prevention policies directory

Prevention Policies Directory Resources for Students of Schools of Population and Public Health Webinar

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CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER

SEPTEMBER 19 + 26, 2017

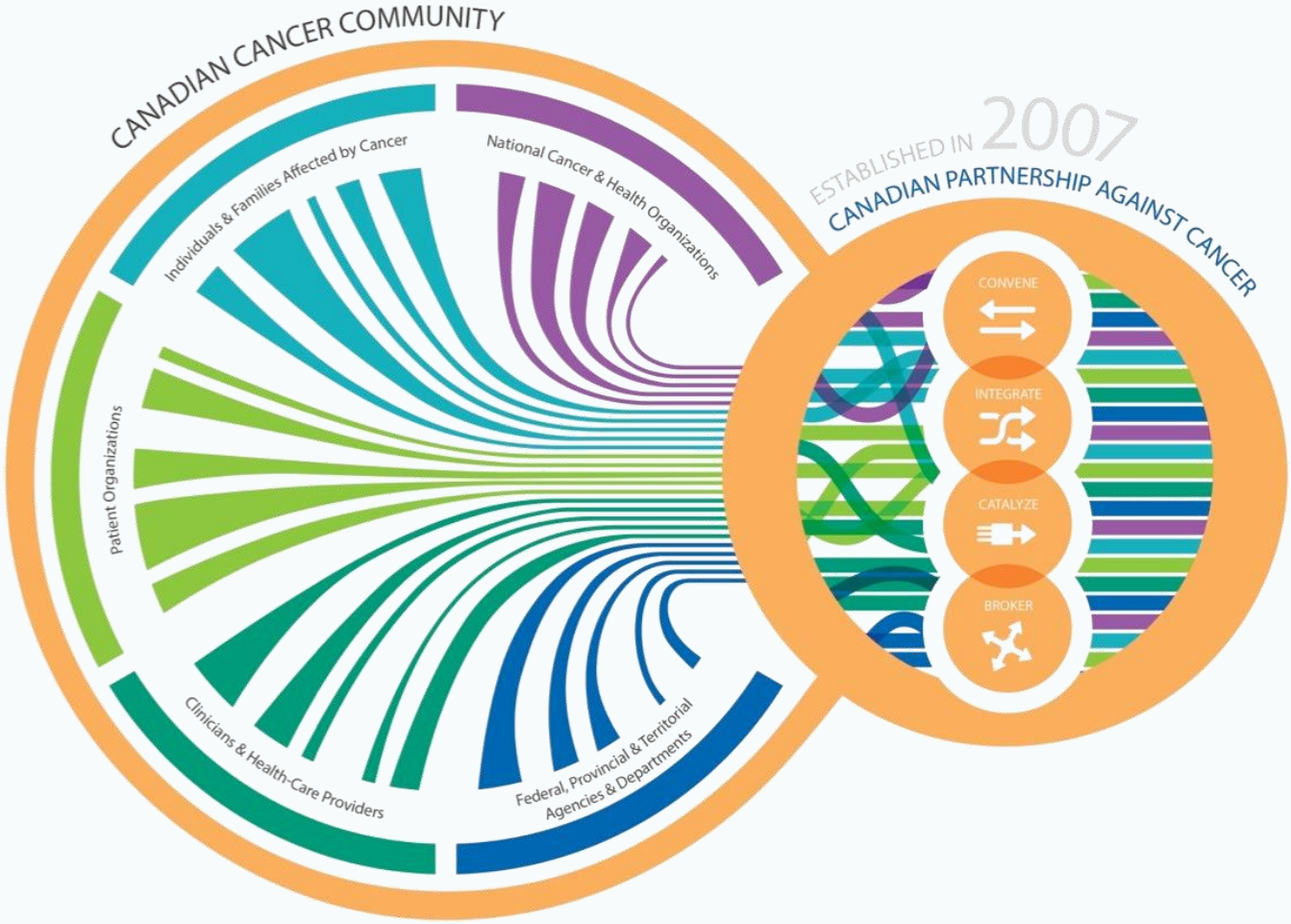
CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER
PARTENARIAT CANADIEN CONTRE LE CANCER

Webinar Overview

Today's webinar describes our Prevention Policies Directory resources and how they can:

- Support you in the completion of coursework for public policy courses
- Help prepare you for a future career in public health by building core competencies in public health related to healthy public policy

Canada's cancer strategy is enabling shared progress



Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

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prevention policies directory

Prevention Policies Directory

Video for Students

Quick Facts Sheet

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

PROCESS

Population + Public Health Faculty Working Group

Resources for Students

By providing centralized access to thousands of policy documents, the Directory helps you find policy information quickly and easily, acting as a starting point for completing assignments and course work, developing briefing notes, completing environmental scans, policy analysis and evaluation, and much more.

Interested in learning more about our resources for students? Click here to register for one of our upcoming webinars on September 19 and 26, 2017 at 12pm ET.

Video for students on using the Directory

Core Competencies for Public Health in Canada

SECTION 3.0: POLICY + PROGRAM PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION + EVALUATION

A public health practitioner is able to:

- Describe policy options to address a public health issues
- Describe implications of options, including impacts on determinants of health + recommend/decide on a course of action
- Develop a plan to implement a course of action taking into account relevant evidence, legislation, emergency planning procedures, regulations + policies
- Implement a policy to address public health issues
- Evaluate a policy

SOURCE: PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY OF CANADA

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

THE DIRECTORY

As you learn about public policy + the policy process in your studies…..

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

THE DIRECTORY

As you learn about public policy + the policy process in your studies…..

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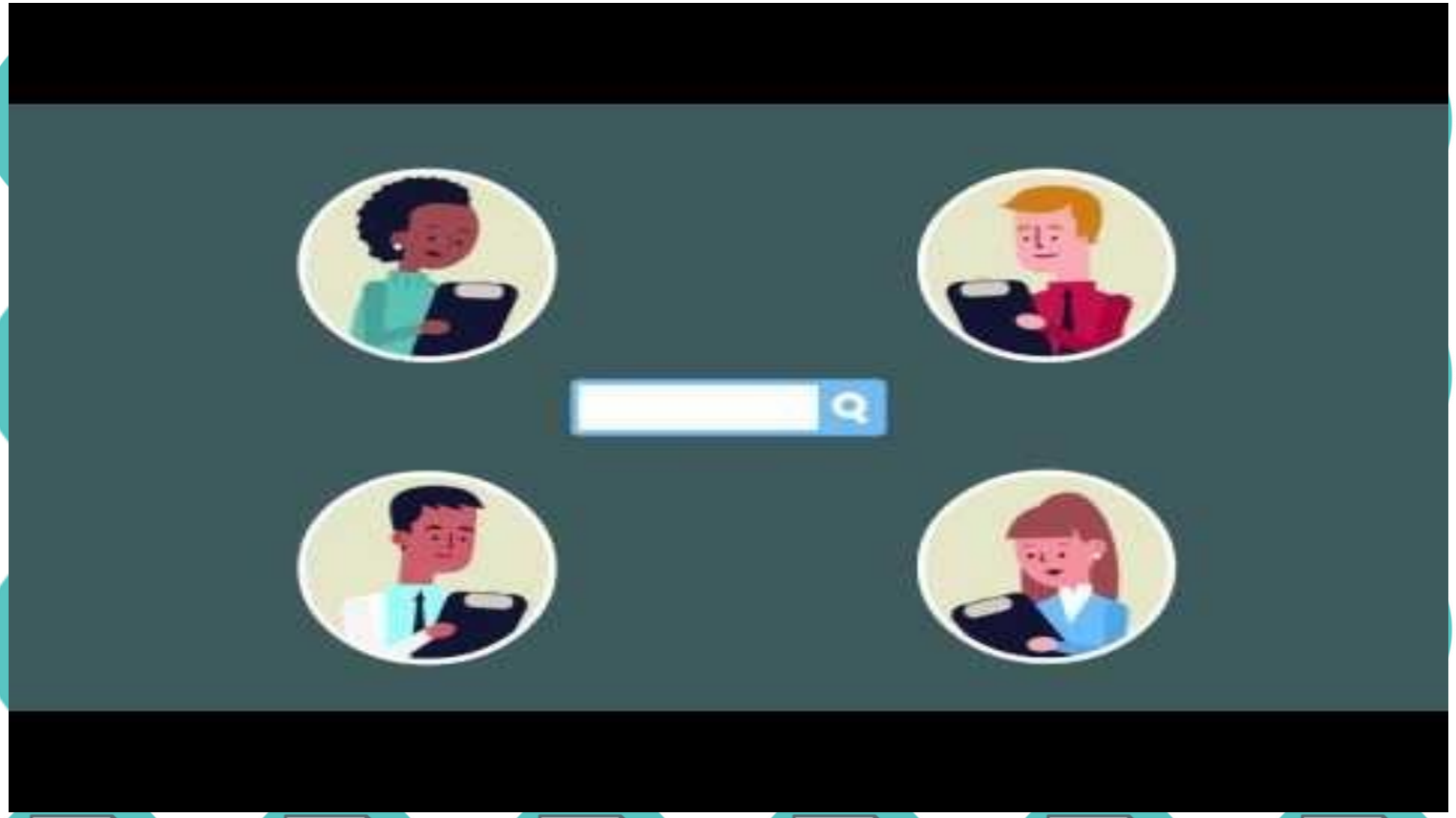

Video for Students on Using the Directory

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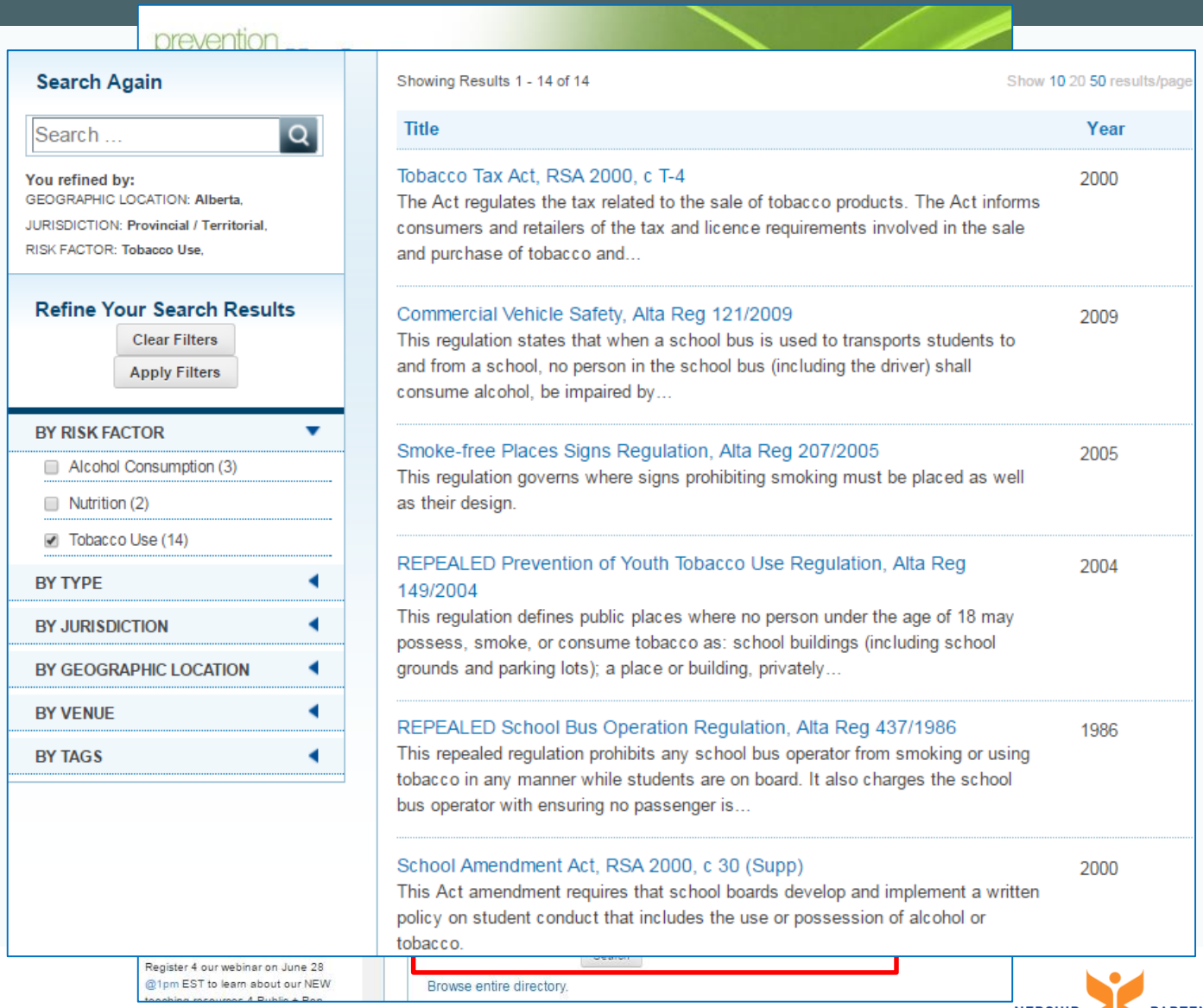
THE DIRECTORY



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THE DIRECTORY

Active transportation

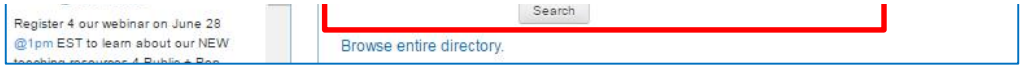
Tobacco

Nutrition

Find nutrition policies

These commonly used search terms can help you find nutrition policies within the Prevention Policies Directory.

Community Gardens Drinking Water Farmers' Markets Food Handling Food Literacy Education Food Supply Healthy Food Marketing Local Food Marketing To Children Menu Labelling Mobile Vendors Nutrition Labelling Nutritional Standards Pricing Procurement Sales Of Unhealthy Foods Sodium Subsidies Sugar Tax Traditional Foods Trans-Fat Vending Machines Zoning



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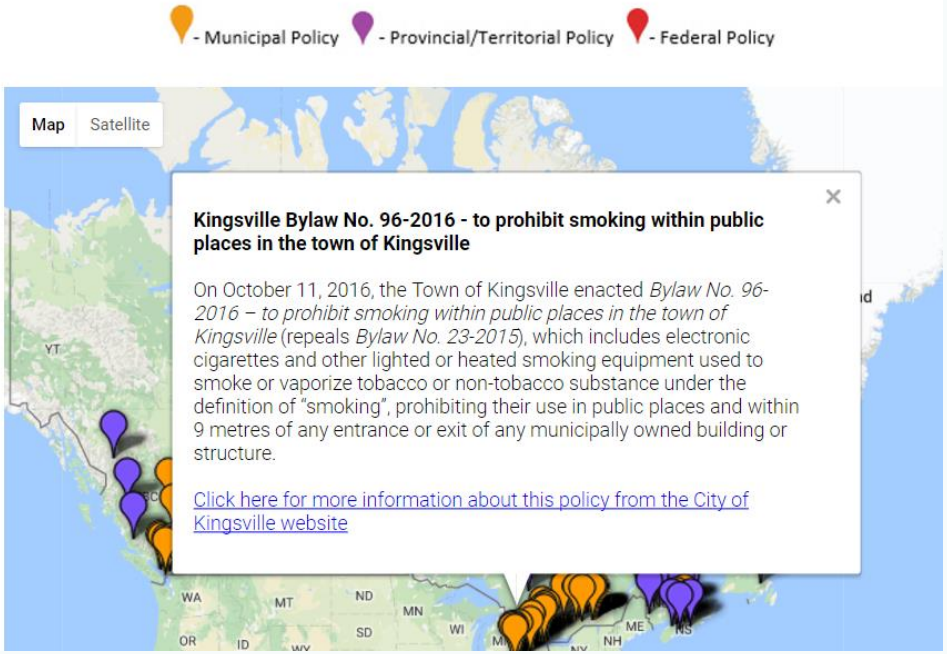
Canadian municipal active transportation policy map

Canadian Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) Policy Map

The Canadian Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) Policy Map illustrates federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal electronic nicotine delivery system policy development across Canada. Each entry on the map includes a brief description of a proposed or adopted policy, as well as link to the source policy document. This policy map will be updated on a regular basis.

Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) are non-combustible battery operated devices that deliver an aerosol ("vapour") by heating a solution users inhale. ENDS products include, but are not limited to, electronic cigarettes (often referred to as "e-cigarettes"), personal vaporizers, vape pens, e-cigars, e-pipes, and e-hookahs.



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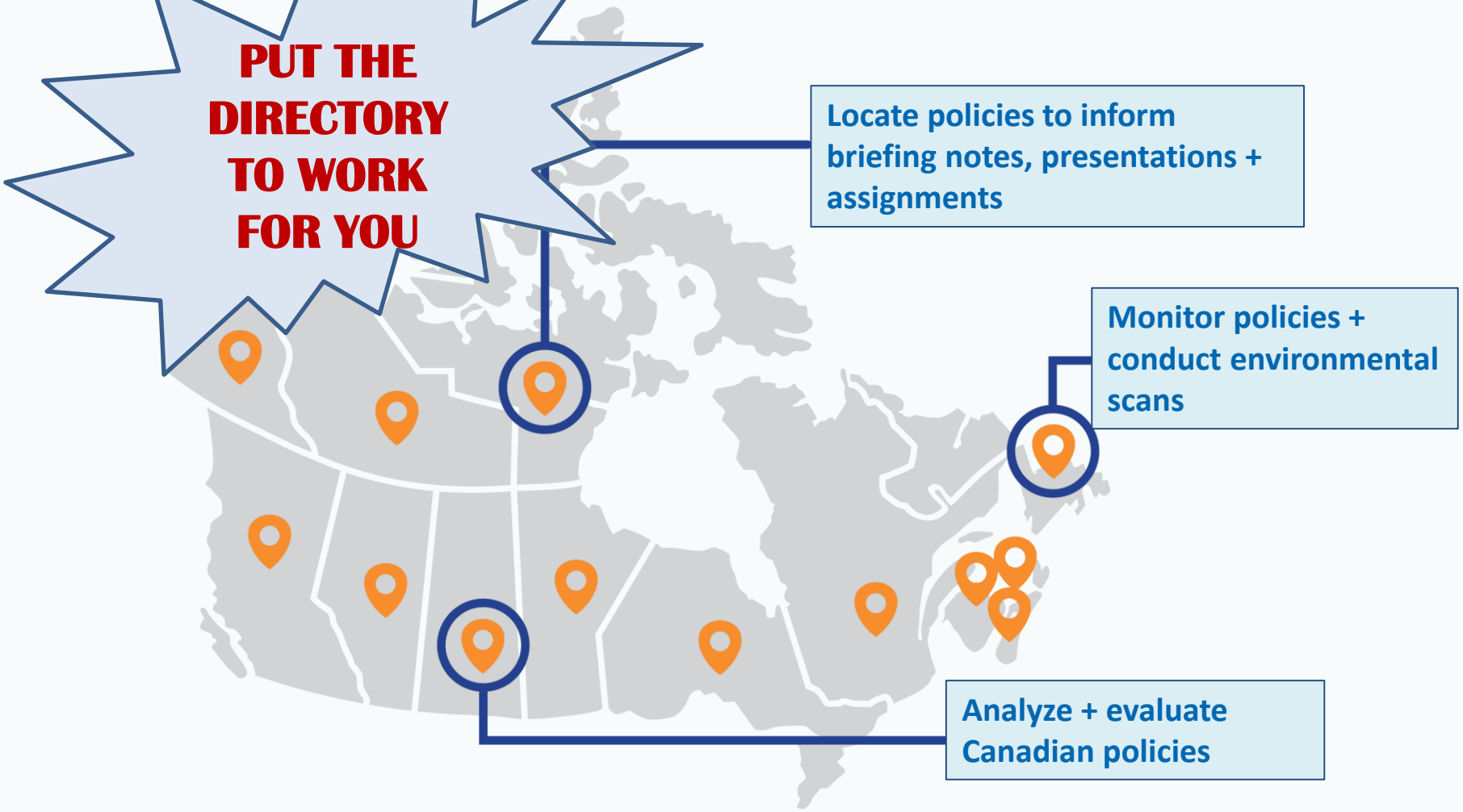
PUT THE DIRECTORY TO WORK FOR YOU



Locate policies to inform briefing notes, presentations + assignments

Monitor policies + conduct environmental scans

Analyze + evaluate Canadian policies

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CASE EXAMPLES

All Require you to:

SEARCH FOR POLICY INFORMATION

- Model Policy
- Briefing Notes
- Policy Diffusion & Readiness
- Environmental Scanning

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SAMPLE MODEL POLICY ASSIGNMENT

SCENARIO:

You are working as a Policy Specialist within a non-governmental organization and have been tasked with developing a model policy to help address a public health issue affecting Canada.

ASSIGNMENT

1. Select the jurisdiction you would like to focus on (e.g., municipal, provincial/territorial, federal)
2. Choose a public health policy problem from one of the following topic areas:
   - Tobacco use;
   - Alcohol consumption;
   - Physical inactivity;
   - Unhealthy eating;
   - Environmental health, including the built environment & radon;
   - Occupational health;
   - Ultraviolet radiation;
   - Infectious agents (e.g., HPV, hepatitis).
3. Use the Prevention Policies Directory as a starting point to explore policy options to address your issue and find policies from other Canadian jurisdictions that you can use to inform development of a model policy for your issue.
4. Use the National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy's *Framework for Analyzing Public Policies: Practical Guide* to inform your analysis.
5. Develop a model policy on this issue. Prior to the model policy itself, provide important framing for public health professionals on why this policy issue is of importance, and suggest mechanisms for policy action.

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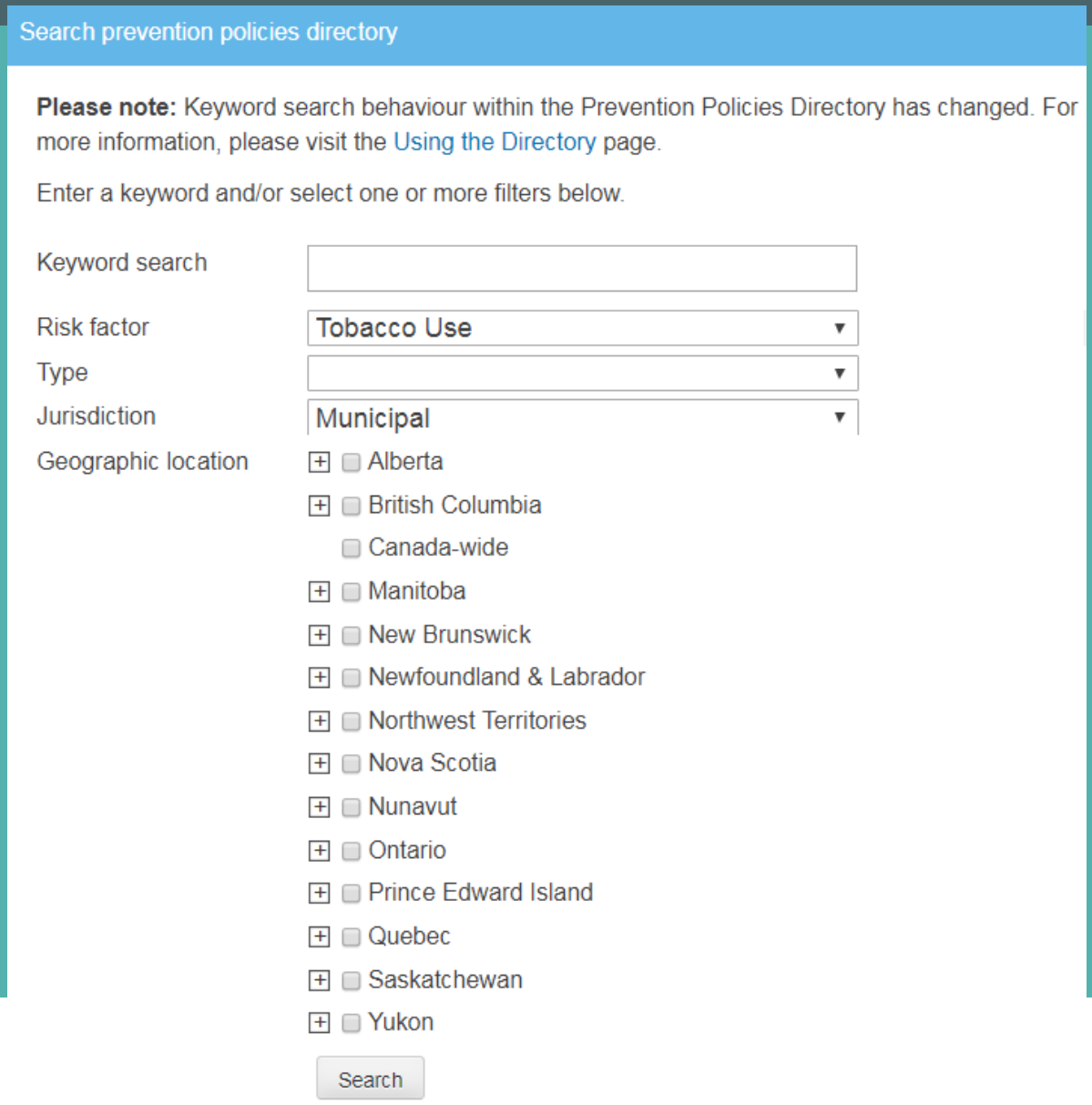
SAMPLE MODEL POLICY ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT

1. Select the jurisdiction you would like to focus on (e.g., municipal, provincial/territorial, federal)
2. Choose a public health policy problem from one of the following topic areas:
   - Tobacco use; → Waterpipes
   - Alcohol consumption;
   - Physical inactivity;
   - Unhealthy eating;
   - Environmental health, including the built environment & radon;
   - Occupational health;
   - Ultraviolet radiation;
   - Infectious agents (e.g., HPV, hepatitis).
3. Use the Prevention Policies Directory as a starting point to explore policy options to address your issue and find policies from other Canadian jurisdictions that you can use to inform development of a model policy for your issue.
4. Use the National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy's *Framework for Analyzing Public Policies: Practical Guide* to inform your analysis.
5. Develop a model policy on this issue. Prior to the model policy itself, provide important framing for public health professionals on why this policy issue is of importance, and suggest mechanisms for policy action.



BY RISK FACTOR

BY TYPE

BY JURISDICTION

BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

BY VENUE

BY TAGS

- [+] Active Transportation (2)
- [+] Nutrition (1)
- [-] Tobacco (77)
  - Advertising(3)
  - Cessation(1)
  - E-Cigarette(10)
  - Licensing(3)
  - Multi-Unit Dwelling(5)
  - Parks and Beaches(14)
  - Patio(4)
  - Smoke-Free Place(65)
  - Smokeless Tobacco(4)
  - Sponsorship(3)
  - Taxi(24)
  - Transit(23)
  - Vehicle with Minors(3)
  - Water Pipe(5)
  - Youth Access(3)

Showing Results 1 - 20 of 79

1 2 3 4 Next »
Show 10 20 50 results/page

Title	Year
London Smoke Free Workplaces Bylaw PH-11 – A Bylaw to regulate smoking in workplaces in the City of London This bylaw prohibits smoking in workplaces in the City of London and outlines requirements for signs indicating as such. For more detailed information about carcinogens and estimates of exposures, please visit CAREX Canada:Environmental…	2003
Region of Peel Bylaw 30-2016 – to regulate waterpipe smoking This bylaw prohibits the use of waterpipes in enclosed public places, enclosed workplaces, restaurant bars and patios, playgrounds, sporting areas (and spectator areas), schools, and public land within 20 metres of a playground,…	2016
Edmonton Bylaw 14700 – Vehicle for Hire Bylaw This bylaw prohibits the operator of a taxi, limousine, and shuttle from smoke any tobacco or non-tobacco substance in their vehicle. For more detailed information about carcinogens and estimates of exposures, please visit…	2013
Yellowknife Bylaw 4276 – Smoking Bylaw This bylaw does not permit smoking in enclosed public places, in common areas of buildings (including parts of businesses where clients are served, reception areas, etc.), in taxis or limousines (on and off…	2003
Conception Bay South Taxi Regulations This regulation prohibits taxicab drivers from smoking while passengers are in the vehicle (unless passenger consent is provided) as well as consuming or possessing alcohol. For more detailed information about carcinogens and estimates…	2011
London Bylaw A.-6924-85 – Smoking Near Recreation Amenities and Entrances Bylaw This bylaw prohibits smoking tobacco or holding lighted tobacco within 9 metres of any part of a recreation amenity in a City park or an entrance of a municipally-owned building. For more detailed…	2013

Search Again

Search ...

You refined by:

TAGS: **Water Pipe**,

JURISDICTION: **Municipal**,

RISK FACTOR: **Tobacco Use**,

Refine Your Search Results

Clear Filters

Apply Filters

BY RISK FACTOR

- [x] Tobacco Use (5)

BY TYPE

BY JURISDICTION

BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

BY VENUE

BY TAGS

CITY OF SURREY

BY-LAW NO. 17392

A by-law to amend the provisions of "Surrey Parks, Recreation and Cultural Facilities Regulation By-law, 1998, No. 13480" as amended.

.....

The Council of the City of Surrey, in open meeting assembled, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. "Surrey Parks, Recreation and Cultural Facilities Regulation By-law, 1998, No. 13480" as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

   1. By adding a new definition of "Smoke" or "Smoking" to Section 2 immediately following the existing definition of "Person":

      "**Smoke**" **or** "**Smoking**" means to inhale, exhale, burn or carry a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, hookah pipe or other lighted smoking equipment that burns tobacco or other weed or substance.

   2. By deleting Section 19.1 in its entirety and replacing it with the following new Section 19.1:

      No person shall smoke within a park except in an area designated and posted for such purpose by the General Manager.

2. This By-law shall be cited for all purposes as "Surrey Parks, Recreation and Cultural Facilities Regulation By-law, 1998, No. 13480, Amendment By-law, 2011, No. 17392"

PASSED FIRST READING on the 18th day of April, 2011.

PASSED SECOND READING on the 18th day of April, 2011.

PASSED THIRD READING on the 18th day of April, 2011.

RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY ADOPTED, signed by the Mayor and Clerk, and sealed with the Corporate Seal on the 9th day of May, 2011.

Search Again

Search ...

You refined by:
TAGS: Water Pipe,
JURISDICTION: Municipal,
RISK FACTOR: Tobacco Use,

Refine Your Search Results

Clear Filters
Apply Filters

BY RISK FACTOR
Tobacco Use (5)
BY TYPE
BY JURISDICTION
BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
BY VENUE
BY TAGS

"Smoke" or "Smoking" includes the use or carrying of any lighted or heated Waterpipe as well as the fumes or byproducts of heating or combustion associated with Waterpipe use.

"Sporting Area" means an area where the public is ordinarily invited or permitted access, either expressly or by implication, whether or not a fee is charged for entry, used primarily for the purposes of sports including, but without being limited to soccer, football, basketball, tennis, baseball, softball, cricket, skating, beach volleyball, running, swimming, or skateboarding.

"Waterpipe" means any lighted or heated smoking equipment used to burn or heat tobacco or a non-tobacco substance or a combination thereof, with which the vapor or smoke may be passed through a water basin before inhalation.

PROHIBITIONS

2. That no person shall Smoke a Waterpipe in:

(a) an Enclosed Public Place;
(b) an Enclosed Workplace;
(c) a Restaurant or Bar Patio;
(d) a Playground;
(e) a Sporting Area;
(f) a Spectator Area adjacent to a Sporting Area;
(g) a School; or
(h) any area under public ownership that is within 20 metres of any point on the perimeter of a Playground, Sporting Area or Spectator Area adjacent to a Sporting Area.

3. That the prohibitions in this By-law shall apply whether or not a notice is posted that Waterpipe Smoking is prohibited;

4. That no Person shall provide or supply a Waterpipe for use in an area where Smoking a Waterpipe is prohibited by this By-law;

5. That no Proprietor, Employer, or Employee shall permit the Smoking of a Waterpipe in an Enclosed Public Place, Enclosed Workplace, or Restaurant or Bar Patio;

EXEMPTIONS

6. That this By-law does not apply to a Highway including a pedestrian sidewalk adjacent to a Highway, but does apply to public transportation vehicles and taxicabs on a Highway;

7. That this By-law does not apply to the portion of a premises used primarily as a private dwelling;

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SAMPLE POLICY ENVIRONMENTAL SCANNING ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT

Environmental Scanning for Healthy Public Policies

BACKGROUND

Environmental scanning is a process that is used by organizations to assess internal strengths and challenges and external opportunities and threats[1]. Environmental scans are used to understand the context of a topic or issue; to collect, organize, and analyze data on to identify links and gaps and guide planning and decision making[1]. They often incorporate multiple strategies to do so, including document reviews and stakeholder consultation.

Environmental scanning in the policy-making process assists in the identification of what policies exist on a particular topic and where they are located. Environmental scans for healthy public policies can help guide their development and implementation by feeding into the process of policy diffusion.

[1] Wilburn, A., Vanderpool, R. C. & Knight, J. R. (2016). Environmental scanning as a public health tool: Kentucky's Human Papillomavirus vaccination project. Preventing Chronic Disease, 13. doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd13.160165.

SCENARIO:

Your jurisdiction is considering developing a policy (or amending an existing policy) to address one of the following issues:

- Radon
- Complete Streets
- Electronic Cigarettes
- Waterpipes
- Sunless Tanning

As a Policy Analyst, you are required to complete an environmental scan to identify policies that address the issue to help inform the development of your own jurisdiction's policy approach.

ASSIGNMENT:

Complete an environmental scan on your selected public health policy issue. For this assignment, please include the following:

1. **Pick a jurisdiction to start from** (province, territory or municipality)
2. **Choose a policy issue from the list**
3. **Describe the importance of the issue in relation to public and/or population health, and briefly describe the available evidence on policy interventions addressing this issue.**
4. **What jurisdictions have policies addressing the issue?**
   - Use the Prevention Policies Directory as a starting point to develop a table of policies, capturing important information (e.g., jurisdiction, policy name, policy type, year, description of the policy).
   - Use the Directory's refinement tools to manipulate your search results.
   - Refer to the listing of other policy databases on the Directory's website if you require international policy information.
5. **What themes have arisen from your scan of policies? Is there a myriad of policy options, or is there a more definitivepolicyintervention on this issue?**
6. **What policy option(s) would you recommend your jurisdiction consider adopting/amending? Why?**
7. **How will you present this information and to whom?**

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SAMPLE POLICY BRIEFING NOTE ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT

Developing a Policy Briefing Note

BACKGROUND

Briefing notes help decision-makers quickly document, understand, and share evidence that contributes to decisions. These knowledge products are usually short, often one to three pages, and typically include:

- a description of the issue(s) for which a decision is required (e.g., change in practice, program or policy);
- a brief summary of the state of the evidence on the issue(s);
- the options considered and the rationale for the options;
- recommendations.

Please refer to Health Evidence's Briefing Note: Decisions, Rationale and Key Findings Summary to find a guide and tool to support developing briefing notes.

Note: *Briefing note format from Health Evidence may be used to complete this assignment, however, alternative formats may also be used. Point form is acceptable within the briefing note, and in many cases desirable. This does not mean briefings are written using acronyms, short forms, or poor grammar.*

SCENARIO A:

Several jurisdictions within Canada and internationally have enacted policies in recent months regulating the sale and use of electronic cigarettes (otherwise known as electronic nicotine delivery systems or vaping devices). The Premier in your province has expressed interest in expanding your province's smoke-free spaces legislation to also include vaping devices. You are working as a Policy Analyst within the provincial ministry of health, and your Deputy Minister has requested a briefing note on the issue by end of the week, to share and discuss with the Minister of Health.

To complete this assignment, you will need to draw on concepts from the course, as well as:

1. Select the province or territory you are working for;
2. Uset he Prevention Policies Directory to find and review your jurisdiction's current provincial or territorial smoke-free spaces legislation;
3. Use the Prevention Policies Directory as a starting point to find policies from other Canadian jurisdictions addressing the use of e-cigarettes in public spaces;
4. Use other sources of evidence to understand more about the policy issue and state of the evidence on the topic (e.g., Health Evidence, Issue Backgrounder on E-Cigarettes, National Collaborating Centre for Healthy Public Policy, Board of Health briefings, etc.);
5. Develop a briefing note, including, at minimum, the following information:
   - > Provide a rationale for amending the existing policy,
   - > Summarize pertinent evidence on the topic,
   - > Share examples from other Canadian jurisdictions whom have already amended or adopted similar policies,
   - > Recommend a course of action for your jurisdiction.

SCENARIO B:

You are working as a Policy Analyst within a regional health authority (or local public health unit). Your Medical Officer of Health requires a briefing note on the current local public health policy problem you are working on.

To complete this assignment, you will need to draw on concepts from the course, as well as:

1. Choose a public health policy problem from one of the following topic areas, and it should also be an area that municipal or regional governments have jurisdiction to intervene on the issue via policy:
   - > Tobacco use,
   - > Alcohol consumption,
   - > Physical inactivity,
   - > Unhealthy eating,
   - > Environmental health, including the built environment & radon,
   - > Occupational health,
   - > Ultraviolet radiation,
   - > Infectious agents (e.g., HPV, hepatitis);
2. Usethe Prevention Policies Directory as a starting point to find municipal or regional policies in Canada that address or could be amended/repealed to address the policy problem;
3. Use other sources of evidence to understand more about the policy issue and state of the evidence on the topic;
4. Develop a briefing note, including, at minimum, the following information:
   - > Define the policy problem,
   - > Provide a rationale for addressing the policy problem at the local/regional level,
   - > Share policy options from other municipalities or regions from Canada, or propose how existing policies could be amended/repealed to address the problem,
   - > Recommend a course of action for your jurisdiction.

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SAMPLE POLICY DIFFUSION AND READINESS ASSIGNMENT

ASSIGNMENT

Report on Policy Diffusion and Readiness to Support Policy Development

BACKGROUND

The communities in which we live, work and play (e.g., provinces, territories, municipalities, neighbourhoods, schools, or workplaces) have a significant influence on our health. By encouraging the development of healthy policies in these locations, public health professionals can play a powerful role in building healthier environments for everyone.

In this assignment, you are tasked with understanding policy diffusion and readiness for change to support and encourage your jurisdiction to adopt a healthy public policy related to a prevalent policy approach already in place in several jurisdictions across Canada.

Report on Policy Diffusion and Readiness to Support Policy Development

POLICY DIFFUSION

Policy diffusion is a process by which public policies spread across jurisdictions, enabling decision makers to learn policy solutions from the experiences of others.

Please refer to the following articles on policy diffusion in Canada for more information:

- *Supporting the diffusion of healthy public policy in Canada: the Prevention Policies Directory*
- *Smoke-free spaces over place and time: a policy diffusion study of bylaw development in Alberta and Ontario*
- *A multiple case history and review of adoption, diffusion, implementation and impact of provincial daily physical activity policies in Canadian schools*

POLICY READINESS

Before you work with a community or organization to encourage policy change, it is important to understand the level of readiness for policy change. This will give you a better grasp of the community or organization's characteristics and will enable you to tailor your advocacy strategies to the place that you are working with. Please refer to the Policy Readiness Tool for more information about policy readiness.

ASSIGNMENT:

To complete this assignment, you will need to draw on concepts from the course, as well as:

1. The Prevention Policies Directory as a starting point to select a topic area and policy intervention that is present in a majority of jurisdictions (either provincial/territorial or municipal), but not all jurisdictions;
2. From this analysis of policy interventions on an issue, select a jurisdiction that is "lagging," wherein the policy intervention could be diffused and adopted in the future;
3. Use resources from the Policy Readiness Tool (e.g., assessment tool, strategies for late adopters) to understand the best ways to support your jurisdiction in adopting a new policy;
4. Develop a report detailing:
   - A brief overview of the policy issue and intervention selected, and a list of some of the Canadian jurisdictions which have already adopted such an approach,
   - An analysis of how the selected policy intervention may have diffused, using theories of policy diffusion and diffusion of innovations to support your analysis,
   - The "late adopter" jurisdiction you have selected to encourage policy development on the issue, including an analysis of why this jurisdiction may be a "late adopter," and some ways public health professionals could support this jurisdiction in adopting a new policy,
   - Conclusions.

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CASE SCENARIO 2:

A growing number of municipalities are adopting community gardens policies that help build healthier communities by providing residents with the opportunity to participate in a healthy recreational activity that increases access to nutritious food and facilitates community building.

You are working as a policy analyst/ health promoter at a local public health unit.

Your Medical Officer of Health is thinking of bringing the issue forward to council and requires a briefing note on community gardens policies that outlines a background and available evidence on the topic, key considerations, and a recommended course of action.

You need to have this completed by early next week before the next council meeting.

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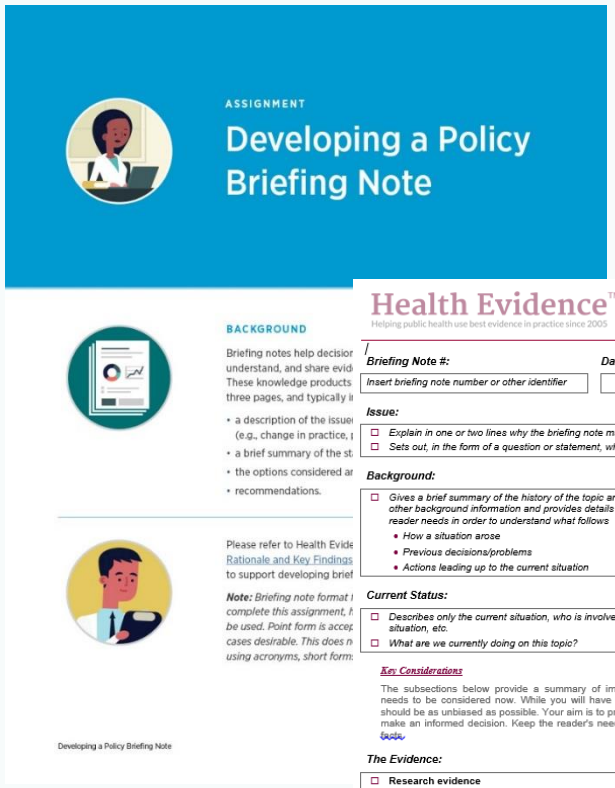

ASSIGNMENT

Developing a Policy Briefing Note

BACKGROUND

Briefing notes help decision
understand, and share evid
These knowledge products
three pages, and typically i

- a description of the issue
  (e.g., change in practice,
- a brief summary of the st
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Please refer to Health Evide
Rationale and Key Findings
to support developing brief

Note: *Briefing note format*
complete this assignment, h
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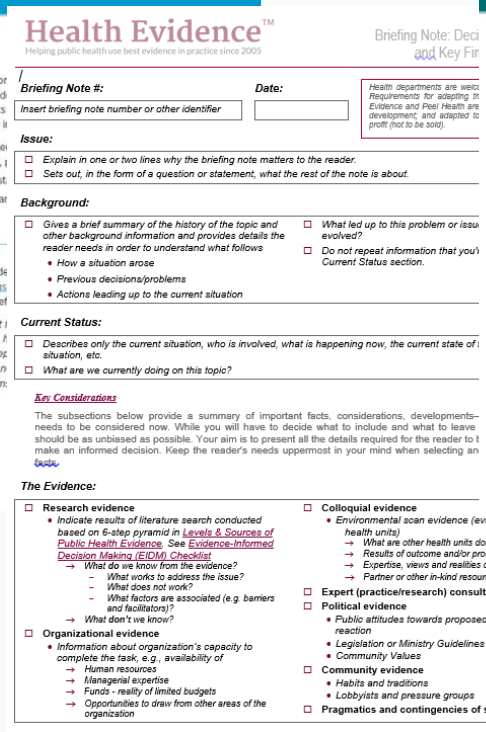
Developing a Policy Briefing Note



Health Evidence™

Helping public health use best evidence in practice since 2005

Briefing Note: Deci
and Key Fir

Briefing Note #: Insert briefing note number or other identifier

Date:

Health departments are welc
Requirements for adapting th
Evidence and Peel Health are
development, and adapted to
profit (not to be sold).

Issue:

- ☐ *Explain in one or two lines why the briefing note matters to the reader.*
- ☐ *Sets out, in the form of a question or statement, what the rest of the note is about.*

Background:

- ☐ *Gives a brief summary of the history of the topic and other background information and provides details the reader needs in order to understand what follows*
  - *How a situation arose*
  - *Previous decisions/problems*
  - *Actions leading up to the current situation*
- ☐ *What led up to this problem or issu evolved?*
- ☐ *Do not repeat information that you'l Current Status section.*

Current Status:

- ☐ *Describes only the current situation, who is involved, what is happening now, the current state of situation, etc.*
- ☐ *What are we currently doing on this topic?*

Key Considerations

The subsections below provide a summary of important facts, considerations, developments– needs to be considered now. While you will have to decide what to include and what to leave should be as unbiased as possible. Your aim is to present all the details required for the reader to make an informed decision. Keep the reader's needs uppermost in your mind when selecting an

The Evidence:

- ☐ **Research evidence**
  - *Indicate results of literature search conducted based on 6-step pyramid in Levels & Sources of Public Health Evidence. See Evidence-Informed Decision Making (EIDM) Checklist*
    - → *What do we know from the evidence?*
      - *What works to address the issue?*
      - *What does not work?*
      - *What factors are associated (e.g. barriers and facilitators)?*
    - → *What don't we know?*
- ☐ **Organizational evidence**
  - *Information about organization's capacity to complete the task, e.g., availability of*
    - → *Human resources*
    - → *Managerial expertise*
    - → *Funds - reality of limited budgets*
    - → *Opportunities to draw from other areas of the organization*
- ☐ **Colloquial evidence**
  - *Environmental scan evidence (evidence from other health units)*
    - → *What are other health units doing?*
    - → *Results of outcome and/or process evaluations*
    - → *Expertise, views and realities of stakeholders*
    - → *Partner or other in-kind resources*
- ☐ **Expert (practice/research) consultation evidence**
- ☐ **Political evidence**
  - *Public attitudes towards proposed policies, media reaction*
  - *Legislation or Ministry Guidelines*
  - *Community Values*
- ☐ **Community evidence**
  - *Habits and traditions*
  - *Lobbyists and pressure groups*
- ☐ **Pragmatics and contingencies of situation**

ASSIGNMENT

Environmental Scanning for Healthy Public Policies

BACKGROUND

Environmental scanning is a process that is used by organizations to assess internal strengths and challenges and extern and threats[1]. Environmental scans are used to unde of a topic or issue; to collect, organize, and analyze links and gaps and guide planning and decision ma incorporate multiple strategies to do so, including and stakeholder consultation.

Environmental scanning in the policy-making proce identification of what policies exist on a particular t they are located. Environmental scans for healthy p help guide their development and implementation the process of policy diffusion.

[1] Wilburn, A., Vanderpool, R. C. & Knight, J. R. (2016). Environmental sca tool: Kentucky's Human Papillomavirus vaccination project. Preventing http://dx.doi.org/10.5888/pcd13.160165.

Environmental Scanning for Healthy Public Policies

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER
PARTENARIAT CANADIEN CONTRE LE CANCER

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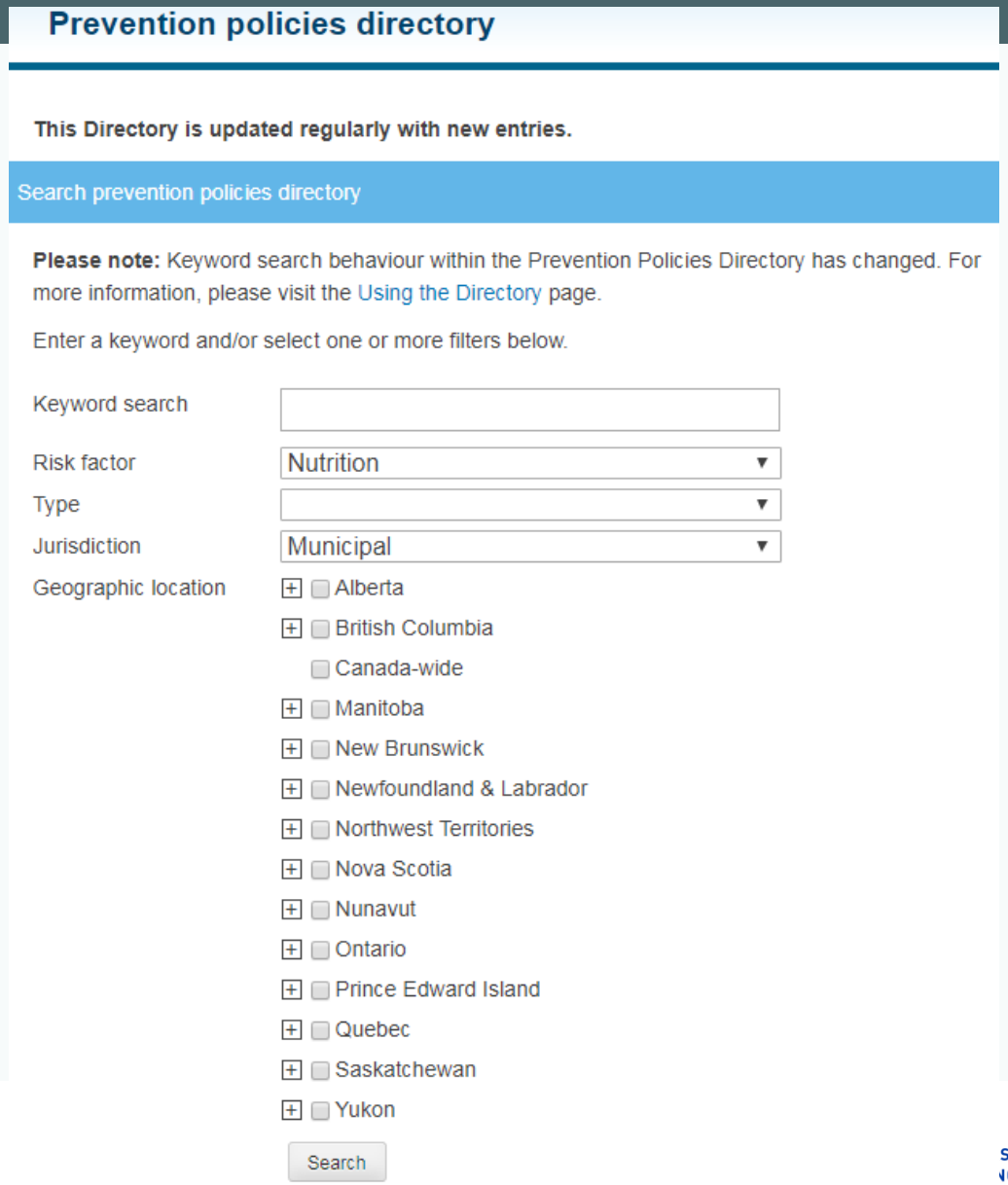

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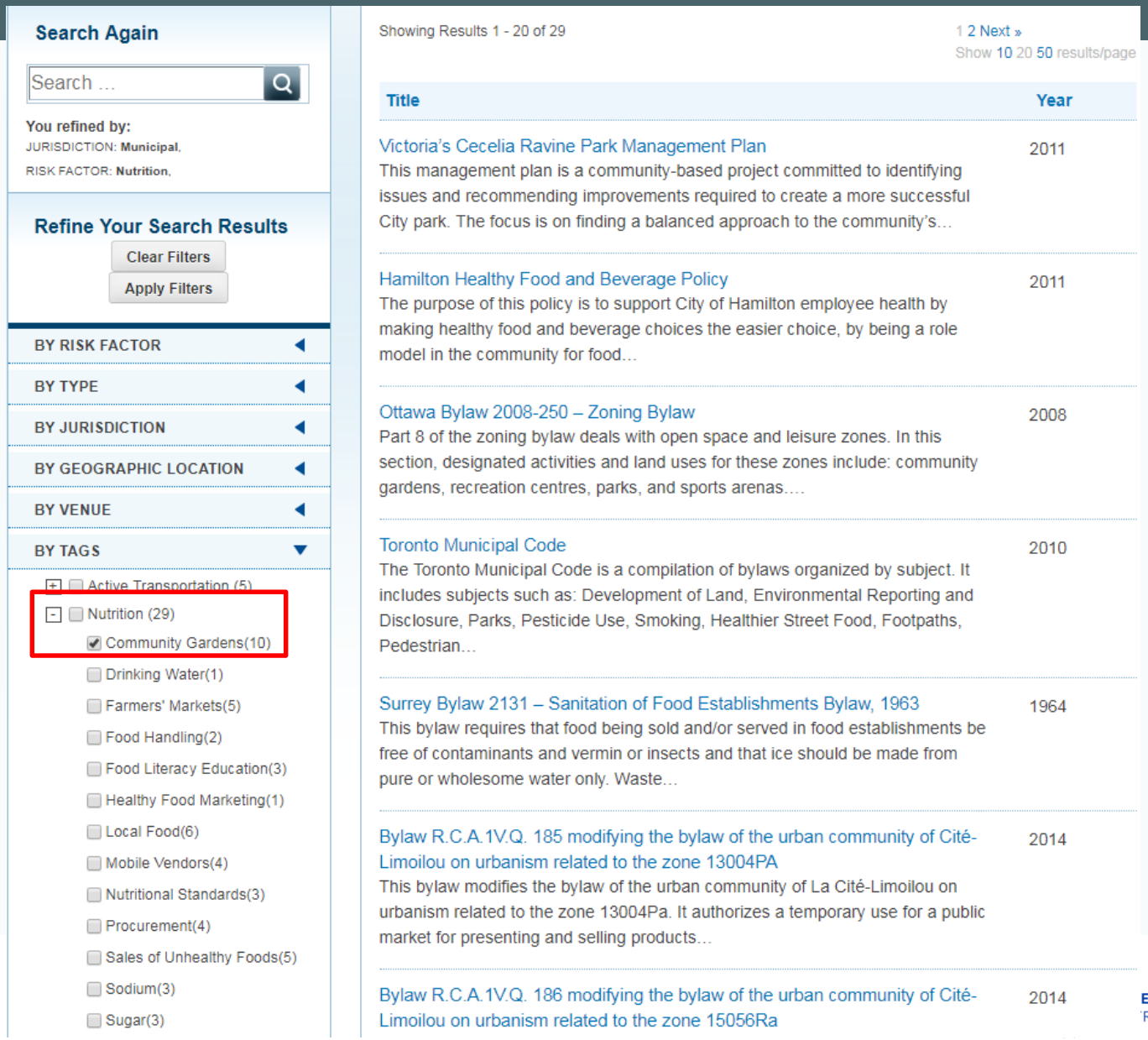

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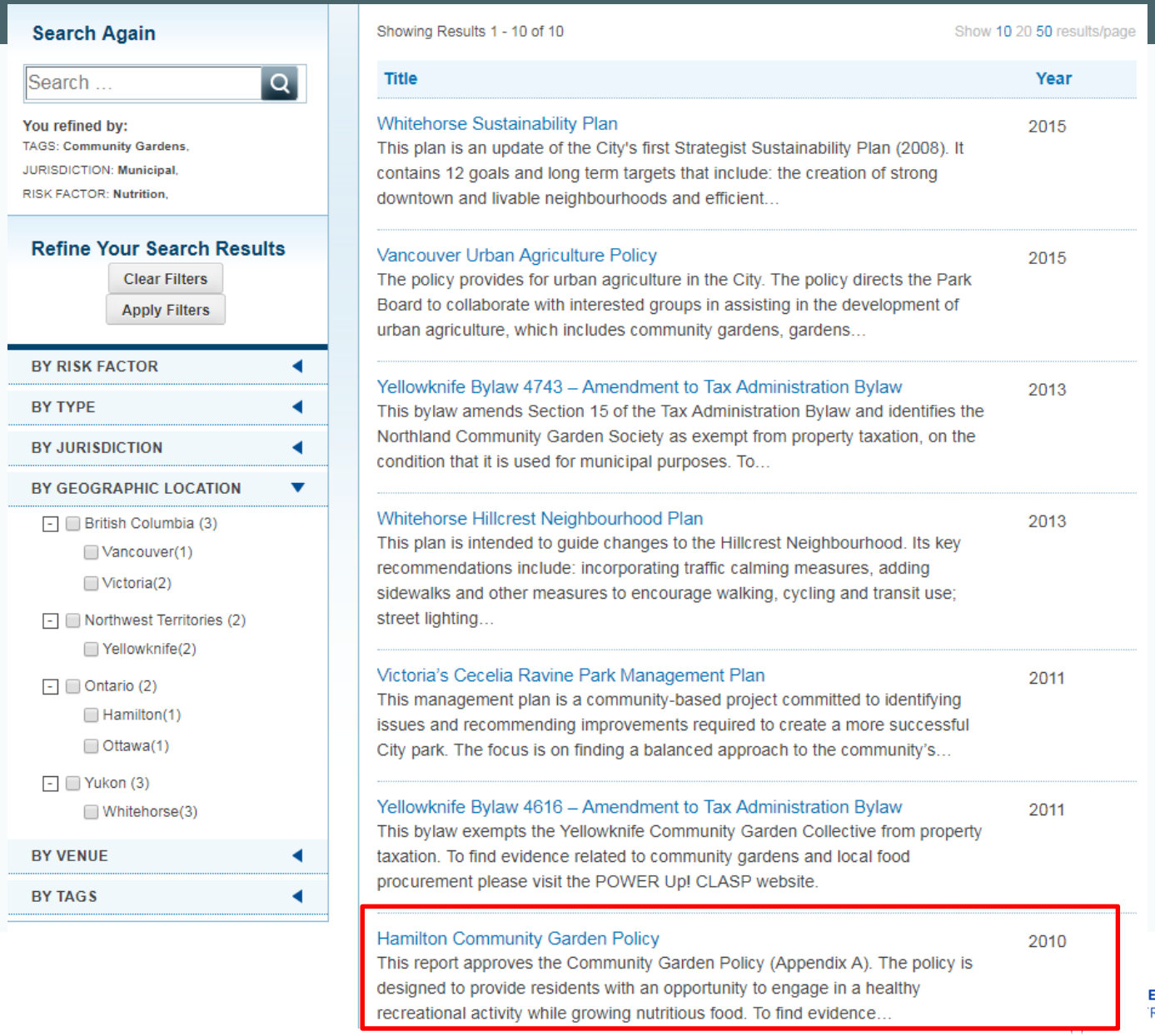

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Detailed Result:

Prevention policies directory

Return to Search Results

Title: **Hamilton Community Garden Policy**

URL: http://www.hamilton.ca/NR/rdonlyres/F8B4672C-6E0D-4A5B-8A52-C2556C7914B7/0/Apr19EDRMS_n86758_v1_7_1__PW10044.pdf

Short Description: This report approves the Community Garden Policy (Appendix A). The policy is designed to provide residents with an opportunity to engage in a healthy recreational activity while growing nutritious food.

To find evidence related to community gardens and local food procurement please visit the POWER Up! CLASP website.

Risk factor:
- Built Environment
- Nutrition
- Physical Activity

Type:
- Policy

Jurisdiction:
- Municipal

Geographic location:
- ⊟ Ontario
  - Hamilton

Venue:
- Population/community-wide

Year:
- 2010

Tags:
- ⊟ Nutrition
  - Community Gardens
  - Zoning

PARTENARIAT CANADIEN CONTRE LE CANCER

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Hamilton

CITY OF HAMILTON

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Operations and Waste Management Division

TO: Chair and Members Public Works Committee	**WARD(S) AFFECTED:** CITY WIDE
COMMITTEE DATE: April 19, 2010	
SUBJECT/REPORT NO: Community Garden Policy (PW10044) - (City Wide) *(Outstanding Business List Item)*	
SUBMITTED BY: Beth Goodger Acting General Manager Public Works Department	**PREPARED BY:** Adam Watson 905-546-2424, Extension 5522
SIGNATURE:	Ed DeVries 905-546-2424, Extension 4819

RECOMMENDATION

(a) That the Community Garden Policy and Procedures attached as Appendix "A" to Report PW10044 respecting a Community Garden Policy be approved;

(b) That a new annual budget in the amount of $20,000 to support the Community Garden Policy as part of the Forestry and Horticulture section budget be referred to the 2011 Budget process for deliberation;

(c) That staff seek out interested community groups to operate via licence agreement(s) the current city-run Community Gardens by January 1, 2011;

(d) That the Community Garden Policy be identified as completed and removed from the Outstanding Business List.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared in response to Council Motion 7.2 from December 9, 2009. The motion called on the Public Works Department to work with other departments and come forward with a Community Garden Policy that included the following: criteria for establishing new community gardens, garden plot allocation

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Detailed Result:

Prevention policies directory

Return to Search Results

Title: Hamilton Community Garden Policy

URL: http://www.hamilton.ca/NR/rdonlyres/F8B4672C-6E0D-4A5B-8A52-C2556C7914B7/0/Apr19EDRMS_n86758_v1_7_1__PW10044.pdf

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Year: 2010

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  - Zoning

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POWER UP

EvidenceSynthesis

COMMUNITY GARDENS AND LOCAL FOOD PROCUREMENT: EXPLORING IMPACT ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NUTRITION FOR OBESITY PREVENTION

April 2016

OVERVIEW

Community gardens and local food procurement policies and programs are gaining in popularity as health promotion strategies. The term *community* in community gardening signifies the convergence of multiple individuals, joining together in diverse settings, such as schools, hospitals, and nursing homes, to grow fruits, vegetables, and other plant varieties [1]. *Local food procurement* generally refers to strategies to increase the amount and availability of food locally sourced from within a community. Despite growing interest in the use of community garden and local food procurement initiatives to promote health, little is known regarding their role in promoting healthy eating and physical activity for obesity prevention [2, 3]. To inform policy action in this area, the aim of this evidence synthesis was to explore the literature on community gardens and local food procurement in relation to nutrition, physical activity (PA), and body weight.

METHODS

Review of Evidence

This synthesis involved the collection of review articles from five databases (Medline, CINAHL, ERIC, PsycINFO, and Academic Search Complete) and three grey literature sources (Community-Wealth, Food Secure Canada, and National Gardening Association). Additional reviews were provided by the research team, as well as identified through a search of Google Scholar, PubMed related references, and a review of references from key articles. To be included in this synthesis, reviews had to meet the following criteria: (1) English and French language reviews, including comprehensive, systematic, narrative, scoping, or state-of-the evidence reviews, as well as summary papers; (2) published after 2000; (3) focused on research in developed countries; and (3) examined research, strategies, and/or interventions relevant to PA, nutrition, and/or body weight, in the context of community gardens and local food procurement.

The first round of the screening process involved reviewing titles and abstracts to remove irrelevant

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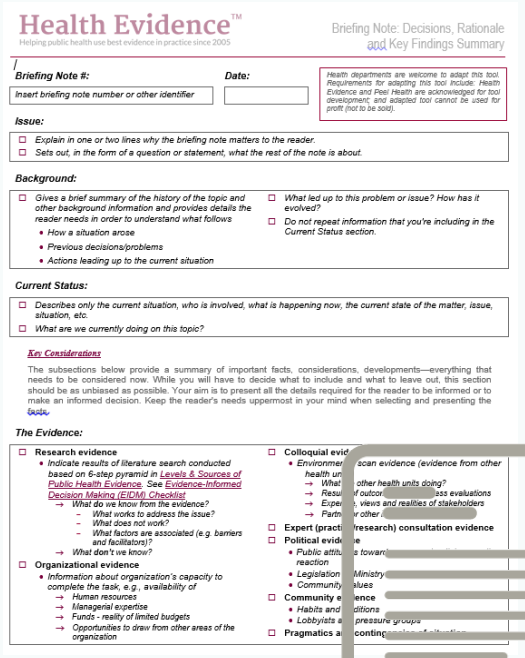

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Briefing Note: Decisions, Rationale and Key Findings Summary

Briefing Note #: Insert briefing note number or other identifier

Date:

Health departments are welcome to adapt this tool. Requirements for adapting this tool include: Health Evidence and Peel Health are acknowledged for tool development; and adapted tool cannot be used for profit (not to be sold).

Issue:

- Explain in one or two lines why the briefing note matters to the reader.
- Sets out, in the form of a question or statement, what the rest of the note is about.

Background:

- Gives a brief summary of the history of the topic and other background information and provides details the reader needs in order to understand what follows
  - How a situation arose
  - Previous decisions/problems
  - Actions leading up to the current situation
- What led up to this problem or issue? How has it evolved?
- Do not repeat information that you're including in the Current Status section.

Current Status:

- Describes only the current situation, who is involved, what is happening now, the current state of the matter, issue, situation, etc.
- What are we currently doing on this topic?

Key Considerations

The subsections below provide a summary of important facts, considerations, developments—everything that needs to be considered now. While you will have to decide what to include and what to leave out, this section should be as unbiased as possible. Your aim is to present all the details required for the reader to be informed or to make an informed decision. Keep the reader's needs uppermost in your mind when selecting and presenting the facts.

The Evidence:

- **Research evidence**
  - Indicate results of literature search conducted based on 6-step pyramid in Levels & Sources of Public Health Evidence. See Evidence-Informed Decision Making (EIDM) Checklist
    - → What do we know from the evidence?
      - What works to address the issue?
      - What does not work?
      - What factors are associated (e.g. barriers and facilitators)?
    - → What don't we know?
- **Organizational evidence**
  - Information about organization's capacity to complete the task, e.g., availability of
    - → Human resources
    - → Managerial expertise
    - → Funds - reality of limited budgets
    - → Opportunities to draw from other areas of the organization
- **Colloquial evid**
  - Environmen… scan evidence (evidence from other health un…
    - → What … other health units doing?
    - → Resu… of outcom… …ess evaluations
    - → Expe… views and realities of stakeholders
    - → Partn… or other …
- **Expert (practi… /research) consultation evidence**
- **Political evid… e**
  - Public attitu… s toward… reaction
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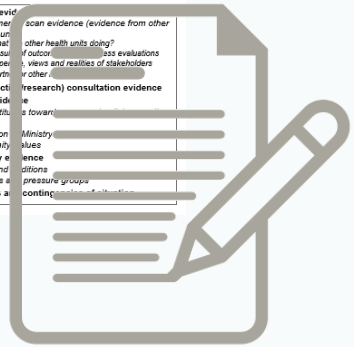
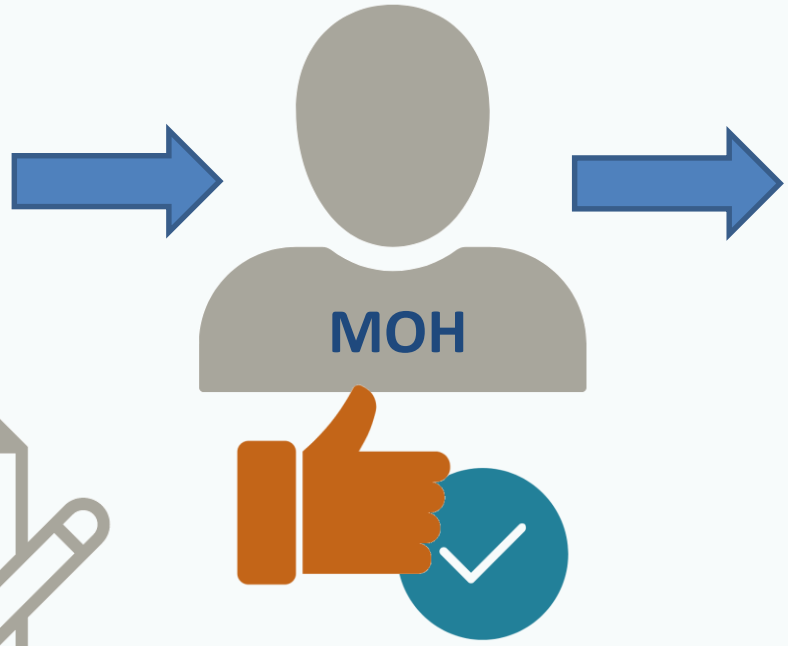
  - Community … alues
- **Community e… ence**
  - Habits and … ditions
  - Lobbyists a… pressure groups
- **Pragmatics a… contin…**





Draft a policy to present to council

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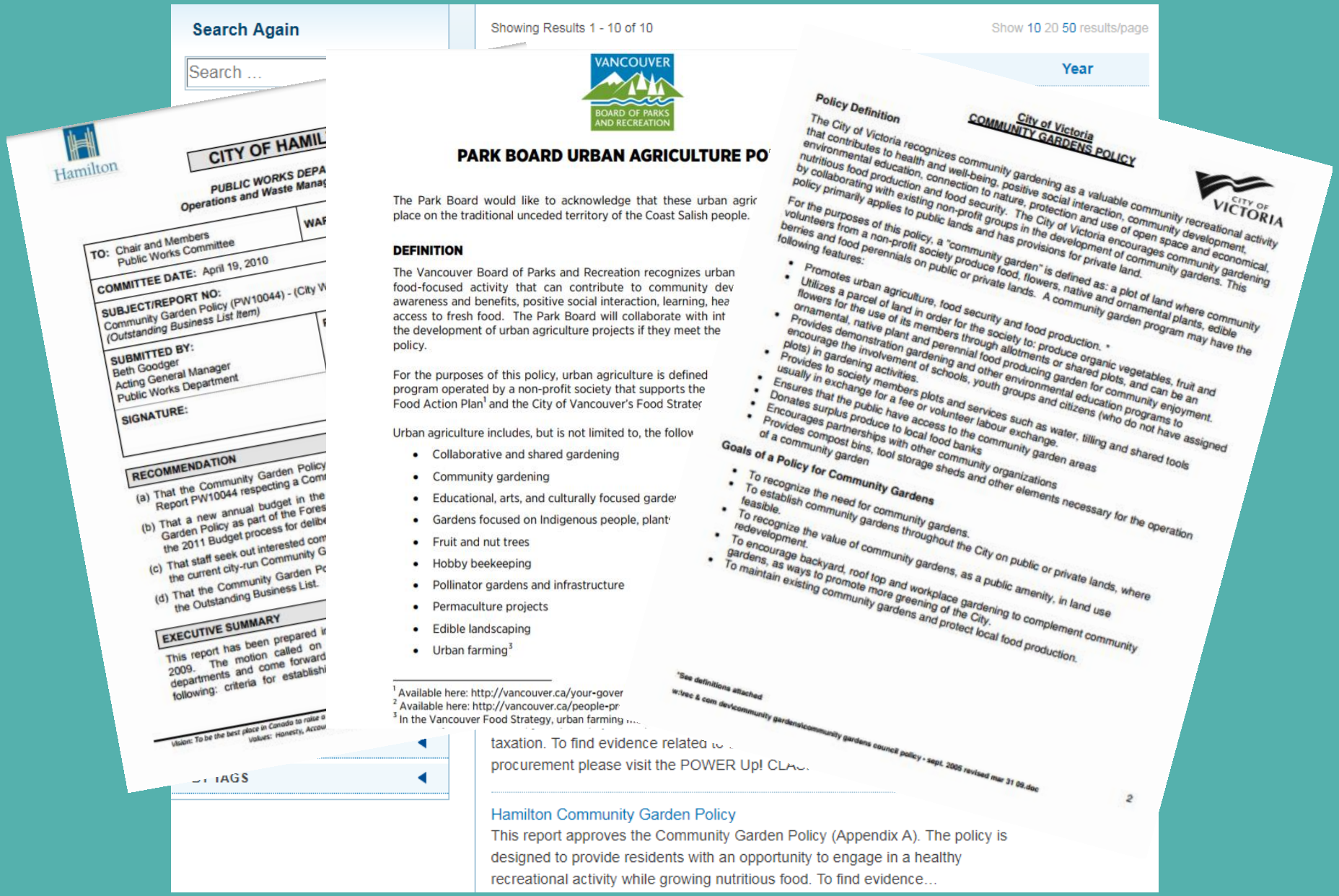

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Search ...

Showing Results 1 - 10 of 10

Show 10 20 50 results/page

Year

CITY OF HAMIL

PUBLIC WORKS DEPA
Operations and Waste Manag

TO: Chair and Members
Public Works Committee

COMMITTEE DATE: April 19, 2010

SUBJECT/REPORT NO:
Community Garden Policy (PW10044) - (City W
(Outstanding Business List Item)

SUBMITTED BY:
Beth Goodger
Acting General Manager
Public Works Department

SIGNATURE:

RECOMMENDATION

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Report PW10044 respecting a Com

(b) That a new annual budget in the
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared i
2009. The motion called on
departments and come forward
following: criteria for establishi

Vision: To be the best place in Canada to raise a
Values: Honesty, Accou

PARK BOARD URBAN AGRICULTURE PO

The Park Board would like to acknowledge that these urban agric
place on the traditional unceded territory of the Coast Salish people.

DEFINITION

The Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation recognizes urban
food-focused activity that can contribute to community dev
awareness and benefits, positive social interaction, learning, hea
access to fresh food. The Park Board will collaborate with int
the development of urban agriculture projects if they meet the
policy.

For the purposes of this policy, urban agriculture is defined
program operated by a non-profit society that supports the
Food Action Plan[1] and the City of Vancouver's Food Strater

Urban agriculture includes, but is not limited to, the follow

- Collaborative and shared gardening
- Community gardening
- Educational, arts, and culturally focused garde
- Gardens focused on Indigenous people, plant
- Fruit and nut trees
- Hobby beekeeping
- Pollinator gardens and infrastructure
- Permaculture projects
- Edible landscaping
- Urban farming[3]

[1] Available here: http://vancouver.ca/your-gover
[2] Available here: http://vancouver.ca/people-pr
[3] In the Vancouver Food Strategy, urban farming ...

City of Victoria
COMMUNITY GARDENS POLICY

Policy Definition

The City of Victoria recognizes community gardening as a valuable community recreational activity that contributes to health and well-being, positive social interaction, community development, environmental education, connection to nature, protection and use of open space and economical, nutritious food production and food security. The City of Victoria encourages community gardening by collaborating with existing non-profit groups in the development of community gardens. This policy primarily applies to public lands and has provisions for private land.

For the purposes of this policy, a "community garden" is defined as: a plot of land where community volunteers from a non-profit society produce food, flowers, native and ornamental plants, edible berries and food perennials on public or private lands. A community garden program may have the following features:

- Promotes urban agriculture, food security and food production. *
- Utilizes a parcel of land in order for the society to: produce organic vegetables, fruit and flowers for the use of its members through allotments or shared plots, and can be an ornamental, native plant and perennial food producing garden for community enjoyment.
- Provides demonstration gardening and other environmental education programs to encourage the involvement of schools, youth groups and citizens (who do not have assigned plots) in gardening activities.
- Provides to society members plots and services such as water, tilling and shared tools usually in exchange for a fee or volunteer labour exchange.
- Ensures that the public have access to the community garden areas
- Donates surplus produce to local food banks
- Encourages partnerships with other community organizations
- Provides compost bins, tool storage sheds and other elements necessary for the operation of a community garden

Goals of a Policy for Community Gardens

- To recognize the need for community gardens.
- To establish community gardens throughout the City on public or private lands, where feasible.
- To recognize the value of community gardens, as a public amenity, in land use redevelopment.
- To encourage backyard, roof top and workplace gardening to complement community gardens, as ways to promote more greening of the City.
- To maintain existing community gardens and protect local food production.

*See definitions attached

w:\rec & com dev\community gardens\community gardens council policy - sept. 2005 revised mar 31 09.doc

2

TAGS

taxation. To find evidence related to ...
procurement please visit the POWER Up! CLAC.

Hamilton Community Garden Policy

This report approves the Community Garden Policy (Appendix A). The policy is designed to provide residents with an opportunity to engage in a healthy recreational activity while growing nutritious food. To find evidence...

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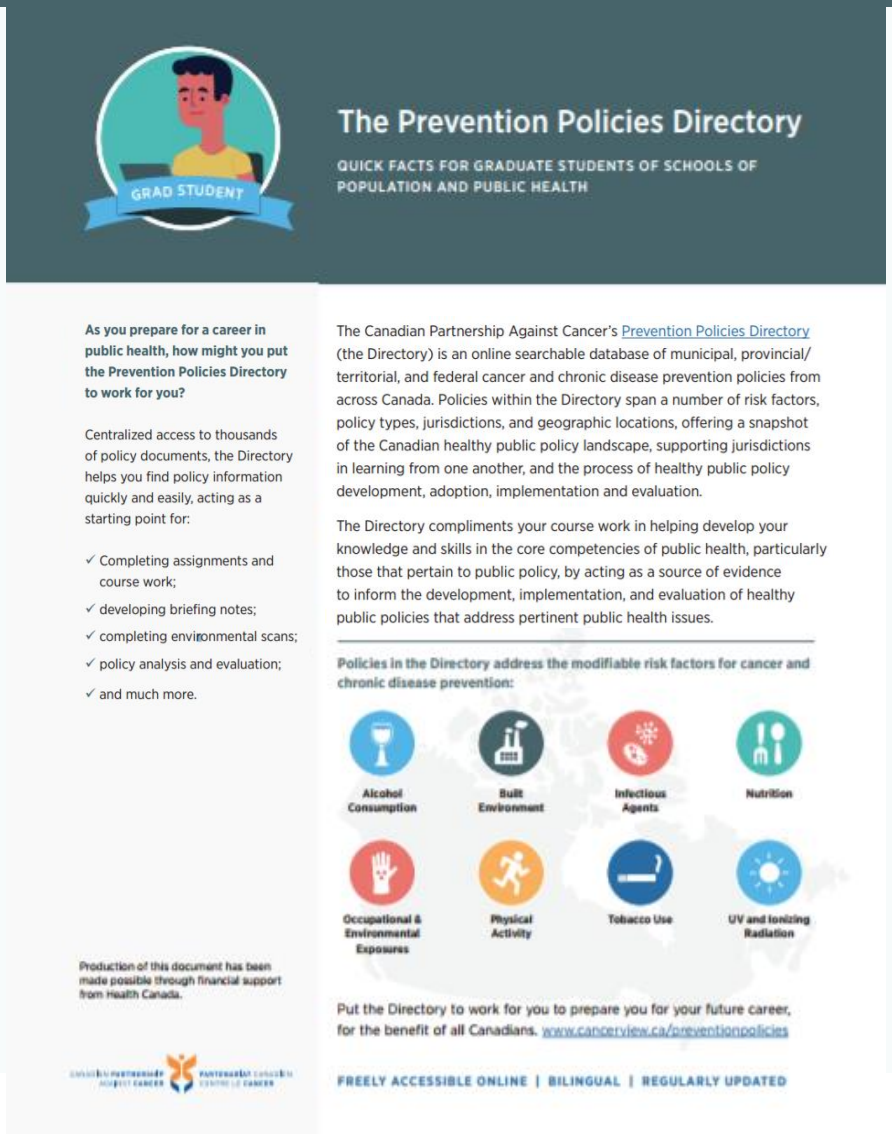
QUICK FACTS SHEET FOR STUDENTS



GRAD STUDENT

The Prevention Policies Directory

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As you prepare for a career in public health, how might you put the Prevention Policies Directory to work for you?

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- ✓ Completing assignments and course work;
- ✓ developing briefing notes;
- ✓ completing environmental scans;
- ✓ policy analysis and evaluation;
- ✓ and much more.

Production of this document has been made possible through financial support from Health Canada.

The Canadian Partnership Against Cancer's Prevention Policies Directory (the Directory) is an online searchable database of municipal, provincial/territorial, and federal cancer and chronic disease prevention policies from across Canada. Policies within the Directory span a number of risk factors, policy types, jurisdictions, and geographic locations, offering a snapshot of the Canadian healthy public policy landscape, supporting jurisdictions in learning from one another, and the process of healthy public policy development, adoption, implementation and evaluation.

The Directory compliments your course work in helping develop your knowledge and skills in the core competencies of public health, particularly those that pertain to public policy, by acting as a source of evidence to inform the development, implementation, and evaluation of healthy public policies that address pertinent public health issues.

Policies in the Directory address the modifiable risk factors for cancer and chronic disease prevention:

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Video for Students

Quick Facts Sheet

Case Scenarios

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

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How will you put the Directory to work for you?

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Thank You!

kendall.tisdale@partnershipagainstcancer.ca

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