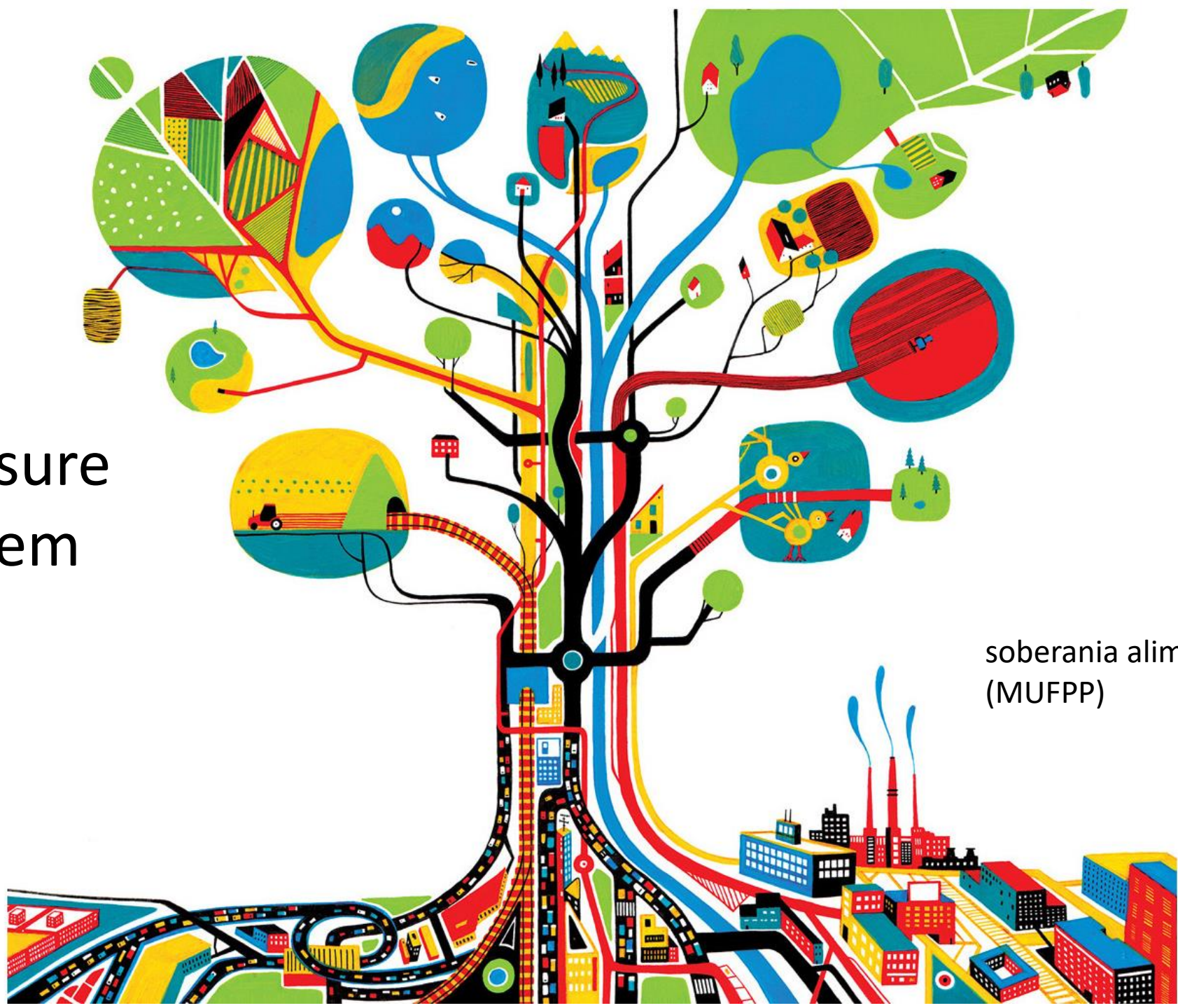


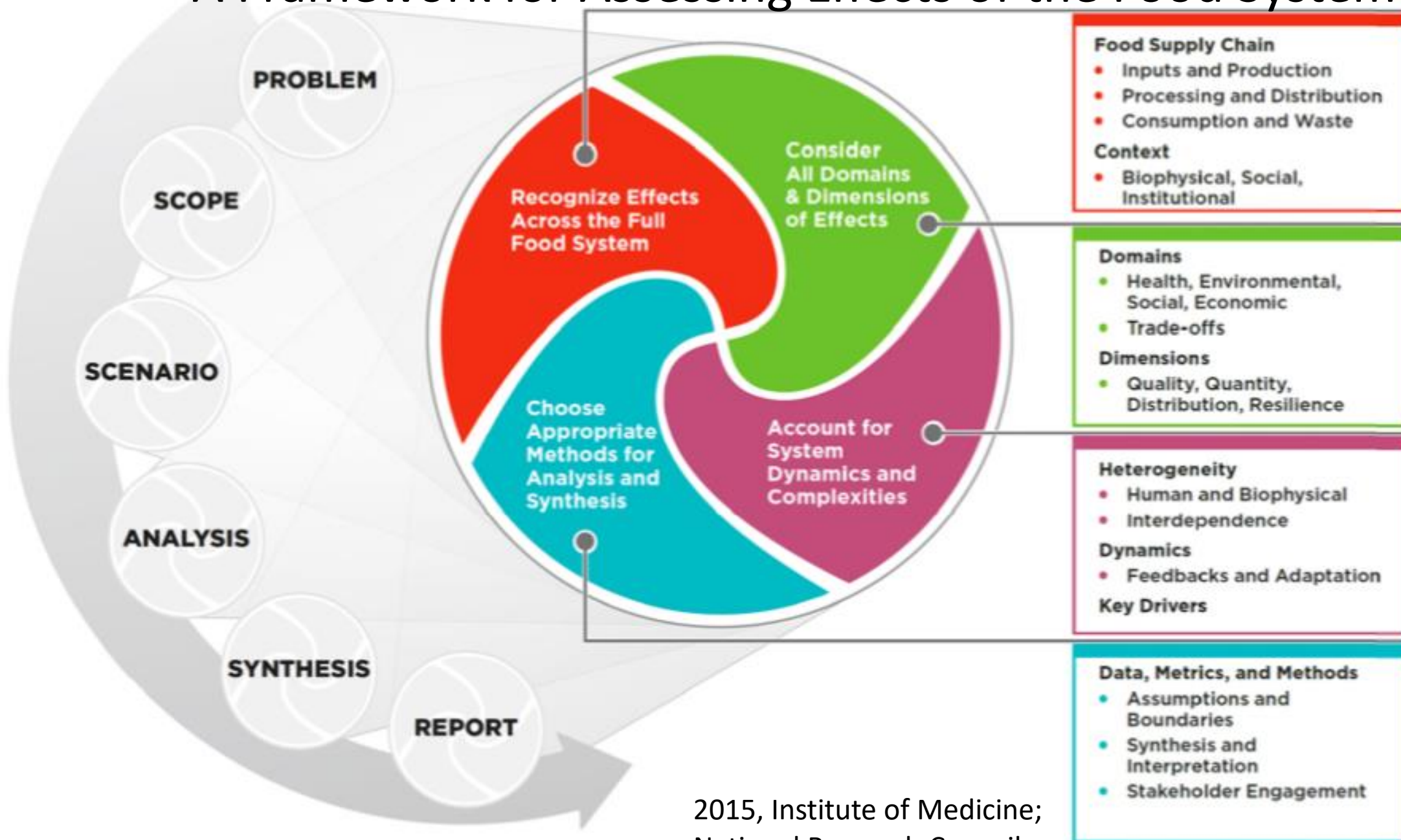
# How to Measure a Food System

Phil Mount  
phil@justfood.ca



soberania alimentaria  
(MUFPP)

# A Framework for Assessing Effects of the Food System







Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

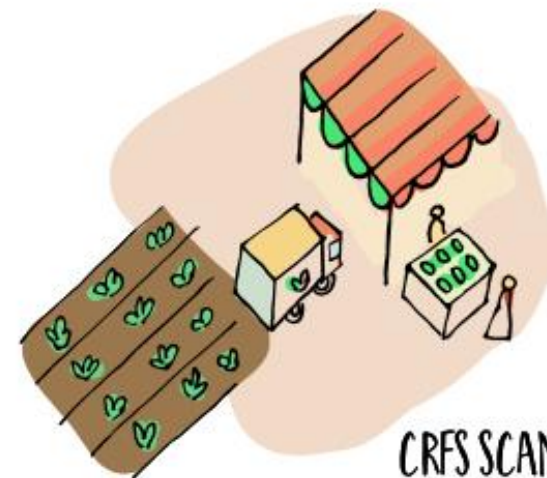
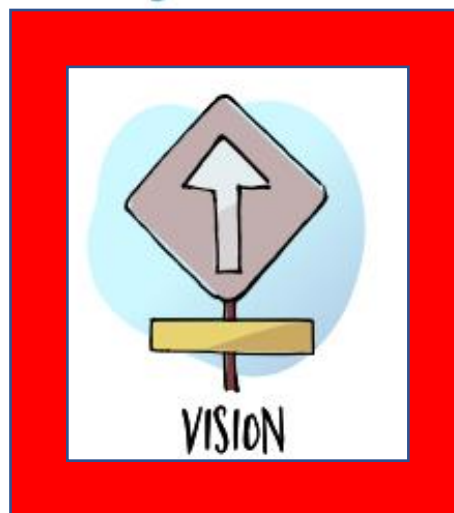
# City Region Food System Toolkit

RUAF FOUNDATION

LAURIER  
*Inspiring Lives.*



DEFINING THE CRFS



CRFS SCAN



GOVERNANCE



GETTING PREPARED



CRFS ASSESSMENT



POLICY SUPPORT AND PLANNING

GOAL: “To  
build a more  
sustainable  
and resilient  
CRFS”



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

# City Region Food System Toolkit

RUAF FOUNDATION

LAURIER  
*Inspiring Lives.*

**Sustainable and resilient CRFS are envisioned to make affordable, nutritious, and fairly-traded foods from local and regional producers more easily available to all consumers in the city region from rich to poor, rural to urban.**

GOAL: “To build a more sustainable and resilient CRFS”



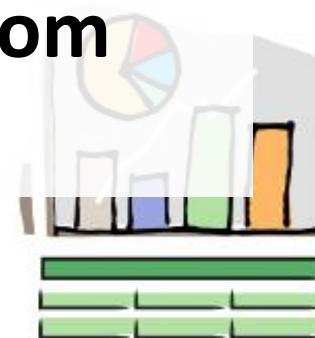
GETTING PREPARED



GOVERNANCE



POLICY SUPPORT AND PLANNING



CRFS ASSESSMENT



CRFS SCAN

**2** ZERO  
HUNGER





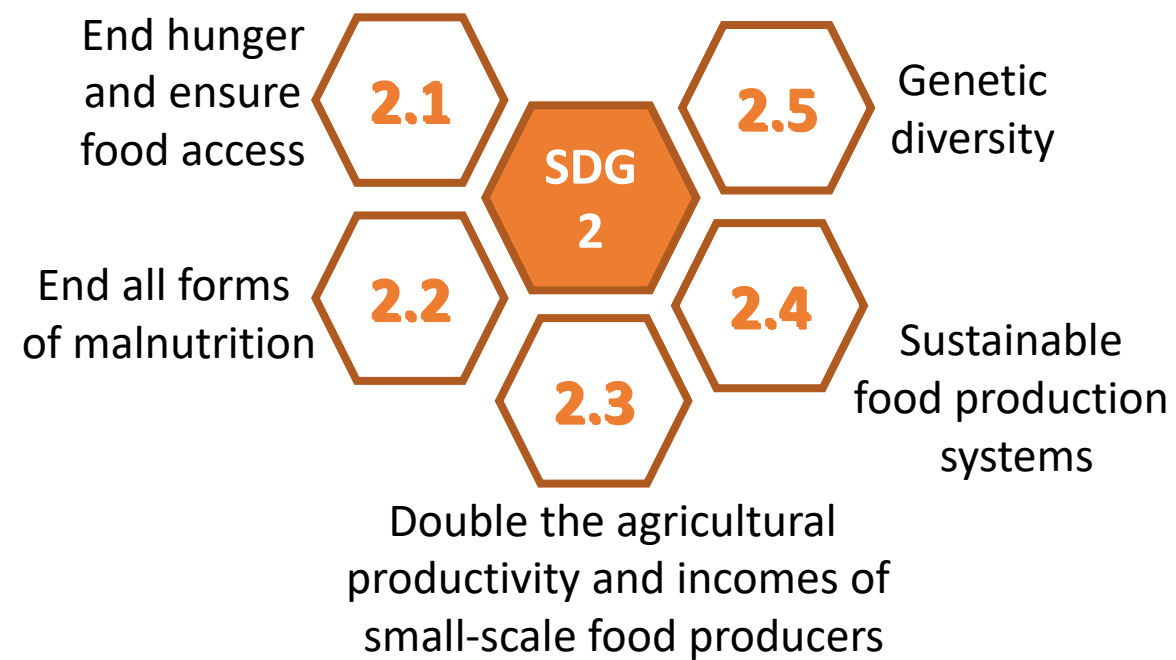
2 ZERO  
HUNGER



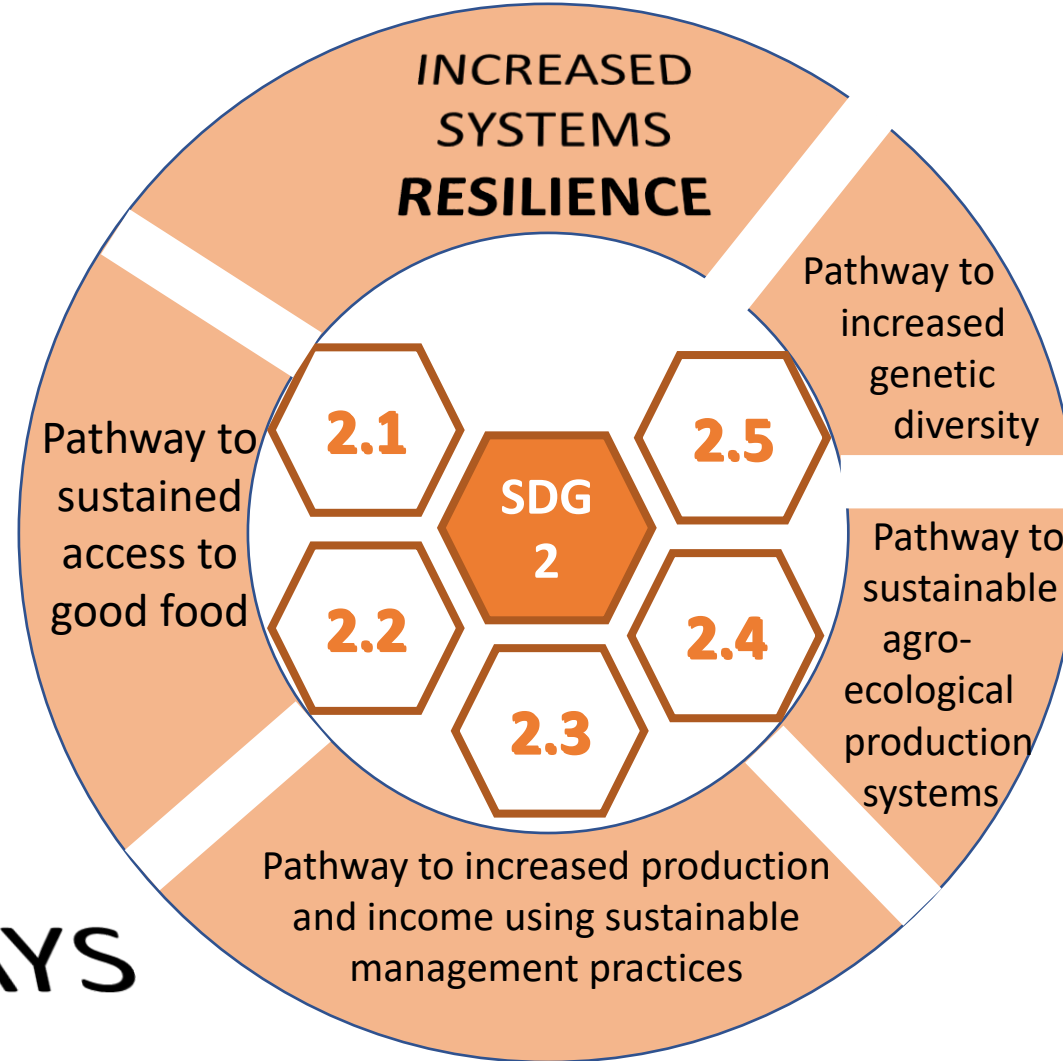
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



# *PATHWAYS* to *RESILIENCE*





End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- Critique of the failures of ***normal operations*** of existing food systems interacting with(in) other systems (esp. economic, regulatory/governance)
- Expected outcomes produced by these systems encourage consolidation and commodification... and deprivation





## FOOD SYSTEMS

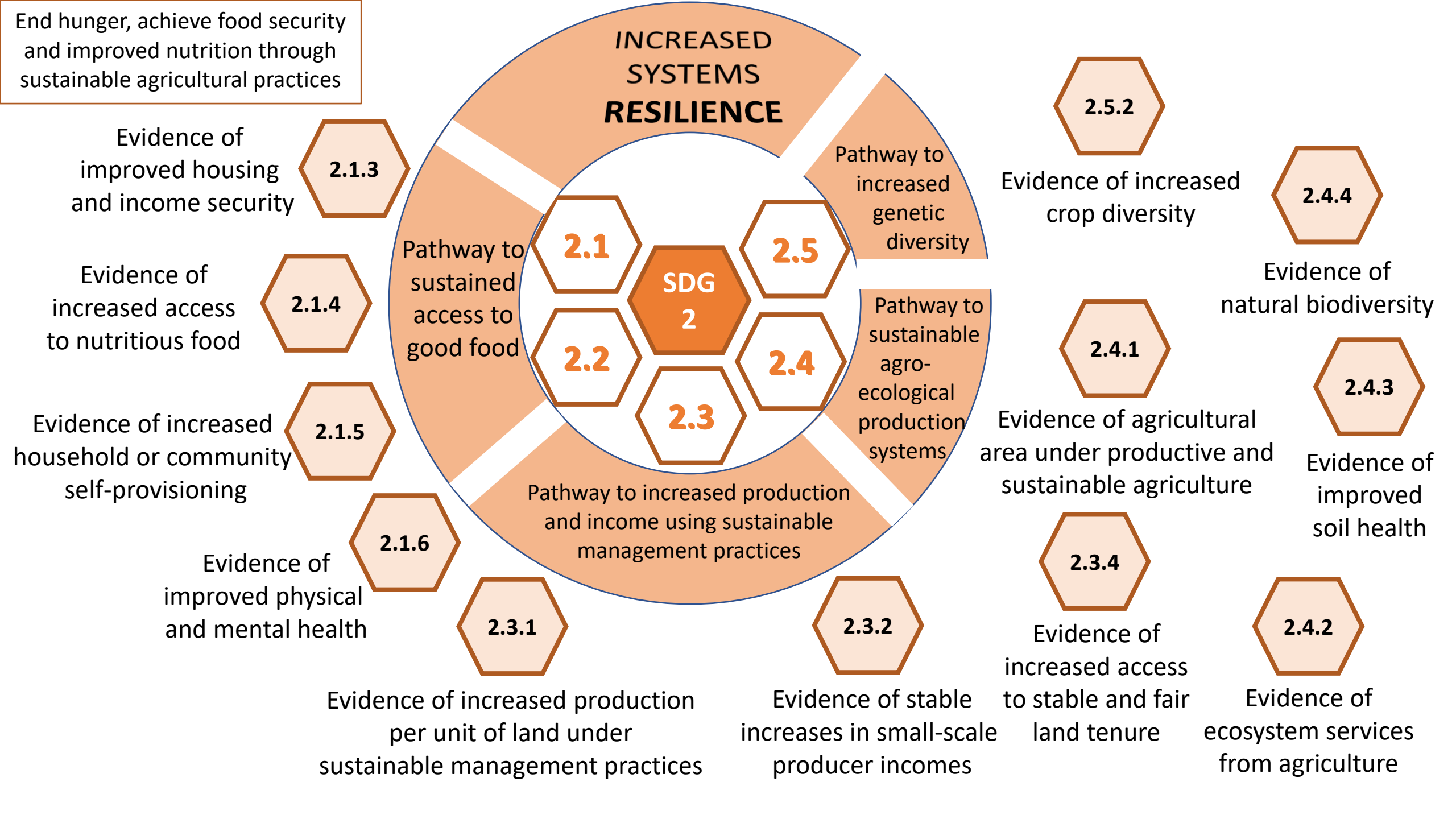
BUILDING BACK BETTER POST COVID-19 TASK FORCE

# "Now is the time to build sustainable food system resilience"

We have the opportunity to pivot from rigid infrastructure to increased flexibility. Until the 1980s, most parts of Canada had a real market food system — small farmers, small processors including abattoirs and small shops — that made us inherently less vulnerable and more resilient. Vertical integration and consolidation across the food sector has eroded this diversity and shrunk local economies.

<https://ipolitics.ca/2020/07/15/now-is-the-time-to-build-sustainable-food-system-resilience/>

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition through sustainable agricultural practices



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition through sustainable agricultural practices

Number of workers with a living wage

2.1.3 A

Number of students with access to a school food program

2.1.4 A

Number of Food Bucks or Good Food Box program recipients

2.1.4 B

Number of households accessing community garden plots

2.1.5 A

Number of regional hubs purchasing and distributing food from regional farms

2.3.2 A1

Evidence of increased diversity of market opportunities for small-scale sustainable producers

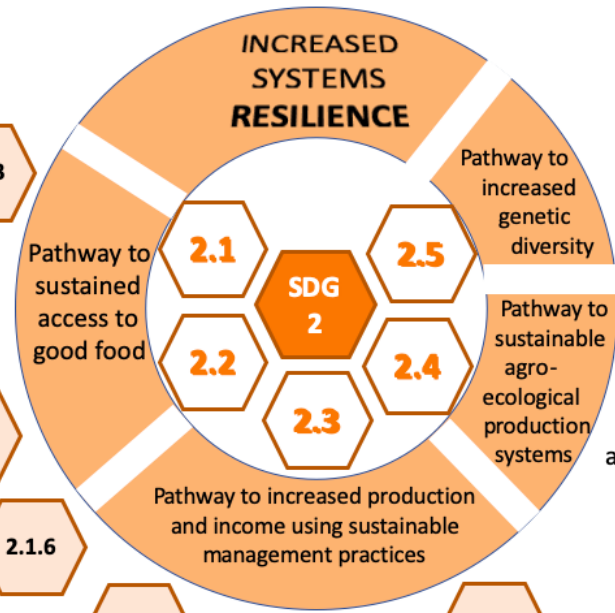
2.3.2 A

Proportion of agricultural area under permanent or long-term protection for sustainable agriculture

2.4.1 A

Results from ongoing soil testing showing increase above benchmark (linked to farm subsidies)

2.4.3 A







## Sustainable Food Places – particularly Healthy Food for All

- [https://www.sustainablefoodplaces.org/resources/healthy\\_food\\_for\\_all/](https://www.sustainablefoodplaces.org/resources/healthy_food_for_all/)

Soil Association



### Food Governance and Strategy

Taking a strategic and collaborative approach to good food governance and action.

Food Matters



### Good Food Movement

Building public awareness, active food citizenship and a local good food movement.



### Healthy Food for All

Tackling food poverty, diet related ill-health and access to affordable healthy food.

Sustain



### Sustainable Food Economy

Creating a vibrant, prosperous and diverse sustainable food economy.



### Catering and Procurement

Transforming catering and procurement and revitalizing local and sustainable food supply chains.



### Food for the Planet

Tackling the climate and nature emergency through sustainable food and farming and an end to food waste.

# Thunder Bay + Area Food Strategy

## Community Food Security Report Card

2015

<http://tbfoodstrategy.ca/pillars/>



FOOD  
ACCESS



FOREST & FRESH  
WATER FOODS



FOOD  
INFRASTRUCTURE



FOOD  
PROCUREMENT



FOOD  
PRODUCTION



SCHOOL FOOD  
ENVIRONMENTS



URBAN  
AGRICULTURE

**Food Infrastructure:** Support the creation of a local food supply chain that links production, processing, distribution, consumption, and waste management in ways that sustain the local economy, minimize environmental impact and improve people's access to healthy food.

# What are you measuring?

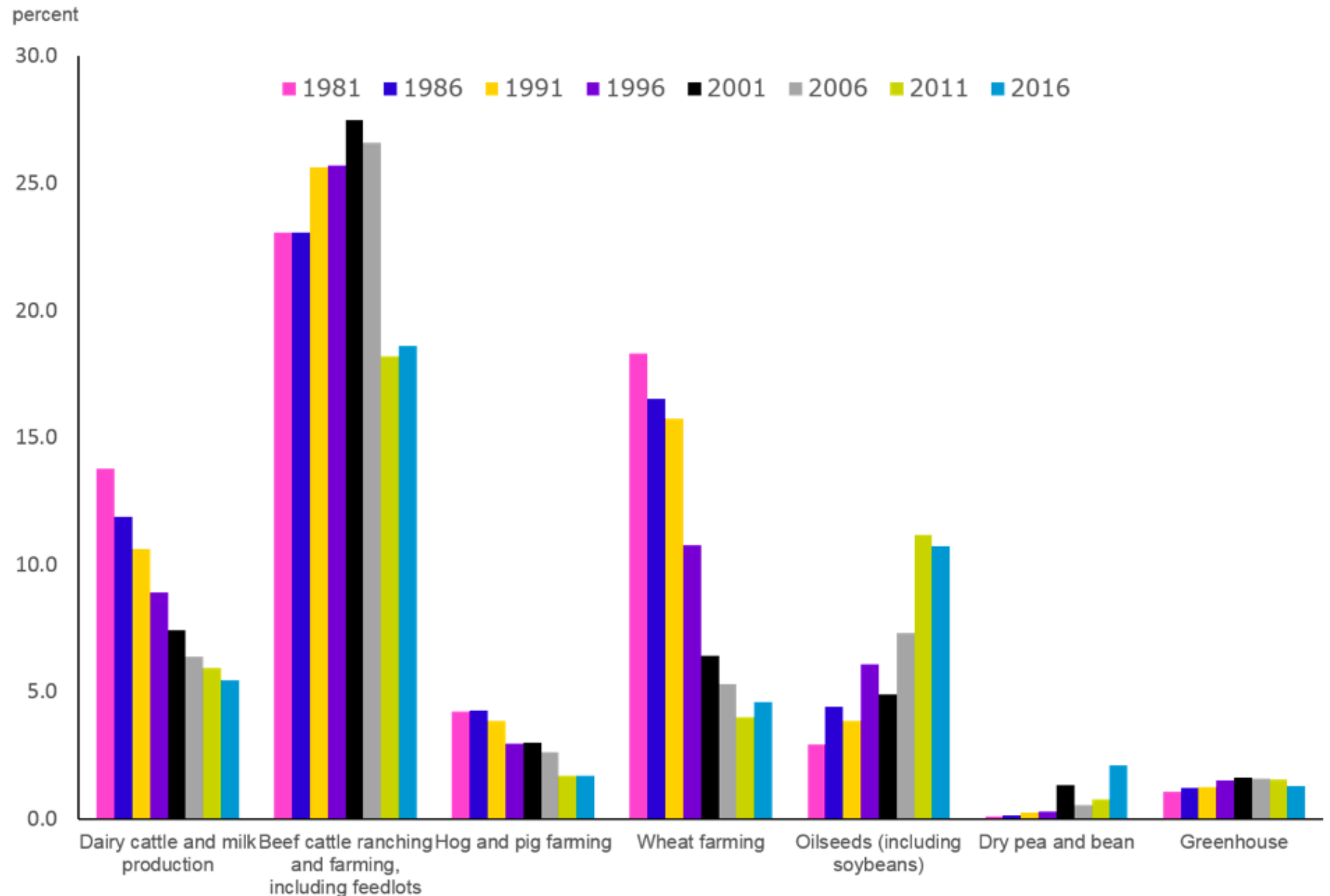
- Need... or impact?
- At what level or scale?
- What baseline?
- Primary or secondary data?
  - Are you restricting your choices to what is available?
  - How are you going to repeat this?
- Can we show a 'pathway'?
- How will all of this be communicated clearly to the public?  
...to others involved in the policy-making process?

What *can* you measure?

Farms with a diverse mix of crops, livestock, forage...?

## A shift in production: Evolution of farm type

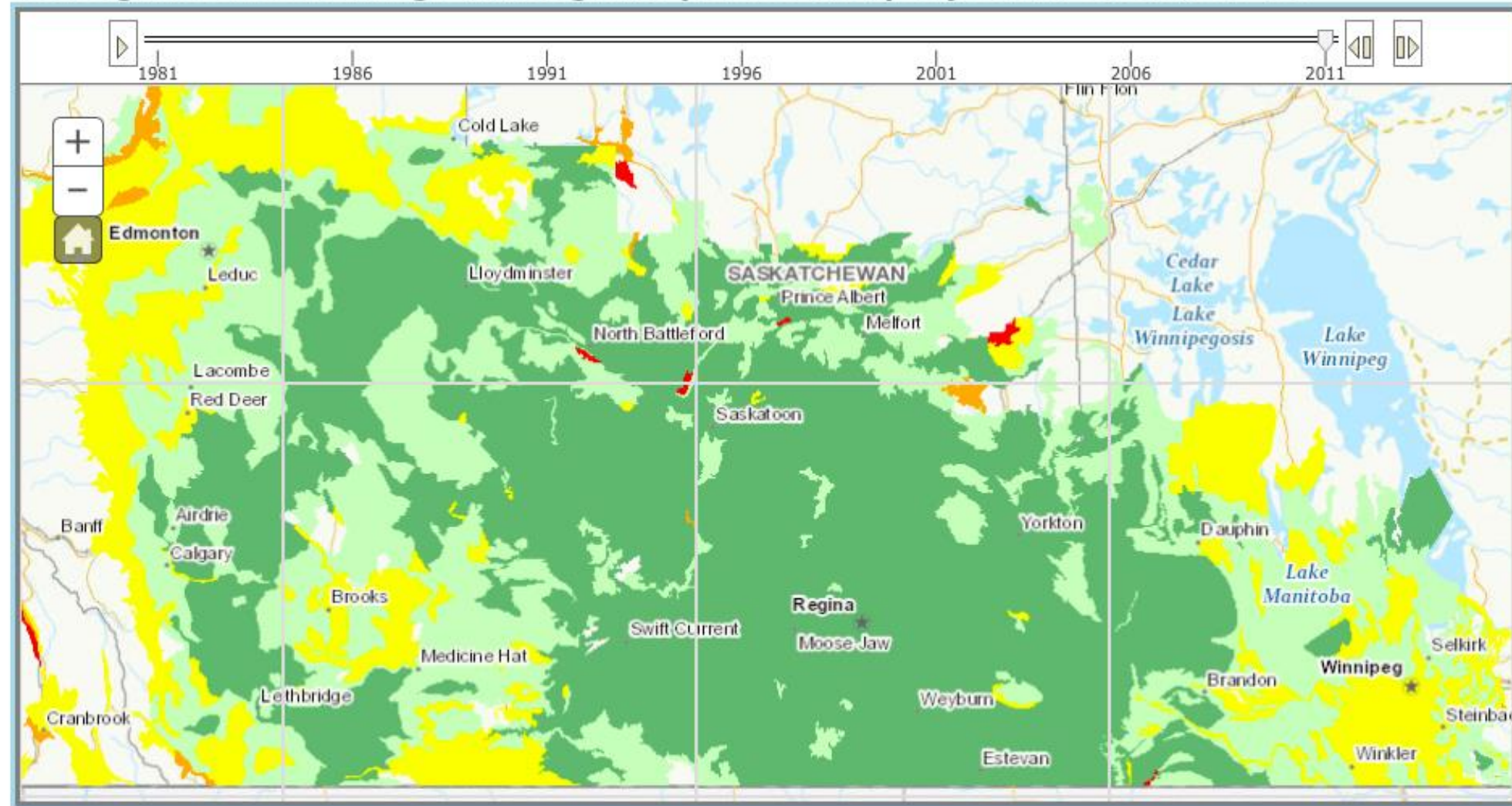
Percentage of agricultural operations by selected operation type, 1981 to 2016



Source: Census of Agriculture.

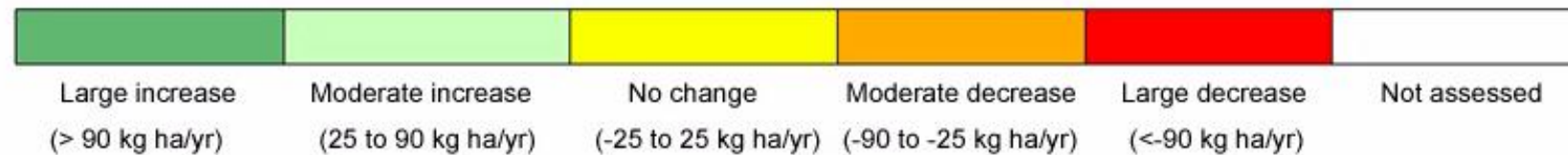


## Soil organic carbon change (in kilograms per hectare, per year) in Canada in 2011



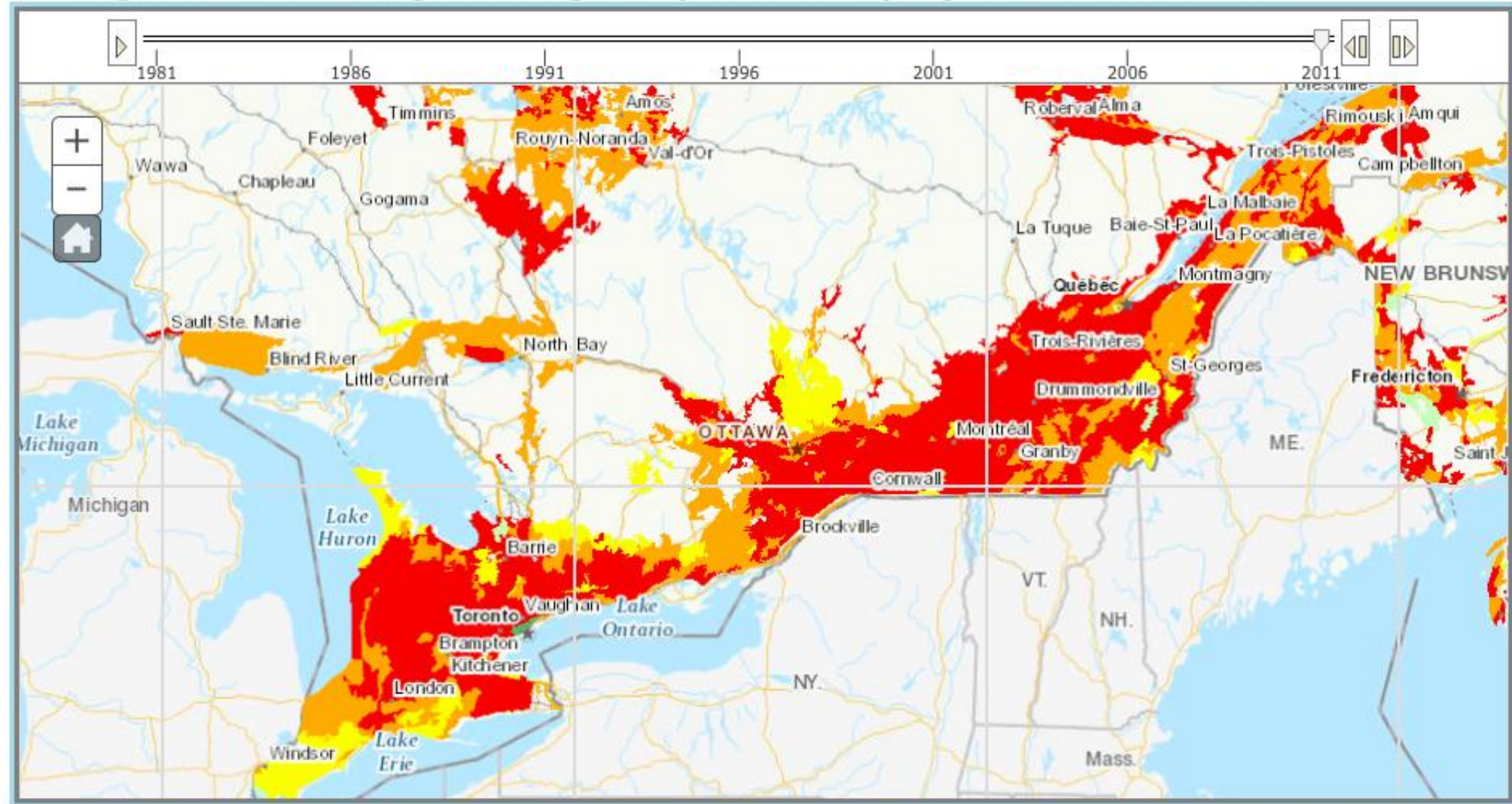
### Legend:

<https://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/agriculture-and-the-environment/soil-and-land/soil-organic-matter-indicator/?id=1462905651688>

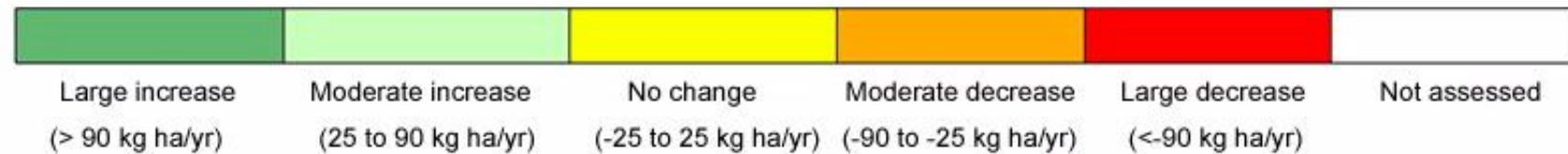




# Soil organic carbon change (in kilograms per hectare, per year) in Canada in 2011



## Legend:

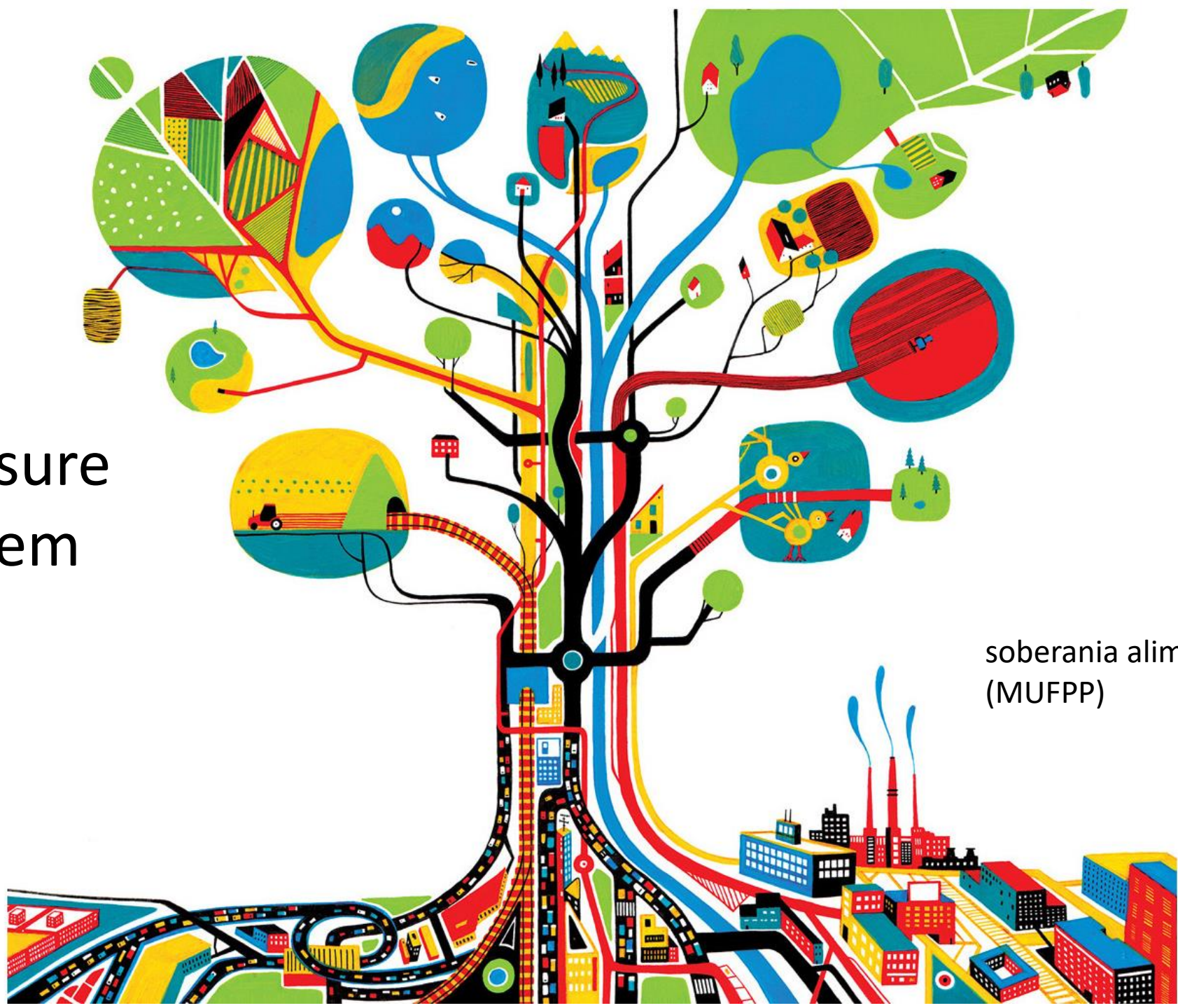


Large increase (> 90 kg ha/yr)	Moderate increase (25 to 90 kg ha/yr)	No change (-25 to 25 kg ha/yr)	Moderate decrease (-90 to -25 kg ha/yr)	Large decrease (<-90 kg ha/yr)	Not assessed
-----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--	-----------------------------------	--------------



# How to Measure a Food System

Phil Mount  
phil@justfood.ca



soberania alimentaria  
(MUFPP)





Voucher recipients reported:

- 93% ate all or most of veg / fruit purchased
- 77% ate more veg and fruit in general
- **87% intend to buy veg and fruit at Farmers Markets in future**

<https://www.healthunit.com/harvest-bucks>

Migrant workers report card  
[https://ccrweb.ca/sites/ccrweb.ca/files/on\\_reportcard\\_en.pdf](https://ccrweb.ca/sites/ccrweb.ca/files/on_reportcard_en.pdf)

## Legislative Protection of Migrant Workers

C

In 2015, changes to the *Employment Protection for Foreign Nationals Act* (EPFNA) expanded protections previously limited to caregivers, to cover all migrant workers in Ontario. EPFNA prohibits recruiters and employers from charging fees to migrant workers or seizing their documents. Workers have 42 months to file claims. Ontario's *Employment Standards Act* (ESA) excludes agricultural workers from the basic protection of minimum wage, and caregivers living at their employer's home are not protected under Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Legislation. Ontario is one of two provinces that puts restrictions on agricultural workers' freedom of association. Caregivers are also not permitted to unionize.

## Enforcement of Legislative Protections

C

Since 2014, the Ministry of Labour has conducted enforcement "blitzes" targeting specific sectors, including three focused on employers of migrant workers. Advance notice of these audits is generally provided. While EPFNA prohibits reprisals against workers for exercising their rights under the legislation, there is no such mechanism under the ESA.

## Access to Permanent Residence

C

Previously limited to workers in "high-skilled" occupations, the Ontario Immigrant Nominee Program (OINP) introduced an In-Demand Skills Stream in August 2017, open to migrant workers in certain "low-skilled" occupations with a full-time permanent job offer from an eligible employer. The OINP remains closed to seasonal workers. The application fee is \$1500-\$2000, a significant barrier for low-wage workers, and federal language requirements are difficult to attain for many workers.

## Settlement and Support Services

C

The Province funds settlement services for which migrant workers are eligible, but these services are not widely available, and most migrant workers do not have access. There is no access to language instruction. The Ministry of Community and Social Services has recently provided 3-year funding to two community organizations to provide support services to migrant workers as part of the Province's Anti-Human Trafficking Strategy.

## Access to Information for Migrant Workers

B

A backgrounder on EPFNA is available online in several languages. EPFNA requires employers to give each worker a copy of an Employment Standards (ES) resource with basic information about workers' rights, available in several languages, and also available online. The Health and Safety Contact Centre and the ES Information Centre provide information by phone, and can arrange to serve the caller in their language. Few migrant workers report being aware of these resources.

## Awareness-raising among Employers

B

ES and OHS carry out awareness-raising during enforcement blitzes. There is a 2017-18 educational outreach initiative to farms employing migrant workers. The ES website has a "for employers" section with information sheets on EPFNA.

## Access to Healthcare

B

Seasonal Agricultural Workers have access to provincial health coverage on arrival. Other migrant workers have coverage after 3 months in the province (employers must provide health insurance for the first 3 months). In January 2018, the Worker Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) committed to proactive measures to ensure migrant agricultural workers have access to relevant care both in Canada and in the workers' home country.