## COMMUNITY FOODSHED

Campbell, M.C. (2004). Building a common table: The role for planning in Community Food Systems. *Journal of Planning Education and Research, 23*, 341-355.

     Campbell engages in a stakeholder analysis to investigate the nature of emerging food system conflicts to explore opportunities for food system planners to bridge the gaps in our currently "siloed" and combating food system. This article describes the importance of planning, common language and goals in creating a healthy, resilient, and just community food system in the alternative food system movement.

Jayaraman,S., Koldinsky, J., Marquis, C.R., Morath, S.J., Nestle, M., Schneider, S.A., Sharp, J.S., & Slotnick, J. (2016). Foreword: Fair food network. *Oran B. Hesterman.* Viii-xvii.

     In this foreword, Jayaraman et al., delve into food inequality issues through variety of perspectives to offer policy solutions to create a healthy, vibrant, inclusive community food system. Through a systems thinking approach, the authors present the individualistic reality of our food system today and opportunities to think collectively, comprehensively, and cohesively to create change. Jayaraman questions the "good food" movement and how to ensure a encompassing, broader systems change.

Michigan State University.(n.d.) *Center for Regional Food Systems.* Retrieved from: https://www.canr.msu.edu/foodsystems/

     This website provides resources, events, and networking opportunities surrounding local food systems. The Center for Regional Food Systems engages communities to develop inclusive, integrated, sustainable food systems.

Pirog, R., Miler, C., Way, L., Hazekamp, C., & Kim, E. (2014). The local food movement: Setting the stage of good food. *MSU Center for Regional Food Systems,* 1-28.

     Pirog et al., provides an overview and history on the local food movements including food access, health, food justice, environmental action, food sovereignty, and racial equity; which are a part of a broader term called the "good food" movement. Furthermore, the authors outline the four key elements of good food to be healthy, green, fair, and affordable. Pirog et al., traces the industrialized agriculture from the 1930s until today in connection with or cause of the current local food movements. Lastly, the article documents a timeline for the good food movement's foundation.

Pretty, J.N. (1995) Participatory learning for sustainable agriculture. *World Development, 23(8),* 1247-1263.

     Pretty suggests a new system of learning using participatory methods to address and define sustainable agriculture. The author describes how the use of participatory methods can help farmers establish sustainable practices through corperation at many levels: including, education, and policy supporting farmers through funding and empowerment. Pretty outlines five principles that differentiate participatory methodologies from the basic positivist science approach. Lastly, the author identifies that participatory and sustainability have many interpretations; however, collaboration, involvement, and empowerment of diverse communities members helps to unwind the chaos surrounding these terms.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Block, D. R. (2010) Taking food and agriculture studies to the streets: community engagement, working across disciplines, and community change. *Agriculture and Human Values*, 27, 519-524.

Block presents the Great Eggo Waffle Shortage as an example of how society can become affected by a minor mistake in the food system, which can result in a public outcry. When analyzing this situation, Brock highlights how multi-disciplinary the U.S. food system really is. Brock then states the difficulties of selecting communities to work in; ultimately the community and researchers must form a partnership which allows for change, rather than the researchers entering a community to change what they believe is "right."

Meenar, M. R., & Hoover, B. M. (2015) Nonprofit-driven community capacity-building efforts in community food systems. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 6(1), 77-94.

By using Philadelphia as a case study, Meenar and Hoover present solutions for using urban agriculture to relieve food insecurity. The researchers used GIS techniques to analyze spatial distribution related to urban agriculture. In addition, the researchers distributed surveys through various listservs and conducted interviews to gain the perspective of community members involved with urban agriculture. The researchers found that participants did not perceive urban agriculture as the ultimate solution to food insecurity. This project also took race into consideration as many of the individuals involved with urban agriculture were white but were gardening in predominately black neighborhoods.

Enderton, A. E., Bregendahl, C. M., & Topaloff, A. S. (2017) Shepharding community engagement to strengthen the local food system in Northeast Iowa. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 7(2), 85-100.

Sheparding involves building trust and fostering community level change by engaging paid staff of community change programs with local community members. This study found that paying well known community members can be a powerful method of "up-down" change as these individuals already have an established rapport with the community. The researchers also acknowledge that there are different methods of community change but having paid agents can help communities establish change more efficiently.

## SYSTEMS THINKING

Allen, T., & Prosperi, P. (2016). Modeling Sustainable Food Systems. *Environmental Management*, *57*, 956–975. doi: 10.1007/s00267-016-0664-8

Allen and Prosperi communicated about how to create a sustainable food system could result in redirection of systems and policies to create adjusted goals and objectives. Another point brought into perspective is how policy can modify people's paradigm about how to interact within a food system. Allen and Prosperi proposed a conceptual model that expresses resilient factors involved in socio economic changes specific to food issues and systems. Finally, the authors expressed the dynamic aspects of the food system.

## SYSTEMS THINKING *continued*

Bendfeldt, E., Tyler-Mackey, C., Benson, M., Hightower, L., & Niewolny K. (Eds.), (DATE). Healthy farms and healthy food for the commonwealth and common good: A strategic plan for strengthening Virginia's food system and economic future. CV-3_hirez_pdf.pdf. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://pubs.ext.vt.edu/content/dam/pubs_ext_vt_edu/CV/CV-3/CV-3_hirez_pdf.pdf

In this article, working "as a system" to build upon Virginia's rich agricultural history and entrepreneurship was outlined. To develop a Farm to Table Plan the authors used a Plan of Action approach while using the Farm to Table initiative to impact the food system. A discussion about the diversity of agricultural at a national, state, and regional level and how it affects the Virginia commodities for consumers. The plan of action calls for recognition of the food systems parts, such as the social, environmental and economic importance of farming and food. Using the Plan of Action approach, this publication sought to use multiple methods or action, including a Food System Council, and working with state agencies to implement this Farm to Table initiative.

Hamm, M.W. (2009). Principles for Framing a Healthy Food System. *Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition 4,* 241-250. Doi: 10.1080/19320240903321219.

Hamm defines the complexity of a of food system through the principles and definitions of a wicked problem. The author displays seven principles for a health food system; which, should be considered as strategies for ameliorating the food system. Hamm's seven principles were developed to work as reinforcing and interacting loops to help identify and shift communities together; so, the food system could conceive a positive movement towards healthy and sustainable.

Meadows, D. (1999). Leverage Points: Places to Intervene in a System. 1-15. Retrieved from: donellameaodws.org/archives.leverage-points-places-to-intervene-in-a-system/

Donella Meadows, a pioneer in systems analysis, science, and thinking, developed this twelve places to intervene in a system ideology. Donella Meadows, called these intervention areas, leverage points. Leverage points are defined as places within a complex system where a small shift in one thing can produce big changes. Leverage points rely heavily on how systems function, Donella Meadows explains numerous terms and states of systems needed to understand leverage points.

Meadows, D. (2008). Dancing with Systems. *The Systems Thinker 13,* 1-5. Retrieved from: www.sustainer.org/pubs/dancing.html

Meadows defines systems as inherently unpredictable. This definition springs from the self-organizing, nonlinear, feedback loops within a system; and how they cannot be controlled. Meadows proceeds to explain how systems can be developed and redeveloped through humanity. Meadows provides "dancing lessons" on how to adopt systems thinking into practice.

## COLLECTIVE IMPACT METHODOLOGY

Boyce, B. (2013). Collective impact: Aligning organizational efforts for broader social change. *Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 113*(13), 495-497.

      Boyce introduces the idea of synergy throughout the public and private sectors in the health care by the collective impact methodology. This article outlines the five core conditions of collective impact as it relates to the childhood obesity epidemic the food system faces today. Boyce identifies for collective impact to work, dynamic, influential, community champions, financial resource and a sense of urgency are necessary for success. The author concludes by traces the current successful collective impact work being done in the nutrition setting.

FSG & Aspen Institute Forum for Community Solutions. (2014) *Collective Impact Forum.*Retrieved from: https://collectiveimpactforum.org/.

      The Collective Impact forum is a place where practitioners can find tools, resources, research, and advice they need to continue their work in collaboration.

Green, L.W. (2014). Closing the chasm between research and practice: evidence of and of change. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia, 25*, 25-29.

      Green introduces this article by explaining the possible opportunities in disseminating research through quasi-experimental methods and the issues with the 'Pipeline Fallacy' of experimental research today. The author outlines a case study analysis of the first success of a quasi- experiment used in the cholera incidence in London. Green concludes by suggesting an overlapping model containing four spheres of community health promotion, community-based, academic-based, participatory research and community-based participatory research.

Hanleybrown, F., Kania, J., & Kramer, M. (2011). Channeling change: Making collective impact work. *Stanford Social Innovation Review*. 1-8.

      Hanleybrown et al, describes how organizations can implement collective impact to solve large-scale social problems. This article introduces several key examples of collaborative efforts that are framed by the five key elements of collective impact. The purpose for this article is to expand on collective impact, places for improvement, and provide guidance for new initiatives to use this methodology.

Strand, K., Marullo, S., Cutforth, N.m Stoecker, R., & Donohue, P. (2003). Principles of best practice for community-based research. *Michigan Journal of Community Service Learning,* 5-15.

      Strand et al., engages in a transformative approach by proposing a collaborative community-based model rather than academically based called community-based research. This model engages academics and community members to create an encompassing partnership. This article provides an overview of the history, and principles, of community-based research and collaborative methods. Strand et al., concludes by developing principles for sustaining success in community and institutional partnerships.

## ONE HEALTH

Malhi, L., Karanfil, O., Merth, T., Acheson, M., Palmer, A., & Finegood, D. T. (2009) Places to intervene to make complex food systems more healthy, green, fair, and affordable. *Journal of Hunger and Environmental Nutrition*, 4, 466-476.

      By using a complex systems framework, Malhi et al found that leverage points lower on the systems change scale were easier to accomplish as they were focused in one or a couple disciplines. However, leverage changes at the level of paradigms and goals were difficult to change and often could result in conflict with other disciplines. In order to create healthy, green, fair, and affordable food systems change, players from multiple disciplines must team together to find effective solutions to benefit everyone.

Horton, R., Beaglehole, R., Bonita, R., Raeburn, J., McKee, M., Wall, S. (2014) From public to planetary health: a manifesto. *Lancet*, 383, 847.

      Due to the current patterns of overconsumption and unsustainability, Horton et al. presents the need for interdisciplinary work between public and planetary health advocates and professionals. By using collective action in addressing public and planetary health issues, systems change can occur which will lead to sustainable human development.

## FOOD CITIZENSHIP

Lehner, M. (2013) Alternative food systems and the citizen-consumer. *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development,* 3(4), 49-53.

      Lehner argues for the need of "citizen-consumers" in our food system. These individuals are dedicated in using their purchasing power to ensure distributive justice and respectful treatment of food system employees, animals, and the environment. However, current citizen-consumers do not always act in accordance with their stated values. Instead, more research is warranted to understand alternate food systems, which includes thinking of citizen-consumership as a temporary condition that certain individuals, but not all consumers, may adopt.

Patel, R. C. (2012) Food sovereignty: Power, gender, and the right to food. *PLoS Medicine*, 9(6), 1-4.

      Major stakeholders of the current food system hold power in deciding the accessibility and distribution of food. Systematic racism and sexism is often exhibited in the choices of these stakeholders. Patel gives an example of La Via Campesina, which is an international organization that advocates for food sovereignty, with a focus on women's rights. By identifying issues in the food system, La Via Campesina and other like-minded organizations can bring about immense change to local food systems around the world.