

Consultation Report on the Validity and Capacity of the Canadian Institute of Planning (CIP) to Facilitate a National Planning for Food Systems Platform.

To be distributed to a core working group developed from the interview process, with the recommendation that this report be used for further consultation with others involved in this research, including CIP Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIAs), CIP Accredited Planning Schools, CIP Members, and potential partnership organizations. The objective is to finalize a proposal to CIP's National Initiatives Committee on the formation of a Planning for Food Systems Subcommittee.

This report is the result of Jamie Unwin's Major Project for her Master's in Environmental Studies (Planning) from York University. It is not in any way an official Canadian Institute of Planning document.

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Executive Summary

This report is the result of Jamie Unwin's Master's in Environmental Studies (Planning) Major Project. It was conducted over a twelve-month period and designed to explore the validity and capacity for the Canadian Institute of Planning (CIP) to facilitate a national Planning for Food Systems Platform to help spur the shift of the food system¹ toward sustainability and health, required for food secure² Canadian communities. This shift is necessary because the current dominant food system is incapable of fostering healthy sustainable food systems³ as it undermines the very environmental, social and economic resources that our food systems depend upon (Mendes, 2008; Potukuchi & Kaufman, 2000; Wittman, Desmarais & Wiebe, 2011; Le Vallee, 2008).

The results of this research clearly highlight the validity and capacity of CIP to facilitate a national planning for food systems platform that engages with the complexity of food systems from an interdisciplinary collaborative approach involving knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development. Due to this, this report has been designed to explain and provide background information for further consultation on: the validity and capacity of CIP to facilitate this platform and to adopt 'Food Systems' as a "topic" on their website.

This platform focuses on planning for food systems⁴ through the lens of the profession of planning, whereas food system planning is about the design and management of the entire food system itself. The term platform⁵ was used because it provided for exploration of alternative ways to engage with planning for food systems within and outside of the existing subcommittee structure of CIP's National Initiatives Advisory Committee. A food systems framework has been used as the professional

discourse (OPPI, 2011; Wegener, Seasons & Raine, 2013; MacRae & Donahue, 2013; Hodgson, 2012; RTPI, 2010) and the key food system actors interviewed see it as necessary for fostering the innovation required to plan for sustainable healthy food secure communities.

This report is rooted in Participatory Action Research (Rennie & Singh, 1995) as I was a CIP Board Member in the position of Student Representative, conducting twenty-six interviews with key planning for food systems actors from across Canada, CIP Board Members and CIP Staff, completing a preliminary literature review on the planning discourse on food systems, and developing a variety of annotated bibliographies on planning for food systems, the results of which can be found in the appendices of this report.

The links between planning and food systems have been made by numerous planning organizations including the Ontario Professional Planners Institute, the Commonwealth Association of Planners, the Royal Town Planning Institute and the American Planning Association. (See Appendix A for a list of planning institute reports on planning for food systems.) However, in spite of all this, many Canadian planners and members of the general public do not have a strong understanding of the multi-functional synergies planning has with food systems change and how to utilize these to achieve existing planning goals such as sustainable community development (Personal Communication: Wayne Roberts PhD., food policy analyst & former Manager of the Toronto Food Policy Council (TFPC), April 02, 2014; Lauren Baker PhD, current Coordinator/Manager of the TPFC May 05, 2014; Janine de la Salle Registered Professional Planner (RPP) and leader in planning for food systems, April 03, 2014;

Rod MacRae PhD, food policy analyst & leader in food systems thinking, May 09, 2014; Kimberley Hodgson RPP and leader in planning for food systems, May 06, 2014; and, John Turvey RPP, co-founder of Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN) & Policy specialist on land use planning for the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, March 24, 2014). Please see Appendix B for a list of individuals interviewed and their relevant background information. Wegener et al, supports the need for planners to have increased access to networking, knowledge sharing and professional development with their statement that “food system considerations are relatively new to planners. There is a need to examine the current policies and practices that may be hindering supportive local planning activity.” (2013, p 94)

This report explores:

- The history and importance of CIP and Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIAs) engaging with food systems, and engagement from similar organizations such as the American Planning Association (APA), the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), and the Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP);
- Why a Platform is Needed Under the Aegis of CIP;
- The multifunctional ways that a Planning for Food Systems platform fits CIP’s recently accepted Articles of Continuance and the associated Consensus Statement, CIP’s Strategic Plan and CIP’s National Initiatives Committee Mandate;
- The benefits of a CIP based platform to support members and the planning community on the emerging topic of planning for food systems;
- The willingness and capacity of CIP’s membership to support planning for food systems knowledge sharing, networking and professional development;

- Potential Platform Activities and Outputs;
- Current Projects for Potential Partnership;
- Potential Topic Areas for Exploration by a CIP Planning for Food Systems Platform and partnership opportunities, particularly the Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN);
- Key platform organizational elements;
- Key qualities and skill sets of potential platform committee members;
- Key groups to consult with;
- Potential ways to increase capacity through the organizational design of the platform; and,
- Suggested next steps for developing a proposal to CIP for the implementation of a Planning for Food Systems Platform in the form of a CIP Subcommittee.

The research explored in this report clearly shows that as a national organization representative of the planning profession CIP should develop the role of planners in food systems and support the validity of planning for food systems. As such undertakings help CIP fulfill its vision of “Improved quality of life through excellence in professional planning,” its mission “to advance planning in Canada and abroad by serving, educating, informing and engaging our members,” and CIP values of “integrity, innovation, (and) collaboration.” (CIP, 2014, a)

CIP’s new Articles of Continuance were accepted by its membership and enacted on July 07, 2014 at CIP’s Annual General Meeting in Fredericton, New Brunswick. The Articles changed CIP’s name from the Canadian Institute of Planners to the Canadian Institute of Planning. Within the articles was an approved Consensus Statement which

speaks to CIP's primary purpose being "to promote and advance the value of planning in Canada." (2014, b) This report explains how the proposed platform supports the renewal of CIP and its ability to achieve its primary purpose.

Based on an organizational analysis, participation in the Board of Directors, and interviews with twenty-six key actors all of whom agree that CIP should be engaging with food systems, I conclude that the capacity and validity exist for CIP to facilitate a national planning for food systems platform and through this provide knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development.

Acknowledgments

The completion of this research would not have been possible without the support received from family, friends, faculty, CIP Board Members and Staff, those who participated in this research, and those who have acted within and conducted the research on planning for food systems that laid the groundwork for this project.

I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to have worked with my supervisor Rod MacRae and for his upbeat never ending enthusiasm for food policy. Having guidance and support from someone so well versed and respected in this field was paramount to my comfort in conducting this research and playing a facilitation role on this subject.

I am also thankful to my Professor Peter Victor for opening my eyes to ecological economics and the economic systems in which municipalities and food systems function. Thank you to Professor Liora Salter for teaching me about the beauty of chronology files and helping me finalize my research question. I am also grateful to our Program Director Professor Laura Taylor for her enthusiastic support throughout the MES program. I would like to thank the MES program for helping me learn how to ask good questions, and especially the aforementioned faculty members for asking me the tough questions that forced me to ask the right questions for this research.

A huge thank you to my parents for their continued support and encouragement. Mom thank you for your enthusiasm for systems thinking and knowledge of governance which got me through those tough moments, and dad thank you for sharing your love of surfing with me and those sage pieces of wisdom that helped keep my head clear.

Thank you to my friends within MES and outside of the program for all the laughs, smiles, wonderful conversations, commiserations, celebrations, and general love that I am beyond lucky to experience. Thank you for everything Gilbatar.

I greatly appreciate those who took the time to participate in this research through interviews and participatory action research discussions. Having the opportunity to hear from such inspiring and highly distinguished people throughout this process has been amazing. Thank you to CIP Board Members and Staff for being supportive and open to this research project.

Thank you to the farmers who have inspired this work!

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Foreword

My MES plan of study is focused on understanding the roles and tools that Registered Professional Planners (RPPs) have in implementing food systems policies for resilient food systems that foster food security. This research project allowed me to explore a Civil Society Organization (CSO) the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP), and its potential to provide platforms for RPPs and the planning community to positively impact food security by bridging the structural and organizational gaps that currently hinder communication and social innovation between and amongst planners and public and private food systems actors.

This research was based on CIP's potential to facilitate food systems thinking (as defined by MacRae & Donahue, 2013), by utilizing the existing skill sets within CIP, and the national and international interdisciplinary networks of actors and institutions, at varying scales, to facilitate food systems policy innovation and implementation in Canada.

This research is a culmination of work that allows me to explore access points for food systems transformational change, which is the overarching umbrella that ties together my POS learning objectives of: Planning and resilient food security; Systems Thinking; The Green Economy; and Progressive Planning and Activism.

My interest in these learning objectives stems from my previous and continued research on resilient food security, and the reality that the current food system is not only incapable of providing food security to the world's population, but is undermining the very environmental, social, and economic resources that our food system and food security depend upon (Wittman, Desmarais, Wiebe, 2011, Le Vallee, 2008).

Section 1: Introduction

This report explores the validity and capacity of the Canadian Institute of Planning (CIP), formally the Canadian Institute of Planners (please see the above executive summary for information on the name change), to strengthen the capacity of professional planners and the planning community to advance the shift towards a healthy sustainable Canadian food system. It explains how professional planners, under the aegis of CIP, have the potential to bring congruity to the current piecemeal approach that food systems policy⁶ and implementation is functioning within (Mendes & Nasr, 2011; Pothukuchi & Kaufman, 1999).

It explores CIP's existing and potential capacity to strengthen and build networks amongst academia, professional, governmental, and civil society in a manner that spurs social innovation⁷ and implementation of food policy initiatives. This research is supported by planning for food systems pioneers Kami Pothukuchi and Jerry Kaufman's statement that "food system research could also gain from the interdisciplinary and policy-oriented perspective that planners are best able to contribute." (2000) Also pertinent is the Ontario Professional Planners Institute's (OPPI) statement that "planners are in a unique position to identify problems and challenges within the food system and to lead and foster the development of solutions," (OPPI, 2011, p 2). This research was conducted with the understanding that the profession of planning cannot alone address the complex interdisciplinary issues of our food system.

A food systems shift is necessary because key chronic food system problems are not being addressed: farmland loss, decreasing and aging population of farmers, food system globalization, agricultural policy that supports production over a nutritious food

supply, poor national farm finances, concerns over water use and pollution, reliance on fossil fuels, declining biodiversity, animal welfare, unnecessary food waste, unstable fisheries, increasing food safety scares, unacceptable levels of food insecurity and obesity (which are felt more strongly by Indigenous communities), and reliance on emergency food programs (MacRae & Abergel, 2012; APA, 2007; TPH, 2010; and, de la Salle & Holland, 2010). For a list of critical issues within the food system that are impacted by planning please see Appendix C.

Multiple reports have shown that even though “municipalities have limited jurisdictional authority over the food system” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 2), they are key drivers for food systems change in Canada (TPH, 2010; MacRae & Donahue, 2013; Wegener et al., 2013). Municipalities are specifically

“faced with the consequences of loss of agricultural land, the local effects of pollution and climate change, farmers’ financial struggles, residents’ uneven access to food, food affordability, public health problems associated with inadequate or poor quality diets, shrinking local food infrastructure, and reduced employment and tax revenue from food-related business.” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 2)

A fundamental roadblock to addressing these issues is agricultural and food policies being entrenched in “ineffective and unresponsive, and somewhat closed, institutional networks.” (MacRae & Abergel, 2012, p 1)

In order to address this entrenchment to make the shift to sustainable, healthy food policy, the planning community needs to support the “join(ing) up (of) the relevant

domains, including agriculture, health, and social and economic development.” (MacRae, 2011, p 424) Achieving this requires

“a major transformation of the policy making apparatus in order to shift the focus of the system towards nourishment, food security, and sustainability. A new policy making system must be built on the themes of: integrated responsibilities and activities; emphasis on macro-policy; transdisciplinary policy development; proximity of policy makers to the diverse groups affected by problems needing resolution; (and), food systems policy.” (MacRae, 1999, p 187)

Food systems policy, programs and activities directly intersect with all areas of planning including land use, economic development, social, health, environmental resource management, heritage conservation, transportation and urban design (OPPI, 2011; de la Salle & Holland, 2010; APA, 2007; Caldwell, Collett, Ludlow, Sinclair, & Whitehead, 2011). MacRae and Donahue (2013, p 4) state that interacting with food systems policy is and should be important to planners because “food systems thinking⁸ can reshape private and public space in cities... (and that) food is central to a well functioning municipality.” There is interest among professional planners in taking leadership roles in food systems work with a particular focus on regional food systems⁹, including engaging in food systems research, networking, and knowledge sharing (Soma & Wakefield, 2011; OPPI, 2011; Plan Canada, 2009; Mendes & Nasr’s 2011; Bouris, Masselink, & Geggie, 2009; Pothukuchi & Kaufman 2000; Ashman, Dohan, De la Vega, Fisher, Hippler, & Romain, 1993; Foder, 2011; APA, 2013; &, Neubauer, 2012). All twenty-six people interviewed agreed that increasing networking, knowledge sharing and professional development to increase the capacity for planners to engage with food

systems through the lens of planning is important. For example, UNBC Associate Professor in the School of Environmental Planning Dr. David Connell stated that:

“Professional planners have a responsibility to themselves to bring food systems to the table... If we want to make a more sustainable society I believe that the first and best place to start is changing the food system because it is a catalyst to society.” (Personal communication, April 29, 2014)

Food is a public good like air and water and requires planning for public facilities and services beyond what the dominant private food sector is willing to support (APA, 2007). The profession of planning has the capacity to support or restrict the ability for emerging private and non-profit endeavors to create a healthy sustainable food system (OPPI, 2011; Neuner, Kelly, & Raja, 2011). In Canada, planning departments have been second only to public health departments as a driver of food systems change at the municipal level (MacRae & Donahue, 2013). Examples of planners’ interactions with the food system include policy and zoning by-laws that affect; urban agriculture production and sales, location of food retailers from farmers markets to big box stores, and farmland preservation (OPPI, 2011). Please see Appendices A, C, and D for information and reports on how planners are interacting with food systems.

It is paramount that planners understand how to design policy and legislation that encourages rather than discourages a shift towards sustainable healthy food systems. It is a timely topic as municipalities are increasingly “using a mix of municipal policies, programs and civil-society interventions... to shift the dynamics amongst food system actors to improve environmental sustainability, health promotion, and economic development.” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 2) All of the individuals interviewed

agreed that this is a timely topic and supported the need for planners to understand the impact that planning policy and legislation have on the food system and food security.

Section 2: Research Methodology

This research was conducted to address the need to build community across sectors and encourage interdisciplinary knowledge sharing for innovative solutions to the highly complex and interconnected systematic problems associated with Canada's dominant food system (MacRae & Donahue, 2013). It has the potential to help the Canadian Institute of Planning increase planners' and the planning community's capacity to innovate and implement food policy initiatives across Canada.

The focus is on CIP's existing and potential capacity to strengthen and build networks amongst academia, professional, governmental, and civil society¹⁰ in a manner that spurs innovation in, and implementation of, food systems policy initiatives. This research situates the concept of 'food systems thinking' (MacRae & Donahue, 2013) within the broader theories of systems thinking. I have chosen to utilize systems thinking as a way to understand the complex systems that make up our daily lives. Perdicoulis describes a system as "a set of connected parts forming a complex whole," and systems thinking as providing us with a "suitable scale and resolution of information... to seek understanding regarding what (makes up a system) and how it function as a unit." (2010, p 13)

When referencing the necessary innovations to food systems policy, activities, and initiatives this research is referring to socially innovative ideas which can be "a new idea, or a new application of an old idea, that resolves social, cultural, economic, and environmental challenges for the benefit of people and planet." (CSI, 2011)

As a CIP Board Member in the position of Student Representative, I utilized Participatory Action Research (Rennie & Singh, 1995). CIP Staff and Board Members were aware that I was conducting this research. From the onset of this work, my supervisor Rod MacRae was very helpful in clarifying the importance of being self-reflexive, in order to be aware of the research biases that might flow from my role as a CIP Council Member. Please refer to Appendix E for a list of CIP participatory Action Research activities conducted during the time of this research.

Maintaining self-reflexivity during this process was difficult because CIP has undergone a number of organizational and governance changes during the time of this research which were spurred by CIP's Planning for the Future Initiative, solidified by CIP's 2012 - 2015 Strategic Plan and are currently being implemented in CIP's newly adopted Articles of Continuance and proposed Bylaw changes. The changes to CIP's Articles of Continuance and proposed Bylaw changes heavily impact the capacity of CIP to host the platform in question. At times I was unable to discuss the specifics of these with individuals outside of CIP Board and Staff Members due to board member confidentiality clauses. To address these changes, CIP Council and Staff held three consultation sessions with our Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIA's) "being the Planning Institute of British Columbia, the Alberta Professional Planners Institute, the Saskatchewan Professional Planners Institute, the Manitoba Professional Planners Institute, the Ontario Professional Planners Institute, l'Ordre des Urbanistes du Quebec and the Atlantic Planners Institute," (CIP, 2014, b) in which I participated as a CIP Board Member and took great pains to ensure I was making decisions that took a national focus and were based on CIP's organizational goals and

Strategic Plan to advance the planning profession through strong professional networks, and advocating on planning issues that relate to the public's best interest, while delivering relevant membership services. After these sessions, I reflected on them from a PAR perspective during meetings with my supervisor Rod MacRae.

I interviewed a number of CIP Board Members and one key staff person which allowed for off record open discussion about confidential knowledge. Those conversations helped me keep my research separate from CIP discussions and I believe assured those interviewed that I was not allowing my research to get in the way of conducting my board duties appropriately.

My access to CIP provided unfiltered information about road blocks that implementing the platform would need to get around, and networking opportunities to gain support for planning for food systems. While participating in CIP Council-related networking, I felt considerable pressure to fulfill my Board Member responsibilities to my fullest capability in order to not be a road block to the development of this platform.

During my final board meeting on June 07, 2014, I presented an information overview of this research to CIP Council and Staff which was received well and with interest expressed for further consultation on the platform. To view the report, please see Appendix F.

Key observations from the PAR process can be found throughout the report and the attached appendixes. I kept track of potential funding sources, individuals and organizations to reach out to for participation in the development and implementation of the platform using chronology folders which were developed into the appendixes accompanying this report.

In order to identify what processes and institutional arrangements can potentially help Canadian Planners strengthen their connections with public and private actors literature reviews were conducted of planners' and the planning community's efforts to formulate and implement socially innovate food systems policy and strategies in Canada. Some of that analysis is also found in the attached appendixes.

Twenty-six interviews were conducted with individuals who have helped shift the Canadian food systems towards a health and sustainability focus, including people with backgrounds in planning, agrolology, agriculture, public health and academia. Additional interviews were conducted with the CIP Director of Policy and Public Affairs, CIP Board Members including the President, the Association of Canadian University Planning Programs (ACUPP) Representative, the Fellows Representative, Governance Committee Representatives, and board members from Alberta, Ontario and British Columbia representing the three largest institutes from a membership standpoint. Please see Appendix G for the semi-structured interview questions and Appendix B for a list of those interviewed and their relevant background information. Interviews lasted between thirty minutes and three hours and were conducted in person, on Skype, and over the phone. I transcribed them verbatim in real time while the interviews were being conducted. In order to identify thematic correlations and divergences between the interviews, themes from all interview transcripts were categorized in an excel spreadsheet.

I wanted to interview CIP accredited planning school directors and the directors of each PTIA to identify the work they have done on food systems and their insights on the capacity and validity of the proposed platform along with their interest in engaging

with it. Due to time limitations I was unable to conduct these interviews, but was able to discuss this research with PTIA directors and presidents and with some planning school directors during my PAR experience. The need for further consultation with these two groups is highlighted in the 'next steps' section of this report.

Section 3: Existing and Historical Engagement of CIP, the Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIAs) and their Members with Food Systems

Canadian planners and our planning institutes are increasingly involved in planning for food systems, with food systems thinking emerging as a fundamental aspect of sustainable planning (OPPI, 2011; Plan Canada, 2009; de la Salle & Holland, 2010). In 2006, planners wanting to share their experiences in planning for food systems participated in the "Post World Planners Congress Seminar Planning for Food," hosted by the BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands (BC Ministry of Agriculture, 2006). A key part of the discussion was "ensuring agriculture is an important and effective component on planning agendas, given the reality of our increasingly urbanized communities." (BC Ministry of Agriculture, 2006, p 1) The Planning and Agriculture Food Network (PAFN) was created out of that event to support the development of "sustainable agriculture and food systems... (by) fully integrat(ing) agriculture and food systems into rural and urban sustainability planning worldwide by actively advancing the skills and knowledge of practitioners and professional planners." (PAFN, 2009, p 1) To achieve this, PAFN hosts a listserve which is currently the only known national Canadian network specifically focused on discussing food systems through the lens of

planning. Additionally PAFN has hosted webinars on the subject. In reference to the work PAFN is conducting Jim Hiley a co-founder of PAFN and retired Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Land Evaluation Specialist in the Land Use Decision Support Unit, stated that

“the demand is huge, it is beyond what we can handle, we are structurally hammered up against the fact that the planning system has not accepted that (food systems are) part of Planning. It is frustrating because tons of people are interested... Academically and municipally there is tremendous work. PAFN was created to provide a system where people can interact and help the system digest tough thoughts and not try and direct it in any one way or another.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

The inability to meet the demand is largely due to PAFN functioning on a volunteer basis with resultant fluctuations in activity. Arthur Churchyard, the current Director of PAFN, explained that “PAFN has over two hundred people but it is not fully comprehensive across networks and jurisdictions,” however by working collaboratively CIP and PAFN have the potential to achieve this (Personal communication, April 04, 2014). Sheri Grift, an agrologist at the forefront of encouraging CIP to engage with food systems since the 2006 World Planner Congress and an initial and active supporter of PAFN, supports A. Churchyard’s sentiment with her statement that

“it would be a wonderful opportunity for PAFN and CIP.. a bit more of a formal backing would be great because right now it is all on our spare time. It really depends on individual players who want to drive it.” (Personal communication, May 01, 2005)

After 2006, attempts to engage with food systems resulted in the 2008 Annual CIP Conference, jointly hosted by MCIP, having ten seminars on food with Jerry Kaufman as a key note speaker. Kaufman had championed planning's role in food systems policy and was a key actor in the development of APA's food systems research, Sheri Grift helped organize this conference and explained that CIP was asked

“to consider it as a legacy project, it was the first time CIP had a serious look at planning for food and putting that on the agenda... We had more attendees than we were anticipating, over 700 attended the conference. The food components had high attendance and it was well received. It was probably the most exciting thing I have ever been involved in in my career.” (personal communication, May 01, 2014)

The papers submitted to the 2008 conference were then included in the Summer 2009 edition of Plan Canada which had the overarching theme of Food Security (Sheri Grift, Personal communication, May 01, 2014). Following this, in 2010 Plan Canada had an issue on the theme “Resilience” that included an article by Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC) Member and Principal at the Vancouver BC firm Urban Food Strategies Janine de la Salle on “Local Food Hubs: A new Strategy in the Field of Food Systems Planning.”

In 2011, OPPI released their “Healthy Communities and Planning for Food Systems in Ontario: A Call to Action” in which “OPPI calls upon planners, citizens and all stakeholders to make healthy community planning, and in particular, planning for healthy food systems, a priority.” (p 6) The Call to Action and a planning for food systems resource list were the results of OPPI's 2010 Symposium on “Healthy

Communities and Planning for Food - a Harvest of Ideas” and their membership survey on planning for food systems. OPPI’s Call to Action states that “there is an increasing need for coordinated solutions to food systems issues. Food systems have long been linked to planning and are a key consideration for complete and healthy communities.” (2011, p 1) The Call to Action was spearheaded and composed by OPPI’s Director of Public Affairs Loretta Ryan RPP, MCIP.

Recognition of the importance of planning for food systems work is demonstrated by awards to planners working on food systems offered by CIP. These include but are not limited to:

- “Tower Neighbourhood Renewal in the Greater Golden Horseshoe” won CIP’s 2013 award for planning excellence merit (CIP, 2014, c). This report pushed forward Toronto’s 2014 implementation of Commercial Residential Zoning which allows for “new uses (which) may include, small shops, food markets, cafes, learning centers, learning centers... doctor’s offices, community centers and places of worship,” (City of Toronto, 2014) all of which can aid in the development of healthy community food systems.
- CIP’s Young Planners Award was presented to Keltie Craig in 2012 which in part recognized her “work on a citywide food and agriculture strategy for Edmonton.” (CIP, 2014, d)
- CIP’s 2012 Award for International Development Planning Excellence went to “7 Colors Yunnan Agrifood Technopark - Qujing,” by Williams Asselin Ackaoui & Associates Inc (CIP, 2014, c).

- CIP's 2010 President's Award went to Janine de la Salle in part due to her being "one of Canada's foremost authorities on integrating sustainable food systems into all aspects of city planning." (CIP, 2014, e)

Food Systems have become key topic themes and CIP's newest Subcommittee Healthy Communities integrates access to healthy food into their work. The 2014 BC Land Summit co-hosted by the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC) offered sixteen food systems specific sessions during the three day conference. Recently, Plan Canada's Spring 2014 theme was "From Urban Farming to Canadian Railroads," and the 2014 CIP Annual Conference theme is "People Matter," which features some food and agriculture focused sessions.

The aforementioned activities highlight the capacity and desire of CIP's members to address this issue. These activities, however, do not provide CIP Members with the resources and support that the American Planning Association (APA), Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), and Commonwealth Association of Planners (CAP) have developed (please refer to Appendix A for a list of planning institute reports on planning for food systems). Andrew Sacret, CIP's Director of Policy and Public Affairs, stated that "CIP is a key partner in the Commonwealth Association of Planners," (CIP, 2014, p 13) but as a partner organization, CIP is lagging behind in contributing a Canadian perspective on planning for healthy sustainable food systems. Canada's voice is important in this conversation especially when CIP members are turning to outside organizations to garner information on what good planning for food systems entails (Personal communication: Janine de la Salle RPP, April 30, 2014; Kimberley Hodgson RPP, leader in planning for food systems, & author of APA's 2007 "Planning for Food

Access and Community-Based Food Systems: A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans,” May 06, 2014; Tammara Soma University of Toronto PhD candidate, winner of the Pierre Elliot Trudeau Foundation Scholarship for her food systems research & former OPPI Student Member, April 28, 2014). An example of why CIP members are looking to APA for information is the current lack of information available on CIP’s website related to planning for food systems. For example, when you search ‘food’ on the CIP website resource list the only resource that comes up is the “7 Colors Yunnan Agrifood Technopark - Qujing” which is not the most useful resource on planning for Canadian food systems.

Section 4: Why a Platform is Needed Under the Aegis of CIP

As an emerging topic planning for food systems could benefit from a platform attached to our national professional organization to provide planners’ and the planning community with access to the support they require to develop and implement food systems policies and initiatives. The sentiment that a planning for food systems platform for knowledge sharing, networking and professional development would benefit from being hosted by CIP and support CIP’s capacity to provide benefits to its membership was agreed upon by the twenty six people interviewed as described in this section with literary support.

As the national professional organization for planners in Canada with a membership of over 7, 500 people CIP is uniquely positioned and qualified to function in this capacity. CIP has a history of providing knowledge sharing, networking and professional development to planners in Canada (Personal communication: CIP OPPI Representative Andrea Bourrie May 05, 2014; CIP Association of Canadian Urban

Planning Programs (ACUPP) Representative Mark Seasons May 05, 2014; CIP President Michael Gordon, April 07, 2014). Recently, CIP transitioned away from being the accreditation body for planning in Canada, in doing so, the stage is set to increase capacity to achieve CIP's 2012-2015 Strategic Plan's "Vision: (of) Improved quality of life through excellence in professional planning, Mission: To advance planning in Canada and abroad by serving, educating, informing and engaging our members, (and) Values: (of) Integrity, Innovation, Collaboration" (CIP, 2012, p 3) . The shift also facilitates CIP's strategic goals of "effective partnerships (including the planning pool), capacity development, financial and operational sustainability, (and) recognition of the profession." (CIP, 2012, p 4)

The Ontario Professional Planners Institute stated that "food is personal, and political, and emotional. It is also the most important issue that planners could possibly tackle." (2010, p 5) Wayne Roberts PhD. supports this with his statement that "food is a crucial ingredient in city planning" (2001, p 3). W. Roberts follows his statement with quotes from Kami Pothukuchi and Jerry Kaufman, two highly regarded planners with food systems foci, who state that "the fourth essential, (of life) food, has been virtually ignored by planners." (2001, p 3) He went on to quote Pothukuchi, that "if planners are not conscious (of food issues), then their impact is negative, not just neutral." (2001, p 3) In addition to the support for engaging with food systems "there is a large private sector push back saying this is not a topic that planners or CIP should be dealing with." (Jim Hiley, Personal communication March 19, 2014) Highlighting the validity of CIP making a clear statement regarding the importance of having an understanding of

planning for food systems as being part of what our national organization constitutes as good planning practice.

The data from the interview portion of this research supports the validity and capacity for a CIP Planning for Food Systems Platform to help planners' to actively pursue OPPI's Call to Action, to:

- 1) "Become more familiar with the concept of food systems and identify where the components fit into rural and urban communities and the types of information and knowledge that are required to support decision making.
- 2) Review local documents with a food systems lens (e.g., integrated community sustainability plan, Official Plan, secondary plan, zoning by-law, public health reports).
- 3) Consider which planning tools may be appropriate, and whether current policy and regulatory frameworks stifle initiative and innovation." (2010, p 4)

The importance of increasing knowledge sharing and networking is supported by OPPI's statement that "many planners are already involved in community planning for food, but importantly, many more wish to be involved." (2011, p 2) Planners wanting to further their knowledge on this subject do not currently have access to a platform with national recognition and administration support that ensures sustained momentum for information sharing, networking, and professional development. The network that has been developed by the Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN) is a great start but as described previously is not sufficient.

Highlighted throughout the interview process was the need for increased networking, this is supported by a lack of awareness of what other municipalities and

planning professionals are doing to address food systems planning. What is particularly interesting about this is that individuals in food policy program director roles, including Lauren Baker Coordinator of the Toronto Food Policy Council and Wendy Mendes Social Planner for the City of Vancouver, across Canada and the US are having this same problem of a knowledge/networking disconnect (Hatfield, 2012). Hatfield states that “one reality... is the lack of awareness among many food policy directors regarding the activities and experiences of other municipal food programs... there is broadly shared interest in strengthening opportunities for food policy directors to connect with one another.” (2012, p 32) This suggests that the people who are key players in these networks are not linking up, which means that it is likely that people who are not highly engaged in planning for food systems are probably unaware of existing networks and unaware of policy work that is occurring. Janine de la Salle highlighted the importance of having the ability to share what has worked and what has not worked, particularly the lessons of early adopters, for making practitioners and municipalities more comfortable in pursuing planning for food systems (Personal communication, April 03, 2014).

The benefits of increased networking were discussed by some of the leaders in this field emphasizing the difficulties they have had in pioneering this work and the added strength and determination provided by their networks. Janine de la Salle discussed how the “flickers of inspiration when you see someone doing something amazing brings you up.” (Personal communication, April 03, 2014) In regards to the importance of supporting each other in doing planning for food systems work Jim Hiley stated that

“we do not win every battle, but sometimes it is great to set up the ring so others can fight in it. Working in this just feels good, even if you are going to get hit doing it, it is the right thing to do. When you look back in your career all you can do is say that was the right thing to do.” He went on to state that “we have made great inroads in the last decade, I am certain that nationally we will get back to where we should have been.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

Tammara Soma supported the need for knowledge sharing and professional development stating “why not host the planners who are dealing with important food issues within the organization so that we are not duplicating our efforts and are more affective with our work and have more clout.” (Personal communication, April 28, 2014)

In regards to Canadian planners’ current engagement with food and the need for increased professional development, Wayne Roberts “a Canadian food policy analyst and writer, widely respected for his role as the (previous) coordinator of the Toronto Food Policy Council... As a leading member of the City of Toronto’s Environmental Task Force, (during which) he helped develop a number of official plans for the city, including the Environmental Plan and Food Charter” (Roberts, 2014) and author of the book: “Food for City Building: A Field Guide for Planners, Actionists & Entrepreneurs,” stated that

“Planners need to know the multi-functionality of food. Multi-functionality is the game changer in food... we are all just beginning to understand what the multi-functionality of food is, nothing is as multifunctional as food. The humility approaching it needs to be on par with how you would approach a multi-ethnic

cultural group, you do not have any idea how things are going to end. We need to make available the time that is needed to do it right... Planners are stuck in another century where food is valuable as something that you eat, consequently it makes more sense to grow it in the green belt and not in the city. If that was the value of food you would be right, but it is its social, economic, environmental aspects etc. The total inability to understand the multi-functionality of food requires a process for (planners) to approach it. It must be a democratic process and not be technocratic. It needs to go beyond hunger and obesity which are the only ones on (planners") radar... I am not faulting planners for not knowing that, but I am faulting a planner for not having a process for finding out about that. A consulting process needs to be set up with a clear understanding of why you are consulting and who you need to consult with... Especially in today's world where knowledge is exploding exponentially, food is exploding more than most, planners need to be able to have a process to understand that." (Wayne Roberts, personal communication, April 02, 2014)

The need for planners to have access to professional development resources on food systems is further supported by Jim Hiley's statement that

"planners do not have the information they need to plan for agriculture... the idea of food systems is a major oversight, there is knowledge of the current food system regarding obesity, food deserts, physical design and how we integrate that with cars, but it is limited on how food systems work. When we look at the location of super markets there is a lot of information on economics but not on where food comes from. We have done a very poor job of providing information

to planners on the actual food system, especially in regards to contingency planning.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

Additional needs discussed below that a CIP based Planning for Food Systems platform has the potential to meet include: The need for planners to gain public buy-in to encourage policy makers to implement policy that supports a shift towards sustainable healthy food systems; A lack of an obvious planning resource beyond CIP for providing a Canadian perspective in international communication on planning for food systems; The “need for actors and organizations working in municipal food policy across Canada to create a network to share information and best practices and build capacity for food policy work,” (MacRae & Donoghue, 2013, p 3); and, The need for Civil Society Organizations¹¹ like CIP to support the development of a joined up food policy for Canada (MacRae, 2011).

Educating the public on the necessity and requirements of a food systems shift was stated repeatedly throughout the interview process as a key activity for this platform to undertake. This is in part to gain public buy-in to encourage policy makers to implement policy that supports a shift towards sustainable healthy food systems. Jim Hiley highlighted the importance of a platform engaging with this because “we have lost millions of acres (of farmland) because of councils not the plans... CIP needs to push back.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014) John Turvey supported this with his statement that “if the public is not on board to a certain extent the elected officials will not make the decisions to support what planners need to do.” (Personal communication, March 24, 2014)

There is no obvious planning resource other than CIP for international communication on this subject. Jim Hiley explains that

“internationally we are sadly lacking when people from other parts of the world want to come in to look at planning for food systems. PAFN has had people coming in wanting to connect with a Canadian planning perspective on food systems and they can not find anyone in Canada. They have been connected with PAFN through word of mouth.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

A CIP platform could also help access international initiatives that might be applied in Canada, such as the use of barges and subway tracks in Paris to move food around the city.

The need for CIP to support this shift through the proposed platform is supported by MacRae and Donahue who state that “there is a need for actors and organizations working in municipal food policy across Canada to create a network to share information and best practices and build capacity for food policy work.” (2013, p 3) CIP has members who

“work in the public service and the private sector, in a wide variety of fields including land use planning, environmental resource management land development, heritage conservation, social planning, transportation planning and economic development,” (CIP, 2013).

Because of this, CIP has the potential to bridge the gaps, and build dialogue between and amongst public and private food systems actors to encourage the necessary discussion and implementation of regional food security (Mendes & Nasr, 2011). On this topic R. MacRae stated that

“one of the wider themes to me is the absence of food system planning and coordination... given jurisdictional divides that affect the way food systems function, there is stuff that needs to be happening at each layer of the system, federal, provincial, and municipal. Presumably CIP is in the best place to coordinate that.” (Personal communication, May 09, 2014)

The results of the study acknowledge that the government plays a key role in the process of developing Canadian food policy “that joins up the relevant domains, including agriculture, health, and social and economic development.” (MacRae, 2011, p 424) Joined up food policy requires

“a major transformation of the policy making apparatus in order to shift the focus of the system towards nourishment, food security, and sustainability. A new policy making system must be built on the themes of: integrated responsibilities and activities; emphasis on macro-policy; transdisciplinary policy development; proximity of policy makers to the diverse groups affected by problems needing resolution; food systems policy.” (MacRae, 1999, p 187)

Furthermore, it involves Civil Society Organizations¹⁰ (CSOs) with the capacity to develop “strong attachment to the municipal government, active support from municipal staff, partnership between elected and unelected officials around a common purpose and mission, and food systems thinking,” which MacRae and Donahue state are “fundamentally important for effective municipal food policy development.” (2013, p 3)

MacRae, Abergel, and Koc describe CSOs within the food and agriculture system as “the mix of community based and environmental groups, farming organizations, and commodity trade associations that might constitute a policy network.” (2012, p 4) They

go on to describe the importance of CSOs as networks of non-state actors or semi-state actors working collaboratively on food systems change:

“The discourse on the role of CSOs has emphasized their function as vital drivers of change and the democratization process, contributing to the transparency and accountability of policy making; introducing new information, experiences, and perspectives; and contributing to the practical implementation of various initiatives.” (MacRae, Abergel, & Koc, 2012, p 4)

The Canadian Institute of Planners functions as a CSO, with the potential to support a food system shift towards resilient food security in Canada. This is possible if CIP’s members becoming active “change agents” (CSI, 2010, p 124) from urban, regional, provincial, and national bases. Donella Meadows states that one of the strongest leverage points for influencing a systems shift is the ability to affect the “mindset or paradigm out of which the system arises” (1999, p 17). The mindset or paradigm in question is that food systems do not play a key role in the profession of planning (and vice versa) and that food systems can be addressed from a siloed perspective. As described in the introduction, Canada currently has a variety of sectors acting in silos to address food and agricultural issues when improvements depend upon a networked approach (Wittman, Desmarais & Wiebe, 2011).

For the aforementioned reasons, planners’ under the aegis of CIP offer the skills and knowledge needed to help facilitate a food system shift in Canada (Pothukuchi & Kaufman, 1999). Therefore it is paramount that CIP address the topic of planning for food systems to explain to its members and the planning community how and why

planners interact with the food systems, and how food systems thinking can support existing planning goals.

Section 5: How the Proposed Platform helps CIP achieve its

2012-2015 Strategic Plan and How the Design can Increase the

Likelihood of Implementation.

This section is based on Interview Responses and planning for food systems literature.

For a list of the semi-structured interview questions provided to interviewees prior to interviews taking place please refer to Appendix G.

CIP's Vision, Mission and Values Statements

“Vision: Improved quality of life through excellence in professional planning” (CIP, 2012. p 3)

“Food security is integral to quality of life and planners are integral to making the shift to sustainable healthy food systems. The perspective from the 2006 World Planning Conference was that if we are not supplying the basic needs for quality of life, being sufficient water, food, and shelter what are we doing as planners? (Which highlighted) the importance of getting back to the ethical and moral basis of our profession.” (Jim Hiley, Personal communication, March 19, 2014) Sheri Grift stated that “the planning profession has a role in taking leadership on this,” (Personal communication, May 01, 2014) which is supported by the American Planning Association (APA), the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI), the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI), and the Planning Institute Australia (PIA). Please see appendix A for a list of reports from said institutes on planning for food systems.

“Mission: To advance planning in Canada and abroad by serving, educating, informing and engaging our members” (CIP, 2012, p 3)

Planning for food systems is an emerging topic in planning that is altering the policy framework in Canada from municipal to federal levels. CIP needs to serve its membership by engaging planners and the planning community on this issue by providing access to educational resources needed to address it. CIP President Michael Gordon (RPP, MCIP) stated that “We know that the issue of food security is emerging as a really important one... so (engaging with food systems) would be a role that would make sense for CIP.” (Personal communication, April 07, 2014) Charles Levkoe PhD, Canadian Association for Food Studies (CAFS) Board Member and Post-Doctoral Fellow at Wilfrid Laurier in the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies supported the importance of advancing planning in Canada and abroad by engaging with food systems through his statement that:

“The role of the planner is to build healthy communities and cities. Obviously a food system is part of that in terms of participation and access. It is not just teaching planners how to talk about food systems, but food systems could be a valuable way to train planners specifically because it covers almost every realm of planning. Food systems is a way to think about a city as an ecosystem, as more than a set of aggregated policies. Planners are key stakeholders in food systems.” (Personal communication, May 16, 2014)

“Values: Integrity, Innovation, Collaboration” (CIP, 2012, p 3)

A planning for food systems platform has the potential to increase the capacity of CIP’s ‘integrity, innovation, and collaboration.’ Innovation could be supported through

learnings from social innovation which is a key aspect of food systems work, as demonstrated by the success that socially innovative Community Supported Organizations such as Food Policy Councils have had on food systems policy (MacRae & Donahue, 2013).

The integrity of CIP would be strengthened by supporting this platform as it is clear that food systems

“should be an integral part to the planning profession and CIP represents planners in Canada. The RPTI, APA and PIA have all recognized the importance of food systems to the planning profession and have provided leadership in their respective countries. CIP is a little bit behind... Planners are facilitators and conveners, playing that role in bringing people to the table. CIP as a national organization could have an impact on the national level.” (Kimberley Hodgson RPP, Personal communication, May 06, 2014)

The increased opportunities for collaboration through the proposed platform could increase the capacity for CIP to express the value of planning to a variety of disciplines and therefore potentially increase job opportunities for emerging planners. Please see Appendix H for a list of potential partnership organizations. The importance of CIP further helping to develop the job market for emerging planners is supported by the following comment by Wayne Roberts:

“one of things I learned at the Toronto Food Policy Council is part of the way that we define what we do is about preparing the next generation of professionals. That needs to be high on the mission list of any organization. Very obviously a planners organization should do the same, by trying to make sure that planning

is a good opportunity for people to enter, and that the best and brightest want to enter.” (Personal communication, March 02, 2014)

In reference to the “best and brightest” please refer back to section three in which a list of awards from CIP that have been awarded to planners in part for their work in planning for food systems is provided.

Section 6: How the Proposed Platform helps CIP’s Strategic Goals and How the Current Thinking of CIP Can Inform the Design of this Platform to Increase the Likelihood of Implementation.

6.1. “Effective partnerships: Partner with Affiliates, academia and students to effectively share resources” (CIP, 2012, p 4)

This platform has the potential to support the development of the “Planning Pool” concept that is part of CIP’s plan for supporting effective partnerships. Andrea Bourrie CIP Board Member stated that this platform provides “something very tangible,” and would be “an interesting pilot project,” for “the Planning Pool concept with the website being the forum for sharing and linking and providing access and dialogue.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

Partnering with CIP accredited planning schools provides validity and capacity for this platform as there are increasing amounts of planning schools doing work on food systems (Mendes, & Nasr, with Beatley, Born, Bouris, Caton Campbell, Kaufman, Lynch, Pothukuchi, & Wekerle, 2011).

There are a plethora of organizations from the national to municipal scale to partner with, please see Appendix H for a list of potential partnership organizations.

6.2. “Capacity development: Build capacity by providing planners with opportunities and resources for professional development, knowledge exchange and networking” (CIP, 2012, p 4)

A planning for food systems platform has the potential capacity to increase the use of the CIP website by providing information that is unavailable anywhere else and therefore increasing the potential for attracting viewers from within and outside of the planning profession who are in need of this resource. It has the potential to increase member retention as it would provide a new resource and support the validity of planning for food systems as a legitimate part of the planning profession. There is a real need for professional development programs on planning for food systems, this platform could increase the creation and use of professional development programs. It could also open up partnership opportunities for Continued Professional Learning (CPL) courses with other national organizations such as Agrologists Canada. The information in this report regarding the organizational design of the proposed platform has the capacity to “enhance procedures & decision making supporting project work and international cooperation.” (CIP, 2012, p 8)

Robert Lehman RPP, MCIP, FCIP, and at the time of our interview the current CIP Board Member from the College of Fellows stated that

“From the perspective of CIP I can see that there are issues from across the country that might share similarities... it would fit with the (CIP’s) mandate.

Using the planning for food systems lens I think is a very healthy and practical way of approaching it and I think it is consistent with CIP’s mandate to educate and inform.” (Personal communication, April 28, 2014)

Planners are being called upon to do food systems work and our national organization should be providing us with the necessary baseline information to begin understanding what good food systems planning is. The lack of knowledge sharing and professional development on this issue has led to “a lot of square pegs in round holes” within the issues of planning for food systems as professionals take policy tools out of context, such as trying to use the OMAFA “minimum separation distance formula” for urban chickens which does not work because the “minimum it will calculate is 80 meters.” (John Turvey, Personal communication, March 24, 2014) This is supported by Jamai Schile an agrologist and CIP Candidate Member who conducted her Master’s in Environmental Studies (Planning) research on an “alternative framework of multi-functionality to look at ways that planners can better support peri-urban agriculture. Due to peri-urban spaces being an awkward place for planners in general as they often lack policy direction, even though they are an area ideally situated for urban food production.” J. Schile stated that there is a real “value in knowledge sharing for due diligence because there is so much information on food systems,” for planners to digest (Personal communication, April 30, 2014).

The complexity of food systems is coupled with the issue that planners face the need to make decisions without sufficient time for thorough research. On this subject Jim Hiley had the following commentary:

“Planners have to sink or swim, they do not not have time to think... planners hit a wall when they start work. CIP needs to ensure planners are trained in food systems... (because what can happen is as) a new planner in a rural or urban area food (can) just became your job because suddenly they are saying - there

shall be a policy on chickens - where is the credible information? You would think as a professional planner you would go to your national organization.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

Mark Seasons ACUPP Representative on CIP Council summed up the importance of CIP’s capacity development role in planning for food systems with his statement that this platform “fits very nicely,” with CIP’s new role as a “knowledge broker,” as it requires and is being built around a “multiple outlet communication strategy.” (Personal Communication, May 05, 2014)

6.3. “Financial and operational sustainability... to fulfill CIP’s mission and strategic goals” (CIP, 2012, p 4)

There are funding opportunities for planning for food systems work in Canada, however it will be of key importance for CIP to ensure that it is supporting existing projects and not duplicating the work of other organizations when seeking funding. Please see appendix I for a list of potential funding partnership opportunities. These opportunities could be facilitated in a similar way to CIP’s Healthy Communities Subcommittee's funding which came from the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer within the Public Health Association of Canada. “The Heart and Stroke Foundation had a mandate to administer the money and they gave that to project partners including CIP.” (Andrew Sacret, Personal Communication, April 22, 2014) CIP can also look to its Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIA’s) and similar national organizations such as the APA and RTPI regarding how they have funded major knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development on planning for food systems.

The interview process of this research raised the importance of ensuring transformational leadership is used in developing this platform. Utilizing transformational leadership can help ensure operational sustainability by avoiding the platform being dependent on one or two champions whom the platforms continued success depends upon. This can be avoided by encouraging shared leadership and building institutional memory that is easily transferable between outgoing and incoming leaders.

6.4. “Recognition of the profession: Be the credible source of information about planning for Canadians and increase awareness of the profession.” (CIP, 2012, p 4)

A planning for food system platform has the potential to support “active promotion of the profession... increased public awareness and contact, increased media awareness and contact, more stakeholder groups working with CIP, and more satisfied members” (CIP, 2012, p 10). In part this is due to food being a hot topic in the media and in a variety of professions (TPH, 2010). It is clear that this is a topic that planners are engaging with and they are being celebrated for their engagement by the planning community and the broader community. This can be seen in section three which lists some of the awards given by CIP to planners conducting food systems work. CIP President Michael Gordon RPP, MCIP, agreed that food systems has the potential to be a topic for “keeping CIP relevant via emerging interests of our profession.” (Personal communication, April 07, 2014) CIP Board Member Mark Seasons stated that planning for food systems “should be a policy thrust of CIP as it has been for APA, it warrants attention and profile.” (Personal communication, April 05, 2014) Professor at the

Ryerson Centre for Studies in Food Security and leader in urban agriculture policy Joe Nasr PhD stated:

“I think the role of a professional body is bringing legitimacy and putting something on the map. (Food) is not unique to CIP... food systems have been shown to have a role to play and (CIP) should engage. In the same way as dietitians need to have food systems on their map, so does CIP and it does not help the profession if they do not.” (Personal communication, April 08, 2014)

In regards to the importance of CIP engaging with food systems to increase awareness of the role of food systems within the planning profession Jim Hiley stated that:

“We need leadership on the issue, we need a champion, we do not need someone to tell us what to do. We need someone nationally to say this is such an important issue you should pay attention, to national government, municipalities and planning schools. A voice that says it is not going away.” A credible voice within the profession that can provide “leadership at the national level.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

Increasing awareness of the profession by engaging youth was strongly supported by Wayne Roberts PhD who stated that it is important to:

“reach out to the youth that are not yet in planning. Approximately seventy percent of people interested in food are undergraduates/graduates who have been bitten by food. All of them are wondering what they will do for a career, planning is one option.” (Personal communication, April 02, 2014)

After spending a year as CIP Student Representative traveling across Canada speaking to planning students and potential planning students and simultaneously conducting research on planning for food systems it is clear to me that as planning's professional organization CIP needs to place more energy on engaging students in high school and undergraduate programs with planning. Over the course of this year I rarely if ever heard from planning students that they had known they wanted to be a planner from a young age, which was attributed to them not being aware of planning as a career option. What I did hear continuously was that the moment students realized that the profession of planning existed they knew it was right for them. Food is one option for engaging students at a young age with planning, the increasing number of elementary and high schools becoming involved in food systems work may provide opportunities for supporting this.

Food as discussed previously is a hot topic in the media, it is an area planners are passionate about discussing and one that intersects with all areas of planning. It is a topic that can be used as a tool to support CIP's capacity to increase awareness about the planning profession.

Furthermore a number of interviewees believe that such a platform has the potential to increase the satisfaction and retention of CIP's membership:

- "Let us also notice that you are encouraging people to join CIP and see CIP as relevant, I see things like this food issues as 'oh I want to be part of CIP and PIBC.'" (Michael Gordon, Personal communication, April 07, 2014)
- Wendy Mendes PhD, Social Planner for the City of Vancouver and Adjunct Professor on Sustainable Food Systems in UBC's SCARP program stated:

“I obviously think it is really important, it would be an important addition from what I can tell. I am not really familiar with what CIP is doing, I am more connected with APA because the (planning for food systems) resources exists in the US (and not in Canada). I think it would be a real benefit to build this expertise and capacity in Canada, we know that all our major cities are addressing it.” (Personal communication, April 11, 2014)

- Tammara Soma PhD Candidate and former OPPI Student Member stated that
“The thing I am concerned about is that not all of us (working in planning for food systems) are members of CIP. We have planning degrees but we are not RPPs. Reaching out to people who are working in food issues and have a planning background but are not formally designated would be useful. I have always considered becoming a member... the outreach component is really key because of explaining what would be the benefit of becoming part of an organization for people who are working in community organizations who are not in the planning frameworks of municipalities and provincial government. I do not see very many planners who work with NGOs who are part of CIP and OPPI even though their work is right on point.” (Personal communication, April 28, 2014)

Section 7: The Compatibility of the Proposed Platform with CIP’s National Initiatives Committee’s Subcommittees & Topics in Planning, and How the Current Thinking Can Inform the Design of this Platform for Development into a Subcommittee of the National Initiatives Committee

The National Initiatives Committee mandate is to “encourage, facilitate, monitor and report on initiatives to support national project work and cooperation, increase the number of stakeholder groups working with CIP, and increase the development, provision and use of planning tools and resources available through the CIP website.” (CIP, 2014) For the reasons stated above, a CIP planning for food systems platform should be considered for the development of a new subcommittee of the National Initiatives Committee. Andrea Bourrie the OPPI Representative on CIP Council stated that she thinks the proposed platform fits within “the spirit of what we are trying to achieve... It fits our strategic objectives.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

National Initiatives Advisory Committee Subcommittees need to excel at the following: “partnership excellence, capacity development, financial and operational sustainability, (and) knowledge advancement” (CIP, 2014). Below is an exploration of the capacity for the proposed platform to excel at these.

7.1. “Partnership excellence”

There is a large ecosystem of food systems networks in Canada, many of whom are currently partnered with the planning profession and many more that could

potentially benefit from such a partnership. A list of potential partnership organizations, their relevance, their geographical location, and the scale at which they function can be found in Appendix H. The creation of a network map based on these potential partnership organizations and Levkoe's 2012 publication "Propagating the Food Movement: Provincial networks and social mobilization in Canada," would potentially be a useful next step in the development of this research (CSI, 2012). The following comment by Kim Hodgson (RPP) echoes what was heard throughout the interview process on the importance of a platform having a strong outreach component by "connecting with other organizations and allies that are already doing this work, (it makes sense for planning's national organization to do this because) planners are facilitators and conveners, playing that role in bringing people to the table." (Personal communication, May 06, 2014)

7.2. "Capacity development"

Please refer to the Capacity Development section under CIP Strategic Goals in section six point two.

7.3. "Financial and operational sustainability"

Please refer to the section Financial and Operational Sustainability under CIP Strategic goals in section six point three and see Appendix I for a list of potential funding partners.

7.4. "Knowledge advancement"

This research and the associated discourse on planning for food systems clearly shows that planners could be key players in food systems change, and that there is a major gap in knowledge and acceptance of this within and outside of the profession (APA, 2007; OPPI, 2011, etc). Therefore the proposed platform would benefit

knowledge advancement for CIP members and the planning community. Jim Hiley stated that “CIP needs to provide guidance and structure to the people who are training the next generation of planners.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

7.5. Topics in planning

CIP’s National Initiative Subcommittees are shown on CIP’s website as “Topics in Planning,” which are described as “priority issues relevant to CIP's work.” (CIP, 2014, f)

CIP states that

“These topics intersect with each other at the local, city, regional, national and global levels. Tackling them together and at every scale is essential for achieving the physical, economic and social efficiency, health and well-being of urban and rural communities. That is why CIP and the volunteers on its Advisory Committees are engaging the planning profession on the leading edge of policy challenges. Through international outreach activities, CIP is pooling Canadian expertise with that of planning colleagues world-wide.” (CIP, 2014, f)

CIP should add “Food Systems” as a ‘topic’ regardless of whether or not a subcommittee is formed. Since food systems intersect with all aspects of planning at all scales, it is a fundamental topic in planning, and as significant as the other topics currently listed. Like the existing CIP ‘topics’, food systems needs to be explored in and of itself and a holistic understanding of how it intersects with existing topics needs to be understood.

The following are quotes from interviews regarding the intersectionality of food systems with other planning “Topics”:

- Dave Whiting certified agrologist and Registered Professional Planner (RPP, MCIP), stated “if you want sustainable communities you have got to start with food. The process for sustainability requires food and a product of sustainability is food.” (Personal communication, May 16, 2014)
- Professor David Connell RPP, MCIP stated
 - “I believe that food systems are the foundation of a more sustainable society. If we can only take one step forward we should look to restructure the food system, everything else will have to change in order to accommodate a different food system.” (Personal communication, April 29, 2014)
- CIP Board Member Professor Mark Seasons Phd, RPP, MCIP, FCIP stated that
 - “it is a national scale issue, it involves planners at every stage of the food process from growing to management of waste. There are close ties to healthy community, close ties to economic development if it is played properly. It should be a factor when designing urban infrastructure, multiple use parking lots, open spaces, and utility corridors (etc).... The timing is right.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)
- CIP’s Director of Policy and Public Affairs Andrew Sacret RPP, stated that “in some ways food links to every one of our other main topics, Climate Change... Indigenous Planning, and Healthy Communities.” (Personal communication, April 22, 2014)

Further support for CIP listing this as a on of its “Topics in Planning,” can be found in section four of this report entitled “Why a Platform is Needed Under the Aegis of CIP.”

The following quotes from interviews further support the need for this:

- “Food is still one of these issues that is a little bit out there. To me, that is the exact reason why CIP has an opportunity to engage in the discussion... APA has mostly focused on urban agriculture and farmers markets, I feel like the field has evolved way beyond that. There is a lot more diversity out there, and we are learning from each other organically, but we need something to house this nationally.” (Janine de la Salle RPP, Personal communication, April 03, 2014)
- “CIP is the key organization for planners in Canada, I think that they need to take a more proactive role. (For an) APA member there is no question that the food system is important because it is provided high regard in the organization. It also provides a standard for all registered.” (Tammara Soma, Personal communication, April 28, 2014)
- “In planning we have the Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN)... (which) has no official affiliation, it is... a bunch of planners interested in food. Formalization (is important), for example OPPI has working groups. Formal recognition of planners who are doing work in food will move things forward because then it will be on the agenda. We are like individual actors we can only do so much if it is not in the foundation, (by placing it) in the agenda, (otherwise) it is like we are fighting an individual battle.” (Tammara Soma, Personal communication, April 28, 2014)

Section 8: Potential Platform Activities and Outputs

The section explore a range of potential outcomes for a CIP Planning for Food Systems Platform based on interviews, PAR, and the associated discourse (MacRae & Donahue, 2013; Wegener et al, 2013; Hatfield, 2012; OPPI, 2011). The below outcomes

cross cut the overarching outcomes of knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development.

8.1. Activities

8.1.a. Conferences and events

- Continue including planning for food systems in conference themes and consider hosting and or partnering to host an Annual CIP Conference with Food Systems as a the main theme.
- Arthur Churchyard Director of PAFN stated that “events is where it becomes real, networks dies if you do not have interpersonal relationships being built.” (Personal communication, April 30, 2014)
- It should be taken into consideration that a number of people interviewed discussed the importance of ensuring a direct connection between membership input and what is being chosen to be presented at conferences.

8.1.b. Webinars

- To provide information to increase the capacity for planners to engage with food systems.
- PAFN has had great success with hosting webinars and the demand is high for PAFN to host more, however as discussed previously PAFN has limited capacity to meet the demand.

8.1.c. Continued Professional Learning Credits (CPLs)

- There was a strong desire for CIP to develop a core module for CPL courses on planning for food systems that could be adapted to various regions throughout the country.

- Support was shown for having practitioners rather than academics deliver CPL courses, and that having someone with a recognizable name within the region it is being hosted in would be beneficial.
- Linking a CPL course with a best practices guide was suggested.
- Implementing the course in a manner that encourages refinement of the knowledge base around planning for food systems was encouraged.
- Linking professional development with employment opportunities was suggested.

8.1.d. Provide planning for food systems job descriptions

- Jim Hiley explained that “PAFN has shared job descriptions of food systems planners to help identify how you ask people to do this.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014) These descriptions could be on the CIP website and shared with municipalities and planning firms.

8.1.e. Targeted advocacy and public education

- Andrew Sacret RPP and CIP’s Director of Policy and Public Affairs, stated that there is potential for “some advocacy in federal government departments that have a role to play in food systems planning.” (Personal communication, April 22, 2014)
- Public education was described as being very important to this platform because “if the public is not on board to a certain extent the elected official will not make the decisions to support what planners need to do.” (John Turvey, Personal communication, March 24, 2014)
- Wendy Mendes described the potential to explore

“advocacy, not in an overly politicized sense, but the extent to which there is provincial and federal context that we are working in. Identifying where our role is to advocate to higher government for our role in our food systems... by identifying what challenges cities are facing and what sustainable food systems can do to help address those challenges.” (Personal communication, April 11, 2014)

8.1.f. Planning School Curricula

- Influencing and informing planning school curricula was reiterated throughout the interview process, because as stated by Charles Levkoe “there is a (food systems policy) dialogue being created with planners,” and we need to be able to address this as a profession (Personal communication, 2014). In reference to the fact that planners are working in this field without proper training, John Turvey stated the importance of

“education and training for the planning community at large in terms of some of these issues. We can talk about specific details of regions, but when it comes right down to it there are fundamental things that we do not learn through planning schools typically.” (Personal communication, March 24, 2014)

- In further support of this, OPPI stated that “planning students should be encouraged and enabled to explore this field. Planning schools need to pursue further research in this area. Practicing planners and their knowledge and experience should be incorporated into related research.” (2011, p 5)

- Developing a set of core competencies for planning for food systems that school curriculums should include was brought up during the interview process.
- Josh Neubauer RPP stated the importance of this platform existing but the greater importance of this platform working to embed planning for food systems into professional development and education with his statement that the information “should be available on line, but that assumes someone is going to look at it. If it is embedded in planning framework, or in planning training, that is most effective.” (Personal communication, April 22, 2014)
- On the importance of supporting a shift towards healthy sustainable food systems, Wagner et al stated that

“education and training would be required to facilitate this change in approach. Planning schools could help to equip planners for participation in food system change by supporting an early understanding of food-related concerns between all levels of planning... The integration of food-related considerations into early core courses could help to sensitize all future planners to the impact of planning decisions on food production, distribution, and access at regional and local levels.” (2013, p 109)

8.2. Outputs

8.2.a. Promising practices/principles/stories/shared experiences/case studies

- Throughout the interview process it was suggested that the term ‘best practices’ not be used as there are concerns that it is misleading as what could be considered a best practice in one location may not work in another. Therefore the heading for this section includes a variety of terms that were suggested as alternative language to the term ‘best practice.’
- The need for information on existing planning for food systems policies was expressed by all interviewed. Appendix A and D provide planning policy specific reports that could be placed on the CIP website that highlight planning practices and policies that have been implemented. Appendix J provides a list of national food systems reports, policies, and strategies, Appendix K lists municipal food systems reports, legislation, policies, and strategies. Appendix L provides a list of food systems reports that are not planning specific but are useful for background information.
- A strong desire for provision of analytical tools that can be used for measuring the food system and the success of projects was expressed, along with a desire for CIP to support the conversation around developing further tools. The importance of this is supported by MacRae & Donahue’s statement that “municipal food initiatives would benefit from identifying a range of ways to document and evaluate their work in order to demonstrate successful processes for social change as well as food systems and other municipal/regional impacts.” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 3)
- CIP Board Member and Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI) Representative Beth Sanders RPP suggested that a GIS map of promising practices that is linked to a

catalogue of examples would be useful for showing where organizations, such as food policy councils, are located and where food policy for sustainable healthy food systems is being implemented.

8.2.b. A CIP policy statement

Many of the processes for developing and scaling up sustainable healthy food systems are beyond a city's control which is why planners need their national organization to support them in requesting changes from the provincial and federal government (TPH, 2010). A CIP "policy statement could give (a CIP Platform) direction and a framework for moving forward" (Kim Hodgson, Personal communication, May 06, 2014)

The following was suggested regarding what a CIP policy statement should include:

- Why and how food systems are interlaced with planning from the municipal to federal scale. Kimberly Hodgson explained that it is

"important to make those connections, through the synergies and linkages to what planners are already doing. Diagrams and images of where the food system fits into other urban systems such as housing, transportation, land use, solid waste and explaining how food is connected to all these systems within the overarching sustainability framework." (personal communication, May 06, 2014)

This is further supported by the statement that "Policy makers at various government levels should clarify jurisdictional food policy connections and define the linkages between municipal food policy efforts and provincial and federal food, agriculture, public health, and other policy domains." (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 3)

- Where food systems fit within a sustainable society.
- How CIP is working towards supporting a shift to healthy sustainable food systems and where the planning profession should be heading in regards to this.
- An explanation of where planners should turn for resources on this topic.
- A clear explanation, potentially in a checklist format, for municipal planners that outlines how to avoid having planning documents that restrict the development of sustainable healthy food systems.
- Examples of policy statements from other planning institutes can be found in Appendix A.

8.2.c. Publications

- A CIP practice guide that combines “basic principles and best practices,” (Robert Lehman, personal communication, April 18, 2014) on planning for food systems in a manner that is clearly grounded in municipal level work to be shared on CIP’s website was strongly encouraged.
- Continuation of food systems themed work in Plan Canada and the Canadian Journal of Urban Research, which are currently accessible to CIP Members on CIP’s website, was encouraged.

8.2.d. Use of CIP’s website to host the following:

- A roster of planning for food systems point people or regional representatives from across Canada that are accessible in their region. This idea was put forward by Arthur Churchyard RPP and Director of PAFN, and when I brought it up with other interviewees it was met with great enthusiasm.

- A forum or discussion board for people to network on planning food systems issues was highly supported.
- Information on planning for food systems. See Appendices A, C, D, J, K, and L for potential reports to include. In order to decide what should be included, the creation of a filtering list of key principles that reports must meet in order to be listed on the CIP site could be useful. On page 28 of Wayne Caldwell's 2006 report "Jurisdictional Analysis and Best Practices for Land Use Planning Affecting Direct Marketing and Agri-tourism Operations in Ontario," he provides a planning for food systems filtering list. His list could be a good starting point for discussion of key principles. These key principles could be potentially utilized by municipalities as evaluation criteria for zoning applications to encourage guided flexibility for developing sustainable healthy communities.
- An event calendar on planning for food systems.
- Documents that currently existing on PAFN Google Drive account should be considered for publication on CIP's website. Arthur Churchyard, the current curator of PAFN, stated an interest in moving them to the CIP Website.
- A CIP vetted list of of planning for food systems research topics for planning students.
- Discourse Analysis¹² within the planning profession around food systems policy (see below for further details).
- Planning for food systems job descriptions.

8.2.e. Discourse Analysis

- To provide transparency and to ensure that this platform is being developed based on a shared understanding of the existing discourse, please see the footnotes for

descriptions of the following terminology: Food systems; Food security; Healthy sustainable food systems; Planning for food systems; Platform; Food systems policy; Social innovation; Food systems thinking; Regional food systems; Civil society; Civil society organizations; and, Discourse analysis. This list has been created to encourage discussion and to help in the development of a vision for this platform. Please refer to Appendix C for list of critical issues within the food system that are impacted by planning.

- The online presence of a CIP-based platform has the potential to develop a common discourse which is important because “we can not aggregate data without an understudying and formalization of the discourse.” (Dave Whiting RPP, Personal communication, May 16, 2014). This is a road block to food systems planning that a CIP platform can help address. Beth Sanders’s explanation of how to design this summarizes what others said. She stated that it “does not need to be standardization of language but it can be a translation.” (Personal communication, May 09, 2014)
- An example of the importance of this is shown in the Niagara Region of Ontario where they developed “what they thought would be good definitions and asked the sixteen municipalities to use them. I think this would be very useful to everyone.” (Robert Lehman, Personal communication, April 28, 2014)

Section 9: Current Projects for Potential Partnership

- It will be important to address how each project understands and is engaging with planning for food systems and if and where they see the line between planning for food systems and food systems planning. The first three projects listed were

described during interviews as being compatible with the description of planning for food systems discussed in this report.

- CIP Members David Connell and Arthur Churchyard are working with seven other researchers from across Canada on a SSHRC-funded project “examining the jurisdictional platforms of all levels of government in food and agriculture planning.” (Personal communication, Arthur Churchyard, April 30, 2014) A. Churchyard stated that in order to examine “the feasibility of revamping the municipal role in food systems planning, in relation to national food systems plans, we are looking closely at the planning profession.” (Personal communication, April 30, 2014) He expressed that CIP is being considered as a potential key stakeholder in the project. The research project funding requires them to host a national conference on food systems planning. They are required to have regional events and have the funding to do so. A. Churchyard pointed to the potential for these events being a launching pad for a CIP platform. The regional events will be occurring during the summer in 2015 and 2016.
- Lauren Baker, coordinator of the Toronto Food Policy Council, and Janine de la Salle both spoke with me about the development of a platform that goes beyond the profession of planning with the take home being that a CIP-based platform would potentially provide a strong partnership opportunity. L. Baker stated that “we have thought a lot about creating a similar kind of network with colleagues across the country. Especially around food policy at the municipal level, (to provide a) data base around policies and decision documents.” (Lauren Baker, Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

- Lauren Baker stated that the City of Toronto is creating a “municipal program on food systems and it would be great to have CIP as a partner and a data base for food policies and documents that relate to food systems planning.” She will be hosting a session on municipal regional food policy at Food Secure Canada’s assembly this November in Halifax. L. Baker stated the importance of bringing “in CIP (and others) to explore how we can leverage this work more broadly.. (and to) disseminate this vision (as described above by Baker & de la Salle) for what a national network would look like and to engage CIP in a conversation.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)
- Charles Levkoe PhD is currently “working on a paper looking at planning schools and food systems work and education... to reflect on the value of service learning specifically as a way for planners to get a broader scene of food systems and planning.” (Personal communication, April 16, 2014) It will be presented at the International Food Systems Planning Conference in November. The information from this research could help frame future potential planning for food systems topic areas for a CIP platform to engage with.
- Food Secure Canada is having their annual meeting in Halifax in November, and this could provide an opportunity for networking regarding the development of this platform.

Section 10: Potential Topic Areas for Exploration by a CIP Planning for Food Systems Platform

(based on comments from the interviews).

- How to make the conversations around planning for food systems more inclusive.

- Advocating for farmland protection and communicating that soil is not a renewable resource.
- Protection and profitability of per-urban agriculture such as the Whitebelt in Ontario.
- Developing policy and legislation for agra-tourism that protects farmland while supporting farmer livelihoods.
- Addressing the polarization between urban and rural spaces from a planning for food systems lens.
- Supporting planners wanting to work in food systems.
- Identifying of how planning policy documents at varying scales of government are addressing planning for food systems.
- Engaging with the discussions and work occurring around the development of a national food policy council.
- Northern food issues.
- Contingency planning for food systems - Jim Hiley discussed the Slave Lake Fire as a potential case study because of their success in developing an emergency food system. (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)
- Subsurface rights on agricultural land.
- Review of agricultural protection policies and legislation in Canada. In 1999 APA released a “Policy Guide on Agricultural Land Preservation,” that CIP could look to for insights on this.
- How municipalities can support the agricultural and broader community to develop sustainable healthy food systems infrastructure, such as food hubs, and production

and storage facilities that are scaled down to smaller production levels such as abattoirs, commercial kitchens, and community cold storage.

- Understanding what planning's role is in moving away from fossil fuel dependent agriculture, and how planners can help prepare cities for peak oil's impact on the food system.
- Environmental impact assessments and their relationship to planning for food systems.

Section 11: Key Platform Organizational Elements

This section consolidates ideas from previous sections of this report to provide a summary of the platform's desired organizational elements based on interviews and preliminary secondary research on organizational design. Along with the consolidation of the observations obtained during interviews on the draft mission, vision and values statement for the proposed platform, which was provided prior to interviews taking place for use as a starting off point for discussion. This section also incorporates results from interviewees observations on the question of "What organizational theories, principles, and or forms, do you think should potentially be utilized to achieve the Mission, Vision, and Values of such a platform?" The inclusion of a vision, mission, and values statement is not provided in the body of this report because CIP's Director of Policy and Public Affairs Andrew Sacret stated that the use of a vision, mission, values statement was not necessarily something he was comfortable with as "it might detract from the vision, mission, and values of CIP and potentially of our partners." (Personal communication, April 22, 2014) Due to this it is suggested that this platform does not use a formalized vision, mission and values statement without further consultation with

CIP. However, the draft vision, mission, and values statements and the revised version of those statements are provided in Appendix M as they provide guidance on the goals and concepts that interviewees believed should be used as the basis for this platform.

It was recommended by CIP Board Members and PIBC Representative Joan Chess - Woollacott RPP, and supported by others interviewed, that the objectives of the platform be clarified before an organizational structure is designed (Personal communication, April 28, 2014). This is supported by the multiple inferences of discomfort and disappointment from interviewees and my PAR experience regarding the results of past subcommittee work. Concerns over duplication due to a lack of communication between provincial institutes and CIP, repetitive analysis/information being released, reports being released that were not representative of CIPs memberships opinions on a subject, and a lack of dissemination of information were highlighted. CIP Council and Staff have been aware of these concerns prior to the development of this report and the Joint Administrators Group (JAG) was created in part to develop stronger communication and cohesion between CIP Subcommittee work and the work PTIA's are conducting. It is made up of administrators from each PTIA and is headed by CIPs administration. JAG has been a key platform for the success CIP has experienced while working towards consensus and implementation of CIP's new Articles of Continuance and Bylaws.

Three weeks prior to the submission of this report, CIP's Articles of Continuance were approved; however the bylaws are currently in a consultation stage with membership, therefore CIPs organizational structure is unclear. The final design of a platform needs to be consistent with the outcome of the process for approving CIP's

Bylaws. This project reveals some convergence of thought around the following high-level design elements that should be adaptable to the transformation CIP is undertaking:

- Built in connection with Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations;
- Interdisciplinary collaboration for increased platform capacity;
- Adaptability;
- Increased opportunities for CIP members to participate;
- Action focused;
- Transformational leadership;
- Humility and gratitude;
- Systems thinking;
- Decentralized networking; and
- That it is set up with feedback mechanisms.

The key themes and accompanying interview quotes supporting this interpretation are provided below.

11.1. Built in connection with Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIAs)

- The importance of strongly linking the platform with provincial institutes was highlighted across the interviews. Andrea Bourrie RPP, stated that

“when you are getting down to the land use piece and examples, that is where working with the affiliates come in to operationalize and make it a reality. For CIP nationally this is important, but it needs a local applicant.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

- CIP President Michael Gordon RPP, MCIP, stated the importance of ensuring that the platform is a collaborative partnership with CIP hosting and facilitating it but not controlling it and ensuring “sensitivity about (making) funding available to PTIAs.” He stated that considerations should be made as to how it will link with provincial and regional conferences. (Personal communication, April 07, 2014)
- In order to design a platform that provides these links it is recommended that upon creation of the platform consultation with PTIAs takes place to outline existing work they have conducted on planning for food systems and identify if and how they want to participate with a CIP based platform, and what they would find useful for increasing their memberships capacity to engage with planning for food systems. Ensuring that PTIAs are in agreement about the financial implications of this platform, and that there is agreement that the platform is not duplicating existing efforts of PTIAs on the subject will be key to the success and acceptance of this platform.

11.2. Interdisciplinary Collaboration for increased capacity

- It was accepted amongst interviewees that gaining participation from all actors within the food systems would be difficult if not impossible due to its complex nature. However, it was clear that all efforts should be made to approach the activities and outcomes of the platform from a holistic interdisciplinary perspective. More discussion should take place prior to submitting a formal submission to CIP on this matter to identify ways to be inclusive without going “a mile wide and an inch deep.” (Rod MacRae, Personal Communication) Kimberly Hodgson RPP, speaks to the importance of this with her statement that

“putting thought into the (organizational) framework is really important, (in order to ensure) stakeholder representation at the table to make sure all aspects of food systems are connected. Food systems can become its own silo within planning. Within the platform’s organizational structure requiring an inter-subcommittee to work between existing subcommittees would be good.

Research on food systems from a municipal level shows places institutionalizing food systems in municipal framework are the ones that have these interdepartmental teams. Modeling what you want to see at the local level at the organizational level is useful... tapping into provincial planning groups and having a point person at provincial groups (could be useful).” (Personal communication, May 06, 2014)

- One way of addressing the diversity of engaging all stakeholders that makes generating consensus difficult is by moderating participation “towards sharing information and projects that are really useful for people as opposed to getting bogged down in arguments with the whole network tuned in.” (Arthur Churchyard RPP, Personal communication, April 30, 2014)
- Charles Levkoe PhD, author of “Propagating the Food Movement: Provincial Networks and Social Mobilization in Canada” stated that the platform needs to “have ideas feeding up and feeding down through a (collaborative) process. I think one of the things that is vital for any kind of policy development is that you have to have a mechanism for participation, more participation creates better policy because people have a say in what is going on. On another level policy does not develop in a vacuum, it develops on people’s interests and needs.

Even though politicians and planners are tripping over themselves to create local food stuff because it is in the public consciousness, mechanisms for diverse and wide participation have multi-level benefits, it creates better policy and creates a critical mass to allow for these things to happen to create the foundation for new policy to take place.” (Personal communication, April 16, 2014)

- On this theme Janine de la Salle stated that

“for CIP to be relevant we have to identify the common issues, and respect and appreciate that there are key differences. The goal is not to make them all the same but to develop a common language of what we are talking about. It is a mistake to exclude a sector like (the dominant commercial agriculture industry), but it is also a mistake to try and assimilate them. To begin the discussion is important.” (Personal communication, April 03, 2014)

- Janine de la Salle went on to state that a

“reason for collaboration is increased implementation capacity so plans are having an impact on the ground. We need monitoring and evaluation which is expensive and you do not get press releases on this work so maybe collaboration through university partnerships could be useful.” Collaboration can help monitor “if this is it having an effect, for example, are people healthier, are we seeing new farmers?” (Janine de la Salle, Personal communication, April 03, 2014)

- On the topic of collaboration Tammara Soma stated that

“a lot of work has been done with Food Secure Canada to develop a federal food policy, it would be great to involve them in the process. It is important to collaborate and not step on toes. The food community is very complex... participation and collaboration with organizations that have already done a lot of work (is key to a strong CIP platform).” (Personal communication, April 28, 2014)

- MacRae and Donahue stated that

“most municipal initiatives (with some exceptions, such as the Greater Toronto Area Agricultural Action Committee and associated Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance) have limited representation from the mainstream farm sector, food processing, distribution, or retailing. Instead, “alternative” companies are over-represented relative to their significance within food chains.” (2013, p 19)

CIP could consult and potentially partner with the Ontario organizations mentioned to understand and bring conventional agriculture to the conversation across Canada. It must be acknowledged that “this is a challenging undertaking, especially because planning does not have a wide history of engagement with the agricultural sector and what exists, has frequently been contentious, eg., land use planning.” (Rod MacRae, Personal Communication, July 13, 2014)

11.3. Adaptable

- Adaptability was repeatedly stated as a key platform quality, however, the knowledge of how to create an organizational structure that is adaptable was limited. The

organizational structures of Food Policy Councils and the Constellation Model are discussed in the section fifteen in part because they have adaptable qualities.

- Richard Balfour co-author of “Strategic Sustainable Planning: A Civil Defense Manual for Cultural Survival,” and “an architect, strategic planner, and director of the Metro Vancouver Planning Coalition” (Weyler, 2008), suggested that a structure with less hierarchy could be useful, he discussed the

“need for more flat organizations like the Attorney General Department’s Justice Development Commission which operated outside of government but had the power to change things in ministries and government. You have to have a horizontal structure to be able to do that. Stagnancy is a problem, Adaptability is key - flat organizations can achieve this.” (Richard Balfour, Personal communication, April 30, 2014)

- On this topic Jim Hiley discussed the importance of feedback loops and CIP needing to be a more dynamic organization. He stated that “adaptive (policy) is a very powerful framework that CIP should excel at. (In order to respond to) big picture items nationally, you (would) hope CIP is an organization that has an adaptive policy framework.” (Jim Hiley, Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

11.4. Increased opportunities for CIP members to participate

- Wayne Caldwell, PhD, RPP, MCIP, past President of ACUPP and OPPI, past CIP Board Member, and Director of Guelph University's School of Environmental Design and Rural Development and a Professor in Rural Planning, stated that within this platform there

“may be a role for both core group and loose networks. You need a core group to be prepared to step into a leadership role, but it should not be exclusionary or make it a closed item. As past president of OPPI I experienced all of these people wanting to volunteer but there were not enough things to allow them to. There is a broad community of interest (around planning for food systems). All you should have to do is indicate an interest and there should be a role for you. (Identifying) what is the appropriate role at provincial, national, and local levels and where the rubber hits the road requires recognizing the hierarchy of national and provincial coordination and implementation which is more likely to occur at provincial levels and be transferred down to the local level.” (Personal communication, April 08, 2014)

- Jim Hiley discussed how PAFN addresses volunteers. In the “PAFN structure, if you are interested enough to volunteer your time, here is what we need based on a detailed plan from the formation in 2006 of what we felt would be critical milestones or accomplishments that would help people do their jobs better... people did/do what was/is needed for their own particular needs.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

11.5. Action focused

- Andrea Bourrie RPP, MCIP, stated that ensuring this “comes back to clear roles and responsibilities. A clear mandate, clear processes and transparency. At this point in time I would say that organizationally it is time limited, and outcome driven... from an organizational structure perspective having that flexibility is better.” She went on to state that

“governance instruments are great but having something tangible on the ground is important.” (May 05, 2014)

- Mark Seasons RPP, MCIP, FCIP, stated that “it has to be grounded in reality about what can be done and what cannot be done.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)
- Beth Sanders RPP, MCIP, stated that it is important to ensure the platform’s outcomes provide “clear things that people can do locally.” (Personal communication, May 09, 2014) On this subject, Andrea Bourrie stated the importance of avoiding having it being “too abstract to bring it down to meaningful application.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

11.6. Transformational leadership

- This platform being developed around transformative systemic change which impacts a system in such a way that the resultant shifts are maintained when the impetus, leader, or trigger for it is removed (Wheatley, 1992), was supported by the results of the interview process.
- On this subject Jim Hiley stated that “leadership means ownership, you cannot say here is a white paper and walk away. The platform must be integrated into how you as an organization function at a national level. Transformational change within CIP... within the organization itself,” is required. (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)
- Joe Nasr discussed the importance of transformational leadership in reference to the APA’s work in food systems being overall positive, and clearly showing the need for “specific people with interest to push it through.” He went on to state that “once Kim Hodgson was no longer involved with APA things slowed down as far as pushing

forward... The question is how should it be institutionalized so it is not so dependent on individuals so that it continues forward momentum. In terms of both engaging and networking, or enabling networking, providing platforms... supporting feeding things into PAFN... it is not so much that CIP itself needs to be engaged in networking, but that it needs to do what it can to support networking and knowledge sharing.” (Personal communication, April 08, 2014) All of which can help build transformational leadership.

11.7. Respectfulness and gratitude

- Wayne Roberts PhD stated that

“In the garden it is always appropriate when you are entering to stoop your head and enter with humility, (when engaging with food work) planners need to display humility. There are ways to do that organizationally. The people at Food Secure Canada and Sustain Ontario, and Lauren Baker are all incredibly competent people who are very giving, not jealous. Planners being active in networks is a fantastic thing, non-planners need to know the planners view, planners need to know the non-planners view. That is the commitment you are making, to be in food you need to be part of the food conversation.” He went on to state “Why start from zero, when the networks exist? CIP should co-sponsor with Sustain Ontario, you would want to go in with their blessing and have everybody know it is not in competition. The food movement is abnormally nice to one another, which is impressive seeing as there is competing funding. Most planners have jobs that pay well, the food movement does not have jobs that pay well. There is always the possibility of there being competitive feelings. So I

think that organizations that are well resourced need to be sensitive to that possibility and make sure it does not happen... You are an organization and you are trying to promote things through an effort with other organizations.” (Personal communication, April, 02, 2014)

11.8. Systems thinking (As explained by Margaret Wheatly, 1992)

- All people interviewed agreed that systems thinking should be part of the organizational design of the platform.
- Janine de la Salle RPP, stated that it
“absolutely needs to be addressed in a systems format... It is not just food systems, but how it interacts with other systems. We have to find a way to decipher and translate convergence points in a way that is accessible for all. It needs to speak to people who are further down the road and need more depth and to newcomers and innovators and leaders.” (Personal communication, April 03, 2014)
- On this subject Arthur Churchyard RPP, stated that we need to
“continue with the approach that PAFN has been using (which is focussed on) increased linkages between individuals. From a systems perspective there is no fragility. There you have people building relationships, multiple connections between provinces and institutions who know each other and trust each other to share information.” (Personal communication, April 30, 2014)

11.9. Decentralized Networking

- Arthur Churchyard RPP, spoke to the importance of decentralized networking with his suggestion to “consider that it will (likely) have limited resources, focusing on building

capacity of individual practitioners to connect with each other and share their own best practices rather than focusing on creating best practices documents.” He went on to state that he does “not see this as a coalition of organizations. I see it as a group of professionals who are working in this area increasing each other’s capacity for food systems planning.” (Arthur Churchyard, personal communication, April 04, 2014)

- On this topic Charles Levkoe PhD stated

“one of the perspectives I have been working with is networks as decentralized. I think that is a really important way to understand how the (food) movement is coming together. For example, with Sustain Ontario the idea is not that Sustain is the leader of food networks power wise but they have some influence, unlike a union that might have a centralized body with all kinds of subsidiaries. In food, because of the diversity it can look to some like a very messy unformed immature collective of actors but I think it is really important for planners to understand, specifically city planners, that when we look at networks of food systems actors diversity is a major strength at the work we are doing. In food people are not going to agree on everything but it is about finding compromises, best case scenarios, that process is technically what planners should be doing, finding what the need is and finding compromises... Food systems are in some ways a microcosm of how a city works because the food system has to take into consideration all these different pieces.” (Personal communication, April 16, 2014)

- Richard Balfour suggested that what is needed is a “network of people, you do not necessarily need a network of networks because then you get their agendas. This is a

populous movement... network in a way that you,” do not become entangled in “the vested interest of other organizations.” (Personal communication, April 30, 2014)

- Wayne Roberts spoke of decentralization of control and responsibility when he discussed how he has

“become a big promoter of big tents. I think the food movement is too specified, we need to downsize the number of organizations and increase the breadth of them. People are hunkered down for their own particular view, it is the wrong style for the finances of the era which are austerity in the extreme. You are all fighting and duplicating infrastructure and the fact is that the food thing is a thing where we are exploring, there are any number of possibilities... I think we want to be subsidiary - as loose as possible, and as unloose as necessary. You need mechanisms of accountability but that is the only one you need to have, and a topic. The topic which is food and planning, a very generic topic, and a line of accountability. You can not have strict accountability, they have to give you latitude, we over control at all points, you want the bare minimum that is necessary for accountability.” (Personal communication, April 02, 2014)

11.10. Ensuring engagement with the platform by CIP Members and the planning community

On this topic Rod MacRae RPP stated that

“The challenge is there is only a certain subset of planners that think their work fits into food systems work, a lot of people who are most impacting do not necessarily realize they are part of the process. In designing how do you get

the most reluctant but maybe most critical to participate most voluntary programs do not actually hit their targets... part of the tactics to generate useful outputs is to be influential at the supervisory panel (ie universities, municipal planning department, conservation authorities, decision making bodies that have mandates where planners are engaged.) Who is going to make the line planner do a CPL, probably their supervisor. What to be careful about is a tendency of brochurisation of the educational process, a lot of the time it is not entirely obvious that such instruments are effective. What kinds of outputs have proven to be most effective in informing the membership of processes, find things that speak to the effectiveness of outputs.” (Rod MacRae, Personal communication, May 09, 2014)

Section 12: Key Qualities, Skill Sets of Potential Platform Committee

Members

In order to be inclusive of perspectives from different scales of planning for the food system, including rural, peri-urban, urban, large and small, and municipal, provincial, and federal, the following qualities, experiences, and skills sets were outlined during the interview process. This is important “given planners have a particular window into the food system, it skews the way they see it. You need people around the table who help the working group members understand the system itself.” (Rod MacRae PhD, Personal communication, May 09, 2014) Joe Nasr PhD qualified this further with his statement that

“it is not just perspectives... It is making sure planners who focus on different parts of the food system are on the initial working group, and making sure you

have coverage in terms of what planners actually deal with, (and) it is partially to reflect some of the key issues. There needs to be enough divergence to then reach out to people who have little connection to it.” (Personal communication, April 08, 2014)

Mark Seasons RPP, MCIP, FCIP, supports the validity of having people from “allied professions like health, design, and architecture,” on the committee “to provide complimentary information on (the) project and its application.” (Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

The key Qualities, Skill Sets of Potential Platform Committee Members as suggested by interviewees include:

- Cross Canada representation, especially someone with work experience in Northern Communities;
- Capacity to work in a pluralistic environment;
- Knowledge of governance;
- Knowledge of the intersections between food, health and planning;
- Planning consultants with experience implementing food systems plans in different communities;
- Planners with experience in the food justice/food sovereignty;
- Academic representation, with the Canadian Association for Food Studies being given as an example;
- Non planners who have extensive experience collaborating with planners on food systems work;
- Ability to take a social lens to food systems;

- Ability to take an economic lens to food systems;
- Ability to take an ecological lens to food systems; and,
- Planners and/or non planners with backgrounds in farming.

Section 14: Key Groups to Consult With

14.1. Ensuring consultation with the following groups was recommended during the interviews:

- Public health;
- Geographers;
- Agrologists;
- Food Industry - food retailing at a variety of scales;
- Northern communities;
- Farmers;
- The community in agricultural areas that are not participating in agricultural activities;
- Food safety experts;
- Landscape architects;
- Community economic development specialists;
- Construction - for example roofers on consultation about green roof policies;
- Academia; and,
- The development community.

14.2. Ensuring consultation with the following governmental, non-governmental, and private sectors was recommended in interviews:

- Ministries at provincial levels including: Municipal Affairs, Health, Rural Development, Economic Development, Cultural Development;

- Food Policy Councils;
- The Conference Board of Canada;
- The Federation of Municipalities;
- Professional organizations: Planning organizations outside of Canada, and organizations for: architects, landscape architects and, agrologists; and,
- Civil Society Organizations e.g. Food Secure Canada, and Sustain Ontario.

Section 15: Organizational Models for Further Exploration

As previously described, it is important to develop the organizational framework for the proposed platform after the outputs and activities are solidified. It will also be key to develop a proposal that will function with CIP's upcoming new Bylaw changes. CIP will be presenting a proposal on these changes to its membership for consultation in August 2014 with the goal of adoption by January 2015. Based on confidential knowledge of the organizational model that CIP will be proposing from my time as a CIP Board Member, which will be public shortly after this report is submitted, and the larger processes described throughout this report, two organizational models have been selected for exploration: Food Policy Councils and the Constellation Model. A thorough review of alternative models was not conducted; however, the choice of these models is based on their potential to work within the current and new CIP structure and their ability to support the desired platform outputs and activities described in section eight, and the key platform organizational elements discussed in section eleven of this report.

Food Policy Councils are highlighted because they have been successful at enacting food systems policy at the municipal level, where most planners work (MacRae & Donahue, 2013; Hafield, 2012; Winne & Donahue, 2013; &, Dunlea & Manez, 2013).

The Constellation Model is explored because of the important role that social innovation plays within food policy development and implementation (MacRae & Abergel, 2012).

Consequently, the Centre for Social Innovation was looked at as a potential model for the platform because it was created by the founder of CSI to support organizational capacity for national level organizations with many partnerships like those CIP has and seeks. Further exploration of this model occurred during my PAR experience as it was used to develop a report on a proposed national CIP platform for student engagement.

To test the validity and capacity for these models to be integrated in part or in whole into the CIP Subcommittee Model it is recommended that further exploration be conducted by applying the previously listed design parameters to them. A brief description of the Constellation Model adopted from the report written for CIP Council and Staff mentioned above and a list of reports that examine the organizational structure of Food Policy Councils, are provided below.

15.1. Constellation Model

- Constellations are “small, self-organizing teams,” that “thread into an overall partnership,” which is “held together by a framework that shares leadership between the partners.” (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 25) It provides a framework that allows for; The setting of collective goals; Autonomy and diversity amongst Stewardship Groups; Adaptational leadership; and The leveraging of diverse talents (Surman & Surman, 2008).
- The process for developing a constellation model provides a clear outline for incorporating the capacity to support all of the desired qualities of a CIP platform

described above. This process includes: identifying the magnetic attractor and the ecosystem that it sits within; developing a stewardship group (subcommittee); developing the vision and planning which includes outlining the assumptions from the group; developing a vision statement; creating a plan which highlights key outcomes but is open enough to allow for adaptability to emerging needs; developing an agreement with the secretariat for example between the subcommittee and CIP; exploring emerging constellations; developing evaluation and assessment tools for the success of the platform; ensuring legal and administrative considerations are in place between partnered organizations; and finally identifying potential constellations (which are similar to working groups) (OLC, 2008).

- The Centre for Social Innovation has documented the success of the Constellation Model to support “multi-organization partnerships and networks within complex systems,” (CSI, 2014) through its adaptive capacity to draw upon existing resources and therefore minimize Staff time. Since the interviews clearly stated a desire for a platform that is made up of individual connections to organizations, not organizations themselves, it will be important to adjust the meaning of partnership organizations to fit with a CIP platform. This model has been shown to foster and implement “joint fundraising, joint and coordinated projects, (a) shared voice, campaigns, coordination of policy positions, coordinated strategy, service delivery, health promotion, (and) research” (Surman, 2006).

15.1.a. Organizations that have used the Constellation Model:

- The “Guide for Implementing Integrated Community Sustainability Plans in Nova Scotia” utilized it to provide an action oriented format for community engagement and implementation of their strategic plan (Lindberg, Craig, Russell, & Purkis 2013);
- “The 2004, Lake Abitibit (Manitoba) Model Forest integrated its Community Development Impact Models into a single Regional Community Constellation Impact Model providing communities with a better understanding of their economic interdependence and more opportunity for input into resource management planning process.” (Canadian Model Forest Network, 2006, p 2);
- “The Canadian Partnership for Children's Health and Environment (CPCHE) is an affiliation of groups with overlapping missions to improve children's environmental health in Canada. Working across traditional boundaries, CPCHE provides common ground for organizations working to protect children's health from environmental contaminants.... Among [CPCHE's core partners](#) are the leading voices on children's environmental health issues in Canada.” (CPCHE, 2014);
- Ontario Non-Profit Network a “network of networks serving the 45,000 nonprofits across the province (CSI, 2014).”; and the,
- Ontario Literacy Coalition (OLC) used the model
“Given the range of stakeholders and the on-going emergence of new programs and initiatives in support of family literacy, a model for governance and collaboration is necessary... In our case the need is to facilitate and support a provincial strategy for family literacy in Ontario. The Constellation Model is a tool to help stakeholders recognize and become conscious designers in a complex

ecosystem of organizational collaboration, while encouraging on-going innovation in programs and policy among various engaged stakeholders... The range of stakeholders is extremely diverse. Collaboration allows for this range of input and commitment over time. Collaboration does not place the needs or interests of any one group above the other. The process of collaborating does not demand that the outcome be “profit,” as with the partnership model. Rather, over time it builds consensus and shared understanding toward common goal(s) or a vision for family literacy in Ontario—a vision to which everyone can contribute.” (OLC, 2008, p 5)

The ‘Constellation Model’ was designed to offer “an innovative approach to organizing (large scale) collaborative efforts.” (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 25) It “is a complexity-inspired governance framework for multi-organizational collaboration. It is a way of organizing a group of interested parties to meet a need without having to create a new organization to ‘hold’ the issue.” (Surman, 2006, p 1)

The model was initially developed and implemented to facilitate the coordination of a variety of small organizations across Canada to successfully form the Canadian Partnership for Children’s Health and the Environment. It provides a “flexible lightweight partnership,” action oriented approach for connecting individuals and groups working towards the same mandate and values (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 25). The research highlights a clear need for CIP subcommittees to be better integrated with Provincial Institute initiatives, the work occurring at CIP accredited Planning Schools, and a strong desire from PAFN to partner with CIP. This model exists to support partnerships in their shared goals.

This model fits with CIP's mandate to "champion and lead progress and change in planning practice" (CIP, 2014), as it "is a model to serve social movements and to serve social change." It provides an opportunity for testing out a new approach to CIP Subcommittees with a subset of our membership that are used to systems thinking and the importance of adaptive governance models. Since "constellations flow from opportunism, not from a ridged strategic plan, (it is) possible to balance the interests and needs of each group within the broader goal of highly productive collaboration" (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 25). This provides adaptability for the constellations to address the emerging needs of planning for food systems. As "partners come together based on their own interests and assets, which usually ensure that the 'right' partners are at the table" (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 26).

15.1.b. Three Major Elements of the Model

1) Lightweight Governance

The ability for this model to function successfully with minimal top down involvement creates the potential for reduced staff and CIP Council time requirements for implementation and maintenance.

2) Action-focused Work Teams

The Constellation Model's light weight governance and action oriented approach plays upon the strengths and passions of the individuals involved and allows for shared leadership roles. This creates the potential for constellations to implement concepts quickly once a clear shared vision is developed. "The models biggest strength is that it is built around the natural energy flows of a group. With the action-focused work residing in the constellations, these clusters become active

when a group of partners decides to work on a particular issue. When there is low energy or declining opportunity, a constellation can become inactive or disappear altogether without impacting negatively on the overall partnership” (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 25). As discussed previously, in reference to the organizational structure of the proposed platform, Wayne Caldwell, Director of Planning at the University of Guelph and past CIP Board Member and President of OPPI and ACUPP, discussed the importance of having roles “for both core group and loose networks,” he highlighted the need for a core group that is “prepared to step into leadership role,” without being “exclusionary or making it (projects etc) a closed item” (Personal Communication, May 08, 2014). This concept of developing a platform that functions with a core group and loose networks was echoed throughout the interview process.

3) Third-party Coordination

The provision of third-party coordination from CIP Staff allows for the constellations to implement their goals more quickly as key aspects of organizational success are already being provided. This supports rotating leadership amongst partner organizations “with each partner having the chance to lead a constellation that matches its profile and skills, participate or even opt out.” (Surman & Surman, 2008, p 25)

15.1.c. Key Background Reports on Constellation Model Organizational

Structures for further exploration include:

- Surman, M. & Surman, T. (2008). Listening to the Stars Constellation Models of Collaborative Social Change. Social Space. Retrieved on June 15, 2013 from <http://www.lcsi.smu.edu.sg/downloads/MarkSurmanFinalAug-2.pdf>
- Centre for Social Innovation (2014). Constellation Governance Model. Retrieved on June 15, 2013 from <http://socialinnovation.ca/constellationmodel>
- CPCHE The Canadian Partnership for Children's Health and Environment (2014). About Us. Retrieved on June 15, 2013 from <http://www.healthyenvironmentforkids.ca/content/about-us>
- ONN Ontario Nonprofit Network (2014). Constellations. Retrieved on June 10, 2014 from <http://theonn.ca/what-we-do/constellations/>
- OLC Ontario Literacy Coalition. (2008). Constellation Model in Support of a Provincial Strategy for Family Literacy: Building a Partnership Framework. Retrieved on June 10, 2014 from <http://s.socialinnovation.ca/files/Ontario%20Literacy%20Coalition%20version%20of%20Constellation%20model.pdf>

15.2. Food Policy Council (FPC) Organizational Models

FPCs have been the driving force at the municipal level for creating food systems change as “these participatory spaces,” have the capacity to “generate creative solutions” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 3) FPCs “offer an opportunity to address problems by building solutions collaboratively.” (Winne & Donahue, 2011, p 1) Using FPC organizational structures has the potential to build humility and gratitude into the

development stages of a CIP platform as it recognizes the fundamental facilitation role they play in food systems change.

15.2.a. Key background reports on FPC organizational structures for further exploration include:

- MacRae, R. and Donahue, K. (2013). Municipal Food Policy Entrepreneurs: A Preliminary analysis of how Canadian Cities and regional districts are involved in food system change. Toronto Food Policy Council, Vancouver Food Policy Council, and the Canadian Agri-Food Policy Institute.
- Hatfield, M. (2012). City Food Policy and Programs: Lessons Harvested From an Emerging Field. City of Portland, Oregon Bureau of Planning and Sustainability Funded by Innovation Fund of the Urban Sustainability Directors Network, a Project of Global Philanthropy Partnership.
- Winne, M. and Donahue, K. (2013). Ontario: The Case for a Provincial Food Policy Council. Sustain Ontario.
- Dunlea, M. and Manez, E. (2013). A Performance Review of the First Six Years of the NYS Food Policy Council. Hunger Action Network of NYS.

Section 16: Suggested Next Steps for Developing a Proposal to CIP for the Implementation of a Planning for Food Systems Platform in the form of a CIP Subcommittee

This research has shown a clear desire from select CIP members and the planning community for CIP to facilitate a planning for food systems platform, it is recommended that CIP create a new Planning for Food Systems Subcommittee under

the National Initiatives Committee, and make Food Systems one of CIP's "Topics in Planning" on CIP's website. The interviews highly supported CIP taking a leadership role in the development of this platform. CIP has the capacity to support this platform as long as financial restraints are addressed through further consultation with CIP and the timing of CIP's Bylaws are taken into consideration when the proposal for the platform is submitted.

16.1. Forming a working group to develop a proposal to CIP Council and Staff regarding the development and implementation of a Planning for Food Systems Subcommittee

The importance of organizing an initial working group to continue consulting on this project and solidify a proposal to CIP for the development and implementation of this platform in the form of a Subcommittee under the National Initiatives Committee was supported during the interview process. The dominant view was that a small working group to quickly translate existing information prior to reaching out to the larger networks that need to be involved would be the best course of action. It was suggested that this group be made up of approximately four-six people who are well known individuals actively working in planning for food systems, have large networks to consult with, and are capable of working well together under time restrictions and from a distance as this group will be spread out across Canada.

Due to the complexity and emerging nature of this work, it was highly encouraged that non CIP Members participate in the working group to bring in perspectives from outside of planning. In deciding who will be involved it was suggested that it is important to consider in what area or at what level of the system

they are working and to bring people in who actually have respect within other organizations and geographical locations to gain participation and buy in into the process of further consultation on the subcommittee's development.

16.2 Submission of a proposal from the working group to CIP

A proposal should be formatted as a short letter to Members of Council and CIP Staff to include a clear vision and expected outputs and activities for the platform (Andrew Sacret, personal communication, April 22, 2014). It is recommended that the proposal be submitted to CIP for their October 2014 council meeting because currently, CIP is focused on the consultation process and the implementation of their Articles of Continuance and Bylaws and getting the existing Subcommittees on track. An initial information piece regarding this research was presented to CIP Council and Staff at the CIP Fredericton Council Meeting on June 07, 2014, outlining the validity and capacity for CIP to Facilitate a National Planning for Food Systems Platform in the form of a Subcommittee (To view the report please see appendix twelve). It was received well by Council and Staff. Based on the cumulation of this research, and some of the changes occurring at CIP that will not be public until after this report is submitted, and the discussions with CIP Council and Staff Members after presenting this report, I would recommend prior to the final submission of a proposal to CIP Council clarification with CIP Staff and Board Members to sort out the following occur:

- CIP's Policy and Public Affairs department is currently developing "project and partnership guidelines that will help to clarify our (funding) procedures." (Andrew Sacret, personal communication, April 22, 2014) Identifying clear funding opportunities for supporting the activities and outputs of the platform is paramount to

the adoption of this platform by CIP therefore it is recommended that further consultation with CIP about these guidelines occur prior to submission of a proposal to CIP.

- Identify restrictions and opportunities for funding. Looking at the partnership between the Healthy Communities Subcommittee and the Heart and Stroke Foundation and the funding stream that supported Kim Hodgson's work with the American Planning Association should be useful, as they provide examples of successful funding streams. For example, Kim Hodgson stated she "was able to address food systems issues through what APA called sponsored projects, which was funded from outside of membership dues. Research and policy work at APA was funded from grants federal or foundation grants. It is a different type of structure, it allows a lot more flexibility in the type of work a national organization can do. It is a unique model, I am familiar with other US organizations that are even bigger that do not have that capacity." (Personal communication, May 06, 2014)

While the above discussions are taking place it is suggested that the Working Group consult with the following groups prior to submitting a proposal to CIP:

- Provincial institutes to understand their perspective on this platform, if and how they are interested in engaging with this, and if they are currently facilitating food systems projects.
- Accredited planning schools to understand their perspective on this platform, if and how they are interested in engaging with this, and what food systems activities they are participating in.

- PAFN's membership list to identify people who are actively pursuing planning for food systems work. An appendix of individual actors identified during the process of this research for future consultation and engagement regarding the development, implementation and maintenance of this subcommittee has been created to be shared with CIP and the aforementioned working group. It is available upon request.

Section 17: Final Remarks

Canadian planners do not have sufficient access to the knowledge sharing, networking and professional development that is required to provide planners with the capacity to “help to generate the provincial changes necessary for advancing shared principles of a healthy and sustainable food system between and among levels of government, ministries and sectors.” (Wagner et al, 2013, p 108) Planners are currently and should continue to engage with food systems because “planners’ provide vision and leadership. Our skills include critical thinking, the appreciation of values and innovation, and the anticipation of future needs and solutions.” (OPPI, 2011, p 4) This research highlights the capacity and validity for CIP to facilitate a platform in the form of a Subcommittee under the National Initiatives Committee, with the national recognition and administration support to ensure sustained momentum for information sharing, networking, and professional development. The network that has been developed by the Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN) is a significant start and should be viewed as a key partner in developing a CIP platform.

Upon submission of this report, I will be reaching out to a group of approximately six people from the interview process to facilitate the development of the initial working group. The individuals I will be asking to participate were repeatedly mentioned by

those interviewed as having the capacity to be highly capable of finalizing a proposal to CIP in a short time span. These individuals have already stated that they are interested and willing to continue helping in the development of this platform and they meet the criteria of the working group members discussed previously.

There is a clear desire from planners and the planning community to have CIP facilitate this platform. However it is important to note that the validity and capacity for this platform to be developed exist even if CIP chooses not to facilitate it. Therefore further exploration regarding the development of this platform is valid regardless of CIP's response to the expected proposal for its implementation.

Appendix C of this report provides a starting off point for understanding the aspects of the Canadian food systems that planners are regularly impacting. While conducting the literature review portion of this research, with Appendix C in mind, I started a matrix to identify existing knowledge on the links and synergies between the critical issues in planning and food systems, and to identify knowledge gaps. Completion of this list is beyond the scope of this research. I will continue developing this matrix and I hope the opportunity will exist to collaborate on this under the aegis of the Canadian Institute of Planning.

End Notes

1. Food Systems

“Food systems are complex and operate simultaneously and at multiple scales. A food system is generally defined as a set of food related activities including agriculture, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management, each with its attendant social, environmental and economic dimensions.” (OPPI, 2011, p 2) They are made up of the “the activities of commercial and non-commercial actors” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 2) Agricultural Urbanism elaborates on this and describes a food system as including “farming and management, processing, transportation and storage, selling and buying, eating and celebration, (and) waste recovery.” (de la Salle & Holland, 2010, p 36)

2. Food Security

Food security, as described by Ryerson University’s Centre for Studies in Food Security (2013), exists when following ‘five A’s’ are fulfilled;

“Availability - sufficient food for all people at all times

Accessibility - physical and economic access to food for all at all times

Adequacy - access to food that is nutritious and safe, and produced in environmentally sustainable ways

Acceptability - access to culturally acceptable food, which is produced and obtained in ways that do not compromise people’s dignity, self-respect or human rights

Agency - the policies and processes that enable the achievement of food security”

Food insecurity can be understood as the opposite of food security. It exists whenever the five A’s associated with food security are uncertain and/or do not exist.

3. Sustainable Healthy Food System

Kim Hodgson's description is used in this report because it combines the various aspects of a sustainable healthy food systems described throughout the discourse around planning for food systems including but not limited to: de la Salle & Holland, 2010; MacRae & Donahue, 2013; APA, 2007; Hodgson, 2012; and, Wegener et al, 2013; OPPI, 2011)

- 1) **Health Promoting.** Supports the physical and mental health of all farmers, workers, and eaters. Accounts for the public health impacts across the entire lifecycle of how food is produced, transformed, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed.
- 2) **Sustainable.** Conserves, protects, and regenerates natural resources, landscapes, and biodiversity. Meets our current food and nutrition needs without compromising the ability of the system to meet the needs of future generations.
- 3) **Resilient.** Thrives in the face of challenges, such as climate change and its effect on food production, increased pest resistance, and declining, increasingly expensive water and energy supplies. [Food systems resilience depends on developing a “framework that integrates the relationships of dynamics between social, economic and ecological systems and thereby provides a more stable foundation for attaining and maintaining food security.” (La Vallee, 2008, p 10)]
- 4) **Diverse.** *Size and Scale*—includes a diverse range of food production, transformation, distribution, marketing, consumption, and disposal practices, occurring at diverse scales, from local and regional to national and global.

Geography—considers geographic differences in natural resources, climate, customs, and heritage. *Culture*— appreciates and supports a diversity of cultures, socio-demographics, and lifestyles. *Choice*—provides a variety of health-promoting food choices for all.

- 5) **Fair.** Supports fair and just communities and conditions for all farmers, workers, and eaters. Provides equitable physical access to affordable food that is health promoting and culturally appropriate.
- 6) **Economically Balanced.** Provides economic opportunities that are balanced across geographic regions of the country and at different scales of activity, from local to global, for a diverse range of food system stakeholders. Affords farmers and workers in all sectors of the system a living wage.
- 7) **Transparent.** Provides opportunities for farmers, workers, and eaters to gain the knowledge necessary to understand how food is produced, transformed, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed. Empowers farmers, workers, and eaters to actively participate in decision making in all sectors of the system.” (2012, p 14)

4. Planning for Food Systems

It is important to make a distinction between ‘planning for food systems,’ and ‘food systems planning,’ when discussing this as a topic for CIP to address in order to place boundaries around it even if they are permeable ones. For example it is important to identify that the impacts of free trade and neoliberal economic policies are not of

paramount discussion under planning for food systems, but could be seen as key topics under food systems planning. It is understood that it is less important to be specific with the language in practice and that the discourse does not distinguish between the two.

Planning for food systems works to identify the links and synergies between planning and food systems by seeing the food system through a planning lens. By exploring how planning policy, legislation and programs interact with the food systems from production to consumption. This occurs within the varied spatial domains that planners conduct their work within. This usually is focussed within municipalities and regions but can extend to provincial level policy. Please see footnote one for an explanation of the aspects of the food systems supply chain that planners interact with.

The interview and literature reviews conducted during this research appear to reflect that it is currently less important to be specific with the language in practice and that the discourse does not distinguish between the two, however it will be key for CIP to do so in order to align the platform with CIP strategic goals.

The following statement by Dr. David Connell provides insight into the difficulty in creating a non-permeable line around planning for food systems, and insights into how planners can understand where our profession fits within the broader profession of food systems planning:

“The thing that motivates my work is that because food is so pervasive it does touch on every aspect of society. It is potentially endless so how do you draw a line around it when every act of consumption and production ultimately has an impact on the land base. The profession of planning’s core area of expertise is to understand how (consumption and production) translates into land use

plans... In the simplest of terms every piece of land has competing uses, we ultimately have to decide what does that future society look like, where does agriculture and food fit within that society, and how do we translate that vision into uses of the land so we can achieve that goal.” (Personal communication, April 29, 2014)

5. Platform

The term platform was used in this research process and throughout this report instead of the existing CIP terminology of subcommittee for two main reasons. Firstly, at the time this research commenced, CIP was beginning to work on re-writing our Articles of Continuation and Bylaws to be in compliance with the New Canadian Not-For Profit regulations and to address the findings from CIP’s Planning for the Future Project. Due to this it was unclear after the July 2013 CIP Annual General Meeting if CIP subcommittees were to continue in a business as usual format. Secondly, this research was developed to address the need to build community across sectors and encourage interdisciplinary knowledge sharing to form innovative solutions to the highly complex and interconnected systematic problems associated with food insecurity. Because of this I was mindful to form this research in a manner that had the potential to result in useful information to strengthen the aforementioned objectives regardless of the research results showing CIP as a potential facilitator. Therefore, the term platform was chosen to mitigate the concern over the restrictiveness of the term subcommittee and the organizational form that it entails under the aegis of CIP. In regards to organizational design within the food movement, Wayne Roberts supported the use of

the term platform stating that “platform is one of the key words going forward.” (Wayne Roberts, personal communication, April 02, 2014)

6. Food Systems Policy

For this platform, food systems policy will refer to “any decision made by a government agency, business, or organization which affects how food is produced, processed, distributed, purchased and protected” (MacRae, Donahue, 2013, p 5 quoting Hamilton, 2002, p. 423)

7. Social Innovation

When referencing the necessary innovations to food systems policy, activities, and initiatives this research is referring to socially innovative ideas which can be “a new idea, or a new application of an old idea, that resolves social, cultural, economic, and environmental challenges for the benefit of people and planet.” (CSI, 2011)

8. Food Systems Thinking

Perdicoulis describes a system as “a set of connected parts forming a complex whole,” and systems thinking as a way of providing us with a “suitable scale and resolution of information... to seek understanding regarding what (makes up a system) and how it function as a unit.” (2010, p 13) Systems thinking also provides a means to an end. Through the concepts of systems shifts, systems theorists explain how individuals and networks can act and create leverage points within a system to alter the direction and outcomes of said system (Meadows, 1999; Wheatley, 1992)

Food systems thinking “reflects an awareness of how actions by one group in the system affect other groups, as well as affecting the environment, the economy, the fabric of society, and the health of the population, and ultimately consumers.” (MacRae

& Donahue, 2013, p 4) Toronto Public Health states that “food systems thinking is a way of seeing the bigger picture, of developing solutions to food problems by seeing and leveraging their connections to other issues.” (2010, p 4)

9. Regional Food System

The importance of planning for a regional food system was brought up in interviews and is supported within the discourse as being important for municipalities to understand how they fit within the regional system. “Regional food system” is a flexible term for describing one nested in the larger system of provincial, national and international food systems. Please refer to the terminology provided in the end notes of this report which have been prepared for further consultation in order to ensure that there is a clear understanding and agreement around the terms being referred to develop this platform.

10. Civil Society

For the purpose of this research civil society refers to “society considered as a community of citizens linked by common interests and collective activity.” (Oxford Dictionary, 2014) The common interests being engagement with the varying stages, scales, and spheres of the food system. Please refer to section fourteen for a list of key groups within civil society that this research highlighted as pertinent for a CIP Planning for Food Systems platform to engage with.

11. Civil Society Organizations (CSO)

CIP is a Civil Society Organization which as described by MacRae, Abergel, and Koc within the food and agriculture system CSOs as “the mix of community based and environmental groups, farming organizations, and commodity trade associations that

might constitute a policy network.” (2012, p 4) They go on to describe the importance of CSOs as networks of non-state actors or semi-state actors working collaboratively on food systems change: “The discourse on the role of CSOs has emphasized their function as vital drivers of change and the democratization process, contributing to the transparency and accountability of policy making; introducing new information, experiences, and perspectives; and contributing to the practical implementation of various initiatives.” (MacRae, Abergel, & Koc, 2012, p 4)

12. Discourse Analysis

One of the platform activities and outcomes is the development and publication on CIP’s website of a discourse analysis within planning for food systems policy across Canada. The need for this was repeatedly supported throughout the interview process. The literature review clarified the need for such work to both ease the development and implementation of planning for food systems policies and to make it possible to compare and contrast the successes and failures of this work. It was suggested in the interviews that the proposed platform should not try to assimilate the language around planning for food systems but instead should work to provide definitions of the terminology used to provide clarity to discussions and for useful comparison across Canada of benchmarking and feedback mechanisms.

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Appendix A

List of planning institute reports on planning for food systems.

Available in Excel format that includes summaries of each report upon request.

American Planning Association (APA) - USA

- Zoning Practice Urban Agriculture (2010) - <https://www.planning.org/zoningpractice/2010/pdf/mar.pdf>
- A Guide to Community and Regional Food Planning (2008) - By: Raja, Born, and Kozlowski Russell. - http://phillyfoodjustice.files.wordpress.com/2011/06/2008_applanners-guide-to-food-planning.pdf
- Planning for Food Access and Community-Based Food Systems: A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans (2007) By: Kimberley Hodgson <https://www.planning.org/research/foodaccess/pdf/foodaccessreport.pdf>
- A policy guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007) - <https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/food.htm>
- Policy Guide on Agricultural Land Preservation (1999) - <https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/pdf/agriculturallandpreservation.pdf>
- Schwab, J. 1999. Planning and Zoning for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (PAS 482). Chicago: APA Planning Advisory Service Report.

Canadian Association of Planning (CIP) - Canada

- Wegener, J., Seasons, M., Raine, K.. (2013). Shifting from Vision to Reality: Perspectives on Regional Food Policies and Food System Planning Barriers at the Local Level. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, (22)1, 93-112.
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Commonwealth Association of Planners

- Caldwell, W., Collett, A., Ludlow, T., Sinclair, I., and Jenny Whitehead. J. (2011). Planning and Food Security within the Commonwealth: Discussion Paper. Commonwealth Association of Planners and Commonwealth Foundation. Retrieved on May 15, 2013 from http://www.google.ca/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB4QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.cpahq.org%2FCPAHQ%2FCMDownload.aspx%3FContentKey%3Dd4889eca-7ae2-47cb-b4a0-e1133fb687f6%26ContentItemKey%3D40550c31-1bf1-464d-8bf7-8de376466012&ei=4JHNU_mECaiCiwKmoYB4&usg=AFQjCNHU338hY0f5vheT7Kant6AIMds3OA&bvm=bv.71198958,d.cGE

Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) - Canada, ON

On June 18, 2014 OPPI's 4th Annual Summer Solstice Event hosted the following presentations on planning for food systems which are available in the following slide shows:

- The Greenbelt Farmer's Market Network, By Annie Freeman Greenbelt Farmers' Market Network Coordinator
- Cultivating a Sustainable Food System The need for collaborative food policies, By Lauren Baker of Toronto Public health and the Toronto Food Policy Council
- Planning for Healthy Communities, By David L. Mowat MBChB, MPH, FRCPC, Medical Officer of health Peel Public Health
- City of Vancouver: Food Strategy and Urban Farming, By City of Vancouver Planner and Vancouver Food Policy Council Municipal Liaison James O'Neill RPP

Further publications by OPPI include:

- Healthy Communities and Planning for Food - Planning for Food Systems in Ontario A Call to Action (2011). <http://ontarioplanners.ca/PDF/Healthy-Communities/2011/a-call-to-action-from-oppi-june-24-2011.aspx>
- Food Systems Planning Resource List (2011).
- Planning by Design: A Healthy Communities Handbook (2009). OPPI in partnership with the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=7171>

Planning Officers Society - United Kingdom

- Keeping it Local-Planning and the Future Food Supply Presentation to Planning Officers Society AGM (2011). By: Ian Sinclair http://www.planningofficers.org.uk/downloads/pdf/Keeping%20it%20Local_Planning%20and%20the%20future%20food%20supply_POSAGM2011.pdf

Royal Town Planning Institute - United Kingdom

- RTPI South East - Judges Citations 2013 RTPI SE Awards Food Growing and Development Planning Advice Note Brighton and Hove City Council (2013) - http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/851001/citations_-_brighton_and_hove_advice_note.pdf
- Response to: An Invitation to Shape the Natural Environment of England - from the Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2010) By Matt Thompson Head of Policy and Practice - <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/7320/RTPI-Response-to-An-Invitation-to-Shape-the-Natural-Environment-of-England.pdf>
- Land Use Futures: Making the most of land in the 21st century: Executive Summary (2010) - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288845/10-634-land-use-futures-summary.pdf
- Land Use Futures: Making the most of land in the 21st century: Project Report (2010) - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288843/10-631-land-use-futures.pdf
- Land Use Futures: Making the most of land in the 21st century: System Maps (2010) - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/288846/10-632-land-use-futures-systems-maps.pdf
- Response to Consultation Paper: Draft Policy on Food Security and the Environment, from Natural England (2009) - <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/5622/Natural-England-food-security-the-environment-response.pdf>
- Planning for Food (2008?) - By: David Alexander, Rhian Brimble & the Network Advisory Group - <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/9506/Rural-Planning-Network-Think-Piece-on-Food.pdf>

- Planning, Regeneration and the Public Plate - RTPI Cymru Conference: From Farm to Fork: The Role of Food in Regeneration, Newport UK (2008) By Kevin Morgan - <http://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/9505/Kevin-Morgan-RTPI-Food-Conference.pdf>

Appendix B

List of Individuals interviewed and their relevant background information.

Andrea Bourrie RPP

Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) Representative on CIP Council. Located in Toronto, ON.

Andrew Sacret RPP

CIP Director, Policy and Public Affairs located in Ottawa, ON.

Arthur Churchyard RPP

OPPI Member, Director of the Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN).

Published: "Planning regional food systems: A guide for municipal planning and development in the Greater Golden Horseshoe." Located in Huron County, ON.

Beth Sanders RPP

Alberta Professional Planners Institute (APPI) Representative on CIP Council. Located in Edmonton, AB.

Charles Levkoe PhD.

Canadian Association of Food Studies (CAFS) Board Member. Post Doctoral Fellow at Wilfrid Laurier and teaches planning courses at the University of Toronto including one on food systems. Author of "Propagating the Food Movement: Provincial Networks and Social Mobilization in Canada." Located in Toronto, ON.

Dave Whiting RPP & BC Certified Agrologist

Member of the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC), British Columbia Institute of Agrologists and the Kamloops Food Policy Council. 2014 Agrologist of the year. Located in Kamloops BC.

David Connell PhD., RPP

Member of PIBC. Associate Professor School of Environmental Planning University of Northern British Columbia. Teaches courses on the intersections between planning and food systems, has published numerous reports on the subject.

Jamai Schile CIP Candidate Member, Certified Agrologist

Member of PIBC. Conducted her Master's in Environmental Studies (Planning) research on an "alternative framework of multi-functionality to look at ways that planners can better support peri-urban agriculture. Due to peri-urban spaces being an awkward place for planners in general as they often lack policy direction, even though they are an area ideally situated for urban food production." (Personal communication, April 30, 2014) Municipal Planner for District of N Sananich.

Janine de la Salle RPP

Member of PIBC. Highly regarded for her work in planning for food systems. Founder of the Vancouver planning firm Urban Food Strategies. Co-Author of “Agricultural Urbanism: Handbook for Building Sustainable Food Systems in 21st Century Cities (2010).” Located in Vancouver, BC.

Jim Hiley

Co-founder of PAFN. Retired Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Land Evaluation Specialist, Land Use Decision Support (LUDS) Unit. Located in Edmonton, AB.

Joan Chess-Woollacott RPP

PIBC Representative on CIP Council. Located in Fraser Basin, BC.

Joe Nasr PhD.

Professor at Ryerson University's Centre for Studies in Food Security. Affiliated with: the Urban Agriculture Network; MetroAg, and Toronto Urban Growers. Carrot City coordinator. Co-authored, Urban Agriculture: Food, Jobs and Sustainable Cities (1996). Located in Toronto, ON.

John Turvey RPP

OPPI Member. Co-founder of PAFN. OMAFRA Land Use Policy Specialist. Located in Ontario.

Josh Neubauer RPP

OPPI Member. Master's research on: “Planning for improved food access in Toronto's inner suburban apartment tower neighbourhoods.” TedX Talk on Connecting our neighbourhoods with our food. Located in Toronto, ON.

Kimberley Hodgson RPP

Member of PIBC. Founder and Principle Consultant Cultivating Healthy Places. Former Senior Research Associate and Manager of the Planning and Community Health Research Center at the American Planning Association (APA). Co-chair of Vancouver Food Policy Council's Policy Landscapes subcommittee. Steering committee member of APA's Food Interest Group, Vice-chair of the Health and Safety Committee of the STAR Community Index, and partners with the Growing Food Connections initiative. Author of “Planning for Food Access and Community-Based Food Systems: A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans (2007).” Located in Vancouver, BC.

Lauren Baker PhD

Coordinator of TFPC, and works with Toronto Public Health's Food Strategy Team. Founding Director of Sustain Ontario - the Alliance for Healthy food and farming. Worked with FoodShare, The Stop, and Food Secure Canada. PhD in MES from York University. Author of Menu 2020: Ten Good Food Ideas for Ontario. Professor at University of Toronto and at Ryerson University's Centre for Studies in Food Security. Located in Toronto, ON.

Michael Gordon RPP

CIP President. Teaches planning policy at UBC, and is a Senior Central Area Planner at the City of Vancouver. Located in Vancouver, BC.

Richard Balfour Architect & Planner

Architect and Planner. Vancouver Peak Oil Executive; Full Cycle Forestry Cooperative; BC Metro Vancouver Planning Coalition; National Coordinator for CCFI-ICBA Canadian Carbon Farming Initiative; SPACE: Strategic Planning Arkology & Commons Ecology; and Balfour & Associates Strategic Planning. Located on Denman Island, BC.

Robert Lehman RPP FCIP

CIP Board Member and Representative for the College of Fellows (FCIP). OPPI Member. Located in Southern Ontario.

Rod MacRae PhD.

Associate Professor at York University in the Faculty of Environmental Studies. Highly respected for his work in Canadian food policy. Original Coordinator of the TFPC. Co-Author of, "Health and sustainability in the Canadian food system: Advocacy and opportunity for civil society" (2012). Located in Toronto, ON.

Sheri Grift Agrologist

Agrologist. Manitoba Agriculture, Food & Rural Initiatives - Agricultural Land Use Planning Specialist. Worked in the field of agriculture since 1994 in various positions for the University of Manitoba and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and spent 4 years as an Administrator of the Agri-Food Research and Development Initiative (ARDI) program. Part of 2006 world forum in Vancouver and has been active in PAFN from its development. Located in Manitoba.

Tammara Soma PhD Candidate

University of Toronto PhD Candidate and winner of the Pierre Elliot Trudeau Foundation Scholarship for her research in food systems. CAFS Board Member. Worked for a year with Sustain Ontario as a planner on food systems. Undergraduate in Planning, former Student Member of OPPI/CIP. Located in Toronto, ON.

Wayne Caldwell PhD. RPP FCIP

Past president of OPPI, and ACUPP, and served on CIP Council. Director of the School of Environmental Design and Rural Development at the University of Guelph and Professor in Rural Planning. Co-Author of, "Planning and Food Security within the Commonwealth: Discussion Paper (2011)." Located in Southern Ontario.

Wayne Roberts PhD.

Food policy analyst. Past Coordinator of the TPFC. Author of many reports and books on food systems policy including: "Food is for city building: A field guide for planners, actionists & Entrepreneurs (2014);" and, "The way to a city's heart is through its stomach, Putting food security on the urban planning menu (2001)." Located in Toronto, ON.

Wendy Mendes PhD.

Social Planner for the City of Vancouver conducting considerable work in food systems, including being a lead in the development and implementation of Vancouver's 2013 Food Strategy. Adjunct Professor, Sustainable Food Systems in the School of Community and Regional Planning at UBC. Research Associate and instructor at Ryerson University's Centre for Studies in Food Security. Fraser University's Urban Studies program Advisory Council member. Author of: "Urban food systems and governance. In M. Koc, J.Sumner, and A.R. Winson (Eds). *Critical Perspectives in Food Studies* (2012)."

Appendix C

List of critical issues within the food system that are impacted by planning

Interviewees were asked to look this list over and make adjustments as they saw fit. This list provides a starting point for understanding the aspects of the food system that planners are regularly impacting and starting research on identifying what we know about these links and finding gaps for further research on links and synergies between planning and food systems. Based on the literature review and interviews I have started work on a matrix to identify existing knowledge on the links and synergies between the critical issues in planning and food systems, and to identify knowledge gaps. Completion of this list went beyond the scope of this research. I will continue developing this matrix and I hope the opportunity will exist to collaborate on this under the aegis of the Canadian Institute of Planning.

MAJOR CHALLENGES CONFRONTING FOOD SYSTEMS	HOW PLANNING INTERACTS WITH FOOD SYSTEM CHALLENGES
Agricultural Infrastructure ex: loss of small farmer accessibility to processing facilities	Agricultural Land Protection & Access Policies
Agricultural Related Livelihoods	Policies & Programing in support of healthy sustainable food systems
Agricultural Tourism	Adaptive zoning and policies
Aquaculture	Bylaws impacts on heathy sustianable food systems
BioFuels	Contingency Planning Policies & Programs
Biotechnology	Environmental Planning Policies & Programing
Commercial Fishing	Affordable Housing policies & programs that integrate healthy sustainable food systems
Community Health	Use of public space for supporting healthy sustainable food systems
Competing Uses from Urban to Industrial	Education of planners and public
Decline of pollinators	Facilitation of healthy sustainable food systems
Declining farming population	Mapping of Food Access
Declining Fish Stocks	Food Charters - Policies & Programing
Economic Subsidization within the Canadian Food System	Knowledge sharing
Ensuring Agricultural Land uses are supportive of food security	Food Hub Policies & Programing
Environmental impact of food systems	Food System Distribution Polices & Programs (ex: Farmers' Markets, & Food Trucks) Zoning, Bylaws
Farm Workers Rights	Food System Processing Policies & Programs (ex: Abattoirs) Zoning, Bylaws

First Nations Land Rights	Community Animators
Fish Farming	Food System Production Policies & Programs (ex: Urban Agriculture, School Gardens) Zoning, Bylaws
Food Access	Food Systems Access Policies & Programing (Walkability, Transit)
Food Advertisement/Marketing	Food Systems Infrastructure Policies & Programs (Physical and Social: Community Composting, Community kitchens, Storage facilities)
Food Literacy	Labeling Policies - Organic/Local/Fair Trade
Food System Distribution	Northern Communities Food Security Policy & Programing
Food System Infrastructure ex: community kitchens	Official Plans (Provincial, Regional, Municipal)
Food Systems Access	Regional Food Shed Planning Policies & Programs
Hunting	Restrictive Covenants impacts on Regional Food Security
Intellectual Property Rights (as they related to food Systems)	School Food Policies & Programs
Maintaining Cultural Heritage	Food Policy Councils
Nutritional quality of food	broaching silos
Protecting Agricultural Land	Urban Agriculture Policies & Programs
Regional Food Security	Urban Foraging Policies & Programs
School Food Security	Urban/Suburban Livestock Policies & Programs
Siloed approach to addressing food systems issues	Cultural Heritage (Preserving)
Sports Fishing	Seed Rights
Uncertain Agricultural Yields	Traditional Foods - Access to & Knowledge of
Waste management	Wild Foraging
Water management and pollution	Support of existing networks local to national
	Agricultural Land Protection & Access Policies
	Policies & Programing in support of healthy sustainable food systems
	Adaptive zoning and policies
	Bylaws impacts on heathy sustianable food systems
	Contingency Planning Policies & Programs
	Environmental Planning Policies & Programing

	Affordable Housing policies & programs that integrate healthy sustainable food systems
	Use of public space for supporting healthy sustainable food systems
	Mapping of Food Access
	Food Charters - Policies & Programing
	Knowledge sharing
	Food Hub Policies & Programing
	Food System Distribution Polices & Programs (ex: Farmers' Markets, & Food Trucks) Zoning, Bylaws
	Food System Processing Policies & Programs (ex: Abattoirs) Zoning, Bylaws
	Food System Production Policies & Programs (ex: Urban Agriculture, School Gardens) Zoning, Bylaws
	Food Systems Access Policies & Programing (Walkability, Transit)
	Food Systems Infrastructure Policies & Programs (Physical and Social: Community Composting, Community kitchens, Storage facilities)
	Labeling Policies - Organic/Local/Fair Trade

OVERARCHING ISSUES THAT PLANNING CONFRONTS &/OR IS IMPACTED BY, THAT ARE FUNDAMENTAL TO FOOD SYSTEMS

Charity Models for Food Security
Climate Change
Finding the best scale to address Planning Issues from ex Regional, Municipal, National
Food Security
Food Sovereignty
Food Systems Thinking
Fossil Fuel Dependency
Green Revolution
Income Disparities
Market failures: ex Lack of transparency
Neoliberal Market Paradigm
New Rural Community - Exurbanites impacts on Agricultural Areas
NIMBY

Peak Oil
Resilience
Sustainability
The Language of Planning
Trade Agreements

Appendix D

List of planning for food systems reports that specifically address planning policy and legislation. Divided into geographically. Also refer to Appendix K for Municipal planning policies, bylaws, and strategies addressing food systems.

Available in Excel format that includes summaries of each report upon request.

Canada

- Agricultural Urbanism: Handbook for building sustainable food systems in 21st Century Cities (2010) - Janine de la Salle & Mark Holland - Green Frigate Books
- National Agricultural Land Strategy: Identifying Initiatives, Programs, Policies and Legislation Impacting Agricultural Land Use in Canada (2006) - Brethour , C., Stiefelmeyer, K., and Moore , T. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- Measuring the Food Environment in Canada (2013) - Health Canada

Canada, British Columbia

- Community Food Assessment Guide (2008) - BC Provincial Health Service Authority - [http://www.healbc.ca/files/Community_food_assessment_guide_final_\(2\).pdf](http://www.healbc.ca/files/Community_food_assessment_guide_final_(2).pdf)
- Protecting the working landscape for agriculture: A smart growth direction for municipalities in BC (2005) - Deborah Curran West Coast Environmental Law - http://www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/Portals/0/Downloads/WCEL_ALR.pdf
- The Urban Farming Guidebook Planning for the Business of Growing Food in BC's Towns & Cities (2013) - Janine de la Salle Joanna Clark HB Lanarc, Real Estate Foundation British Columbia, Ecodesign resource society - <http://www.refbc.com/sites/default/files/Urban-Farming-Guidebook-2013.pdf>
- Dig it! Community Garden Guide: How Local Governments can support community gardens (2009) - BC Ministry of Community Development and Union of BC Municipalities - <http://planh.ca/tools-resources/publications/dig-it-community-garden-guide-how-local-governments-can-support>
- A Seat at the Table: A Resource Guide for Local Governments to Promote Food Secure Communities (2008) - BC Provincial Health Service Authority - <http://planh.ca/tools-resources/publications/seat-table-resource-guide-local-governments-promote-food-secure>
- Healthy Built Environmental Linkages A toolkit for design planning health (2014) - BC Provincial Health Service Authority - http://www.phsa.ca/NR/rdonlyres/E952D4B0-D83B-494C-9DEF-6EFB37D9AA63/69547/LinkagesToolkitFINALApril8_2014_FULL5.pdf
- Food-Sensitive Planning and Urban Design (FSPUD) A conceptual framework for achieving a sustainable and healthy food system (2011) - VicHealth Funded by Heart Foundation - <http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/VicHealth-2011-Food-sensitive-planning-and-urban-design-Summary.pdf>

Canada, Ontario

- Farmland Preservation: An Assessment of the Impact of Rural Non-Farm Development on the Viability of Ontario's Agricultural Industry (2003) - Caldwell, W. and Dodds Weir, C.

- A Place for All: Addressing the Policy Implications of Farm Size (2007) - Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario
- Planning regional food systems: A guide for municipal planning and development in the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2010) - Churchyard, A Ontario Farmland Trust
- Planning by Design: A Healthy Communities Handbook (2009) - Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and Ontario Professional Planners Institute - <http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=7171>
- Land Use Planning Resources and Information (2014) - Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs - <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/landuse/index.html>
- Healthy Communities and Planning for Food for Food Planning for Food Systems in Ontario A Call to Action (2011) - Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI), Loretta Ryan Director of Public Affairs - <http://ontarioplanners.ca/PDF/Healthy-Communities/2011/a-call-to-action-from-oppi-june-24-2011.aspx>
- Jurisdictional Analysis and Best Practices for Land Use Planning Affecting Direct Marketing and Agri-tourism Operations in Ontario (2006) - Wayne J. Caldwell, Ontario Farm Fresh Marketing Association (OFFMA) - <http://www.scribd.com/doc/48635256/OFFMA-By-law-report-2006>
- Community Food ToolKit - Nourishing Ontario Sustainable Local Food Systems Group - <http://nourishingontario.ca/community-food-toolkit/>
- Planning for improved food access in Toronto's inner suburban apartment tower neighbourhoods (2012) - Josh Neubauer York University MES Planning MRP - <http://fes.yorku.ca/files/JNeubauer%20MRP%20FINAL.pdf>
- The Way to a City's Heart Is Through Its Stomach: Putting Food Security on the Urban Planning Agenda (2001) - Wayne Roberts Toronto Food Policy Council
- Food Connections: Toward a Healthy and Sustainable Food System for Toronto A Consultation Report (condensed Report) (2010) - Toronto Public Health - http://www.toronto.ca/health/food_connections_report.pdf
- Cultivating Food Connections: Toward a Healthy and Sustainable Food System for Toronto (Full Report) (2010) - Toronto Public Health - <http://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2010/hl/bgrd/backgroundfile-30483.pdf>
- Multi-Sectoral Perspectives on Regional Food Policy, Planning and Access to Food: A Case Study of Waterloo Region - A thesis presented to the University of Waterloo in fulfillment of the thesis requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Health Studies and Gerontology (2011) - Jessica Wegener University of Waterloo PhD Thesis - https://uwspace.uwaterloo.ca/bitstream/handle/10012/6130/Wegener_Jessica.pdf?sequence=1

Canada/USA

- The Emerging Role of a Food System Planner: Integrating Food Considerations into Planning (2011) - Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development, 2(1), 53–64.

United Kingdom

- Planning Advice Note 06 Food Growing and Development (2011) - Brighton and Hove City Council - http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/sites/brighton-hove.gov.uk/files/downloads/ldf/PAN6-Food_Growing_and_development-latest-Sept2011.pdf

- Planning for Food Security Within the Commonwealth (2010) - Caldwell, W., Collett, A., Ludlow, T., Sinclair, I., & Jenny Whitehead. J. Royal Town Planning Institute - <http://www.waynecaldwell.ca/Publications/food.pdf>

United States

- Zoning Practice Urban Agriculture (2010) - American Planning Association - <https://www.planning.org/zoningpractice/2010/pdf/mar.pdf>
- A policy guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007) - American Planning Association - <https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/food.htm>
- A policy guide on Community and Regional Food Planning (2007) - Kimberley Hodgson American Planning Association - <https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/adopted/food.htm>
- Policy Guide on Agricultural Land Preservation (1999) - American Planning Association - <https://www.planning.org/policy/guides/pdf/agriculturallandpreservation.pdf>
- Food Sovereignty Assessment Tool (2004) - Bell-Sheetter, A. Fredericksburg, Va.: First Nations Development Institute.
- Caton Campbell, M. 2004. "Building a Common Table: The Role for Planning in Community Food Systems." *Journal of Planning Education and Research*; 341-55.
- Dunkley, W., A. Helling, and D.S. Sawicki. 2004. "Accessibility versus Scale: Examining the Tradeoffs in Grocery Stores." *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 23(4):387-401
- Gottlieb, R., A. Fisher, M. Dohan, L. O'Connor, and V. Parks. 1997. *Homeward Bound: Food-Related Transportation Strategies in Low Income and Transit Dependent Communities*. Los Angeles: University of California Transportation Center.
- What's Cooking in Your Food System? A Guide to Community Food Assessment (2002) - Kami Pothukuchi, Hugh Joseph, Hannah Burton, and Andy Fisher - Community Food Security Coalition Funding provided by University of California Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education Program; California Department of Health Services and the California Nutrition Network; with funding support from the National Food Stamp Program; US Department of Agriculture; US Department of Agriculture Community Food Projects Competitive Grants Program
- Kaufman, J. 2005. "The Role of Planners in the Emerging Field of Community Food System Planning." Lewis B. Wetmore lecture on planning practice, University of Illinois Planning Institute, Champaign-Urbana.
- Pothukuchi, K. 2005. "Attracting Supermarkets to Inner-city Neighborhoods: Economic Development Outside the Box." *Economic Development Quarterly*, 19(3): 232-244.
- Pothukuchi, K. 2004. "Community Food Assessment: A First Step in Planning for Community Food Security." *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 23(4): 356-377.
- Pothukuchi, K., and J. Kaufman. 1999. "Placing food issues on the community agenda: The role of municipal institutions in food systems planning." *Agriculture and Human Values*, 16: 213-24.
- A Guide to Community and Regional Food Planning (2008) - Raja, Born, and Kozlowski Russell American Planning Association (APA) - <https://www.planning.org/resources/ontheradar/food/pdf/PPDprivatepractice.pdf>

- Schwab, J. 1999. Planning and Zoning for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (PAS 482). Chicago: APA Planning Advisory Service Report.
- University of Wisconsin-Madison, Department of Urban and Regional Planning. 1997. Fertile Ground. Food System Planning for Madison/Dane County. Madison: University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Gittelsohn, J., M. Rowan, and P. Gadhoke. "Interventions in Small Food Stores to Change the Food Environment, Improve Diet, and Reduce Risk of Chronic Disease." Preventing Chronic Disease 9 (2012).
- Food Policy Blueprint (2010). LiveWell Colorado -Wendy Peters Moschetti, MCP - <https://livewellcolorado.org/uploads/ckfinder/userfiles/files/final-food-policy-blueprint.pdf>
- Eating Here Greater Philadelphia's Food System Plan (2011). Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) - <http://www.dvrpc.org/reports/10063.pdf>
- Greater Philadelphia Food System Study (2011) - Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission. <http://www.dvrpc.org/Food/FoodSystemStudy.htm>
- Food Urbanism a sustainable design option for urban communities (2009) - Jason Grimm BLA, Advisor Mimi Wagner Iowa State University - http://johnsonlinn-localfood.webs.com/Planning%20Resources/Food%20Urbanism_Grimm.pdf
- Planning to Eat Innovative Local Government Plans and Policies to Build Healthy Food Systems in the United States (2011) - Kailee Neuner, Sylvia Kelly and Samina Raja University at Buffalo, The State University of New York Food Systems Planning and Healthy Communities Lab - http://cccfoodpolicy.org/sites/default/files/resources/planning_to_eat_sunybuffalo.pdf
- Agritourism in Focus A Guide for Tennessee Farmers (2005) - Tennessee Agritourism Initiative with the Tennessee Department of Agriculture and funded in part by USDA Rural Development - <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extbusiness/stories/PB1754.pdf>

International

- RUAF - Foundation (International network of Resource centers on Urban Agriculture and Food Security) (2014) - RUAF Urban Agriculture Magazine No. 27 - <http://www.ruaf.org/publications/urban-agriculture-magazine-english-0>

Appendix E

List of CIP participatory action research activities conducted during the time of this research

Teleconferences Attended

- CIP Council teleconference calls = six plus
- CIP Planning Student Trust Fund teleconference calls = three

Conferences Attended as a CIP Board Member

- Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) Annual Conference - Fredericton NB, July 9-12, 2014
- BC Land Summit - Vancouver BC, May 14-16, 2014
- Urban Professional Series Inaugural Event (focused on Reset TO initiative) - Toronto On, March 20, 2014
- SHIFT-Resilience Dalhousie School of Planning Conference #SHIFTResilience - Halifax NS, March 6-8, 2014
- Canadian Association of Planning Students (CAPS) Conference #CAPS30 - Toronto ON, February 6-8, 2014
- UBC & SFU Joint Symposium, Vancouver BC, October 2014
- Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) Annual Conference - London ON, October 2013
- The Art of Hosting Big Decisions- Edmonton, AB, November 12-15 2013
- Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) Annual Conference #Infuse2013 - Vancouver BC, July 2013
- Canadian Association of Planning Students (CAPS) Conference #CAPSACÉAU - Montreal QC, February 2013
- Urban Agriculture Summit #TUAS2012 - Toronto ON, August 2013

Additionally I visited the University of Manitoba, Dalhousie University, and visited four out of the five Ontario accredited planning schools and met with student leaders from all five of the Ontario planning schools.

Co-developed the CIP Student and Academic Engagement Committee with Mark Seasons ACUPP Representative on Council which has now lead to an advisory committee being lead by CIP Staff and the current Student Representative Sarah Ravlic and Mark Seasons ACUPP Representative.

Co-developed reports and surveys with the previous Student Representative Abby Besharah, and Adam Cooper past Chair of CIP's Academic and Student Affairs Committee, on a National Student Liaison Committee modeled after OPPI's Provincial Student Liaison Committee.

Appendix F

Report to CIP Council and Staff Presented on June 07, 2014 to provide an overview of the results of this research

Information piece for CIP Council and Staff on the Validity and Capacity for CIP to Facilitate a National Planning for Food Systems Platform.

Prepared by Jamie Unwin to be presented at the CIP Fredericton Council Meeting on June 07, 2014.

Information piece for CIP Council and Staff on my Master's Research Project designed to explore the validity and capacity for the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) to facilitate a national Planning for Food Systems Platform. In order to increase the capacity of planners and the planning community to encourage the food systems shift towards the development of sustainable healthy food systems that are required for food secure Canadian communities.

This report is specific to my research on planning for food systems, however much of the information gleaned regarding the organizational design of the platform could be potentially useful in the development and maintenance of other CIP networking, knowledge sharing and professional development projects, and CIP's Strategic Goals including CIP's Centennial project.

The findings strongly support the validity and capacity for CIP to facilitate and host the development of a planning for food systems platform in the form of a Subcommittee under the National Initiatives Committee and for food systems to become a "topic" area on CIP's website. Due to this I have developed my final research submission to York University as a consultation report to be circulated to a core working group that was developed from the interview process to finalize a proposal to CIP for the implementation of this platform.

The twenty six people interviewed agreed that CIP should formally engage with planning for food systems. Those interviewed include CIP Council members and staff, planners working in food systems across Canada, and academics, agrologists, and public health officials from across Canada who have worked closely with planning for food systems. The results of the interviews are supported by participatory action research, and a literature review. The literature review and chronology files have the dual purpose of clarity on the validity of this platform and to build capacity for the implementation of the platform as they can be used in the implementation of this platform.

The term **platform** was used during this research process to encourage insights on the optimal organizational options for increasing the capacity of planners to support the development of sustainable healthy food systems outside of any one organizational structure. In particular the use of this term allowed the research to avoid the assumption

that a CIP Subcommittee would be the best option for planners to support a food systems shift in Canada.

The terminology of **hosting and facilitation** was used during the research process as there are opportunities for CIP to provide leadership through hosting as well as aid in the facilitation of partnership building between planners and the array of national and provincial level organizations addressing food systems. During the interviews the concept of CIP providing leadership through the hosting of networking, knowledge sharing, and professional development was strongly supported. CIP facilitating and strengthening the connections between planners and the planning community with existing food systems networks, which is of great importance due to the complex interdisciplinary emerging nature of planning for food systems, was also strongly supported.

Food Systems as described by OPPI “are complex and operate simultaneously and at multiple scales. A food system is generally defined as a set of food related activities including agriculture, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management, each with its attendant social, environmental and economic dimensions.” (2011, p 2) They include the “activities of commercial and non commercial actors.” (MacRae & Donahue, 2013, p 2) from “farming and management, (to) processing, transportation and storage, selling and buying, eating and celebration, (and) waste recovery.” (de la Salle & Holland, 2010, p 36).

Planning for food systems works to identify the links and synergies between planning and food systems by seeing the food system through a planning lens. By exploring how planning policy, legislation and programs interact with the food systems from production to consumption.

It is important to make a distinction between ‘planning for food systems,’ and ‘food systems planning,’ when discussing this as a topic for CIP to address in order to place boundaries around it even if they are permeable ones. For example it is important to identify that the impacts of free trade and neoliberal economic policies are not of paramount discussion under planning for food systems, but are key topics of food systems planning. My research shows that it is currently less important to be specific with the language in practice and that the discourse does not distinguish between the two, however it will be key for CIP to do so in order to align the platform with CIP strategic goals.

Why does CIP needs to address Planning for food systems?

Planners are and should increase their capacity to be involved in helping make the shift to healthy sustainable food systems in Canada. The current dominant food system is having negative environmental, social and economic impacts. In Canada these include increasing obesity rates, unacceptable levels of food insecurity, an alarming loss of farmers, loss of prime farm land, a lack of connection between producers and consumers, and an agricultural system dependent on fossil fuel inputs. These are in part a result of the dominant food system lacking diversity in organization,

scale, and outputs, which has resulted in an unsustainable food system that lacks resilience to environmental, social, and economic systems shocks.

Food systems policy, programs and activities directly intersect with all areas of planning including land use, economic development, social, health, environmental resource management, heritage conservation, transportation and urban design (OPPI, 2011; de la Salle & Holland, 2010; APA, 2007; Caldwell, Collett, Ludlow, Sinclair, & Whitehead, 2011). Pothukuchi and Kaufman's state that "food system research could... gain from the interdisciplinary and policy-oriented perspective that planners are best able to contribute." (2000) OPPI supported this statement by saying that "planners are in a unique position to identify problems and challenges within the food system and to lead and foster the development of solutions." (OPPI, 2011, p 2) MacRae and Donahue state that interacting with food systems policy is and should be important to planners because "food systems thinking⁷ can reshape private and public space in cities... (and that) food is central to a well functioning municipality." (2013, p 4) Food systems thinking is being used to help achieve the planning goals of economic, environmental, and social sustainability and inclusivity.

Skill sets of professional planners that are important and necessary for developing sustainable healthy food systems, as outlined by Kami Pothukuchi a leader in the field of planning for food systems, include a planners capacity to:

- "Understand (the) "big picture" of the community;
- Share broad goals related to health, vitality, liveability, self-reliance, etc.;
- ... Expertise related to spatial, land, community analysis; (and) visual presentation;
- Understand (and) facilitate community (and) stakeholder process;
- Work with state and local agencies and know applicable state and county laws;
- Knowledgeable about local regs. (zoning, permits, etc); (and the) plan-making process; (and)
- Advocate for best planning practices." (Slide 15/22, no date)

Sustianable Healthy Food Systems as described by Kim Hodgson in the 2012 APA Report "Planning for Food Access and Community-Based Food Systems: A National Scan and Evaluation of Local Comprehensive and Sustainability Plans," are:

- 1) **Health Promoting.** Supports the physical and mental health of all farmers, workers, and eaters. Accounts for the public health impacts across the entire lifecycle of how food is produced, transformed, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed.
- 2) **Sustainable.** Conserves, protects, and regenerates natural resources, landscapes, and biodiversity. Meets our current food and nutrition needs without compromising the ability of the system to meet the needs of future generations.
- 3) **Resilient.** Thrives in the face of challenges, such as climate change and its effect on food production, increased pest resistance, and declining, increasingly expensive water and energy supplies. [Food systems resilience depends on

developing a “framework that integrates the relationships of dynamics between social, economic and ecological systems and thereby provides a more stable foundation for attaining and maintaining food security.” (La Vallee, 2008, p 10)]

- 4) **Diverse. Size and Scale**—includes a diverse range of food production, transformation, distribution, marketing, consumption, and disposal practices, occurring at diverse scales, from local and regional to national and global. *Geography*—considers geographic differences in natural resources, climate, customs, and heritage. *Culture*— appreciates and supports a diversity of cultures, socio-demographics, and lifestyles. *Choice*—provides a variety of health-promoting food choices for all.
- 5) **Fair.** Supports fair and just communities and conditions for all farmers, workers, and eaters. Provides equitable physical access to affordable food that is health promoting and culturally appropriate.
- 6) **Economically Balanced.** Provides economic opportunities that are balanced across geographic regions of the country and at different scales of activity, from local to global, for a diverse range of food system stakeholders. Affords farmers and workers in all sectors of the system a living wage.
- 7) **Transparent.** Provides opportunities for farmers, workers, and eaters to gain the knowledge necessary to understand how food is produced, transformed, distributed, marketed, consumed, and disposed. Empowers farmers, workers, and eaters to actively participate in decision making in all sectors of the system.” (2012, p 14)

Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIA’s) and national planning organizations have had considerable engagement with Food Systems with planning for food systems via the development of policy documents, symposiums, webinars, and conferences. This type of work has been done by the Ontario Professional Planners Institute, the Planning Institute of British Columbia, the Royal Town Planning Institute, the American Planning Association, and the Commonwealth Association of Planners.

CIP has had sessions on the topic at Annual conferences most notably the 2008 Conference in which Jerry Kaufman a key leader in explaining the connections between planning and food systems was a key note speaker. As a result of that conference the theme of the 2009 Summer edition of Plan Canada was Food Security. Since then Plan Canada and the Canadian Journal of Urban Research have included columns on the topic of planning for food systems.

Notably the 2013 report “Shifting from Vision to Reality: Perspectives on Regional Food Policies and Food System Planning Barriers at the Local Level,” co-written Mark Seasons and published in the Journal of Urban Research stated that the even though “Leaders in planning and public health (have) endorsed a set of shared

principles to guide systems-wide food policy change... food system considerations are relatively new to planners. There is a need to examine the current policies and practices that may be hindering supportive local planning activity... The identification of barriers to food-related planning provides important opportunities to improve food access at the local level.” (p 94)

OPPI Activities:

- A Membership survey of 900 people which indicated clear interest in the need for capacity building amongst planners on food systems;
- Symposium on Addressing planning food systems;
- 2011 -Planning for Food Systems in Ontario A Call to Action in which “OPPI calls upon planners, citizens and all stakeholders to make healthy community planning, and in particular, planning for healthy food systems, a priority.” (p 6); and,
- Created a Food Systems Planning Resource List

PIBC Activities:

- 2014 BC Land Summit combined planners, the BC institute of agrologists, the BC Appraisal Institute, landscape architects and the Real Estate Institute of BC. Over sixteen of the sessions were directly linked to planning for food systems.

Key findings from my research explained in detail in my full length submission to York show:

- 1) that public and political interest in food is strong making it a good topic for promoting and advancing the value of planning in Canada, and the desire exists within the profession of planning.
- 2) Funding opportunities exist for planning for food systems projects, it would also be a likely selling point for the potentially discussed Friends of Planning memberships to CIP
- 3) The proposed platform has the potential to be a strong pilot project for exploring how the new CIP model will bring greater benefits to members.
- 4) The platform would support the “World Urban Campaign and the inclusion of a dedicated goal on sustainable cities and urban settlements,” as discussed in today’s Council Meeting.
- 5) The Planning for Agriculture and Food Network (PAFN) created after the 2006 “Post World Planners Congress Seminar Planning for Food” is the only known existing national network in Canada providing networking, knowledge sharing, and professional development on planning for food systems in Canada. It currently has approximately 200 members. PAFN’s main tool is their listserve, which houses google drive files, provides networking through forum email discussions, and has hosted webinars and helped organize CIP affiliated conferences. The founders of PAFN are a mixture of planners, agriculture policy specialists, and agrologists. They along with the current director Arthur Churchyard who is a member of OPPI, and the individuals interviewed whom engage with PAFN support the validity of a CIP Planning for Food Systems Platform and are willing to support the development of said platform. Jim Hiley one of the founders of PAFN stated that “the demand (for planning for food systems information and networking) is huge, it

is beyond what PAFN can handle. We are structurally hammered up against the fact that the planning system has not accepted that (food systems are) part of Planning. It is frustrating because tons of people are interested.” (Personal communication, March 19, 2014)

- 6) This research shows that there is a critical mass of CIP members, and their existing associated networks and organizations, to support the development and resourcing of a CIP Planning for Food Systems Platform and Topic area on the CIP website. It is important to note that Kim Hodgson who was integral to APA’s food systems work is now CIP member residing in Vancouver and is interested in participate in the creation and support of this platform (Kim Hodgson, Personal Communication, May 06, 2014).
- 7) Existing professions such as public health, agrology, and food systems policy support the need for planning in Canada to better engage with food systems through knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development, as long as it is done collaboratively and with respect to existing work.
- 8) Desired Activities for this platform to undertake include:
 - Conferences, Events, and webinars that further support professional capacity building around planning for food systems;
 - A Planning for Food Systems best practices report - noted that preferred terms to best practices include Promising practices/Principles/Stories/Shared Experiences/Case Studies;
 - A CIP Policy Statement on Planning for Food Systems;
 - Continued Professional Learning Credits;
 - Publications - including practice guides, and continuation of food systems themed work in Plan Canada and the Canadian Journal of Urban Research; and,
 - CIP’s website hosting: A roster of planning for food system point people from across Canada; A discussion forum; Existing reports on planning for food systems that have been vetted by CIP; A calendar of planning for food systems related events; A CIP vetted list of of planning for food systems research topics for planning students; A planning for food systems discourse analysis; Targeted advocacy and public education; The provision of planning for food systems job descriptions to help organizations understand how to ask for people who are well versed in this work; and, Engagement with planning school curriculum on the topic.
- 9) Desired qualities of the Subcommittee’s organizational structure:
 - Built in Connection with Provincial and Territorial Institutes and Associations (PTIAs);
 - Interdisciplinary Collaboration for increased capacity;
 - Adaptability;
 - Increased opportunities for CIP members to participate;
 - Action Focussed;
 - Supportive of transformational leadership;
 - Provides respect and gratitude to those individuals and organizations already engaged in this work;
 - Uses system thinking;

- Built to support decentralized networking; and,
- Has clearly defined feedback mechanisms to monitor the platforms success.

Concluding Remarks

My full report goes on to outline the desired qualities of subcommittee members, key groups to consult with and concludes with an exploration of the organizational structures of Food Policy Councils and the Constellation Model as potential organizational models to look towards for incorporating some of their qualities into the existing CIP Subcommittee structure in order to support the aforementioned desired organizational qualities and capacity.

It is likely that a formal proposal will be submitted to CIP for the development of a Planning for Food Systems Subcommittee and the adoption of Food Systems as a planning Topic for CIP's website at CIP's 2014 fall meeting. It will include an expansion on the above, with proposed vision and funding opportunities, and an explanation of how the platform fits within CIP's 2012 - 2015 Strategic Plan, the "CIP statement of Values and code of conduct professional conduct," and the amended consensus statement once that is finalized and public information, along with Appendixes for consideration by CIP to be included on CIP's website.

Appendix F References

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Appendix G

Semi-structured interview questions provided to interviewees prior to interviews taking place:

- 1) Should CIP be actively engaged in providing networking, knowledge sharing, and research on planning for food systems?
- 2) In order to comment on the range of planning for food systems topics that a national CIP based platform should potentially facilitate work on, please see the attached PDF.
- 3) (A) Would you re-word the above Vision, Mission, & Values statement?
B) If so how and why?
- 4) What Should the outputs of this platform be?
- 5) Who should be at the table & in what capacity, to properly execute the Vision, Mission, & Values?
- 6) What organizational theories, principles, and or forms, do you think should potentially be utilized to achieve the Mission, Vision, and Values of such a platform?
- 7) Please provide names of RPPs and food systems actors that you believe this research would benefit from having participate. Where possible please provide a brief explanation regarding why they may be interested in participating.

Appendix H

Potential Partnership Organizations

All PTIA's, ACUPP, the CIP College of Fellows, and CIP Accredited Planning Schools are considered key partners in this platform.

This is by no means a complete list, it is intended to show the complexity of existing networks and the existing capacity for conducting food systems work.

Available in Excel format upon request

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Canadian Agri-Food Policy Institute	Canada		funded Municipal Food Policy Entrepreneurs: A preliminary analysis of how Canadian cities and regional districts are involved in food systems change

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Canadian Association for Food Studies (CAFS)	Canada	http://cafs.landfood.ubc.ca/en/?page_id=26	est 2005 “promotes critical, interdisciplinary scholarship in the broad area of food systems: food policy, production, distribution and consumption. CAFS recognizes the need for coordinated interdisciplinary research efforts in response to societal needs for informing policy makers, assessing the outcomes of community-based work, and demonstrating the environmental and social impacts of changes affecting food systems and food policies. Members are drawn from an array of disciplines including (but not limited to) adult education, agriculture, anthropology, economics, environmental studies, health studies, home economics, human nutrition, geography, philosophy, policy studies, public health, rural studies, sociology, social work and urban planning. Membership is open to academics, students, professionals and others interested in food studies research. CAFS encourages research that promotes local, regional, national, and global food security, but does not advocate or endorse specific policies or political platforms.” http://cafs.landfood.ubc.ca/en/?page_id=6 Listerv, Newsletter, CAFS Journal, provides resources to enhance food systems thinking via their website, hosts events
Canadian Ministries of Agriculture National & Provincial	Canada		

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Agricultural Institute of Canada (AIC)	Canada	http://www.aic.ca/index.cfm	<p>“Vision Canadian agriculture is a global leader in stewardship of our land through science. Mission For the Agricultural Institute of Canada to be Canada's Agricultural Research Voice Mandate Influence Public Policy Disseminate Information Promote Careers in Agricultural Research Facilitate Networking Be the key partner in Canada for international activity” http://www.aic.ca/about/index.cfm</p>
Canadian Rural Research Network	Canada	http://rural-research-network.blogspot.ca	<p>“A vibrant, free and comprehensive on-line community of rural research stakeholders that facilitates links, exchanges, partnerships and information sharing among all parties interested in rural research by means of new and innovative networking approaches.”http://rural-research-network.blogspot.ca/2009/06/about-nrrn.html</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Carrot City	Canada	http:// www.ryerson.c a/carrotcity/ contact.html	“The Carrot City Initiative examines how design at all scales can enable the production of food in the city. It explores the relationship of design and urban food systems as well as the impact that agricultural issues have on the creation of urban spaces and buildings as society addresses the issues of a more sustainable pattern of living. The focus is on how the increasing interest in growing food within the city, supplying food locally, and food security in general, is changing urban design and built form. Carrot City showcases projects from around the world. The exhibit contains a range of projects, some recently completed or in progress, and others intended as visionary, speculative design proposals. The featured projects are the work of professional designers, students and people from all walks of life.” http://www.ryerson.ca/carrotcity/ overview.html
Fellowship of Christian Farmers Canada	Canada	http:// www.fcfcanda. org	Have chapters provincially and internationally
Community Food Centers Canada	Canada	http:// thepod.cfccana da.ca	Knowledge exchange
Farm to Cafeteria Canada	Canada	http:// www.farmtocaf eteriacanada.ca /2014/05/can- we-talk-about- race-in-the- food- movement/	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Metcalf Foundation	Canada	http:// metcalffoundati on.com	“May 2007, the George Cedric Metcalf Foundation ll held a series of working meetings that brought together affiliated grantees and advisors to identify key food system priorities and to solicit feedback on ways Metcalf could support future collaborations.... Final publication was entitled Food Connects Us All.” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 15)
National Farmers Union (NFU)	Canada	http:// www.nfu.ca	“The National Farmers Union is a direct-membership organization made up of Canadian farm families who share common goals. Every member of the farm family - including children ages 14 to 21 - are full voting members of the Union. This structure recognizes that every family member contributes to the farm by working on it directly, or indirectly through off-farm employment. Member families of the Union believe that through an organization that represents all commodities produced in Canada, it is possible to promote the family farm as the most appropriate and efficient means of agricultural production. Our goal is to work together to achieve agricultural policies which will ensure dignity and security of income for farm families while enhancing the land for future generations. Associate Members are a valued part of the National Farmers Union family as well. Associate Members are non-farmers who understand that food issues are everyone's concern, and who want to help family farmers build a sustainable and nutritious food system in Canada.” http://www.nfu.ca/about/ about-national-farmers-union

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Neptis Foundation: the Design of Urban Regions	Canada	http://www.neptis.org/tony-coombes	<p>“The Neptis Foundation is an independent, privately capitalized charitable foundation located in Toronto, Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>Neptis conducts and disseminates nonpartisan research, analysis and mapping related to the design and function of Canadian urban regions. We aim to inform and to improve policy- and decision-making around regional urban growth and management.”http://www.neptis.org/about</p>
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Canada	http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx	funded the Propagating the Food Network Movement Provincial Network report 2012
The Northern Food Network	Canada		est 2010
TIDES Canada	Canada	http://tidescanada.org	
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	Canada	http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/home/?id=1395690825741	
Canadian Farm Business Management Council	Canada	http://www.fmc-gac.com/home	
Farm to School Canada	Canada	http://us3.campaign-archive2.com/?u=dc3b871ff742e680a305b7085&id=26751a183d	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)	Canada	http://www.fcm.ca/home/what-we-do.htm	Listen, Unite, Influence
Food Secure Canada	Canada	http://foodsecurecanada.org/contact	“Food Secure Canada is a pan-Canadian alliance of organizations and individuals working together to advance food security and food sovereignty through three interlocking goals: zero hunger, healthy and safe food, and sustainable food systems.” http://foodsecurecanada.org/who-we-are
National Collaborative Centre for Environmental Health	Canada	www.ncceh.ca/en/additional_resources?topic=89&subtopic=159	“Our goal is to be the indispensable online resource for environmental health practitioners and policy-makers across Canada. This website was developed for you. As an environmental health practitioner, policy-maker, or researcher who's committed to collaborating on evidence-based practice and policy, please take a moment to provide feedback on how this website meets your needs.” http://www.ncceh.ca/en/about_us

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Urban Public Health Network CLASP	Canada	http:// www.uphn.ca/ CLASP/	<p>“A growing body of evidence has demonstrated an association between the built environment--defined as the arrangement of buildings, parks, schools, roads and other public structures encountered in daily life--and health outcomes, such as, levels of physical activity, body mass index, exposure to air pollution, and others.</p> <p>Public health officials, NGOs and planning practitioners across Canada have taken notice of this evidence and have started to take action.</p> <p>However, improving the health promoting potential of built environments presents a challenge: the levers to address this issue exist within the jurisdiction of several sectors and levels of government.”</p>
Canadian Federation of Agriculture	Canada	http://www.cfa- fca.ca	<p>“The CFA was formed in 1935 to answer the need for a unified voice to speak on behalf of Canadian farmers. It continues today as a farmer-funded, national umbrella organization representing provincial general farm organizations and national commodity groups. Through its members, it represents over 200,000 Canadian farm families from coast to coast.</p> <p>CFA Vision We will be the national voice of Canadian farmers; committed to enabling their success, which will benefit Canada.” http://www.cfa- fca.ca/about-us</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Growing Food Security Alberta (GFSA)	Canada, Alberta	http://www.foodsecurityalberta.org	<p> “Our Vision All people in Alberta have healthy food, as close to home as possible Our Mission Alberta Food Matters Mission - Working together to foster leadership, relationships and actions that reconnect people, land and food in Alberta; Alberta Food Matters grows through community development, research and evidence-based approaches, policy development and skill building, educational projects, programs and workshops. </p> <p> GFSA Mission - Working with the Board of Alberta Food Matters the GFSA network engages Albertans - groups, organizations, business, governments and individuals - in strategies to ensure secure access to adequate amounts of safe, nutritious, culturally appropriate food for everyone, produced in an environmentally sustainable way and provided in a manner that promotes human dignity (adapted from OPHA Food Security Workgroup 2002).” http://www.foodsecurityalberta.org/about </p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
BC Action Climate Tool Kit	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.toolkit.bc.ca	“A living site, the BC Climate Action Toolkit will grow and change with users' needs and feedback. The toolkit's goal is to inspire action in BC's diverse local governments to rapidly advance deep emission reductions in corporate operations and community-wide activity. Through the Climate Action Charter and a wide range of actions on the ground, BC local governments have already taken action and the Toolkit provides an opportunity to benefit from lessons learned. It draws on a wealth of relevant, topical resources available to local BC governments.” http://www.toolkit.bc.ca/toolkit
BC Ministry of Agriculture	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.gov.bc.ca/agri/	
BC Ministry of Agriculture Strengthening Farming Program	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/farmpp/index.htm	
Union of BC Municipalities	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.ubcm.ca	
BC Agriculture Council	Canada, British Columbia	https://www.bcac.bc.ca	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
British Columbia Food Systems Network	Canada, British Columbia	http://bcfsn.org/contact-us/	participated in “Propagating the Food Movement Provincial Networks” “est. 1999) convenes a provincial network, stimulates policy change, supports bioregional and thematic conversations, integrates Indigenous food sovereignty, and hosts an annual provincial conference.” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6) “annual provincial gathering, multiple listserves (geographical and thematic), website, Indigenous Food Sovereignty Working Group, elections toolkit, Food Policy Working Group” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 9)
PlanH	Canada, British Columbia	http://planh.ca	provides resources for building healthy communities in BC has a great section on food security
Public Health Authority of BC	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.health.gov.bc.ca/socsec/	
Yarrow Eco-Village & Ground Swell Co-Housing	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.yarrowecovillage.ca/#	“The legal structure of our cohousing is that of a strata which is typical of most multi-family town-home and apartment developments in British Columbia. Similar to a Condo, we offer shared spaces. Our common spaces have been designed by residents to include a play room, craft room, music room, guest room, kitchen and eating area, laundry facilities, huge BBQ area, hot tub and sauna, wood shop and other bonuses special to being on” farmland. http://www.yarrowecovillage.ca/#
BC Institute of Agrologists	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.bcia.com	Potential to link with them to do shared CPL Courses

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Kwantlen Polytechnic University Institute for Sustainable Food Systems	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.kpu.ca/isfs	“The Institute for Sustainable Food Systems, directed by Dr. Kent Mullinix, is an applied research group within the Department for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems based on the Richmond Campus at KPU. Our focus is on regional-scale, human intensive food systems. Our past and current work falls under two categories: MSA projects and Bio-Regional Food Systems projects.” http://www.kpu.ca/isfs
Real-estate Foundation of BC	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.refbc.com	
Vancouver Urban Farming Society	Canada, British Columbia	http://www.urbanfarmers.ca	Urban Farm Survey “The Vancouver Urban Farming Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing the sustainability of urban farming in Vancouver and throughout BC”. http://www.refbc.com
Healthy Eating and Active Living	Canada, British Columbia, Northern	http://www.healbc.ca	“Supports food initiatives and network building in the North” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Southwest British Columbia Food Systems Design Project	Canada, British Columbia, Southwestern Region	http://bcfoodsystem.com	“The Southwest BC Bio-Regional Food System Design Project is comprised of three phases that are being pursued over a three-year period. It is the first step in a long strategy to complete research to support regional food systems and alternative farming in Southwest BC and North America. Phase I is under way with a target completion date of June 30, 2014. The project will close in September of 2015.” http://bcfoodsystem.com/5-2/project-explorer/project-methodology/

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
City of Vancouver - Metro Vancouver Food Recovery and Demonstration Project	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver		
Farm Folk City Folk	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	http://www.farmfolkcityfolk.ca	“Supports community-based sustainable food systems by protecting food-growing lands, public education, advocacy, and alliance building” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
New City Market	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver		Attempt to develop a food hub in Vancouver
Potluck Cafe Society	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	http://potluckcatering.org	“The mission of Potluck Café Society is to transform lives by creating jobs and providing healthy food for people living in Vancouver’s Downtown Eastside (DTES). Potluck was founded in 2001 to help end the cycle of poverty in the Downtown Eastside community and address the needs of its most nutritionally vulnerable residents through solutions that promote employment and nutrition. Potluck works to create an inclusive and healthy neighborhood through grassroots community economic development.” http://potluckcatering.org/about-us/

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Downtown Eastside Kitchen Tables	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	http://dteskitchentables.org	“The Downtown Eastside Kitchen Tables Project, a program of the Potluck Cafe Society, is improving the health of Downtown Eastside residents by increasing the availability and choice of nutritious food neighbourhood-wide while creating jobs in the community. Click to learn more...” http://dteskitchentables.org
Vancouver Coastal Health	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver, North Shore/Coast Garibaldi, Richmond	http://www.vch.ca	“Supports community groups and facilitates network building” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Food Action Society North Okanagan	Canada, British Columbia, Vernon	http://foodaction.ca	“Cultivates a healthy, sustainable, regional food system through education and community action” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
LifeCycle	Canada, British Columbia, Victoria	http://lifecyclesproject.ca	“Cultivates awareness and initiates action around food, health, and urban sustainability” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Yukon Food Systems Design and Planning Project	Canada, British Columbia, Yukon	http://yukonfoodsystem.com	<p>“Yukon Agricultural Association has partnered with the Institute for Sustainable Food Systems (Vancouver BC) to undertake the Yukon Food System Design and Planning Project, a three year, community-based project to design and plan for a Yukon food system. Through research and community engagement, the Yukon Food System Design and Planning Project will build on previous work and existing expertise to develop: A realistic design for a future Yukon food system that improves Territorial food security and food self-reliance while fostering growth and regional economic development, and A plan for its implementation and sustainability.”http://yukonfoodsystem.com/about</p>
Food Matters Manitoba	Canada, Manitoba	http://www.foodmattersmanitoba.ca	<p>participated in “Propagating the Food Movement Provincial Networks”(est. 2006) “facilitates a provincial-level food charter, convenes, incubates and participates in multiple regional networks, stimulates policy change, coordinates regional programming, and hosts an annual conference in Winnipeg and in the North.”</p> <p>(Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)</p> <p>“Manitoba Food Charter, annual Growing Local Conference, annual Grow North Conference, listserve, website, research and policy reports, 40+ community food projects, elections campaign, Our Food Our Health Our Culture, Dig In Manitoba, Northern Healthy Food Initiative, FoodShare Coop”</p> <p>(Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 9)</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Harvest Moon Society	Canada, Manitoba, Clearwater	http://www.harvestmoonsociety.org	“Supports rural, sustainable agriculture through a learning and food buying club.” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Northern Healthy Food Initiative	Canada, Manitoba, Northern	http://www.gov.mb.ca/ana/nhfi.html	“Supports 13 northern and remote communities to develop community food plans” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Farmers’ Market Association of Manitoba	Canada, Manitoba, Selkirk	http://fmam.ca	“Provides advocacy, education, networking, and training for farmers’ markets” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Manitoba Alternative Food Research Alliance	Canada, Manitoba, Winnipeg	http://www.localandjust.ca/tag/manitoba-alternative-food-research-alliance/	“Supports community projects, documents outcomes, and facilitates knowledge exchange” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Organic Council of Manitoba	Canada, Manitoba, Winnipeg	http://organicfoodcouncil.org	“Encourages ecological farming methods, new farmers, and consuming local food” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
The North End Food Security Network	Canada, Manitoba, Winnipeg	http://necrc.org/index.php/community/food-security/	“Provides education and resources to low income communities” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
The New Brunswick Food Security Action Network	Canada, New Brunswick	http://www.nbfoodsecurity.ca	est 2010
The Food Security Network of Newfoundland and Labrador	Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador	http://www.foodsecuritynews.com	est 1998

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Nova Scotia Food Security Network	Canada, Nova Scotia	http://nsfoodsecurity.org/contact.php	participated in “Propagating the Food Movement Provincial Networks” “est. 2006) convenes a provincial network, oversees multiple participatory food projects, stimulates policy change, and participates in other regional networks.” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6) “provincial gatherings (2007, 2009), core team member for Moving the Food Movement initiative, Thought About Food? tools (workbook, DVD, policy lens food costing reports and advocacy) on food security and influencing policy, Participatory Food Costing and Activating Change Together for Community Food Security, research and publications, website” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 9)
Activating Change Together for Community Food Security	Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax	http://foodarc.ca/project-pages/overview-4/	“Increases awareness of locally produced and processed agri-food products, and supports agri-food businesses” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Select Nova Scotia	Canada, Nova Scotia, Halifax	http://www.selectnovascotia.ca	“Increases awareness of locally produced and processed agri-food products, and supports agri-food businesses” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Nova Scotia Food Policy Council	Canada, Nova Scotia, Port Williams	http://nsfoodpolicy.wordpress.com	“Works to develop and implement citizen led food policies and programs” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture	Canada, Nova Scotia, Truro	http://nsfafane.ca	“Supports financially viable, ecologically sound, and socially responsible agriculture through policy development education and research” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance and Greater Toronto Area Agriculture Action Committee	Canada, Ontario	Janet Horner Executive Director, Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance and GTA Agriculture Action Committee 519-925-5975 janet@whitfieldfarms.com	<p>“The Greater Toronto Area Agricultural Action Committee (GTAAAC) is a unique partnership involving the four regional municipalities of Halton, Peel, York and Durham, the four Greater Toronto Area Federations of Agriculture (Halton, Peel, York and Durham), the City of Toronto, Toronto Food Policy Council, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food and Ministry of Rural Affairs, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, and the food sector. Established in 2005, the partnership developed as the various stakeholders worked together to write the GTA Agricultural Action Plan. The Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Alliance (GHFFA) is comprised of the Niagara Agricultural Task Force, the Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, the Friends of the Greenbelt, the Ontario Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Regions of Durham, Halton, Niagara, Peel, York and the Cities of Hamilton and Toronto, as well as local representatives from the food and farming value chain. In 2012, the GHFFA released the Golden Horseshoe Food and Farming Action Plan 2021, which identifies 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.”http://www.foodandfarming.ca/about/</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation	Canada, Ontario	http://www.greenbelt.ca	“The Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation is a non-profit grant-making organization working to help keep farmers successful, strengthen local economies, and protect and grow natural features.” http://www.greenbelt.ca/foundation
Ontario Farmland Trust	Canada, Ontario	http://ontariofarmlandtrust.ca	
Sustain Ontario: The Alliance for Healthy Food and Farming	Canada, Ontario	http://sustainontario.com	participated in “Propagating the Food Movement Provincial Networks” “(est. 2008) convenes a provincial network, facilitates working groups, stimulates policy changes, coordinates meetings and events, and co-hosts a bi-annual provincial conference.”(Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6) “bi-annual Bring Food Home Conference (co-organizer), research and publications, newsletter, website, Good Food Ideas, elections toolkit, multiple working groups, regional food events, Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 9)
City of Toronto Food Strategy website	Canada, Ontario	http://www1.toronto.ca/wps/portal/contentonly?vgnextoid=75ab044e17e32410VgnVCM10000071d60f89RCRD	
FoodNet Ontario	Canada, Ontario	http://foodnetontario.ca	
Northwest Harvest Food Bank	Canada, Ontario	http://www.northwestharvest.org	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Ontario Farm Fresh Marketing Association (OFFMA)	Canada, Ontario	http://ontariofarmfresh.com/about-us/	
Ryerson University Centre for studies in Food Security & Urban Agriculture	Canada, Ontario	http://www.ryerson.ca/foodsecurity/index.html	
Toronto Public Health Food Strategy Team	Canada, Ontario	Lauren Baker	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA)	Canada, Ontario	http:// www.omafra.go v.on.ca/english/ index.html	<p>Developing Food Processing Businesses. 2011. http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/food</p> <p>Developing Green Energy Businesses. 2010. http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/engineer/energy.html</p> <p>Developing Agricultural Businesses. 2011. http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/ag.html</p> <p>Developing Value-Added Farm Businesses. 2011. http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/valueadd-bib/index.htm</p> <p>Rural Community Economic Development Programs and Resources. 2011. http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/rural</p> <p>Farm Succession Planning Resources. 2011. www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/gyfp/succession.htm</p> <p>Starting a Farm Business in Ontario. 2011. http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/busdev/newentrant/newent.htm</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Collaborative Regional Alliance for Farmer Training in Ontario (CFRAFT)	Canada, Ontario	http://www.craftontario.ca	“CRAFT Ontario is your gateway to a farming internship experience that will change your life. Maybe your dream is to have your own organic farm one day. Or maybe you want to learn some food-growing and hands-on skills that can be applied in other careers and lifestyles. Whatever your long term goals are, a farming internship is a powerful experience that will equip you with the tools and insights to make a real difference in the world. You’ll never be the same again!” http://www.craftontario.ca/about/
FarmStart	Canada, Ontario	http://www.farmstart.ca/contact/	“The FarmStart initiative, incorporated in 2005, grew from the recognition that farming communities are aging, and structural, economic, and practical challenges are preventing new and young farmers from getting into the sector. At the same time, consumers and governments are beginning to make a sustainable, healthy, regional food supply an economic and social priority...FarmStart aims to continue to provide practical support, sector leadership and a voice for a new generation of farmers.” http://www.farmstart.ca/about-us/Programs “Start-Up Farms, Seed Capital, Training and Resources” http://www.farmstart.ca/programs/

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Ignatius Farm: Farming Training and Centre for Agricultural Renewal	Canada, Ontario	http://www.ignatiusguelph.ca/csa/	“Since 1913, Ignatius Farm has served as the well of sustenance for the Jesuit community in the region. In the last 20 years, Ignatius Farm has evolved to become a model for <u>organic agriculture</u> and the <u>mentoring of organic growers</u> .” http://www.ignatiusguelph.ca/csa/
Nourishing Communities Sustainable Local Food Systems Group	Canada, Ontario	http://nourishingontario.ca	“The Nourishing Ontario research partnership has been evolving since 2007, over the course of several projects. The latest project builds on two years of collaborative work that developed an inventory of community food initiatives in Ontario, and explored their efforts and effects in multiple ways. In addition to creating network concept maps to demonstrate connections within and between community food projects, the research team also identified and assessed common facilitators and challenges, and through participatory action projects assisted eight initiatives in strengthening their work. Both the previous work and the project’s current activities are <u>funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA), with additional university support</u> .” http://nourishingontario.ca/about/

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
South Central Ontario Region Food Hub (SCORE)	Canada, Ontario - Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Oxford Counties	http://www.scorregion.com Bernia Wheaton, the Food Hub Project Manager at 226-921-5576 or contact Art Lawson at (519) 842-6333	“The South Central Ontario Region (SCOR) Food Hub is seeking farmers and food producers who are interested in being part of the Food Hub project. The demand for Ontario food has never been stronger, with consumers applying pressure on retail, institutional, and foodservice operators to have an increase of local and regional options available. In order to meet this demand we are working to establish efficient and cost-effective ways of bringing more of Ontario's diverse, high-quality products to these markets. Anyone interested in supplying product or learning more about the opportunity can click here ”
5 Star Food Hub	Canada, Ontario - Bruce, Grey, Wellington, Perth & Huron Counties	http://www.gumbootgourmet.com/5Star.html	“The 5 Star Food Hub is currently a broad concept centered on a Food Hub model with a social enterprise business structure; a not-for-profit structure with the purpose of reinvesting revenue generated back into the organization to ensure financial sustainability over the long term and to support regional farmers. Food Stakeholders in a five county region have come together around this joint project that will ultimately result in a physical and virtual regional food hub that facilitates value-adding, access and aggregation of locally produced food for distribution. Its physical location will not only ensure accessibility to producers in a five County area, but will also allow for easy access to distribution routes and identified marketplaces.”

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Everdale Environmental Learning Centre and Organic Farm	Canada, Ontario GTA	http:// everdale.org	“Everdale’s mission is to be a farm-based organization that provides hands-on, solution-based food and farming education to build and engage healthy local communities. To accomplish this we deliver a wide range of hands-on learning programs on food and farming to people of all ages and backgrounds: * Farmer Training Program * School Programs * Workshops * Events” http://everdale.org/about-us/
Just Food	Canada, Ontario, Ottawa	http:// justfood.ca/ contact/	“Nourishes partnerships across the food system through programming and policy engagement” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)
Eat Local Sudbury Coop	Canada, Ontario, Sudbury	http:// www.eatlocalsu dbury.com	“Operates a retail outlet and community hub that connects eaters and producers” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
The STOP Food Centre	Canada, Ontario, Toronto	http:// www.thestop.or g	<p>“The Stop strives to increase access to healthy food in a manner that maintains dignity, builds health and community, and challenges inequality.</p> <p>What We Do</p> <p>The Stop has two locations: at our main office at 1884 Davenport Road we provide frontline services to our community, including a drop-in, food bank, perinatal program, community action program, bake ovens and markets, community cooking, community advocacy, sustainable food systems education and urban agriculture. The Stop’s Green Barn, located in the Wychwood Barns at 601 Christie Street, is a sustainable food production and education centre that houses a state-of-the-art greenhouse, food systems education programs, a sheltered garden, our Global Roots Garden, community bake oven and compost demonstration centre.”http:// www.thestop.org/mission</p>
FoodShed Project	Canada, Ontario, Waterloo	http:// www.foodshedp roject.ca	<p>“Builds partnerships, identifies policy changes, and advocates for implementation” (Levkoe, Z. et al, 2012, p 6)</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Waterloo Region Food System Roundtable	Canada, Ontario, Waterloo	http://www.wrfoodsystem.ca	<p>“This website is a project of the Waterloo Region Food System Roundtable. The Roundtable is a networking and policy-making group working on building a strong voice for a healthy food system in Waterloo Region.</p> <p>We are a group of representatives from key sectors and interests of the local food system who share the goal of a healthier food system in Waterloo Region. Our representatives include local farmers; emergency food providers; food processing, distributing, and retail businesspeople; health professionals; and more.”</p> <p>http://www.wrfoodsystem.ca/aboutus</p>
The Prince Edward Island Food Security Network	Canada, Prince Edward Island	http://peifoodsecurity.wordpress.com	est 2008
Pronovo Commission	Canada, Quebec	http://www.cnt.gouv.qc.ca/en/	<p>“Worked on the future of Agriculture in Quebec - translated into English. Kind of commission that may have had people associated with it who are doing food systems planning stuff.” - (Rod MacRae, personal communication, May 09, 2014)</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
L'Union des producteurs agricoles (UPA)	Canada, Quebec	http://www.upa.qc.ca	“More of a corporatist model of agriculture development, gov food & fisheries negotiates policy and program development with major farm organization UPA. It’s a mandatory union, it’s got a much stronger mandate than say the BC federation of Ag, has a lot of people who are engaged and interacting with the state around agriculture development. may have people who are much more involved in food systems planning stuff than the rest of the country.” (Rod MacRae, personal communication, May 09, 2014)
Food Secure Saskatchewan	Canada, Saskatchewan	http://www.foodsecuresaskatchewan.ca	est 2006
Caribbean Planners Association	Caribbean	http://caribbeanplannersassociation.org	
Association of European Schools of Planning (AESOP)	European	http://www.aesop-planning.eu	“A proposal for a* standing interest group in AESOP (Association of European Schools of Planning) was accepted, leading to conferences on food system planning in the Netherlands in 2009 and in the UK in 2010 and 2011.” *Food Systems Planning (Mendes, W., & Nasr, J., 2011, p 18)
Commonwealth Association of Planners	International	http://www.commonwealth-planners.org/index.php/en/	
Global Planners Network	International	http://www.globalplannersnetwork.org	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
International Urban Food Network (IUFN)	International	http://www.iufn.org/en/	<p>Funded City Food Policy and Programs: Lessons Harvested from an Emerging Field (2012) “IUFN – the International Urban Food Network – is an international research and cooperation network that focuses on sustainable food governance in urban regions. It was created in 2011 and officially launched in 2012 during the HUNGRY CITY international conference in Paris. We aim to strengthen cooperation between local authorities and the research community around the issue of food.</p> <p>IUFN is primarily aimed at local authorities and research communities from industrialised countries, including the BRIC nations (Brazil, Russia, India and China), and promotes sustainable food provision as a foundation for stronger urban societies. We campaign for:</p> <p>The creation of a sustainable food system, guaranteeing the food security of urban regions.</p> <p>The integration of the food issue into urban and territorial planning projects.</p> <p>The renewal focus on food governance at the city-region level.</p> <p>The promotion of sustainable food as a major pillar of local public policies.</p> <p>The dissemination of information on sustainable food for cities.</p> <p>The access to scientific knowledge for local decision-makers through a regular exchange with academia.”</p> <p>http://www.iufn.org/en/about-us/</p>
World Town Planning Day	International		2014 is on Equity

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Resource Centers on Urban Agriculture and Food Security (RUAF)	international	http://www.ruaf.org/publications/urban-agriculture-magazine-english-0	
North American Food Systems	North America	Very new, ask Kim Hodgson, lead person is Duncan	
Planning for Agriculture and Food Network PAFN	North America	http://www.al.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/plan_food/Network_2009_03_04.pdf	Listserve
Foodplanning - urban planning and food systems. (n.d.).	North America	Listserv	Foodplanning - urban planning and food systems. (n.d.). Listserv based at the University of Washington. http://mailman.l.u.washington.edu/mailman/listinfo/foodplanning
Planning Officers Society	United Kingdom	http://www.planningofficers.org.uk	released: Keeping it Local-Planning and the Future Food Supply Presentation to Planning Officers Society AGM 2011 “The Society’s aim is to ensure that planning makes a major contribution to achieving sustainable developments, from national to local level, in ways, which are fair and equitable and achieve the social economic and environmental aspirations of all sectors of the community.” http://www.planningofficers.org.uk/About-Planning-Officers-Society/
Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI)	United Kingdom	http://www.rtpi.org.uk	

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Agriculture of the Middle	United States	http:// www.agofthemiddle.org	“This national initiative seeks to renew what is being called the “agriculture-of-the-middle.” This term refers to a disappearing sector of mid-scale farms/ranches and related agrifood enterprises that are unable to successfully market bulk commodities or sell food directly to consumers. The links below will connect you with more information about this work.” http://www.agofthemiddle.org

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
American Farmland Trust	United States	http://www.farmland.org	<p>“American Farmland Trust is the only national conservation organization dedicated to protecting farmland, promoting sound farming practices, and keeping farmers on the land. As the vital link among farmers, conservationists and policy-makers, we’re focused on ensuring the availability of the land that provides fresh food, a healthy environment and lasting rural landscapes.</p> <p>Since our founding in 1980 by a group of farmers and citizens concerned about the rapid loss of farmland to development, we’ve helped to save more than three million acres of farmland and led the way for the adoption of conservation practices on millions more.</p> <p>The benefits of bountiful and protected working lands represent our best bet for the future – and our plan to help America guarantee that future through comprehensive stewardship of the nation’s working lands is based on the following key programs:</p> <p>Farmland Protection is focused on permanently protecting farm and ranch land across America.</p> <p>Agriculture & Environment helps farmers and ranchers improve water quality and combat climate change while expanding their sources of revenue.</p> <p>Keeping Farmers on the Land supports farmers and communities in sustaining local agriculture while strengthening America’s food and farming system.” http://www.farmland.org/about/default.asp</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
American Planning Association (APA) Food Interest Group (FIG)	United States	https:// www.planning. org/ nationalcenters /health/ food.htm	“The APA Food Systems Planning Interest Group (FIG) is a coalition of planners and allied professionals who have come together to advance food systems planning at the local, regional, state, or national level. The mission of FIG is to help build stronger and more sustainable, just, and self-reliant community and regional food systems, and enhance benefits to localities through planning. FIG achieves this mission through activities that encompass education and professional development, research, community outreach, policy organizing, and advocacy. FIG engages APA members, members of other professional organizations, policy makers at all levels and sectors of government, and the general public, in food system planning activities.” https:// www.planning.org/nationalcenters/ health/food.htm

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
American Planning Association (APA) Planners Training Service (PTS)	United States	https:// www.planning. org/pts/	Continued Professional Learning (CPL) style program for APA “Workshops on integrating public health into comprehensive planning, which included a module on food systems planning, was held in Spring 2010, and similar workshops are anticipated in the future” p 2 https:// www.planning.org/resources/ ontheradar/food/pdf/ PPDprivatepractice.pdf “Learn the latest from the best at PTS. Focused on training mid- and senior-level professionals, these advanced workshops delve into the top issues in planning. Each topic gets in-depth treatment with lectures, case studies, group discussions, and hands-on learning. You'll leave with the tools you need to put new techniques and proven strategies to work in your community. Plus you'll have a chance to share experiences with other planners and expand your professional network. Workshops take place in February, June, and November.” https:// www.planning.org/pts/

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Growing Food Connections	United States	http://growingfoodconnections.org/about/contact/	<p>Dedication to Professor Kaufman “Growing Food Connections will coordinate and integrate <u>Research, Education and Planning & Policy</u> activities to build a stronger community food system from the ground up.</p> <p><u>Growing Food Connections Overview</u> Embedded in this integrated approach is the process of extension. Cooperative Extension will help guide all three components of this project and provide a vehicle for collaboration on outreach efforts. National Web-Dialogues and the <u>Extension Community of Practice</u> will serve as tools to facilitate collaboration and feedback.” http://growingfoodconnections.org/about/</p>
Post Carbon Institute	United States	http://www.postcarbon.org/about/contact	<p>Focous on Food & Agriculture http://www.postcarbon.org/issue/13914-food-agriculture</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Centre for Integrated Agricultural Systems (CIAS)	United States Madison Wisconsin	http://www.cias.wisc.edu	<p>“The Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems (CIAS) is a research center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison’s College of Agricultural and Life Sciences. We were created in 1989 to build UW sustainable agriculture research programs that respond to farmer and citizen needs...and involve them in setting research agendas. This means that human relationships are at the core of everything we do.</p> <p>CIAS staff members work with a Citizens Advisory Council and a group of Faculty Associates to create flexible, multidisciplinary research and education/training projects.</p> <p>The goal of our work at CIAS is to learn how particular integrated farming systems can contribute to environmental, economic, social, and intergenerational sustainability. Our research has shown that farmers can cut costs, increase profits, and improve their quality of life while enhancing the environment. Our outreach and training programs are helping farmers, educators, crop consultants, businesses and eaters put these research findings to work.</p> <p>We aim to help farmers capture a larger share of the consumer food dollar while implementing sustainable systems. Part of our work is to develop and assess visions of alternative food systems and look at the socioeconomics of the existing food system.</p> <p>Our programs are unique, in part, because of our commitment to involve citizens and academics, representing many disciplines and professions, as equal partners on</p>

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
New York City Food - City of NY	United states NY, New York	http://www.nyc.gov/html/nycfood/html/home/home.shtml	
New York Food Policy Center	United states NY, New York	http://nycfoodpolicy.org	
New York State Council on Food Policy	United states NY, New York	http://www.nyscfc.org	
NY Healthy Bodegas Initiative	United states NY, New York	http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2012/04/the-healthy-bodegas-initiative-bringing-good-food-to-the-desert/255061/	
PlanNYC	United states NY, New York	http://www.nyc.gov/html/planyc2030/html/theplan/food.shtml	
Food Planning Listserve University of Washington	United States Washington, Seattle		US version of PAFN

Name	Country, Province Municipality	Website	Main Activities/Notes
Agritopia	United States, AZ, Phoenix	http:// agritopia.com	“Agritopia® community is something of a modern day village set within the urban fabric of the Phoenix metro area. The name says it all: Agritopia® is about preserving urban agriculture and integrating it into the most neighborly, well-designed community possible. It is a principle-driven development that puts people and relationships ahead of money and trendiness. We believe that a simple life with friends and family is a rich life. The design of the community is intended to breakdown traditional barriers between people to encourage formation of real community among people of varied backgrounds .”
SEED Wayne State University	USA, MI, Detroit	http:// www.clas.wayn e.edu/ seedwayne	“SEED Wayne is dedicated to building sustainable food systems on the campus of Wayne State University and in Detroit communities. SEED Wayne works in partnership with community-based organizations to promote access to healthy foods, urban agriculture, farm-to-institution, and food planning and policy development. SEED Wayne integrates core university functions in teaching, research, engagement and operations. Student leadership is central to SEED Wayne’s success. SEED Wayne projects are located on campus and in the community.”

Appendix I

List of potential funding partnership opportunities

Foundation Name	Website	Organization Mission/Vision	Relevance
Canadian Federation of Agriculture	http://www.cfa-fca.ca	<p>“The CFA was formed in 1935 to answer the need for a unified voice to speak on behalf of Canadian farmers. It continues today as a farmer-funded, national umbrella organization representing provincial general farm organizations and national commodity groups. Through its members, it represents over 200,000 Canadian farm families from coast to coast.</p> <p>CFA Vision We will be the national voice of Canadian farmers; committed to enabling their success, which will benefit Canada.” http://www.cfa-fca.ca/about-us</p>	
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	http://www.fcm.ca/home.htm	<p>“Over 2,000 communities across Canada have come together to speak with one voice as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM). United, we ... Tell our story Partner constructively with the federal government Influence policy and programs Get results! FCM has been the national voice of municipal government since 1901. Members include Canada's largest cities, small urban and rural communities, and 20 provincial and territorial municipal associations. Municipal leaders from all parts of Canada assemble annually to establish FCM policy on key issues.” http://www.fcm.ca/home/about-us.htm</p>	Subsets in each Province. Green Municipal Fund provides a potential funding source. http://www.fcm.ca/home/about-us/green-municipal-fund-council.htm

Foundation Name	Website	Organization Mission/Vision	Relevance
McConnell Foundation	http://www.mcconnellfoundation.ca/en	<p>“Vision Our vision at the J.W. McConnell Family Foundation is a Canada where all people feel a sense of belonging and contribute as active citizens to improving the well-being of all. Mission The J.W. McConnell Family Foundation engages Canadians in building a more <u>innovative</u>, <u>inclusive</u>, <u>sustainable</u>, and <u>resilient</u> society.” http://www.mcconnellfoundation.ca/en/about</p>	<p>Food Systems Granting Stream http://www.mcconnellfoundation.ca/en/programs/sustainable-food-systems and Vibrant Communities Granting Stream http://www.mcconnellfoundation.ca/en/programs/vibrant-communities</p>
The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC)	http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/home-accueil-eng.aspx		<p>Depending on the project there are a number of funding opportunities especially if linked through universities. http://www.sshrc-crsh.gc.ca/funding-financement/index-eng.aspx National project discussed in Section 9 of this report is SSHRC funded and is interested in partnering with CIP.</p>

Foundation Name	Website	Organization Mission/Vision	Relevance
UNESCO Chair in World Food Systems	http://www.chaireunesco-adm.com/?lang=en		<p>“research: promote the development and sharing within multidisciplinary approach crossing biotechnical sciences and social sciences ; education: transferring scientific and technical knowledge through education and training, particularly in the context of the annual seminar and Honour Master’s Degree "Innovations and Policies for Sustainable Food" (IPAD); sharing knowledge: setting up of conferences and debates between science, politics, business and the general public.”</p> <p>http://www.chaireunesco-adm.com/spip.php?rubrique30</p>

Appendix J

List of national food systems reports, policies, and strategies

Canada

- Resetting the Table A People's Food Policy for Canada (2011) - People's Food Policy Project & Food Secure Canada - <http://foodsecurecanada.org/sites/default/files/fsc-resetting2012-8half11-lowres-en.pdf>
- Everybody Eats Our Vision for a Pan Canada Food Strategy (2014) - Tom Mulcair - National Democratic Party of Canada - <http://xfer.ndp.ca/2014/food-strategy/FoodStrategy-EN-PRINT.pdf>
- MacRae, R.J. 2011. A joined up food policy for Canada. *Journal of Hunger and Environmental Nutrition* 6:424-457
- The Land of Milk and Money (1980) - The People's Food Commission - http://www.foodshare.net/files/www/History_Documents/Land_of_Milk_and_Money.pdf
- Towards a national Food Strategy A Framework for Securing the Future of Food (2011?) - By the National Food Strategy, Sponsored by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and: Syngenta, RBC, Keystone Agriculture Producers; Proud to Farm OFA; Dairy Farmers of Canada; Egg Farmers of Canada; Canadian Pork Council; Kubota; Chicken Farmers of Canada; and, Canadian Hatching Egg Producers. - <http://www.cfa-fca.ca/sites/default/files/NFS.pdf>

In response to the "World Food Summit Plan of Action," The Government of Canada has developed five Progress Reports on Food Security.

- Fifth Report (2008): http://www4.agr.gc.ca/resources/prod/doc/misb/fsec-seca/pdf/1245790426228_rpt_5_e.pdf
- Fourth Report (2006): http://www.agr.gc.ca/misb/fsec-seca/pdf/report-rapport_4_e.pdf
- Third Report (2004): <http://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/438938/publication.html>
- Second Report (2002): <https://archive.org/details/canadassecondpro00cana>
- First Report Canada's Action Plan for Food Security (1998): http://www.agr.gc.ca/misb/fsec-seca/pdf/action_e.pdf

Partially in response to Canada's progress reports that came out of the World Food Summit Plan of Action the Working Together: Civil Society Input for Food Security in Canada," Conference was held June 15 - 17th 2001 to:

1. "develop a working plan for a civil society based national action plan for food security;
2. assess the contributions of the Canadian government to food security nationally and internationally;
3. make practical policy proposals to provincial and federal governments on achieving the goals of Canada's Action Plan for Food Security." (2001, p 6)

The 2001 report "Working Together Civil Society Working for Food Security in Canada," Edited by Mustafa Koc and Rod MacRae, provides an overview of the responses from said conference. - http://www.ryerson.ca/foodsecurity/publications/books_reports/WorkingTogether.pdf

Other Countries

- Recipe for Success - Scotland's National Food and Drink Policy (2009) - <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/277346/0083283.pdf>
- Food for Wales, Food from Wales 2010/2020 Food Strategy for Wales (2010) - Welsh Assembly Government - <http://www.physicalactivityandnutritionwales.org.uk/documents/740/Food%20Strategy%202010-2020-eng.pdf>

Appendix K

Municipal food systems reports, legislation, policies, and strategies

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
The City of Calgary, Calgary Eats and the Calgary Foundation	Canada, Alberta, Calgary	2012	Calgary Eats! A Food System Assessment and Action Plan for Calgary	http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/City-of-Calgary-2012-Food-System-Assessment-Action-Plan-for-Calgary.pdf	
City of Edmonton	Canada, Alberta, Edmonton	2012	Fresh Edmonton's Food & Urban Agriculture Strategy	http://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/documents/FRESH_October_2012.pdf	

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
Metro Vancouver	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	2011	Regional Food Systems Strategy	http://www.metrovancouver.org/planning/development/AgricultureAndFood/Documents/RegionalFoodSystemsStrategy.pdf	<p>“In 2008, the Metro Vancouver Board initiated a Regional Food System Strategy as part of its commitment to make this a sustainable region. Since then hundreds of residents have attended public meetings to talk about agriculture and food issues. We heard about a wide array of problems but more importantly, many ideas for changing the way food is produced, consumed and disposed of that would improve the well-being of residents, the economic viability of local farms and food businesses, as well as the ecological health of the region. This regional interest in food issues is taking place at the same time research indicates that the global food system is likely to face significant changes. Food prices are rising reflecting a growing demand for food and constraints on food production, both in agriculture and fisheries. Within this context, we have an opportunity to expand the local food supply within Metro Vancouver if all levels of government, their agencies, food producers and others in the food sector, non-governmental organizations, community groups and individuals can agree to a common vision and a plan to realize it.” p 1</p>

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
City of Vancouver	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver		Green Bin Program: Toward Zero Waste	http://vancouver.ca/green-vancouver/food-scrap-program.aspx	<p>“The Green Bin Program allows residents in houses, duplexes, and some multi-unit residential buildings to add their food scraps to their Green Bins. The City recycles food scraps into valuable compost and soil for use in the region. If every resident in Vancouver recycled food scraps for a whole year, we’d remove 5,500 trucks worth of food scraps from the landfill. Recycling food scraps is an important part of Vancouver’s strategy to reduce greenhouse gases and organic waste going to the landfill. The Green Bin Program prepares us for a regional ban on disposing organic waste at the landfill starting in 2015.”</p> <p>http://vancouver.ca/green-vancouver/food-scrap-program.aspx</p>
City of Vancouver	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	2014	Hobby Bee Keeping Authority - Director of Planning	http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/bee-guidelines.pdf	<p>“In July 2005, the Director of Planning issued guidelines outlining good management practices for hobby beekeeping in residential areas of Vancouver. Urban hobby beekeeping provides increased biodiversity and pollination for plants in backyard, community and public gardens. Cities in Europe and North America (including several municipalities in the Greater Vancouver Regional District) also support hobby beekeeping of honeybees within city limits. Through good management practices, hobby beekeeping is a safe and suitable activity for residential areas.”</p> <p>http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/bee-guidelines.pdf</p>

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
City of Vancouver	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver		Learn the rules for backyard chickens, and register your chickens with the City	http://vancouver.ca/people-programs/backyard-chickens.aspx	“As part of City efforts to help you get involved in your own food production, you can now keep chickens in your backyard. There are several important rules you need to comply with in order to keep your backyard chicken coop from being a nuisance for your neighbors: A maximum of 4 hens (no roosters), 4 months or older, per lot is allowed Ducks, turkeys, or other fowl or livestock (such as goats) are not allowed Eggs, meat, and manure cannot be used for commercial purposes Backyard slaughtering is not allowed” http://vancouver.ca/people-programs/backyard-chickens.aspx
Capital Region Food and Agriculture Initiatives Roundtable CR-FAIR	Canada, British Columbia, Victoria	2012	Policy Discussion Paper #2: Regional Farmland Conservation and Access Program	http://www.iufo.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/CRFAIR-2012-Farmland-Access-Conservation-Access-Program.pdf	

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
Capital Region Food and Agriculture Initiatives Roundtable CR-FAIR	Canada, British Columbia, Victoria	2013	Policy Discussion Paper # 3: Agriculture Parks Model for the Capital Region	http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/CRFAIR-2013-Agriculture-Parks-Model.pdf	<p>“With an expanding population and increasing development, farmland in the Capital Region is under increasing pressure. Food security and building local food production capacity are rising priorities for the region’s citizens and local governments. The conservation and active use of farmland for agriculture are amongst the most important policy issues for planning in the region. The focus of this Discussion Paper is the concept of ‘Agriculture Parks’ as a strategy local government can use to protect farmland and create access to land for farmers while also realizing a full range of other community and environmental benefits. An Agriculture Park (Ag Park) is a park that is accessible to the public providing recreation and wildlife habitat at the same time as providing space and opportunity for a range of food growing and educational opportunities. Although there are common themes that form an Ag Park, there are a range of different models. “An Ag Park is a combination of a working farm and a municipal park that is located at the urban edge. Ag Parks can serve as transition or buffer zones between urban and agricultural uses. They are designed for multiple uses that accommodate small farms, public areas and natural habitat”. The Sustainable Agriculture and Education¹” (p 3)</p>

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
Capital Region Food and Agriculture Initiatives Roundtable CR-FAIR	Canada, British Columbia, Victoria	2013	Policy Discussion Paper # 1: Role of Local Government in Promoting Farmlands and Farm Viability	http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/CRFAIR-2013-Role-Local-Government-Promoting-Farmland.s.pdf	<p>“The focus of this Policy Discussion Paper is to explore the role that local government (both local and regional levels) has in food system planning. An awareness of the food system—or the interlinked network of processes, actors, resources, and policy and regulatory tools required to produce, process, distribute, access, consume, and dispose of food—and its connection to other urban systems (such as land, housing, transportation, parks and recreation, etc.) is a critical aspect of our region’s planning needs. Planning as a discipline, is oriented to examining an area with a comprehensive look at what is happening, how the issues confronting the community can be dealt with, and exploring how things can be improved for the long-term. It is very difficult to remove food system planning from that lens. This paper briefly looks at the history of planning, why food system planning has often been avoided and how and why it is now getting on the agenda in the United States, Canada, BC and within the Capital Regional District. There is increasing recognition that many benefits emerge from stronger community and regional food systems and that local government has an important role to play. As stated on the Ministry of Agriculture’s website: Local governments have a pivotal role to play in securing the agricultural land base, enhancing agricultural awareness, creating a positive regulatory climate within which farming can flourish and helping to ensure agriculture continues making an important contribution to local economies. This paper presents a relatively new term, that of</p>

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
Food Matters Manitoba	Canada, Manitoba		Manitoba Food Charter	http://foodmattersmanitoba.ca/sites/default/files/Final%20English%20Manitoba%20Food%20Charter.pdf	
City of Toronto Public Health	Canada, Ontario, Toronto	2012	Toronto Food Strategy Presentation to Ontario Public Health Convention	http://www.tophc.ca/Documents/TOPHC%202012%20PPT/VII/VII.%2062.%20b.%20-%20Wed%20Apr%2004%20-%20Sheraton%20Hall%20B%20-%20Barbara%20Emanuel%20-%20Developing%20a%20Collaborative.pdf	Presentation on why Toronto needs a food strategy
Region of Waterloo Public Health	Canada, Ontario, Waterloo	2007	A Healthy Community Food System Plan for Waterloo Region	http://chd.region.waterloo.on.ca/en/researchResourcesPublications/resources/FoodSystem_Plan.pdf	

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
Saskatoon Regional Food System Assessment and Action Plan Team	Canada, Saskatchewan, Saskatoon	2013	Towards a Food Strategy for Saskatoon: Saskatoon Regional Food System Assessment and Action Plan	http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Kouri-Research-2013-Saskatoon-Regional-Food-Assessment.pdf	
Oakland's Mayors Office of Sustainability & UC Berkley Department of City and Regional Planning	United States, CA, Oakland	2006	A Food Systems Assessment For Oakland, CA: Toward a Sustainable Food Plan	http://oaklandfoodsystem.pbworks.com/f/Oakland%20FSA_6.13.pdf	“Food touches the life of every Oakland citizen. It is a basic human need on par with water, housing, transportation and other essential urban infrastructure. Though complex and interrelated, the food system can be conceptually broken down into five basic elements: production, distribution, processing, consumption, and waste. These elements present social, economic, and environmental opportunities as well as challenges to our every-day lives and to society as a whole. Such current and interdisciplinary issues as obesity, fossil fuel consumption, urban sprawl, and job preservation/growth can all be seen through a “food lens.” Concerns over quality of food, access to food, and the long-term environmental impacts of both patterns of agriculture and urban food consumption present a number of problems that current food system relationships have not adequately addressed.” http://oaklandfoodsystem.pbworks.com/f/Oakland%20FSA_6.13.pdf

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
City of San Diego	United States, California, City of San Diego	2011	City of San Diego General Plan	http://www.sandiego.gov/planning/genplan/pdf/generalplan/gpm201120521.pdf	includes "General Plan amendments to increase access to fresh local food by expanding."
Marin County	United States, California, Marin County	2007	Marine Countywide Plan, Countywide Goals	http://www.marincountypark.s.org/depts/pk/our-work/os-main-projects/~media/Departments/CD/HE/CWP_CD2.pdf	Explores food systems thinking approaches to some of the following: "Protect our agricultural assets. We will protect agricultural lands and work to maintain our agricultural heritage. We will support the production and marketing of healthy, fresh, locally grown food....Foster businesses that create economic, environmental, and social benefits. We will support locally owned businesses and retain, expand, and attract a diversity of businesses that meet the needs of our residents and strengthen our economic base. We will partner with local employers to address transportation and housing needs...Educate and prepare our workforce and residents...Cultivate ethnic, cultural, and socioeconomic diversity...Support public health, safety, and social justice." (p 5)

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
San Francisco Planning Department Food Systems Policy Program	United States, California, San Francisco		Roadmap for City Food Sector Innovation and Investment, San Francisco Food Industry Cluster Study, and provision of additional resources	http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3539	<p>“Local governments are increasingly interested in developing their local food systems to realize both local economic and job creation benefits, and also public health, environmental and social benefits. But where and how to invest are often challenging questions for cities to answer.</p> <p>On July 26, 2013, the cities of San Francisco, Minneapolis, Portland (Oregon), Seattle and Vancouver (British Columbia) released a Roadmap for City Food Sector Innovation and Investment. The Roadmap provides cities with guidance for developing a local foods investment strategy and selecting the best investment opportunities to create new jobs and strengthen local businesses while increasing a community’s access to healthy, local and sustainably grown foods. Media Release: click here to learn more about the Roadmap report.”http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3540</p> <p>San Francisco Food Industry Cluster Study “Like many other U.S. cities, San Francisco is experiencing a surge of interest in developing a more sustainable, equitable, and localized food system. At the same time, food manufacturing, processing and distribution businesses that provide a local link between producers and consumers find it difficult to start and expand within the city. The San Francisco Planning Department, Office of Economic and Workforce Development (OEWD) and San Francisco Planning and Urban Research (SPUR), supported by a steering committee of local businesses and food-related non-profit organizations, are developing an economic development strategy that supports the growth and expansion of the food industry cluster within San Francisco.”http://www.sf-planning.org/index.aspx?page=3541</p>

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
Boston Urban Agriculture Bylaw	United States, Massachusetts, Boston			http://www.bostonredevelopmentauthority.org/getattachment/4b74929b-920e-4984-b1cd-500ea06f1bc0	
Detroit Food and Fitness Collaborative; City Connect Detroit; City of Detroit Department of Health and Wellness Promotion; and, Gleaners Food Bank	United States, Michigan, Detroit	2009	A CALL FOR ACTION: DETROIT FOOD & FITNESS COMMUNITY PLAN	http://www.cityconnectdetroit.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/2009DFFCPlan.pdf	“comprehensive community plan to improve the health and wellness of Detroiters. The focus has been on increasing access to healthier, more affordable food and to better environments for exercise and play—both extremely significant to the good health of all Detroiters. We applaud and thank the hundreds of individuals and organizations that have engaged in and provided leadership to the development of this plan.” http://www.cityconnectdetroit.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/2009DFFCPlan.pdf
New York City Department of Planning	United States, New York, NYC		Fresh Food Store Area Program	http://www.nyc.gov/html/dcp/html/fresh/presentation.shtml	Promotes grocery stores in underserved areas

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
City of Cleveland	United States, OH, Cleveland	2009	City of Cleveland Zoning Code Update... Restrictions on the Keeping of Farm Animals and Bees	http://planning.city.cleveland.oh.us/zoning/pdf/34702FarmAnimalsandBees.pdf	legislation for resident to keep farm animals and bees
City of Portland Planning and Sustainability Department	United States, Oregon, Portland		Sustainable Food Program	https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/41480	<p>“Through partnerships and collaboration, BPS develops innovative and practical solutions to create and enhance a prosperous, educated, healthy and equitable city. The bureau provides: Citywide strategic and comprehensive land use planning; neighborhood, district, economic, historic and environmental research, planning and urban design; policy and services to advance energy efficiency, green building, waste reduction, composting and recycling, solar and renewable energy use, and local sustainable food production; as well as actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. To learn more about what we do, explore our program pages below. For a high-level overview of our work, read our 2014-2016 Strategic Plan.”https://www.portlandoregon.gov/bps/50531</p>

Municipality	Location/Region	Date	Title/Topic	Website	Relevance
City of Seattle	United States, Washington, Seattle		Urban Agriculture in Seattle: Policy & Barriers Prepared for the City of Seattle Department of Neighbourhoods P-Patch Program & Department of Planning and Development	http://www.seattle.gov/neighborhoods/ppatch/pubs/Urban%20Agriculture%20in%20Seattle%20Policy%20and%20Barriers.pdf	“Through collaboration with the City of Seattle P-Patch program, the Department of Planning and Development, the Acting Food Policy Council and many other dedicated advocates we have developed this assessment to identify policy that promotes and restricts urban agriculture in Seattle. Additionally we have analyzed systems and policy that have supported urban agriculture in other comparable cities. This document is intended to serve the policy makers of Seattle and supporting organizations in clarifying many of the current regulations that govern urban agriculture and comparing the policies of other cities that have demonstrated successful programs.” (p2)
Wisconsin Department of Revenue Division of State & Local Finance	United States, WI, Milwaukee	2014	Agricultural Assessment Guide for Wisconsin Property Owners	http://www.revenue.wi.gov/pubs/sfpb061.pdf	Sometimes highest and best use of land
Dane County	United States, Wisconsin, Dane County	2007	Dane County Comprehensive Plan Ch 5: Agricultural, Natural and Cultural Resources	http://danedocs.countyofdane.com/webdocs/PlanDev/ComprehensivePlan/CH5_Agriculture.pdf	Addresses ways to “Maintain its status as the state’s most economically productive agricultural county” (p 33)

Appendix L

List of food systems reports that are not planning specific but are useful for background information.

Sorted by geographical location.

Available in Excel format upon request.

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	Canada	2014	AAFC	An Overview of the Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food System.	AAFC 2014 An Overview of the Canadian Agriculture and Agri-Food System. http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/about-us/publications/economic-publications/alphabetical-listing/an-overview-of-the-canadian-agriculture-and-agri-food-system-2014/?id=1396889920372
Canadian Journal of Dietetic Practice & Research	Canada	2005	Engler-Stringer, R., and S. Berenbaum.	Collective Kitchens in Canada: A Review of the Literature	Engler-Stringer, R., and S. Berenbaum. "Collective Kitchens in Canada: A Review of the Literature." Canadian Journal of Dietetic Practice & Research. 66, no. 4 (2005): 246-251.
Canadian Themes, Association for Canadian Studies.	Canada	2006	Cookie, N., R MacRae and G. Skogstad. 2006. (Eds.).	What are We Eating? Qu'est-ce qu'on mange? Towards a Canadian Food Policy.	Cookie, N., R MacRae and G. Skogstad. 2006. (Eds.). What are We Eating? Qu'est-ce qu'on mange? Towards a Canadian Food Policy. Canadian Themes, Association for Canadian Studies.

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial Share - U of T	Canada	2012	Levkoe, Z., Bebee, M., Wakefield, S., Castel, E., Claudia, D.	Propagating the Food Movement: Provincial Networks and Social Mobilization in Canada	Levkoe, Z., Bebee, M., Wakefield, S., Castel, E., Claudia, D. (2012). Propagating the Food Movement: Provincial Networks and Social Mobilization in Canada. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto. Retrieved on February 18, 2014 from http://foodsecurecanada.org/sites/foodsecurecanada.org/files/LEVKOE-Report-FINAL.pdf
Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development	Canada	2012	Patel, S. and R. MacRae.	Community supported agriculture in the city: The case of Toronto. Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development	Patel, S. and R. MacRae. 2012 (online first). Community supported agriculture in the city: The case of Toronto. Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development 2(4).
Journal of Health, Environment and Nutrition.	Canada	2008	Koc, M., R. MacRae, E. Desjardins and W. Roberts.	Getting civil about food: the interactions between civil society and the state to advance food security in Canada.	Koc, M., R. MacRae, E. Desjardins and W. Roberts. 2008. Getting civil about food: the interactions between civil society and the state to advance food security in Canada. Journal of Health, Environment and Nutrition. 3(2):122-144.
Journal of Planning Education and Research	Canada	2004	Wekerle, Gerda.	Food Justice Movements: Policy, Planning, and Networks	Wekerle, Gerda. 2004. "Food Justice Movements: Policy, Planning, and Networks." Journal of Planning Education and Research; 23(4)378-386.

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Public Health Nutrition	Canada	2007	Rideout, K.G. Riches, A. Ostry, D. Buckingham and R. MacRae.	Bringing home the right to food in Canada: challenges and possibilities for achieving food security.	Rideout, K.G. Riches, A. Ostry, D. Buckingham and R. MacRae. 2007. Bringing home the right to food in Canada: challenges and possibilities for achieving food security. Public Health Nutrition 10(6):566-573.
Springer	Canada	2014	Aubry Christine; Douchemin, Eric; Nasr Joe	Urban Agriculture Book Series	http://www.springer.com/series/11815
The Canadian Agri-Food Policy Institute (CAPI)	Canada	2009	Laurette Dubé, Paul Thomassin and Janet Beauvais of the McGill World Platform for Health and Economic Convergence	Building Convergence Toward an Integrated Health & Agri-Food Strategy for Canada	http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/CAPI-2009-Building-Convergence.pdf
UBC Press.	Canada	2012	MacRae, R.J. and E. Abergel. (eds)	Health and sustainability in the Canadian food system: Advocacy and opportunity for civil society.	MacRae, R.J. and E. Abergel. 2012 (eds). Health and sustainability in the Canadian food system: Advocacy and opportunity for civil society. Vancouver: UBC Press.
Canadian Journal of Plant Science.	Canada	2007	MacRae, R., B. Frick and R.C. Martin.	Economic and social impacts of organic production systems.	MacRae, R., B. Frick and R.C. Martin. 2007. Economic and social impacts of organic production systems. Canadian Journal of Plant Science. 87(5):1037-1044.

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
BC Provincial Health Service Authority	Canada, British Columbia	2010		Food for Thought the issues and challenges of food security	http://www.phsa.ca/NR/rdonlyres/C3E70150-66FF-48E1-B2F1-45BB83B03019/0/FoodforThought_ResearchBooklet_FINAL.pdf
Integral Strategy Action Group	Canada, British Columbia, Victoria	2013	Integral Strategy Action Group - funded by Victoria Foundation, The Horner Foundation, Vancity, United Way, City of Victoria	A Collaborative Roadmap for Achieving Community Food Security in the Capital Regional District	http://www.communitycouncil.ca/sites/default/files/Food_Security_Strategic_Roadmap1.3WEBREADY.pdf
Post World Planners Congress Seminar Planning for Food	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	2006	Gary Hall	Agricultural Land Reserve Role & Process	Hall, G. (2006). Agricultural Land Preservation Process [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved on February 24, 2014 from http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/plan_food/Presentations/2_b_Hall.pdf
Post World Planners Congress Seminar Planning for Food	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	2006	Gary Runka	Agricultural Land Reserve Historical Roots	Runka, G. (2006). Agricultural Land Reserve Historical Roots [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved on February 24, 2014 from BC Ministry of Ag: http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/plan_food/Presentations/2_a_Runka.pdf

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
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Post World Planners Congress Seminar Planning for Food	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	2006	Wayne, Caldwell	Preserving Farmland: A National Perspective	Caldwell, W. (2006). Preserving Farmland: A National Perspective [PowerPoint slides]. Retrieved on February 24, 2014 from BC Ministry of Ag: http://www.agf.gov.bc.ca/resmgmt/sf/plan_food/Presentations/1_Caldwell.pdf
Sustainable Strategic Planning	Canada, British Columbia, Vancouver	2007	Richard Balfour & Eileen McAdam	SPP: A civil defense manual for cultural survival The Strategic Sustainable Planning Manual	Balfour, R., & McAdam-Keenan, E. (2007). SPP: A civil defense manual for cultural survival The strategic planning manual. Retrieved on February 20, 2014 from
Antigonish Food Security Coalition	Canada, Nova Scotia	2013	Antigonish Food Security Coalition Funded by the JW McConnell Foundation: Sustainable Food Systems	A Community Food Assessment For Northern Nova Scotia	http://www.iufn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Antigonish-Food-Security-Coalition-2013-Antigonish-Food-Assessment-Final-Report.pdf

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems. Journal	Canada, Ontario	2009	MacRae, R.J., R.C. Martin, J. Langer, and M. Juhasz.	Ten percent organic within 15 years: policy and programme initiatives to advance organic food and farming in Ontario, Canada.	MacRae, R.J., R.C. Martin, J. Langer, and M. Juhasz. 2009. Ten percent organic within 15 years: policy and programme initiatives to advance organic food and farming in Ontario, Canada. <i>Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems</i> . 24(2): 120-136. [On-line: doi: 10.1017/S1742170509002531]
Volumes Publishing	Canada, Ontario, Kitchener	2007	Caldwell, W., Hilts, S., and Wilton, B.	Farmland Preservation: Land for Future Generation	Caldwell, W., Hilts, S., and Wilton, B. (2007). "Farmland Preservation: Land for Future Generations." Volumes Publishing, Kitchener, ON.
Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development	Canada, Ontario, Toronto	2012	MacRae, R.J., J. Nasr, J. Kuhns, L.Baker, R. Christianson, M. Danyluk, A.Snider, E. Gallant, P. Kaill-Vinish, M. Michalak, J. Oswald, S. Patel and G. Wekerle.	Could Toronto provide 10% of its fresh vegetable requirements from within its own boundary? Part II: Policy supports and programme design.	MacRae, R.J., J. Nasr, J. Kuhns, L.Baker, R. Christianson, M. Danyluk, A.Snider, E. Gallant, P. Kaill-Vinish, M. Michalak, J. Oswald, S. Patel and G. Wekerle. 2012. Could Toronto provide 10% of its fresh vegetable requirements from within its own boundary? Part II: Policy supports and programme design. <i>Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems and Community Development</i> 2:147-169.
Neptis	Canada, Ontario, Toronto	2005	Bunce, M. and Maurer, J.	Prospects for agriculture in the Toronto region: the farmer perspective.	Bunce, M. and Maurer, J. 2005. Prospects for agriculture in the Toronto region: the farmer perspective. <i>Neptis Studies on the Toronto Metropolitan Region</i> .

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Toronto Star	Canada, Ontario, Toronto	2011	Cathrine Porter	A Helping of healthy food smothered in red tape	http://www.thestar.com/news/gta/2011/10/31/porter_a_helping_of_healthy_food_smothered_in_red_tape.html
World Wildlife Fund and the Ontario Agriculture Centre of Canada.	Canada, Ontario, Toronto	2006	MacRae, R. et al.	Ontario Goes Organic: How to Access Canada's Growing Billion Dollar Market for Organic Food.	MacRae, R. et al. 2006. Ontario Goes Organic: How to Access Canada's Growing Billion Dollar Market for Organic Food. World Wildlife Fund and the Ontario Agriculture Centre of Canada. Toronto, Ontario.
Agriculture and Human Values	Canada, Ontario, Waterloo	2010	Desjardins, E., R. MacRae and T. Schumilas.	Meeting future population food needs with local production in Waterloo Region: linking food availability and optimal nutrition requirements.	Desjardins, E., R. MacRae and T. Schumilas. 2010. Meeting future population food needs with local production in Waterloo Region: linking food availability and optimal nutrition requirements. Agriculture and Human Values [On-line: DOI: 10.1007/s10460-009-9204-y]
Region of Waterloo Public Health	Canada, Ontario, Waterloo	2005	Cummings, H	Region of Waterloo Food Flow Analysis Study	Cummings, H. 2005. Region of Waterloo food flow analysis study. Prepared for Region of Waterloo Public Health. http://chd.region.waterloo.on.ca/en/researchResourcesPublications/resources/FoodFlow_Analysis.pdf

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Food Quality and Preference Journal	Europe	2014	Romain, C., J.M. Oppert, C. Weber, H. Charreire, P. Salze, D. Badariotti, A. Banos, C. Fischler, C. Giacomani Hernandez, B. Chaix, and C. Simon.	Determinants of Childhood Obesity: What Can We Learn from Built Environment Studies?	Romain, C., J.M. Oppert, C. Weber, H. Charreire, P. Salze, D. Badariotti, A. Banos, C. Fischler, C. Giacomani Hernandez, B. Chaix, and C. Simon. "Determinants of Childhood Obesity: What Can We Learn from Built Environment Studies?" <i>Food Quality and Preference</i> 31 (2014): 164-172.
International City/County Management Association (ICMA)	International	2006	International City/County Management Association (ICMA)	Community health and food access: the local government role.	International City/County Management Association (ICMA). 2006. Community health and food access: the local government role. http://icma.org/en/icma/knowledge_network/documents/kn/Document/7598/Community_Health_and_Food_Access_The_Local_Government_Role

Organization that Published Document	Location/Region	Date	Author	Title/Topic	Citation or Web link
Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development	North America	2011	Wendy Mendes (UBC), Joe Nasr (Ryerson), Timothy Beatly, Branden Born, Kristen Bouris, Marcia Caton Campbell, Jerome Kaufman, Barabara Lynch, Kami Pothukuchi, Gerda Wekerle	Preparing future food system planning professionals and scholars: Reflections on teaching experiences	Mendes, W., Nasr, J., with Beatley, T., Born, B., Bouris, K., Caton Campbell, M., Kaufman, J., Lynch, B., Pothukuchi, K., & Wekerle, G. (2011). Preparing future food system planning professionals and scholars: Reflections on teaching experiences. <i>Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development</i> , 2(1), 15-52. Retrieved on February 22, 2014 from http://dx.doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2011.021.022
Post Carbon Institute & Chelsea Green Publishing	North America	2013	Philip Ackerman-Leist	Rebuilding the Foodshed: How to Create Local, Sustainable, and Secure Food Systems A Community Resilience Guide	
Public Health Nutrition Journal	North America	2013	Iacovou, M., D.C. Pattieson, H. Truby, and C. Palermo.	Social Health and Nutrition Impacts of Community Kitchens: A Systematic Review	Iacovou, M., D.C. Pattieson, H. Truby, and C. Palermo. "Social Health and Nutrition Impacts of Community Kitchens: A Systematic Review." <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> 16, no. 3 (2013): 535-543.

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Agriculture of The middle	United States	2006	Kirschenmann, F., G.W. Stevenson, F. Buttel, T. Lyson, and M. Duffy.	Why Worry About the Agriculture of the Middle?	Kirschenmann, F., G.W. Stevenson, F. Buttel, T. Lyson, and M. Duffy. No date. Why Worry About the Agriculture of the Middle? A white paper. www.agofthemiddle.org/papers/whitepaper2.pdf (date accessed: October 30, 2006).
American Journal of Preventive Medicine	United States	2009	Larson, N., M.T. Story, and M.C. Nelson	Neighborhood Environments: Disparities in Access to Healthy Foods in the U.S.	Larson, N., M.T. Story, and M.C. Nelson. "Neighborhood Environments: Disparities in Access to Healthy Foods in the U.S." American Journal of Preventive Medicine 36, no. 1 (2009): 74-81.
American Journal of Preventive Medicine	United States	2002	Morland, K., S. Wing, A.D. Roux, and C. Poole. 2002.	Neighborhood characteristics associated with the location of food stores and food service places	Morland, K., S. Wing, A.D. Roux, and C. Poole. 2002. "Neighborhood characteristics associated with the location of food stores and food service places." American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 22, 1: 23-29.

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American Planning Association (APA)	United States	2010	Samina Raja, PhD and Heather Wooten, MCP	Food Systems Planning An Opportunity for Planners in Private Practice	https://www.planning.org/resources/ontheradar/food/pdf/PPDprivatepractice.pdf
Annals of Behavioral Medicine Journal	United States	2009	Larson, N., and M. Story.	A Review of Environmental Influences on Food Choices	Larson, N., and M. Story. "A Review of Environmental Influences on Food Choices." <i>Annals of Behavioral Medicine</i> 38 (2009): 56-73.
Council for Agricultural Science and Technology.	United States	2002	L. M. Butler and D. Maronek, eds	Urban and Agricultural Communities: Opportunities for Common Ground	Council for Agricultural Science and Technology. 2002. <i>Urban and Agricultural Communities: Opportunities for Common Ground</i> , L. M. Butler and D. Maronek, eds. Washington, D.C.: Council for Agricultural Science and Technology.

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Detroit Food Policy Council	United States	2011-12		The Detroit Food System Report	http://detroitfoodpolicycouncil.net/sites/default/files/pdfs/2011%202012%20Annual%20Food%20Report.pdf
Feed the Future project	United States	2014	Marisol Pierce-Quinonez	Calling for an UN FAO International Year of Urban Farming	http://agrilinks.org/blog/time-consider-international-year-urban-farming
Health & Place Journal	United States	2012	Caspi, C.E., G. Sorensen, S.V. Subramanian, and I. Kawachi.	The Local Food Environment and Diet: A Systematic Review	Caspi, C.E., G. Sorensen, S.V. Subramanian, and I. Kawachi. "The Local Food Environment and Diet: A Systematic Review." <i>Health & Place</i> 18, no. 5 (2012): 1172-1187.
Journal of the American Planning Association	United States	2000	Pothukuchi, K., and J. Kaufman. 2000	The food system: A stranger to urban planning	Pothukuchi, K., and J. Kaufman. 2000. "The food system: A stranger to urban planning." <i>Journal of the American Planning Association</i> , 66(2): 113-24, Spring.
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Working Paper	United States	2000	Kaufman, J., and M. Bailkey. 2000	Farming Inside Cities: Entrepreneurial Urban Agriculture in the United States.	Kaufman, J., and M. Bailkey. 2000. <i>Farming Inside Cities: Entrepreneurial Urban Agriculture in the United States</i> . Cambridge, Mass.: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy Working Paper.

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Los Angeles: Community Food Security Coalition.	United States	2005	Pothukuchi, K. 2005. (with the Community Food Security Coalition Board of Directors)	In the Aftermath of Katrina: An Agenda for Community Food Security	Pothukuchi, K. 2005. (with the Community Food Security Coalition Board of Directors). In the Aftermath of Katrina: An Agenda for Community Food Security. Los Angeles: Community Food Security Coalition.
Los Angeles: UCLA Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning.	United States	1993	Ashman, L., M. Dohan, J. De la Vega, A. Fisher, R. Hippler, and B. Romain.	Seeds of Change: Strategies for Food Security for the Inner City.	Ashman, L., M. Dohan, J. De la Vega, A. Fisher, R. Hippler, and B. Romain. 1993. Seeds of Change: Strategies for Food Security for the Inner City. Los Angeles: UCLA Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning.
New York Times	United States	2014	Kate Murphy	Farm to Table Living Takes Root	http://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/12/dining/farm-to-table-living-takes-root.html?ref=dining&_r=2

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Portland State University Toulan School of Urban Studies and Planning, & UrbanFood.org	United States	2014	Nathan McClintock and Mike Simpson Toulan School of Urban Studies and Planning Portland State University	A Survey of Urban Agriculture Organizations and Businesses in the US and Canada Preliminary Results	http://web.pdx.edu/~ncm3/files/PSU_UA_Survey.pdf
Portland State University, Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies and Regional Planning	United States	2005	Nohad A. Toulan	The Diggable City: Making Urban Agriculture a Planning Priority	Portland State University, Nohad A. Toulan School of Urban Studies and Regional Planning. 2005. The Diggable City: Making Urban Agriculture a Planning Priority. Portland, Ore.: Author.
Washington Post	United States	2005	Paley, A.R.	Hunting for a new cash crop. As immigrant populations grow, small farms turn to ethnic foods.	Paley, A.R. 2005. "Hunting for a new cash crop. As immigrant populations grow, small farms turn to ethnic foods." Washington Post, Monday, September 12, B01.
FamilyFarm ed.org, Wallace Center at Winrock International, and Triskeles Foundation	United States, Northern Virginia	2010	Slama, J., Nyquist, K., and Bucknum, M.	Local Food System Assessment for Northern Virginia.	Slama, J., Nyquist, K., and Bucknum, M. 2010. Local Food System Assessment for Northern Virginia. http://www.ngfn.org/resources/ngfn-database/knowledge/Northern-VA-LFS-Assessment-Final-Report.pdf

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City of DC	United States Washington, DC	2014		Would a DC “food czar” help urban farmers?	http://elevationdcmedia.com/features/foodpolicycouncil_040814.aspx
Mayor's Office of Sustainability. Oakland, California.	United States, CA, Oakland	2006	Unger, S. and Wooten, H.	Oakland food system assessment.	Unger, S. and Wooten, H. 2006. Oakland food system assessment. Mayor's Office of Sustainability. Oakland, California. http://oaklandfoodsystem.pbworks.com/
City of San Francisco	United States, California, San Francisco	2014	The Rockefeller Foundation 100 Resilient Cities	Q & A with the World’s First Chief Resilience Officer	http://100resilientcities.rockefellerfoundation.org/blog/entry/qa-with-patrick-otellini-cro-of-san-francisco
Iowa Food Systems Council	United States, Iowa	2011	Tagtow, A. and Roberts, S.	Cultivating Resilience: A Food System Blueprint that Advances the Health of Iowans, Farms and Communities	Tagtow, A. and Roberts, S. 2011. Cultivating Resilience: A Food System Blueprint that Advances the Health of Iowans, Farms and Communities. http://www.iowafoodsystemscouncil.org/cultivating-resilience/
Journal of Nutrition		2010	Rose, D., N. Bodor, P.L. Hutchinson, and C.M. Swalm	The Importance of a Multi-Dimensional Approach for Studying the Links between Food Access and Consumption	Rose, D., N. Bodor, P.L. Hutchinson, and C.M. Swalm. “The Importance of a Multi-Dimensional Approach for Studying the Links between Food Access and Consumption.” Journal of Nutrition 140, no. 6 (2010): 1170-1174.

Appendix M

Draft mission, vision and values statement for the proposed platform.

Provided prior to interviews taking place for use as a starting off point for discussion. It was noted by Andrew Sacret CIP Director of Policy and Public Affairs that it would be best to present this information as a “statement of objectives,” to highlight “what you are really trying to get at in terms of fitting food systems in with CIP’s function.” (Personal communication, April 22, 2014)

Revised version have been provided based on suggestions from interviews:

Draft Proposal - the Vision, Mission, & Values for a CIP “Planning for Food Systems” National Platform

Draft Vision:

To increase the capacity of RPPs to facilitate food system improvements that help build resilient regional communities across Canada.

Revised Vision A:

To increase the capacity of planners and the planning community to work in the complex interdisciplinary food system and contribute to the building of healthy sustainable community food systems across Canada.

Revised Vision B:

“To help build resilient regional communities across Canada by enhancing the capacity of CIP members to facilitate food systems work.” (Mark Seasons, Personal communication, May 05, 2014)

Revised Vision C:

To provide knowledge on the intersections between food systems and planning and how food systems can help us plan for sustainable healthy economies, environments, and societies.

Draft Mission:

To build a learning community across sectors and encourage interdisciplinary knowledge sharing to create innovative solutions to the highly complex and systematic problems associated with food insecurity, by strengthening and developing networks and best practices associated with planning for food systems.

Revised Mission A:

To provide knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development to support innovative collaborative solutions to planning for food systems.

Revised Mission B:

To develop and strengthen knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development associated with planning for food systems.

Revised Mission C:

To develop and strengthen knowledge sharing, networking, and professional development associated with planning for agriculture and food systems

Draft Values:

The profession of planning alone cannot address the complex interdisciplinary issues of our food system. Facilitation of planning for food systems is dependent upon a participatory pluralistic approach that addresses and includes academics, policy specialists, civil society, and industry specialists. Professional planners, under the aegis of the CIP, have the potential to bring congruity to food security implementation from a regional perspective.

Revised Values A:

The profession of planning alone cannot address the complex interdisciplinary issues of food systems. Facilitation of planning for food systems is dependent upon a holistic cross disciplinary approach that addresses and includes farmers, agrologists, policy specialties, community members, economists, academics, community supported organizations, and industry specialists. Professional planners, under the aegis of the CIP, have the potential to seek out a balanced approach to collaboration for the development and implementation of healthy sustainable food systems.

Revised Values B:

To increase collaboration and partnership capacity to develop and implement healthy sustainable food systems.