

WELCOME TO THE PREVENTION POLICIES DIRECTORY RESOURCES FOR STUDENTS OF POPULATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH WEBINAR

**The webinar will begin at 12:00pm ET
Presenter and participant lines are currently muted.**

During the webinar:

- To **hear the presentation** you must use the **teleconference** dial-in information provided via e-mail
- **Having technical issues?**
 - Use the **chat function** in WebEx to submit issue to **!CPAC HELP**
 - **Dial *0** to speak with an operator
 - Due to **high call volume** you may have issues dialing in. If so, please **keep redialing** to connect.
- **Have a question for the presenters?**
 - Send questions via **chat** in WebEx to **!CPAC HELP**



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

KENDALL TISDALE

ANALYST, PREVENTION

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER

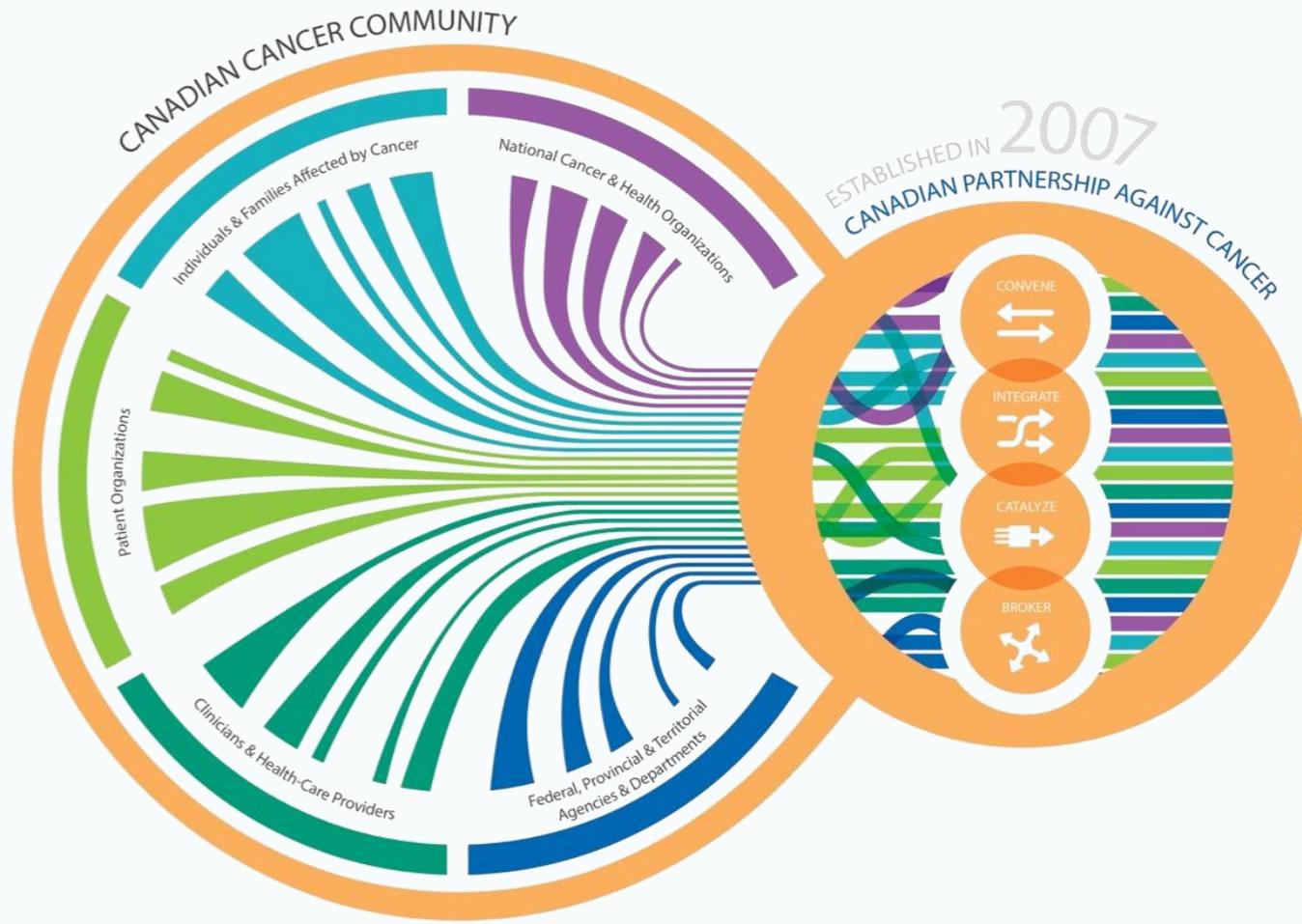
SEPTEMBER 19 + 26, 2017

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

www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/resources-for-students



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:

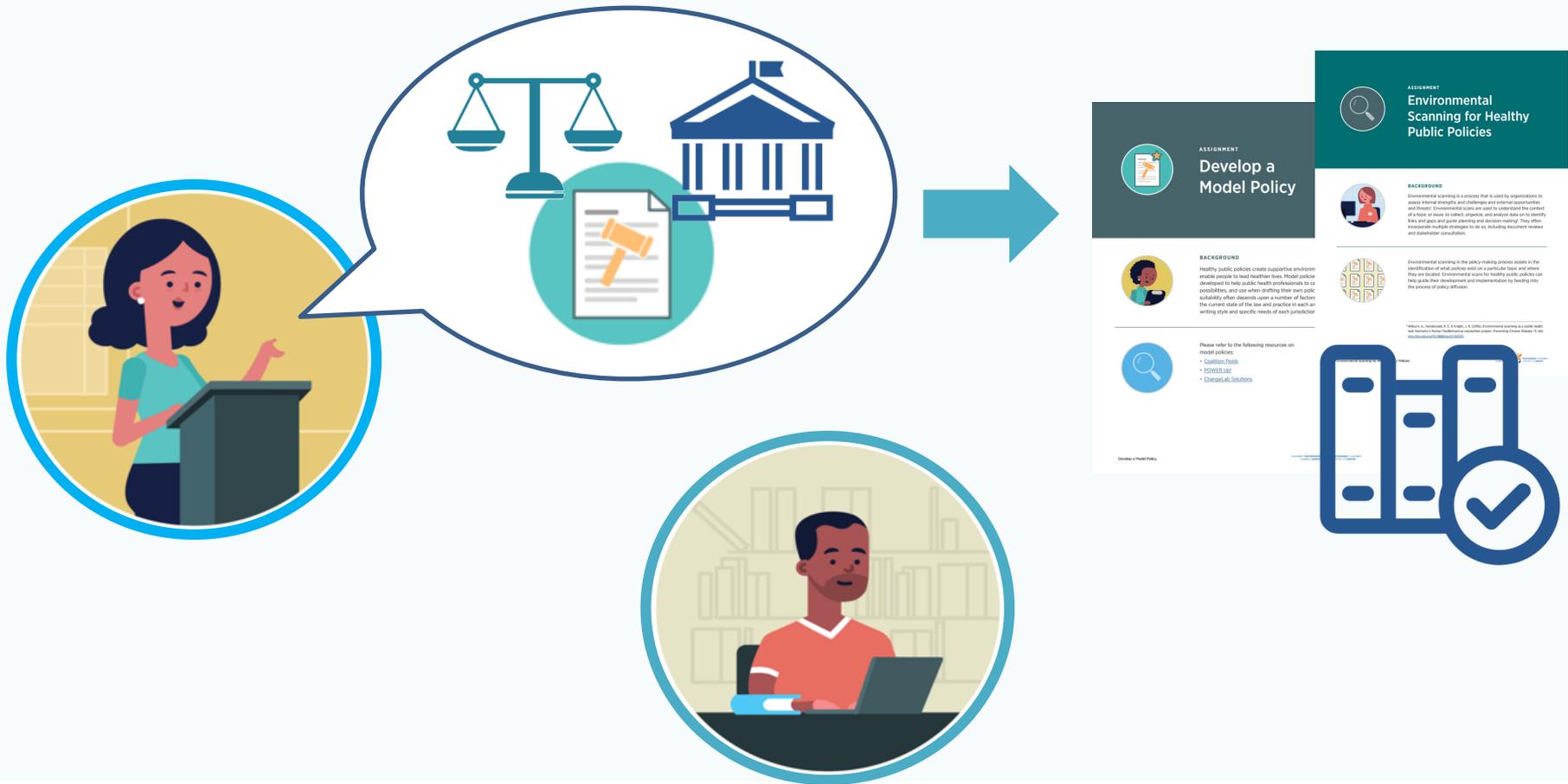
- Describe policy options to address a public health issues
- Describe implications of options, including impacts on determinants of health + recommend/decide on a course of action
- Develop a plan to implement a course of action taking into account relevant evidence, legislation, emergency planning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



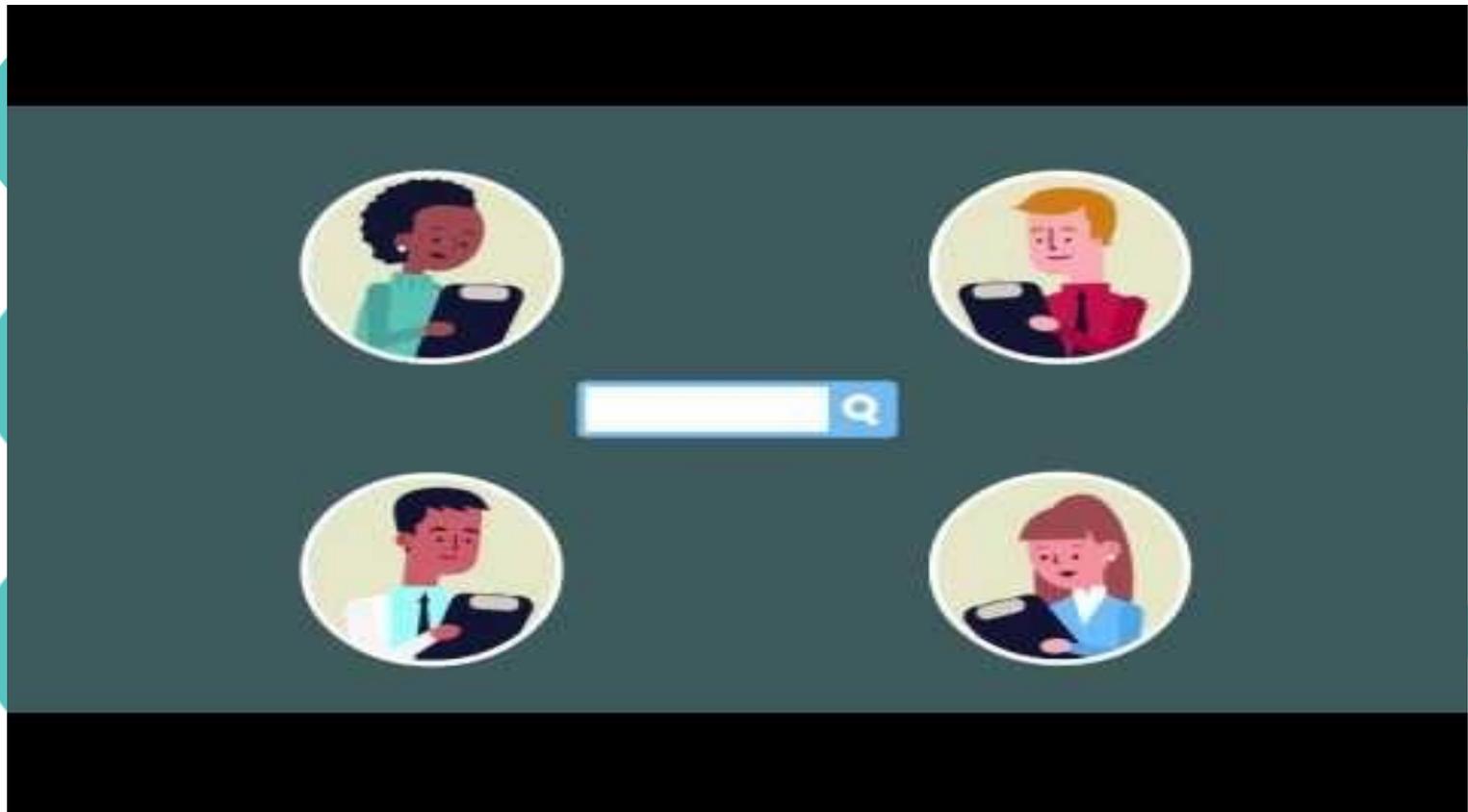
**THERE'S A
TOOL FOR
THAT!**





prevention
policies
directory

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Video for Students on Using the Directory

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

THE DIRECTORY

prevention

Search Again

You refined by:
 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION: Alberta,
 JURISDICTION: Provincial / Territorial,
 RISK FACTOR: Tobacco Use.

Refine Your Search Results

BY RISK FACTOR ▾

Alcohol Consumption (3)

Nutrition (2)

Tobacco Use (14)

BY TYPE ▾

BY JURISDICTION ▾

BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION ▾

BY VENUE ▾

BY TAGS ▾

Showing Results 1 - 14 of 14 Show 10 20 50 results/page

Title	Year
<p>Tobacco Tax Act, RSA 2000, c T-4 The Act regulates the tax related to the sale of tobacco products. The Act informs consumers and retailers of the tax and licence requirements involved in the sale and purchase of tobacco and...</p>	2000
<p>Commercial Vehicle Safety, Alta Reg 121/2009 This regulation states that when a school bus is used to transports students to and from a school, no person in the school bus (including the driver) shall consume alcohol, be impaired by...</p>	2009
<p>Smoke-free Places Signs Regulation, Alta Reg 207/2005 This regulation governs where signs prohibiting smoking must be placed as well as their design.</p>	2005
<p>REPEALED Prevention of Youth Tobacco Use Regulation, Alta Reg 149/2004 This regulation defines public places where no person under the age of 18 may possess, smoke, or consume tobacco as: school buildings (including school grounds and parking lots); a place or building, privately...</p>	2004
<p>REPEALED School Bus Operation Regulation, Alta Reg 437/1986 This repealed regulation prohibits any school bus operator from smoking or using tobacco in any manner while students are on board. It also charges the school bus operator with ensuring no passenger is...</p>	1986
<p>School Amendment Act, RSA 2000, c 30 (Supp) This Act amendment requires that school boards develop and implement a written policy on student conduct that includes the use or possession of alcohol or tobacco.</p>	2000

Register 4 our webinar on June 28 @1pm EST to learn about our NEW

[Browse entire directory.](#)

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

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

Register for our webinar on June 28
@1pm EST to learn about our NEW
Prevention Policies Directory

Search

Browse entire directory.

www.partnershipagainstcancer.ca/preventionpolicies



Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

THE DIRECTORY

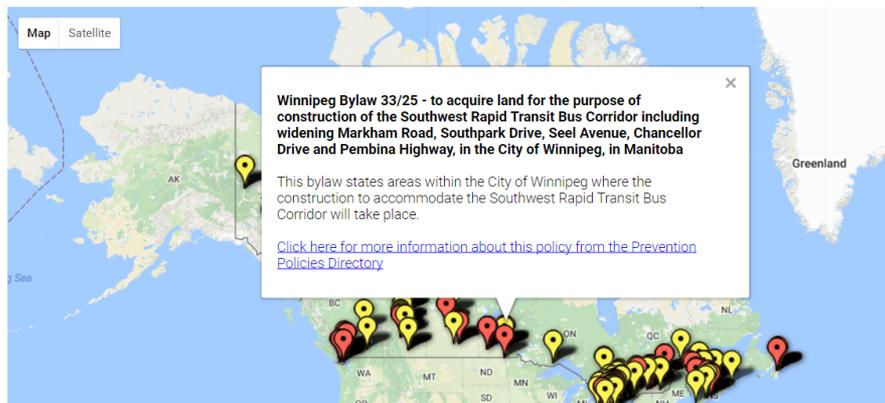
Canadian municipal active transportation policy map



– Prevention Policies Directory Data



– User Submitted Data



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.



- Municipal Policy



- Provincial/Territorial Policy



- Federal Policy



Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

THE DIRECTORY

**PUT THE
DIRECTORY
TO WORK
FOR YOU**

Locate policies to inform
briefing notes, presentations +
assignments

Monitor policies +
conduct environmental
scans

Analyze + evaluate
Canadian policies

All Require you to:

**SEARCH FOR
POLICY
INFORMATION**



Model Policy



Briefing Notes



**Policy Diffusion
& Readiness**



**Environmental
Scanning**

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

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.

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

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.

Search prevention policies directory

Please note: Keyword search behaviour within the Prevention Policies Directory has changed. For more information, please visit the [Using the Directory](#) page.

Enter a keyword and/or select one or more filters below.

Keyword search	<input type="text"/>
Risk factor	<input type="text" value="Tobacco Use"/>
Type	<input type="text"/>
Jurisdiction	<input type="text" value="Municipal"/>
Geographic location	<input type="checkbox"/> Alberta <input type="checkbox"/> British Columbia <input type="checkbox"/> Canada-wide <input type="checkbox"/> Manitoba <input type="checkbox"/> New Brunswick <input type="checkbox"/> Newfoundland & Labrador <input type="checkbox"/> Northwest Territories <input type="checkbox"/> Nova Scotia <input type="checkbox"/> Nunavut <input type="checkbox"/> Ontario <input type="checkbox"/> Prince Edward Island <input type="checkbox"/> Quebec <input type="checkbox"/> Saskatchewan <input type="checkbox"/> Yukon
	<input type="button" value="Search"/>

- 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



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

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

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;

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

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 threats¹. 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 making¹. 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: <https://doi.org/10.5888/13c0165>.



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 definitive policy/intervention 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?**

Prevention Policies Directory Teaching Resources

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.

Developing a Policy Briefing Note



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. Use the [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. Use the [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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Prevention Policies Directory Teaching Resources

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.

Prevention Policies Directory Student Resources

PUTTING THE DIRECTORY TO WORK FOR YOU



ASSIGNMENT

Developing a Policy Briefing Note



ASSIGNMENT

Environmental Scanning for Healthy Public Policies



BACKGROUND

Briefing notes help decision makers understand, and share evidence. These knowledge products are typically 1-3 pages, and typically include:

- a description of the issue (e.g., change in practice, trend)
- a brief summary of the situation
- the options considered and their pros and cons
- recommendations.

Please refer to Health Evidence Rationale and Key Findings to support developing briefing notes.



Note: Briefing note format is to be used. Point form is acceptable. This does not mean using acronyms, short form.

Health Evidence™
Helping public health use best evidence in practice since 2005

Briefing Note: Decision Key Findings

Briefing Note #: _____ **Date:** _____

Insert briefing note number or other identifier

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 evolved?
- Do not repeat information that you've put in the Current Status section.

Current Status:

- Describes only the current situation, who is involved, what is happening now, the current state of the 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 out 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 issue.



BACKGROUND

Environmental scanning is a process that is used by organizations to assess internal strengths and challenges and external opportunities and threats. Environmental scans are used to understand a topic or issue; to collect, organize, and analyze links and gaps and guide planning and decision making. Environmental scans can incorporate multiple strategies to do so, including stakeholder consultation.



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

1 Wilburn, A., Vanderpool, R. C. & Knight, J. R. (2016). Environmental scanning tool: Kentucky's Human Papillomavirus vaccination project. Preventing Chronic Disease. <http://www.cdc.gov/ncdd/prevention/2016/05/16/160165>

CANADIAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST CANCER

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**

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Risk factor

Type

Jurisdiction

Geographic location

- Alberta
- British Columbia
- Canada-wide
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BY TAGS ▼

- Active Transportation (5)
- Nutrition (29)
- Community Gardens(10)
- Drinking Water(1)
- Farmers' Markets(5)
- Food Handling(2)
- Food Literacy Education(3)
- Healthy Food Marketing(1)
- Local Food(6)
- Mobile Vendors(4)
- Nutritional Standards(3)
- Procurement(4)
- Sales of Unhealthy Foods(5)
- Sodium(3)
- Sugar(3)

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Title	Year
Victoria's Cecelia Ravine Park Management Plan This management plan is a community-based project committed to identifying issues and recommending improvements required to create a more successful City park. The focus is on finding a balanced approach to the community's...	2011
Hamilton Healthy Food and Beverage Policy The purpose of this policy is to support City of Hamilton employee health by making healthy food and beverage choices the easier choice, by being a role model in the community for food...	2011
Ottawa Bylaw 2008-250 – Zoning Bylaw Part 8 of the zoning bylaw deals with open space and leisure zones. In this section, designated activities and land uses for these zones include: community gardens, recreation centres, parks, and sports arenas....	2008
Toronto Municipal Code The Toronto Municipal Code is a compilation of bylaws organized by subject. It includes subjects such as: Development of Land, Environmental Reporting and Disclosure, Parks, Pesticide Use, Smoking, Healthier Street Food, Footpaths, Pedestrian...	2010
Surrey Bylaw 2131 – Sanitation of Food Establishments Bylaw, 1963 This bylaw requires that food being sold and/or served in food establishments be free of contaminants and vermin or insects and that ice should be made from pure or wholesome water only. Waste...	1964
Bylaw R.C.A.1V.Q. 185 modifying the bylaw of the urban community of Cité-Limoilou on urbanism related to the zone 13004PA This bylaw modifies the bylaw of the urban community of La Cité-Limoilou on urbanism related to the zone 13004Pa. It authorizes a temporary use for a public market for presenting and selling products...	2014
Bylaw R.C.A.1V.Q. 186 modifying the bylaw of the urban community of Cité-Limoilou on urbanism related to the zone 15056Ra	2014

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JURISDICTION: Municipal,
RISK FACTOR: Nutrition,

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- British Columbia (3)
 - Vancouver(1)
 - Victoria(2)
- Northwest Territories (2)
 - Yellowknife(2)
- Ontario (2)
 - Hamilton(1)
 - Ottawa(1)
- Yukon (3)
 - Whitehorse(3)

BY VENUE ◀
BY TAGS ◀

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Title	Year
Whitehorse Sustainability Plan This plan is an update of the City's first Strategist Sustainability Plan (2008). It contains 12 goals and long term targets that include: the creation of strong downtown and livable neighbourhoods and efficient...	2015
Vancouver Urban Agriculture Policy The policy provides for urban agriculture in the City. The policy directs the Park Board to collaborate with interested groups in assisting in the development of urban agriculture, which includes community gardens, gardens...	2015
Yellowknife Bylaw 4743 – Amendment to Tax Administration Bylaw This bylaw amends Section 15 of the Tax Administration Bylaw and identifies the Northland Community Garden Society as exempt from property taxation, on the condition that it is used for municipal purposes. To...	2013
Whitehorse Hillcrest Neighbourhood Plan This plan is intended to guide changes to the Hillcrest Neighbourhood. Its key recommendations include: incorporating traffic calming measures, adding sidewalks and other measures to encourage walking, cycling and transit use; street lighting...	2013
Victoria's Cecelia Ravine Park Management Plan This management plan is a community-based project committed to identifying issues and recommending improvements required to create a more successful City park. The focus is on finding a balanced approach to the community's...	2011
Yellowknife Bylaw 4616 – Amendment to Tax Administration Bylaw This bylaw exempts the Yellowknife Community Garden Collective from property taxation. To find evidence related to community gardens and local food procurement please visit the POWER Up! CLASP website.	2011
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...	2010

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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](#)



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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 Ed DeVries 905-546-2424, Extension 4819
SIGNATURE:	

RECOMMENDATION

- That the Community Garden Policy and Procedures attached as Appendix "A" to Report PW10044 respecting a Community Garden Policy be approved;
- 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;
- That staff seek out interested community groups to operate via licence agreement(s) the current city-run Community Gardens by January 1, 2011;
- 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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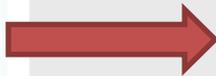
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Title: [Hamilton Community Garden Policy](#)

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](#)

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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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Briefing Note: Decisions, Rationale and Key Findings Summary

Briefing Note #: _____ **Date:** _____
Insert briefing note number or other identifier

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:

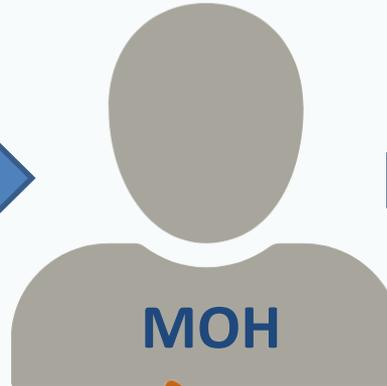
- Describes only the current situation, who is involved, what is happening now, the current state of the matter, issue, situation, etc.
- What are we currently doing on this topic?

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 evidence**
 - Environmental health unit
 - What if/what if not? (i.e. evaluations)
 - Reviews and realities of stakeholders
 - Partnerships
 - Expert (practitioner) research consultation evidence
 - Political evidence
 - Public attitudes toward:
 - Ministry
 - Legislation
 - Community awareness
 - Community engagement
 - Habits and traditions
 - Lobbyists and pressure groups
 - Contingencies and alternatives
 - Pragmatics and



Draft a policy to present to council



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Year



PARK BOARD URBAN AGRICULTURE POLICY

The Park Board would like to acknowledge that these urban agriculture projects take 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 development, awareness and benefits, positive social interaction, learning, and access to fresh food. The Park Board will collaborate with and support the development of urban agriculture projects if they meet the following definition:

For the purposes of this policy, urban agriculture is defined as a program operated by a non-profit society that supports the City of Vancouver's Food Strategy and the City of Vancouver's Food Strategy.

Urban agriculture includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Collaborative and shared gardening
- Community gardening
- Educational, arts, and culturally focused gardens
- Gardens focused on Indigenous people, plant, and animal
- Fruit and nut trees
- Hobby beekeeping
- Pollinator gardens and infrastructure
- Permaculture projects
- Edible landscaping
- Urban farming³

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.



CITY OF HAMILTON PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT Operations and Waste Management

TO: Chair and Members Public Works Committee	WAF
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**
- (a) That the Community Garden Policy Report PW10044 respecting a Community Garden Policy as part of the Fores the 2011 Budget process for deliberation
 - (b) That a new annual budget in the current city-run Community Garden Policy be included in the Outstanding Business List.
 - (c) That staff seek out interested community members to develop a Community Garden Policy
 - (d) That the Community Garden Policy be included in the Outstanding Business List.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been prepared in 2009. The motion called on departments and come forward following: criteria for establishing a community garden:

Values: To be the best place in Canada to raise a child
Values: Honesty, Accountability

... IAGS

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

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...

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

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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.

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This @HealthEvidence #WWWed article looks at the prospective impact of food pricing on healthy eating. //bit.ly/2tmupQJ #foodpoli



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Thank You!

kendall.tisdale@partnershipagainstcancer.ca



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