Our Home, Our Food, Our Resilience

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Agenda

• About Us
• Food System Planning
• Food Asset Mapping
• Community Food Asset Charette+ Focus group
• Citizen-led Photovoice
• Conclusion

“The thing is, it’s one, you know? Everything in the end connects into one. There’s no compartment it’s all connected. It should be. Everybody’s life should be that way. That’s how we should meditate. So, it’s not only about food I’m talking about.”

– Hsu Meiling
What happens when food is ignored in urban planning?
Answer: health, environment, food security and resiliency suffers
City of Vancouver - The Good

- Vancouver has thousands of food assets, particularly a growing number of urban agriculture sites (City of Vancouver, 2014; Mendes et al., 2008).
- Vancouver Food Strategy (2013), Charter (2007), Local Food Action Plan (2013) etc..
- COV is a signatory of the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact
- Designated as City of Reconciliation in 2014
A study of food bank users in the Greater Vancouver area found that 62% of the participants noted that food banks were not enough to meet their daily household food needs. (Holmes et al., 2019).

- In Vancouver, 1 in 3 Indigenous children live in poverty
- In British Columbia, Indigenous households had the highest rate of food insecurity
- 1 in 5 recent immigrant households face food insecurity
Food Asset Mapping

Food asset mapping is an emerging tool to promote food security and food resiliency in cities. It provides a baseline of a city’s food assets and identifies local food infrastructures that can support community food security (Baker, 2018).
Food assets include the local food infrastructure that maintains food secure communities and regions – farms, processing and distribution capacity, food enterprises, markets, retailers, community gardens, urban farms, community kitchens, student nutrition programs, emergency food distribution and community food organizations and centers.

(Baker, 2018, p. 266)
Food assets: Is there consensus?

• There is no consensus on what is meant by “food assets,”
• As the content of food asset maps depends on who contributes to the process of identifying and categorizing of said assets, there is a potential for these maps to neglect important community food assets.
• Other assets not typically included: informal food spaces, ecological/environmental assets, cultural assets, traditional Indigenous food spaces
Examples of Food Asset Maps

- Free or Low Cost Meals
  - Free Meal
  - Meal Delivery Programs
  - Low Cost Meal

- Free or Low Cost Grocery Items
  - Free Grocery Items
  - Low Cost Grocery Stores

- Kitchens or Food Programs
  - Community Kitchen Program
  - Food Programs
  - Food Skills Workshop
  - Kitchen Access
Research Questions

1) How can a citizen science-led food asset mapping process better identify “hidden” food assets and aspirations, which has thus far been relatively overlooked in mainstream food security framework or dominant food asset maps?

2) How can the integration of photovoice in a citizen-led food asset mapping project support the development of a more just and equitable urban food policy?
Methods:

Phase 1: Food Asset Mapping Charette
Phase 2: Photovoice

Photovoice is a qualitative method that merges photography with interviews/focus groups that will discuss the meaning behind the photos taken by the participants (Wang, 1999).
Findings: Food Asset Mapping Charette

• Questions around the approach and definition of “assets”
• Food assets for whom? (Missing voices and representation)
• Food assets for whom? (Questions of inclusivity)
• Gap in considering role of natural ecosystem in food
A food asset for me is an assignment of value and when it’s deemed of value it comes with power, which means resources, money, funding. But the critique of that is that it’s a flat definition that misses the mark [in] terms of social and cultural considerations and I would say the intangibles...it’s also a capitalistic definition. As in, it is assets, that also means things that are not named as assets are not of value. Instead of a holistic approach that is more nature based – as in everything is an asset but might not be for humans...

-Howard (pseudonym)
“I was also thinking a lot [about] whose voices are being represented. Like for instance, my friend who has to travel so far, literally out of the city, to access basic foods for him… I would just also encourage whoever [is managing the process] to also ask who is not here… and make sure there’s representation. I was talking to somebody earlier… who is an advocate for seniors, and she was saying how often seniors are left out of the conversation…”

-Amanda (pseudonym)
“Well we don’t have a problem with availability, there’s lots of places to shop but what you’re prepared and able to pay for it is another thing. Like there’s a lot of places where I live in the West End where food is available. But there’s places that I don’t even go in because I know things are so expensive... unaffordable for a regular person who’s on a budget or has low income.”

-Eleanor (pseudonym)
In my culture, when the tide went out, dinner was served because that’s where the food is. And now, with all the resource raping of our Earth, when the tide goes out, now we got to worry about red tides, we have to worry about whether or not our food sources can get through the rivers, whether or not we can actually go down to the beaches and actually forage the food that we’re so used to being able to do.....and we’re getting sicker from eating the food because of all the chemical dumps. The fish can’t go up the Fraser River right now to spawn, and salmon is one of the most important things in native culture because the salmon spawning is our main food source.

-Aya (pseudonym) – Indigenous woman
Citizen science research is a method that relies on non-scientists to collect data (Dickenson, 2012).

The use of photography provides a tool for storytelling, for the citizen scientists to counter stereotypes, to empower participants, and to provide dissemination strategies to influence policymakers and key stakeholders (Doucet, 2018; Palibroda et al., 2009).
Citizen Scientists

8  Leona Brown
14  Surindra Sugrim
20  Hsu Meilang
26  Diana Jacobson
32  Kara Keam
38  Elwood Price
44  Rachel Cheang
50  Harri Pratt
56  Manjit Thandi
62  Sky Dawn
This space actually made me happy. It was a table event where I'm showcasing the plants that I've harvested, that our group had harvested, and were showing it off and were also knowledge sharing with anybody who comes to the table who want to know more about it. This event was a community event at the Aboriginal Friendship Centre. It was about, the idea was around homelessness, but they had many tables around the medicine, they had tax tables, they had a...
Food assets: Barriers to healthy affordable foods

“About 12:30pm it’s on the Monday, Thanksgiving Monday, and this is the line up to get into Union Gospel Thanksgiving Dinner and yes, it starts at 10 o’clock in the morning and goes ‘til 4 in the afternoon. And this is about 12:30/1 o’clock. And you can see it goes all the way. And that building way there, that’s the Union Gospel and it goes around, so there’s about 900 people. And it takes about an hour...”

Elwood- Binner
“Like I’ve been to the food bank a few times on my own, there’s just not enough, you know, to last a whole week. So, if there were more fruits and vegetables then maybe people would eat a little more healthier instead of boxes of Kraft dinner and stuff like that. Yeah. You kind of need healthier food, something that’s going to sustain you.”

Diana - Indigenous
Food Assets and Affordable Healthy Foods

“So, this is my favourite Sunrise Market...the boss goes to the produce markets, gets the last sellable, the things that can turn into cash quick, they are there. So, Sunrise Market’s food is always very cheap. I mean, if you stay for few days, they all need to go to compost. That kind of situation. But I love it. My spirit just loves that kind of affordable, plenty...”

Mei Lang- senior resident and forager
Manjit - Punjabi, Senior resident

...So, I mostly get my fruits and vegetables from here, and then the Persian store...To me, it reminds me, because Persian culture I feel very close to...I am Punjabi, from India from the Punjab province underneath Kashmir in the northern part of India, and my background from home is I am a farmer back home so all of these memories.....it reminds me of that home so it takes me back to my childhood...

Food Assets that Reminds People of “Home”
Leona (Indigenous), knowledge keeper

“This is cultural identity, indigenous knowledge handed down and this is how we would grow, we use this space beside Cedar Cottage Neighbourhood House to grow Calendula. Calendula is a medicine that is used for many things, you can eat it, you can drink it as a tea, you can put it in a salve. So, what we grew it for is to make a salve to help people with eczema and psoriasis so we made a huge patch there. So we go there about every couple of weeks and pick the blossoms. So, these are my kids coming with me harvesting the plant and they know what it’s for and they know how to pick it”
So I can honestly say for the years and years that I’ve visited, that a Gurdwara is not just a place. The community kitchen is not just a place for Sikhs. It’s a place that everyone is welcome. So, if you walk in there as a homeless person, or as a Caucasian person – I’ve never seen anyone to be made feel uncomfortable...So I was asking my friends what is the concept behind the gurdwara and it’s the idea that everybody’s equal, everybody eats together...

Surindra- former refugee, South American
Conclusion

• Reframing Food “Assets”: Food as Relations? or Food as Kin?
• Without a clear process around engaging diverse, equity deserving communities, the food asset mapping process may miss important sites and contexts that contribute to community well-being.
• It is important to understand the potential barriers that may be faced by residents when accessing so-called food assets.
• Through photovoice, we found a novel approach to food asset mapping that enabled citizen scientists to provide context, identify barriers, and share their stories and aspirations about the future of food security in Vancouver.
• From a planning and policy perspective, a photovoice food asset process may enable the development of a more just food system for all and better infrastructural investments.
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