



# Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

2019–2024



*By 2024, we will improve access to affordable,  
nourishing foods within our local food delivery system*



Table of Contents

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- Acknowledgements ..... ii
- Acronyms and Abbreviations..... 1
- Introduction ..... 2
- Background ..... 3
- Current Reality: Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty ..... 4
  - Current projects and initiatives .....6
  - Partnerships ..... 7
  - Food sovereignty conceptual framework .....8
  - Food sovereignty SWOT analysis ..... 10
- Strategic Plan for 2019–2024 ..... 12
  - Shared vision..... 12
  - Food sovereignty strategic pillars ..... 12
  - Food sovereignty strategic outcomes ..... 12
- Strategic Action Steps ..... 14
  - Strategic Pillar 1: Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy ..... 14
  - Strategic Pillar 2: Engage youth and the community in food sovereignty education initiatives ..... 18
  - Strategic Pillar 3: Invest in practices that promote food sovereignty self-sufficiency..... 21
  - Strategic Pillar 4: Build and align local and regional partnerships in support of food sovereignty ..... 24
- Launch Plan ..... 25
- Message from the ARMP ..... 27
- ARMP contact information ..... 27
- Appendix A: Food Sovereignty Resource Reference List ..... 28
- References ..... 34

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

The glossary of terms offers a description of the programs and resources referenced throughout the document.

Acronyms and Abbreviations	
AERO	Alternative Energy Resource Organization
ARMP	Agricultural Resource Management Plan
BCC	Blackfeet Community College
BFW	Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife
BLT	Blackfeet Legal Team
BNRCD	Blackfeet Natural Resource Conversation District
BTBC	Blackfeet Tribal Business Council
BTHPO	Blackfeet Tribal Historic Preservation Office
CAB	Community Action Board
CFSA	Community Food Security Assessment
CLLC	Center for Large Landscape Conservation
FAST	Food Access and Sustainability Team
FFA	Future Farmers of America
FSP	Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy
GNP	Glacier National Park
4-H	Head, Heart, Hands, Health Program
IAC	Intertribal Agriculture Council
IFAI	Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative
LRP	Build and align local and regional partnerships in support of food sovereignty
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSU	Montana State University
NCAT	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NSFC	Native Science Field Center
PFSS	Invest in practices that promote food sovereignty self-sufficiency
RMTLC	Rocky Mountain Tribal Leadership Council
TNFS	Traditional Native Food Systems
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
UM	University of Montana
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
YCEI	Engage youth and community in food sovereignty education initiatives

## Introduction

The Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan builds upon the principles of food sovereignty and agricultural production outlined in the Amskapi Piikani Agricultural Resource Management Plan (ARMP). Key aspects of this document's development process include stakeholder identification and community participation. These components are central to the development of a truly sovereign plan for reclaiming the Amskapi Piikani food system, reincorporating traditional foods, and establishing direct delivery of Amskapi Piikani agricultural products.

The American Indian Agricultural Resource Management Act of 1993 requires a tribe—or the Bureau of Indian Affairs in close coordination with a tribe—to develop an ARMP that includes specific goals and objectives for management of tribal agriculture and range resources. The Blackfoot Natural Resource Conservation District (BNRCD) developed the Amskapi Piikani ARMP in



View of the Rocky Mountains on the Blackfoot Nation.  
*Photo credit: Joseph Pecora Photography*

close coordination with the Blackfoot Nation and vested stakeholders. Currently, the Amskapi Piikani are engaged in a comprehensive land planning process that broadly addresses all aspects of health for the Amskapi Piikani people and land within the Blackfoot Nation. This process links food sovereignty, sustainable agricultural production, and traditional food harvesting with local food delivery systems.

The Blackfoot Nation lies along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the Canadian border and is the eastern gateway to Glacier National Park. The Blackfoot Nation encompasses 1.5 million acres in parts of Glacier and Pondera Counties. Livestock, grain and forage production, oil and gas production, fishing, and forest industries play major parts in the nation's economy. The primary industry is agriculture, with the nation's lands supporting 575,256 acres of crops harvested for grain (wheat, barley, and oats) and forage production, of which 50,082 acres are irrigated and approximately 1,014,000 acres are grazing land. There are 50,347 producing beef cows, 6,452 horses, and 587 sheep pastured or penned on the nation. The farms and ranches are owned and operated by 906 agricultural operators, 54% of whom are Amskapi Piikani.



# Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

## Background

In January 2018, the ARMP program developed a strategic plan to support programmatic efforts of the agriculture and range resource growth. The ARMP strategic plan serves as a 10-year plan to guide strategies around the use, protection, conservation, and restoration of their agricultural lands for the benefit of the Amskapi Piikani and future generations. ARMP is implementing the strategic plan for comprehensive management of the nation’s agricultural resources and to develop tribal policies based on the visions that the tribe and tribal landowners have for their nation. Figure 1 depicts this planning strategy through an indigenous approach to systems change.

ARMP’s overarching strategic plan highlights the need to develop the tribe’s food sovereignty initiative embedded in three strategic pillars: Invest in the Piikani People; Strengthen Our Cultural Knowledge; and Promote Health, Healing, and Nutrition. The pillars encompass the following objectives: (1) policy, (2) education, (3) land access, (4) agriculture resources management, (5) data, (6) water irrigation infrastructure, and (7) economic expansion.

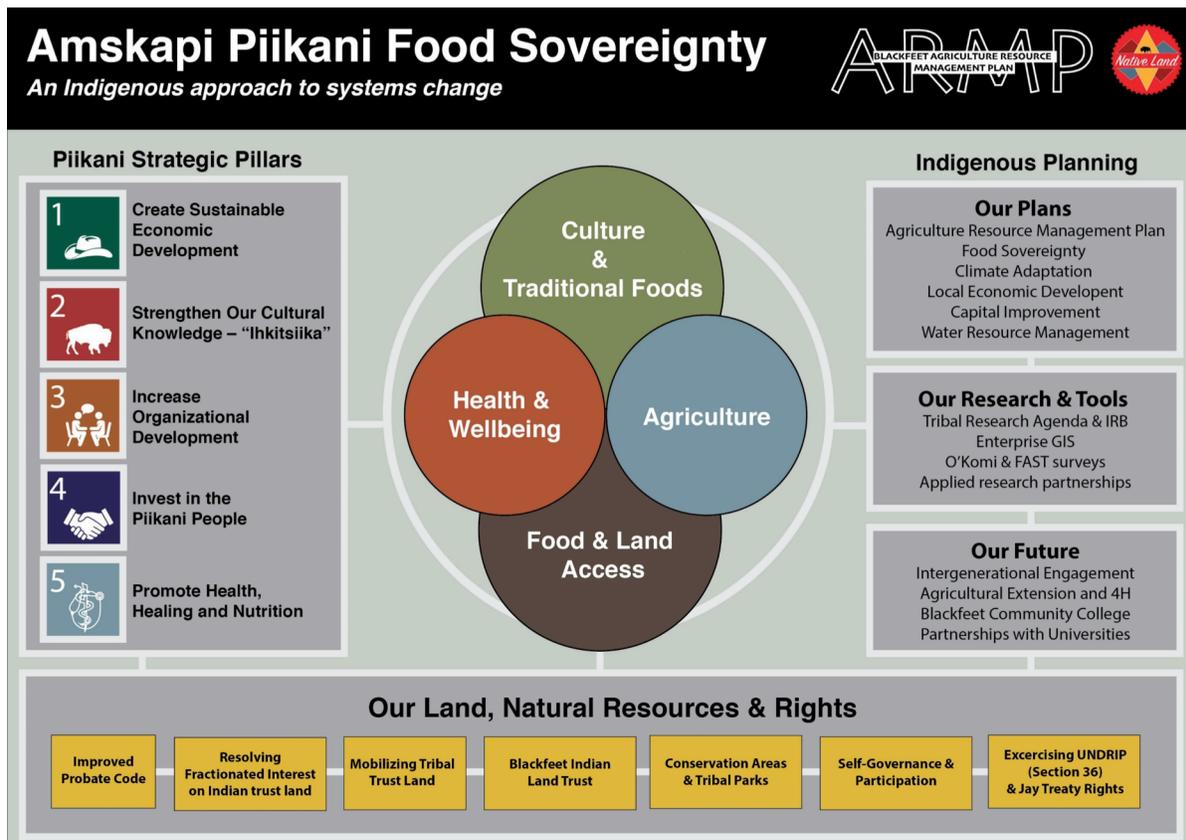


Figure 1. Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Planning Process

This Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan fulfills one of the pillar's primary objectives, which is to develop a strategic plan to guide and promote the sustainability of traditional foods, agriculture, food and land access, and the health and wellbeing of the Amskapi Piikani.

In November 2018, ARMP's Food Policy program hosted a 2-day strategic planning workshop and invited community members, students, industry partners, and state partners to collaborate in a community-based planning event. This strategic plan identifies ways to create sustainable economic development and provide healthy, traditional food options for the community. It outlines how ARMP's food sovereignty initiative will take root within the community through strategic pillars, strategic outcomes, and specific action steps to implement the strategic pillars over the next 5 years.

## Current Reality: Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty

The Amskapi Piikani acknowledge that multivariate causes for widespread health disparities are often rooted in severed connections to traditional Native food systems (TNFS). TNFS is a community-based and adaptive model of sustenance that considers the needs of the entire community and, by extension, the environment. In turn, Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) helps to guide TNFS. Severance from TNFS occurred in a larger politico-legal and historical context, wherein Native lifeways and economic systems were diminished and rapidly replaced by a structure that valued the individual over the community.

Decades of minimal access to fresh nutritious foods, compounded by employment inequity and highly processed food consumption have led to increased incidence of preventable health conditions across the Blackfeet Nation. In 2016, the Food Access and Sustainability Team (FAST Blackfeet), a nonprofit within the community, conducted a community food security assessment (CFSA), which also assessed food sovereignty. It revealed pervasive food insecurity with related negative health outcomes. Amid a



A ranch on the Blackfeet Reservation uses solar panels to support energy needs. *Photo credit: Joseph Pecora Photography*

lower annual income that supports more people per household, compared with the rest of the nation, Amskapi Piikani families lack the funds they need to maintain healthy diets. These circumstances threaten food security.

While the community deals with many chronic health conditions, such as heart disease, obesity, cancer, and inflammatory diseases, diabetes is particularly prevalent. In fact, the Blackfeet Nation Community Food Security & Food Sovereignty Assessment reported that diabetes is the top diagnosis among adults and a leading cause of death. In 2016, the prevalence rate of diabetes among the tribe (14%) was higher than the general population in Montana (9%), and nationally (9.2%).<sup>1</sup>

Repairing the community's severed ties to TNFS will require a holistic, community-driven response. This response must place Amskapi Piikani health in Amskapi Piikani hands and reintegrate culturally appropriate drivers of health, including traditional foods, food distribution practices, TEK, community planning, and economic development through the local food system. The CFSA found that community members frequently access traditional foods through local stores, hunting, gathering, and family. This finding indicates that the community members are interested in traditional foods and practices and support local producers who provide these goods.

The CFSA identified four major food-related challenges.

- There is minimal access to fresh, locally produced nutritious food.
- Different food delivery programs duplicate efforts nationwide.
- The Amskapi Piikani have inconsistent access to their traditional foods.
- The tribe depends on available federal food assistance programs.

In 2017, Saokio Heritage published *Ahwahsiin (The Land/Where We Get Our Food): Traditional Foods and Contemporary Food Sovereignty on the Blackfeet Reservation*, a report that ties the recent history of the Blackfeet and the effects of federal policies and colonialism such as the creation of reservations, the decimation of the wild bison population, the Starvation Winter, and the Dawes Act to the contemporary relationship the Blackfeet have with their traditional foods. The report features a list of traditional medicines and their uses, tips for harvesting, a recipe for berry soup, comments from eight interviewees from two different generations. Interviewees identified changes in how food is obtained and consumed as well as

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<sup>1</sup> McElrone, Marissa. (2016). Blackfeet Reservation Community Food Security & Food Sovereignty Assessment. FAST Blackfeet. Retrieved from: <http://growmontana.ncat.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2016/12/FAST-Blackfeet-CFSA.pdf>

improvements they would like to see within the Blackfeet Nation. Suggestions to increase food sovereignty and community wellbeing came from interviewees, who all grew up in the area and are elders, and FAST Blackfeet’s Community Food Sovereignty Assessment. They include:

- Selling locally hunted wild game and locally processed bison at Glacier Family Foods, the tribally-owned grocery store.
- Developing more robust food safety laws to increase tribal food production.
- Establishing a large community garden that will help to feed the neediest people on the Reservation, particularly elders and young people.
- Providing and supporting regular education opportunities on both nutrition and health, as well as on traditional food gathering and recipes.
- Making fast food less available.
- Supporting community members in pursuing degrees in science, technology, and health to promote studies in food sovereignty and TEK.
- Supporting and implementing further studies and projects on food sovereignty.
- Advocating for policy change on the national level.<sup>2</sup>

The Blackfeet Nation will need to address these challenges through strategic food sovereignty planning. The following sections highlight current projects and initiatives, partnerships, the food sovereignty conceptual framework, and the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis.

## Current projects and initiatives

Several projects are underway to support the ARMP strategic plan and food sovereignty initiative elements. These projects offer the community opportunities to strengthen the local food delivery system by reintroducing buffalo, developing a food processing infrastructure, expanding food market access points, managing resources, and using technology strategically for resource mapping. [Table 1](#) lists active ARMP activities.

Table 1: ARMP active projects that support elements of the food sovereignty initiative

ARMP Project	Activity
linnii initiative	Buffalo reintroduction and cultural revitalization
Blackfoot Prime	Agriculture co-op and confederacy-wide beef label

<sup>2</sup> Beck, Abaki. *Ahwahsiin (The Land/Where We Get Our Food): Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Contemporary Food Sovereignty on the Blackfeet Reservation*. Blackfeet Reservation, Montana: Saokio Heritage, 2017.

ARMP Project	Activity
Multi-species processing facility	Beef and buffalo production
Local food delivery system	Local and traditional foods for the community
International market access	Access to agriculture products and development of the tribe's own border crossing
Indigenous-led conservation	Indigenous planning of conservation areas, parks, and resource management
GIS inventory and mapping	Traditional foods, use, and occupancy

## Partnerships

Many community partners and stakeholders have invested time, money, and resources toward food-related projects in the community. Involving partners during the planning phase ensures that the community is vested in the implementation and eventual resolution of their current food-related health challenges. The ARMP team and others have worked to build consensus around the need for strategic planning. The Amskapi Piikani ARMP team and partners, including FAST Blackfeet and Saokio Heritage, established benchmarks for food sovereignty and food delivery systems.

Currently, FAST Blackfeet is in the process of developing a Blackfeet Community Food Resource Center. The Center will establish a Food Pantry with regular weekly hours to address food insecurity and emergency food needs. Such a facility does not currently exist and the CFSA reported such a need. Included in the planning for the Food Resource Center is a commercial kitchen that will serve a variety of needs that speak directly to the goals of the ARMP.

- A nutritional education center will offer cooking and food processing classes and seminars using traditional Amskapi Piikani foods and more readily available healthy, nutritious foods. The Commercial Kitchen will function as an annex to the Food Pantry, affording clients the opportunity to learn about proper nutrition and how to prepare and serve foods they may be unfamiliar with.
- The Commercial Kitchen will be able to purchase, and process locally grown and gathered foods. These foods could then be distributed through the Food Pantry.
- The Commercial Kitchen will function as a small business incubator to give entrepreneurs the opportunity to start small businesses, like bakeries, using Montana wheat and other grains and canneries for local produce.

There are many benefits from the development of such a center. The Food Pantry and Commercial Kitchen will create job opportunities, a space for youth activities, and a space for elders to share their expertise. Ultimately, it will function as a community center for nutritional education for the Amskapi Piikani.

Saokio Heritage has done research and developed two reports. The first report is entitled *Ahwahsiin (The Land / Where We Get Our Food)* a report that includes traditional ecological knowledge, traditional foods, and modern food sovereignty issues for the Amskapi Piikani. The second report, *Sokapsksino (To Know Completely)* includes a guide to public policy related to food sovereignty and security. Both reports can be found online at [saokioheritage.com](http://saokioheritage.com). Saokio Heritage also holds summer presentations and workshops on Blackfeet traditional knowledge, history, and ethnobotany and has released a traditional plant directory.

Additionally, the Amskapi Piikani ARMP team and the Montana State University (MSU) Native Land Project are dedicated to investing in leadership and youth. At all levels of the research and planning process, the MSU Land Project incorporates academic and professional mentoring for Blackfeet Community College (BCC) students and Amskapi Piikani students at MSU. This continued mentorship gives students expertise in food sovereignty, indigenous food systems, and planning.

## Food sovereignty conceptual framework

Traditional Foods in Native America, a project of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, analyzed tribal traditional food programs across the country. The project supported participating communities in reclaiming their traditional food system.<sup>3</sup> Several themes emerged during this 6-year project:



A judge converses with youth at the Charging Home Stampede Agriculture Fair in 2018. Photo credit: Joseph Pecora Photography

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<sup>3</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). *Native Diabetes Wellness Program Traditional Foods Project: 2008–2014*. <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/ndwp/traditional-foods/index.html>

- significance of land,
- interest in traditional food pathways,
- respect for traditional knowledge,
- alignment with traditional values,
- roles of elders as teachers to foster intergenerational relationships,
- traditional foods to facilitate dialogue about health,
- education,
- community-driven planning, and
- sustainability.<sup>4</sup>

Responses from the CFSA and insights from the November 2018 2-day strategic planning workshop indicate that Amskapi Piikani community priorities in reclaiming their traditional food system align closely with these themes. [Figure 2](#) displays the Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Conceptual Framework, which illustrates the variables in achieving food sovereignty: policy, youth engagement, self-sufficiency, and partnerships. Each variable is central to developing a foundational infrastructure for a local food delivery system and strengthening food security. Each variable enhances the current food system network, tribal food codes, food production resources, and healthy living with traditional foods.

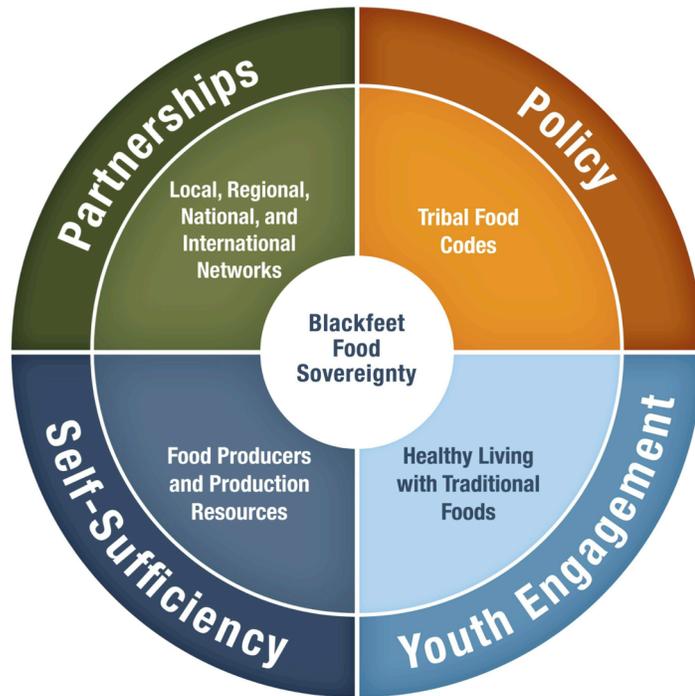


Figure 2. Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Conceptual Framework

At the center of the food sovereignty objectives is agriculture. As the Amskapi Piikani move toward economic development and expanding food security, diversification of the agricultural profile will be paramount. Diversification will protect against market fluctuations; provide new

<sup>4</sup> Satterfield, D., DeBruyn, L., Santos, M., Alonso, L., & Frank, M. (2016). Health promotion and diabetes prevention in American Indian and Alaska Native communities –Traditional Foods Project, 2008–2014. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 65(1), 4-10. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.su6501a3>



finance sources to raise the median household income; and provide new local, traditional, and healthy foods suppliers for the community. Diversification will improve food security, leading to food sovereignty and reduced health disparities for the Amskapi Piikani.

## Food sovereignty SWOT analysis

The strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) analysis of the ARMP’s internal programming resources, environment, tribal programs, communities, and partners highlights how the ARMP can support the strategic plan’s implementation. The SWOT analysis distinguishes the ARMP’s strengths and identifies areas that will require mitigation as the program develops. [Table 2](#) shows the ARMP Food Sovereignty SWOT Analysis findings.

Table 2: ARMP Food Sovereignty SWOT Analysis

ARMP Food Sovereignty SWOT Analysis	
<p><b>Internal strengths:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to vast historical, traditional, and local land and cultural knowledge</li> <li>• Tremendous natural resources and biodiversity, including a bison herd</li> <li>• Active and engaged partners and stakeholders who support the Food Sovereignty initiative</li> <li>• Ownership of land with agricultural value and community members who farm and ranch their property</li> <li>• Access to people with vast experience in agriculture development, organization, data, and accredited programs</li> </ul>	<p><b>Internal weaknesses:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The effects of historical trauma and geographic isolation</li> <li>• The community’s overall tendency to resist change</li> <li>• Low community and youth engagement and a need for strong, collective collaboration and topical education efforts</li> <li>• Natural and man-made contamination of natural resources and the community’s location in a designated food desert</li> <li>• Limited communication methods and tools to reach stakeholders and partners</li> <li>• Jurisdictional complexities around trust land management resulting in limited access to land</li> </ul>

## ARMP Food Sovereignty SWOT Analysis

### External opportunities:

- Access to individuals with TEK and current natural resource management technology who are willing to explore emerging avenues
- Locally grown diet trend and a global indigenous food system movement
- Established and diverse partnerships
- Strong regional food system and a growing local food network
- Youth and elder engagement through educational opportunities

### External threats:

- Susceptibility to climate change impacts
- Geographic isolation with limited developed infrastructure
- Limited political support, which inhibits development of needed policy at local, state, and federal levels and includes jurisdictional challenges
- Current agricultural programming is unsustainable and may not keep up with competition
- Limited education opportunities for youth and elders to engage on the topic of food sovereignty

Amskapi Piikani live in an area in Northern Montana that offers access to natural resources, including forests, fertile farm and ranch land, and natural waters. The tribe's physical location and strong connection to culture and tradition are the ARMP food sovereignty initiative's greatest natural strengths. Another set of strengths at ARMP's helm is its diverse partnerships with local programs and organizations and state, regional, national, and international partners. Each partner brings ARMP a set of dynamic resources to build and support a self-sustaining food system.

Building community and political buy-in will be one of ARMP's greater challenges. Currently, there are low levels of engagement in food production activities, education, and awareness about the benefits of local produce production and consumption. This challenge can deter the development of policy needed to carry out activities. ARMP will need to develop strong messaging and outreach campaigns to secure understanding, support, and allies. Outreach to youth will be particularly important, since they will carry on the practices and trades. ARMP will also need to prioritize encouraging elders to share their TEK and developing safe places for the transfer of knowledge.

Continued advocacy, relationship building, and expanded technical skills will help ARMP capitalize on the growing momentum for locally based food production systems. These approaches will help the Amskapi Piikani drive policy development locally and nationally to their benefit and will promote healthy, sustainable lifeways in the community.

## Strategic Plan for 2019–2024

The ARMP developed this strategic plan to bridge gaps between community resources and partners to increase community health and wellbeing through support for traditional, natural, and local food production. As a foundation for the strategic plan, the ARMP developed the following vision, strategic pillars, and outcomes to guide these efforts.

### Shared vision

The ARMP Food Sovereignty team developed the following vision for the next 5 years.

By 2024, we will improve access to affordable, nourishing foods within our local food delivery systems to promote healthy living by leveraging natural biodiversity; Amskapi Piikani ecological knowledge; local agriculture production; hunting, fishing, and gathering practices through teaching youth; honoring our first foods; and establishing effective policy and partnerships.

### Food sovereignty strategic pillars

The ARMP Food Sovereignty team developed the following strategic pillars to support this vision.

1. Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy.
2. Engage youth and the community in food sovereignty education initiatives.
3. Invest in practices that promote food sovereignty self-sufficiency.
4. Build and align local and regional partnerships in support of food sovereignty.

### Food sovereignty strategic outcomes

[Table 3](#) lists the ARMP Food Sovereignty strategic pillars and implementation outcomes for the next 5 years. These outcomes are effective in that they demonstrate a concrete activity or result that can be measured. Additionally, each pillar focuses on a priority area from the conceptual framework: (1) policy, (2) self-sufficiency, (3) youth engagement, and (4) partnerships. Each pillar has a set of outcomes and each outcome has an outlined set of action steps for achievement.

Table 3: ARMP Food Sovereignty Strategic Outcomes

Strategic Pillar	Strategic Outcomes
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Strategic Pillar	Strategic Outcomes
<p>Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy (FSP)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a review of tribal resolutions, policies, and laws as they relate to food (growing, selling, processing, etc.) to identify gaps by the end of 2019</li> <li>2. Develop food quality standards for organic and grass-fed products by 2020</li> <li>3. Develop a food safety traceability framework for quality assurance of Blackfeet food products by 2021</li> <li>4. Develop a “Blackfeet Made” product label by the end of 2019</li> <li>5. Ensure a 5% yearly increase of local products served in schools</li> <li>6. Customize and implement a Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code by the end of 2022</li> <li>7. Develop policies that reflect food sovereignty, traditional hunting and gathering, and agriculture operator engagement</li> <li>8. Establish dual designation for bison as wildlife and livestock</li> <li>9. Ensure that the Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code includes protections for medicinal plants, traditional foods, and native seeds</li> </ol>
<p>Engage youth and the community in food sovereignty education initiatives (YCEI)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduce families in five watershed communities to nutritious traditional and contemporary local foods</li> <li>2. Develop a pilot community education initiative and test it within five communities using the food sovereignty infrastructure via K-12, post-secondary, and community education modalities</li> </ol>
<p>Invest in practices that promote food sovereignty self-sufficiency (PFSS)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Secure funding to implement the Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan by 2024</li> <li>2. Support local producers by making resources available and hosting a semiannual workshop to encourage productivity by 2020</li> <li>3. Develop functioning producer and food co-ops by 2022</li> <li>4. Develop a baseline for agricultural food production opportunities for youth and community within the existing network and increasing opportunities by 5% per year</li> </ol>
<p>Build and align local and regional partnerships in support of food sovereignty (LRP)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish a network of local, regional, national, and international partners</li> <li>2. Establish inter-tribal free-trade agreement or zones, including international trade agreements</li> <li>3. Integrate bison meat into the local food delivery system</li> </ol>

## Strategic Action Steps

Table 4 through Table 7 list the strategic action steps required to achieve the intended outcomes of each strategic pillar. The tables list how the ARMP will lead the plan’s implementation, how they will complete each step, key players, and completion timeframes.

The action steps are coded by the acronym of the strategic pillar and numbered by the outcome. For example, the first strategic pillar is, “Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy.” This pillar’s acronym is “FSP.” There are nine outcomes under this strategic pillar. In the following action step table, “FSP-1,” refers to the first strategic pillar and the first outcome.

Additionally, the ARMP team will ensure fidelity to the Amskapi Piikani agriculture resource management, water use, and land use planning practice throughout implementation of the plan’s action steps. ARMP will conduct this task regularly and as needed by monitoring and evaluating the specific action steps and outcomes.

### Strategic Pillar 1: Develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy

Table 4: Action steps to develop a tribal and local food sovereignty policy

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
FSP-1: Conduct a review of tribal resolutions, policies, and laws as they relate to food (growing, selling, processing, etc.) to identify gaps by the end of 2019	FSP-1.1: Hire a full-time staff member	ARMP	December 2019
	FSP-1.2: Create resources and a presentation for the community	ARMP	December 2020
	FSP-1.3: Include BCC students	ARMP, BCC	December 2019
	FSP-1.4: Develop a training plan for producers	ARMP	December 2019
FSP-2: Develop food quality standards for organic and grass-fed products by 2020	FSP-2.1: Develop organic, grass-fed, medicinal, planting, seeds, hunting/harvesting, gathering, and fishing standards and establish a visitation and gathering methodology	ARMP, Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative, University of Arkansas School of Law	December 2019

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
		Indigenous Food and Agriculture Initiative (IFAI), BCC, producers, nonprofit organizations, educators, BNRCD	
	FSP-2.2: Develop and disseminate a report about the standards	ARMP	March 2020
FSP-3: Develop a food safety traceability framework for quality assurance of Blackfeet food products by 2021	FSP-3.1: Benchmark current traceability framework efforts globally	ARMP, IFAI, MSU	June 2019
	FSP-3.2: Develop framework aligned with implementation of the ARMP and customization of the food and agriculture code	ARMP, IFAI, MSU	February 2020
	FSP-3.3: Develop a traceability program	ARMP, IFAI, MSU	March 2020
FSP-4: Develop a “Blackfeet Made” product label by the end of 2019	FSP-4.1: Define “Blackfeet Made” and develop marketing plan	ARMP, community	February 2020
	FSP-4.2: Identify products using a survey	Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC)	June 2019
	FSP-4.3: Establish label quality standards through research	ARMP, BCC	December 2019
	FSP-4.4: Develop a Community Action Board (CAB) of producers	ARMP	June 2019
	FSP-4.5: Identify producers from all food production sources	ARMP Interdisciplinary Team	Ongoing

# Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
<b>FSP-5: Ensure a 5% yearly increase of local products served in schools</b>	FSP-5.1: Coordinate with the Office of Public Instruction's dietitian about a local and traditional foods lunch menu	Blackfeet Child Nutrition Program, other community representatives	April 2021
	FSP-5.2: Identify local producers to support the school lunch program	ARMP Interdisciplinary Team	September 2021
	FSP-5.3: Train school kitchen staff	MSU and National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)	June 2022
	FSP-5.4: Raise funds for the traditional school lunch initiative	Farm-to-School Program, MSU, Blackfeet Tribal Business Council (BTBC)	June 2021
	FSP-5.5: Engage parents to gain buy-in and support	Native Food Fellows	June 2022
<b>FSP-6: Customize and implement a Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code by the end of 2022</b>	FSP-6.1: Release the template food and agriculture code	IFAI	December 2018
	FSP-6.2: Collaborate with Quapaw and Menominee Tribes to identify and prioritize food code templates based on need	ARMP	January 2020, ongoing
	FSP-6.3: Partner with IFAI and Blackfeet Legal Team (BLT) to secure funding for customizing food and agriculture code templates	ARMP, BLT, IFAI	Ongoing

# Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
	FSP-6.4: Gain BTBC approval of the Food and Agriculture Code	ARMP, BTBC	December 2022
FSP-7: Develop policies that reflect food sovereignty, traditional hunting and gathering, and agriculture operator engagement	FSP-7.1: Enter memoranda of understanding (MOU) with agencies managing public lands in MT to expand inventory and access to traditional foods by exercising treaty rights in hunting, fishing, and gathering	ARMP, Blackfeet Fish and Wildlife (BFW), University of Montana (UM) School of Law	June 2023
	FSP-7.2: Establish an interactive map of traditional hunting and harvesting sites and territory with treaty rights	Cornell University, Wildlife Conservation Society, Blackfeet GIS, BCC	February 2020
	FSP-7.2a: Identify knowledge holders	Blackfeet Tribal Historic Preservation Office (BTHPO), BFW	March 2019
	FSP-7.2b: Collect and align data on rights and the policy status	BTHPO, BFW	April 2019
	FSP-7.2c: Draft a data map	Tribal GIS Department students	October 2019
	FSP-7.2d: Vet the draft map with elders and the community	Tribal GIS Department students	December 2019
	FSP-7.2e: Finalize and publish the map	ARMP	February 2020
	FSP-7.3: Develop a Blackfeet Hunting & Harvesting License covering	ARMP, BFW	December

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
	reservation and traditional territory sites and develop a Hunting & Harvesting Education Program		2024
FSP-8: Establish dual designation for bison as wildlife and livestock	FSP-8.1: Through the Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code, develop bison's legal designation as wildlife and livestock	BTBC, BLT, ARMP	December 2023
FSP-9: Ensure that the Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code includes protections for medicinal plants, traditional foods, and native seeds	FSP-9.1: Write and customize code around protections and develop standards for medical plants, traditional foods, and native seeds	ARMP, IFAI, UM	December 2023

## Strategic Pillar 2: Engage youth and the community in food sovereignty education initiatives

Table 5: Action steps to engage youth and community in food sovereignty education initiatives

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
YCEI-1: Introduce families in five watershed communities to nutritious traditional and contemporary local foods	YCEI-1.1: Establish a subcommittee to lead curriculum development	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet	January 2019
	YCEI-1.2: Identify partners, including BCC, public schools, and the Head Start program	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet	August 2020
	YCEI-1.3: Identify an existing curriculum	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet	May 2019
	YCEI-1.4: Develop a community curriculum	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet	August 2019

# Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
YCEI-2: Develop a pilot community education initiative and test it within five communities using the food sovereignty infrastructure via K-12, post-secondary, and community education modalities	YCEI-2.1: Identify existing infrastructure and determine five locations	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Extension, FAST Blackfeet	November 2019, one site per year
	YCEI-2.2: Determine funding sources to develop locations	USDA Extension, FAST Blackfeet	November 2019
	YCEI-2.3: Develop a fact sheet detailing currently available learning opportunities	ARMP	May 2019
	YCEI-2.4: Develop a media campaign to raise awareness about learning opportunities	ARMP	May 2019
	YCEI-2.5: Host a food sovereignty fair where stakeholders showcase opportunities	IAC, 4-H, universities, BCC, producers, NCAT, AmeriCorps, Alternative Energy Resource Organization (AERO), Harvest of the Month	August 2020
	YCEI-2.6: Establish a Native Food Fellows program for high school students	BCC	December 2020
	YCEI-2.6a: Engage Native Science Field Center (NSFC) and add Native Food Fellows	BCC NSFC, MSU, ARMP	June 2019
	YCEI-2.6b: Raise funds for Native Food	Wildlife	June 2020

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
	Fellows	Conservation Society (WCS), CLLC, MSU	
	YCEI-2.6c: Identify priorities and elders	BCC NSFC, MSU, ARMP	As needed
	YCEI-2.6d: Identify opportunities for local food production with parents	ARMP, local schools, USDA Extension, and MSU Extension	As needed
	YCEI-2.7: Establish a Young Moms Life Skills mentoring group in partnership with Saokio Heritage to reach 100 moms on the importance of breastfeeding , nutrition, traditional foods, and food preparation by 2024	Saokio Heritage, ARMP, FAST Blackfeet, MSU	July 2020
	YCEI-2.7a: Form an advisory group and engage local leaders to establish the young moms mentoring group	Saokio Heritage, Head Start, Indian Health Service, tribal health department	June 2019
	YCEI-2.7b: Determine program needs to manage the group	Saokio Heritage	September 2019
	YCEI-2.7c: Outline topics and a mentorship schedule	Saokio Heritage, elders, young moms	December 2020
	YCEI-2.7d: Raise funds for the program	ARMP	Ongoing
	YCEI-2.7e: Develop program messaging for young moms and mentors	Saokio Heritage, ARMP, FAST Blackfeet, and	February 2020

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
		MSU	
	YCEI-2.8: Provide a food sovereignty-based curriculum for all ages in local schools (k-college) by 2024	Saokio Heritage, ARMP, FAST Blackfeet, BCC, MSU	August 2020
	YCEI-2.8a: Develop an in-service training toolkit for teachers	ARMP, local schools, MSU Extension, IFAI	August 2019
	YCEI-2.8b: Conduct an in-service training on food sovereignty	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet	August 2019
	YCEI-2.8c: Establish demonstration activities on farms and ranches for families, the community, and schools	ARMP, local schools, MSU Extension, University of Arkansas	August 2020
	YCEI-2.9: Develop a summer intern program at BCC on food sovereignty	BCC	June 2020
	YCEI-2.9a: Plan a summer program	ARMP, USDA Extension, GNP, Manpower	January 2019–June 2019
	YCEI-2.9b: Host a summer program	ARMP, USDA Extension, GNP, Manpower	June 2020

### Strategic Pillar 3: Invest in practices that promote food sovereignty self-sufficiency

Table 6: Action steps to invest in practices that promote food sovereignty self-sufficiency

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
PFSS-1: Secure	PFSS-1.1: Create a development plan	ARMP	Ongoing

# Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
funding to implement the Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan by 2024	for the implementation of the Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan		
	PFSS-1.2: Hire or contract a grant writer	ARMP	March 2019
	PFSS-1.3: Create workshops for producers and businesses to increase their capacity	ARMP	May 2019, ongoing
	PFSS-1.4: Establish corporate partnerships	ARMP	June 2020
PFSS-2: Support local producers by making resources available and hosting a semiannual workshop to encourage productivity by 2020	PFSS-2.1: Encourage diversification of our Blackfeet Production Profile	ARMP	June 2020
	PFSS-2.2: Compile and provide information for producers on alternative agriculture production methods	ARMP	September 2020
PFSS-3: Develop functioning producer and food co-ops by 2022	PFSS-3.1: Increase Montana Growers participation and visibility	Co-op board	January 2020
	PFSS-3.2: Provide ongoing resources that encourage local producers' productivity	Co-op board	March 2020, ongoing
	PFSS-3.3: Elect co-op board members	Co-op board, ARMP	July 2019
	PFSS-3.4: Choose a meeting location	Co-op board	December 2019
	PFSS-3.5: Conduct an annual workshop	Co-op board, MSU Extension	May 2020, ongoing

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
	PFSS-3.6: Use Blackfeet Community Food Resource Center for food distribution and meetings	FAST Blackfeet	May 2020
PFSS-4: Develop a baseline for agricultural food production opportunities for youth and community within the existing network and increasing opportunities by 5% per year	PFSS-4.1: Conduct asset mapping	ARMP, MSU Extension, 4-H program, community	December 2019, annually
	PFSS-4.2: Develop an easy-access resource that details programs and create incentives to pass on institutional knowledge	ARMP	February 2020
	PFSS-4.3: Increase access to local foods to support the local economy	ARMP	June 2019
	PFSS-4.4: Develop a people's market for local producers	ARMP	March 2020
	PFSS-4.5: Increase participation in existing and new programs, including Future Farmers of America (FFA) and the 4-H program, by 5% each year	ARMP, local schools, BCC, 4-H program, FFA	January 2019, ongoing
	PFSS-4.6: Develop a Harvest of the Month program	ARMP	April 2020
	PFSS-4.7: Introduce agriculture and hold a community meeting to share food access information	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet, community	October 2019
	PFSS-4.8: Support efforts to develop Blackfeet cookbook that includes healthy traditional and local foods	ARMP, FAST Blackfeet, community	December 2021

## Strategic Pillar 4: Build and align local and regional partnerships in support of food sovereignty

Table 7: Action steps to build and align local and regional partnerships in support of food sovereignty

Outcome	Action Steps	Key Players	Timeframe
LRP-1: Establish a network of local, regional, national, and international partners	LRP-1.1: Review partner activity, goals, and overlapping interests (Which elements in the Food Sovereignty Plan are other partners addressing? What are potential roles? Where is there overlap?)	ARMP	December 2020
	LRP-1.2: Facilitate new partnerships where gaps exist, especially related to funding	ARMP	December 2023
	LRP-1.3: Establish hunting and harvesting cultural easements with public and private partners in traditional territory to expand harvesting site access	ARMP	June 2024
LRP-2: Establish inter-tribal free-trade agreement or zones, including international trade agreements	LRP-2.1: Create a free-trade zone to augment international trade and export flexibility of Blackfeet-grown products	ARMP	Ongoing
LRP-3: Integrate bison meat into the local food delivery system	LRP-3.1: Work closely with the local food delivery systems to ensure Blackfeet farmers and producers are used as suppliers in those systems	ARMP	December 2019

## Launch Plan

This section outlines ARMP’s food sovereignty launch plan to implement the action steps for each strategic pillar and monitor progress toward the strategic plan’s intended outcomes. Table 8 lists the launch plan steps, assignments for plan oversights, and progress assessments.

To ensure the plan is being executed according to the outlined action steps tables and that the plan as outlined is meeting the needs of ARMP, an annual review and update of the plan is strongly recommended. Regular review and check-ins with relevant community partners and those that have assigned action steps will help to track the plan’s progress and maneuver program efforts and resources as needed.

Table 8: Steps to launch and sustain the ARMP food sovereignty strategic plan

Step	Launch Plan Steps
Launch Plan	<p><b>Introduce the plan to ARMP staff and partners by February 2019</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Send relevant ARMP staff an internal announcement about the plan</li> </ul> <p><i>ARMP leadership</i> will announce the plan to relevant staff and tribal department leads and host staff meetings to introduce the plan, identify action steps, and discuss assignments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present the plan to relevant community partners</li> </ul> <p><i>ARMP leadership</i> will present the plan to relevant community partners for review and support.</p>
Plan Oversight/ Sustainability	<p><b>Implement plan oversight and sustainability roles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversee plan implementation and monitor progress           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ARMP leadership</i> will oversee the plan’s implementation.</li> <li>• <i>ARMP leadership</i> will regularly assess the plan’s progress based on collective reports from designated key players.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the plan and identify champions to promote the plan.</li> <li>• Identify ways to implement the plan.</li> <li>• Orient others to the plan and their specific responsibilities.</li> <li>• Implement progress tracking and reporting.</li> </ul>

Step	Launch Plan Steps
Progress Assessment	<p><b>Implement the following progress metrics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly: Monitor progress toward achieving the strategic plan’s goals by reviewing the action steps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ARMP leadership</i> will confirm and identify which action steps are active, complete, awaiting resources, or stalled.</li> <li>• <i>ARMP leadership</i> will verify that those responsible for an action step are fulfilling the requirements and meeting completion timeframes.</li> <li>• <i>ARMP leadership</i> will ensure responsible staff have the necessary resources or work plan to complete the task—if they do not, the ARMP leadership will act as an advocate or liaison to ensure resources are accessible and available.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Annually: ARMP Interdisciplinary Team will convene. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ARMP</i> will review and assess the plan.</li> <li>• <i>ARMP</i> will develop a report that outlines the plan’s achievements, areas for improvement, and the next set of goals.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Implement strategic plan impact metrics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the strategic plan’s impact through assessing outcomes and quarterly updates using the bulletin via Constant Contact. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Outcomes</b>— <i>ARMP leadership</i> will assess the strategic plan’s impact through the outcomes listed in <a href="#">Table 3</a>.</li> <li>• <b>Quarterly update</b>— <i>ARMP leadership</i> will include a summary of the plan’s progress and achieved outcomes through a quarterly update.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Message from the ARMP

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Moving forward, the ARMP project team will work to implement the Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan in close coordination with community partners.

*As the project manager for the Blackfeet Agriculture Resource Management Plan, I am thoroughly excited to have been able to oversee the development of this Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan. I truly appreciate and would like to thank everyone who devoted their time and resources to the development of this plan. As we move forward into the implementation phase, I would like to remind everyone that, by leveraging all our resources and working together, we can reach our goals and attain food security and food sovereignty for the Blackfeet Nation.*

– Loren BirdRattler, ARMP Project Manager

## ARMP contact information

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For more information or questions related to the Amskapi Piikani ARMP Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan, please contact:

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## Appendix A: Food Sovereignty Resource Reference List

Table 9 through Table 12 list resources related to food sovereignty, including reports developed by local partners or other local, regional, or national partners developing similar programming or conducting similar research.

Table 9: Resource reference list on food sovereignty-related topics from the Blackfeet Nation

Blackfeet Nation Resource Descriptions
<p><b>Sokapsksino (To Know Completely): Policy Advocacy Guide for Food Sovereignty and Food Security on the Blackfeet Reservation</b></p> <p>This report describes community goals and ways to achieve them through public policy.</p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hCsDrqPvBqz1e2aAtUieLty24v8jnfWm/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hCsDrqPvBqz1e2aAtUieLty24v8jnfWm/view?usp=sharing</a></p>
<p><b>Ahwahsiin (The Land/Where We Get Our Food): Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Contemporary Food Sovereignty on the Blackfeet Reservation</b></p> <p>This is an overview of TEK and current food sovereignty efforts within the Blackfeet Nation.</p> <p><a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6pKLeSHncenNWg4RmMOZVI2R00/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6pKLeSHncenNWg4RmMOZVI2R00/view?usp=sharing</a></p>
<p><b>Blackfeet Climate Change Adaptation Plan</b></p> <p>This plan, in conjunction with the Blackfeet Agricultural Resource Management Plan, outlines how the Blackfeet Nation would like to see their lands and climate protected while respectfully considering traditional values and a collective community vision.</p> <p><a href="https://bcapwebsite.files.wordpress.com/2018/04/bcap_final_4-11.pdf">https://bcapwebsite.files.wordpress.com/2018/04/bcap_final_4-11.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Blackfeet Reservation Community Food Security &amp; Food Sovereignty Assessment</b></p> <p>This assessment analyzed the food security and sovereignty of the Blackfeet Nation and found that it was food insecure and has limited availability of year-round food resources.</p> <p><a href="https://www.firstnations.org/publications/blackfeet-reservation-community-food-security-and-food-sovereignty-assessment/">https://www.firstnations.org/publications/blackfeet-reservation-community-food-security-and-food-sovereignty-assessment/</a></p>
<p><b>Blackfeet Water Rights Compact</b></p> <p>The Blackfeet Nation entered a water rights compact with the state of Montana and the United States to settle water claims within the exterior boundaries of the reservation.</p> <p><a href="http://blackfeetnation.com/watercompact/">http://blackfeetnation.com/watercompact/</a></p>

## Blackfeet Nation Resource Descriptions

### **Blackfeet Tribal Business Council Ordinances**

The Blackfeet Tribal Business Council has issued a series of ordinances about stray or trespassing animals; interim zoning for land and water use; slaughter of livestock; land and oil committee; at-large livestock; tribal water uses and permit; commercial activities; and aquatic lands protection and permit.

### **Blackfeet Tribe's Wetlands Program Plan for Fiscal Years 2012 to 2017**

The 5-year strategic plan strived to implement a no net loss of wetlands and existing wetland functions, citing eight key objectives: (1) Aquatic Lands Protection Ordinance 90-A developments; (2) monitor and assess rotating water basin wetland; (3) integrate latest wetlands, surface water, and groundwater research; (4) establish wetland conversation initiatives; (5) develop wetland restoration and mitigation strategies and performance standards; (6) secure funding for regulatory enforcement; (7) develop watershed management plans; and (8) coordinate Water Quality Standards and Non-Point Source Program for testing.

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/blackfeet-wpp-2012.pdf>

### **The Blackfeet Reservation: Ecological Significance, Biological Diversity, and Conservation**

The report reviews the ecosystems and biological diversity of the Blackfeet Nation and criteria to protect these resources.

### **Blackfeet Reservation Community Food Security and Food Sovereignty Assessment**

This report shares the findings from the community food security assessment, including information about demographics, food access, affordability, food resources, and recommendations to improve food security and sovereignty.

<http://growmontana.ncat.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2016/12/FAST-Blackfeet-CFSA.pdf>

### **Beaver Mimicry Field Program Report**

This report reviews Blackfeet Community College's Native Science Field Center's partnership with Ksik Stakii Project to host high school and college students to investigate and explore the behaviors of Beaver Dam and participate in hands-on exercises.

<https://bcapwebsite.files.wordpress.com/2018/09/final-2018-ksik-stakii-project-field-program-report.pdf>

### Blackfeet Nation Resource Descriptions

#### **Holding Water: Adapting to Climate Change in Blackfeet Country**

This article discusses efforts the Blackfeet Nation undertakes to respond to climate change impacts, including developing a Climate Adaptation Plan.

<https://nativenews.jour.umn.edu/2018/audio/>

#### **Blackfeet Emergency Operations Plan**

This plan outlines the response of service program personnel across all county and municipal agencies in the event of an emergency.

<https://blackfeetclimatechange.com/resources/>

Table 10: Resource reference list on food sovereignty-related topics from other tribal perspectives

### Other Tribal Resource Descriptions

#### **Agricultural Resource Management Plan Yankton Reservation, Ihanktonwan Band of Nakota Nation South Dakota**

This report reviews the tribe's goals and objectives for agricultural practices, including conservation practices, production and expansion, integrated resource management plans, technical assistance, self-sustainability, and land leasing. Additionally, the report reviews issues related to soil types, biotic environment, physical environment, and reservation ecosystems. Overall the document is an assessment of improvement, funding, and development needs for the tribe and others.

#### **Final Yankton ARMP Compliance Appendix A-D**

The assessment reviews Montana's climate, water forests, and agriculture, including an analysis of major findings and gaps. The report highlights the impact climate change will have on pests, irrigation, weeds, crop yields, commodity pricing, and cropping systems.

#### **Birch Creek Restoration**

This assessment of 21 wetlands in the Birch Creek watershed was used to further develop the Blackfeet Nation's Wetlands Program.

<http://etal.joewheaton.org/birch-creek-restoration.html>

### Other Tribal Resource Descriptions

#### **Fort Belknap Foods Feasibility Study**

This report reviews the production and marketing of value-added agriculture products on the Fort Belknap Reservation. The information was used for assessment during the development of a trading post that would sell locally produced products.

#### **Fort Peck Tribes Agriculture Resources Management Plan (ARMP)**

This document outlines the management strategy and plan of the Fort Peck Tribes to protect and enhance agricultural and resources. The report highlights integrated tribal cultural values with 5- and 10-year management goals for water, agricultural, local economy drylands, and irrigated resources.

Table 11: Resource reference list on food sovereignty-related topics from a state lens

### State Resource Descriptions

#### **Montana Climate Assessment**

This assessment synthesizes and evaluates scientific information about Montana's water, forests, and agriculture to discuss climate change in the state.

<http://montanaclimate.org/>

#### **How Montana's Farmers and Ranchers Can Be at the Forefront of Addressing Climate Change**

This white paper reviews the role of agriculture in Montana regarding agriculture systems, such as farms, ranches, and crop diversification, to address climate change.

[https://onemontana.org/sites/default/files/1Montana\\_Report\\_2016\\_final.pdf](https://onemontana.org/sites/default/files/1Montana_Report_2016_final.pdf)

#### **Healthy Landscapes, Healthy People**

The guidebook, created for the Faith, Science, and Climate Action Conference, provides guidance and strategies to faith communities on how to respond to and prepare for climate change.

[http://largelandscapes.org/media/publications/Climate\\_Landscapes\\_Health\\_Guidebook\\_10.9.18.pdf](http://largelandscapes.org/media/publications/Climate_Landscapes_Health_Guidebook_10.9.18.pdf)

Table 12. Resource reference list on food sovereignty-related topics from a national lens

National Resource Descriptions
<p><b>A Human Health Perspective on Climate Change</b> This report delves into the intersections of public health and climate change. It discusses how climate change impacts certain areas of health, such as cancer, waterborne diseases, foodborne diseases, neurological diseases, mental health, etc.</p> <p><a href="https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/materials/a_human_health_perspective_on_climate_change_full_report_508.pdf">https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/materials/a_human_health_perspective_on_climate_change_full_report_508.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States</b> This report reviews the impact climate change has on human health within the United States. The report provides a deeper review of the observed and projected health impacts because of climate change.</p> <p><a href="https://health2016.globalchange.gov/">https://health2016.globalchange.gov/</a></p>
<p><b>Climate Science Special Report (CSSR)</b> This congressionally mandated report reviews the state of the climate with an emphasis on the United States. The report includes key findings of drivers impacting the global climate.</p> <p><a href="https://science2017.globalchange.gov/downloads/CSSR2017_FullReport.pdf">https://science2017.globalchange.gov/downloads/CSSR2017_FullReport.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II</b> This assessment provides an overview of national climate condition findings. It breaks down the climate status for each climate element, including water, energy, land, ecosystems, coasts, oceans, agricultural and rural communities, built environment and urban systems, transportation, air quality, human health, and indigenous peoples. The report also offers information about individual regions and recommendations.</p> <p><a href="https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/downloads/NCA4_2018_FullReport.pdf">https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/downloads/NCA4_2018_FullReport.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Conservation Planning Tools and Resources: A Reference for Agricultural Producers</b> This workbook offers agricultural producers' information about how to implement a conservation plan and how such a plan can assist in securing USDA program assistance.</p> <p><a href="https://www.firstnations.org/publications/conservation-planning-tools-and-resources-a-reference-for-agricultural-producers/">https://www.firstnations.org/publications/conservation-planning-tools-and-resources-a-reference-for-agricultural-producers/</a></p>

## National Resource Descriptions

### **Indigenous Food Sovereignty Sources Guide**

This guide offers information about indigenous food sovereignty resources.

<https://www.firstnations.org/publications/indigenous-food-sovereignty-sources-guide/>

### **Cooking Healthier with FDPIR Foods**

This cookbook offers healthy, alternative recipes using ingredients from the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR).

<https://www.firstnations.org/publications/cooking-healthier-with-fdpir-foods/>

### **Native Farm-to-School Resource Guide**

This planning and implementation guide for the Farm-to-School program is intended for tribal communities. The program offers a curriculum that integrates traditional foods and practices to promote self-reliance and sustainability.

<https://www.firstnations.org/publications/native-farm-to-school-resource-guide/>

### **Tribal Climate Change Adaptation Plan Template**

This toolkit helps tribal communities develop a climate change adaptation plan. It includes templates and examples.

<http://www7.nau.edu/itep/main/tcc/Resources/adaptation>

### **Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation in the Northern Rocky Mountains**

The document shares the results of a vulnerability assessment conducted over a 2-year period and offers adaptation options in key areas, including food supply discussions.

[http://adaptationpartners.org/nrap/docs/NRAPFinalDraft\\_2016.07.25.pdf](http://adaptationpartners.org/nrap/docs/NRAPFinalDraft_2016.07.25.pdf)

## References

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