



August 1, 2017

The Honourable Lawrence MacAulay
Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food
1341 Baseline Road
Ottawa, ON K1A 0C5

Re: *A Food Policy for Canada*

The Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health (OSNPPH) commends the Government of Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for undertaking the development of a national food policy that takes a comprehensive approach to food and invites input through public consultation. OSNPPH appreciates this opportunity to offer our particular expertise in food and nutrition and its impact on the nutritional health of all Canadians and the health of our food system. We are pleased to submit our input into the consultation on *A Food Policy for Canada*.

OSNPPH is the independent and official voice of Registered Dietitians working in Ontario's public health system. OSNPPH and its members support the use of evidence-based nutrition information to enable healthy eating at every stage of life; advocate for and provide support to create food policies and healthier eating environments; as well as implement and evaluate nutrition education and skill building programs.

OSNPPH suggests that *A Food Policy for Canada* be integrated with *Health Canada's Healthy Eating Strategy*ⁱ and be renamed to: *Canada's Food and Nutrition Strategy for a Healthier Canada*. Since food and healthy eating are integral to good health, combining *A Food Policy for Canada* with *Health Canada's Healthy Eating Strategy* will strengthen efforts to prevent chronic disease, support healthy growth and development, protect cultural well-being, and contribute to positive mental health, while ensuring a resilient, sustainable, and safe food system now and for future generations.

A Food Policy for Canada, integrated with the components of *Health Canada's Healthy Eating Strategy* as stated above, should:

- Apply a 'health in all policies' lensⁱⁱ.
- Establish clear roles and responsibilities among all sectors, stakeholders and ministries.
- When communicated visually, illustrate the integration of components (pillars) or objectives.
- Include a glossary for clear and transparent communication of terms such as high quality food, nutritious, sustainable, affordable, and safe food.
- Include strategies to support the food system at all levels: local, provincial, and national.
- Include a plan for monitoring and evaluation using reliable and valid indicatorsⁱⁱⁱ.

While our input focuses primarily on public health nutrition, OSNPPH also advocates for the safe handling of food from the farm, forest, and waters, as well as in food processing, distribution, storage, retail, and in the home. In this letter, OSNPPH has identified specific recommendations for each proposed pillar. These recommendations are opportunities to further strengthen this important policy, and if incorporated, would build on existing and forthcoming policies and strategies^{iv}. This ensures that all actions focused on healthy



eating, economic and physical food access, and our food system are integrated and aligned at the national, provincial, and local level.

Please see attached Appendices regarding specific feedback for each of the proposed pillars.

In conclusion, OSNPPH would like to thank the Government of Canada and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada for this opportunity to comment on the proposed *A Food Policy for Canada*. OSNPPH welcomes any future consultation opportunities as the federal government moves forward in developing a national food policy.

Kind Regards,

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ⁱ <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/health/campaigns/vision-healthy-canada/healthy-eating.html#a1>

ⁱⁱ World Health Organization. 2014. Health in all policies: Helsinki statement. Framework for country action. Accessed July 17, 2017 http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112636/1/9789241506908_eng.pdf?ua=1

ⁱⁱⁱ Levkoe CZ, Lefebvre R & Blay-Palmer, A. 2017. Food Counts: A Pan-Canadian Sustainable Food Systems Report Card. Accessed July 17, 2017 <https://foodsecurecanada.org/resources-news/news-media/new-report-card-food-counts>

^{iv} Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy Group. 2017. Ontario food and nutrition strategy: a comprehensive evidence informed plan for healthy food and food systems in Ontario. Toronto: Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy Group. Accessed July 17, 2017 http://sustainontario.com/work/ofns/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2017/07/Ontario_Food_and_Nutrition_Strategy_Report.pdf

Appendix A: Increasing Access to Affordable Food

Recommendations:

1. Change the title of this pillar from, “Increasing access to affordable food” to, **“Increasing access to nutritious food”**.
 - For many Canadians, food affordability is not the root of the problem, but rather that household incomes are not high enough to enable people to purchase nutritious food. Evidence gathered by PROOFⁱ shows that household food insecurity (HFI), inadequate or insecure access to food because of financial constraints, is strongly correlated with low income. For Canadians not living in northern Canada, increasing access to affordable food will not effectively address this serious issue.
 - HFI is a serious social and public health problem that affected 4 million Canadians in 2012ⁱⁱ and is a potent predictor of poorer physical and mental health, independent of other well-established social determinants of health such as income and educationⁱⁱⁱ.
 - HFI increases the risk of chronic and infectious diseases, and negatively impacts mental health and child development^{iv, v}.
 - Federal investigation and implementation of income-based strategies, such as a basic income guarantee, are required to effectively address HFI^{vi}. This is based on research demonstrating a 50% decline in HFI among low-income seniors when they reach the age of 65^{vii}.
 - In the absence of a basic income guarantee, social assistance reform is needed immediately to address the high prevalence of food insecurity among Canadians who rely on social assistance. Interventions to improve financial security are the only responses that have proven efficacious at significantly reducing the prevalence of HFI.
 - Food charity, including the charitable donation of food waste, has not reduced the prevalence of HFI.
2. That the national food policy improve access and affordability of food in Canada’s northern communities, while strengthening their regional food systems and building public support for programs that enhance access to traditional foods.
 - Only in the northern regions of Canada do we see such high food prices without corresponding income levels, and subsequently, high food insecurity rates. The cost of feeding a family in northern Canada is twice as much as the cost in the south despite the Nutrition North Canada subsidy program^{viii}. This structure for a Northern and remote food system is not currently meeting the needs of the population nor is it sustainable.
3. That HFI, as measured by the Canadian Community Health Survey’s Household Food Security Survey Module (CCHS HFSSM) be used as an indicator in the national food policy. Also, that the national

food policy advocate that the CCHS HFSSM become a core module, whereby the provinces and territories are not able to opt-out.

- Regular monitoring of HFI is crucial for population research and evidence-based policy decision making in Canada.

Glossary

Food security – Food security exists in a household when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life^{ix}.

Household food insecurity - Inadequate or insecure access to food because of financial constraints.

Food access - Physical and economic availability of safe, healthy and culturally acceptable food, for all people at all times^x.

ⁱ PROOF Food Insecurity Policy Research. <http://proof.utoronto.ca/>

ⁱⁱ Tarasuk V, Mitchell A, Dachner N. Household food insecurity in Canada, 2014. Toronto: Research to identify policy options to reduce food insecurity (PROOF). 2016. <http://proof.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Household-Food-Insecurity-in-Canada-2014.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Gunderson C and Ziliak J. Food insecurity and health outcomes. Health Affairs. 2015; 34(11): 1830-1839.

^{iv} Vozoris NT, Tarasuk VS. Household food insufficiency is associated with poorer health. J Nutr. 2003; 133(1): 120-126.

^v Melchior M, Chastang JF, Falissard B, et al. Food Insecurity and Children's Mental Health: A Prospective Birth Cohort Study. PLoS ONE. 2012; 7(12): e52615.

^{vi} Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health. Position Statement on Responses to Food Insecurity. November 2015. <https://www.osnp-ph.on.ca/upload/membership/document/2016-02/position-statement-2015-final.pdf>

^{vii} Emery H, Fleisch V, McIntyre L. How a guaranteed annual income could put food banks out of business. University of Calgary: The School of Public Policy Research Papers [serial online]. 2013;6(37):1 <http://www.policyschool.ucalgary.ca/?q=content/how-guaranteed-annual-income-could-put-food-banks-out-business>.

^{viii} Veerarghavan G, Burnett K, Skinner K et al. Paying for Nutrition A Report on Food Costing in the North. Food Secure Canada. 2016. https://foodsecurecanada.org/sites/foodsecurecanada.org/files/201609_paying_for_nutrition_fsc_report_final_w_t_erratum.pdf

^{ix} United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Rome declaration on world food security, World Food Summit plan of action. 1996. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.HTM>

^x Sustain Ontario. Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy. 2017. https://sustainontario.com/custom/uploads/2017/01/PCC_1939_OFNS_Draft_WEB_AODA.pdf

Appendix B: Improving Health and Food Safety

Recommendations:

1. A national food policy must mandate and be reflective of healthy food environments for Canadians across their life span.

- As stated in the Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy, *“A healthy food environment provides nutritious foods, such as vegetables and fruit, in locations that are physically accessible and at prices that are affordable”ⁱ*.
- However this need begins before the intake of solid food and so includes infants whose main food source, critical for an infant’s health and wellbeing, is ideally breast milk. As stated in Protecting, Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding: the Special Role of Maternity Services. Geneva: A Joint WHO/UNICEF Statement:

“Breast-feeding is the unequalled way of providing ideal food for the healthy growth and development of infants and has a unique biological and emotional influence on the health of both mother and child.”

“For breast-feeding to be successfully initiated and established, mothers need the active support during pregnancy and following birth, not only of their families and communities, but also of the entire health system.”ⁱⁱ

- Once solid food intake begins, these foods should be nutrient-dense, safely handled, and grown locally whenever possible so that the healthy choice is not only the easy choice, but contributes to a reduction in health system costs of chronic diseasesⁱⁱⁱ. In Canada, high-calorie foods of low nutritional value are highly accessible and available. The ubiquitous accessibility and availability of these foods at competitive prices makes it challenging to choose healthy foods and maintain a healthy diet.
 - The Ontario government says *“the current generation of children will develop chronic illnesses much younger and be more affected as they age”*. Given that 1) children spend 40% of their waking time at school^{iv}, 2) most employed Canadian adults spend at least 60% of their waking hours at work and eat at least one meal during the workday^v, and 3) the Canadian Community Health Survey 2008/2009 indicated 34% of community dwelling individuals 65 and older are at nutritional risk^{vi}, healthy eating environments are required where Canadians live, learn, work, and play.
2. The national food policy should support the establishment of a universal national school nutrition program.
- Children who eat a healthy diet are more ready to learn and more likely to be successful in school.^{vii} A national school nutrition program can ensure all children achieve their full potential in school and have access to nutritious foods and beverages during the school day^{viii}. Currently, Canada is the only G8 country that does not have a national school nutrition program.

3. Integrate Health Canada's work from *Toward Restricting Unhealthy Food and Beverage Marketing to Children* into a national food policy.
 - Food and beverage marketing has a strong influence on the food choices Canadians make causing healthy eating to be a challenge. Children and youth are particularly susceptible to commercial marketing and need to be protected from marketing influences on their food and beverage choices^{ix}.
4. The national food policy must ensure support for food literacy opportunities in schools and in the community.
 - There is recognition that food literacy has a significant influence on eating behaviour. "Food literacy builds resilience, confidence to improvise and problem solve and the ability to access and share information..."^x. Research shows that lifestyle habits are developed early, thus consistent messaging and education on nutrition and food literacy should be provided from a young age^{xi} and throughout the lifecycle.
5. The national food policy should encourage and support the development and maintenance of local and provincial food policy councils and a national food policy council.
 - Food policy councils can address social, environmental, economic, and health goals and play an important role in improving the health and sustainability of our food systems^{xii}.
 - Food policy councils can support policies on:
 - food procurement, land designation, commercial, and building by-laws^{xiii},
 - supporting those who wish to grow and raise their own food within their neighbourhoods^{xiv}, and;
 - protecting neighbourhoods from proliferation of retail food outlets that sell foods high in added sugars, sodium, and saturated fat^{xv}.
6. A national food policy should guarantee that everyone in Canada has secure access to safe drinking tap water at all times.
 - Many of Canada's indigenous communities do not have continuous access to safe drinking water^{xvi xvii}.

Glossary

Food literacy - Food literacy is a set of interconnected attributes organized into the categories of food and nutrition knowledge, skills, self-efficacy/confidence, food decisions, and other ecologic factors (external) such as income security, and the food system^{xviii}.

ⁱ Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy Group. 2017. Ontario food and nutrition strategy: a comprehensive evidence informed plan for healthy food and food systems in Ontario. Toronto: Ontario Food and Nutrition Strategy Group.

Accessed: July 17, 2017 http://sustainontario.com/work/ofns/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2017/07/Ontario_Food_and_Nutrition_Strategy_Report.pdf

ⁱⁱ World Health Organization (WHO). 1989. Protecting, Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding: the Special Role of Maternity Services. Geneva: a Joint WHO/UNICEF Statement. Accessed July 25, 2017 <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/39679/1/9241561300.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Government of Canada. June 13, 2015. Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement. Regulations Amending the Food and Drug Regulations — Nutrition Labelling, Other Labelling Provisions and Food Colours. Accessed: July 14, 2017. <http://gazette.gc.ca/rp-pr/p1/2015/2015-06-13/html/reg1-eng.php>

^{iv} Healthy Kids Panel. No Time to Wait: The Healthy Kids Strategy. 2012. Accessed: July 24, 2017. http://www.health.gov.on.ca/en/common/ministry/publications/reports/healthy_kids/healthy_kids.pdf

^v Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health Workplace Nutrition Advisory Group. 2012. Call to Action: Creating a Healthy Workplace Nutrition Environment. Accessed: July 13, 2017 <https://www.osnpnh.on.ca/upload/membership/document/call-to-action-final-october-26-2012.pdf#upload/membership/document/call-to-action-final-october-26-2012.pdf>

^{vi} Statistics Canada. 2013. Health Reports, Vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 3-13. Nutritional risk among older Canadians. Research Article. Accessed: July 26, 2017 <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-003-x/2013003/article/11773-eng.htm>

^{vii} Ontario Society of Nutrition Professionals in Public Health. School Nutrition Workgroup Key Message. December 16, 2016.

^{viii} The Coalition for Healthy School Food. For a Universal Healthy School Food Program. Presented by the Members and Supporters of The Coalition for Healthy School Food. Accessed: July 13, 2017 https://foodsecurecanada.org/sites/foodsecurecanada.org/files/coalition_document_en.compressed.pdf

^{ix} Heart & Stroke. 2017. The kids are not alright. How the food and beverage industry is marketing our children and youth to death. Report on the Health of Canadians. Accessed: July 13, 2017 <https://www.heartandstroke.ca/-/media/pdf-files/canada/2017-heart-month/heartandstroke-reportonhealth2017.ashx>

^x Desjardins, E. and Azevedo, E. 2013 "Making Something out of Nothing": Food Literacy among Youth, Young Pregnant Women and Young Parents who are at Risk for Poor Health, a Locally Driven Collaborative Project of Public Health Ontario. Accessed: July 24, 2017 <https://www.osnpnh.on.ca/upload/membership/document/food-literacy-study.lidcpontario.final.dec2013.pdf>

^{xi} Singh AS, Mulder C, Twisk JW., et al. Tracking of childhood overweight into adulthood: a systematic review of the literature. Obesity Review. 2008; 9(5): 474-88

^{xii} National Collaborating Centre. Food Policy Councils. Briefing Note for up-to-date knowledge relating to healthy public policy. March 2011. Accessed: July 24, 2017 http://www.ncchpp.ca/docs/FoodPolicyCouncils-ConseilsPolitiqueAlimentaire_EN.pdf

^{xiii} National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2013. A Practitioner's Guide For Advancing Health Equity. Community Strategies for Preventing Chronic Disease. Accessed July 25, 2017 <https://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dch/pdf/HealthEquityGuide.pdf>

^{xiv} Golden, S. 2013. Urban agriculture impacts: social, health and economic: a literature review. University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources.

^{xv} Fraser, LK. 2010. The Geography of Fast Food Outlets: A Review. *International Journal of Environmental Research in Public Health*, 7(5): 2290–2308.

^{xvi} Government of Canada. Drinking water advisories: First Nations south of 60. (2017). Accessed: July 24, 2017. <https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/topics/health-environment/water-quality-health/drinking-water/advisories-first-nations-south-60.html>

^{xvii} Government of Canada. Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act. June 23, 2017. Accessed July 13, 2017 <https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1330528512623/1330528554327>

^{xviii} Azvedo Perry, E., Thomas, H., Samra, R., Edmonstrone, S., Davidson, L., Faulkner, A., Petermann, L., Manafo, E., Kirkpatrick, S. Identifying attributes of food literacy: a scoping review. *Public Health Nutrition*. June 2017. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980017001276>

Appendix C: Conserving our Soil, Water, and Air

Recommendations:

1. Revise the title of the pillar from, *Conserving our soil, water, and air* to, ***Sustainable stewardship of our land, water and air to ensure a food system that is good both for people and the planet.***
 - Sustainability is imperative to meet both current needs for food and to maintain the ability to meet the needs of future generationsⁱ. Sustainability includes protecting land, water, and air, as well as developing capacity for resilience in changing conditions. The basis for sustainability is developing agricultural and production practices that limit environmental impacts and conserve resources, while meeting peoples' nutrition needs. Changes to current practices of both the food system and of eaters are needed, such as re-tooling the food system to be supportive of broad adoption of sustainable diets that are more plant-based, to reduce greenhouse gases as well as to reduce both the personal burdens and escalating health care system demands from diet-related chronic diseasesⁱⁱ. Another aspect of sustainability is reversing the divide between producers and consumers, to build synergy around their mutual interest in feeding people. A lever for increasing more connectedness could be fostering a paradigm shift in valorization of food, resulting in the food industry regarding it a resource to be protected in achieving results, and consumers viewing it as too good to risk wasting.
2. Revise the following objective from, "Reducing the amount of food wasted in Canada", to, **"Supporting and incentivizing prevention of food waste by both the food industry/market sector and by consumers"**.
 - Food waste is vitally important as an objective under Pillar 3, but rather than focussing on food waste reduction (recovery and diversion from the waste stream), the most benefits will be realized through a comprehensive range of strategies that target the prevention of food becoming wastedⁱⁱⁱ—at its source points— across both food industry and consumers. Instead of downstream food waste management approaches, there is more potential in prevention-related economic and policy tools, incentives and waste disincentives, targeted social marketing and educational resources, and support for the development of a broad range of consumer food literacy attributes.
 - Important amongst upstream levers is expanding current legislation to ensure industry is held responsible for waste generation, including through recovering resources and minimizing waste throughout the supply chain. A key action to support prevention would be enacting a legislative ban on food waste as a tool to correct the environmental impacts and financial costs to the public of food waste generated by the food industry. Other actions include strong disincentives such as disposal fees, and fines relative to the value of carbon footprint equivalency for resource inputs (e.g. growing, packing, transportation of wasted food). The aim is substantial limitation of surplus food. When there is surplus food with potential for rescue/recovery purposes, there should be no government-supported incentive for such activity, since doing this essentially rewards and encourages further food wastage.

3. Add the following objective: **Supporting sustainable production of health-promoting foods.**

- Sustainability throughout the entire food system is imperative. Sustainable growing and producing of health-promoting food can reduce environmental impacts and increase the availability of healthy, safe, culturally acceptable, accessible food that supports healthy, sustainable diets^{iv}.

Glossary

Sustainable diets - Diets with low environmental impacts which contribute to food and nutrition security and to healthy life for present and future generations. Sustainable diets are protective and respectful of biodiversity and ecosystems, culturally acceptable, accessible, economically fair and affordable; nutritionally adequate, safe and healthy; while optimizing natural and human resources^{iv}.

ⁱ Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, American Nurses Association, American Planning Association, and American Public Health Association. Principles of a Healthy, Sustainable Food System. (2010) https://planning-org-uploaded-media.s3.amazonaws.com/legacy_resources/nationalcenters/health/pdf/HealthySustainableFoodSystemsPrinciples_2012May.pdf

ⁱⁱ Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future. What does the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (DGAC) say about sustainability and a healthy diet. http://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-a-livable-future/pdf/about_us/FSPP/DGA/CLF_Fact_Sheet_DGAC1.pdf

ⁱⁱⁱ HC Link. Healthy Food for All: A Toolkit for Sustainable Community Food Systems. (2014). http://www.hclinkontario.ca/images/sustainable_food.pdf

^{iv} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2010). Sustainable Diets and Biodiversity. *International Scientific Symposium* (p. 7). Rome: FAO. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3004e/i3004e.pdf>

Appendix D: Growing More High-Quality Food

Recommendations:

1. A national food policy should recognize that change is not just about growing more food, but re-designing Canada's food systems for sustainability which would include social, environmental, and economic criteriaⁱ.
 - Food systems growth is more than increasing exports and overall productivity. Simply producing more food may not be an effective solution. Changes in production, distribution, retailing, and consumption to increase efficiencies and reduce food losses should be encouraged jointly with efforts that prioritize nutritious, high-quality foodsⁱⁱ.
2. Add an objective that recognizes the importance of nutrition when developing agri-food policy such as: **Supporting sustainable production of health-promoting crops** (see Appendix C).
 - Healthy foods such as vegetable and fruit should be prioritized to support dietary recommendations and to stimulate economic growth.
 - As fruits and vegetables are high-value-per-acre crops, expanded local production would generate more economic activity in these and related sectorsⁱⁱⁱ. An optimal diet, based on Canada's Food Guide, would lead to higher consumption of fruits and vegetables and an increasing consumer demand for most of these products.
 - Further research and consideration should be given to possible structures and the potential gains and barriers to implementing federal subsidies for fruits and vegetable production^{iv}.
3. Revise the following objective from, "Helping businesses increase exports of Canadian food products to meet the growing global demand" to, "**Helping businesses increase domestic sales and exports of Canadian food products to meet the growing global and domestic demand**".
 - International markets are not alone in untapped potential. High-quality, locally produced food is important to Canadians. Three-quarters of consumers are willing to pay more for locally produced food and 97% of Canadians purchase local produce to support the economy^v. Support for and investment in a diverse agri-food sector is needed with greater opportunities for local and regional food systems.
4. Ensure food sovereignty is considered in development of the national food policy.
 - It is important that Canadians have a voice in how their food is produced and where it comes from. As stated in the National Student Food Charter, "food sovereignty seeks to rebuild the relationship between people and the land, and between those who grow and harvest food and those who eat it".
 - Collaborative action to achieving food sovereignty for Indigenous peoples is critical to reconciliation efforts.

Glossary

Distribution – A system of moving or transporting raw materials and products between the producers, processors, packagers, sellers and consumers of the finished products^{vi}.

Food processing – The set of methods and techniques used to transform raw ingredients into food, or to transform food into other forms for consumption by humans or animals either in the home or by the food processing industry. Food processing typically takes clean, harvested crops or butchered animal products and uses these to produce attractive, marketable and often long shelf-life food products. Benefits of food processing include toxin removal, preservation, easing marketing and distribution tasks, and increasing food consistency^{vii}.

Food Sovereignty - The heart of food sovereignty is reclaiming decision-making power in the food system. This means that people have a say in how their food is produced and where it comes from. Food sovereignty seeks to rebuild the relationship between people and the land, and between those who grow and harvest food and those who eat it^{viii}.

Food System - The food system comprises all processes that are involved with supplying and disposing of food. This includes: growing, harvesting, hunting, gathering, packaging, transporting, processing, marketing, selling, purchasing, consuming and disposing of food^{ix}.

ⁱ Lang T& Barling D. (2012). Food security and food sustainability: formulating the debate. The Geographical Journal. 178(4) pp.313-326.

ⁱⁱ Gooch M, Felfel A. (2014). "\$27 billion" revisited: the cost of Canada's annual food waste. Value Chain Management International Inc. Retrieved from: <http://vcm-international.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Food-Waste-in-Canada-27-Billion-Revisited-Dec-10-2014.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Cummings, A; Kanaroglou, P; Kubursi, A; MacRae, R. (2015). Dollars & Sense: Opportunities to Strengthen Southern Ontario's Food System. J.W. McConnell Family Foundation, Metcalf Foundation, Friends of the Greenbelt Foundation. Retrieved from http://www.greenbelt.ca/dollars_and_sense_opportunities_2015

^{iv} Black, A.P., Vally, H., Morris, P., Daniel, M., Esterman, A., Karschimkus, C.S., & O'Dea, K. (2013) Nutritional impacts of a fruit and vegetable subsidy programme for disadvantaged Australian Aboriginal children. British Journal of Nutrition, 110(12), 2309-2317

^v Business Development Bank of Canada. (2013). Mapping your future growth: Five game-changing consumer trends. Retrieved from: [https://www.bdc.ca/EN/Documents/analysis_research/Report_BDC_Mapping_your_future_growth.pdf#search=%22local trend%22](https://www.bdc.ca/EN/Documents/analysis_research/Report_BDC_Mapping_your_future_growth.pdf#search=%22local%20trend%22)

^{vi} Metro Omaha Area Food Policy Council. Retrieved from <https://metroomahafpc.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/glossary-for-metro-omaha-area-food-policy-council.pdf> as used in Greater Sudbury Food Policy Council. Glossary. 2015

^{vii} Referenced in https://sudburyfoodpolicy.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/gsfpc_glossary1.pdf credited to RESFOOD. Resource Efficient and Safe Food Production and Processing <http://www.resfood.eu/web/research/glossary/>

^{viii} Referenced in National Student Food Charter <http://www.studentfood.ca/resources/the-national-student-food-charter/> credited to *People's Food Policy Project*

^{ix} Referenced in National Student Food Charter <http://www.studentfood.ca/resources/the-national-student-food-charter/> credited to Food System Concepts – John Ingram