



Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Strategic Plan

2019–2024



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



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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.



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.

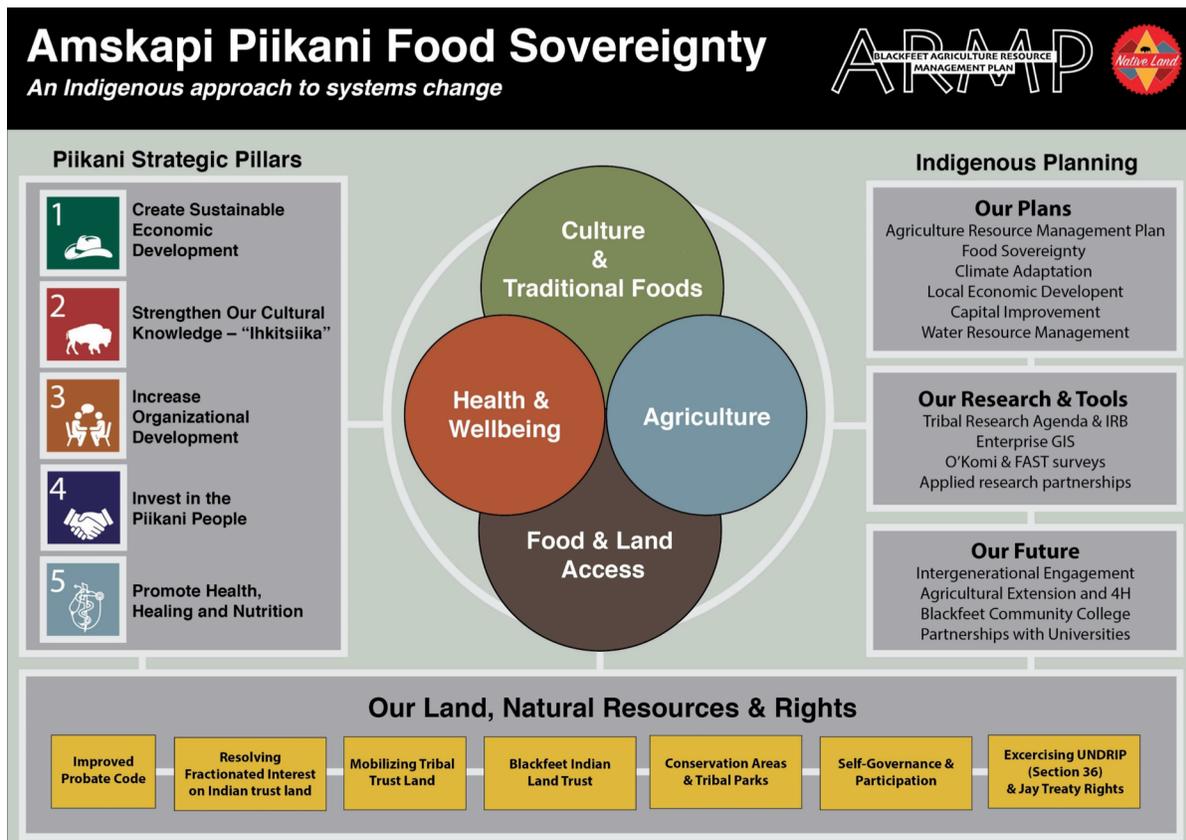


Figure 1. Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Planning Process

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%).¹

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

¹ 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.²

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 |

² 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. 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.³ Several themes emerged during this 6-year project:

³ 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>



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

- 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.⁴

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.

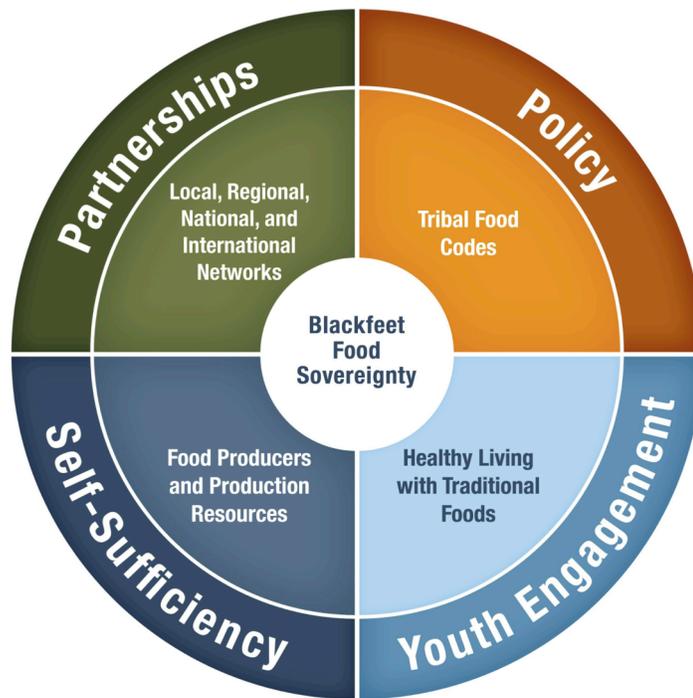


Figure 2. Amskapi Piikani Food Sovereignty Conceptual Framework

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

⁴ 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>Internal strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to vast historical, traditional, and local land and cultural knowledge • Tremendous natural resources and biodiversity, including a bison herd • Active and engaged partners and stakeholders who support the Food Sovereignty initiative • Ownership of land with agricultural value and community members who farm and ranch their property • Access to people with vast experience in agriculture development, organization, data, and accredited programs | <p>Internal weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effects of historical trauma and geographic isolation • The community’s overall tendency to resist change • Low community and youth engagement and a need for strong, collective collaboration and topical education efforts • Natural and man-made contamination of natural resources and the community’s location in a designated food desert • Limited communication methods and tools to reach stakeholders and partners • Jurisdictional complexities around trust land management resulting in limited access to land |

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 |
|------------------|--------------------|
|------------------|--------------------|

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

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 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| FSP-5: Ensure a 5% yearly increase of local products served in schools | 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 |
| FSP-6: Customize and implement a Blackfeet Food and Agriculture Code by the end of 2022 | 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>Introduce the plan to ARMP staff and partners by February 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send relevant ARMP staff an internal announcement about the plan <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"> • Present the plan to relevant community partners <p><i>ARMP leadership</i> will present the plan to relevant community partners for review and support.</p> |
| Plan Oversight/ Sustainability | <p>Implement plan oversight and sustainability roles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee plan implementation and monitor progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ARMP leadership</i> will oversee the plan’s implementation. • <i>ARMP leadership</i> will regularly assess the plan’s progress based on collective reports from designated key players. <p>Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the plan and identify champions to promote the plan. • Identify ways to implement the plan. • Orient others to the plan and their specific responsibilities. • Implement progress tracking and reporting. |

| Step | Launch Plan Steps |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Progress Assessment | <p>Implement the following progress metrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly: Monitor progress toward achieving the strategic plan’s goals by reviewing the action steps. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ARMP leadership</i> will confirm and identify which action steps are active, complete, awaiting resources, or stalled. • <i>ARMP leadership</i> will verify that those responsible for an action step are fulfilling the requirements and meeting completion timeframes. • <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. • Annually: ARMP Interdisciplinary Team will convene. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ARMP</i> will review and assess the plan. • <i>ARMP</i> will develop a report that outlines the plan’s achievements, areas for improvement, and the next set of goals. <p>Implement strategic plan impact metrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the strategic plan’s impact through assessing outcomes and quarterly updates using the bulletin via Constant Contact. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcomes— <i>ARMP leadership</i> will assess the strategic plan’s impact through the outcomes listed in Table 3. • Quarterly update— <i>ARMP leadership</i> will include a summary of the plan’s progress and achieved outcomes through a quarterly update. |

Message from the ARMP

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

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>Sokapsksino (To Know Completely): Policy Advocacy Guide for Food Sovereignty and Food Security on the Blackfeet Reservation</p> <p>This report describes community goals and ways to achieve them through public policy.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hCsDrqPvBqz1e2aAtUieLty24v8jnfWm/view?usp=sharing</p> |
| <p>Ahwahsiin (The Land/Where We Get Our Food): Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Contemporary Food Sovereignty on the Blackfeet Reservation</p> <p>This is an overview of TEK and current food sovereignty efforts within the Blackfeet Nation.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B6pKLeSHncenNWg4RmMOZVI2R00/view?usp=sharing</p> |
| <p>Blackfeet Climate Change Adaptation Plan</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>https://bcapwebsite.files.wordpress.com/2018/04/bcap_final_4-11.pdf</p> |
| <p>Blackfeet Reservation Community Food Security & Food Sovereignty Assessment</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>https://www.firstnations.org/publications/blackfeet-reservation-community-food-security-and-food-sovereignty-assessment/</p> |
| <p>Blackfeet Water Rights Compact</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>http://blackfeetnation.com/watercompact/</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.umt.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

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

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

| National Resource Descriptions |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A Human Health Perspective on Climate Change 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>https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/materials/a_human_health_perspective_on_climate_change_full_report_508.pdf</p> |
| <p>The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States 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>https://health2016.globalchange.gov/</p> |
| <p>Climate Science Special Report (CSSR) 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>https://science2017.globalchange.gov/downloads/CSSR2017_FullReport.pdf</p> |
| <p>Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II 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>https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/downloads/NCA4_2018_FullReport.pdf</p> |
| <p>Conservation Planning Tools and Resources: A Reference for Agricultural Producers 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>https://www.firstnations.org/publications/conservation-planning-tools-and-resources-a-reference-for-agricultural-producers/</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

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