



# **APPROACHES TOWARDS FOOD ACCESS: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL & RESOURCE GUIDE**

**November 2019**

## About This Tool

The Vermont Farm to Plate Food Access Cross Cutting Team's Food Justice Committee has drafted this tool for individuals, communities, businesses and organizations to explore how their activities support improving food access. This toolkit does not present a hierarchy to be used for evaluation but is intended as an assessment tool to find ways of enhancing and deepening the work that's already being done across Vermont. There are many approaches to addressing the problems of hunger and food insecurity. We believe these are complementary; a variety of approaches are necessary and we are not trying to imply that every organization should try to 'do it all'. At the same time, we believe that organizations focusing on a single approach are likely to increase their effectiveness by considering additional approaches, or partnering with organizations that use other approaches. We created this toolkit to illustrate a range of possible approaches. By working together intentionally, with careful monitoring, evaluation and reflection, we believe that Vermont can end hunger and food insecurity.

This tool is meant to serve as a way for individuals, communities, businesses and organizations in Vermont to:

- Celebrate, support and appreciate the work that is being done to offer equal access to nutritious, culturally appropriate food for all.
- Appreciate the variety of roles necessary to create and sustain a healthy, equitable food system.
- Explore different ways to promote food access throughout the food system and explore new ways of intervening in the system.
- Understand the breadth of approaches into improving food access in Vermont's food system.
- Identify areas to incorporate other approaches into your work.

For contact information and to learn more about the project team, please visit <https://www.vtfarmtoplate.com/resources/-food-access-self-assessment>. This content is also available as Microsoft Word and Adobe Illustrator files which can freely be adapted. The definitions used are by no means the only ones possible.



## Why Use This Toolkit?

- Your community or organization is concerned about access to food
- You would like to find ways to improve / increase access to healthy, local food in your community, organization, or institution
- You would like to explore ways to create systems-level change in the current food system
- You would like to learn different strategies and improve upon your work

## How to Use This Toolkit

### Framing Questions

Bring this chart to a meeting in your community, business, institution or organization at which you would like to address the following questions:

- In what ways do you currently work on increasing food access? How might you characterize this *approach* to food access?
- How might you look at your work through the lens of a different approach? Which approaches would you like to further explore?
- How might you augment or shift your work? For example, you, your community, or your organization may currently address access to preferred foods by organizing a local food pantry. If you would like to explore how you might intervene in ways that take food justice or food sovereignty into consideration, this resource provides suggestions and further resources.
- How might you partner with other food access organizations that take complementary approaches?

### Step-by-Step Process

1. Spend five minutes to complete the Thought Starter worksheet; ask participants to answer the two questions individually and then discuss in small groups.
2. Collectively review your mission and goals as they relate to food access. Identify which programs/activities are focused on food access.
3. Choose a food access program/activity to apply to the chart. Ultimately, we recommend that you take a holistic view of all your group's activities, but it can be helpful to start with one piece.
4. Circle all the boxes that describe your program. You can choose more than one in each row. The boxes you choose may fall in multiple different columns; that's okay.
  - 4a. If you want to use this tool to assess your group/organization as a whole, repeat the process for any other programs/activities.
5. It is important to acknowledge and reflect on the overall distribution of the boxes you selected, but note that any clustering on one end of the chart does not carry any implications about the *value* of your program. This tool is meant simply to encourage further reflection; all approaches to improving food access are important.
6. Read the descriptions of different approaches listed below the chart to see which definitions reflect your work.
7. Reflect on the ways in which your community, organization, or institution might deepen its work as it relates to any one of these approaches. You can gain ideas about how to broaden and deepen your work by re-reading the uncircled boxes in each category to see examples of how you might integrate those aspects into your program/activity.
8. Compare these ideas to your list from the Thought Starter. What more could be done? Complete the Brainstorming Next Steps worksheet to record your thinking.
9. Recommended additional reading is provided for each approach.

## **Thought Starter**

What are you currently doing in your community or organization to increase access to healthy food?

What more could you do to increase access to healthy food?



## Sample Chart

The example below shows the results of this exercise as completed by a staff member at the Intervale Center in Burlington, VT. Note that it was primarily completed about a specific program (the gleaning program), but the staff member noted two additional activities taking place within the broader organization.

For each of these food access action categories that you work on..... In what way do you work on it? Circle or highlight all that apply!

Food Access Action Category	Work on it?	Work on it?	Work on it?	Work on it?	Work on it?
Research	Collect, compile or share information about the extent of hunger and food insecurity.	Collect, compile or share information about how to alleviate hunger and food insecurity.	Collect, compile, share or analyze information to understand inequities across underserved and traditionally marginalized populations*.	Collect, compile, share or analyze information to explore the root causes of hunger/malnutrition and assess how officials and organizations can tackle these.	Uncover the barriers to gaining individual and community control over food. Share a wide variety of examples such as the United Nations and Abenaki people.
Decision-Making Process and Accountability	Internally create work plans to support hunger mitigation efforts and raise awareness about food insecurity.	Internally create work plans to provide services directly to those experiencing hunger, including those producing our food.	Hold space for communities to make consensus-based decisions, which honor all voices and engage all members.	Ensure that decision-making at all levels is transparent and accountable to people who are food-insecure and who produce our food.	Community members and food producers hold the power and leadership in the food system rather than organizations, funders, and government.
Class, Race, and Gender Equity/Empowerment	Analyze data or research through the lens of racial, gender, and other forms of inequity and provide education about how structural inequities relate to hunger.	Provide hunger relief to underserved and traditionally marginalized populations*.	Empower community members and food producers to resolve food system challenges through discussion and storytelling relating to class, race and gender equity.	Ensure that all people have guaranteed access to healthy food without discrimination due to race, class, gender, or other characteristics.	As a community, ensure that access to local food, farmland and other food system resources are equitably available. I.C.
Advocacy and Outreach	Create informational materials about hunger and food insecurity and circulate in the media. Lobby and testify on these issues.	Advocate for public support for specific programs that support hunger relief, nutrition, gardening and cooking education, and farm viability.	Empower community members and food producers to discuss food injustice and advocate for their own needs.	Advocate and mobilize support for the right to food and nutrition for all to be recognized and accepted by all levels of government.	Community members share resources and tools that best sustain their unique cultural food needs.
Nutrition, Local Food, and Farm Education	Identify and promote programs that provide hands-on education on local food, nutrition, cooking, gardening and farming, and food system literacy.	Provide hands-on education about local food, nutrition, cooking, gardening and farming, and food system literacy.	Build food system literacy as a community and take control over food choices by educating about nutrition, cooking, farming & gardening.	Prepare materials and curricula to educate people about the right to food and nutrition as a government obligation and how to implement it.	Community members facilitate workshops on culturally appropriate ways to grow, cook, eat, store, purchase and share food.
Access to Culturally Appropriate Foods	Identify and promote organizations, including farms, that provide access to preferred and culturally appropriate foods.	Collect and/or distribute appropriate foods to underserved populations. Enable individuals, families, farms and institutions to access subsidies.	As a community, offer nutrition, food, cooking and gardening education in shared gardens and kitchens. Ensure access to land for farms to produce appropriate foods.	Work to ensure that every person has this access through government action by building community awareness of the needs of food insecure populations.	Community members define food needs together. Communities share land and resources to grow and process food.
Connecting To and Supporting Local Farms and Food Businesses	Increase awareness of hunger, food insecurity, and poverty among farmers and food system workers.	Partner with local farms and businesses to recover/glean food, help them accept federal food assistance benefits, and ensure they receive fair compensation.	Teach gardening, farming and food service industry skills for employment / business ownership. Support direct to consumer purchase options.	Advocate for implementation strategies that support farms and food producers as well as food insecure populations.	Community members share control of farmland access and food production. I.C.



**For each of these food access action categories that you work on.....**

**In what way do you work on it?  
Circle or highlight all that apply!**

*\* Note: "Underserved and traditionally marginalized populations" includes indigenous, Latinx, Asian, African American, migrant, refugee, elderly, LGBTQIA, disabled, youth, and low-wealth populations.*

Research

Collect, compile or share information about the extent of hunger and food insecurity.

Collect, compile or share information about how to alleviate hunger and food insecurity.

Collect, compile, share or analyze information to understand inequities across underserved and traditionally marginalized populations\*.

Collect, compile, share or analyze information to explore the root causes of hunger/malnutrition and assess how officials and organizations can tackle these.

Uncover the barriers to gaining individual and community control over food. Share a wide variety of examples such as the United Nations and Abenaki people.

Decision-Making Process and Acocuntability

Internally create work plans to support hunger mitigation efforts and raise awareness about food insecurity.

Internally create work plans to provide services directly to those experiencing hunger, including those producing our food.

Hold space for communities to make consensus-based decisions, which honor all voices and engage all members.

Ensure that decision-making at all levels is transparent and accountable to people who are food-insecure and who produce our food.

Community members and food producers hold the power and leadership in the food system rather than organizations, funders, and government.

Class, Race, and Gender Equity/ Empowerment

Analyze data or research through the lens of racial, gender, and other forms of inequity and provide education about how structural inequities relate to hunger.

Provide hunger relief to underserved and traditionally marginalized populations\*.

Empower community members and food producers to resolve food system challenges through discussion and storytelling relating to class, race and gender equity.

Ensure that all people have guaranteed access to healthy food without discrimination due to race, class, gender, or other characteristics.

As a community, ensure that access to local food, farmland and other food system resources are equitably available.

Advocacy and Outreach

Create informational materials about hunger and food insecurity and circulate in the media. Lobby and testify on these issues.

Advocate for public support for specific programs that support hunger relief, nutrition, gardening and cooking education, and farm viability.

Empower community members and food producers to discuss food injustice and advocate for their own needs.

Advocate and mobilize support for the right to food and nutrition for all to be recognized and accepted by all levels of government.

Community members share resources and tools that best sustain their unique cultural food needs.

Nutrition, Local Food, and Farm Education

Identify and promote programs that provide hands-on education on local food, nutrition, cooking, gardening and farming, and food system literacy.

Provide hands-on education about local food, nutrition, cooking, gardening and farming, and food system literacy.

Build food system literacy as a community and take control over food choices by educating about nutrition, cooking, farming & gardening.

Prepare materials and curricula to educate people about the right to food and nutrition as a government obligation and how to implement it.

Community members facilitate workshops on culturally appropriate ways to grow, cook, eat, store, purchase and share food.

Access to Culturally Appropriate Foods

Identify and promote organizations, including farms, that provide access to preferred and culturally appropriate foods.

Collect and/or distribute appropriate foods to underserved populations. Enable individuals, families, farms and institutions to access subsidies.

As a community, offer nutrition, food, cooking and gardening education in shared gardens and kitchens. Ensure access to land for farms to produce appropriate foods.

Work to ensure that every person has this access through government action by building community awareness of the needs of food insecure populations.

Community members define food needs together. Communities share land and resources to grow and process food.

Connecting To and Supporting Local Farms and Food Businesses

Increase awareness of hunger, food insecurity, and poverty among farmers and food system workers.

Partner with local farms and businesses to recover/glean food, help them accept federal food assistance benefits, and ensure they receive fair compensation.

Teach gardening, farming and food service industry skills for employment / business ownership. Support direct to consumer purchase options.

Advocate for implementation strategies that support farms and food producers as well as food insecure populations.

Community members share control of farmland access and food production.

**How many strategies in each column do you currently utilize?**

**This is an **Educating about Hunger** approach.**

Educating people about hunger can include research about the extent of hunger and informing communities about programs that alleviate it. It is important to provide education about the extent of hunger and why it exists in every community. Without a basic understanding and awareness of hunger, organizations cannot gain support and funding for efforts to reduce hunger.

**This is a **Food Justice** approach.**

Food justice is about establishing equity within the existing system. “Food justice is communities growing, selling, and eating healthy food. Healthy food is fresh, nutritious, affordable, culturally-appropriate, and grown locally with care for the well-being of the land, workers, and animals” (Source: Just Food, <http://www.justfood.org>).

**This is a **Food Sovereignty** approach.**

“The right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods, and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems. It puts the aspirations and needs of those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations” (Source: Food Sovereignty Alliance, <http://usfoodsovereigntyalliance.org/what-is-food-sovereignty>)

**This is a **Hunger Relief** approach.**

Providing food or financial support to individuals, families, and communities. Hunger relief efforts can include operating food banks, pantries, and community meal programs; helping people access state or federal food assistance programs such as SNAP or WIC; providing education to help people utilize the food that is available; and advocating for policy change.

**This is a **Human Right to Food** approach.**

The realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition is not merely a promise to be met through charity or volunteer activities. It is a human right of every woman, man and child that is to be fulfilled through appropriate actions by governments and the private sector. Governments have the obligation to respect, protect and fulfill the right to adequate food and nutrition. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and subsequent agreements and official comments (Source: Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights)

**What about Food Security?**

Food Security is an *outcome*, rather than an approach. “Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, [social] and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.” (Source: Committee on World Food Security, 2012.) Food security includes the dimensions of 1) Availability (having sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis); 2) Access (having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet); 3) Use (appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation); and 4) Stability of these three dimensions.

### Further Reading

- All You Can Eat: how hungry is America? by Joel Berg. This book reveals that hunger is a problem as American as apple pie, and shows what it is like when your income is not enough to cover rising housing and living costs and put food on the table.
- Changing the Face of Hunger by Tony Hall. In his book, Tony describes going on a fast to get the attention of his colleagues in Congress and his constituents. He writes about his trips to hunger spots and he tells about being out in Ethiopia with doctors and going through a crowd looking for the most frail, the nearest to starvation, the most malnourished, and having to choose which ones will be treated with the limited resources.
- “Nutrition and Health Outcomes Associated with Food Insecurity and Hunger” by Christine M. Olson from *The Journal of Nutrition*, Volume 129, Issue 2, February 1999, Pages 521S–524S. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jn/129.2.521S>
- The International Organization of Hunger by Peter Uvin. This book analyzes the international organization of hunger as well as its effects on the incidence of hunger. It is an international political economy study, situating itself in the theoretical debates of the discipline. Yet, to analyze its subject matter, it uses a variety of other disciplines, such as trade and development economics, demography, international finance, and political science.
- “Americans’ Views on Hunger: Report of Findings from a National Survey”. This bipartisan study published by the Food Research & Action Center looks at Americans’ understanding of the hunger problem and opinions about taking action. Among its main conclusions is that “hunger is widely seen as a serious problem that must be addressed,” but “is perceived to be a problem particularly at the national level rather than the local level.” [http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/frac\\_tyson\\_oct\\_2014\\_public\\_view\\_hunger\\_poll.pdf](http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/frac_tyson_oct_2014_public_view_hunger_poll.pdf)
- Reframing Hunger in America, from the Frameworks Institute for the Food Policy Action Education Fund and A Place at the Table. This document explains the results of research on best practices for communicating about hunger in a way that increases understanding of systemic causes of hunger and poverty and feelings of collective responsibility. It provides a number of specific language recommendations. <http://frameworksinstitute.org/assets/files/hunger/APATTreframinghungermessagebrief2018.pdf>
- Fully understanding hunger in Vermont requires an understanding of the other economic factors affecting Vermont residents. The Vermont Basic Needs Budgets and Livable Wage report examines the costs of food, housing, transportation, childcare, healthcare and other necessary household expenses, and calculates the minimum hourly wage needed for seven different family configurations to be able to afford these basic needs. The 2019 report is available at <https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Legislative-Reports/2019-Basic-Needs-Budget-and-Livable-Wage-report-FINAL-1-15-2019.pdf>.

### Examples in Vermont

- In Vermont, 75,360 people are struggling with hunger - and of them 18,620 are children. One in eight people struggles with hunger. One in six children struggles with hunger. People facing hunger in Vermont are estimated to report needing \$43,688,000 more per year to meet their food needs. The average cost of a meal in Vermont is \$3.39. *Data from Feeding America's Map the Meal Gap 2016 study.*
- Hunger Free Vermont: “to end the injustice of hunger and malnutrition for all Vermonters, we strive to: make long-term, systemic changes to end hunger and malnutrition in dignified ways for Vermonters of all ages; advocate for a strong and stable safety net for all who need it; expand universal meal programs for children in all settings. ensure adults, especially seniors have the nutrition resources they need to stay healthy.” <https://www.hungerfreevt.org/>
- Hunger Action Month: “September is Hunger Action Month – a month where people all over America stand together with Feeding America and the nationwide network of food banks to fight hunger. It’s a month to spread the word and take action on the hunger crisis, and dedicate ourselves to a solution.” [https://secure.feedingamerica.org/site/SPageNavigator/Pass\\_the\\_Plate.html](https://secure.feedingamerica.org/site/SPageNavigator/Pass_the_Plate.html)



# food for thought

## Hunger Relief

### Examples in Vermont

- The NOFA-VT Farm Share program provides limited-income Vermonters with the opportunity to support their local CSA farmer and receive reliable access to high-quality produce by partially subsidizing the cost of CSA shares. <https://nofavt.org/farmshare>
- Vermont Foodbank: “the mission of the Vermont Foodbank is to gather and share quality food and nurture partnerships so that no one in Vermont will go hungry.” <https://www.vtfoodbank.org>
- Food pantries and food shelves across the state provide food to people in need.
- The Vermont Food and Health Program Inventory from the Farm to Plate Network describes 30+ examples of programs around the state that work to improve food access and health. <https://www.vtfarmtoplate.com/resources/vermont-food-and-health-program-inventory>
- Action Against Hunger: “Our global efforts save hundreds of thousands of lives each year, but millions of undernourished children remain in need of lifesaving treatment.” <https://www.actionagainsthunger.org>

### Further Reading

- In 2019, the Urban Institute published the report “Evidence-Based Strategies to End Childhood Food Insecurity and Hunger in Vermont.” This report explains the challenges that food insecure families are facing (based on new focus group research) and identifies opportunities for action and investment ranging from strengthening school meal programs to enhancing support for families affected by the opioid crisis. <https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/99831/evidence-based-strategies-to-end-childhood-food-insecurity-and-hunger-in-vt-1.pdf>
- “Hunger in America 2014” by Feeding America. Every four years, Feeding America conducts this comprehensive study to document the work of the nationwide charitable food assistance network, the different types of programs these organizations run, and the outcomes and impact on clients. Noteworthy takeaways include the operational challenges faced by the organizations; demographics, employment, and housing situation of clients; and the variety of “coping strategies” clients use to get enough food. <http://help.feedingamerica.org/HungerInAmerica/hunger-in-america-2014-full-report.pdf>
- Big Hunger: The Unholy Alliance between Corporate America and Anti-Hunger Groups by Andrew Fisher. The author explores this topic and points to the work of numerous grassroots organizations that are leading the way in these fields as models for the rest of the anti-hunger sector.
- “Application of the Healthy Eating Index to Hunger Relief in the U.K.”, Cambridge University. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/public-health-nutrition/article/application-of-the-healthy-eating-index2010-to-the-hunger-relief-system/AD6334CACDB7B02753EC84AF64629910>

### Further Reading

- [More Than Just Food: Food Justice and Community Change](#) by Garrett Broad. Focusing on the work of several food justice groups—including Community Services Unlimited, a South Los Angeles organization founded as the nonprofit arm of the Southern California Black Panther Party—More Than Just Food explores the possibilities and limitations of the community-based approach, offering a networked examination of the food justice movement in the age of the nonprofit industrial complex.

- [Balancing on a Planet: The Future of Food and Agriculture](#) by David A. Cleveland. David Cleveland argues that combining selected aspects of small-scale traditional agriculture with modern scientific agriculture can help balance our biological need for food with its environmental impact—and continue to fulfill cultural, social, and psychological needs related to food.

- [Food Justice Now! Deepening the Roots of Social Struggle](#) by Joshua Sbicca. Modern social justice movements like Black Lives Matter and the Fight for \$15 are increasingly focused on intersectionality—the ways that different forms of discrimination combine and compound their effects on marginalized groups. In *Food Justice Now!*, sociology professor Joshua Sbicca makes an academic argument for applying that approach to the food movement. Food justice, he shows, cannot be achieved without addressing structural inequalities across multiple systems, a point he illustrates in chapters that dig into the prison-industrial complex, labor movements, and immigration. Conversely, Sbicca sees food justice as a universal cause that can unite and inspire broader social change, and his book provides a blueprint for activists who agree. “Can an expansive notion and practice of food justice create a diverse political platform that inspires new social struggles?” he asks.

- “The Pathology of Displacement: the Intersection of Food Justice and Culture” by Shane Bernardo. Shane Bernardo shares his personal narrative, describes the impact of generational trauma on food-related chronic disease, and explains why food justice is closely linked with cultural heritage. [https://whyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/The\\_Pathology\\_of\\_Displacement\\_Shane\\_Bernardo\\_WhyHunger\\_FJV\\_2017\\_Web.pdf](https://whyhunger.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/The_Pathology_of_Displacement_Shane_Bernardo_WhyHunger_FJV_2017_Web.pdf)

- “Food and Power: Addressing Monopolization in America’s Food System”, Open Markets Institute. This report documents the corporate monopolies in the current US food system and suggests solutions “that should be fundamental to any effort to reverse the extraordinary accumulations of monopoly power in agricultural markets.” While it does not use the language of food justice, it contains a wealth of information on current injustices and practical policy solutions. <https://openmarketsinstitute.org/reports/food-power-addressing-monopolization-americas-food-system/>

### Examples in Vermont

- In Vermont, we teach food-insecure youth gardening and farming skills (Vermont Youth Conservation Corps); provide food service industry training for individuals (Community Kitchen Academy); offer farming opportunities to Immigrant and refugee populations (Huertas; New Farms for New Americans). It is imperative that this work promote equitable access for all Vermonters and increase opportunity for Vermont farmers and food producers.

- The Good Food Good Medicine Program in Barre, VT operates from a Food Justice model, which it describes as “ongoing seasonal food education focusing on empowering participants with the practical skills of food self-reliance... operat[ing] from the premise that factors like culture, race, class, privilege and gender affect access to healthy food as a human right. Food justice is centered on learning from one another in a framework of solidarity not charity. [It] aims to restore and secure local control of food and encourage people’s voice and choice in self-care.”

- Food Solutions New England offers and annual 21-day racial equity challenge to deepen knowledge of food justice and understanding of how to implement it. - <https://www.foodsolutionsne.org/>

# food for thought

## Right to Food

### Examples

- American Dietetics Association: It is the position of the American Dietetic Association (ADA) that access to adequate amounts of safe, nutritious, and culturally appropriate food at all times is a fundamental human right. Hunger continues to be a worldwide problem of staggering proportions. The Association supports programs and encourages practices that combat hunger and malnutrition, produce food security, promote self-sufficiency, and are environmentally and economically sustainable.
- More than 90% of the Sustainable Development Goals are connected with recognized human rights and labor standards. Learn more via the Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals: <http://sdg.humanrights.dk>
- The Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition: <https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org>

### Further Reading

- The U.N. Committee on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights explains that the right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. Explore their toolkit on the right to food at <https://www.ohchr.org/En/Issues/ESCR/Pages/food.aspx>
- FIAN International: The right to food is a human right and is a binding obligation well-established under international law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 first recognized the right to food as a human right. <https://www.fian.org/what-we-do/issues/right-to-food/>
- One of many resources published by the FAO Right to Food unit, the report “Right to Food in Practice: Implementation at the National Level” gives “practical guidance as to how to implement the right to food at the national level, with examples of best practice from various countries.” <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ah189e.pdf>
- Beginning to End Hunger: Food and the Environment in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, and Beyond by M. Jahi Chappell
- “The city that ended hunger” and “This city made access to food a right of citizenship” by Frances Moore Lappé, YES! Magazine. <https://www.yesmagazine.org/issues/food-for-everyone/this-city-made-access-to-food-a-right-of-citizenship-20190129>
- The Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition publishes the annual Right to Food and Nutrition Watch, which highlights different topics each year. Available at <https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/>
- “Ten Years After the World Food Crisis: Taking Up the Challenge of the Right to Food”, Sophia Murphy and Christina M. Schiavoni. <https://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/ten-years-after-world-food-crisis-taking-challenge-right-food>



### Further Reading

- “Food Security, Food Justice, or Food Sovereignty?”, Eric Holt-Giménez, Food First. [https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/BK16\\_4-2010-Winter\\_Food\\_Movements\\_bckgrndr-.pdf](https://foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/BK16_4-2010-Winter_Food_Movements_bckgrndr-.pdf)
- “Food sovereignty as decolonization,” Raj Patel. <http://rajpatel.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/11/Grey-Patel-2015-Food-Sovereignty-as-Decolonization.pdf>
- Food Sovereignty: reconnecting food, nature and community, edited by Nettie Wiebe, Hannah Wittman and Annette Aurelie Desmarais.
- Public Policies for Food Sovereignty, edited by Desmarais, Annette Aurelie, Priscilla Claeys and Amy Trauger.
- “Public policies for food sovereignty,” Sylvia Kay, Emily Mattheisen, Nora McKeon, Paola De Meo and Ana Moragues Faus, Transnational Institute. <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/public-policies-for-food-sovereignty>
- “The US Farm Bill: Corporate Power and Structural Racialization in the United States Food System” by Hossein Ayazi and Elsadig Elsheikh from the Haas Institute for a Fair and Inclusive Society at the University of California, Berkeley. This report looks at the Farm Bill, corporate consolidation in the food system, and racial disparities in access to land and government programs in relationship to food insecurity and the food sovereignty movement. It then identifies “short term policy interventions and long term strategies for changing the Farm Bill, the food system, and society as a whole” in order to truly make progress towards food sovereignty. [http://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haasinstitutefarmbillreport\\_publish\\_0.pdf](http://haasinstitute.berkeley.edu/sites/default/files/haasinstitutefarmbillreport_publish_0.pdf)
- Food sovereignty, The Journal of Peasant Studies, Raj Patel Guest Editor. This collection of articles on food sovereignty begins with a piece by Raj Patel that explores the relationship of “food sovereignty” to “food security” and a rights-based framework. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/03066150903143079>

### Examples

- In Vermont, the Abenaki indigenous community has created the Seeds of Renewal project, which is a seed bank for and by native peoples.
- U.S. Food Sovereignty Alliance: “Around the world, people are resisting the environmental, social and political destruction perpetuated by the industrial agricultural system....Food sovereignty aims to provide for the food needs of all people while respecting the principles of environmental sustainability, local empowerment and agrarian citizenship.” <http://usfoodsovereigntyalliance.org/what-is-food-sovereignty>
- GRAIN is a small international non-profit organisation that works to support small farmers and social movements in their struggles for community-controlled and biodiversity-based food systems. <https://www.grain.org>
- The campaign for seed sovereignty: <http://www.seed-sovereignty.org>
- Indigenous food systems network: <https://www.indigenousfoodsystems.org/food-sovereignty>

## Brainstorming Next Steps

Potential new program or activity	Which food access approach is it?	Existing models & potential partners
1 )		
2 )		
3 )		
4 )		
5 )		