



City of Hamilton
BOARD OF HEALTH ADDENDUM

Meeting #: 18-002
Date: February 22, 2018
Time: 1:30 p.m.
Location: Council Chambers, Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West

Loren Kolar, Legislative Coordinator (905) 546-2424 ext. 2604

	Pages
4. DELEGATION REQUESTS	
*4.2 Don McLean, Hamilton 350 Committee, respecting Item 5.2, Climate Change Partnership (BOH18009)	4
9. MOTIONS	
9.1 Amendment to the City of Hamilton's Food Strategy (Tabled at the January 15, 2018 meeting)	
*9.1.a Replacement Motion respecting Amendment to the City of Hamilton's Food Strategy	12

11. GENERAL INFORMATION / OTHER BUSINESS

*11.2 Amendments to the Outstanding Business List

*11.2.a Items to be marked as completed and removed:

Item M - Food Strategy Priority Actions 4 &5 (August 11, 2016, Item 7.1)

Addressed in Item 8.1

Item N - Food Strategy Priority Actions Implementation Plan (August 11, 2016, Item 7.1)

Addressed in Item 8.2

Item S - Review of the City of Hamilton Public Health Services School Program

(January 16, 2017, Item 9.1)

Item AA - Review of Heart &Stroke Position Statement on Sugar, Heart Disease and Stroke (BOH17022)

(June 19, 2017)

Item JJ - Correspondence from the Association of Local Public Health Agencies (alPHa) dated July 18, 2017, respecting the Council of Medical Officers of Health Recommendations for the Immunization of School Pupils Act (ISPA) and the Child Care and Early Years Act (CCEYA)

(November 13, 2017, Item 11.2)

Mailed February 9, 2018

*11.2.b Items with revised due dates:

Item A - Staff to report on Food Waste Management (Motion from Clr Merulla)

(January 12, 2015, Item 10)

Due Date: December 4, 2017

Revised Date: March 19, 2018

Item G - Review of the City of Hamilton's Pest Control By-law

(November 16, 2015, Item 9.1)

Due Date: March 19, 2018

Revised Date: ON HOLD – with Legal Services

Item I - Pilot-Project to Eliminate Sales of Products with Peanuts or Tree Nuts in four City of Hamilton Facilities

(June 13, 2016, Item 8.2)

Due Date: Q1 2018

Revised Date: March 19, 2018

Item P - Contaminated Sites Management Plan

(December 5, 2016, Item 5.1)

Due Date: --

Revised Due Date: Q4 2018

Item CC - Millgrove Public School respecting a Food Recovery Program from Stores and Farmers for the Benefit of the Food Bank (June 19, 2017, Added Item 6.3)

Due Date: --

Revised Due Date: March 19, 2018

Item DD - Stock Epinephrine Auto Injector Expansion in Restaurants (BOH13040(c))

(June 19, 2017, Item 7.1)

Due Date: --

March 19, 2018

Item EE - Reduction of Airborne Particulate in Hamilton

(July 13, 2017, Added Item 9.1)

Due Date: Q1 2018

Revised Due Date: April 16, 2018

4.2

Form: Request to Speak to Committee of Council

Submitted on Tuesday, February 20, 2018 - 5:21 pm

==Committee Requested==

Committee: Board of Health

==Requestor Information==

Name of Individual: Don McLean

Name of Organization: Hamilton 350 Committee

Contact Number: [REDACTED]

Email Address: [REDACTED]

Mailing Address:

[REDACTED]

Reason(s) for delegation request:

To address item 5.2 of the February 22 agenda : Bay Area
Climate Change Partnership (BOH18009)

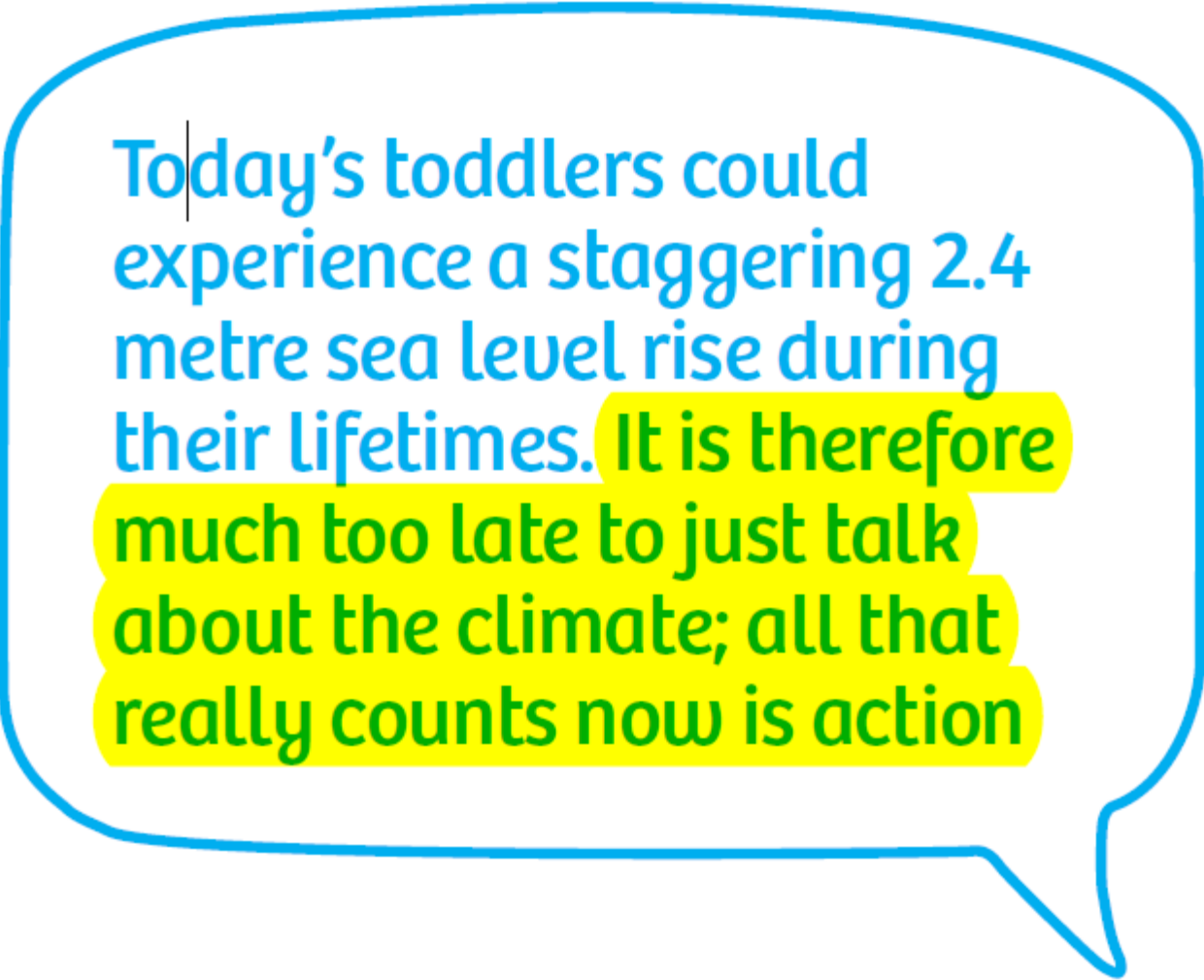
Will you be requesting funds from the City? No

Will you be submitting a formal presentation? No

Board of Health

February 22, 2018

Don McLean
Hamilton 350 Committee



Today's toddlers could experience a staggering 2.4 metre sea level rise during their lifetimes. It is therefore much too late to just talk about the climate; all that really counts now is action

-- *Environmental Commissioner of Ontario*
“Ontario’s Climate Plan from Plan to Progress” January 2018

Commissioner's introduction

- Current research forecasts we are on track for an average of 1.5 metres of sea level rise this century, i.e., within the lifetime of today's toddlers.
- Without protective measures, this amount of sea level rise would submerge land currently home to 153 million people. And it is now plausible that today's toddlers could experience a staggering 2.4 metre sea level rise during their lifetimes.
- This, plus the storm surges that already put millions of people at risk of catastrophic floods, would inundate coastal cities, ports and nuclear plants around the globe.

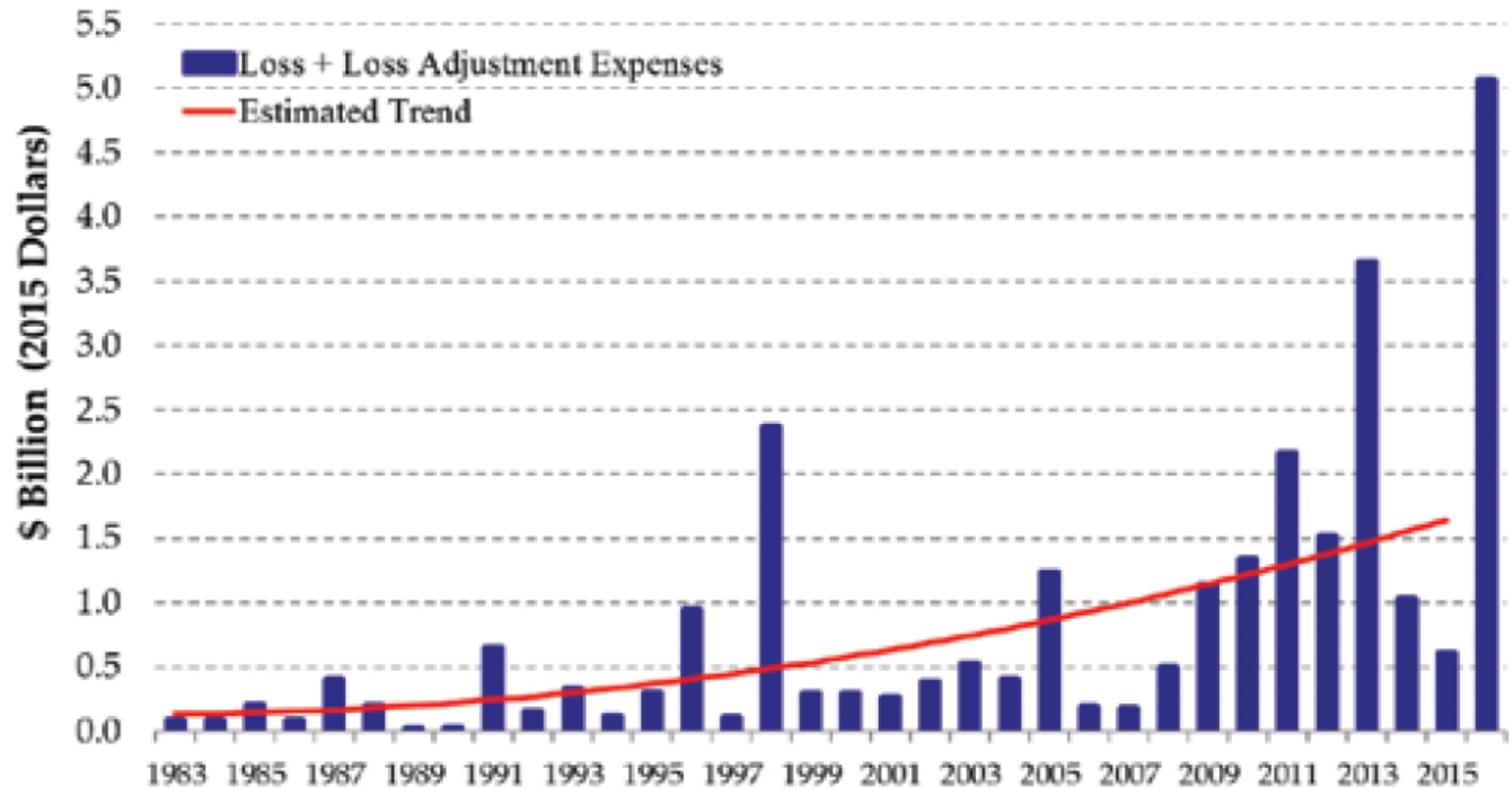


Figure 10.8. Catastrophic insured losses in Canada.

Source: Insurance Bureau of Canada, Lapo Calamai (2016).

Some obvious steps

- “Since the government released its *Climate Change Action Plan* in June 2016, it has introduced dozens of additional policies and programs to reduce emissions from buildings, waste, transportation, land use, etc.” – *Environmental Commissioner*
- Start by reviewing all these policies and evaluating how they could apply here

More obvious steps

- Ensure that every staff report includes a section on climate change implications
- Insist on knowing the GHG footprint of everything the city buys and give that significant weight in procurement decisions
- Join the province in prioritizing transit
- Join the province in stopping more sprawl

More Commissioner Advice

- Ontario has given municipalities “the power to adopt by-laws dealing with climate change”
- Cities “manage most of Ontario’s infrastructure including roads, transit, water, wastewater and waste.”
- Climate change must be “a central part of all government decision-making, spending and regulating.”

9.1

CITY OF HAMILTON M O T I O N

Board of Health : January 15, 2018

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR C. COLLINS

SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR

Amendment to the City of Hamilton’s Food Strategy

WHEREAS, the Emergency Food Providers’ Network, in addition to the providing emergency food to the most vulnerable citizens in our community, member agencies are **are multi-service organizations** that also provide a wide-array of social programs and services designed to improve the overall health and quality of life of people living in poverty

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That Public Health Services’ staff work with the Emergency Food Providers’ Network to amend the City of Hamilton Food Strategy Report language pertaining to Emergency Food Provision on pages 42-43, attached hereto as Appendix “A”, of the Food Strategy document;
- (b) That the Board of Health recognizes the valuable work of the Emergency Food Providers’ Network and its member agencies as assets in our community, and be promoted **and supported as an integral part of Hamilton’s Food Strategy;** and
- (c) That the Board of Health encourages and welcomes the Emergency Food Providers’ Network to identify and put forward a representative from the Network for consideration of service on the City’s Food Advisory Committee during its next term.



Appendix "A" to Item 9.1 Amendment to the City of Hamilton's Food Strategy

Student Nutrition Programs

Hamilton's student nutrition collaborative (TasteBuds) is a partnership of community agencies and community members that support and facilitate local student nutrition programs for children and youth. The inclusive program engages students in enjoying meals and snacks in a welcoming setting to improve student success, support healthy growth, development, and lifelong eating habits. Priority is given to ensuring that programs are in place in vulnerable neighbourhoods, although the services are universal and open to all students. In 2016 in Hamilton, there were 172 Student Nutrition Programs at 120 sites. On average in 2014 - 2015, Tastebuds volunteers served healthy snacks to 30,082 students per day.

Charitable Food Programs

Not all Hamiltonians have enough income to purchase sufficient amounts of food for themselves or their families. Hamilton Food Share collaborates with local emergency food providers to make food accessible to residents who lack the income to access food in the mainstream food retail system. Hamilton's emergency food system operate food banks, free meal services, soup kitchens and pantries, with Hamilton Food Share co-ordinating the delivery of bulk quantities of food to 10 local organizations.

The majority of food that Hamilton Food Share distributes to emergency food providers is donated by the food industry, with a smaller percentage either purchased or obtained by community food drives. While food banks try to encourage donations of healthier options the food, unfortunately, donated food can include unhealthy options.

Improved incomes, through adequate social assistance rates, living wages, and other policies and programs that enhance household financial resources, along with increased access to affordable housing are the most important responses to household food insecurity. Addressing these issues must be foremost in advocacy efforts toward ensuring nutritious food is economically accessible to Hamilton's most vulnerable residents.

Poverty and Household Food Insecurity

Because food insecurity results from a household's inability to access adequate food due to limited incomes, poverty is closely linked to food insecurity. In 2013, 79,450 Hamiltonians, or 15.7% of Hamilton's population, were living in poverty. A 2011 - 2012 survey showed that 11.6% of households in Hamilton, or more than 1 in 9, experienced some degree of food insecurity. Food insecurity is categorized on three levels: worrying about running out of food (marginal food insecurity); compromising quantity or quality of food consumed (moderate food insecurity); or reducing food intake and disrupting eating patterns due to lack of food (severe food insecurity). For 8.2% of households in Hamilton, the degree of food insecurity was moderate or severe.

The annual Nutritious Food Basket (NFB) survey provides Hamilton data on the cost of nutritious food. In 2015, the estimated average cost for a family of four to buy basic nutritious food in Hamilton was \$191 per week or \$827 per month.

The cost of living can have a major impact on the amount of money available for purchasing food among lower-income households. NFB 2015 data combined with average market rate rental housing costs in Hamilton shows that households with minimum wage employment or receiving social assistance (Ontario Works or Ontario Disability Support Program) are likely to have incomes that are insufficient for basic living. For many living in poverty, certain fixed costs, such as paying for rent and utilities come before paying for food, which can lead to some degree of household food insecurity.

Charitable food programs and community food programs with a more dignified approach (for example, community gardens, collective kitchens, and Good Food Box programs) may offer some short-term relief. However, these programs do not reduce the prevalence of household food insecurity over the long-term because they do not address poverty.

The most effective way to ensure all Hamiltonians are food secure is through everyone having an adequate income. This approach is the most likely to reduce and eventually eliminate the charity food model because everyone would have the income to access food through other means.