

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

A SPECTRUM OF FOOD SYSTEMS CHANGE



Workbook

Acknowledgements

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Shiloh Maples is an Anishinaabe community organizer, seed keeper, and educator. Shiloh's primary focus has been on serving the Indigenous food sovereignty movement and revitalizing her ancestral foodways. She also works with a variety of sectors to advance equity and support food movements by offering customized capacity-building assistance, facilitation, and consultation.



ABOUT THIS WORKBOOK

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

The idea of an equitable food system is discussed daily across institutions, organizations, and grassroots groups. Yet, each of us holds a different definition of what that means. We also carry values, beliefs, and priorities that inform how we work towards that end goal.

Due to the complexity of the food system and the issues we face, multiple approaches and solutions will be needed to realize food equality. Whether you are calling for reform or radical transformation of the food system, neither is possible without the other. We need each other to succeed in this work.

The Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum offers a model that is expansive and inclusive of all food systems change and emphasizes the interconnectedness of food movements. This workbook provides tools for individuals and groups to contextualize their work in relation to others, helping them better understand their own work and fostering cross-movement collaborations to improve food systems.

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Goals of the Workbook

- Introduce the Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum
- Provide tools to reflect on your social identities and how those have shaped your lived experiences, values, and food system work
- Deepen your self-awareness about your organization's values, and how those values are embodied in your work
- Support you in developing a position statement to articulate where your food system work exists on the spectrum
- Assist in identifying potential partners whose food system work is closely aligned to your own, as well as potential partners whose work may be distinct yet complementary

Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum

INTRODUCTION

The Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum is an expansive and inclusive concept that places the primary food movements—that is food access, food justice, and food sovereignty—on a continuum that recognizes their interconnectedness.

The Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum model is inspired by Food First’s Food Regime— Food Movement Matrix, published in their 2010 article [“Food Security, Food Justice, or Food Sovereignty?”](#)¹. In part, the article examines how each movement’s unique approach results in different outcomes. Eric Holt-Gimenez, the author of the article, states that “understanding which strategies work to stabilize the corporate food regime and which seek to actually change it is essential if we are to move toward a more equitable and sustainable food system.” Holt-Gimenez discusses some of the opportunities and challenges of uniting these distinct food movements, as well as how paramount a united food movement is to creating both reform and transformation of our food systems.

	Corporate Food Regime		Food Movements	
Politics	Neoliberal	Reformist	Progressive	Radical
Discourse	Food Enterprise	Food Security	Food Justice	Food Sovereignty

excerpt from Food First’s Food Regime–Food Movement Matrix

The Food Regime— Food Movement Matrix provides a clear framework to distinguish different approaches to food systems work. More specifically, the matrix outlines the nuances of each food movement by describing their politics, framing of the issues, and approach to addressing the food crisis.

The Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum is not entirely a different framework from the matrix— in fact, the essential characteristics of the food movements remain the same. However, where the original matrix emphasizes the distinction between food movements, the Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum emphasizes the continuum upon which food systems change exists.




Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum



Within the spectrum, the primary food movements are represented by the primary colors (red, yellow, and blue), and the points of potential collaboration are depicted by the in-between colors (orange, gold, green, and aqua). It emphasizes the intersection and interplay of the food movements, focusing discussion on the power and necessity of cross-movement collaboration.

1. Holt-Giménez, E. (2010). Food Security, Food Justice, or Food Sovereignty? Food First Backgrounder, 16(4), 1–4. Food First. https://doi.org/https://archive.foodfirst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/BK16_4-2010-Winter_Food_Movements_bckgrndr-pdf

INTRODUCTION

			
Orientation	Development	Empowerment	Entitlement
Politics	Reformist	Progressive	Radical
Justice Framing	Distributive Justice Fair allocation of resources, goods, opportunity	Reparative Justice Acknowledge wrongdoing that has occurred and redress the consequences, as possible	Relational Justice reciprocal respect for self-determination and substantive equality
Model	Mainstreaming/certification of niche markets (e.g., organic, fair, local, sustainable); maintaining agricultural subsidies; market-led reform	Agroecologically produced local food; investment in underserved communities; new business models and community benefits packages for production, process, and retail; better wages for agricultural workers; solidarity economies; land and food access	Dismantle corporate agrifoods monopoly power; parity; redistributive land reform; community rights to water and seed; regionally based food systems; democratization of food systems; sustainable livelihoods; protection from dumping/ overproduction; revival of agroecologically managed peasant agriculture to distribute wealth and cool the planet; regulated markets
Approach to Food Crisis	Increased production, public-private partnerships; liberal markets; internationally and some locally sourced food aid	Right to food; land and food access; better safety nets; sustainably produced, locally sourced produce; agroecologically based agricultural development	Human right to food sovereignty; locally sourced, sustainably produced, culturally appropriate, democratically controlled focus on United Nations/Food & Agricultural Organization negotiations
Main Institutions	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank); FAO; UN Commission on Sustainable Development; USDA; some Slow Food chapters and food policy councils; many food banks & food aid programs	Alternative fair trade and many Slow Food chapters; many organizations in the Community Food Security Movement; CSAs; many food policy councils and youth food and justice movements; many farmworkers and labor organizations	Via Campesina, International Planning Committee on Food Sovereignty, Global March for Women; many food justice and rights-based movements

Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum

INTRODUCTION

Toward A Common Vision

Over the last several years, partners from across the state and region have come together to update the [Michigan Good Food Charter](#). As a part of this process, the [Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems](#) convened representatives from agriculture, food, health, education, nonprofits, government, and others across the state to identify our common priorities and create a united vision for our food system.

As a drafting committee member and as a Charter Ambassador in the public feedback campaign, I listened to insights, priorities, and feedback on the proposed updates to the Charter. During that process, I saw something many of you have probably noticed in your own food systems work: themes of equity, health, and sustainability are used daily— yet those concepts hold very different meanings for different people. How can we work together towards an equitable food system if we don't agree on what that means?

As someone who has worked within social movements, I expect to hear different opinions and perspectives in these conversations. So, hearing these differences wasn't at all surprising. However, hearing different definitions of core concepts did raise my attention.

In my experience, it seems that one of two outcomes often occurs in these scenarios. Sometimes, people avoid discussing differences (for fear of causing division or because they believe it to be counterproductive to working collaboratively). Sooner or later, this leads to enough discord that groups splinter into different factions, or people begin to disconnect from the group because their priorities are not represented in the work. Alternatively, groups can work through this conflict by naming it, addressing it, and committing to find consensus. As a result, their common goals become a shared purpose and a foundation of strong relationships.

During one of the drafting committee meetings we were discussing the insights from the public feedback campaign and trying to incorporate them into a set of statewide priorities. Throughout these discussions, a question emerged of whether our collective priority is food access or food sovereignty. Both were named in the feedback campaign, but there was hesitation among some committee members to use the term "food sovereignty." There were moments of intense dialogue and folks at either end of the spectrum made passionate arguments for their own work, goals, and needs to be prioritized.

In the end, we landed on using the terminology "food access to food sovereignty," as it can be viewed as an end goal and covers the spectrum of food systems change work. Although our daily work may exist at a certain place on that spectrum, through the Charter we have found agreement that "Everyone should have the resources to access and afford healthy, culturally relevant food where they live, work, learn, and play and the ability to shape the food systems that impact them."

INTRODUCTION

Toward A Common Vision (cont.)

Looking back at those moments now, I am so glad we dug into those questions. At the moment, it felt like there was only one correct answer. But as a committee, we eventually realized that the complexity of the food system and the issues we face require multiple approaches and solutions. It was necessary and generative conflict that allowed us to find consensus, and working through that together allowed us to hold space in the food system for everyone.

Positionality & Food Systems Change

As human beings, we all are complex individuals with multiple identities. We may identify by our social identities (i.e., race, ethnicity, gender, socioeconomic status, ability, age, citizenship and nationality, sexual orientation, religion, etc), by family or professional role, or by any number of characteristics. These identities impact and interact with each other, and together they place each of us in a particular position in society. This social position determines how privilege and oppression shape our life experiences.

These identities and life experiences influence your beliefs, values, and perception of the world. Together, they become a lens through which everything is filtered and informs how you navigate the world. Recognizing your social position and personal lens is a powerful and crucial part of effective social change work.

Likewise, each organization has its own identity—that is, its own values, beliefs, politics, framing of issues, and goals. These core pieces of an organization's identity inform how it approaches food systems change. As a larger food movement, these distinguishing characteristics allow us to understand how our work is positioned in relation to each other.

In part, identifying our positionality within food systems change also allows us to:

- Remain aligned with values and avoid mission drift (in other words, be clear about what is our work and what is not)
- Strategically address specific inequities and systems of oppression through our work
- Build our literacy and vocabulary related to food systems, and have more nuanced conversations
- Understand how our work is closely aligned, or perhaps distinct yet complementary, from potential partners
- Identify and articulate the values, politics, and underlying beliefs that inform our work
- Describe our vision for the food system and provide a clear alternative to the current food system

Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum

INTRODUCTION

An Invitation to Build Community & Solidarity

In addition to building our awareness of our own food systems work, recognizing our diversity is also needed to build authentic community within networks and across movements. Systems of oppression are connected and reinforce each other. Therefore, in order to create change at all levels of our food system and society, we must recognize the interconnectedness of food movements— as well as other movements— and learn to cultivate greater solidarity between them.

Each individual and organization has valuable insights, assets, and skills to bring to our collective work. Regardless of where we are on the Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum— whether you are calling for reform or radical transformation of the food system— neither is possible without the other. Building community and solidarity is vital if we are to address both immediate needs and work towards significant structural change. We cannot afford to self-associate within our own movements, only reaching out when specific opportunities arise. We need strong alliances across these movements that consistently and consciously share resources, build collective capacity, redistribute power, work on policy together, and co-create direct action campaigns. With the right intention, thoughtful relationship-building, and strategic coordination, our differences can be leveraged to reinforce the broader movement and pursue our common vision.

Although it took tremendous effort from everyone involved in the Charter's development, coming to that shared vision was the easy part. Hard work still lies ahead of us. When you feel this tension, I encourage you to lean into it instead of shying away. Get comfortable sitting in this complexity. Some conflict is necessary. Let our shared vision, as outlined in the Charter, continue to be our common ground. This amorphous path and future becomes more of a reality when we all participate. Together, we can continue to dream, nurture, and labor toward this new food system.

I hope that we are brave enough to confront the oppressive systems, practices, models of leadership, and decision-making that we as a society have inherited— so that we can shift from power over to power with. I hope we give each other enough space and grace to grow beyond our current understanding. And I hope we commit ourselves to a practice of inquiry and self-reflection that enables us to continue growing. In that same spirit, I hope that we nourish and tend to our relationships with one another, and create a Culture of Care within the Good Food movement.

I hope that we do our work so well that we live to see a future where some of our roles are no longer needed and that we put ourselves out of a job. My biggest hope for us is that the legacy of our work outlives us all.

So, let us begin.



Reflection Tools

FOR INDIVIDUALS & GROUPS



An essential component of being effective in your food systems work and in any collaboration is having clarity about your own values, goals, and vision. At an organizational level, having this clarity allows your organization to align and translate its values into specific goals and activities that move you toward your desired future. This clarity of purpose and values is a crucial first step to understanding your positionality in broader food systems work, clearly communicating your goals, and identifying potential allies.

This section of the workbook includes reflection tools and exercises that can be used by both individuals and groups to cultivate a deeper awareness and articulate their goals, priorities, and positionality in food systems change work.



Personal Reflection

TOOLS & EXERCISES



The reflection exercises below are intended to provide an opportunity to connect your identities and lived experiences with your values and beliefs about food. As you complete these reflections, consider how these experiences and beliefs informs how you approach your work in food systems.

Social Identities Reflection

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Introduction

This exercise will assist you in deepening your awareness of your personal, social, and professional identities. More specifically, this reflection exercise will guide you in exploring:

- How your membership in specific social groups has granted privileges or disadvantages
- How membership in these social groups shaped your experience in society

Social Identity Reflection Pt. 1

Use the list below as a guide to identify and discuss your different social identities. As you reflect on these identities, discuss the power and disadvantage that society has assigned you as a result of each of these identities. Consider how these different identities interact with one another and have shaped your experiences, especially as they relate to food or how interact with the food system. Explore details (but include some critical personal reflection) about your:

- Ethnicity and race
- Family's country of origin and immigration. *When and why did they immigrate? What was that experience like? Was it an easy or challenging journey? If you do not know these details, consider/discuss why— gaps in family history or information tell a story, as well.*
- Age
- Education
- Socio-economic status
- Ability/disability
- Religion or spirituality
- Sex and gender
- Sexual orientation
- Language. *What is your native language? Is that the same language as your ancestors? If not, what spurred the change in language over the generations?*

Social Identity Reflection Pt. 2

After reflecting on your multiple identities, discuss how these identities have shaped your beliefs, values, and priorities. More specifically, how do these identities and lived experiences inform your beliefs, values, priorities, and politics related to food? How does all of this impact your food system work?

Compass Reflections

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Finding Your North Star

Honing in on your North Star helps to articulate the “Big Why” or purpose of your work. Gaining clarity on your North Star provides foundational language to bring your work to life, and provides a compass by which to guide your actions.

Finding My North Star is an exercise designed to help you articulate a clear and compelling statement about the key aspects of your work and position within food systems change. Take some time to journal using the following prompts. Afterward, select 5-7 statements that seem the most essential and clear, and write each one on a sticky note or small piece of paper. Arrange them into a statement, poem, or manifesto; this is your North Star statement.

Finding My North Star is adapted from an exercise originally designed by Rowen White.

Finding My North Star

I believe in...

I am passionate about...



Compass Reflections

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Finding My North Star (cont.)

I know I am having an impact when...

The food system needs more...

To me, equity in the food system looks like...

Compass Reflections

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Finding My North Star (cont.)

To transform the current food system, we need to...

Through my work, I want my community to feel...

Through my work, I want to feel...



Compass Reflections

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Finding My North Star (cont.)

I am guided by the values of...

The most important thing in the change process is...

My food systems work is most aligned with [insert position/food movement]
on the Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum...



Group Reflection

TOOLS & EXERCISES



This section provides your group an opportunity to reflect on your values and desired impact, and how those align with your overall approach. Below are a couple of guiding tips before you start:

- **If you have more time**, consider using the P.O.P.P exercise for a more in-depth discussion about your values, mission, and approach
- **If you are short on time**, consider using the Golden Circle exercise to have a more condensed conversation about the WHAT, HOW, and WHY of your work

P.O.P.P.

Purpose, Outcomes, Process, Protocols

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

One of the best ways to ensure that an organization is aligned in any planning or decision-making process is to start with clarity of purpose. Taking the time to articulate the fundamentals allows us to create a united vision of the outcomes we want to see. After identifying our purpose and specific outcomes, we can focus on the process that will move us strategically toward a desired future.

The P.O.P.P approach can offer a basic framework for getting clarity on these fundamentals of your work.

What is P.O.P.P?

Purpose - Why is this important?

- Answering the “Why?” question is critical for engaging people’s caring and commitment.

Outcomes - What do we most need to accomplish?

- Answering the “What” question is critical for focusing attention on what needs to be accomplished and aligning your group’s expectations.

Process - How will we accomplish the outcome or achieve our vision?

- Answering the “How?” question is critical in preparing people to engage and participate appropriately, enabling a more focused and effective accomplishment of the outcomes.

Protocols - What social, cultural, or political values or protocols do we need to remain aligned with?

- Answering this question allows you to create guideposts to ensure your process/approach remains aligned or embodies any fundamental values or beliefs.

Why is P.O.P.P Important?

A common mistake people make is to act or make decisions before answering these questions. However, you often have to start slow to go fast. Once a clear context has been set, it is easier to make appropriate choices as well as prepare for and respond to unanticipated challenges.

This approach also creates a shared understanding that will guide individuals to make aligned decisions in their specific roles. This allows your group as a whole to coordinate its collective efforts more efficiently, putting resources where they are most needed to serve the common goal.

P.O.P.P.

Purpose, Outcomes, Process, Protocols

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

P.O.P.P Discussion

Below is a set of questions to guide your group in having a focused conversation about the foundational elements of your work together. Before you start, you may want to identify a facilitator and scribe to assist in capturing the key discussion points. Depending on how robust the conversation is, you may need to host multiple sessions to get through all of the questions.

PURPOSE

Defining the problem

- Consider the problem you are trying to address/resolve. How would the community/communities you serve describe the problem, issue, and causes?
- Why is this important? Why does this problem/issue matter?

Vision

- Why was this organization started?
- What are 2-3 critical points we should know about your vision?
- What does your organization believe in terms of food systems change? What short phrases would you use to describe your organization?

Community & Network

- Who are the key people you serve or partner with? (i.e., beneficiaries, communities, etc).
- Who are the key leaders or stakeholders that are also engaged in work addressing this same issue/problem?

OUTCOMES

Mission & Impact

- What is your organization's mission? What are you trying to accomplish?
- What would 'impact' and progress look like to the community you serve?
- What resources do you have that enable you to make an impact?
- What short phrases would you use to describe what you offer to the world?



P.O.P.P.

Purpose, Outcomes, Process, Protocols

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

P.O.P.P Discussion (cont.)

PROCESS

Distinctive Role

- How are you trying to accomplish your mission? This is where you dive into the “what” in your mission.
- How does your specific approach set your organization apart? In other words, what do you do that others don't?
- How does your individual work/role contribute to the mission of your organization?

PROTOCOLS

- What social, cultural, or political values, norms, or protocols does our work align with? For example, if your work is explicitly anti-racist, how does it address white supremacy directly?
- What are a few core keywords, phrases, or concepts for your organization? In other words, are there key concepts or “terms of art” that are core to the organization's identity or work?
- Why is ‘what you do’ the approach you have chosen to solve the problem?



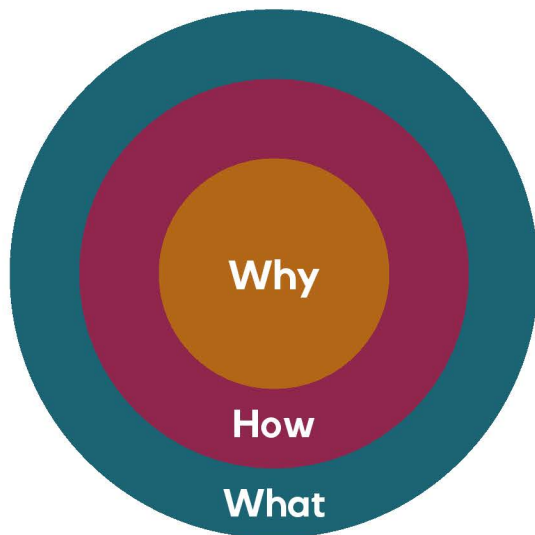
Golden Circle

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

The Golden Circle is a model developed by Simon Sinek that helps individuals and organizations articulate their “why.” Many organizations spend a lot of time talking about **WHAT** they do or even **HOW** they do it, but few ever clearly communicate **WHY**--that is, why you exist and why you do what you do. The **WHY** is important to understanding the deeper meaning of your work.

Golden Circle Exercise

For this exercise, you will want to have a volunteer facilitator and someone to scribe. It would be helpful to use a large sticky note or create the model using tape on the wall, then use a marker or sticky notes to capture the responses.



Why - Your Purpose

What is your cause? What do you believe?

How - Your Process

Specific actions taken to realize your Why.

What - Your Process

Outcomes and proof. The result of your Why.

Discussion Questions

- 1.) Start with the outer ring— **WHAT** do you do as an organization?
 - List everything you can think of.
- 2.) Next, write down **HOW** you do what you do.
 - What practices do you have?
 - What methods do you use?
 - What actions do you take as an organization?
- 3.) Lastly, summarize **WHY** you do what you do.
 - Why does it matter?
 - Why does your organization exist? Try to distill it down to 1 phrase. Try to avoid answering this with WHAT or HOW.





Position Statement

TOOLS & EXERCISES



This section offers tools to draft a clear and concise statement describing your unique approach to food systems change.

Position Statement

What is a position statement?

A position statement expresses an organization's unique identity and role in completing its work. A common question is how mission and position statements differ: a mission statement defines an organization's reason for being, but a position statement defines the organization's distinct approach. Your mission and position can be completely separate or they can be combined into one statement. Either way, they are the foundations of your organization's identity and need to leave no doubt as to your purpose.

Examples

The statements below are a couple of examples of how the mission and position fit together.

Example #1 is a bit more explicit about which food movement it aligns with:

- Our organization takes a food and land justice approach (position) to addressing the inequities in the food system that create health disparities (mission) in our community.

Example #2 is less specific about which food movement it aligns with but is more specific about the specific activities/approaches it engages in.

- Our organization offers emergency food assistance and culturally-based nutrition education (position) to alleviate the impacts of hunger and malnutrition (mission) in our community.

What makes a strong position statement?

A strong position statement is clear, concise, and easily understood. When you successfully position your organization, people recognize who you are and what you do. If any of these factors are murky or there is internal disagreement, chances are that your position will be unclear. If your position is unclear—either to your internal team or those outside your organization—consider revisiting:

- Your mission
- How you define the issue, needs, and priorities
- How you define success and what outcomes/results you're working towards
- Your distinctive approach
- Consider the broader movement or environment to see how you fit into the larger work

Some other tips to keep in mind:

- Use everyday language, avoiding overly technical terms
- Use concise phrases

Position Statement

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Personal Position Statement

Based on the personal reflection exercises, where do you see yourself or your work positioned on the Food Access to Food Sovereignty Spectrum? Is your work positioned directly within a specific food movement or does it exist in an “in-between” space on the spectrum?



Drafting A Group Position Statement

Similar to drafting other core statements (e.g., mission, vision, etc.), creating a position statement is often an iterative process. Your group could work together to do this in many different ways. As a group, you will need to review drafts, make suggestions, and approve the final language. You'll likely need multiple sessions to arrive at that final, polished position statement.

The earlier exercises in this workbook have allowed you to thoroughly articulate your vision and mission, the problems your work solves, and your approach to addressing common issues. This simple exercise can assist your group in distilling those reflections into more succinct phrases. During this step, you will work as a group to summarize all of those earlier reflections into a concise position statement.

Below are some questions to assist in summarizing your group's specific approach:

- What short phrases would you use to describe your organization?
- What short phrases would you use to describe what you offer to the world?
- Who are the key people you serve or partner with?
- Why does it matter?

Position Statement

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Drafting A Group Position Statement (cont)

At this point, it might be best to have one person write a draft statement that captures the group's statement. Pick your favorite phrases above and put them into a positioning statement for your work or organization. You don't have to use the framework below, but it can help you get started.

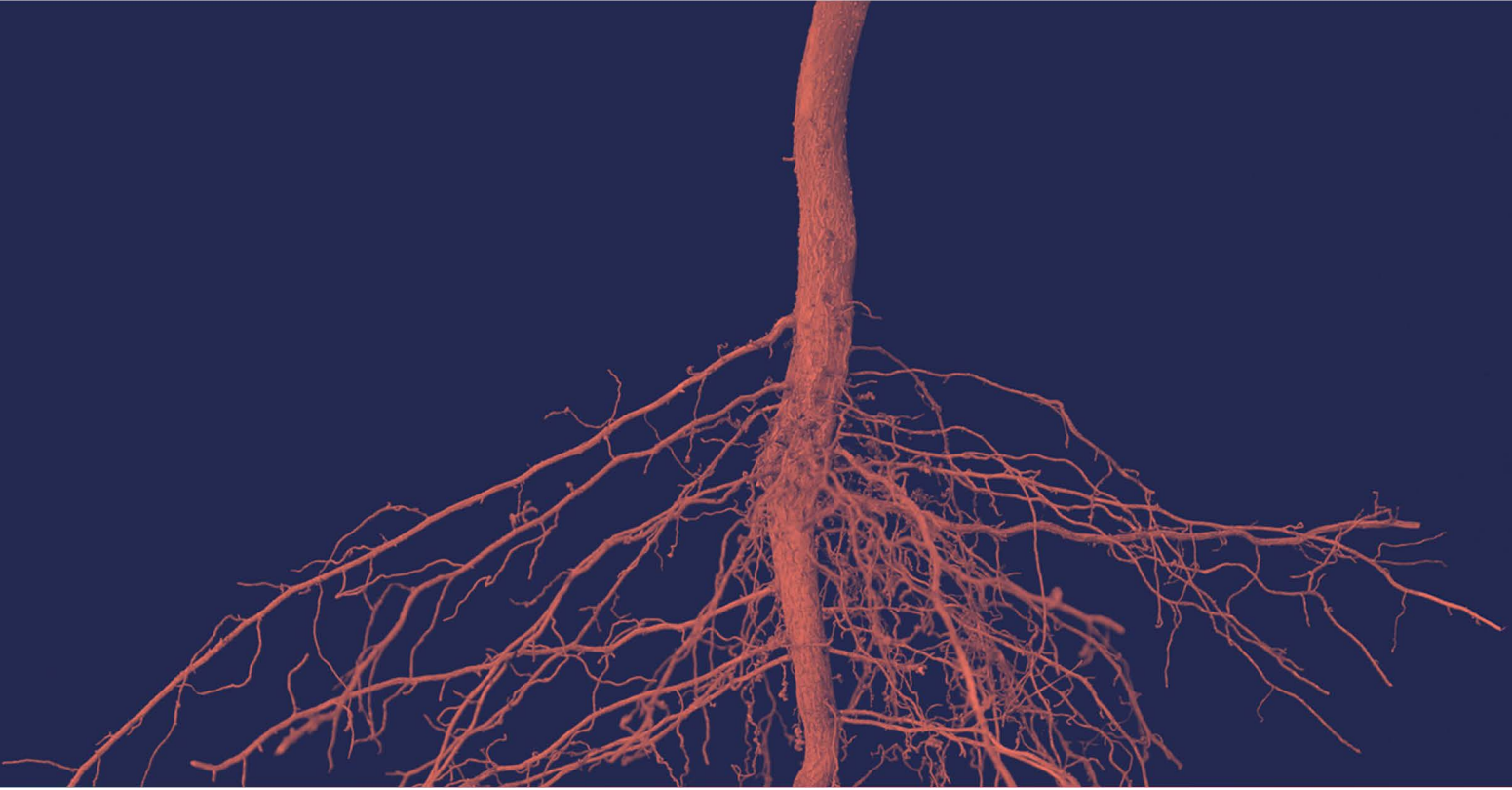
We are a...	That does...	For...	Because...



Sharing Your Position Statement

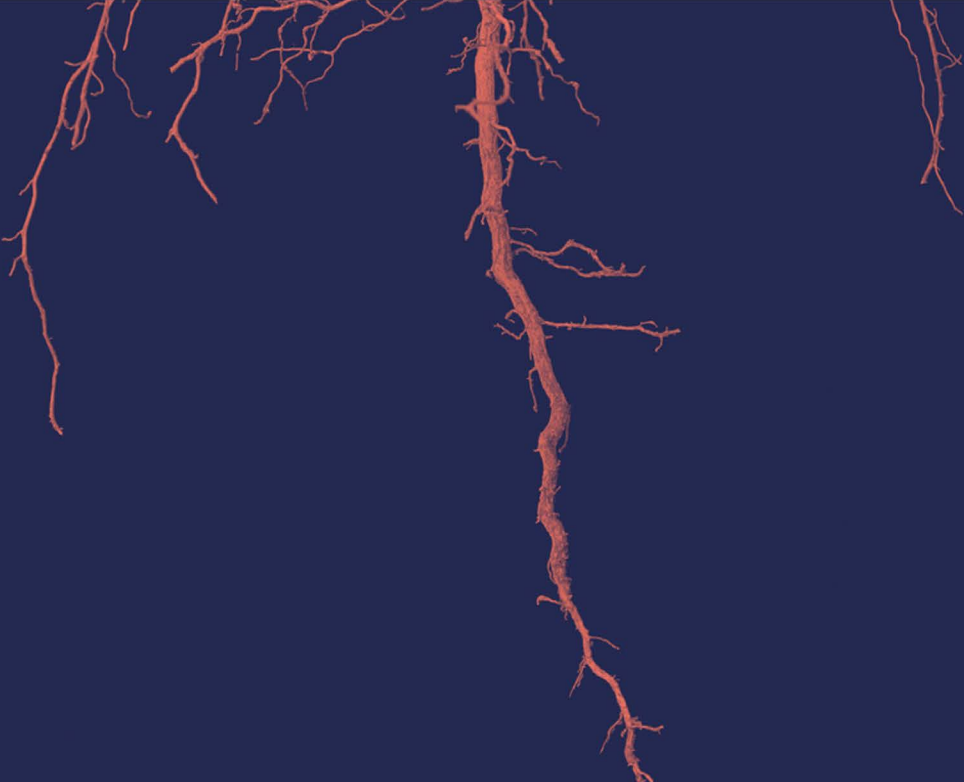
After you have a solid draft, consider testing it out with colleagues, mentors, and other people whose perspectives you respect. Share your position statement and the rationale behind it with people familiar with you and your work. Invite feedback to help you refine and clarify your statement.

Finally, consider how you will weave this into communications and narratives with program participants or beneficiaries, colleagues, mentors, community leaders, policymakers, and funders.



Network Mapping

FOR CROSS-MOVEMENT COLLABORATION



Cross-movement Network Mapping

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Identifying Partners & Network Mapping

Network mapping is a method used to visualize and understand relationships and connections within a particular network.

The first step of this exercise is designed to help you identify the peers, key stakeholders, and potential collaborators in your community. They could be people who care about or address the same problems or issues as your organization, or those whose work is distinct yet complimentary to your own.

This particular exercise is intended to assist with analyzing the quality of connection to other organizations within and outside of your food system movement. The network mapping section is followed by a set of discussion questions for you to consider when cultivating a deeper understanding of or relationship with community partners.

Instructions

If possible, use a whiteboard or large sticky note(s) to give yourself adequate space. Use the steps below or use the worksheet on the next page as a template.

- 1) Write your organization's name in the center of the page. In parentheses, include which food network/approach (food access, food justice, food sovereignty) your organization is most aligned with.
- 2) Around the perimeter of the page or board, create a placeholder for each food network. If you are using a larger workspace, consider adding any other community networks (e.g., professional organizations, religious/spiritual organizations, community/cultural centers, schools/other educational settings, etc) you wish to include.
- 3) Under each network name, list key organizations or groups within that network. Try to list at least five, but do more if you have time and space.
- 4) Draw solid lines between your organization and those with whom you are well-connected.
- 5) Draw dotted lines between your organization and those who are less connected to your group/organization.
- 6) After mapping, use the questions below to guide the initial discussion.

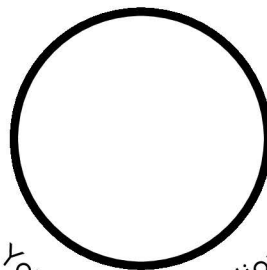
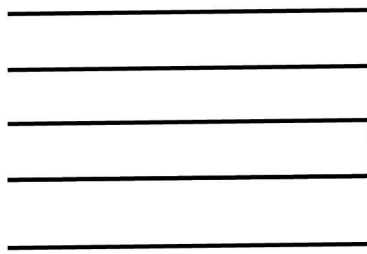
Cross-movement Network Mapping

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

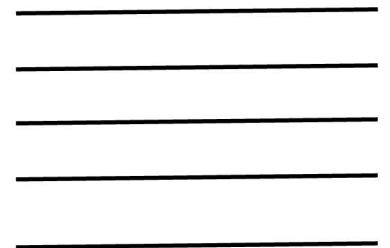
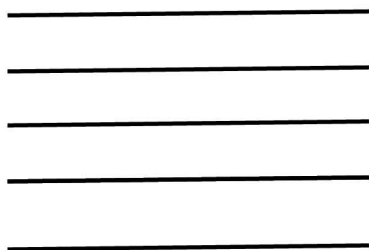
Key


strong connection


less connected



Your group & position



Cross-movement Network Mapping

FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY SPECTRUM

Network Mapping Discussion

Below are a set of questions to allow your group to have a focused conversation and draw out key insights from the network mapping activity.

- What do you notice about your network?
- What stands out across food networks?
- Who is missing? In which networks are there gaps or do we have the fewest contacts?
- Which network(s) are we most well-connected? Why?
- Which network(s) are we less connected? Why? What could be done to foster a stronger connection?
- What existing work is happening in the following places/positions on the spectrum:
 - Orange? Green? Purple?
- What additional collaboration opportunities exist in the following places/positions on the spectrum:
 - Orange? Green? Purple?
- Who within your network could help you get to know key people, organizations, or potential partners outside your network?
- How does this discussion inform our next steps?



Notes



Notes



FOOD ACCESS TO FOOD SOVEREIGNTY

A SPECTRUM OF FOOD SYSTEMS

2024