
- North Shore Recycling has a composting program uniquely designed for areas frequented by bears. The program includes workshops, backyard garden parties, brochure, web support and community outreach and is done in partnership with the North Shore Black Bear Society and Bear Aware.
- North Shore Recycling and Metro Vancouver has developed Zero Waste Stations with up to 10 collection frames and accompanying signage are available on loan to residents for small community events.
- City Farmer hosts a Compost Hotline, a regional service that answers questions on composting and waterwise gardening. City Farmer also runs the Vancouver Compost Demonstration Garden interacting with approximately 16,000 people a year, including school children, seniors and the disabled.
- Metro Vancouver has a Smart Step program that provides information, technical assistance and waste assessments to help businesses identify actions that can reduce their waste materials and energy costs.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Communicate to restaurants and food service establishment their limited liability when customers use their own containers to take away food.
- Define packaging that is biodegradable and suitable for composting in backyards to reduce the amount of food containers that end up in the municipal collections system.
- Provide information to consumers about food date labels (for instance, best before, sell by) to prevent confusion resulting in edible food being thrown out in the garbage.
- Develop a best practices tool kit for event organizers to implement waste minimization and recycling at community festivals, sporting events, conferences and trade shows.



### Strategy 5.3 Facilitate adoption of environmentally sustainable practices

#### EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS

- Metro Vancouver has initiated a joint water-use planning process for the Capilano and Seymour watersheds that will explicitly consider water flows required for fish stocks.
- The B.C. Agriculture Council works with local farmers to complete Environmental Farm Plans and implement improvements with funding assistance from the federal and provincial governments.
- B.C. Hydro is assisting food businesses to develop a customized sustainable energy management plan by providing expertise on potential energy savings.
- The Land and Food Systems Faculty at U.B.C. teaches agro-ecology food production practices that enhances natural ecosystems and reduces reliance on fossil fuel inputs.
- Langley Environmental Partners operates an Agricultural Stewardship Program that provides support to agricultural landowners on best practices, stream livestock, manure management and invasive weed control. The program targets equestrian and small farmers that do not qualify for the Environmental Farm Program.
- Swift Aquaculture has developed a land-based Coho salmon farm. The waste solids and waste water are used to fertilize crops and produce algae that are used as a source of feed. This operation produces around 3,000 salmon a year and it is one of only two salmon stocks in Canada to be health certified by the Fisheries and Oceans Canada.
- The Land Conservancy of B.C. recognizes leading farmers and ranchers through their Conservation Partners label for farm products and the farm gate. Those awarded the label are recognized to protect, enhance or restore natural systems, including pollinator habitats, grasslands and riparian areas. Participating farms include: Glen Valley Organic Farm, Hazelmere Organic Farm, Helmers' Organic Farm, Nicomekl Community Organic Farm, Langley Township, U.B.C. Farm, and Westham Island Apiary.
- The Green Table Network promotes Sustainability Solutions for Food Service by aligning the food industry with a set of green principles that cover solid waste, water and energy conservation, pollution prevention, and more earth friendly purchasing. The service is one to one, on-site, customized, collaborative process and tailored for specific business.
- Canadian Cancer Society B.C./Yukon with support from eight B.C. medical and health organizations are calling on the provincial government to enact province-wide legislation banning the sale and use of cosmetic pesticides. Numerous Canadian communities have already successfully supported the ban through local bylaws.

#### OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS

- Revisit the business case for recapturing phosphorous from sewage treatment systems and evaluate as a nutrient source for food production.
- Promote energy recovery and lower greenhouse gas emissions through guidelines, pilot projects and incentives for food production and processing businesses.
- Promote water conservation practices and new efficiency technologies throughout the food sector.
- Expand agricultural extension and education programs that provide information on how waste management, soil conservation, and environmental protection can support farm viability.

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**Strategy 5.4** Prepare for the impacts of climate change

**EXAMPLES OF CURRENT ACTIONS**

- B.C. Agriculture Council has created the Climate Action Initiative to identify climate change mitigation and adaptation projects for the agriculture through the B.C. Agriculture and Food Climate Action Plan.
- B.C. Food Processor Association and B.C. Hydro Power Smart developed the Energy Manager Program where processing facilities are assigned fully funded energy managers to show them how to cut costs through smart energy management, streamlined procedures, and technology upgrades.

**OTHER PROPOSED ACTIONS**

- Conduct applied research through test plots and variety field trials on new crop varieties that are resilient to changing climate conditions.
- Create seed banks to provide farmers with a diversity of seeds to choose from including heritage strains.
- Develop quantification protocols to measure carbon sequestration on agricultural lands and certification standards.
- Identify production and business practices that would increase the resiliency of local agriculture and fisheries to climate change.



## APPENDIX B: Agencies and Organizations Contributing to the Region's Food System (Partial List)

100 Mile Diet Society	Canadian Agri-Food Policy Institute
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Canadian Cancer Society BC/Yukon
Agriculture in the Classroom Foundation	Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives
Agricultural Land Commission	Canadian Council of Grocery Distributors
Aids Vancouver	Canadian Diabetes Association
Barnston Island Conservation Society	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
Bowen Agricultural Alliance	Canadian Federation of Agriculture
Bowen Island Municipality	Canadian Federation of Independent Grocers
BC Agriculture Council	CEED Centre
BC Agriculture Tourism Alliance	Centre for Sustainable Food System at UBC Farm
BC Association of Farmers Markets	Certified Organic Associations of BC
BC Chicken Growers Association	Chefs Table Society of British Columbia
BC Cooperative Association	City of Abbotsford
BC Dairy Foundation	City Farmer
BC Dieticians & Nutritionists Association	City of Burnaby
BC Food Processors Association	City of Coquitlam
BC Food Protection Association	City of Langley
BC Food Security Network	City of New Westminster
BC Farm Animal Care Council	City of North Vancouver
BC Farmers Markets Association	City of Pitt Meadows
BC Greenhouse Growers Association	City of Port Coquitlam
BC Hydro	City of Port Moody
BC Institute of Technology	City of Richmond
BC Milk Producers	City of Surrey
BC Recycling Council	City of Vancouver
BC Restaurant and Food Services Association	City of White Rock
BC Vegetable Marketing Commission	Colony Farm Community Gardens
BC Young Farmers	Community Nutritionists Council of BC
Burnaby Food First Network	

Corporation of Delta	Grandview School
Coquitlam Farmers Market Society	Greater Vancouver Food Bank
David Suzuki Foundation	Growing Chefs
Delta Chamber of Commerce	Health Canada
Delta Farmland and Wildlife Trust	Hollyburn North Shore Youth Safe House
Delta Food Coalition	Investment Agriculture Foundation of BC
District of Maple Ridge	Kla-how-eya Aboriginal Centre of SACS
District of North Vancouver	Kwantlen Polytechnic University, Institute for Sustainable Horticulture
District of West Vancouver	Kwikwetlem First Nation
Downtown Eastside Neighbourhood House	Langley Environmental Partners
Earthwise Society	Langley Food Action Coalition
Edible Garden Project	Langley Sustainable Agriculture Foundation
Electoral Area A (unincorporated area)	Living Oceans Society
Environmental Youth Alliance	Local Food First
Evergreen	Local Food Plus
Family Services of Greater Vancouver	Lookout Emergency Aid Society
Farm Credit Corporation	Lower Mainland Independent Grocers Association
Farm Industry Review Board	Maple Ridge/Pitt Meadows/Katzie Community Network
FarmFolk/City Folk	Ministry of Agriculture
Food For Families Food Bank	Ministry of Children and Family Development
Fraser Basin Council	Ministry of Community, Sport & Cultural Development
Fraser Health Authority	Ministry of Environment
Fraser Region Food Network	Ministry of Education
Fraser Valley Farm Direct Marketing Association	Ministry of Health Services
Fraser Valley Regional District	Metro Vancouver
Garden City Lands Coalition	
Golden Ears Food Education	

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New Westminster Community Food Action Committee	Surrey Environmental Partners
North Shore Fruit Tree Project	Surrey Food Bank
North Shore Neighbourhood House, City of North Vancouver	Surrey Urban Farmers Market
North Shore Recycling	Surrey/Whiterock Food Action Coalition
Pacific Agriculture Research Centre	The 100 Mile Diet Society
Pacific Institute of Culinary Arts	The EcoUrbia Network
Pacific Streamkeepers Federation	The Green Table Network
Potluck Café & Catering	The Land Conservancy of BC
Provincial Health Services Authority	The Salvation Army
Public Health Agency of Canada	The Super Chefs Program
Public Health Association of British Columbia	The United Way
Quest Outreach Society	Trinity Western University
Reach Community Health Centre	Township of Langley
Real Estate Foundation	Trout Lake Cedar Cottage
Richmond Food Security Society	Food Security Network Society
Richmond Fruit Tree Sharing Project	Tsawwassen First Nation
Robert Lee YMCA Intercultural Community	Union Gospel Mission
Sapperton Fish & Game Club	United We Can
Sierra Club British Columbia	United Way of the Lower Mainland
SFU Centre for Dialogue	UBC Faculty of Land & Food Systems
SFU Centre for Sustainable Community Development	Union of British Columbia Municipalities
SFU Local Food Project	Van City Community Foundation
Slow Food Vancouver	Vancouver Aquarium
Small Scale Food Processor Association	Vancouver Community Agriculture Network
Smart Growth BC	Vancouver Community College
Social Planning and Research Council of BC	Vancouver Economic Development Commission
	Vancouver Coastal Health Authority
	Vancouver Farmers Markets
	Vancouver Food Policy Council

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Vancouver Foundation

Vancouver Fruit Tree Project

Vancouver School Board

Village of Anmore

Village of Belcarra

Village of Lions Bay

Village Vancouver

Westside Food Security Collective

Zero Waste Vancouver