



Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty in South Carolina Project

State and Regional Plans 2017-2018

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South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs Project

in Collaboration with

Arnold School of Public Health at the University of South Carolina

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CMA Vision Statement

All ethnic minority citizens of the State of South Carolina will be treated equitably and achieve economic prosperity through socio-cultural awareness, collaboration, policy change and research.

CMA Mission Statement

To be a catalyst that identifies and examines emerging issues and trends by providing constructive solutions and approaches to support the policy and socio-economic development of ethnic minority communities through:

- Community engagement and awareness;
- State recognition of Native Americans;
- Collecting, diagnosing and analyzing collaborative data;
- Acting as a liaison bridging the gap between communities, government agencies and other organizations;
- And influencing public policy and state services.

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Special thanks to the Native American Advisory Committee, Health, Wellness and Housing Workgroup, Tribal Leaders, Partners and CMA Staff for participating in this project.

Introduction to the Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty Project

Section 1

Native Americans are about twice as likely to experience nutrition-related health problems as compared to most Americans. Almost 50% of Native American school aged children are affected by obesity¹. Studies have shown that this is driven, in part, by a lack of access to affordable and nutritious foods². Many interventions aimed at increasing access to this population focus on introducing food programs on Indian reservations. However, many federal and state-recognized tribes have limited access to healthy foods in their communities and scant resources to plan, introduce, and maintain culturally appropriate programs. South Carolina is home to four state-recognized groups, nine state-recognized tribes, and one federally-recognized tribe. These tribal communities reside in rural areas statewide. The geographic area of each tribe varies between one county to multiple counties. Six of the state-recognized tribes are based in counties along Interstate 95, infamously referred to as the "Corridor of Shame." This area is marred by high poverty, stagnant economic development, low educational attainment, and extreme health disparities in its minority citizens. Select members from South Carolina's tribal communities serve as members of the state-wide Native American Advisory Committee through the Native American Affairs Department at the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs.

Regional Alignments and Project Limitations

This project was a state-wide project that was divided into four regions: Catawba, Lowcountry, Midlands and Upstate. Each region is home to several tribal communities and spans across many counties. While the goal was to have participation from all tribes in each region, this did not occur due to a number of factors including weather and scheduling conflicts. Participating tribes included the following: Pee Dee Indian Tribe and Waccamaw (Midlands Region), Edisto Natchez-Kusso Tribe (Low Country), Catawba Indian Nation (Catawba Region), and PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation (Upstate Region).

Midlands Region

Though actually located in the area of South Carolina named for the tribe, the Pee Dee Indian Tribe of South Carolina was classified to be in the Midlands region based on kinship and community ties to the Midlands tribes³. In fact, Marlboro County, located in the heart of the Pee Dee region, is home to the tribe. Moreover, the tribe has two tribal properties and an office located near Bennettsville, SC, the county seat of Marlboro. The tribe hosts regular community events, cookouts and cultural activities. Marlboro County has the largest population percentages

¹ 2017 CFP Grant Proposal; SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs

² 2017 CFP Grant Proposal; SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs

³ SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs

of Native American Indians in South Carolina at 4.7%⁴. There are also pockets of their community located in other parts of the Midlands region and North Carolina. Dillon County is home to the state-recognized Pee Dee Indian Nation of Upper South Carolina. The tribe has developed strong ties to their local officials, who provide programs and assistance for their communities. In the past, this tribe has operated a food bank and feeding program. Dillon has the second highest population percentage by county of Native American Indians at 2.9% of the total population⁵. Along the coast, the Waccamaw Indian People are located in Aynor, SC about 45 minutes from Myrtle Beach, SC. This tribe is located in several counties in the region and is also located along the I-95 Corridor.

The other Midlands Regional tribal communities are located in Orangeburg, Sumter, Richland and Lexington Counties. The Beaver Creek Indians are located in Salley, SC and located in several other counties. They have a tribal office and offer programs to their members and have recently purchased property for a new tribal office. The Pee Dee Indian Nation of Beaver Creek, a state-recognized group, is located in Neeses, SC in Orangeburg County. They have a membership base that is located over several counties and into Georgia. The Natchez Tribe, another state-recognized group, is located in Richland County with a base in the Olympia Mills section of Columbia, SC. They have membership located over several counties in the Midlands area and Lowcountry. The Eastern Cherokee, Southern Iroquois and United Tribes are of the state-recognized groups based in Richland County. They have a membership that both spans South Carolina and reaches beyond state boundaries. They offer cultural programming and other services for their members. Finally, the Sumter Tribe of Cheraw Indians is located in Sumter, SC near Shaw Air Force Base.

Low Country Region

The Low Country region encompasses the lower part of the state toward the Atlantic coast. This region includes parts of Orangeburg, Charleston, Dorchester, Berkeley, Colleton, Williamsburg, Beaufort, Allendale, and Hampton counties. The Santee Indian Tribe is based in Holly Hill, SC, a small community off I-95 in Orangeburg County. They have their own tribal property with two buildings. A few years ago, the tribe had a food bank program and summer youth feeding program, but they no longer have either program due to capacity limitations to sustain the programs⁶. The Chaloklowa Chickasaw Indian People, one of the state's four recognized groups, is based in Williamsburg County. The Edisto Natchez-Kusso Tribe is located in the small towns of Ridgeville and Cottageville, which are located in Dorchester and Colleton counties, respectively. They have a small community area known locally as the "Reservation." They have provided their members with health services and many other services they may need through their non-profit status. The tribe has had community gardens and various meal programs

⁴ 2010 Census Data; CFP Grant Proposal

⁵ 2010 Census Data; CFP Grant Proposal

⁶ 2017 SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs; Santee Indian Organization.

in the past. Finally, the Wassamasaw of Varnertown Indians are based near the Town of Moncks Corner in Berkeley County.

Upstate Region

In the upper part of the state, the PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation is headquartered in Grey Court, SC in Laurens County. Their membership spans over fourteen counties. They have tribal cultural groups, museum, office, longhouse, and "village" where they provide programming for the members and public. They provide cultural classes, membership meetings, events, and other programs such as "Meals on Wheels" to members.

Catawba Region

York County is home to South Carolina's only federally-recognized tribe, the Catawba Indian Nation, and has the largest population for Native American Indians in the state. The Catawba have a small reservation located just outside of Rock Hill, SC, less than 20 minutes from Charlotte, NC. The Catawba have a South Carolina population listed at 1,847 members according to the 2013 American Indian Population and Labor Force Report by the US Department of Interior, Office of the Secretary/Assistance Secretary--Indian Affairs. Of those numbers reported, 16% of their members are listed as unemployed and 22% live below the poverty level. The Catawba provide a multitude of programs and services for their members including a Senior Center, Cultural Center, youth programs and camps, Boys and Girls Club, Indian Health Services, and many other programs. They have a large meeting location on their reservation referred to as the "Longhouse," which serves as the center for Tribal Government and community life.

Efforts with Target Audience

Efforts with tribal communities included a combination of formal and informal instruction, focus group work, development of curriculum, use of new innovative methodological strategies. Other activities included mentorship, workshops, extension, and outreach. During the project, efforts included the following:

- Conducting Tribal Capacity Building for Food Systems Change Institutes hosted by Tribal Communities
- Workgroup and Advisory Committee meetings (SC State and Federally Recognized entities)
- Collecting opinions and feed-back (Tribal Community Forums and State-wide)
- Developing Community Food Project Plans (Individual Tribal Community Plans and State-wide Plan)
- Providing resources and tools through training (SC State and Federally Recognized entities)

- Prioritizing of Strategies (SC State and Federally Recognized entities)
- Providing additional training, mentoring and technical assistance during and after the project planning phase
- Utilizing of best practices, current trends, culturally relevant methodologies and tools.

Products, Services, References⁷

Product Type: Data and Research Material

Description: The aforementioned publications and products were the results of a host of tribal capacity-building sessions. These sessions facilitated the collection of data that would guide the development of publications. The goal of the research was identifying capacity-building limits and assets that could be utilized for future implementation in similar programs.

Hayden, M. L., (2019). Final Community Food Projects Grant REEport: *Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty South Carolina*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Hayden, M. L., Page, A. B., & Draper, C. L. (2018). *Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty South Carolina State Plan*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Hayden, M. L., Page, A. B., & Draper, C. L. (2018). *Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty South Carolina Regional Plan: Low-Country*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Hayden, M. L., Page, A. B., & Draper, C. L. (2018). *Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty South Carolina Regional Plan: Midlands*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Hayden, M. L., Page, A. B., & Draper, C. L. (2018). *Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty South Carolina Regional Plan: Upstate*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Hayden, M. L., Page, A. B., & Draper, C. L. (2018). *Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty South Carolina Regional Plan: Catawba*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs.

Product Type: Website

⁷ NIFA Support Acknowledged on all products.

Description: This product is a web portal containing all meeting documents, products, publications, surveys, feedback, tools, resources, and data for access by tribal communities and the public interest.

Hayden, M. L., Orozco, M., & Page, A. B. (2018, December). *South Carolina Tribal Food Sovereignty*. Columbia, SC: SC Commission for Minority Affairs Retrieved from <http://www.cma.sc.gov>.

Section 2

Major Project Goals

The "Building Capacity for Tribal Food Sovereignty" Grant seeks to assist South Carolina Tribal Communities to identify issues with food sovereignty, food insecurity, and food deserts, while creating a plan to address these issues in tribal communities statewide. Working together with tribal community leadership, the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs and partners hope to build capacity in tribal communities through programs such as, "Capacity Building for Food Systems Change Institutes" and "Tribal Food Sovereignty Forums." During this planning project, these forums and institutes will assist South Carolina's State and Federal Tribal Communities in the development of a planning document that will be used in each tribal community and in statewide efforts to increase tribal food sovereignty. Tribal communities, which are 0.5% of South Carolina's population, will do a number of tasks consistent with the goals of the grant.⁸ First, they will identify goals and objectives. Second, they will develop a shared vision for tribal food sovereignty for each participating tribe. Third, they will generate ideas of potential community-based food systems strategies that will help to bring the tribe's shared vision to fruition. Fourth, they will prioritize strategies by using the Whole Measures toolkit. Fifth and finally, they will identify tribal capacity challenges and assets for implementing strategies. Through this holistic, culturally-appropriate, and community-inclusive project, tribal communities will be able to begin the process of building capacity in their communities and establishing tribal food sovereignty for future generations.

Project Goals and Objectives

Our project goal is to build the capacity for food sovereignty within Native American tribes in South Carolina. Our objectives are two-fold. First, we want to develop community food project plans with tribes that includes both plans for individual tribes and a coordinated statewide plan driven by the individual tribal plans. Moreover, we want to identify capacity-building limitations and assets for implementing the plans. Tribal members were engaged in the development of these goals and objectives through individual conversations with tribal councils and during an in-person meeting of the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs Native

⁸ 2010 Census

Advisory Committee Workgroup on Tribal Health, Wellness, and Housing. Tribal members identified access to healthy foods as a main concern in their communities, as evidenced in statements such as, "our members are eating a lot of filling foods but don't have access to nutritious foods." Identifying ways in which community food projects can cultivate employment among tribal members was identified as a main priority. Furthermore, members spoke about current and past experiences undertaking community food projects, and barriers to getting widespread buy-in and involvement. For example, one tribe planted a garden, but the garden was not sustained due to lack of capacity. Our proposed project would provide the time, resources, and training to create food plans from a "bottom up" approach with the underlying assumption that if more people are included in the planning process then they will be more inclined to be involved during implementation.

The Commission for Minority Affairs' Native American Advisory Committee plays a key role in determining what programs, services, projects, grants, and policy work the Commission undertakes in the state. Additionally, the advisory committee serves as a valuable asset to the state, providing information regarding issues and concerns in Native American Indian communities across the state. The committee is mandated by law to contain the following members: state-recognized tribes, state-recognized groups, the federally-recognized Catawba Indian Nation, the SC Commission for Minority Affairs, Office of the State Archeologist, and Office of the Governor. The tribal and group members are usually members of the tribal council and/or the Chief or representative of the tribal communities. As the elected leadership of their tribal communities, they possess intimate knowledge and community rapport that individuals peripheral to tribal communities cannot access. These tribal communities are based in rural areas of South Carolina, mainly along the I-95 Corridor and in USDA "Strike Force" zones⁹. As such, these communities are some of the most impoverished in our State with a poverty rate of 26% compared to the State poverty rate of 17.9% (2014).¹⁰

The Native American Advisory Committee has elected to form working groups to tackle systemic issues throughout SC Indian Country. One such working group is the Health, Housing and Wellness workgroup. This group has been tasked to look at issues, concerns, programs, policy and grants related to these issues. Members serving on this committee were nominated by their respective tribal councils. Members in this workgroup have decided that working on food related issues and tribal food sovereignty is an important priority. Through this group, the goals, objectives, and oversight of tribal community participation will be monitored. This group will then create reports from their meetings which are planned monthly to present to the larger Native

⁹Launched in 2010, more than 1,500 StrikeForce partnerships have already helped USDA support nearly 190,000 projects and invest \$23.5 billion in high-poverty areas in rural America. Altogether, 970 counties, parishes, boroughs, and census areas through StrikeForce. From 2010-2016, NIFA has 33 NIFA funded projects that map onto the StrikeForce criteria inclusive of : job creation; building homes; feeding youth; assisting farmers, and conserving natural resources in the country's most economically challenged areas.

<https://nifa.usda.gov/topic/strikeforce>

¹⁰ 2014 Statistics, SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs

American Advisory Committee. Advisory Committee members will then provide feedback and input on the direction of the work of this project. Advisory Committee members have also volunteered to host the Capacity Building for Food Systems Change Institutes at tribal locations and offices to bring this project to their members in communities across the state.

Based on the discussions with individual tribal communities, the Native American Advisory Committee at the SC Commission for Minority Affairs, and workgroup meetings, it was determined that food security issues were significant among most of the state's tribal communities. Tribes reported low access to healthy foods, limited transportation to access grocery stores, choosing between food and required prescriptions, inadequate SNAP benefits, and discrimination. To speak further to the discrimination, no entity in the state has provided SNAP outreach targeted to tribal communities.

Each tribal community has valuable assets. From tribal offices to community buildings with kitchens, volunteers, and previous experience with food programs, each community can bring something unique in order to build capacity for tribal food sovereignty. Tribal communities, through forums like the Native American Advisory Committee, can also share information, ideas, and resources with each other. The goal of working together statewide is to bring tribal communities that are based in the same county and region closer together for collaborative efforts in the future.

Through this planning project, each community will benefit from shared knowledge, increased collaboration, increased capacity, and the creation of a food sovereignty plan. This plan will be something that each tribe can utilize to seek additional funds, programs, and collaborate with others in their county and region to increase healthy food options and tribal food sovereignty. Planning is a vital component of capacity building for South Carolina's tribal Communities. As with many low-income and rural communities, tribal communities have faced a multitude of barriers in seeking services, funding, and other support for their community. Through creating additional capacity and planning, tribal communities have a stronger voice and greater opportunity to provide their members with culturally relevant programming. Through taking control of their cultural food destiny, tribal communities can gain greater health equity to be better able to continue cultural practices for future generations.

What was accomplished under these goals?

The Commission and partners completed the process of developing the capacity building institutes curriculum and secured dates with updated timelines in accordance to tribal community wishes. During this process, we requested a "no-cost" extension from August until December 2018 to accommodate those tribes that were not able to schedule capacity-building institutes during the summer. We have developed our work plan and timelines, updating them based on needs, scheduling, weather, and tribal feedback. These updates were provided to the sub-committee and advisory committee at each meeting. We have held meetings with our Native

American Advisory Committee and Health, Wellness and Housing workgroup throughout the grant process, eventually breaking our workgroup for Health, Wellness and Housing into a smaller working group for the grant partners as the need arose. Additionally, we have hosted the four regional tribal capacity-building institutes and worked with tribes individually regarding limits and assets. We have completed all institutes and plans. At the suggestion of the committee and partners, the Commission completed a website portal for providing information and resources to the participants and communities after this project. The plans and website were completed in December 2018, but are currently under review for final publication through our agency and partners.

What opportunities for training and professional development has the project provided?

The Commission and partners have provided capacity-building institutes to provide training for tribes in four regions and statewide through our Native American Advisory Committee. The attendees (tribe leadership) were provided with tools, resources, models, mentors, grant opportunities, training opportunities, and technical assistance through the project. Resources and tools utilized include the following:

- Whole Measures Tool Kit
- Seeds of Native Health website
- Native Food Systems Resource Center website
- First Nations Development Institute website
- Wild Health Seed Exchange model

Mentors and local models include the following:

- Fresh Future Farms in Mt. Pleasant
- Catawba Farm and Food Coalition
- Clinton Community Garden Project
- Local Farmer's Markets in each Region

Additional programs and funding opportunities identified are as follows:

- SC Commission for Minority Affairs Community Outreach and Training Development Services
- Summer Food Service Program
- Cooking Matters
- Food Share
- Administration of Native Americans Grant Programs
- Rural Infrastructure Authority Grants (Water Projects)
- South Carolina Association for Community Economic Development Garden Grants Program
- USDA Grant Programs

How have the results been disseminated to communities of interest?

The tribal leaders from around the state were updated via email and at state meetings each quarter on the progression of the project. Additionally, monthly updates were disseminated

to the Health, Wellness and Housing Workgroup. Regional partners received their individual institutes notes, charts, models, and other tools following their session. The principal investigator of the project continued to follow up with them on a monthly basis and as needed to assist with capacity-building and technical assistance needs. Regional plans were shared at the statewide meetings with all tribal leadership. A website portal was created to house all information for easy access to tribal leaderships and community members. The project was completed in December 2018 and is currently in the process of final internal agency reviews prior to publication for reports and web portal. A final project survey and certificates have been created and will be disseminated along with copies of the final reports.

Changes and Problems

At the behest of the Native American Advisory Committee, the tribes wanted to add the Pee Dee region into our training institutes. This region was not included in the original plans (see Midlands Region section of report). There was no additional cost. This was requested by the tribe in this area to get the best feedback from their community. There were three tribes within approximately 50 miles of the Pee Dee region that would be included in this session. These tribes would have been included in a different capacity-building session. We were finally able to work this issue out with the tribe and include them in the Midlands regional session, hosting two separate events in the region on different dates.

Several tribes that wrote support letters to be a part of this project decided they did not want to participate in regional sessions due to inter-tribal issues and concerns. Some still participated in the statewide sessions. We had fewer participants than we had planned, but still had the majority that we wanted to include in the sessions. We also did not have as much tribal member involvement due to concerns by tribal leadership. In some sessions, attendees were mainly tribal leadership or staff.

Tribes also had issues with schedule conflicts for tribal matters that created delays in completing capacity-building institutes. Some of these issues involved emergency weather issues and flooding in our tribal communities around the state from disasters that included hurricanes. One of our regional sessions was canceled due to weather and another mentoring partnership opportunity had to be rescheduled twice, pushing it into the first week January 2019. As a result, this event was not covered under the grant as the no-cost extension ended on December 31, 2018.

One additional change was the creation of a web portal to house all information for transparency and to facilitate sharing the work of the project with all tribal communities and partners. Tribal members suggested that this would better allow them to house their plans and notes. This is a service provided by the South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs at no cost to assist in the technical assistance and capacity building of the tribes.

Section 3

South Carolina Building Capacities for Tribal Food Sovereignty Plans

Over the course of the last year the SC Commission for Minority Affairs and the University of South Carolina have collaborated on the Building Capacities for Tribal Food Sovereignty in South Carolina funded through the Community Food Projects Grant at the U.S. Department of Agricultural. Three state recognized tribes: Pee Dee Indian Tribe, PAIA Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation, and Edisto Natchez Kusso Tribe and one federally recognized tribe Catawba Indian Nation participated in the project. The initial project framework included participation from all seven state recognized tribes and one federal recognized tribe. However, due to unforeseen circumstances such as scheduling conflicts and tribal internal challenges that took precedent over this project only a total of four tribes total participated in the projects.

Even though several tribes were not able to participate in this project institutes were able to be held in all four target regions defined by the project narrative. Pee Dee Indian tribal members and one member of the Waccamaw Indian People participated in the Midlands Regional Food Sovereignty Institute. PAIA Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation members participated in the Upstate Regional Food Sovereignty Institute. The Catawba Indian Nation members attended the York County Food Sovereignty Institute. The Edisto Natchez Kusso members participated in the Lowcountry Food Sovereignty Institute.

Over sixty tribal members from the various tribes participated in the institutes and state planning sessions. Each tribal community was able to develop an individual plan to respond to a community need determined by tribal members. Tribal communities selected projects including developing an indigenous food community garden, farmers market for tribal members to sell their produce, a transitional youth agricultural work development program and a providing clean running water for a tribe to enhance their current programming and begin new tribal endeavors. To assist all tribal communities in South Carolina a state plan was created to uplift four key focus areas of interest to tribal communities in the state: (1) environmental activism, (2) research traditional hunting, fishing and planting methods, (3) establish cultural, nutritional and economic development programs and (4) expand tribal facilities.

Methodology

An institute toolkit was developed to be able to present the same relevant information to all four tribes that participated in the tribal food sovereignty institute. Items contained in the toolkit included the PowerPoint presentation which was the method the instituted was taught in order to provide visuals, and a video segment to institute attendees. Also included in the toolkit was part one and part two of the agendas, SWOT analysis matrix, a document on SMART goals and relevant health information for the targeted areas in the state (midlands, upstate, York County and lowcountry).

All tribes received the same information however, some tribes noted it would be difficult to get their members to commit to a two-day institute. To accommodate members and receive

optimal participation the Catawba Indian Nation, PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation and the Edisto Natchez Kusso Tribe held part one and part two of the institute on the same day. In part one of the institute, tribal communities were able to identify the current landscape of their local food system, their future goal for food in their community, learn about various community food strategies being implemented in the state and most importantly each tribe voted on a food sovereignty strategy they would like to implement. During part two of the institute, tribal members were able to develop a plan to implement their desired food sovereignty strategy. Tribal members were able to learn how to do S.W.A.T analysis and create logic models and SMART goals, which will prove helpful in applying for funding to implement their strategy in the future. Each tribe selected a unique tribal food sovereignty strategy to implement.

The South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs' Native American Advisory Committee and workgroup provided oversight of the project and received a report on the project at all four Committee meetings in 2017-2018. At four of the committee meetings, a workshop was held after the end of the Advisory Committee meeting to hear input from tribal leaders and community members in developing the state plan. At the December meeting a final report of all four individual food sovereignty projects was given and meeting attendees finalized the state tribal food sovereignty plan.

State Tribal Food Sovereignty Plan

2017-2018 Sessions

What is tribal food sovereignty?				
Control of Food	Buy-in to food ways	Access to Food	Cultural uses	Helping tribes become healthier

Why?

How can this help the State and individual tribes?				
Economic Development	Help members with access to food	Provide opportunities for jobs especially for youth	Tradition and Culture	Brining elders and youth together
Bring back gardens and traditional plants	Health issues related to food			

What resources are available?				
Community Tool Kit (SWOT and SMART Goals)	SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs	Local partners (Identified in each participating community)	First Nations Development Institute	Seeds of Native Health
Food Sovereignty Assessment Tool (FSAT)	Native Farm Bill Coalition	Keepseagle Foundation Funds	Native Food Systems Resource Center	Other State Agencies and Grant Partners

How?

How can we work together in such a diverse state with so many different tribes?				
Utilize SC Commission for Minority Affairs-Native American Affairs for Technical Assistance	Utilize Other State Agencies and Grant Partners for Technical Assistance and funding opportunities	Learn best practices from local partners (Identified in each participating community)	Utilize tools, resources and funding from First Nations Development Institute	Become a member of Seeds of Native Health and utilize information and resources on their site
Use the Food Sovereignty Assessment Tool (FSAT) for future projects	Become a member of the Native Farm Bill Coalition	Seek funding and resources from Keepseagle Foundation Funds	Utilize resources and tools from Native Food Systems Resource Center	Continue to partner inter-tribally especially in regions and counties

What does food look like in your state?				
Health food is not available in many communities	Fast Food	Convenient Foods	Time-hard to cook at home	Choosing between food and medicine
Transportation to stores or farmers markets is difficult	Some places only have one grocery store	Restaurants (\$\$\$)	Healthy food is not affordable for most	Fast food is more affordable
Most have to drive 20-30mins to store or fast food places	Some people will not take "food stamps" at farmers markets or local stores	Members are spread out in some tribes so a pantry or market wouldn't work		

Today

What are you already doing in your tribes, regions and around the state?				
Senior Feeding programs with county support	Meals on Wheels	Assist elders with gardens	Tribal gardens with herbs, traditional plants and vegetables /seed banks	Use to have a food pantry/bank
Free Health Clinic and Indian Health Services Clinic	Seeking grants for elders home	Summer camp food provided for youth	Raised money and started a committee for clean water	Youth wellness programs

The Future

What is the future food sovereignty vision for all tribes in SC?				
Plenty of food available for all tribes that need it	Fresh, local grown food	Meat-chicken, deer, beef, squirrel, rabbit, eggs, fish	Healthy Food Access	Traditional Hunting and Fishing
Raising our own produce and livestock	Small farms	Increased traditional plant use	Better access to clean water	Tribal Businesses

What are traditional growing practices and is the gap?				
Research old ways for each community	3 sisters: corn, beans and squash with fish in row crops	River fishing with weirs/fish baskets	Training needs to happen	Seed banks for traditional sees
Wild crops				

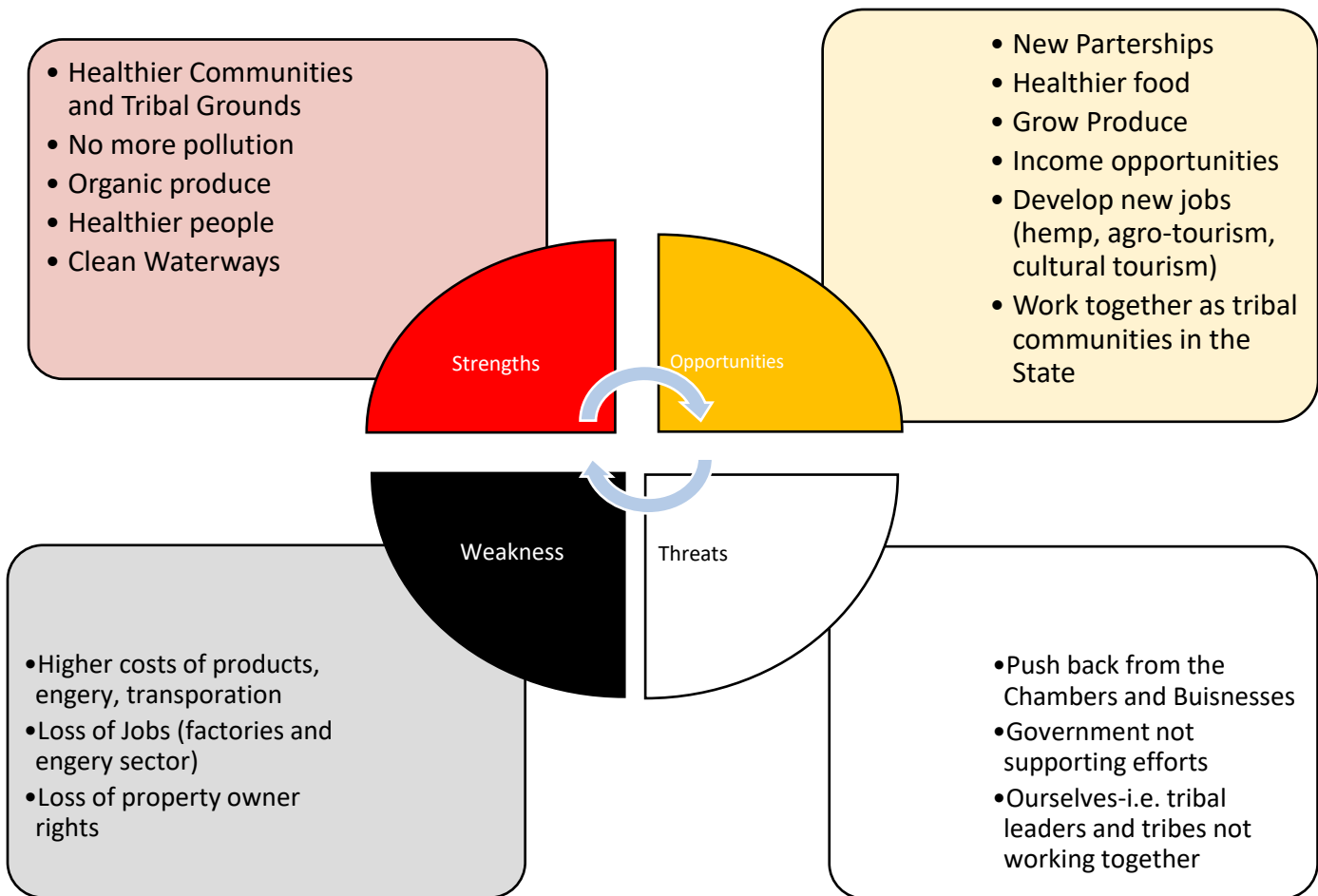
Issues

What are potential problems or issues keeping you from doing these things?				
Pollution-(water hogs, water issues, environmental factors)	Policy issues	Big Businesses/ farms using resources	Need to expand tribal lands	Need training
Loss of wild crops	Lack of Volunteers and members to help	Lack of funds to support projects	Inter-tribal issues (other tribes not supporting projects or working together)	

The Ideas



S.W.O.T. Analysis: Addressing Environmental Pollution



Key SWOT Points- Addressing Environmental Pollution			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
-Healthier Communities and people -Clean water, air and land	-Higher costs -Could lead to loss of jobs and some rights	-Income opportunities -Development of tribal industry, jobs, and new partnerships	-Not getting support for others like the government and local business -Lack of support from each other as leaders and not working together to solve issues

Capacity Building for Tribal Food Sovereignty State Goals

Goal 1 Idea	Focus on Cultural, Nutrition Education and Economic Developments
Objective 1.1	Work to establish youth leadership group by September 2019 by encouraging new partnerships (4-H, FAA, Boy and Girl Scouts, Seeds for Seeds), tribal youth nominations from K-12 and collaborating with tribes.
Objective 1.2	Collaborate with Tribes and other partners to create cultural workshops for members/youth January 2020.
Objective 1.3	Engage with businesses to increase Indian hiring by April 2019.
Objective 1.4	Generate a list of grants on food sovereignty, culture and economic development by April 2019.
Objective 1.5	Offer grant workshops and trainings for Tribes with partners like: USDA, First Nations Development Institute, Keeps Eagle, ANA and Opportunity Zones by September 2019.
Goal 2 Idea	Research on Traditional Gardening, Hunting, Fishing Practices
Objective 2.1	Collaborate with tribes and partners like Native American Studies center to establish research on traditional food ways practices by September 2019.
Objective 2.2	Collaborate with Tribes and other partners to create cultural workshops for members/youth January 2020.
Objective 2.3	Engage with Native American Studies Center and USC-Lancaster staff by March 2019 to begin to research funding for the project.
Objective 2.4	Assist tribal communities with identifying best practices for sharing traditional methods between elders and youth like wild herb foraging, gardening, hunting, powwow interaction and others. (TBA)
Objective 2.5	Create a social media/web portal for promotion of Food Sovereignty Practices. (TBA)
Goal 3 Idea	Increase Capacity for Facilities and Education Buildings
Objective 3.1	Collaborate with tribes and partners assist tribes in maintaining and obtaining their 501c3 status through capacity building trainings, grant assistance and other assistance. (TBA)
Objective 3.2	Collaborate with Tribes and other partners to a listing of available funds for the development and building of facilities and educational buildings.
Objective 3.3	Assist tribal communities with identifying best practices for managing grants, cost sharing and matching funds. (TBA)
Objective 3.4	Identify ways that CMA and other partners can assist with grant writing, fund matching and other capacity building needs. (TBA)

Goal 4 Idea	Environmental Policy and Advocacy (long-term goal)
Objective 4.1	Identify current laws and trends in regards to environmental laws including a focus on rural communities and water. (TBA)
Objective 4.2	Collaborate with Tribes and other partners to identify water access issues in South Carolina including current issues with PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee, Edisto Natchez-Kusso, well water, pollution, traditional fishing practices and large farm irrigation practices. (TBA)
Objective 4.3	Assist tribal communities with identifying partners to assist with policy and legislative work on environmental issues including DHEC, Keep American Beautiful, Sierra Club, Friends of the Edisto, Catawba Indian Nation and others. (TBA)
Objective 4.4	Identify ways that Tribes can be more involved with Emergency management and other agencies to assist with monitoring water pollution and river levels during and after emergency events. (TBA)

Regional Tribal Plans



Capacity Building Institutes: Pee Dee Indian Tribe

Part I Midlands Institute

July 7, 2018

12:00pm-4:00pm

Location: Pee Dee Indian Tribe Bennettsville, SC

What is tribal food sovereignty?				
Control of Food	Buy-in to food ways	Access to Food	Getting rid of Food swamp/ deserts	

Why?

What are some of your earliest food memories?				
Cooking with Mom/Grandma	Sunday Dinner with Collards with hog tails and Cornbread	Oysters and home-made sausage	Okra-planting it and eating it	Eating cereal with milk
Eating Grits	Eating watermelon and rutabagas			

The Past

What does food look like in your community?				
The Golden Arches (McDonald's)	Walmart	Hardee's	Fast Food	IGA/Bi-lo
Dollar General	Aldi	KJ's	Haine's Pizza	Lowe's Foods (\$\$\$)
Lidl	Marlboro County Farmer's Market	Road Side Stands (\$\$\$)	Publix	Florence Farmer's Market
Robert's Farmer's Market	Produce Stands are cash only-No EBT and charge \$1-\$5 per credit card transaction	Far distances to get food (Transportation and Access issues)	Chemical and Preservatives in Foods	Deer Stand and Hunting
State Farmer's Market	Markets aren't in "Season"	WIC not excepted at convenience stores in SC (NC does this)		

Today

What do we know about Farmer's Markets/How do we know about them?				
Flyers	Signs	Local Papers	Church Bulletins	Store/Biz Windows
Internet	Facebook	Word of Mouth	We don't know about them-don't know they are available	Some only take cash/ Florence Co. Does a Senior Voucher Program

The Future

What do you want food to look like in your community?				
Agro-Biz for Tribe	Tribal crops that regrow like apple trees, blueberries, asparagus	Use the tribal land for a farm (Land in McColl and Bennettsville)	Tribal Food pantry	Organic and Traditional Garden
Provide food for those in need (tribe and community)	1 acre Farm	Organic Certified Produce	Produce Business	Canning
Healthy People and Families	Cheaper access to healthier foods	Tribal produce stand	Natural fertilizer (Fish) and traditional growing methods	Partner with other stores to sell produce
Volunteers at tribal store can get a % off their purchases	Added value producers (sell fresh fruit and veggies, then can or preserve the rest)	Hoop house/green house for winter	Herbs: Mint Cattail Pow Pow Tree Burdock Tea	

Next Steps

Next meeting: August 4, 2018 at 1:00pm-5:00pm				
Form 4 member Committee to Research:				
1. What to grow?	2. What methods?	3. What has been grown in the area?	4. What can be grown in the area.	Members: Brian (leader) Marcy (TA) Tammy Pops

The Ideas



Capacity Building Institutes: Pee Dee Indian Tribe

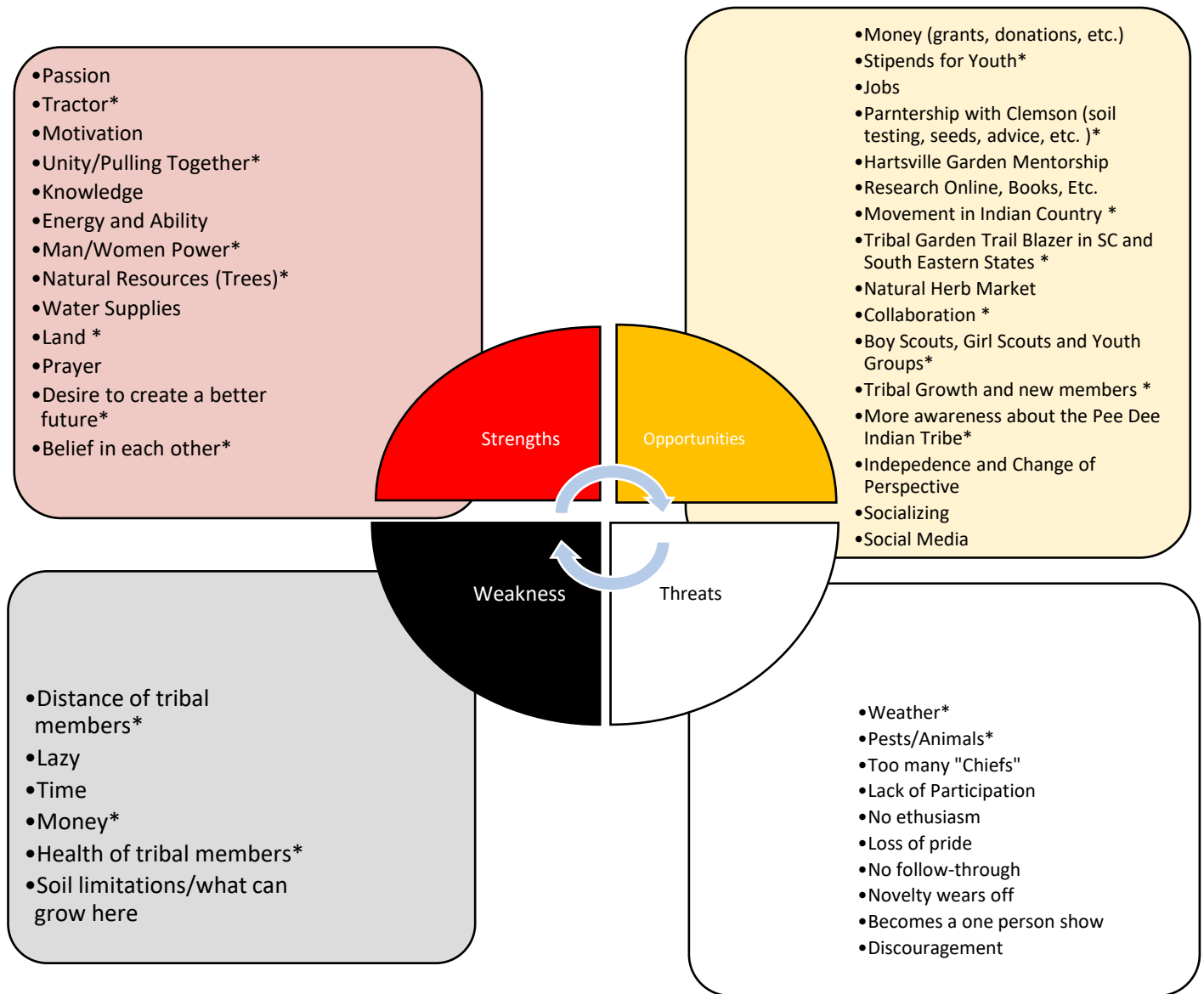
Part II- Midlands Institute Pee Dee Tribe SWOT

August 4, 2018

1:00pm-4:00pm

Location: Pee Dee Indian Tribe Bennettsville, SC

S.W.O.T. Analysis



Key SWOT Points			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
-Tractor -Land and Natural Resources -Man/Women Power -Unity and Belief -Desire for a better Future	-Distance of tribal members -Money -Health of tribal members	-Collaboration with Clemson, Hartsville Community Garden, Scouts and other Youth Programs -Part of a "movement and trailblazers" in SC -Jobs and stipends for Youth -Tribal growth and awareness	-Weather -Pests/Animals -One person show -No follow-through -Novelty wears off

SMART Goals

Goal 1	Secure funding for Tribal Community Garden by December 31, 2018.
Objective 1.1	Tribal Garden Committee will meet to determine how to management funds by end of August 31, 2018.
Objective 1.2	Tribal Garden Committee will meet with the Hartsville Community Garden about community garden best practices and social media by October 14, 2018.
Objective 1.3	Tribal Garden Committee and Tribal Council will host one tribal yard sale fundraiser at the tribal office by October 31, 2018.
Objective 1.4	Tribal Garden Committee and Tribal Council will apply for one tribal grant by November 30, 2018.
Objective 1.5	Tribal Garden Committee and Tribal Council will host one tribal annual fundraiser at the tribal office by December 31, 2018.
Objective 1.6	Tribal Garden Committee will seek sponsorships and donations from up to 10 businesses to support the Tribal Community Garden by December 31, 2018.

Goal 2	Create Maintenance plan for Tribal Community Garden by September 30, 2018.
Objective 2.1	Tribal Garden Committee will identify volunteers and create a schedule for volunteers and drivers to work three times a week by end of August 31, 2018.
Objective 2.2	Tribal Garden Committee will create one community garden schedule for planting and harvesting using best practices and tribal meeting dates by August 31, 2018.
Objective 2.3	Tribal Garden Committee will create one document called “tribal garden rules and duties” by September 30, 2018.

Goal 3	Create awareness and promotion plan for Tribal Community Garden by January 31, 2019.
Objective 3.1	Tribal Garden Committee will create a social media schedule and sample posts for tribal council approval by September 15, 2018.
Objective 3.2	Tribal Garden Committee will promote the Tribal Community Garden on Facebook page and other social media with tribal council approval by September 30, 2018.
Objective 3.3	Tribal Garden Committee will create one document called “tribal garden marketing plan” by November 30, 2018.
Objective 3.4	Tribal Garden Committee will create and disseminate flyers about the Tribal Community Garden to churches, businesses, stores, newspapers and tribal members by January 31, 2019.

Capacity Building Institutes:

PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation, SC

Part I Upstate Institute

August 11, 2018

10:00am-12:30pm

Location: PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation, Grey Court, SC

What is tribal food sovereignty?				
Control of Food	Buy-in to food ways	Access to Food	Cultural uses	

Why?

What are some of your earliest food memories?				
Cooking with Mom/Grandma	Sunday Dinner with family	Everyone had a garden	Planting the 3 Sisters (Corn, Beans and Squash)	Mom making sure kids had food first
Eating fresh vegetables	Health issues related to food			

The Past

What does food look like in your community?				
Laurens County/Tribal Office	Fast Food	Convenient	Time-hard to cook at home	Fast
Lexington County	Lowe's Foods	Restaurants (\$\$\$)	Not affordable for most	Fast food is more affordable
Pickens County	One grocery store	Drive 20-30mins to store or fast food places		

Today

What do we know about Farmer's Markets/How do we know about them?				
Communities need local meat and fish	Most Counties have farmer's markets	Some people still grow their own food	Low participation in farmer's markets from members due to access	
Don't know where they are located in each county	Members are all over the state			

The Future

What do you want food to look like in your community?				
Health Foods- Fruits and Veggies	Increased access	Nutrition Education for All Ages	Trust and Pride in Tribal Community and outside Community	Getting a better understanding of who is in need in the Tribal Community and surrounding Community
Less processed foods	Affordable healthy options	Healthy meats with less growth hormones	Garden with traditional herbs and plants	Access to drinking water on tribal grounds
Cultural Education on plants and animals	Larger Buildings and Outdoor Restrooms		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sovereignty 	

The Ideas



Part II- Upstate Institute PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation SWOT

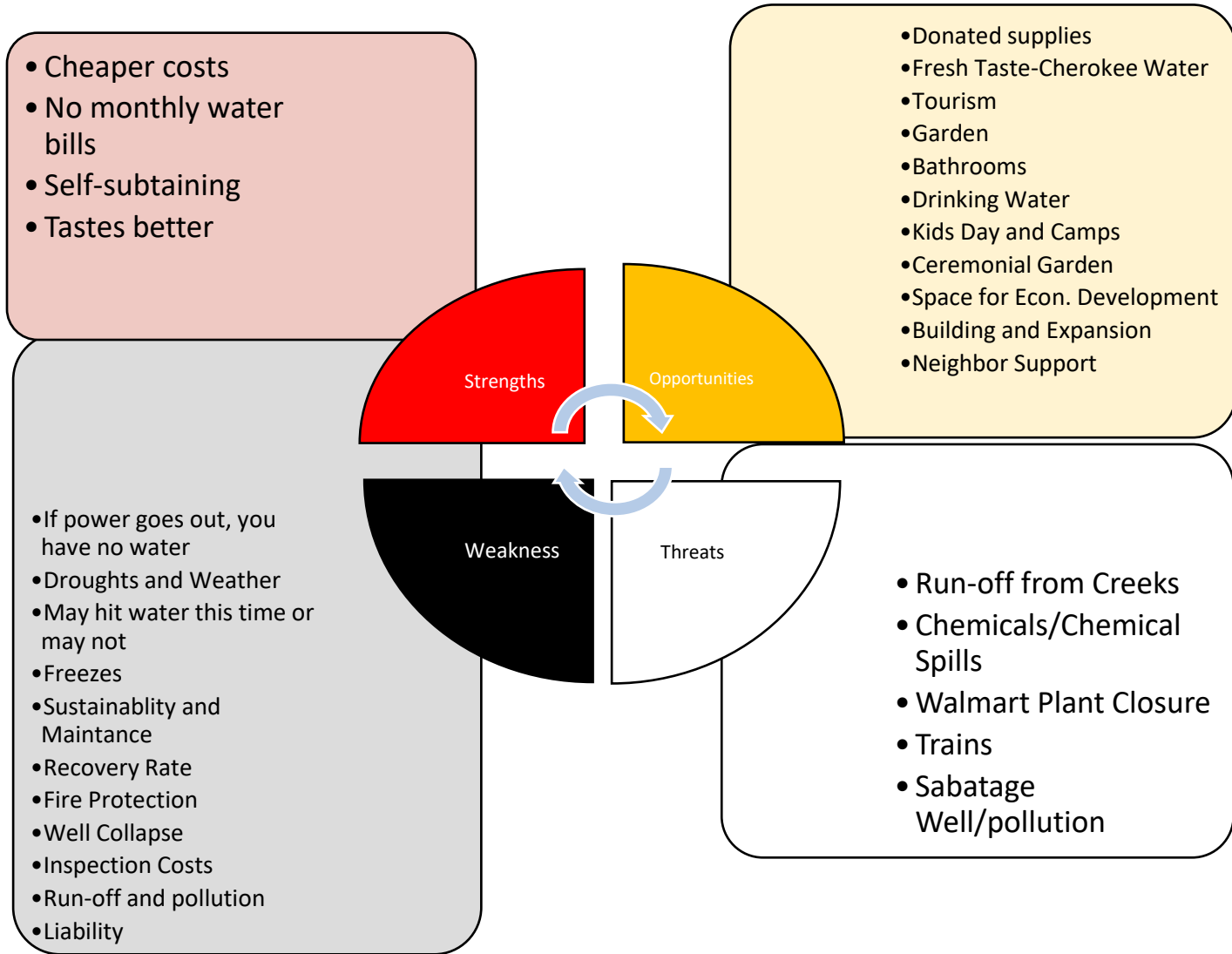
August 11, 2018

1:00pm-5:00pm

Location: PAIA/Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation, Grey Court, SC

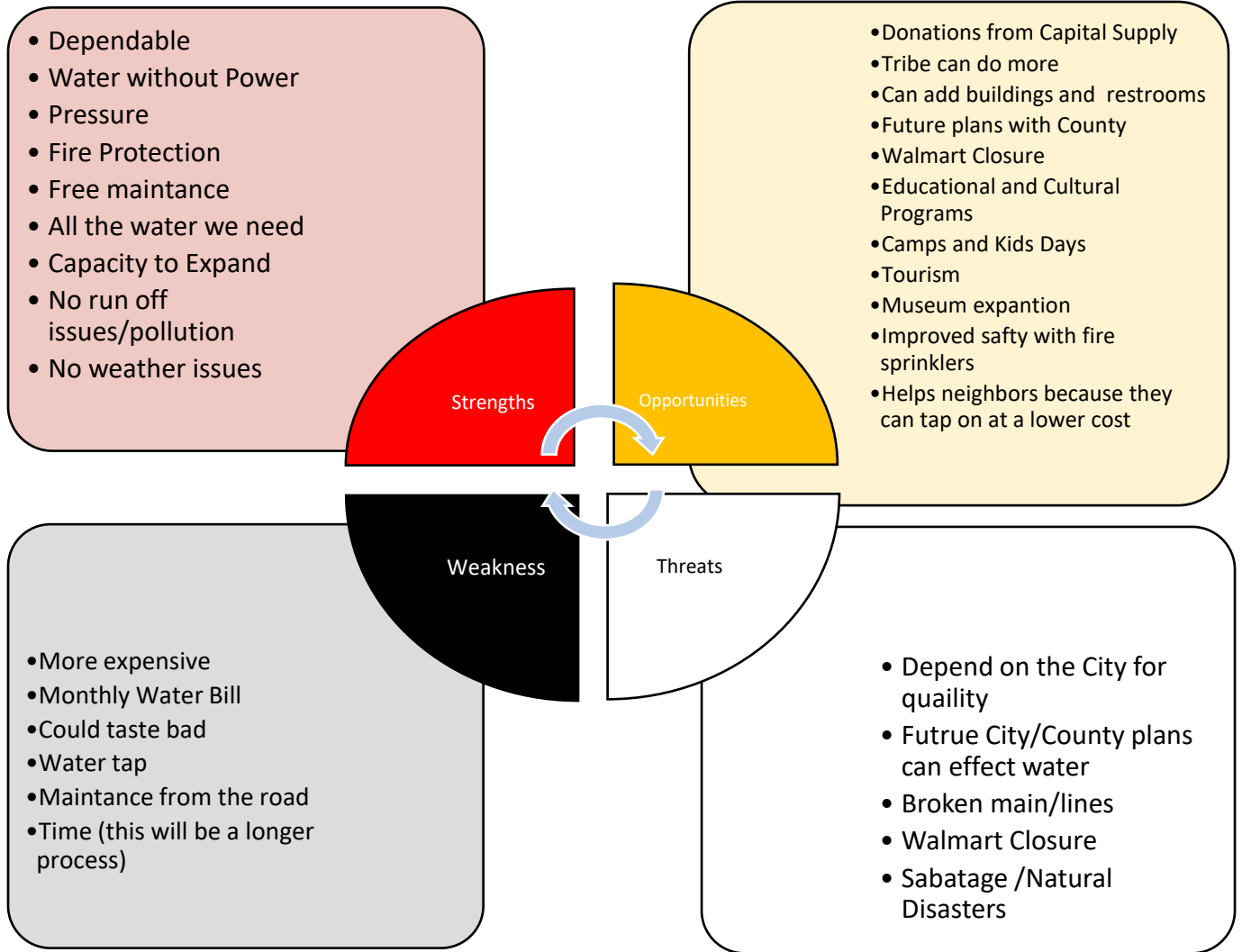
Tribal Food Sovereignty Plan Focus Area: Access to Drinking Water on Tribal Grounds				
Options: Well Vs. City/County Water	What has been done to date?	Why do we need this?	Costs	Funds raised
	1972-First Well (45ft) DHEC has determined that it is too shallow for drinking water, cooking, or gardening. It can only be used for	Increase programs for members and community	County/City Water: \$80,000 for connection (increased over six months to \$120,000)	Created another well fund-\$2,700 in back
	Already invested \$7,000 and dug 2 wells, didn't get water	Provide cultural and educational programs	\$6000 plus connections (\$10,000-15,000)	
	Used connections with Hydro finders to get satellite images of property to look for water. Came out to survey property, only water they could locate is 40 foot over the property line.	Economic Development for the Tribe		
	They have contacted the Mayor of Grey Court, Senators and Representatives, and a contact at BMW that could possible assist.	Cannot grow garden with current water issues.		

S.W.O.T. Analysis: Well Water



Key SWOT Points- Well Water			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
-Cheaper Costs	-Weather issues -Maintenance -You might not get water again -Liability	-Donated items/supplies -Marketing and Tourism -Expansion and growth	-Weather -Pollution -Plant closures

S.W.O.T. Analysis: City/County Water



Key SWOT Points- Well Water			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
-Dependable -Less maintenance and issues -Fire protection	-More expensive -Time -Taste	-Donated items/supplies -Marketing and Tourism -Expansion and growth -Help neighbors get access to water	-Depend on the City for quality and maintenance -Plant closures

SMART Goals: City Water Project

Goal 1	Creation of “Expansion Plan for Tribal Water Access Plan” by Water Access Planning Committee by September 1, 2018.
Objective 1.1	Water Access Planning Committee will meet to determine how to management funds by end of August 31, 2018.
Objective 1.2	Water Access Planning Committee will meet with the City and County Planning Departments about accessing lines and costs by August 31, 2018.
Objective 1.3	Water Access Planning Committee will meet with the County Code Department, plumbers, and others to determine costs and scope of project by September 15, 2018.
Objective 1.4	Water Access Planning Committee will meet to complete a draft of the Expansion Plan for Tribal Water Access by end of September 30, 2018. (* Plan should include what the tribe wants/needs, why we need it, costs and research, and economic impact of improved water access)
Objective 1.5	Water Access Planning Committee will share draft of the Expansion Plan for Tribal Water Access with Tribal Council by end of, 2018.
Objective 1.6	Water Access Planning Committee and Tribal Council will develop an Expansion Plan for Tribal Water Access by October 31, 2018.
Goal 2	Secure support from Elected Officials and relevant agencies by December 31, 2018.
Objective 2.1	Water Access Planning Committee and tribal council will identify a list of potential contacts and create a schedule for visits with these contacts by end of October 31, 2018. *See starting list on next page.
Objective 2.2	Water Access Planning Committee and tribal council will seek funding from potential contacts after initial meetings to present Expansion Plan for Tribal Water Access by December 31, 2018.
Objective 2.3	Water Access Planning Committee and tribal council will create one funders and supporters spreadsheet to track results of contact and encourage continued collaboration through this project by December 31, 2018.

Goal 3	Seek funding through grants and other sources to support costs of Tribal Water Access Project by March 31, 2019.
Objective 3.1	Water Access Planning Committee and tribal council will research and create a list of potential grants and funding sources by October 15, 2018.
Objective 3.2	Water Access Planning Committee will begin to review and determine which grant to apply for with approval of tribal council by December 31, 2018.
Objective 3.3	Water Access Planning Committee will write two grant proposals by March 31, 2019.
Objective 3.4	Water Access Planning Committee will continue to update and review list monthly.

Capacity Building Institutes:

Catawba Indian Nation

Part I Catawba Indian Nation Institute

October 15, 2018

11:30am-4:30pm

Location: Catawba Indian Nation, Rockhill, SC

What is tribal food sovereignty? Why?				
Control of Food	Cultural uses	Access to Food	465 Elders	60 acres of Farm Land on Old Reservation
Inclusion in Tribal Codes	Indigenous Plant Restoration	Health Issues and Concerns	Economic Development	60% Members on Medicaid

The Past

What are some of your earliest food memories?				
Cooking and Baking with Family	Sunday Dinner with family	Everyone had a garden	Planting on Old Reservation land (owned by Church)	Blackberries on Tribal Trails, Forging for Mushrooms
Eating fresh vegetables	Growing crops and canning	Collecting Eggs	Microwave Meals (lasagnas)	Community all working together to plant and harvest

Today

What does food look like in your community?				
Sweet Tea and Sugary Drinks	Fast Food (When there's extra money)	Convenient and Quick Meals/Snacks	Crockpots in use in fall and winter	Beans and Cornbread
Processed foods	Lard, Salt and Buttermilk	Southern cooking	Not affordable for most	Fast food is more affordable
Big Box Stores (Walmart)	Not near a "real food" outlet*	Drive around 15mins from Reservation	Hunting and Fishing*	Garden Practices*

***Catawba Indian Nation Tribal Food Sovereignty Survey**

Catawba Indian Nation surveyed their tribal members during 2017-2018 regarding tribal food sovereignty as part of their work with their committee on tribal food sovereignty. Approximately 45 members completed the entire survey and of those members: 50% kept a garden or garden in a tribal garden, majority hunted and fished/ate game animals (around 80%), and the closest store was over a mile away which is a convenience store.

The Future

What do you want food to look like in your community?				
Making Money from producing food for CIN	**Organic Farm	**Youth Involvement in healthy food production (hire youth to help with existing programs/farms)	Fruit Orchards and traditional plants	**Mobile Farmers Market (Look at transit data)
**Farmers Market or Produce Stand	It's ok to start small and scale up	Produce food that benefits the land (ecological literacy)	**Ag-tourism (Food, Culture, River, Trails) Ag+Art Tours, Charleston Tea Plantation (Yaupon Tea)	You pick farm/garden
**Barter System/Veggie and Plant swap	**Centralized Processing Facility (USDA Community Facility Grant)	**Teaching Kitchen (USDA Community Facility Grant)	ANA Grant- Language+AG+Culture With Wellness Warriors Group	

The Ideas



Capacity Building Institutes: Catawba Indian Nation

Part II- Catawba Indian Nation SWOT and Plans

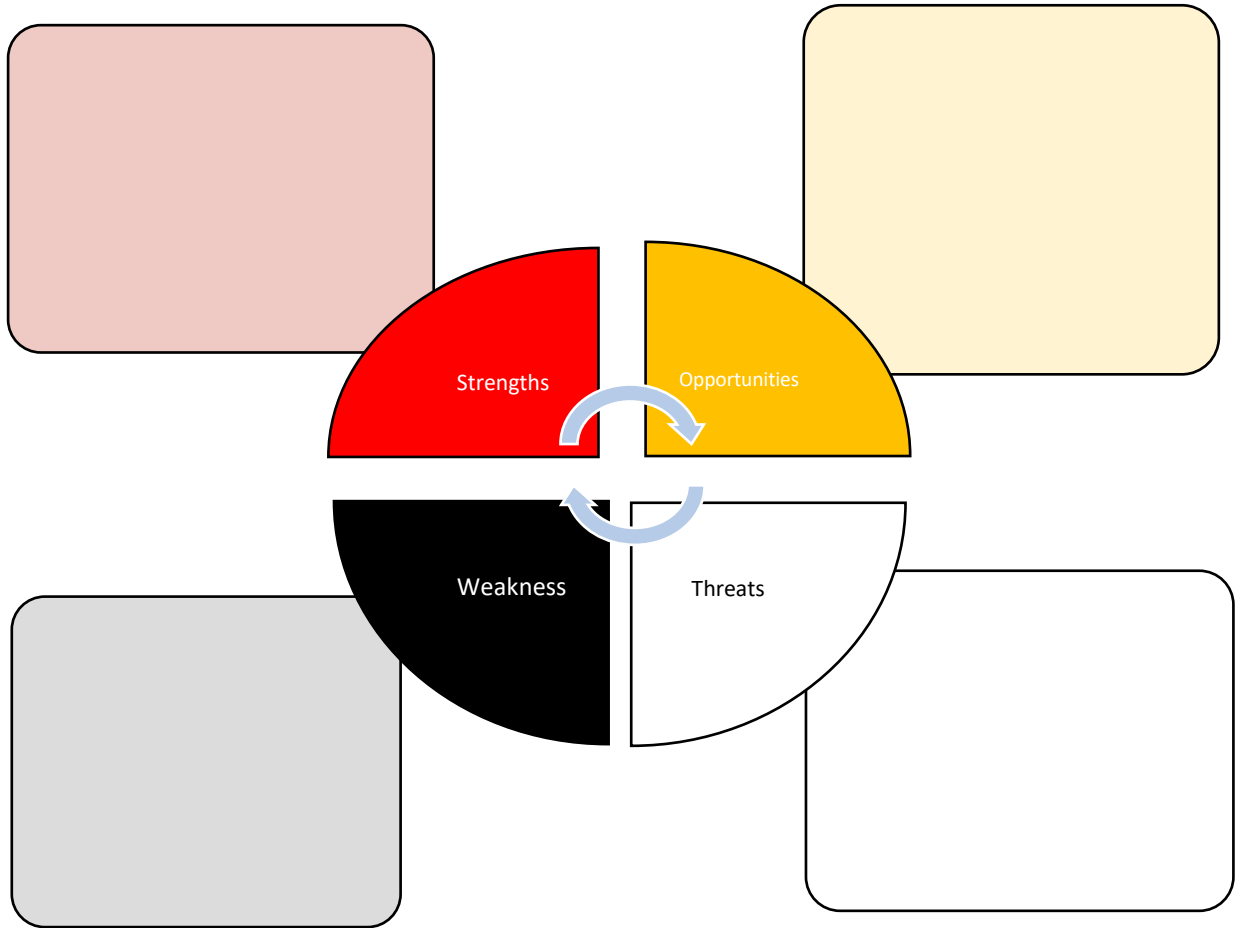
October 15, 2018

11:30am-4:30pm

Location: Catawba Indian Nation, Rockhill, SC

Tribal Food Sovereignty Plan Focus Areas: 2018-2020 Plan				
	What has been done to date?	Why do we need this?	Costs	Funds raised
<p>Plan: Increase tribal economic development through the use of tribal farms, gardens, mobile food markets, and tribal member employment.</p>	Creation of Tribal Community and Cultural Gardens throughout the Tribal Grounds	Increase programs for members and community	Seeking grants to fund programs and use of seed banks and volunteers	Currently operating under grants and tribal funds
	Access to 60+ acre farm land for tribal use, with additional reservation plots available and committed	Provide cultural and educational programs	Volunteers, donated land, and reservation lands at no cost	Seeking ANA and other grants
	Creation of Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee and Wellness Warriors	Economic Development for the Tribe	Seeking grants to fund programs like wellness warriors and tribal sovereignty committee	Seeking major donations and partnerships
	Access to transit buses	Employment opportunities for tribal members (especially non-college bound youth)	Costs associated with repairs and maintenance of older vehicles, salaries for employees	

S.W.O.T. Analysis: (Template)¹¹



Key SWOT Points			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats

¹¹ To be completed by the Tribe a later date upon narrowing their project ideas. This was part of their tool kit.

SMART Goals:

Goal 1	Increase Tribal Food Production on the Reservation by December 31, 2019.
Objective 1.1	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will meet to determine how assess what is available by November 30, 2018.
Objective 1.2	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee meet with the Tribal Land Use Committee about inclusion in land use plans and committee by January 2019.
Objective 1.3	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee determine the number and amount of acres available through the land assignments on private land and church farm land by November 30, 2018.
Objective 1.4	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee determine the number and amount of acres available through vacant lots at Green Earth and through meeting with the ISWA Board by December 31, 2018.
Objective 1.5	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will meet to complete a draft of the Expansion Plan for Tribal Food Production on the Reservation by end of February 2019. (* Plan should include what the tribe wants/needs, why we need it, costs and research, and economic impact of increased production through land access)
Objective 1.6	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will share draft of the Expansion Plan with Tribal Council and/or other Committees, Groups and Partners for review by end of March 2019.
Objective 1.7	Implantation of the plan for Spring/Summer 2019 planting season.

Goal 2	Creation of a Young Agriculturalist Employment Program by June 2019.
Objective 2.1	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will meet with the Economic Development Department to determine ways to partner by November 30, 2018.
Objective 2.2	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will meet to determine the criteria of the program and development of job descriptions for Youth Agriculturalist Manager and employees (ages 16-30) by December 31, 2018.
Objective 2.3	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee and tribal partners will identify a list of potential funding/donor contacts and create a schedule for visits with these contacts by end of December 31, 2018. *See starting list on next page.
Objective 2.4	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee and tribal partners will seek funding from potential contacts and identified grant funders by March 31, 2019.
Objective 2.5	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee and tribal partners will create a funders and supporters spreadsheet to track results of contact and encourage continued collaboration through this project by December 31, 2018.
Objective 2.6	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee and tribal partners will research and create a list of potential grants and funding sources by December 31, 2018. *See starting list on next page.
Objective 2.7	Water Access Planning Committee will begin to review and determine which grant to apply for with approval of tribal council by January 30, 2019.

Objective 2.8	Water Access Planning Committee will write two grant proposals by May 31, 2019.
Objective 2.9	Water Access Planning Committee will continue to update and review list monthly at its scheduled meetings.

Goal 3	Create a Mobile Tribal Farmers' Market by December 31, 2020.
Objective 3.1	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will meet with Transit Department and Head Start program to identify the availability of a vehicle to be donated or used for the program by June 2019.
Objective 3.2	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will research and create MOA's with all tribal food programs to define procurement and selling options through Tribal Food Code by May 31, 2020.
Objective 3.3	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will research and create a plan of operation for the Mobile Tribal Farmers' Market program by October 31, 2019. (Plan needs to include what food items need to be grown, methods of payment, operations, insurance, maintenance, and what to do with excess food)
Objective 3.4	Tribal Food Sovereignty Committee will research and seek funding for the Mobile Tribal Farmers' Market program by March 31,2020.

Brain Storming: Suggested Donors and Funders Contact List		
Official/Agency	Dates	Committee Member
US Senator Tim Scott's Office		Marcy (assisting)
DHEC		Marcy (assisting)
Local Chamber of Commerce		TBA
Tribal Businesses		TBA
Governor McMaster's Office		Marcy/Chief Harris (assisting)

Workforce Investment and Opportunity Grant		TBA
Local and Regional Grants and Donors		TBA
Corporate Funders (Walmart, Home Depot, John Deer, Wells Fargo)		TBA
Keeps Eagle (Round 1-passed)	Already Submitted	Roo Warren
Administration of Native Americans	March 2019	Marcy and Roo
USDA-Farm to School Gant		TBA
AmeriCorps Vista National		TBA
Senior Corps		TBA
Clemson Extension (1890's Program)		TBA
Tech Schools and Colleges		TBA

Capacity Building Institutes: Edisto Natchez-Kusso Tribe

Part I and Part II Low Country Institute

December 1, 2018

11:00am-5:00pm

Location: Edisto Natchez-Kusso Tribe Ridgeville, SC

What is tribal food sovereignty?				
Control of Food	Buy-in to food ways	Access to Food	Returning to Old Ways	

Why?

What are some of your earliest food memories?				
Farming and gather eggs (only knew of brown eggs)	Planting three sisters (corn, beans and squash)	Growing Peanuts and Potatoes	Everyone had a garden	Fishing was and is a BIG part of our community
Eating fresh vegetables				

The Past

What does food look like in your community?				
Lots of home gardens still	Not a lot of food places in Ridgeville	Duke's BBQ	Carters	Chinese Food
Places that can provide future business for doctors (AKA Fast Foods and Unhealthy foods)	No Grocery Stores	Only a Dollar General in Town	Von's Produce Market	Summerville Farmers Market
People have to travel 30 + minutes for food	Transportation Issues			

Today

What do we know about Farmer's Markets/How do we know about them?				
We don't know about them-don't know they are available	There are a few around	Von's Produce	Summerville Farmers Market	People sell on the side of the road
Lots of tribal members have gardens or farms				

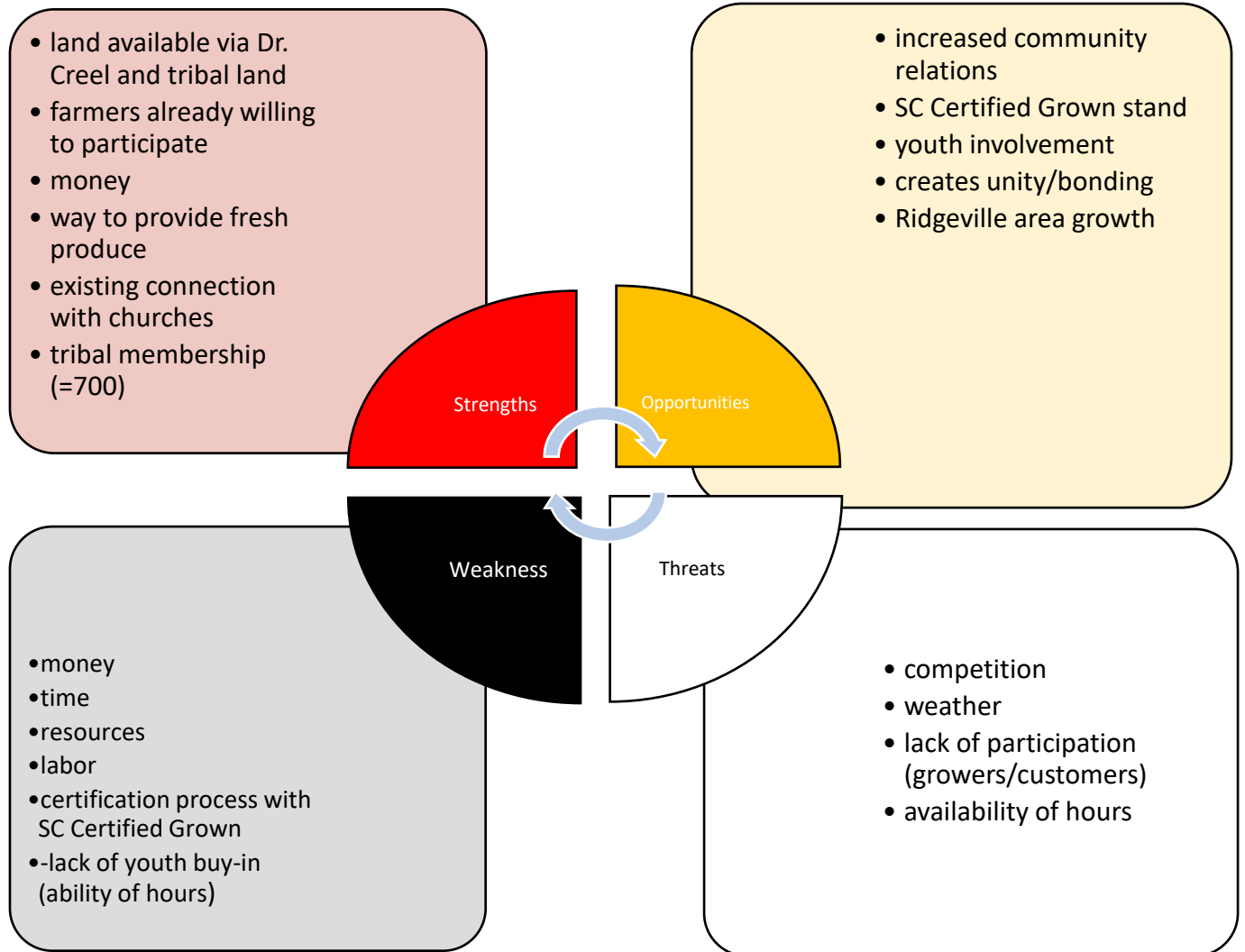
The Future

What do you want food to look like in your community?				
Agro-Biz for Tribe	Outdoor Produce Market	Sell produce locally and at State Farmers Markets	Year-round garden (greenhouse)	Healthy People and Families
Provide food for those in need (tribe and community)	Education on gardening to youth	More natural foods	Access to land and water	Using native traditions to garden
Food plotting for hunting to attract animals				

The Ideas



S.W.O.T. Analysis: Produce Stand



Key SWOT Points- Well Water			
Strengths	Weakness	Opportunities	Threats
-Land donated -Farmers willing to participate -Connections with Churches -Members	-Costs -Time -Lack of Youth Buy-in	-Increased Community Relations -Marketing and Tourism -Expansion and growth	-Weather -Hours Open -Lack of participation

SMART Goals: Produce Stand

Goal 1	Creation of Produce Stand Oversight Committee by February 28, 2019.
Objective 1.1	Produce Stand Oversight Committee will meet to determine how to management funds by end of January 31, 2019.
Objective 1.2	Produce Stand Oversight Committee will meet to develop rules and regulations including farmer recruitment and oversight, operations, and process for donations by February 28, 2019.
Objective 1.3	Produce Stand Oversight Committee will meet to develop rules and regulations by February 28, 2019.
Objective 1.4	Produce Stand Oversight Committee will meet to research certified roadside stands and SC Certified Grown application by February 16, 2019.

Goal 2	Secure permanent produce stand building (Long-term goal) by December 31, 2019.
Objective 2.1	Committee will secure volunteers and supplies for a temporary building for the produce stand by May 18, 2019.
Objective 2.2	Committee will identify a list of potential supporters and donors to support the purchase and building of a permanent produce stand by August 30, 2019.
Objective 2.3	Committee will research Department of Agriculture (State Farmers Market) about donating a manufactured market building by August 30, 2019.
Objective 2.4	Committee will work to secure drawings for building, materials, permits and labor by October 30, 2019.
Objective 2.5	Committee will work volunteers to build a permanent building or install donated building by December 31, 2019.

Goal 3	Create and implement a “Produce Stand Marketing Strategy” by May 31, 2019.
Objective 3.1	Committee and tribal council will research and create a list of potential marketing targets by March 15, 2019.
Objective 3.2	Committee will create a plan on how and when to promote information to marketing targets by April 30, 2019.
Objective 3.3	Committee will create a flyer and include this in the monthly tribal newsletter by April 30, 2019.
Objective 3.4	Committee will update tribal website and social media with flyer and other information about the produce stand by April 30, 2019.

Objective 3.5	Committee will put flyers and information at Chamber of Commerce, TV stations and welcome centers about the produce stand by May 30, 2019.
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Additional Objectives for Committee	
Obtain Land for the Stand and Garden	By January 31, 2019 obtain land for gardens and stand utilizing tribal members like Dr. Creel's property, new tribal land and behind the health clinic.
Recruit Produce Farmers	By March 15, 2019 by get commitments from the following identified farmers: Doris and Donnie Creel, Leon Creel, Roy, Ashley, Darius, Jason, Bobby, Buddy, Don, Clyde and others.

Continued Tribal Food Sovereignty Work

All four tribal communities that participated in the tribal food sovereignty institutes created a unique project voted upon by the majority of the members that attended the institutes. The Pee Dee Indian Tribe was currently had a blessing box on their tribal land which provided canned and boxed food to community members in need. The tribe was interested in providing a healthier and indigenous food option for members and elected to work on a tribal garden. The PAIA Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation provides strong educational opportunities to youth in the Laurens County and upstate area. They receive over 2,250 K-12 school aged visitors on an annual basis that participate in their youth days where students are provided a hands-on opportunity to learn about the Cherokee Native American culture. Unfortunately, the tribe does not have efficient water utilities to be able to have drinking water or bathroom facilities on the property and elected to work on addressing their water issue to be able to support their current program offerings and invest in new tribal projects in the future.

Catawba Indian Nation the only federal tribe in the state currently provides several health options to their tribal members. They offer community members medical services, a senior center and Boys and Girls Club are on tribal land and several health initiatives are currently being offered including a small garden for their senior members. Tribal members wanted to provide youth and young adults with an outlet to take pride in their Native American culture as well as provide life skills and economic empowerment. The Edisto Natchez Kusso tribe also is providing several current health programs such as a medical clinic on tribal grounds. It was noted during the institute that there are several members that grow their own produce but do not currently have an outlet to sell the extra produce that they grow. In order to provide an economic opportunity for tribal members and provide access to locally grown foods in the area it was determined that a farmers market should be launched by the tribe.

Since the grant period ended in December 2018, tribes have made progress on the projects they selected from the Institutes. The Pee Dee Indian Tribe has established their pilot community garden on their tribal property in Marlboro County. The tribe created a garden committee, which is spearheaded by two community members that have been diligent in acquiring resources to launch and sustain the garden. Based on community resources that were identified during the grant period, the garden committee has been able to obtain several seed donations, establish a seed library and start several of their plants in the outdoor garden and identify grant opportunities. The tribe hopes to be able to financially sustain their efforts by applying for local grants and selling produce seedlings to the community.

The PAIA Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation is working on applying for a Rural Infrastructure Grant to fix their water issue. The tribe determined through the institute that it was not in the tribe's best interest to pursue a well but to partner with the county to have county water at tribal grounds. The county has provided an estimate of several hundred thousand dollars to be able to run county-supported water lines at the tribal property. The Vice-Chief of the tribe has had several meetings with County officials, U.S. Senator Tim Scott's Office, and community members. The South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs supported the tribe by creating a

business plan for the tribe to pitch during their meetings with officials why they need their help to get their water issue resolved.

The Edisto Natchez Kusso tribe took next steps following their tribal food sovereignty institute and spoke with community members that would be willing to sell their produce at the farmers market. They have created a list of tribal members that are willing to sell their produce. The tribe desires to have a produce stand for the farmers market and several other facilities for the market. The tribe identified an Administration for Native Americans grant after they attended a meeting they held in the state in January 2019. The tribe is working on their application now to submit the grant March 2019.

Catawba Indian Nation currently has number of projects they are working on which they are seeking financial sustainability. They have identified and applied for several grants this calendar year. The tribe has not been able to devote as much time as they would like to their food sovereignty project next steps, but have begun to lay the ground work for the project. The members that attended the institute have spoken with other tribal members that are in favor of the project that was decided upon.

South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs will continue to provide ongoing technical assistance to the four tribes to bring their project concepts to fruition. The Commission has committed to developing an online portal that will provide all of the tools used during the institutes to all tribal communities in the state. The Commission is also working on creating next steps for the tribes to collectively work on the four goals established in the state plan. Additionally, through the work of this project, the Commission has begun conducting additional Capacity Building Trainings for tribes and assisting in identifying funding sources for projects.

Appendix

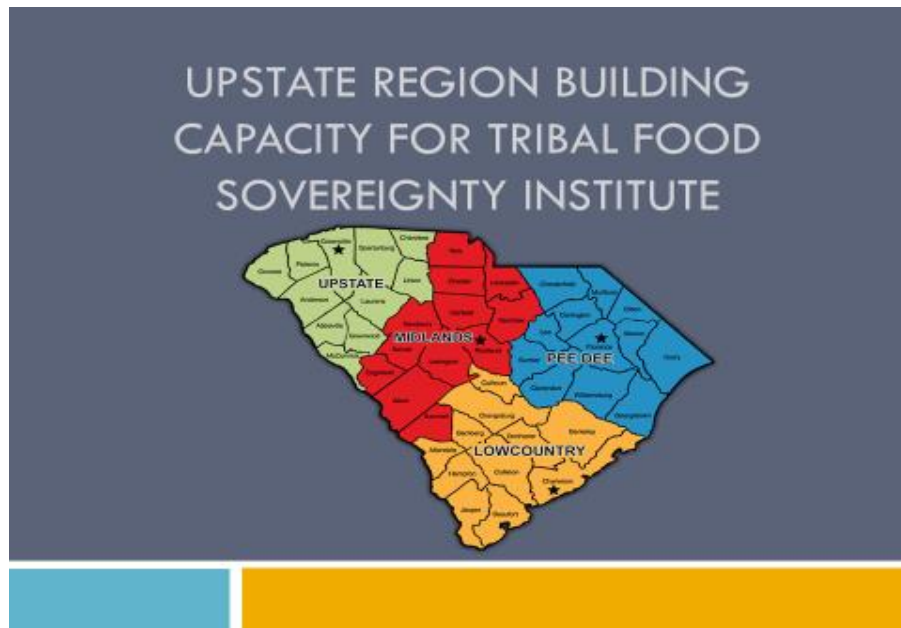
Native American Tribal Food Sovereignty Institute Agenda Part 1

- I. Purpose of institute, Background on food system and food sovereignty
- II. Show a video that emphasizes what food sovereignty looks like in a Native American community
- III. Icebreaker: What are your early memories of food?
 - Pair attendees together of different age groups
 - Ask if anyone would like to share their early food memory
- IV. Activity: What does food look like in your community now and for the future? (Create a visual map to answer these questions)
 - Have meeting attendees answer what does food look like in your community now individually then follow-up by asking tribes to group together to make a collective map of how food looks in the community (Ask if any group would like to share their collective map)
 - Based on the current food map ask the various tribal groups to change the map and create a new visual map based on what they would like food to look like in their community in the future. (Ask if any group would like to share their collective map)
- V. Discuss food strategies
 - Present current food strategies being implemented in the area the institute is being held
 - Tribes reflect on previous activity and discuss potential strategies to bring about the change they would like to see
- VI. Each tribe select 2-3 food strategies to pursue
 - Encourage tribes to rank strategies by their importance or strategies they would like to change in order to choose their top 2-3 strategies to pursue

Native American Tribal Food Sovereignty Institute Agenda Part 2

- I. Part one re-cap
- II. SWOT Analysis
- III. SMART Goal Setting
- IV. Next Steps

Tribal Food Sovereignty Institute PowerPoint Presentation

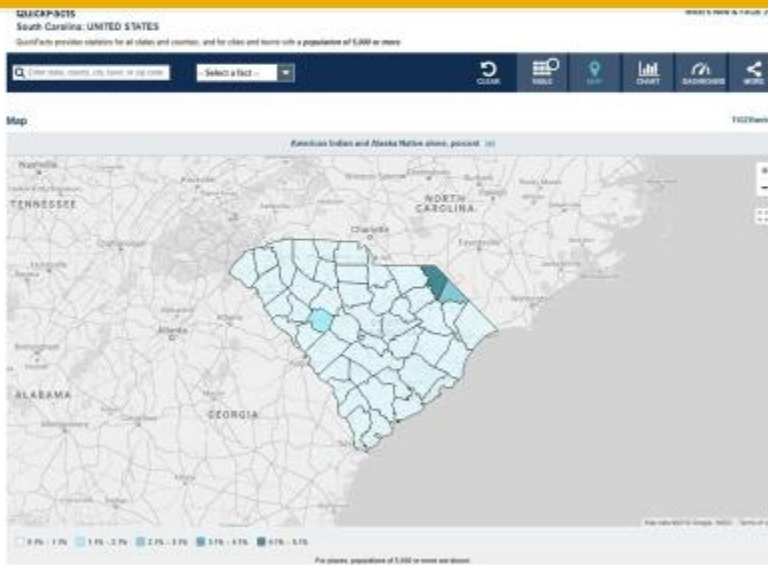


Today's Agenda Part 1

1. Why are We Here?
2. Video Presentation
3. Icebreaker: What are your earliest memories of food?
4. Activity 1: What does food look like now in your community?
 - Individual
 - Group
5. Activity 2: What does the future of food look like in your community?
 - Individual
 - Group
6. Community Food Strategies
7. Select food strategies for tribe to implement

Today's Agenda Part 2

- Part One Re-cap
- SWOT Analysis
- SMART Goals
- Next Steps



Tribal Food Sovereignty Overview



According to the Traditional Plants and Foods Program of Northwest Indian College, communities that exhibit *tribal food sustainability* and *food sovereignty* as those that:

- Have access to healthy food;
- Have foods that are culturally appropriate;
- Grow, gather, hunt and fish in ways that are maintainable over the long term;
- Distribute foods in ways so people get what they need to stay healthy;
- Adequately compensate the people who provide the food; and
- Utilize tribal treaty rights and uphold policies that ensure continued access to traditional foods

What are your earliest memories of food? (Take 5-7 minutes)



What does food look like in your community?



What does the future of food look like in your community?



Community Food Strategies in SC & Tribal Communities

Downtown Laurens Farmers Market



- Location: Historic Square
- \$10 fee for vendors
- Operation: June-August
- Dates:
 - Saturdays 8am-12pm
- Methods of Payment:
 - Cash, cards, SNAP

Fresh Future Farm



Fresh Future Farm is a local nonprofit in North Charleston, SC that is creating economic development opportunities and empowering lives through sustainable farming programs and healthier onsite grocery services.

Seeds Exchange



- Dream of Wild Health has more than 300 varieties of indigenous seeds given to the farm by a Potawatomi elder named Cora Baker, who used to farm in Wisconsin and collected them from various families. Shortly before her death, she gifted the seeds to the Minnesota farm operation.
- Preserve seeds' viability. For some varieties, the farm only owns a handful of seeds so it grows out two to three different varieties each year to save for future crops. When there is enough, it shares with families.
- Share seeds. It shares seeds with local families to grow themselves and with other tribes, especially for foods that will grow well in other regions. It would like to see a network established for sharing seeds.
- Improve health. Through its farming operation, [youth programs](#), and seed saving, Dream of Wild Health is trying to return to a more traditional way of eating, focusing on seasonal, healthy foods.

Discuss food strategies to implement

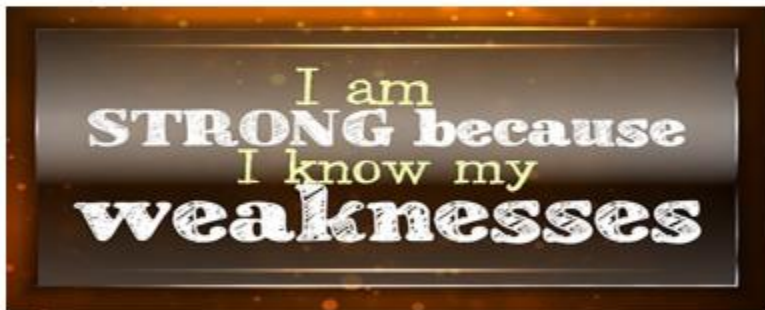
SWOT Analysis



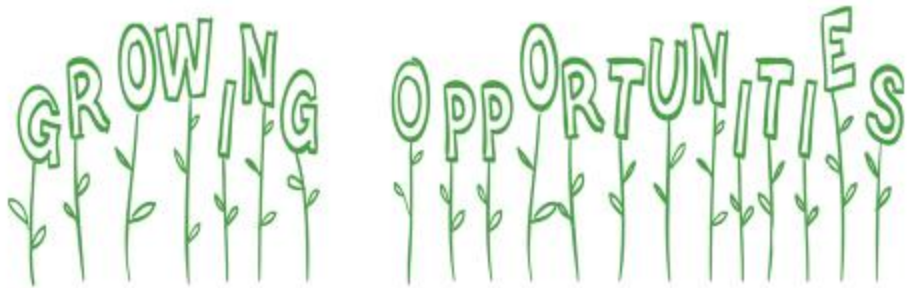
What strengths would you contribute to the tribal community garden?



What weaknesses could hinder the tribal community garden?



What opportunities do you foresee for the tribal community garden?



What are possible threats that can damage the tribal community garden?



SMART Goals



Develop tribal garden logic model

Goal	Activity	Target Audience	Timeline
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish a tribal community garden committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recruit tribal members at the next PAIA tribal meeting to participate on the committeeCommittee meet monthly to develop and oversee community garden plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Tribal eldersTribal leadersYouthFamilies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">October 2018November 2018



SWOT Analysis Matrix

	Positive	Negative
Internal	Strengths	Weaknesses
External	Opportunities	Threats