

Hazard Resilience Strategies

Food Shortages

Food Shortages:

For Communities that Depend Mostly on Local Food for Sustenance

For Communities that Depend Mostly on Food Grown Elsewhere for Sustenance

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- Ensure community-based table-top exercises have taken place in the community-at-large to discuss strategies to deal with lack of food, including planning around observed climate change impacts on local species.
- Ensure food growers have consulted Traditional Knowledge holders and Elders to develop disease control plans in place for crops and adaptations for changing growing conditions.
- Ensure farmers use a diverse range of crops to minimize plant-based diseases.
- Ensure hunting areas are preserved and wildlife management plans are in place.
- Ensure most homeowners and businesses who have large amounts of frozen food have back-up generators and back-up power supplies in case of extended power failures.
- Ensure community has back-up power supplies (fuel, etc.), as well as maintenance for generators, to preserve food in the case of communities who rely on generators as main power source.
- Ensure plans are in place to ensure sustainable fishing and hunting.
- Ensure the community has emergency food stocks stored in the community and plans for distribution (e.g., delivering provisions to elders) that considers traditional food sharing practices where appropriate.
- Ensure the community encourages and supports locally grown food (e.g., community gardens in the summer) as well as traditional hunting and fishing practices.
- Ensure a quota system is employed and enforced to protect species hunted for food in line with Traditional Knowledge and Ministry of Natural Resources guidelines.
- For communities where food delivery is not possible in winter, ensure food supply planning is in place to ensure sufficient food stocks are available through until delivery is resumed (including considerations for late thaw of sea ice in spring, or early freeze in autumn).

- Ensure community and household emergency plans include food sharing considerations, where appropriate; storage and distribution procedures are accounted for, as well as needs for generators and a backup power/fuel supplies.
- Ensure school-aged children have sufficient nutrition through free breakfast programs or other supported meal programs.
- Ensure the community has a system in place to provide sufficient nutrition for those that are struggling. Consider starting a food bank or soup kitchen to meet the community's needs.

For Communities that Depend Mostly on Food Grown Elsewhere for Sustenance

- Ensure alternate routes are available for the delivery of food (e.g., road and air and sea), including promoting investment in transportation to ensure high cost of transportation does not lead to food shortage (e.g., incentive programs or partnership agreements between community and transport company).
- Ensure community-based table-top exercises have taken place in the community-at-large to discuss strategies to deal with lack of food.
- Ensure regular access to perishable foods such as fresh fruits and vegetables. In the north, this is subsidized through the Nutrition North program, <http://www.nutritionnorthcanada.gc.ca/eng/1415548276694/1415548329309#tpc1>
- Ensure most homeowners have large amounts of frozen and non-perishable food stored and have back-up generators and back-up power supplies in case of extended power failures.
- Ensure community has back-up power supplies (fuel, etc.), as well as maintenance for generators, to preserve food in the case of communities who rely on generators as main power source.
- Ensure the community encourages and supports locally grown food (e.g., community gardens in the summer), as well as traditional hunting and fishing practices.
- Ensure the community has emergency food stocks stored in the community and a plan for the distribution of these food stores (e.g., delivering provisions to Elders) and considers traditional food sharing practices where appropriate.
- Ensure a quota system is employed and enforced to protect species hunted for food in line with traditional knowledge and Ministry of Natural Resources guidelines.
- For communities where food delivery is not possible in winter, ensure food supply planning is in place to ensure sufficient food stocks are available through until delivery is resumed (including considerations for late thaw of sea ice in spring, or early freeze in autumn).
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References

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