

Planning for Local Food Supply and Security

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UBCM2024

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UBCM2024

Strengthening Farming Program

Union of B.C. Municipalities Convention

September 19th 2024

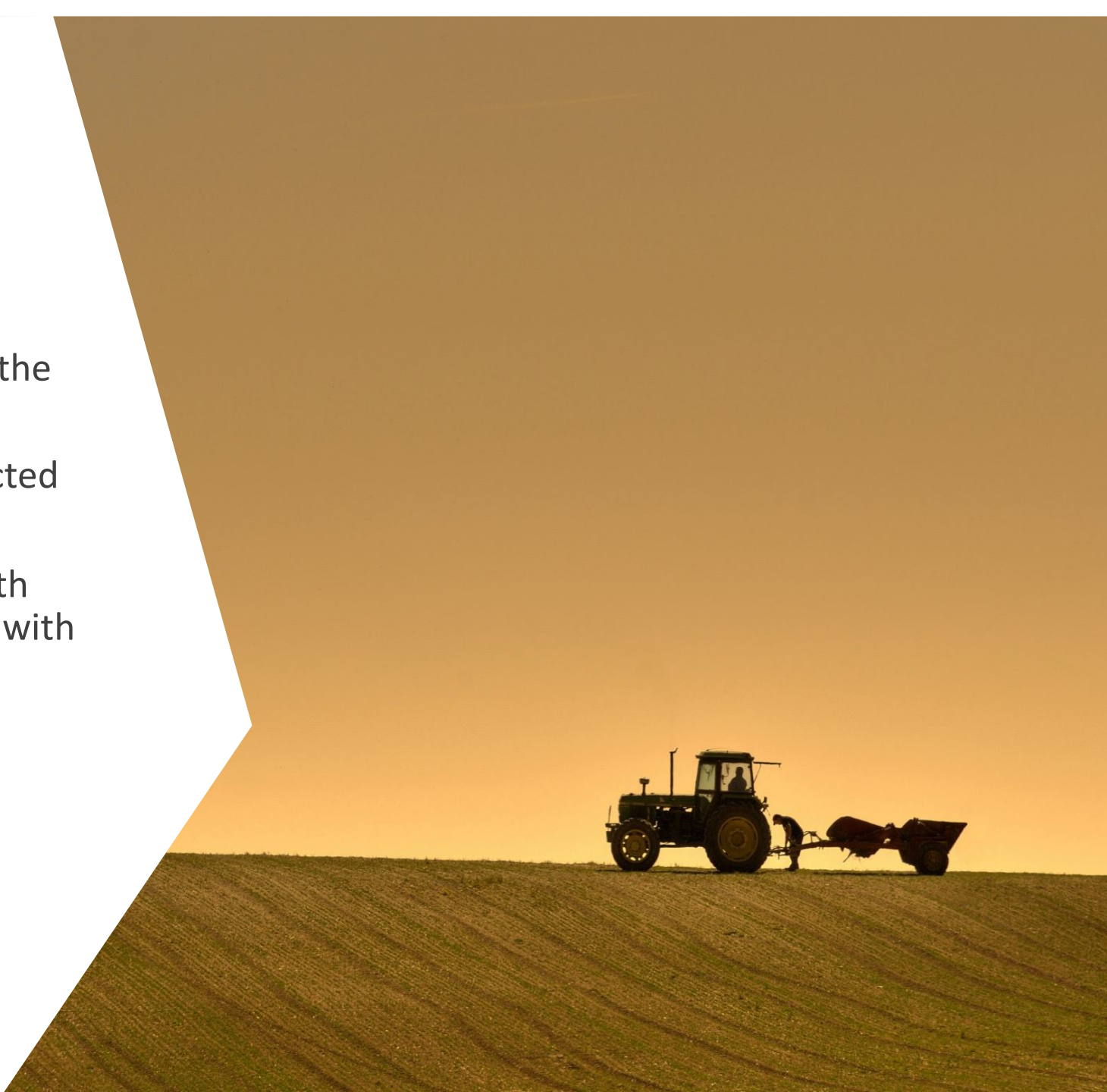
Jeff Weightman, A/Director

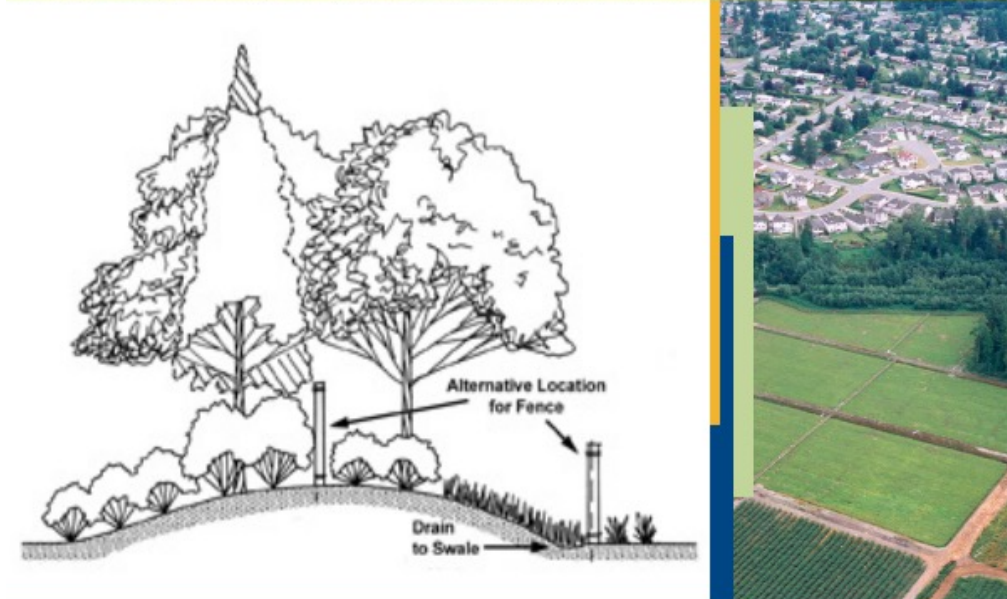
Land Use and Geospatial Unit

Ministry of Agriculture and Food

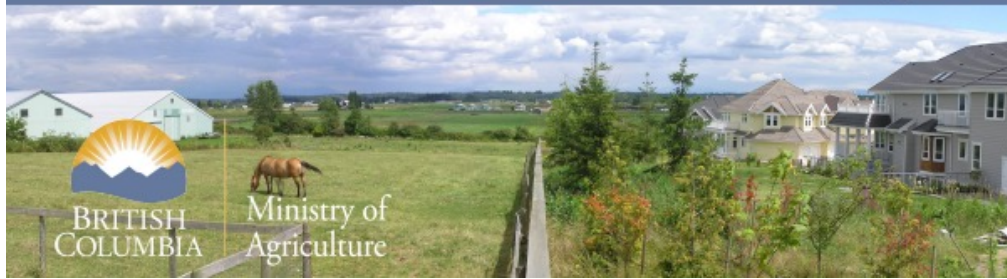
What is the Strengthening Farming Program?

- ▶ Purpose is to ensure that land in the ALR *can continue to be farmed*.
- ▶ Farmers ability to farm still impacted by local government bylaws.
- ▶ Staff promote work externally with local governments and internally with other Branches/Units.
- ▶ Three main groups:
 - ▶ Regional Agrologists
 - ▶ GIS specialists
 - ▶ Land use planners





*Promoting Compatibility Along
Agricultural - Urban Edges*

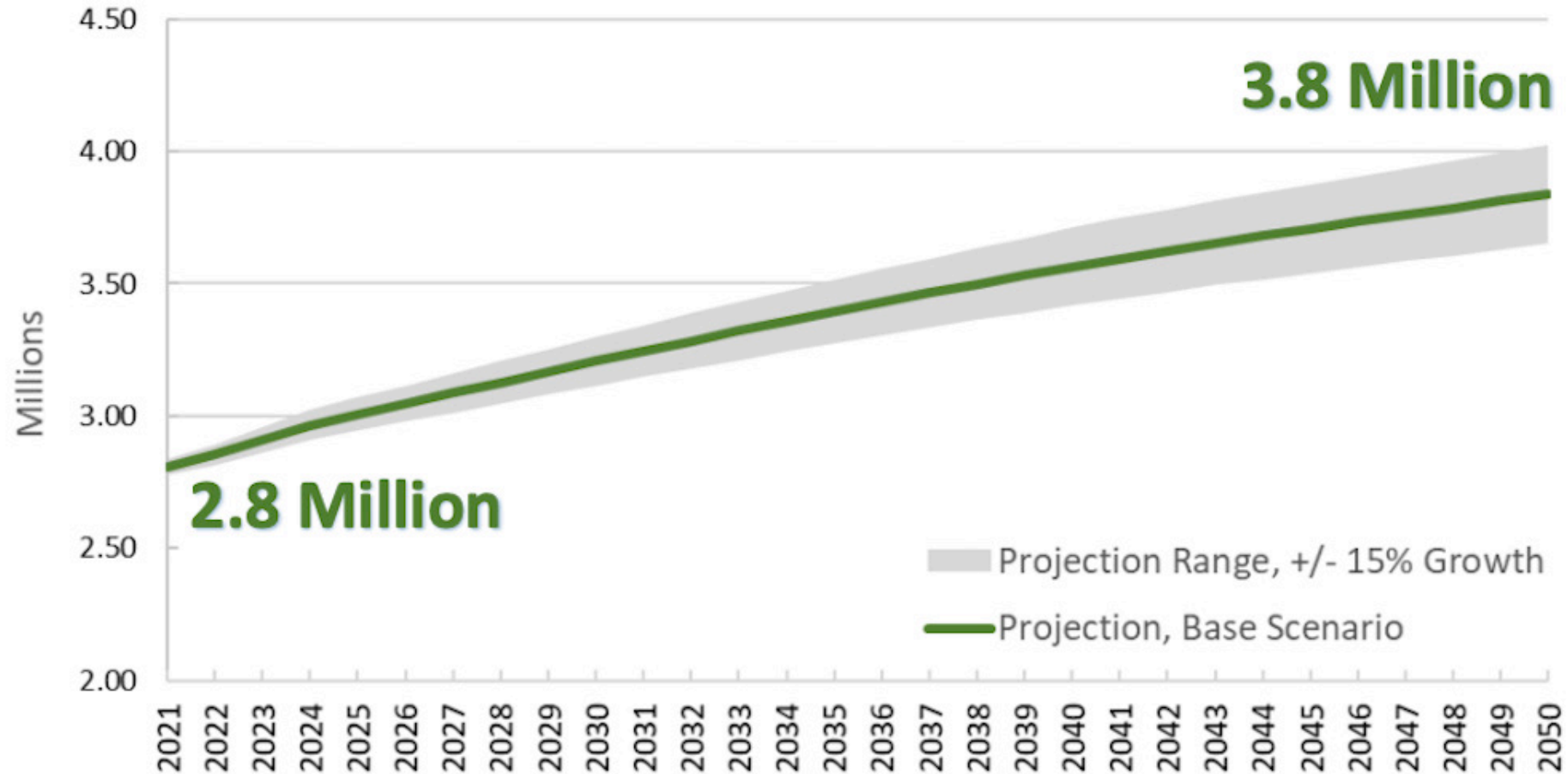


Guide for Bylaw Development in Farming Areas

BRITISH COLUMBIA
2020

Ministry of
Agriculture, Food
and Fisheries

Pressures on Agricultural Land – Population Growth

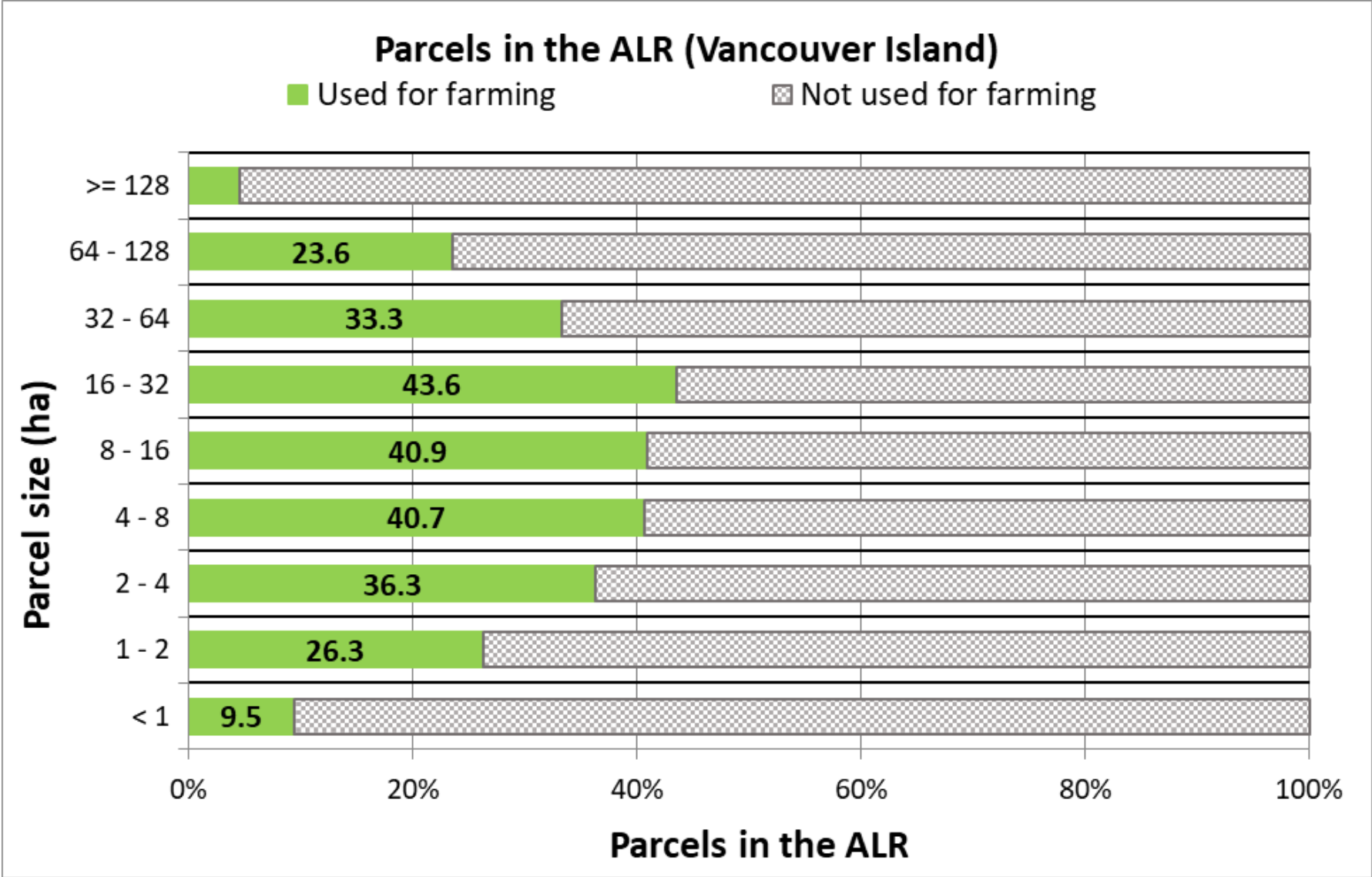


The Nuts and Bolts of Subdivision

1. ALR landowners
 - Downsizing in place
2. Farmers/ranchers
 - Average age = 58 years
 - 9 in 10 farms do not have a succession plan



Small Lots = Less Likely to be Farmed



2022 Kwantlen Polytechnic University



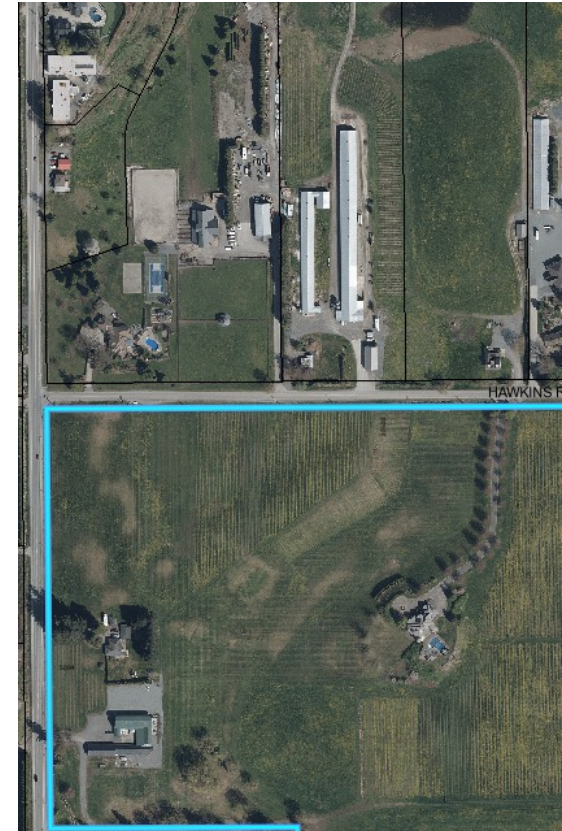
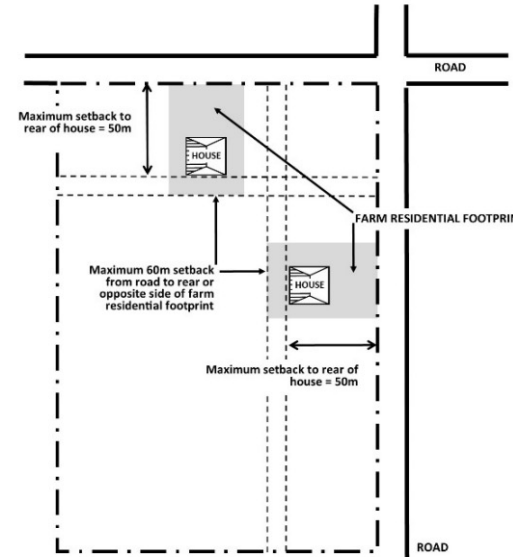
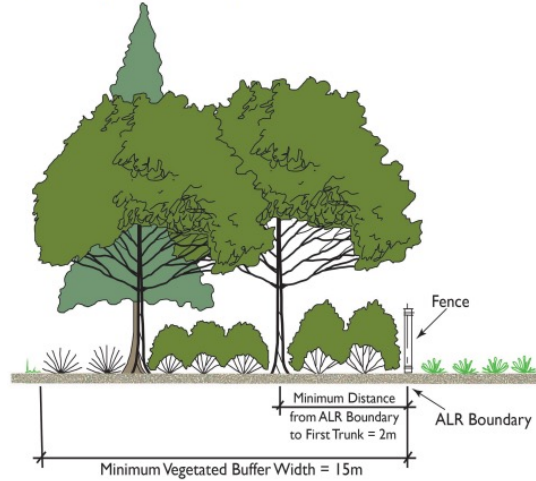
Reviewed 540 ALC subdivision and non-farm use applications

“30% of all new parcels created as a result of subdivision ceased to have a farm tax class status”

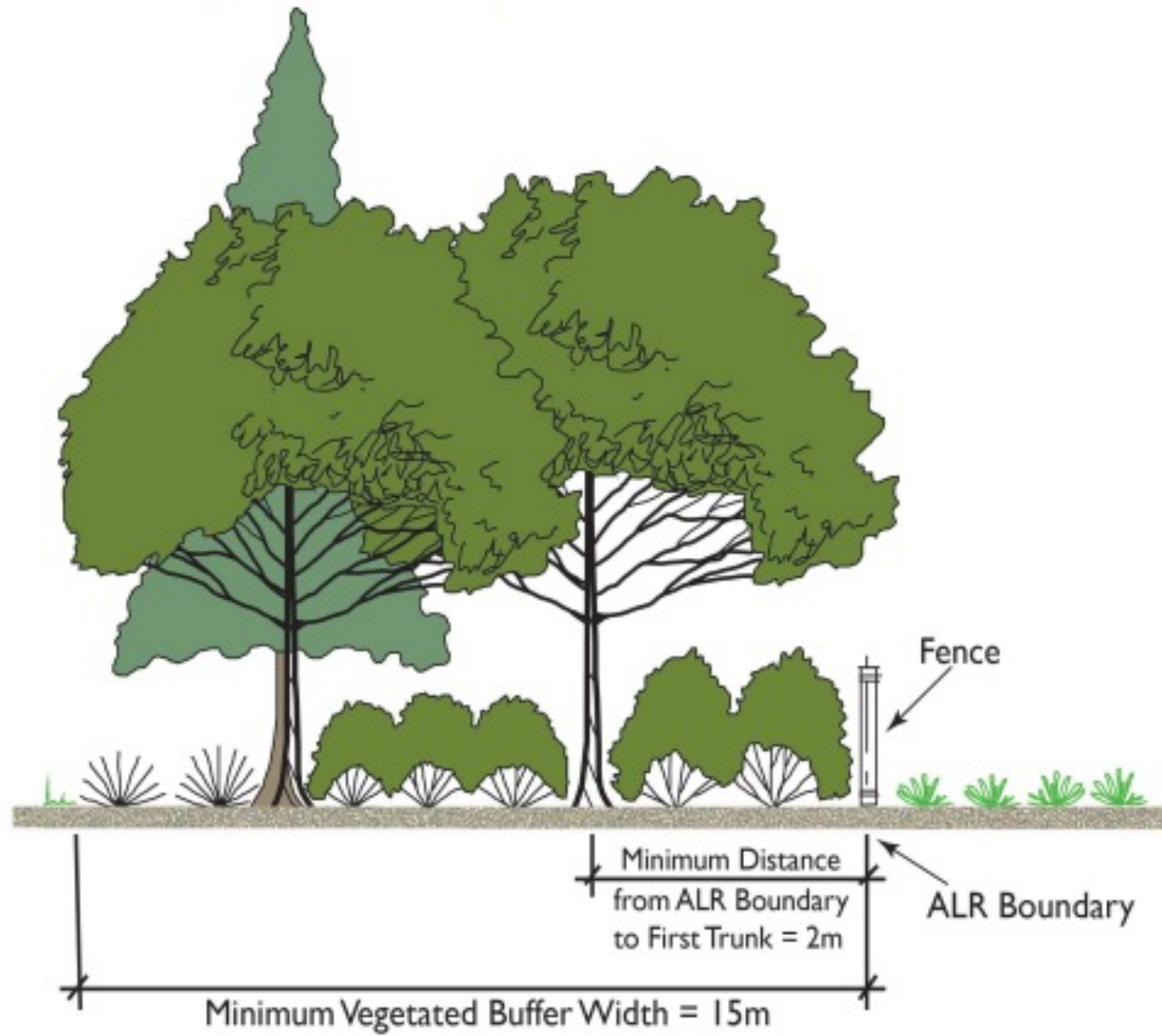
“64% of all the parcels had their ownerships transferred within three years after non-farm use and subdivision applications were approved”

Tools to Reduce Conflicts

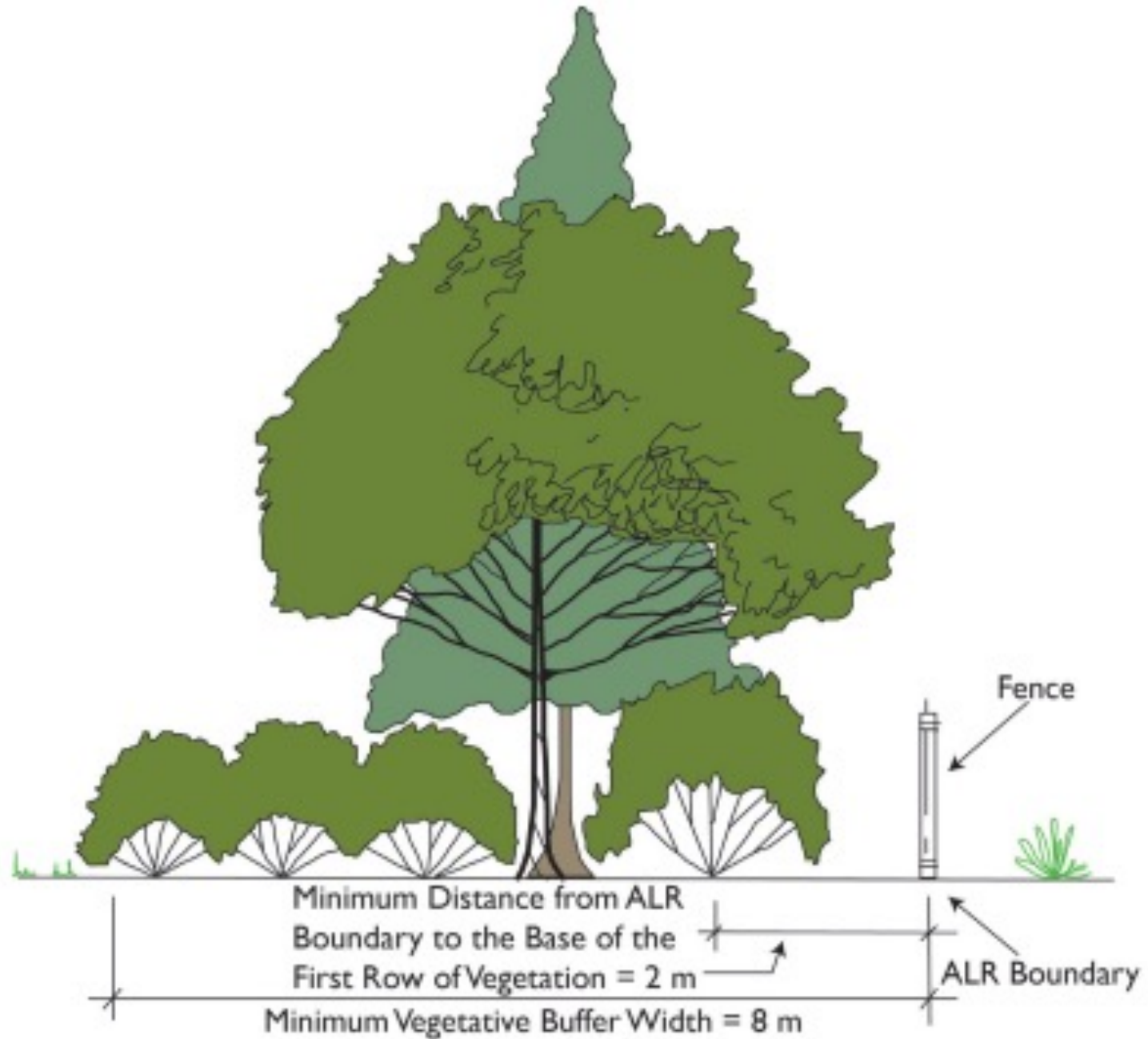
- Buffers
- Setbacks
- Siting



Vegetated Buffers



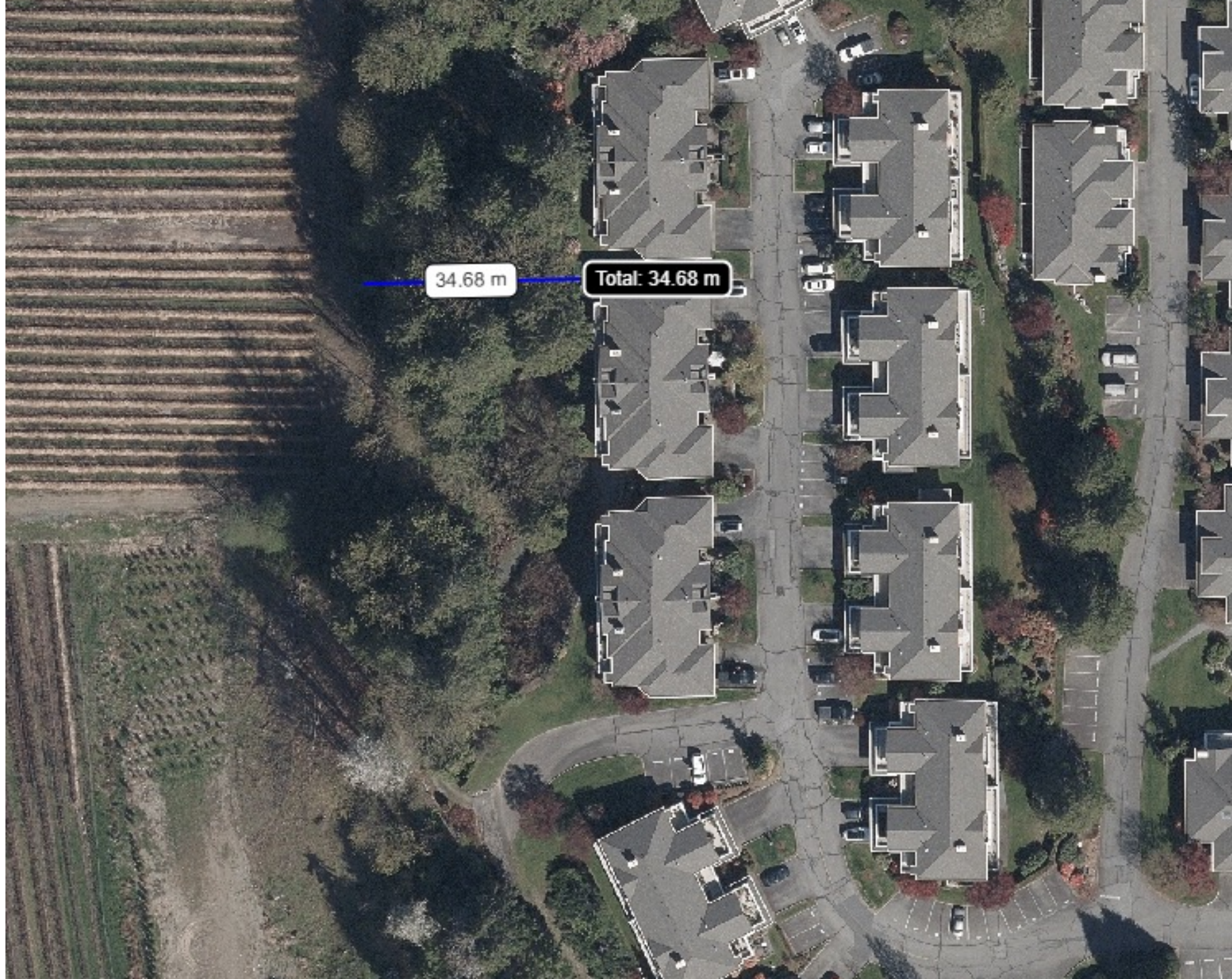
Vegetated Buffers





Total: 28.71 m

28.71 m

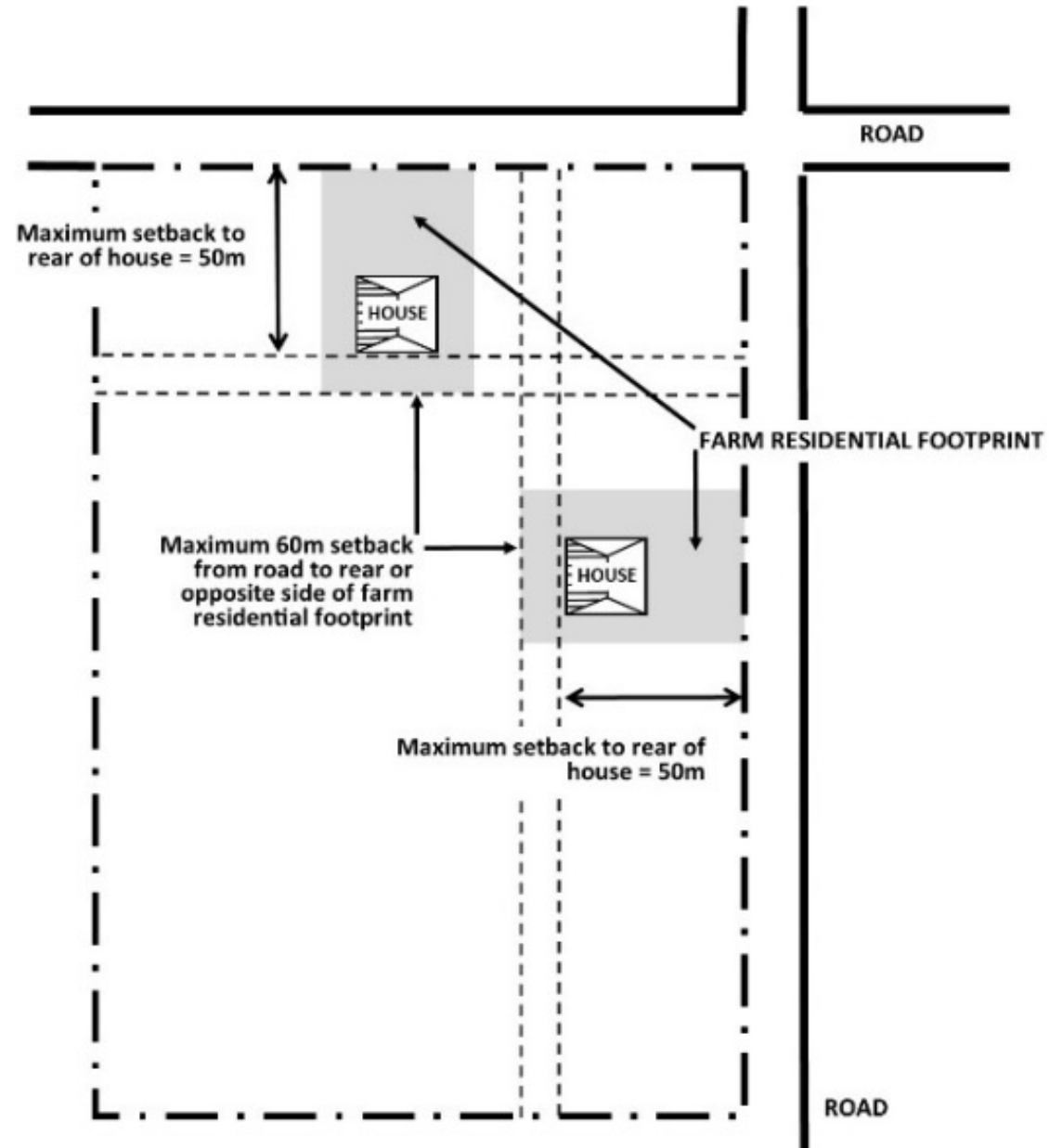


- 30 m + deciduous buffer
- Variety of vegetation at ground, mid canopy and upper canopy
- Well maintained on both urban and agricultural side

- House set close to interface
- No vegetation between field and residential use.
- Limited fencing between the two parcels
- No barrier for noise, odour or dust.
- High risk for conflict and complaints.



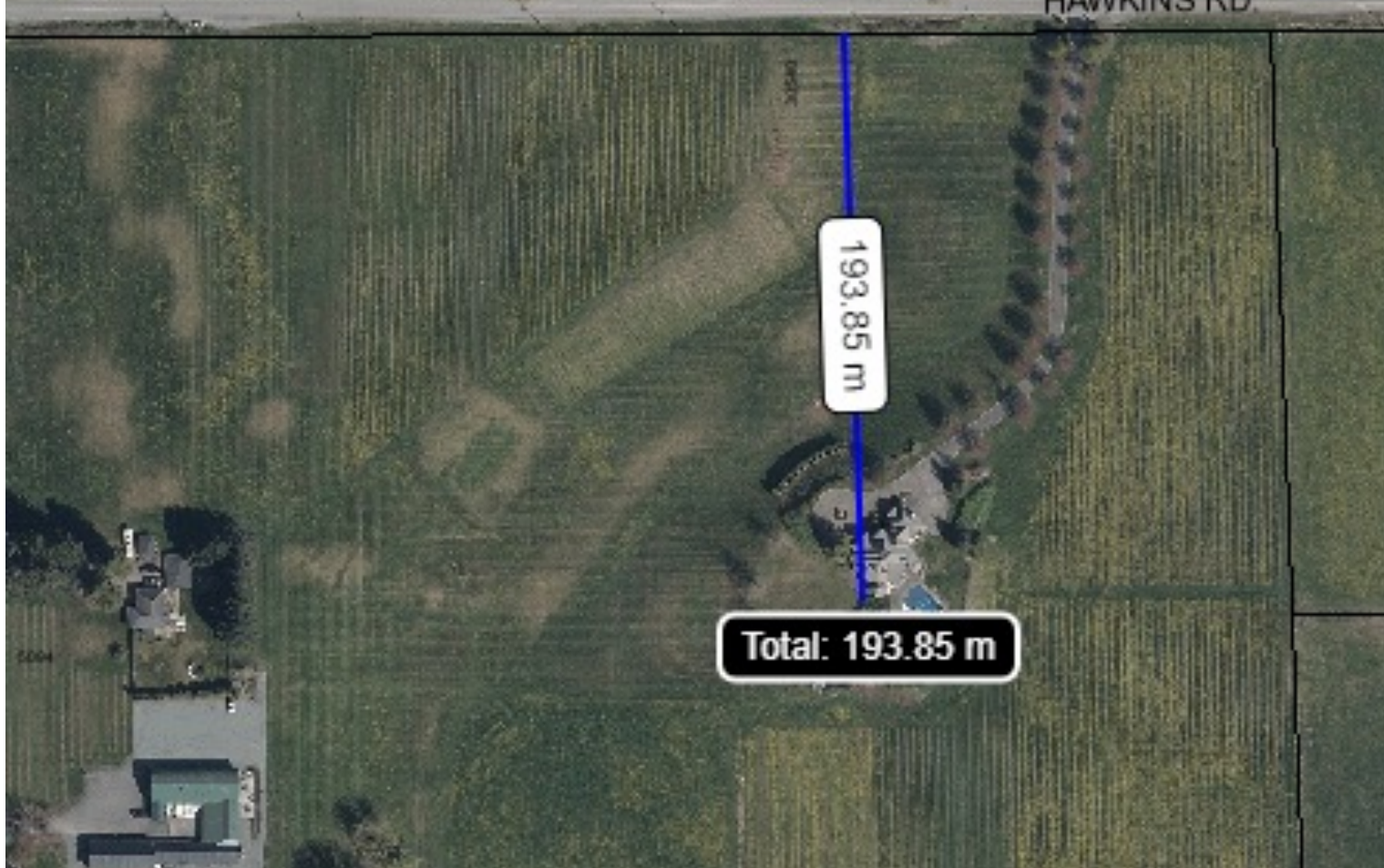
Setbacks





- Top: The house situated in the middle of the parcel reduces agricultural potential, increases impermeable surfaces.
- Bottom: Clustering buildings close to the road frees up the parcel for agricultural use.



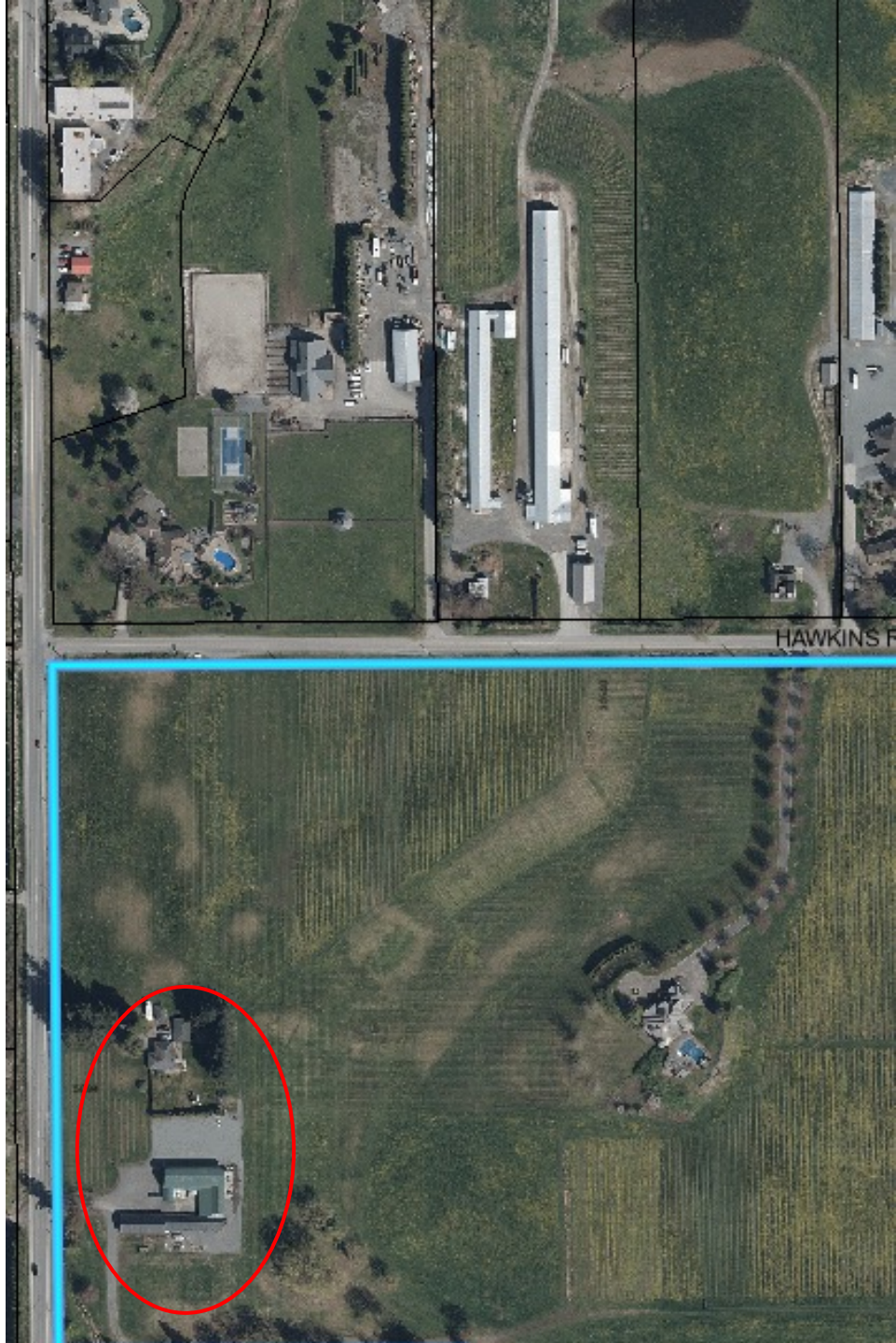
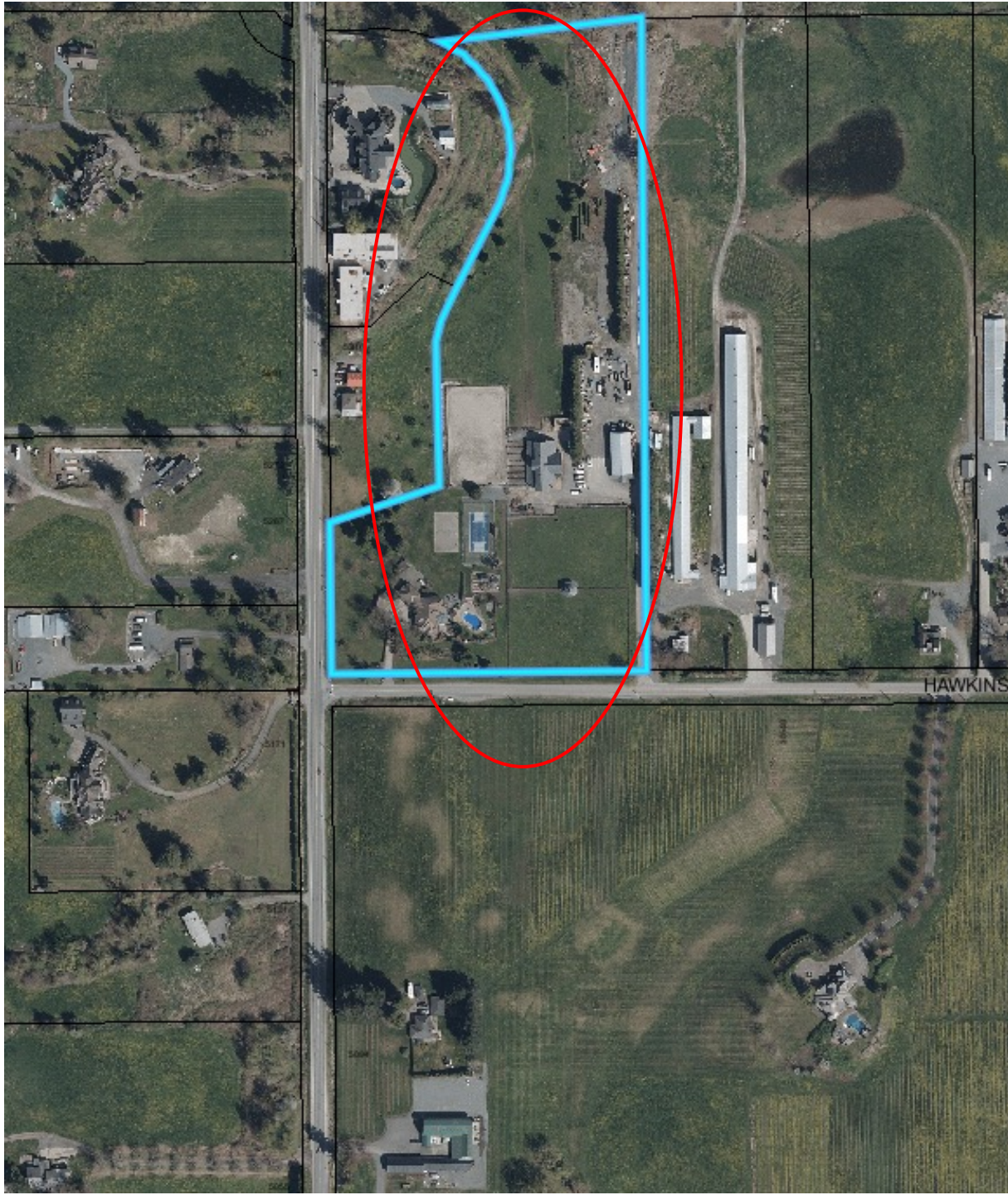


- Top: Siting in the middle of the parcel requires an extended driveway, and divides the parcel, limiting agricultural potential.
- Bottom: Clustering in the corner of the parcel increases the continuous area to be farmed.



Siting

- Tools to reduce residential impacts
 - regulating the siting of residential uses,
 - restricting the size of the farm residential footprint, and
 - restricting the size of the farm residence.



Thank you!

Jeff Weightman

A/Director of Land Use and
Geospatial Unit

Ministry of Agriculture and Food

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Food Supply Security and Local Governments

Union of B.C. Municipalities Convention

September 19th 2024

Dylan Sherlock, Director

Food Security and Climate Strategies

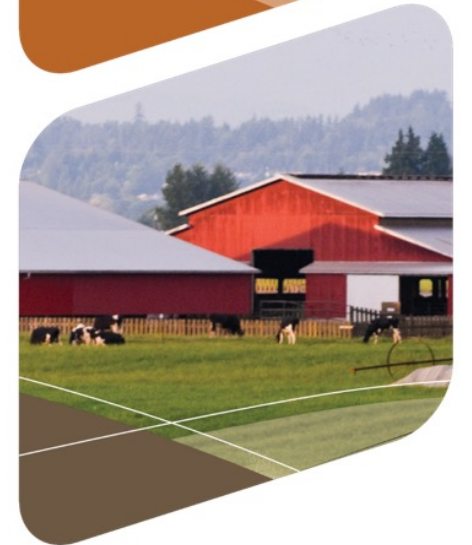
Ministry of Agriculture and Food



Food Supply Security

An uninterrupted supply of food for British Columbians

- Domestic production
 - Inputs: labour, water, land, fertilizer, feed, capital, etc
- Domestic processing
- Distribution and transportation
- International and interprovincial imports
- Emergency food access



Threat Environment

- Climate change increases risks to food security
 - High precipitation events – ex: 2021 atmospheric river
 - Drought – ex: current Western North America drought
 - Variability – ex: 2024 Okanagan cold snap
- International climate risks + geopolitical disruption
 - Climate risks – ex: 2023 California atmospheric river
 - Geopolitical – ex: War in Ukraine
- Supply-chains efficiencies come with resiliency trade-offs – ex: early COVID-19 Pandemic
- Competition in global agri-food marketplace

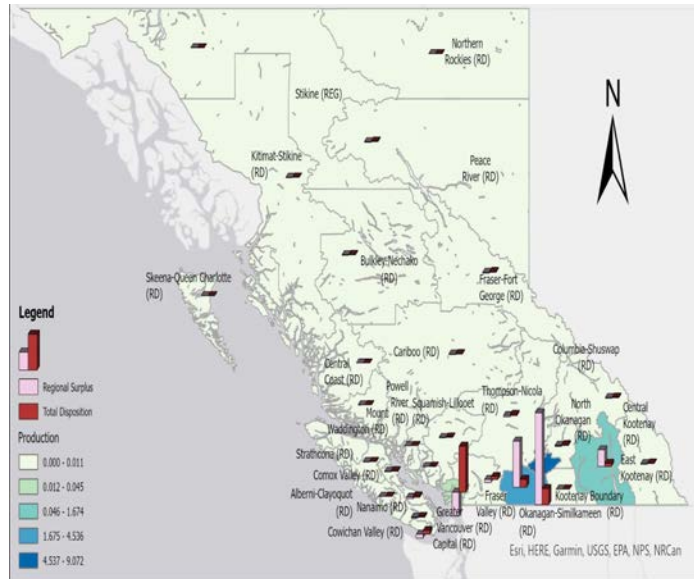
Recent Ministry Funding for Local Government-led Initiatives

- Food Security Emergency Planning and Preparedness Fund (\$20 million)
- Agricultural Water Infrastructure Program (\$100 million)
- Innovation and Affordability Fund (\$20 million)
- Fraser Valley Flood Mitigation Fund (\$20 million)
- Other provincial funding streams:
 - Rural Economic Diversification and Infrastructure Program (JEDI)
 - Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (EMCR)

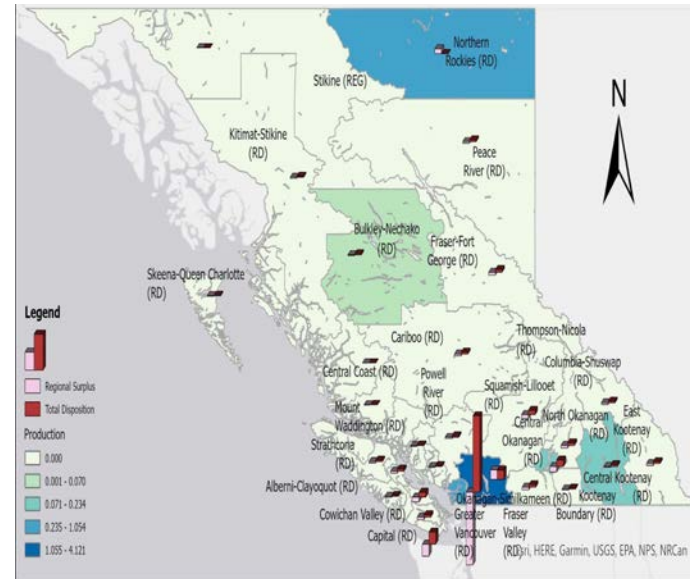


Mapping Food Supply-Chains

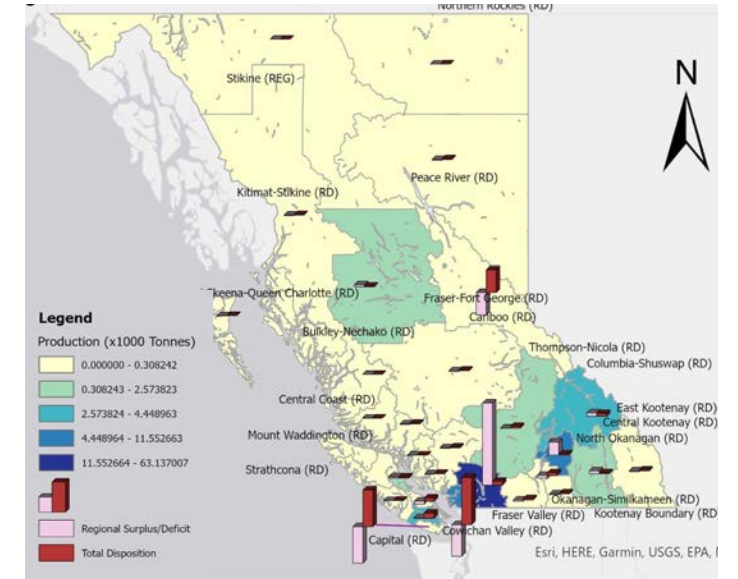
Sweet cherries



Carrots



Dairy (all milk)



Local Government Leadership

Local governments have significant levers to tackle climate risks and safeguard food supplies, including:

- Helping local food producers understand localized disaster and climate risks, and ensuring that emergency response structures include farmers
- Collaborating with farmers on securing water supplies
- Pursuing land use policies that strengthen farming, food processing and other types of food production
- Leading and convening regional economic development inclusive of the agri-food sector

Thank you!

Dylan Sherlock, Director
Food Security and Climate Strategies
Ministry of Agriculture and Food
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**PLANNING FOR LOCAL FOOD
SUPPLY AND SECURITY**
UBCM CONVENTION 2024



OVERVIEW

- Introduction
- Ensuring Sector Sustainability
- Focus on Competitiveness and Growth
- Water and How We Manage It
- Planning and Preparedness
- Working Together

WHO WE REPRESENT

BC Agriculture Council (BCAC)

- We work for B.C.'s farmers and ranchers. BC Agriculture Council is the lead industry advocate for key sector-wide priorities in British Columbia.
- Our mission is to grow a strong, sustainable and competitive agriculture sector by building industry consensus and advancing public policy.
- We achieve this by delivering a unified voice for the sector to the government through our member farm associations, representing over 20,000 farming families and approximately 96% of the farm gate sales in B.C.



OUR MEMBERS

- BC **Blueberry** Council
- BC **Broiler Hatching Egg** Producers' Association
- BC **Cattlemen's** Association
- BC **Cherry** Association
- BC **Chicken Growers'** Association
- BC **Cranberry** Growers' Association
- BC **Dairy** Association
- BC **Egg** Producers' Association
- BC **Fruit** Growers' Association
- BC **Grain** Producers' Association
- BC **Grapegrowers'** Association
- BC **Greenhouse** Growers' Association
- BC **Hazelnut** Grower's Association
- BC **Honey** Producers' Association
- BC **Landscape & Nursery** Association
- BC **Pork** Producers' Association
- BC **Potato & Vegetable** Growers' Association
- BC **Poultry** Association
- BC **Raspberries**
- BC **Salmon** Farmers Association
- BC **Shellfish** Growers' Association
- BC **Strawberry** Growers Association
- BC **Turkey** Association
- BC **Wine Grape** Council
- Fraser Valley **Pea and Bush Bean**
- **Horse** Council BC
- **Organic** BC
- Peace Region **Forage Seed** Association
- United **Flower** Growers



We believe the best solutions for agriculture sector challenges should come from the agriculture sector.

An aerial photograph of a vast agricultural field. In the center, a white tractor pulling a trailer is moving away from the viewer. The field is divided into rows, with some areas appearing to be recently plowed or planted. In the background, there are several trees and a range of mountains under a clear sky. A dark blue horizontal bar is overlaid on the bottom half of the image, containing white text.

DEVELOP A PROVINCIAL AGRI-FOOD
COMPETITIVENESS AND GROWTH ACTION
PLAN

OUR GOAL

A strong, sustainable and competitive agriculture sector that leads the country in its innovation, resilience and food security.

CHALLENGES

- Skyrocketing costs
- Climate events
- Supply chain disruption
- Increased food prices

OPPORTUNITIES

- Strategy provides direction
- Increases competitiveness
- Premier's Taskforce



WATER SECURITY FOR AGRICULTURE &
LONG-TERM WATER STORAGE SOLUTIONS

OUR GOAL

Prioritize access to water for agriculture purposes on a level consistent with that of drinking water and support water storage solutions to mitigate water supply needs.

CHALLENGES

- Drought
- Crop loss
- Food insecurity

OPPORTUNITIES

- Agricultural Water Reserves
- Access
- Watershed Planning / Storage



SUPPORT SECTOR EMERGENCY
MANAGEMENT & CLIMATE READINESS
NEEDS

OUR GOAL

B.C.'s food supply is secure, and there is a reduced impact on the agriculture sector from climate-related and other emergencies.

CHALLENGES

- Vulnerability
- Financially catastrophic
- Impacts food security
- Forced to evacuate

OPPORTUNITIES

- Emergency Program Coordination
- Ag representation in EOCs
- Agriculture Coordinators
- Access Pass for Agriculture

The goals of BCAC / member FSPP project are:

The BC agriculture sector, through BCAC, has an emergency response plan which:

- Supports **agriculture working in synchronization with local governments Indigenous communities** and their emergency response programs.
- Plan is coordinated with the individual emergency plans of commodity associations and focus on events that **impact multiple commodities and regions in the province.**
- The agriculture sector is **engaged with local governments and Indigenous communities in their emergency preparedness** efforts as it relates to agriculture.
- The agriculture sector has a **provincial network of people trained** to assist local government and Indigenous communities in their emergency operations centers.

Continued...

- The agriculture sector, local governments and Indigenous communities together develop and implement a **consistent permitting system for shelter-in-place and entry/re-entry to farms during emergencies.**
- **Individual producers have the necessary training and resources to return to their farms or shelter-in-place** under a permit system in the event of emergencies.
- The entire **agriculture sector shares the benefits** of this project.

WORKING TOGETHER

- Our province's agriculture sector has been an important piece of British Columbia's identity for more than a century.
- The sector is a significant economic driver and is poised for opportunity
- We all have a part to play in its success.





QUESTIONS?



Thank you



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Food Justice Community Planning Tool & Just Food System Evaluation Framework



*UBCM Convention
September 2024*



Land Acknowledgement



x^wməθk^wəyəm
(Musqueam)



S_kwxwú7mesh
(Squamish)



səlilwətał
(Tsleil-Waututh)



Project Background

- In 2022, the Public Health Association of BC teamed up with researchers from Royal Roads University to launch the *Planning for Future Food Systems: Aligning Efforts with Actions* project.
- Worked with UBC students to develop innovative tools to support food system actors in embedding social justice and decolonial principles into their work.
- Intended to enhance the collective capacity of individuals, organizations, and communities to create a more just, equitable, and inclusive food system.



Rationale

- The benefits and burdens of food policies and practices are not equally distributed across communities.



- Justice, equity, decolonization and inclusion must be central component of food system planning and evaluation to address this discrepancy.

*Food Justice
Community
Planning Tool*

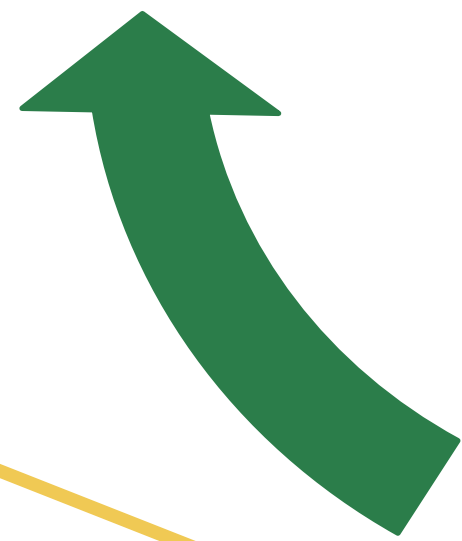
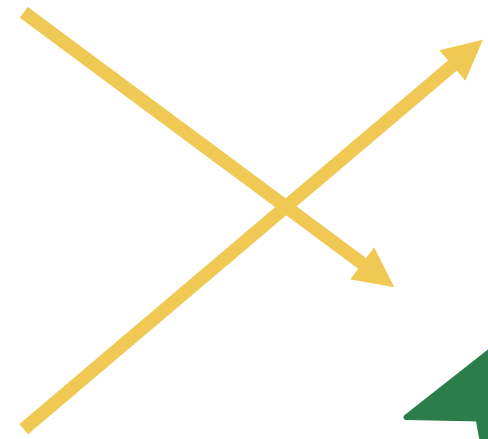
*Just Food System
Evaluation
Framework*

Design/Plan

Implement

**Planning
Cycle**

Evaluate



Food Justice Community Planning Tool



- A guide to help communities ensure their food-related initiatives are fair, inclusive and equitable.



- Helps individuals, organisations and communities apply an equity lens to their work, recognise and challenge harmful assumptions, develop skills and awareness to create fair and resilient ways of dealing with food systems.

Overview of Planning Tool

Category	Description
Supremacy	Promoting the dominance of one group/ perspective.
Universalism	Projecting one's culture or view as superior and universal.
Denying Time	Being unaware/ indifferent toward historical legacies, complexities, and implications. Foreclosing alternative futures.
Removing Dissent and Power	Denying, ignoring, trivializing, and/or managing, unequal power relations.
Saviour Complex	Seeing oneself as 'saving others' in a way that projects others as helpless. Burden of the fittest.
Simple Solutions	Offering easy and uncomplicated solutions that do not require systemic change.

- Unpacks six common patterns of behaviour/ thinking in food work that reproduce inequities
- *Adapted from Gesturing Towards Decolonial Futures Collective's educational resources.*

Example Reflection Questions

Category

Key Questions

Example Situations

**Removing Dissent &
Unequal Power Relations**

How is dissent addressed or avoided? How are dissenting groups thought of, talked about or engaged with?

Conflict & dissent are negative and should be avoided. "Don't be so divisive!"

Simple Solutions

How well do solutions line up with complexity of problems? Why are simple answers privileged?

Corporate monopolies can be solved through farmers markets.

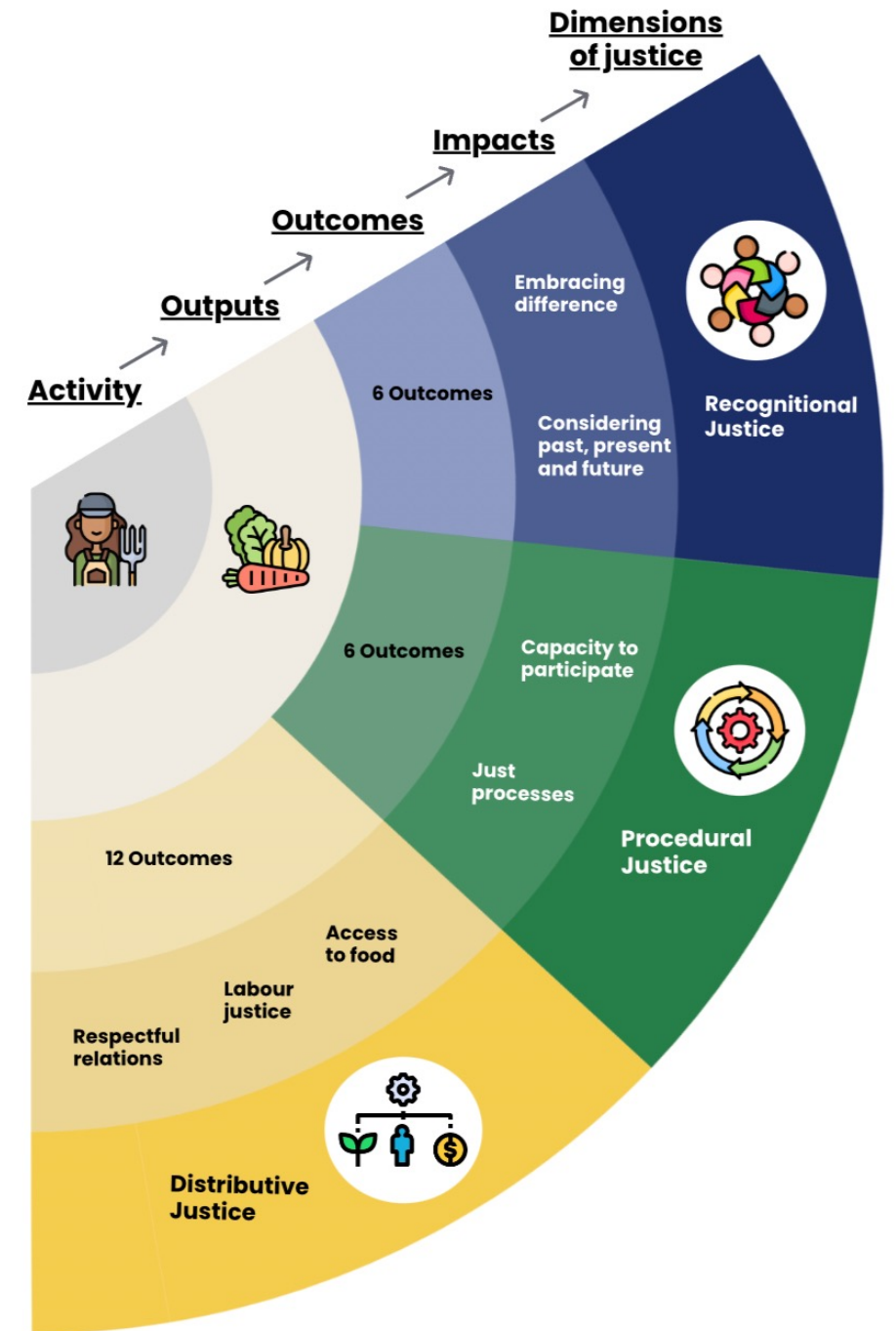
Just Food System Evaluation Framework



- Assess whether existing or planned initiatives contribute to JEDI in the food system.
 - Serves as audit tool for organizations to identify JEDI outcomes supported through their work and gaps that may require further attention.
-
- Can be used to measure, track and document community progress towards a more just and equitable food system.
 - Supports strategic planning, prioritization, resource allocation, advocacy efforts, and communicating impact.

Framework Structure

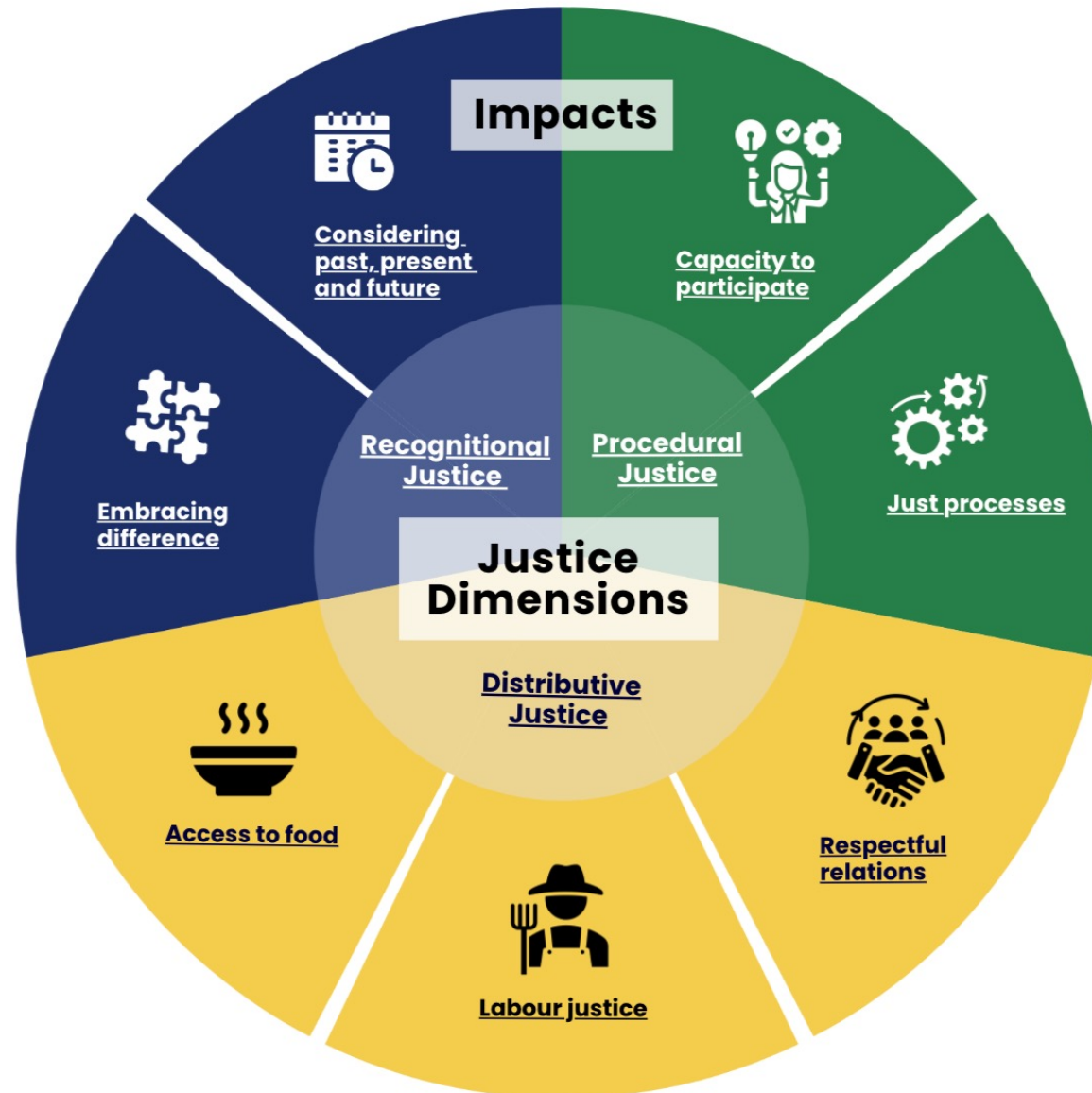
- Contains a suite of outcomes and impacts that indicate progress towards a just food system and act as goalposts to work towards.
- Based on Western liberal justice theories, decolonial theories, and food systems literature.
- Adapted from *Tribaldos and Kortemaki's Criteria for Just Transition in Food Systems*.
- Structured similar to a logic model with activities, outputs, outcomes, impacts, and dimensions of justice.



2. Exploring the Framework

Click on the text to learn more about each **justice dimension**, the **impacts** we aim to see in a more just food system, and the corresponding **outcomes** that lead to each impact.

A Look at our Interactive Digital User Guide



2. Exploring the Framework

Click on the text to learn more about each **justice dimension**, the **impacts** we aim to see in a more just food system, and the corresponding **outcomes** that lead to each impact.

Recognitional Justice - Impact 1.1

Embracing Difference

Embracing difference moves away from privileging certain values while oppressing others by providing space for **differing values, experiences, and knowledge systems to co-exist and be shared.**

Differences can also elicit conflict. This impact also suggests that rather than seeing conflict as something to be managed and removed, consider how it can be generative. Ultimately, **embracing difference helps to build strong and equitable relationships.**



Differing interpretations of problems and solutions are acknowledged and incorporated in food work.

Outcomes:

1.1

1.2

1.3

**Hover your mouse over the numbers to view each outcome.*

Access to food



Labour justice

Respectful relations

**3. How to Use
the Framework**

Next:



Applying the Framework to Evaluate an Activity



STEP 1:
Determine your Activity



STEP 2:
Identify its Outputs



STEP 3:
Identify Relevant JEDI Outcomes



STEP 4:
Verification



STEP 5:
Gap Analysis and Reflection



Applying the Framework: Worksheets

Framework Use 1: Evaluate an Activity

The Framework can be used to assess whether an activity/ intervention is contributing to JEDI (justice, equity, decolonization, inclusion) outcomes that signify progress towards a more just food system. **Click on numbers 1-4 below and follow the steps** to evaluate an activity. Download this **worksheet** to record your answers.

1 Activity **2 Outputs** **3 JEDI Outcomes**

Click and drag relevant outcomes below. Headings can be moved for extra space.

Substantial contribution:

Moderate Contribution:

Minimal Contribution:

4 Reflection and verification **5 Gap Analysis**

Page 2 →

JEDI Outcomes

- 1.1 Multiple goals, outcomes and principles are represented in visions of the food system.
- 1.2 Differing interpretations of problems and solutions are acknowledged and incorporated in food work.
- 1.3 Processes are established to allow for differing or conflicting visions to resolve or coexist.
- 1.4 Historic and ongoing injustices (e.g., colonial legacies, intergenerational poverty, racism) are incorporated into how food system problems are framed, root causes are understood, and solutions are developed.
- 1.5 Marginalized communities are recognised as experiencing hope, joy, resiliency and vibrancy in the past, present and future, rather than simply being framed as oppressed.
- 1.6 The impact on future generations (of humans and other species) is intentionally incorporated into food systems planning (e.g., considering social, economic, and environmental impacts).
- 2.1 Increased capacity of marginalized groups to address their own challenges and achieve their own objectives (e.g. organizational development, self-determination, resources, business development, food sovereignty).
- 2.2 Increased knowledge and understanding of local food system governance, processes and tools.
- 2.3 Food-system grants/funding sources support community-determined priorities, are flexible, and have accessible, low-barrier application and reporting processes.
- 2.4 Reduced systemic power imbalances in governance (e.g., moving from top-down, prescriptive, opaque approaches to more transparent, flexible and non-hierarchical approaches).
- 2.5 Marginalized communities are leading or meaningfully engaged throughout the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and programs.
- 2.6 Reduced barriers and increased safety to participate in food systems planning (e.g., offer stipends, childcare, transportation, translators, etc.).
- 3.1 Increased food security for marginalized groups (access to nutritious, culturally preferred, affordable food).
- 3.2 Processes are established to identify individuals or groups experiencing/ at risk of food insecurity.
- 3.3 Greater Indigenous food sovereignty/ food sovereignty (i.e., more local control over distribution, supply and production).
- 3.4 Increased resilience in local food systems to ensure they can withstand natural disasters, economic shocks, and supply chain disruptions.
- 3.5 Increased food literacy so people can participate in their food system in whatever way they choose (e.g. gardening, preserving classes, nutrition, cooking, cultural and traditional food practices, etc.).
- 3.6 Fair, adequate and equitable pay in food-related jobs (i.e., across genders and races, providing at minimum a living wage).
- 3.7 Increased employee support (e.g. health insurance, training, adequate staffing) and safety from pollution, hazards, weather, and other adverse conditions in workplaces.
- 3.8 Increased access to food system jobs/business opportunities and infrastructure (e.g. farmland, processing facilities, distribution chains, etc.) for marginalized groups and rural/remote communities.
- 3.9 Reciprocal relationships between marginalized (e.g., women, racialized groups, indigenous communities, LGBTQ2+, low-income) and dominant groups (e.g. white, cis, hetero, white-collar workers/managerial class) are established.
- 3.10 Marginalized food actors have opportunities to provide feedback on partnership relations.
- 3.11 Reciprocal relationships between different food actors (e.g. farmers, processors, distributors, food access organizations, funders) are established.
- 3.12 Humans have an ethical (versus exploitative and harmful) relationship with the animals, plants and land needed for food (e.g., animal welfare, reduced food waste, agroecological practices, increased biodiversity and ecosystem health).

Impacts

PHABC Division of Community Engagement and Food Systems
Just Food Systems Evaluation Framework

Division of Community Engagement and Food Systems

Just Food Systems Evaluation Framework

Framework Use #1: Evaluating an Activity

STEP 1: Determine your Activity

Briefly describe a food activity/ intervention (e.g., a policy, program, project, etc.) that you would like to assess using the Framework.

STEP 2: Identify its Outputs

List the outputs (the immediate tangible or intangible results) of your activity/ intervention.

Pg. 1

Applying the Framework: Worksheets

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U			
1	1. Activity Description																							
2	Briefly describe a food activity/ intervention (e.g., a policy, program, project, etc.) that you would like to assess using the Framework. E.g., School meal program																							
3																								
4																								
5	2. Outputs			3. Identify Relevant JEDI Outcomes						4. Reflection and Verification						Notes	Impact	Tally	JEDI Outcomes by Justice Dimension					
6	List the immediate tangible or intangible results of your activity/ intervention. E.g., 200 students eat a free daily nutritious breakfast with culturally preferred food options.			Review the list of JEDI outcomes and check off the corresponding boxes below to identify which outcomes your outputs contribute to.						The Framework relies on the assumption that your outputs actually contribute to your selected outcomes in a meaningful way. How might you verify these linkages to reduce bias? Review your selected outcomes and reflect, discuss and determine: Where possible, how can you measure or verify that your activity outputs actually contribute to each of the selected outcomes? (Please note, some outcomes are qualitative in nature and can be more difficult to measure).														
7				<input type="checkbox"/> 1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.6									Recognitional Justice						
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11				<input type="checkbox"/> 1.1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.6								Considering	0	1.4	Historic and ongoing injustices (e.g., colonial legacies, intergenerational poverty, racism) are incorporated into how system problems are framed, root causes are understood, and solutions are developed.				
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15				<input type="checkbox"/> 1.1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.2	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.3	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.4	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 1.6															
16				<input type="checkbox"/> 2.1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.4	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 2.6															
17				<input type="checkbox"/> 3.1	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.4	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.6															

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Questions?



Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada

In appreciation of our speakers today and with thanks for your contribution, UBCM has made a donation to the Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada. Big Brothers Big Sisters of Canada has been championing the health and wellbeing of youth. They provide direct service to children by matching volunteers with youths in quality mentoring relationships to overcome adversities, helping them to do better in life.