

TORONTO FOOD STRATEGY



2018 REPORT



Table of Contents

I. Introduction	3
II. Toronto Food Strategy Approach	4
A. Food Systems Approach	4
B. Social Determinants of Health	5
C. Sustainable Diets and Resilience	5
III. Fostering Collaboration within the City of Toronto	7
A. Food as a Vehicle to Realize Multiple City Goals	7
Example 1: Solid Waste Management Services – Campaign on Food Waste	9
Example 2: Environment and Energy Division – Live Green "Rethink Food"	9
IV. Fulfilling the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact: Global Collaboration	10
A. Toronto's Food Systems Monitoring Framework	10
V. Progress on Promoting a Sustainable Food System: 2018 Toronto Food Strategy Project Updates	13
Community Food Works	13
Community Food Works for Newcomer Settlement	13
FoodReach	15
Mobile Good Food Market	15
Social Supermarket	16
Urban Agriculture	16
VII. Future Directions and Next Steps	18
Appendix 1. City of Toronto Food Program Directory	20
References	33

Toronto Food Strategy



2018

1. Introduction

The Toronto Food Strategy, led by Toronto Public Health (TPH), was established in 2010. It aligns with the growing international, national and regional food movements and the increasing recognition of the important role of cities in promoting healthy sustainable food systems. These movements are a response to a food system that creates deep inequities, and threatens the health and environment of communities around the world. Cities play a unique role in the food movement and can mobilize multiple stakeholders to promote a healthy, just and sustainable food system for all residents.

Toronto is a world leader in recognizing the role of cities in using food as a lever to promote health, well-being and sustainability. In 1991, the Toronto Food Policy Council (TFPC) was established to advise the Board of Health and the city on issues relating to food security. Currently composed of 30 members including City Councillors, community, business and urban farmers, the TFPC was the first food policy council to be embedded within the government of a major city. It is widely considered a leader for food policy councils across the world, and a voice for a healthy, just and sustainable food system. The TFPC is the community reference group for the Toronto Food Strategy.

The Toronto Food Strategy (TFS) aims to move the needle towards a food system that positively impacts human and environmental health. This kind of transformative change requires a long-term effort by global, regional and local stakeholders – community, institutional, private sector, government, producers, and academia. This report describes the complexities of working towards healthy food systems change and how the TFS uses a multi-sectoral approach to build capacity internally at the city level and to facilitate collaboration with external partners to accomplish change.

II. Toronto Food Strategy Approach

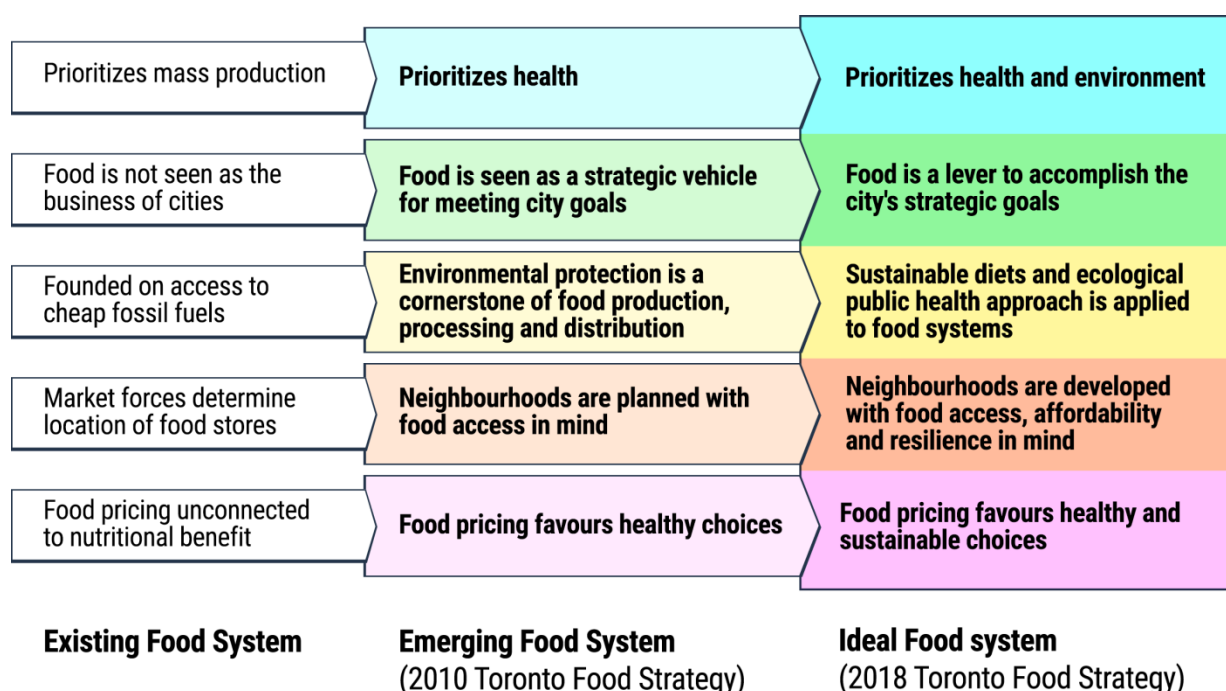
The TFS, supported by TPH, continues to champion innovations to advance more sustainable food systems. Taking an "action research" approach allows the TFS to develop projects that have the potential to be scalable and/or replicable, and to gain valuable knowledge about programming options and viability before implementation. The TFS is informed by 3 major frameworks or models to accomplish the goal of creating a healthy city for all, centering on food as a lever for change.



A. Food Systems Approach

The food system is often described as the full cycle of how food is grown, produced, processed, distributed, consumed and disposed of. Food operates as a commodity in a marketplace dominated by large industry and agribusiness, usually owned and controlled outside of Canada. The TFS attempts to re-frame food not only as a commodity but as a public good that is a critical part of urban infrastructure. Recognizing food as a public good is essential to a food systems perspective. It links food with other public goods such as health, water, energy, transportation, housing and education which are all publically regulated and publically funded. It also identifies the role of food in community development and social cohesion. Food should be identified in public policy as a necessity on par with other long-established public good domains.

The table below highlights some of the key differences between the dominant commoditized food system, as it relates to cities, the emerging system envisioned by the TFS 2010 report, and the ideal healthy sustainable food system the TFS envisions in 2018.



B. Social Determinants of Health

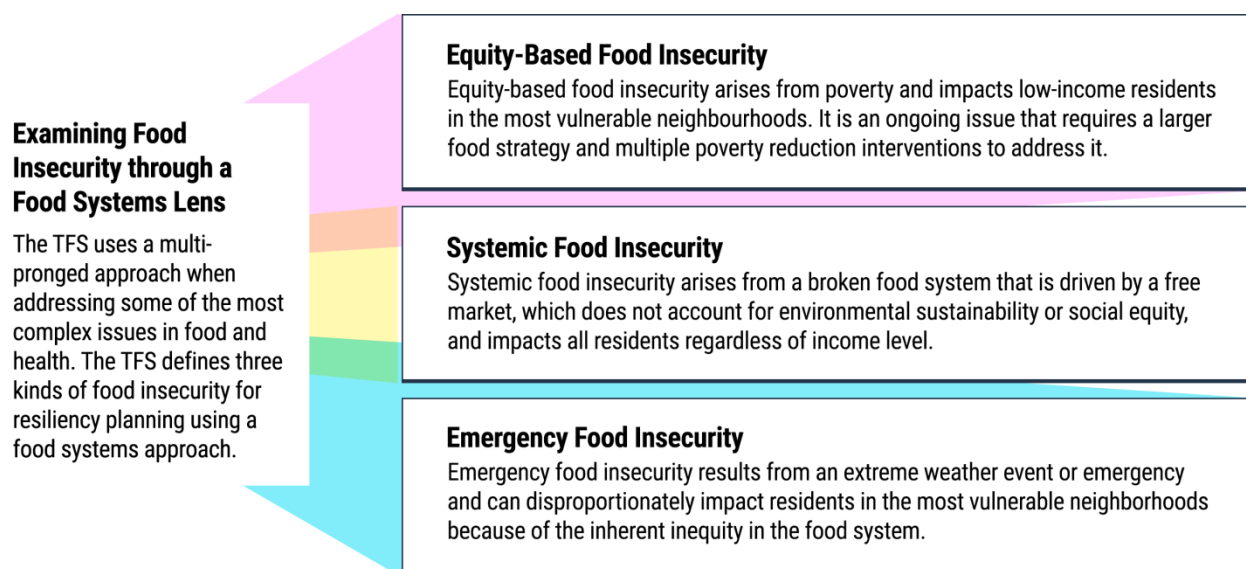
There are many determinants that can impact the health of the population. These social determinants of health include, but are not limited to: income, social status, social support, education, employment/working conditions, physical environments, gender, housing and culture.ⁱ As the population of the City of Toronto continues to diversify, it is important to consider the various health and food needs of all residents of the city. The TFS uses food to improve the lives of residents, while striving to address health inequities related to food. Achieving health equity is a foundational principle of the TPH Strategic Plan 2015-2019, which envisions a healthy city for all.ⁱⁱ Furthermore, applying a health equity lens in the development of public health interventions is a focal point of the Ontario Public Health Standards.

C. Sustainable Diets and Resilience

Promoting sustainability requires cities to consider the resiliency of their city-regional food systems. The City of Toronto has engaged in a process to assess the vulnerability of its food system in the event of a weather-related emergency. Toronto Public Health partnered with Environment and Energy Division and commissioned a study to identify the most significant risks climate change would pose to food distribution and access within Toronto and to make recommendations for further action. The Initiative for a Competitive Inner City (ICIC) and Meister Consultants Group (MCG) led the study focused on examining the food supply chain within Toronto and surrounding areas and the potential public health impacts at the neighbourhood level, specifically considering the impact on vulnerable populations. The report highlights that

food access is a major risk because it could be significantly limited, especially in certain neighbourhoods, due to failures in electrical power, fuel distribution, telecommunication networks and transportation infrastructure. Toronto Public Health is leading the work to bring together various city divisions to work on the recommendations from this report. This is a unique example of how interdivisional collaboration is facilitated through a focus on food resiliency.

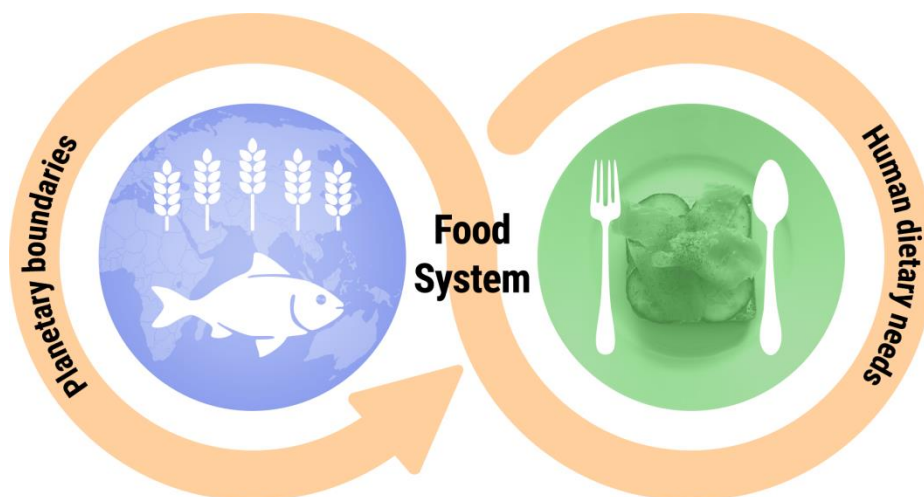
The vulnerability assessment also integrates mandates from 4 major city initiatives including: TO Prosperity, Toronto Strong Neighbourhood Strategy 2020, Transform TO and the Toronto Resiliency Strategy.



Public health thinking is evolving towards what Tim Lang and Geoff Raynor articulate as an "Ecological Public Health" approach.ⁱⁱⁱ Ecological thinking moves beyond traditional public health thinking and acknowledges the human-environmental interface, which greatly impacts health and health outcomes. The ecological model of public health applied to food, requires us to look at the many complexities and inter-connections of food systems resulting in the promotion of "sustainable diets", another concept that is being embraced by food security, resilience and health policy experts around the world. This type of systems thinking aligns with the TFS's food systems approach and recognizes food at the centre of its mandate and a vehicle to realize multiple goals.

A sustainable diet provides people with the nutrients they need while protecting the environment (e.g. climate, water, soil and biodiversity) and preventing socio-economic divisions (e.g. inequalities, poor governance, poor wages and education).^{iv} The TFS aligns its efforts with the global movement to promote sustainable diets. At the city-level, the TFS will continue to work within TPH and across city divisions to explore the many aspects of sustainable diets including environment, society and ethics, nutrition, economy and the food system.

Figure 1 Sustainable Food Systems balance planetary boundaries with human dietary needs.^v



III. Fostering Collaboration within the City of Toronto

A. Food as a Vehicle to Realize Multiple City Goals

Food can be used as a lever for improving the health of a city. Both in the private and public spheres, food is supporting community development and health through community gardens, food hubs, Farmers' Markets, incubator and community kitchens, etc. However, food can also play an important role in achieving city goals in other sectors such as employment, land use planning, economic development emergency planning, social and community development and housing.

The TFS looks to further strengthen its collaborations across City divisions to catalyze food systems change. In the past, many city divisions have not perceived themselves as having a role in food and food systems change. However, food has increasingly become an important gateway to meet divisional goals. Furthermore, collaboration between city divisions has become more common with food projects as it intersects various departments, missions and goals.

Figure 2 depicts how food is integrated across the City of Toronto divisions through various initiatives. At the centre of the diagram is the City of Toronto's Food Strategy and the Toronto Food Policy Council, which serves to advise the City of Toronto on food policy issues. The following layer depicts food as a public good linking it with other public divisions of the City. The subsequent layer names the various divisions within the City of Toronto.

The last and outermost layer of the diagram shows the food initiatives listed by division. It is important to note that initiatives are listed by the city division taking the lead. However, several projects involve partnership and collaboration among multiple divisions. Appendix 1 includes a directory of all the food initiatives listed in the diagram with program descriptions.

Toronto Public Health, located on the right half of the diagram, has the most extensive involvement in food and nutrition initiatives. As stated in its strategic plan, Toronto Public Health has a breadth of work that promotes actions towards healthy food systems change.^{vi}

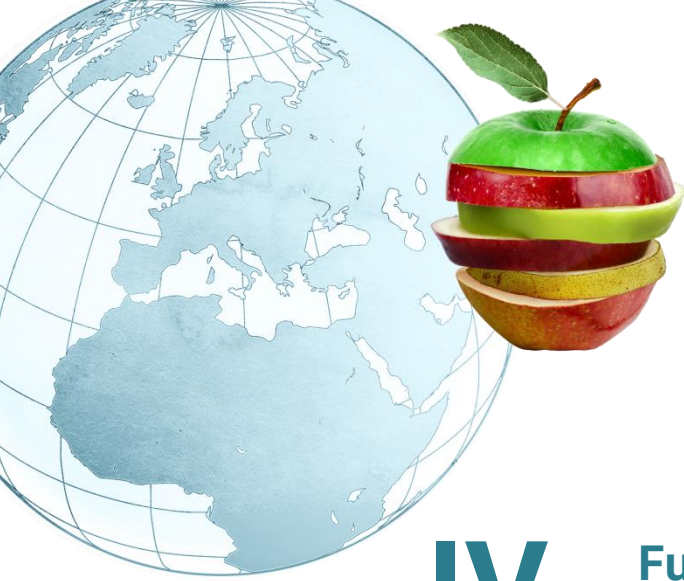
The right hand side of the diagram shows there are various innovations and food initiatives taking place in city divisions that traditionally do not engage in food systems work. Two examples are provided below. However, there are still many gaps and therefore areas of opportunity for divisions to further engage in food initiatives to meet their goals and together promote a healthy sustainable food system.

Example 1: Solid Waste Management Services – *Campaign on Food Waste*

As part of the City's Long Term Waste Management Strategy, Solid Waste Management Services (SWMS) is developing a food waste reduction strategy which includes promotion and education efforts, such as a campaign, to raise awareness of the amount of food that is being thrown out. To support this work, SWMS is conducting waste audits that examine what is being placed in the 3 waste streams: 1) Blue Bin Recyclables 2) Green Bin Organics and 3) Garbage. These audits will help to determine the dollar value of the amount of food that is wasted that could have been eaten. The food waste reduction strategy will support sustainability by aiming to reduce the city's food waste.

Example 2: Environment and Energy Division – *Live Green "Rethink Food"*

Live Green Toronto is an initiative of the City's Environment and Energy Division (EED). Live Green delivers programs, grants, incentives, and resources to engage the community in the TransformTO strategy to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Rethink Food is Live Green Toronto's series highlighting food-related work including local food, growing and introducing more plant-based proteins into diets and reducing food waste. This initiative complements the goals of TPH to promote a healthy, nutritious diet with fresh fruits and vegetables.



IV. Fulfilling the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact: Global Collaboration

With its long history in food policy and its strong foundation in food, Toronto is a leader in the global movement to achieve a more sustainable food system. Since 2015, the city has been a signatory to the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact (MUFPP)^{vii} along with 167 cities around the world. As a signatory to the pact, Toronto commits to play a strategic role in developing a sustainable food system and promoting healthy diets. The City of Toronto is also an active member of the C40 Food Systems Network^{viii}, a group that works to help cities find joint solutions and new policies to tackle profound food systems challenges. The TFS is collaborating with C40 and the EAT-Lancet Commission and MUFPP to further embed a sustainable diets lens in the City's food initiatives. Lastly, Toronto is a partner of the Netherlands-based RUAF Foundation (Resource Centres on Urban Agriculture and Food Security) which has a long history of promoting sustainable food systems within cities or city-regions.

A. Toronto's Food Systems Monitoring Framework

The MUFPP, in collaboration with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has developed a monitoring framework to assess the progress made by cities in the implementation of the Pact and progress towards a sustainable food system. The TFS has contributed to the development of these metrics directly through RUAF, FAO and C40. The indicators in this monitoring framework attempt to bridge global targets, food metrics and local city goals. While the intent is to have a common framework for cities all over the world, it is understood that to be meaningful for individual cities, it must be adapted to the local context. Developing a single framework to assess and measure food systems change is complex but it is an important step towards demonstrating progress on food systems change. The TFS has adapted the MUFPP indicator framework to create a preliminary city-specific, fit-for-purpose set of metrics that measure Toronto's progress towards achieving a healthy and sustainable food system. It focuses on available indicators/metrics but also serves to highlight the gaps and areas of opportunity for the City of Toronto's Food Strategy.

The following pillars adapted from the MUFPP are the current Toronto Food Strategy Action Work Streams:

1. Governance (Ensuring and enabling environment for effective action)
2. Health (Sustainable Diets and Nutrition)
3. Social and Economic Equity
4. Food Production, Supply and Distribution
5. Food System Waste

Toronto Food Strategy identified these action work streams to align more closely with MUFPP's framework and to strengthen the work towards sustainable food systems. In doing this, several shifts were made to the TFS work streams as well as adjustments to the MUFPP pillars. The following list summarizes the notable changes:

- **Health** as an overarching goal of the TFS, was created as its own work stream, with a focus on sustainable diets and nutrition. A focus on health aligns more closely with TPH's strategic plan and priorities to promote healthy food system change. It includes sustainable diets and nutrition.
- **Food Production, Supply and Distribution** were linked together as components of the larger supply chain system.
- A new work stream was created called **Food System Waste**, which denotes not just food waste from consumers, but also food waste at every level of the food system (production, supply and distribution).
- There is a notable absence of environmental specific goals in the current framework. Additional environmental and sustainability indicators will be explored.

The table below shows the TFS former themes, the MUFPP Framework work streams and how they are adapted for the 2018 strategy.

Culture Shift	Ensuring an enabling environment for effective action (governance)	Governance (Ensuring and Enabling Environment for Effective Action)
Healthy Food Access	Sustainable Diets and Nutrition	Health (Sustainable Diets and Nutrition)
Community Building and Engagement	Social and Economic Equity	Social and Economic Equity
Land and Property	Food Production	Food Production, Supply and Distribution
Supply Chain	Food Waste Food Supply and Distribution	Food System Waste
Toronto Public Health Food Themes 2017	Milan Urban Food Policy Pact Framework of Action Work Stream 2018	Toronto Food Strategy Action Work Streams 2018

Appendix 2 presents the Toronto Food Strategy Indicator Framework. The objective of this framework is to measure and describe the City of Toronto's progress in achieving a healthy, sustainable food system. The table lists 2018 work streams and the corresponding MUFPP recommended actions, City of Toronto Initiatives, the responsible City division/directorate, partner community agencies/university/NGO, indicators and available baseline data. There are a total of 39 indicators in the framework. At the time of this report, 21 indicators had available baseline data, 6 indicators had pending data for 2018, and 12 indicators had no data available. There were notable data gaps in the Food Production, Supply and Distribution workstream. This initial collection of baseline data will serve as a basis for comparison for data that will be collected at a 12 month follow-up. At the follow-up, a comparative analysis can be conducted and progress can be reported on indicators in the framework.

The above shift of the action work streams reveals several emerging areas of opportunity for action as well. As noted above, with a focus on sustainability, there is an obvious lack of environmental specific indicators in the framework. With growing awareness and action regarding the role of food systems in climate change and sustainability, there is an emerging consensus that robust environmental metrics must be embedded within the framework.



V. Progress on Promoting a Sustainable Food System: 2018 Toronto Food Strategy Project Updates

Food system innovations move the needle towards a more equitable, healthy and sustainable food system. Working towards this aim, the TFS uses evidence informed action research, partnership building and the implementation of tangible projects. In this section, TFS project updates are provided. Each of the projects are matched to the corresponding workstream in the indicator framework.

Community Food Works

TFS Action Work Stream: Social and Economic Equity

Community Food Works (CFW) is an initiative for low-income residents that integrates food handler training and certification, nutrition education, and employment support through a learner-centred approach to food and employment skills development. CFW has a flexible curriculum that can be adapted and tailored to the needs of different population groups and settings. Its content and language is appropriate for diverse population groups including hands-on cooking, visuals and adult-centred interactive sessions. It highlights how the multifunctional character of food can be leveraged to better integrate service delivery and realize multiple potential benefits for low-income residents. It also recognizes employment as a determinant of health.



Community Food Works for Newcomer Settlement

TFS Action Work Stream: Social and Economic Equity

Community Food Works for Newcomer Settlement (CFWN) adapts the CFW curriculum and training process to meet the unique needs of newcomers to Canada. This includes cultural tailoring of the food safety training and food skills curriculum, translation, and a Peer-to-Peer model of program implementation and interpretation. CFWN is currently working with Arabic-speaking refugees and has seen successful outcomes so far with approximately 90% of participants receiving Food Handler Certification and some gaining employment. Moreover, participants are



reporting many benefits to their settlement process and social integration. For example, several groups are now connecting through a social media App, sharing employment information, English language resources and news from back home. Going forward, CFWN will be supporting additional newcomer groups depending on availability of resources. This initiative is implemented in partnership with North York Harvest, Working Women Community Centre and Flemingdon Community Health Centre with funding support from the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Immigration (MCI).

In October 2017, the Chair of the Board of Health and the Medical Officer of Health accepted the international Milan Urban Policy Pact Award for CFWN on behalf of the City of Toronto. The program earned the “Highest Score of the Milan Pact Awards 2017” based on adaptability, integration, innovation, impact and inclusion. The terms of monetary award require knowledge exchange and skills transfer with Milan Urban Food Policy Pact member cities. The TFS is therefore facilitating an international exchange process with two cities in Greece - Athens and Thessaloniki. Greece, like many European countries has received large numbers of refugees and these cities expressed interest in learning more about CFWN and the city’s overall immigrant and refugee settlement process. The visiting cities received introductions to the wide range of newcomer supports in the City of Toronto through meetings with settlement agencies, community health centres and City colleagues engaged in newcomer settlement. They had an opportunity to meet successful graduates who have



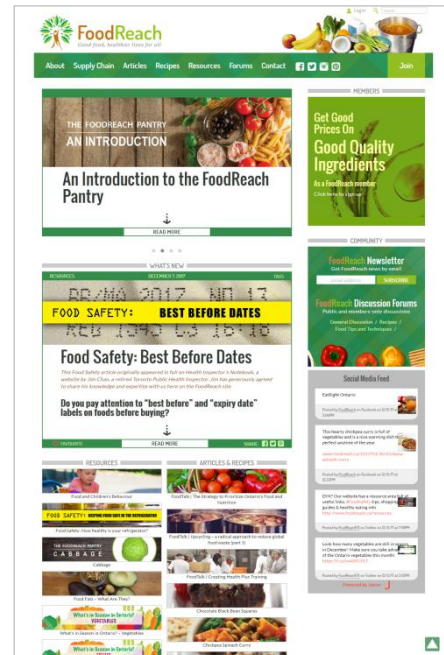
launched a catering collective, along with attending a celebration ceremony with participants receiving their program Certificates. The TFS developed a CFWN toolkit to support program replicability. The toolkit provides an overview of CFWN, accompanied by step-by-step guidelines on how to deliver an effective program for newcomers in different settings including cities across Canada and globally.

Through food, CFWN will continue to deepen the settlement process for new groups of refugees and newcomers arriving daily to this City. Peer leaders will be further embedded into core programming, increasing capacity for meaningful engagement. Strengthening collaborations that lead to employment outcomes will be a key feature going forward. This includes working with the TESS Job Incentive Program, Employment Ontario Agencies, the private sector and settlement organizations.

FoodReach

TFS Action Work Stream: Food Production, Supply and Distribution

FoodReach is an online portal that offers community organizations a platform to order fresh and healthy foods at wholesale prices with free next day delivery. Through collaboration with multiple consolidators, FoodReach has been able to increase the selection of foods that agencies can order, thus centralizing purchasing and reducing cost and staff time. The new portal can now offer special features and “food bundles” accompanied by recipes to maximize nutrition and reduce cost. The portal now carries a select list of items for Student Nutrition Programs that are approved and offer good prices. FoodReach is also the primary distributor for Creating Health Plus which improves access to fresh food at Toronto drop-ins serving homeless and under-housed people. An updated version of the portal will be available for use this summer.



This year FoodReach and Creating Health Plus expanded their innovative “healthy cooking training” in a collaboration with Second Harvest Toronto. Chefs, cooks and volunteers from various agencies and drop ins that serve homeless and underhoused people are trained in how to maximize nutrition and flavour using largely donated foods. These lively sessions work to improve the quality of food being served through agencies while reducing costs.

Mobile Good Food Market

TFS Action Work Stream: Food Production, Supply and Distribution

The Mobile Good Food Market (MGFM) operates as a not-for-profit market on wheels, serving low income communities across the city. Operated by FoodShare with support from Toronto Public Health, the retrofitted Wheeltrans bus enables the MGFM to serve low income neighbourhoods where residents tend to have long distances to travel to the nearest grocery store. A number of markets are located at or near low income seniors' buildings. The MGFM offers high quality produce at good prices. In 2017 the MGFM served 8,600 people through 394 markets and 36,000 lbs of produce were sold. Feedback from residents suggest that the MGFM is meeting a demand for fresh, affordable foods in particular for seniors.



Social Supermarket

TFS Action Work Stream: Food Production, Supply and Distribution, Social and Economic Equity

The TFS is continuing work to bring the social supermarket model to Toronto. Social supermarkets have been successfully implemented throughout Europe as a way to address food insecurity by providing high quality, low cost food in a dignified shopping environment. This is achieved by working with food producers, manufacturers and distributors to redirect surplus food to



customers and also reduce food waste. At the same time, social supermarkets leverage access to food to connect people to social supports and services, and, through a kitchen and café, provide nutritious meals while breaking social isolation and bringing community together. TFS is working with partners at Rexdale Community Hub to demonstrate the social supermarket concept through a prototype adapted to the needs of the local community. Rexdale is a community that experiences high levels of poverty

and food insecurity, and is an area of focus for the Toronto Strong Neighbourhoods Strategy. The intent is to implement the social supermarket at the hub and through an action research approach make changes while identifying opportunities for replication in other communities. Over the next year, TFS will design and build the social supermarket at Rexdale and continue engagement with the Rexdale community and organizations working in the neighbourhood as well as partners interested in implementing social supermarkets in other neighbourhoods across the city.

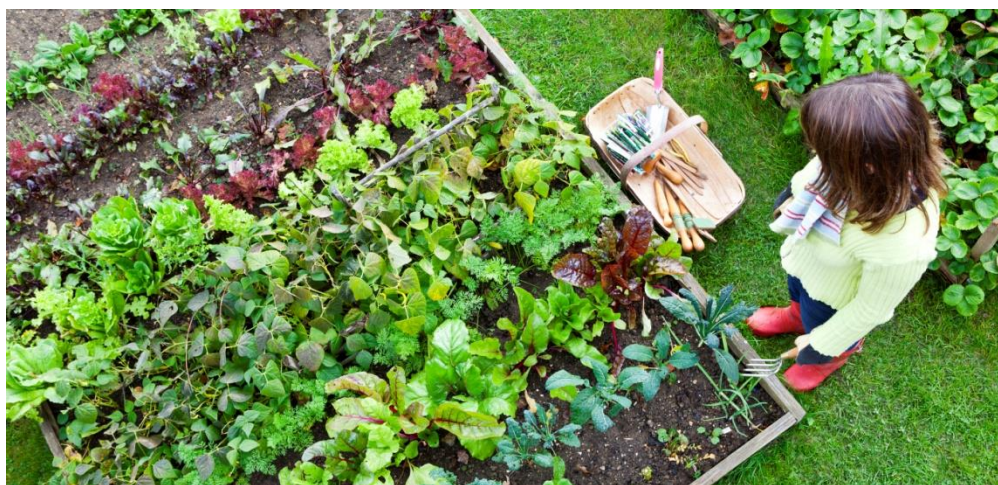
Urban Agriculture

TFS Action Work Stream: Food Production, Supply and Distribution

Interest in urban agriculture in Toronto continues to grow and be supported by the Food Strategy team. Urban agriculture can take many forms -- from community gardens and allotment gardens to rooftop gardens and indoor commercial growing facilities. Urban agriculture can provide many benefits to Toronto residents. All gardens provide fresh produce in season. Community gardens also build strong neighbourhoods, increase skills and improve the physical and mental health of participants. Commercial urban agriculture helps to reduce food insecurity and contributes to food system resiliency in Toronto.

The TFS is an active participant in the Toronto Agricultural Program (TAP), a multi-departmental and multi-sectoral initiative created in 2013 under the Deputy City Manager's office and staffed through Social Development, Finance and Administration. TAP was formed after adoption by City Council of the GrowTO Urban Agriculture Action Plan in 2012, which established a framework to help the City realize the full potential of urban agriculture. The creation of TAP was a major step forward in that it recognizes urban agriculture as a City-wide issue and creates a mechanism for City divisions and community partners to work together to support promotion of urban agriculture activities. TAP's primary focus in its first years was to develop Community Engagement and Entrepreneurial Development (CEED) Gardens in hydro corridors. Two of these gardens are currently in development in the Malvern and Flemingdon neighbourhoods.

With the active support of the TFS, TAP is creating an inventory that demonstrates current ways that the City is supporting urban agriculture, and identifies pathways that residents are required to follow in order to initiate projects. The research is being conducted by Toronto Urban Growers (TUG) and Greenest City on behalf of TAP. It is documenting both good practices and obstacles to urban agriculture in Toronto; documenting where staff are facing challenges supporting residents, identifying City champions, and naming potential short-term solutions. This inventory will inform a refreshed work plan for TAP.



In 2017, the Mayor proclaimed the first Urban Agriculture Day in Toronto. In 2018, this will be extended to a week from September 8-16. In 2017, The Toronto Food Policy Council (TFPC), working with the TFS and TUG, hosted a panel discussion highlighting some of the most innovative urban agriculture projects in the city, followed by a tour designed for City Councillors, media, TFPC members and City staff to view the projects and meet some of the participants. Following the tour, the Globe and Mail published a feature article about urban agriculture in Toronto^{ix}. The TFPC has an active Urban Agriculture Committee, which is currently working with community partners on a number of events for the 2018 Urban Agriculture Week.



VII. Future Directions and Next Steps

A food strategy is more than a report or set of recommendations. It is an ongoing process of identifying, building and strengthening positive connections between multiple stakeholders and leveraging partnership, collaboration and resources. The Toronto Food Strategy will continue to evolve to meet the City's food needs. The following themes have emerged as priorities in the coming year:

1. Food Systems Waste and the Circular Economy
2. Food Resilience
3. Sustainable Diets and Nutrition and Ecological Public Health
4. Measuring progress through the Indicator Framework

The following next steps describe how the TFS will work towards fulfilling these priority areas.

A. Continue to strengthen relationships with divisions in the City of Toronto and embed a food lens

The TFS will continue to work actively with colleagues across multiple divisions to identify and implement appropriate actions to facilitate food systems change. This will include identifying appropriate indicators and metrics to document and further existing work on environmental sustainability and climate change and to integrate food systems. For example, Solid Waste Management Services (SWMS) created a new Unit for Research, Innovation and Circular Economy (UFRICE). A Circular Economy seeks to change the historical approach to production and consumption to achieve circularity by keeping resources as long as possible, extracting the maximum value while in use, and recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of their service life.^x The focus of UFRICE is to move Toronto toward being the first municipality in the province with a Circular Economy.

The TFS proposes to work with SWMS, URFRICE and EED to further develop cross-sectoral climate relevant metrics that support each division's goals. These metrics would enhance the City's ability to measure progress in environmental sustainability and to link the targets to decision making.

B. Continue to lead on a global level as innovative food systems champions

The TFS will also continue to work with colleagues through C40 and other national and global networks to adapt the MUFPP framework that captures food system challenges with a focus on sustainability. The missing data points in the indicator framework also indicate the areas where more robust measurement tools will be needed to accomplish the goal of measuring Toronto's progress in achieving a sustainable food system and identifying priorities for further action.

C. Solidify the culture around food systems change and sustainable diets, nutrition and environment in collaboration with multiple city, institutional and community partners

The 2001 Toronto Food Charter, adopted unanimously by City Council, states that City Council will “foster a civic culture that inspires all Toronto residents and all city departments to support food programs that provide cultural, social, economic and health benefits”.^{xi} In 2010, the TFS extended this principle by introducing the concept of food as a “lever” to solve seemingly non-food-related problems of the city, such as job creation, community development and waste management.^{xii} Developing deep collaborative relationships with multiple partners is key to this approach.

D. Align our efforts at the local, regional and national levels for food policy and food systems change

A collaboration that has the potential to enhance the City's Food Strategy's policy direction is the University of Toronto's Food EPI project. The project aims to identify key food policy priorities for the city using a policy analysis tool that is being used in various cities, across the province and nation-wide. Toronto Public Health will continue to work with the University to develop a comprehensive list of proposed food policy actions. This will ensure Toronto remains on the cutting-edge of food systems change while aligning its efforts with the provincial and federal food policy movements.

Appendix 1. City of Toronto Food Program Directory

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Healthy Public Policy</i>	Food Vulnerability Assessment	<p>The City of Toronto has committed to building the City's resiliency to climate change. In 2017, as part of its Climate Change and Health Strategy, Toronto Public Health began engaging stakeholders from across the food system to assess the impact of climate change on the food system in Toronto, including potential impacts on vulnerable populations. The high-level analysis focused on the most significant, urgent climate change risks for the food system in Toronto. By studying relevant extreme weather events (significant rain that leads to widespread flooding, an extended heat wave, and a significant ice storm) that could impact the City of Toronto, the City can determine where the system could break down, i.e. significant vulnerabilities. Identifying and addressing these vulnerabilities will increase the resiliency of the City to shocks as well as improve day-to-day functions to reduce chronic stressors including food insecurity.</p>
	Stop Marketing to Kids	<p>In 2015 Toronto Public Health endorsed the Ottawa Principles, a series of recommendations related to restricting the commercial marketing of all food and beverages to children and youth age 16 years through the Stop Marketing to Kids Coalition.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2016/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-92004.pdf</p> <p>http://stopmarketingtokids.ca/the-ottawa-principles/</p>
	Reducing Food Waste	<p>Food waste reduction and diversion initiatives take a variety of approaches that can be prioritized through food recovery pyramids. These initiatives focus on both edible and inedible food waste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention: Avoid the Generation of Food Waste • Re-use: Feed People in Need • Recycle: Feed Livestock Food unfit for Human Consumption and/or Compost Food Waste • Recovery: Produce Renewable Energy with Unavoidable Food Waste • Disposal (Landfill/Incineration) <p>Report: http://tfpc.to/food-waste-landing/food-waste-theissue</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Healthy Public Policy</i>	Healthy, Sustainable Diets	<p>There is rising concern about the role that our current food system plays in a range of problems – hunger, obesity, chronic disease, food safety scares, and the viability of local farm communities, environmental pollution, and more. To address these problems, many cities, including Toronto are embracing a strategic approach to food with a view to enabling a healthy sustainable food system.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/toronto-food-strategy/</p> <p>Report:</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-108989.pdf</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-109103.pdf</p>
	Healthy by Design: Active Apartment Neighbourhoods	<p>Healthy Toronto By Design was released by Toronto Public Health in October 2011 and was the first in a series of reports on how local communities shape the health of their residents. The report noted that healthy cities are cities that are liveable, prosperous and sustainable. They are cities with high quality built and natural environments, public transit, housing, culture, education, food and health care. Healthy cities don't just happen. They result from creative vision, strategic decision-making and thoughtful implementation that respects the needs and challenges of all residents. They happen by design – through intentional investment and provision of infrastructure, programs and services with health in mind.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2012/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-49926.pdf</p>
	Fish and Mercury Guide Renewal	<p>A guide to buying and eating fish for women, children and families depending on the mercury content in various fish.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/91f6-guide_eat_fish.pdf</p>
Toronto Public Health <i>Strategic Support</i>	Community Gardens	<p>Provide access to land within the City parks system, and on other City-owned lands, for groups of people who wish to grow their own plants.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/parks-gardens-beaches/gardens-and-horticulture/urban-agriculture/community-gardens/</p>
	Toronto Youth Food Policy Council	<p>World's first youth-run food policy council seeking to mobilize and engage youth to make change by building a just food system. The TYFPC provides youth with a space to network, share opportunities, and learn from one another and aims to inform municipal food policy.</p> <p>https://tyfpc.ca/whoweare/</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Strategic Support</i>	Community Food Works for Newcomer Settlement	<p>Provides the education and skills necessary for recent newcomers of Toronto, particularly immigrants and refugees, to achieve gainful employment in the food industry. In addition to experience and vital networking opportunities, participants receive a Food Handler Certificate, putting them on the right path to employment</p> <p>Report: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-107950.pdf </p>
	Food By Ward Mapping	<p>Documents food assets and opportunities, ward by ward, across the City of Toronto. The Food by Ward initiative aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the City of Toronto's appetite for using food assets to solve city problems; • Make it easier for City staff and officials to see and use community food assets strategically, and; • Inspire, support, and guide community Food Champions in their work. <p>A new online data mapping and visualization tool for Food By Ward will be available in Fall 2018.</p> <p>http://tfpc.to/food-by-ward</p>
	Community Food Works	<p>Integrates food handler training, nutrition education and food skills, as well as employment skills to support low income residents in Toronto. Participants get support with job skills, build social networks and learn about food safety and healthy eating.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/toronto-food-strategy/food-projects/ http://tfpc.to/news/toronto-wins-milan-pact-award-for-community-food-works </p>
	Mobile Good Food Markets	<p>Travelling community food markets filled with fresh, quality vegetables and fruits with an eye to address the need for fresh, quality produce in food deserts, neighbourhoods where a grocery stores are nowhere in sight or too expensive for residents.</p> <p>https://foodshare.net/program/mobile/</p>
	FoodReach	<p>A community-led collaboration that gives non-profit agencies, student nutrition programs and social services online access to nutritious food at excellent prices. Members can also take advantage of exclusive deals, share ideas and resources and learn about effective strategies to manage food supply and safety.</p> <p>https://foodreach.ca</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Strategic Support</i>	CEED Gardens	<p>Community Engagement and Entrepreneur Development [CEED] Gardens program aims to create urban agricultural gardens in hydro corridors.</p> <p>Report: https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/9555-2016-034-Garden-Area-Hydro-Corridor-Flemingdon-Park150-Grenoble.pdf</p>
	Social Supermarket	<p>A membership-based non-stigmatizing food retail outlet targeted to lower income household, modelling on the Europe's Community Shop. Members can shop for healthier food and household items that are less expensive than in traditional supermarkets. A portion of the food sold would be accessed from surplus in the food manufacturing sector.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/accountability-operations-customer-service/long-term-vision-plans-and-strategies/poverty-reduction-strategy/poverty-reduction-strategy-speaker-series/food-access-background/</p>
	Urban Agriculture Indicators	<p>These indicators form the basis for how urban agriculture activity can be measured and tracked in a Toronto specific context. The indicators outline ways to measure the social, economic, health, and environmental benefits of growing food in the city.</p> <p>Report: torontourbangrowers.org/img/upload/indicators.pdf</p>
	Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance	<p>A coalition of multiple stakeholders from food and agriculture – from farmers and food processors, to governments, foundations, and educational institutions- created to open pathways for a more integrated and coordinated approach to food and farming viability in the area to ensure that the Golden Horseshoe retains, enhances and expands its role as a leading food and farming cluster.</p> <p>http://tfpc.to/uncategorized/strengthening-our-food-and-farming-sector-update-on-the-golden-horseshoe-food-and-farming-alliance</p>
Toronto Public Health <i>Chronic Disease & Injury Prevention</i>	Nutritious Food Basket	<p>Ontario's standardized food costing tool that measures the real cost of healthy eating. Toronto Public Health collects data from grocery stores across the City each year to monitor the cost of eating nutritious food in Toronto. The information is used to promote and support the development of policies to increase access to nutritious food.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/311/knowledgebase/kb/docs/articles/public-health/healthy-living,-chronic-disease-prevention/nutrition-promotion-and-student-nutrition/nutrition-promotion-and-student-nutrition/the-nutritious-food-basket.html</p>
	InTOkids Health	<p>A program aiming to support parents and educators to help promote child physical health and mental well-being. The initiative publishes a monthly e-newsletter that provides parents and caregivers with information on how to keep children healthy.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/pregnancy-and-parenting/parenting/into-kids-health-2/</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Chronic Disease & Injury Prevention</i>	Community Gardens	<p>Provide access to land within the City parks system, and on other City-owned lands, for groups of people who wish to grow their own plants.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/parks-gardens-beaches/gardens-and-horticulture/urban-agriculture/community-gardens/</p>
	Your Health Matters	<p>Provides a variety of TPH recommended books and pamphlets for healthy living as well as information about free health programs provided by TPH nurses and dietitians in participating libraries across the city.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/healthy-lifestyle/</p>
	Student Nutrition Program	<p>Provide healthy meals and snacks to children and youth. Every day, 208,000 Toronto students participate in these breakfast, snack and lunch programs. Each student nutrition program is unique and a reflection of its community and they are operated in schools and community sites by volunteers and staff.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/student-nutrition-program/</p>
	Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention ESL Curriculum (Nutrition)	<p>Since September 2016 Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention (CDIP) Public Health Nurse's (PHN) have provided a curriculum resource to English as a Second Language (ESL) and Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada (LINC) Instructors entitled Promoting Health Information with Adult Language Learners: Lesson plans to promote healthy living with ESL/LINC students. The resource has a module dedicated to Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide. If Instructors noted that nutrition was a particular area of interest, Public Health Nurse's direct clients to Language Learning for Health : Resources for ESL / LINC practitioners Nutrition Toolkit: http://olip-plio.ca/knowledge-base/toolkit/ There are 6 additional modules dedicated to healthy eating.</p>
	Menu Labelling	<p>Provides nutrition information on the menu or menu board in restaurants and foodservice establishments.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/dining-out/what-is-menu-labelling/</p>
	Diabetes Prevention Strategy	<p>A three-year pilot project with an eye to raise awareness of the risk factors of type 2 Diabetes and to provide culturally appropriate prevention programs for high-risk groups.</p> <p>http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2011/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-42605.pdf</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Chronic Disease & Injury Prevention</i>	Youth Leadership	<p>Provides meaningful opportunities for young people to engage in their communities, explore their talents, and build their capacity to think critically, problem solve, and make decisions. Programs also promote awareness of health and wellness.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/data/parks/pdf/funguide/to/TEY_Youth.pdf</p>
	Simple Steps to Leading Healthy Eating Programs Agency Training	<p>Free 2-day workshop provided by a Toronto Public Health Dietitian and Nurse to Agency staff currently running or planning to run a healthy eating workshop;</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/agency-staff-training-simple-steps-to-leading-healthy-eating-workshops/</p>
Toronto Public Health <i>Child Health Development</i>	Prenatal Programs	<p>Offers free individual and group based prenatal programs to support pregnant individuals in Toronto. Programs are facilitated by Public Health Nurses and/or Registered Dietitians.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/pregnancy-and-parenting/pregnancy/during-pregnancy/prenatal-programs/</p>
	Breast feeding Clinics	<p>Offer individual consultations by health care professionals. At the clinic, families can have their baby weighed and their breastfeeding concerns addressed.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/pregnancy-and-parenting/breastfeeding/services/breastfeeding-clinics/</p>
	Pregnancy to Parenting Blog	<p>A blog owned by Toronto Public Health aiming to help women make healthy choices if they are thinking of having a baby, are pregnant or raising a child.</p> <p>https://pregnancytoparenting.ca/</p>
	Healthy Eating Series	<p>A free language and culturally specific nutrition program offered to parents/caregivers with children between the ages of birth to six years who are able to attend weekly two hour sessions for six weeks on a regular basis. Topics include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eating well with Canada's Food Guide • introducing solids/making your own baby food • preparing healthy family meals and snacks • developing basic food skills • reading food labels • safe food handling • budgeting food selections <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/children-programs-activities/child-family-programs-and-groups/parenting-groups-and-services/peer-nutrition-program/</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Child Health Development</i>	Investing in Families	<p>An Employment & Social Services program for recipients of Ontario Works, designed to help improve the overall health and resiliency of single parent families in Toronto's Priority Neighbourhoods. Toronto Public Health nurses provide in-home health assessments and services for each family member.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/311/knowledgebase/kb/docs/articles/employment-and-social-services/local-offices-area-operations/investing-in-families-program.html</p>
	Healthies Babies Possible	<p>A prenatal nutrition program that offers pregnant women one-to-one counselling with a Registered Dietitian. The program is for individuals who are less than 7 months pregnant, nutritionally at-risk and living in Toronto.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/pregnancy-and-parenting/pregnancy/during-pregnancy/prenatal-programs/healthiest-babies-possible/</p>
	Parenting Programs	<p>Free nutrition and parenting programs to families with children six years old and under provided by Public Health Dietitians, Public Health Nurses, Community Nutrition Educators and/or trained community partners.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/children-programs-activities/child-family-programs-and-groups/parenting-groups-and-services/</p>
	Early Learning & Child Development NutriSTEP	<p>NutriSTEP® screens for toddlers and preschoolers are valid and reliable nutrition checklists consisting of 17 questions each that assess the eating habits of young children 18 months to five years of age and helps identify nutrition problems in your toddler and/or preschooler.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/children-parenting/pregnancy-and-parenting/parenting/feeding-your-child/feeding-your-toddlerpreschooler/nutristep/</p>
Toronto Public Health <i>Healthy Environments</i>	Food Handler Certification Training	<p>Toronto Public Health offers Food Handler Certification Courses to provide food handlers with the knowledge of safe food handling practices to prevent food-borne illness.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/food-safety/food-handler-certification/</p>
	Food Recall Response	<p>Coordinated response for food recalls in Toronto.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2009/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-20470.pdf</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Healthy Environments</i>	Food Safety Training and Information for Community Groups/ Nutrition Program	Food Safety Training and Information for Community Groups in the Nutrition Program.
	Food Safety at Special and Diplomatic Events	Toronto hosts many special events and festivals every year. Toronto Public Health helps event organizers keep their event food-safe and minimize the risk of food borne illness. https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/health-wellness-care/health-programs-advice/food-safety/food-safety-at-special-events/
	Healthy Menu Choices Act Inspections	The Healthy Menu Choices Act (HMCA) will require food service premises with 20 or more locations in Ontario to display calories on menus for standard food items. Conducting mandatory inspections and assessing compliance is a primary function of the PHU through its inspectors. http://savvydiner.ca/ https://www.orhma.com/Portals/0/Insider/2017/ML%20Enforcement%20Directive%20-%20Final.pdf
	Home Food Safety Campaign	The Toronto Public Health Home Food Safety Campaign advocates promoting safe food practices in the home
	Emergency food response during blackouts	Providing emergency food for communities during a blackouts.
	Toronto Food Premises Inventory Management	DineSafe is Toronto Public Health's food safety program that inspects all establishments serving and preparing food. Each inspection results in a pass, a conditional pass or a closed notice. https://www.toronto.ca/health/dinesafe/index.htm?show=detailid=96103
Toronto Public Health <i>Healthy Communities</i>	Community Gardens	Provide access to land within the City parks system, and on other City-owned lands, for groups of people who wish to grow their own plants. https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/parks-gardens-beaches/gardens-and-horticulture/urban-agriculture/community-gardens/

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Public Health <i>Healthy Communities</i>	TPH Implementation Plan for the Toronto Indigenous Health Strategy	<p>Aims to transform health programs and services toward well-being for Indigenous people in Toronto with a focus to reduce health inequities for Indigenous peoples, to influence the social determinants of Indigenous health, and to harmonize Indigenous and mainstream health programs and services.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2017/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-99801.pdf</p>
	Food Security and Community	Working towards reducing food insecurity in communities around Toronto.
Children's Service	Early Learning and Childcare Nutrition Education	Nutrition Education for early learning and day care centres provided by Children's Service.
	Nutrition Guidelines	<p>Guidelines in accordance Child Care and Early Years Act (CCEYA) standards encompassing Meal/Menu Planning; Centre Meal Requirements. The areas focused include Snack Planning and Requirements; Menu and /or Snack Adaptations; Food Substitutions, and Preparation; Handling and Transpiration of Food; and Health and Safety Kitchen and/or Food Preparation.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/.../86e6-aqi_nutrition_guidelines.pdf</p>
Social Development Finance & Administration	Toronto Strong Neighbourhood Strategy 2020	<p>TSNS 2020 supports healthy communities across Toronto by partnering with residents, businesses and agencies to invest in people, services, programs and facilities in 31 specific neighbourhoods. This will strengthen the social, economic and physical conditions and deliver local impact for city-wide change.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/data-research-maps/research-reports/social-reports/toronto-strong-neighbourhoods-strategy-2020/</p>
	TO Prosperity	<p>A concrete, 20-year plan that was unanimously approved by City Council in 2015 containing 17 recommendations linked to a set of actions to be carried over a four-year period. The strategy focuses on housing stability, services access, transit equity, and food access, the quality of jobs and incomes, and systemic change.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/9787-TO_Prosperty_Final2015-reduced.pdf</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Social Development Finance & Administration	Residential Apartment Commercial Zoning	<p>Allows small-scale non-residential uses, such as food markets, shops, small business, classes, community facilities and other initiatives, on more than 400 apartment buildings sites that were previously residential-only.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/community-partners/apartment-building-operators/residential-apartment-commercial-zoning/</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/planning-development/zoning-by-law-preliminary-zoning-reviews/zoning-by-law-569-2013-2/residential-apartment-commercial-zone/</p>
	Toronto Agricultural Program	<p>An inter-divisional group established by Toronto City Council in 2013 to coordinate efforts to: 1. Support promotion of agricultural activities 2. Facilitate access to land for agriculture 3. Identify and address policy barriers to the expansion of agriculture in Toronto.</p> <p>http://tfpc.to/policy/toronto-agricultural-program-update</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2013/pe/bgrd/backgroundfile-62375.pdf</p>
	Tower Renewal	<p>Aims to transform apartment towers and their surrounding neighbourhoods into more sustainable, resilient, and healthy places. It aims to impact areas of GHG reduction, affordability, housing quality, culture, and complete communities</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/get-involved/community/tower-renewal/</p>
Economic Development & Culture	Food Starter	<p>Focuses on helping early-stage food processors commercialize and scale the development of their food products. It provides access to an inspected, food-safe production facility that offers shared food production and packaging equipment, business advisory services and structured training to help companies scale and grow their food processing businesses.</p> <p>https://foodstarter.ca/</p>
Employment & Social Services	Job Incentive Placement Program	<p>Offers volunteer opportunities in Toronto Public Services for Toronto residents who receive Ontario Works or the Ontario Disability Support Program.</p> <p>https://www.brainhunter.com/frontoffice/enterSeekerHomeAction.do?sitecode=pl552</p>
	Food Skills Training for Ontario Works Clients	<p>Provides training programs to help prepare for employment, self-employment or career advancement to Ontario Works recipients.</p> <p>Program participants receive \$250/month for training-related expenses plus \$142/month for transportation to attend classes.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/employment-social-support/employment-support/training-courses/ontario-works-training-programs-in-toronto/</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Solid Waste Management	Campaign on Food Waste	As part of the City's Long Term Waste Management Strategy, Solid Waste Management Services (SWMS) is developing a food waste reduction strategy which includes promotion and education efforts, such as a campaign, to raise awareness on the amount of food that is being thrown out.
	Urban Harvest	Urban Harvest works with local homeowners who would like to share surplus fruits and vegetables grown on their property.
	Long Term Waste Management Strategy	Focuses on waste reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and residual disposal policies and programs that are environmentally sustainable, socially acceptable and cost-effective. https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/recycling-organics-garbage/long-term-waste-strategy/overview/ Report: https://www.toronto.ca/.../8ebb-SW_Phase-1-Consultation-Report-FINAL-AODA-1.pdf
	Advocacy for MOECC's Proposed Food and Organic Waste Reduction Strategy	Aims to reduce food waste, redistribute surplus food, compost organics and restore healthy soils. https://www.ontario.ca/page/food-and-organic-waste-framework
	Ontario Food Collaborative	Aims to bring together stakeholders from across the food system and takes a holistic food systems approach in supporting individuals and families to eat well and reduce food waste. http://sustainontario.com/greenhouse/resource/ontario-food-collaborative-strategic-plan-2016-2018/ ecoethonomics.ca/portfolio/york-region-ontario-food-collaborative/
Solid Waste Management	Food Waste Audits	Solid Waste Management Services is conducting waste audits that examine what is being placed in the 3 waste streams: 1) Blue Bin Recyclables 2) Green Bin Organics and 3) Garbage. These audits will help to determine the dollar value of the amount of food that is wasted that could have been eaten. The food waste reduction strategy will support sustainability by aiming to reduce the city's food waste.
Environment & Energy	Live Green "Rethink Food"	Delivers programs, grants, incentives, and resources to engage the community in helping to reduce food waste and accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/live-green-toronto/rethink-food/

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Toronto Water	Energy Efficiency Workshops for Food Processors	Toronto Water staff help businesses with better understanding of water use through: water audits, reviewing water consumption history and discussing best management practices.
Parks, Forestry & Recreation	Pollinator's Strategy	<p>Aims to protect more than 360 species of bees and more than 100 species of butterflies and other pollinators in Toronto. The Strategy identifies a set of guiding principles, six priorities and 30 actions that the City and community can take to protect our diverse native pollinator community.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/services-payments/water-environment/environmentally-friendly-city-initiatives/reports-plans-policies-research/draft-pollinator-strategy/</p> <p>Report: https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2018/pe/bgrd/backgroundfile-113553.pdf</p>
	Community & Allotment Gardens	<p>Community and Allotment gardens provide access to land within the City parks system, and on other City-owned lands, for groups of people who wish to grow their own plants.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/parks-gardens-beaches/gardens-and-horticulture/urban-agriculture/community-gardens/</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/parks-gardens-beaches/gardens-and-horticulture/urban-agriculture/allotment-gardens/</p>
City Planning	Green Roof Bylaw	<p>Toronto is the first City in North America to have a bylaw to require and govern the construction of green roofs on new development.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/city-government/planning-development/official-plan-guidelines/green-roofs/green-roof-bylaw/</p>
Municipal Licensing & Standards	Urban Hens TO Pilot	<p>The UrbanHensTO pilot program runs from March 2, 2018 to March 2, 2021, and allows residents to have backyard hens in four wards across the city for the purposes of eggs and enjoyment.</p> <p>https://www.toronto.ca/community-people/animals-pets/pets-in-the-city/backyard-hens/</p>
Shelter, Support & Housing Administration	Creating Health Plus	<p>The City of Toronto, in partnership with the Toronto Drop-In Network and local soup kitchens, provides “drop-in” meals at 28 locations across the city for low-income and homeless Torontonians. The program aims to augment the healthy food available at non-profit agencies serving meals to people who live in poverty and face food insecurity in the Greater Toronto Area including homeless, marginally housed and low-income.</p> <p>https://foodreach.ca/2017/02/07/spotlight-on-creating-health-plus/</p>

City Division Directorate	Program Title	Program Description
Shelter, Support & Housing Administration	Nutrition Standards for Shelters	Aims to promote healthy diet among shelter clients in the areas of Meal Program, Dietary Restrictions and Accommodation, and Food Safety. https://www.toronto.ca/wp.../11/98e0-toronto-shelter-standards-2016-functional.pdf
Long-Term Care Homes & Services	Institutional buying of local foods	Long-Term Care Homes & Services aim to purchase increased amount of local food produce and food products to offer for long-term care homes clients. sustainontario.com/greenhouse/custom/uploads/2016/09/Toolkit_Final25-11.pdf
Affordable Housing	Community Gardens	Community gardens provide access to land within the City parks system, and on other City-owned lands, for groups of people who wish to grow their own plants. https://www.toronto.ca/explore-enjoy/parks-gardens-beaches/gardens-and-horticulture/urban-agriculture/community-gardens/
Toronto Office of Partnerships	Urban Food Policy Project UTS	Through a town-and-gown agreement with the University of Toronto, Toronto Public Health will undertake a study of urban food policy and the alignment of Toronto's work with the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact.
Office of Emergency Management	Emergency Food	The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) offers short-term support, including food support, to those affected by emergency situations through the Emergency Social Services (ESS) program. The assistance is offered to individuals in need who were displaced because of a house/apartment fire, for example. In a large-scale emergency, OEM would open an Emergency Reception Centre, where we would also be responsible for coordinating food services to affected residents. Food is provided by the Canadian Red Cross in partnership with the City of Toronto.

References

-
- ⁱ Public Health Agency Canada (2016). Social Determinants of Health. Available at: <http://cbpp-pcpe.phac-aspc.gc.ca/public-health-topics/social-determinants-of-health/>
- ⁱⁱ Toronto Public Health (2015). Toronto Public Health Strategic Plan 2015-2019. Available at: <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/8d55-TPH-Strategic-Plan-2015-2019.pdf>
- ⁱⁱⁱ Lang T, Rayner, G. (2012) Ecological public health: the 21st century's big idea? An essay by Tim Lang and Geof Rayner. British Medical Journal. Available at <https://www.bmj.com/content/345/bmj.e5466>
- ^{iv} Mason P, Lang T. (2017) Sustainable Diets. Routledge.
- ^v EAT Foundation, 2017.
- ^{vi} Toronto Public Health (2015). Toronto Public Health Strategic Plan 2015-2019. Available at: <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/8d55-TPH-Strategic-Plan-2015-2019.pdf>
- ^{vii} Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, Expo 2015. Available at: <http://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Milan-Urban-Food-Policy-Pact-EN.pdf>
- ^{viii} C40 Food Systems Network, 2016. Available at: http://www.c40.org/networks/food_systems
- ^{ix} Friedmann, Charlie. "How to feed a hungry city". November 3, 2017. Available at: www.theglobeandmail.com/news/toronto/new-urban-agriculture-projects-in-toronto-are-struggling-to-take-root-as-public-awarenesslags/article36835601/
- ^x Circular Economy System Diagram, 2018. Available at: <https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/circular-economy/interactive-diagram>
- ^{xi} Toronto Food Charter (2001). Available at: <https://foodsecurecanada.org/resources-news/resources-research/toronto-food-charter>
- ^{xii} Cultivating Food Connections: Toward a Healthy and Sustainable Food System for Toronto, May 2010. p. 16. Available at: <https://tfpc.to/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Cultivating-Food-ConnectionsToronto-Food-Strategy-FINAL.pdf>