



SHAPING POLICY FOR A SHIFTING CLIMATE: THE ROLE OF FOOD POLICY COUNCILS

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Food policy councils (FPCs) can play a vital role in addressing the severity of the climate crisis as a part of their work to build a more equitable, resilient, and sustainable food system. Strategies for FPCs to integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation into their work include advocacy, policy and planning, and narrative shifting and education. This report provides a brief overview of the connection between the food system and the climate crisis and offers strategies for FPCs to integrate climate change into their work. Following each strategy, we provide examples of how FPCs and other groups have applied such strategies in their work. The last section includes additional resources to guide councils in developing and implementing strategies that address climate change.

INTRODUCTION

The foods we eat are inextricably linked with climate change. As temperatures warm, changes to climate patterns affect agricultural yields and supply chains, as well as the nutritional quality, prices, and stability of our food supply. All these factors affect the well-being of farmers, workers, consumers, and animals. At the same time, our food system is among the leading drivers of climate change, accounting for about one third of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Crippa et al., 2022). Carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide are three prevalent greenhouse gases created by producing, processing, transporting, consuming, and disposing of food. These GHG emissions are emitted from sources such as crop production, livestock, fertilizer application, fossil fuel use across the supply chain, and deforestation for pasture (Crippa et al., 2021). In the United States, livestock and soil management are responsible for a majority of the GHG emissions from the food system (EPA, 2024).

Global leaders and scientists agree that we must cap global temperature rise at or below 2° Celsius (ideally 1.5° Celsius) relative to pre-industrial levels to avoid more extreme natural disasters with catastrophic consequences. To achieve this goal, we must drastically cut GHG

emissions across all sectors, including food and agriculture (Lindwall, 2023). Regardless of the extent to which we cut GHG emissions, it is equally essential that we bolster our ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The strategies for FPCs included in this report mitigate GHG emissions in the food system, increase the food system's ability to adapt to GHG emissions, and/or increase food system resiliency.

Mitigation encompasses reducing, eliminating, and storing GHG emissions throughout all stages of the food system. For instance, reducing pesticide use to reduce nitrous oxide emissions.

Adaptation involves adjusting practices to reduce and withstand the impacts associated with climate change on the food system. One example is planting cover crops which build organic matter in the soil, increasing the ability of a farm to withstand flooding.

Resilience is the ability of a food system to continue providing food to all in the wake of shocks, caused by natural or human-made crises, to the system (Moore et al., 2022). Resilience strategies include proactively fixing failures in the food system identified during previous crises or including common dietary needs in emergency protocols.

Both in the United States and around the world, the impacts of climate change disproportionately affect the health and well-being of low-income communities and communities of color, which experience greater rates of diet-related and other diseases. Additionally, a greater proportion of these communities tend to live near areas with undesirable land uses, such as a landfill or an industrial animal production facility, or work in industries with environmental exposure to harmful substances, such as agriculture and construction, compared to those from other communities. Lastly, these communities tend to have less access to financial resources than others, limiting their ability to spend on climate adaptation measures (Assistant Secretary for Health, 2022; World Bank Group, 2015). Each of these factors—higher rates of health-related issues, greater exposure to environmental factors, and limited financial resources—contributes to low-income and communities of color being harmed more than others and being less able to respond to the consequences of climate change. There are several actions that FPCs can take in their communities to address climate change, that serve to advance equity and food justice, and help to create more resilient food systems.

Climate change mitigation, adaptation, and resilience in the food system can occur from the production side or the consumption side. This report does not cover other stages of the food system such as processing, distribution, or waste.

Food production: Practices such as agroforestry, cover cropping, no-till, crop diversification, composting, and reducing or eliminating fertilizer use can play important roles in building soil health and helping to build resilience, while mitigating the climate impact of soil carbon losses (erosion) (Rehberger et al., 2023). These practices may also, in some cases, capture or “sequester” carbon from the atmosphere and store it in plant and soil biomass. Regenerative grazing, as opposed to industrialized cattle production, refers to livestock-rearing practices that build soil organic matter and reduce soil erosion (Teague & Kreuter, 2020). Conserving farmland, particularly farms that use the aforementioned practices, contributes to climate mitigation by continuing carbon sequestration instead of allowing for development of the land, which is carbon-intensive and commonly makes it unavailable for meeting future food

production needs (American Farmland Trust, 2023). In aquatic food production, reducing wild fishing and overfishing lowers emissions by reducing fuel used for fishing boats and sequesters carbon by rebuilding wild fish populations (Jankowska et al., 2024). Farmers, farm workers, and fishers will require additional resources to adapt to and recover from climate change-induced weather events such as droughts and extreme rainfall.

Food consumption: Consuming more plant-based foods shifts the emphasis of agricultural production from animals to crops, thus lowering food system GHG emissions (Accuardi et al., 2020). Food consumption strategies may target individuals or groups of individuals to change their eating behavior. Other strategies may entail placing an emphasis on plant-based foods or foods produced using practices described above in procurement practices by food retail establishments, institutions, companies, and governments (C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, 2022).

Food waste & climate change:

About 30% of food is lost after harvest through transportation, storage, processing, retail, and disposal by consumers. Food waste accounts for 8% of total GHG emissions. While food waste is a significant contributor to GHG emissions, the strategies in this guide do not include examples that address food waste. There are already a number of resources and guides on specific strategies to reduce food waste including a [roundup](#) of stakeholder recommendations for policymakers, and a [report](#) that summarizes and analyzes government plans that address food waste.

STRATEGIES FOR FOOD POLICY COUNCILS TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

This section provides strategies for how FPCs can support efforts to both mitigate and adapt to climate change. Each strategy includes stories from the field of how communities are addressing climate change. Strategies fall under three categories—advocacy, policy and planning, and narrative shifting and education.

ADVOCACY

Write or sign onto a comment letter for regulations relevant to climate change published by state agencies

The Florida Food Policy Council joined 77 organizations in signing onto comments written by Farm Sanctuary and the Center for Biological Diversity to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) urging them to invest in a sustainable food system. The comments recommended that the USDA regulate sources of air and water pollution along the food supply chain, accelerate a shift away from animal agriculture production to lower GHG emissions from the food system, and provide financial assistance to farmers who use diversified, organic crop agriculture, as opposed to pesticide-reliant monoculture (Center for Biological Diversity, 2021).

Make climate change a policy priority, and join campaigns and/or coalitions calling for action on climate change

Both the **Chicago Food Policy Action Council (FPAC)**, Illinois, and **Grow Montana Food Policy Coalition** collaborated with partners to define policy priorities for the 2023 Farm Bill. One of the priorities of the Chicago FPAC is the Agriculture Resilience Act, which would equip farmers with tools to reach net-zero emissions by 2040 (Chicago Food Policy Action Council, 2023). Priorities for Grow Montana include increasing funding for research on soil health, regenerative agriculture, and the impact of climate change on farms and soil (Grow Montana Food Policy Coalition, 2023). In addition to advocacy at the federal level, Grow Montana also advocates for soil health policy at the state level. In 2023, their efforts resulted in the legislature passing a policy proclaiming a Soil Health Day and Week in April for the state. Both FPCs have created toolkits and held in-person sessions for constituents to contact their representatives about these priority areas.

The Greater Cincinnati Regional Food Policy Council (GCRFPC) also set climate change related priorities for the 2023 Farm Bill to increase funding to farms using regenerative practices through conservation, crop insurance, and subsidies. The GCRFPC advocates for these priorities as part of the Green Umbrella Regional Climate Collaborative, which aims to expand cross-sector collaboration in the greater Cincinnati region to address climate change (GCRFPC, 2023). Another way that the GCRFPC prioritizes climate change policy is through participation in a cohort of food policy councils working on climate action across the Midwest, convened by the RE-AMP Network, and by contributing to a regional climate action planning process for 16 counties in Cincinnati's metropolitan area led by Thrive Together with support from the US Environmental Protection Agency's Climate Pollution Reduction Grant.

Advocate for state-level funding directed to climate adaptation and mitigation in the food system

Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources supports the Climate Smart Agriculture Program, a combined application for the Ag Climate Resiliency & Efficiencies Program, the Ag Environmental Enhancement Program, and the Ag-Energy Program. The Ag Climate Resiliency & Efficiencies Program provides funding specifically to farmers for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The program funds farmers to implement practices that increase the ability of their farms to withstand climate change hazards and/or lower emissions from their farms (Massachusetts Department of Agricultural Resources, 2024). FPCs could advocate for similar funding programs in their state or, for states with similar programs already, FPCs could promote the program with area farmers.

In 2022, the **California State Assembly** appropriated \$100M from the state's general funds for the School Food Best Practices Funds, which provides schools funding to procure food aligned with four best practices including sourcing sustainably grown food or plant-based meals (California Department of Education, 2024). Like farm-to-institution incentives, FPCs could advocate for similar funding for schools to procure food with a lower carbon footprint based on the types of foods and growing practices.

The **Minnesota Environmental Quality Board**, an interagency coordinating body that works across state agencies on environmental issues, is leading a planning process to create a Priority Climate Action Plan. The plan will identify priorities to address climate change that would be eligible for federal climate funding directed to the state (Krogstad, 2024). FPCs could work with their state agencies during the development of similar plans or provide comments on draft versions of a plan to ensure food system strategies for climate mitigation and adaptation are included.

Advocate for municipalities and institutions to sign onto national and global commitments

Local and regional governments that sign onto the Glasgow Food & Climate Declaration commit to establishing and implementing food policies that tackle climate change (UNFCCC COP26, 2021). In 2021, Salt Lake City, Utah signed the declaration to build on the city's current food and climate policy work, in part led by the **Salt Lake City FPC**. As part of this commitment, the Salt Lake City FPC is updating its community food assessment to include climate as one of the assessment factors (SLCgreen Blog, 2021).

Cities that sign onto the **Milan Urban Food Policy Pact** commit to develop sustainable and resilient food policy, including as it relates to climate change, and to tracking their progress toward goals in several categories, including sustainable diets and nutrition, and food production (MUFPP Secretariat, 2015). Active FPCs in several cities have signed onto this Pact including Baltimore, Maryland; Austin, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; New Haven, Connecticut; Washington, DC; Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio; Miami and New Port Richey, Florida; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and New York City, New York.

Advocate for municipalities and institutions to adopt procurement and food service standards that reduce GHG emissions

The **Good Food Purchasing Program** provides a flexible, metric-based framework to help large institutions direct their buying power toward five core values including environmental sustainability, which encompasses reducing GHG emissions and climate impacts. The **Los Angeles Food Policy Council**, California, created and advocated for the first Good Food Purchasing Policy, adopted in 2012, by the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles Unified School District. Several FPCs, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Denver, Colorado, have advocated for their local government or schools to adopt the policy. In Pittsburgh, the FPC used funds from a USDA Regional Food System Partnerships grant to hire the Center for Good Food Purchasing to perform a baseline assessment at Pittsburgh Public Schools, along with several follow-up assessments to track the impact of the policy. They are also engaging parents to better understand their priorities as well as keep them informed and involved during the policy's implementation (The Center for Good Food Purchasing, 2020).

Meatless Monday is a global movement designed to help reduce meat consumption by encouraging people to go without eating meat one day a week. Elected officials and institutions can help to encourage this behavior change by pledging support for the

program through a proclamation or adopting changes in food service. FPCs can also advocate for commitments in line with the Meatless Monday program. In New York City (NYC), Mayor Eric Adams signed an executive order committing the city to reduce GHG emissions from the food system by 33% by 2030. One key strategy to reach this goal is Plant-Powered Fridays, where only plant-based meals are served in NYC public schools (New York City Government, 2023).

The **Denver Sustainable Food Policy Council**, Colorado, is advocating for the mayor to sign an executive order in line with Greener by Default, a national campaign working with governments and institutions to make plant-based food the default. This policy would make plant-based meals the default for government agency meetings and events (Denver Sustainable Food Policy Council, 2024).

The **Cool Food Pledge** is an ambitious commitment for food service operations to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with their food purchases to meet climate mitigation targets. By agreeing to the pledge, local governments and institutions receive strategic planning and promotional support in shifting their operations to serve more climate-friendly foods (Coolfood, 2023).

POLICY AND PLANNING

Incorporate food and agriculture into climate, transportation, and other municipal or state-level plans

The **Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board**, Texas, wrote a letter of support in 2018 in favor of a proposed Food and Climate Addendum to the 2015 Austin Community Climate Plan. Members of the FPC participated in writing this addendum, which identified ten priority actions to reduce GHG emissions associated with the food system in the city. Many of these recommendations were incorporated into the Austin Climate Equity Plan, which has a section dedicated to food production and consumption specifically mentioning plant-based diets and regenerative agriculture (Coyne et al., 2021).

The **Pasco County Food Policy Advisory Council**, Florida, wrote and released a resolution on the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council's Regional Resilient Action Plan (RRAP). The statement calls for the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council to include one or more strategies to increase climate adaptation of farms and food supply chains in the RRAP.

Wilson Food Council, North Carolina, partnered with the Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments to develop the Upper Coastal Plain Healthy Food Access Mapping Project. A community food system assessment was part of this project. The assessment discusses the need for farmers to adapt to climate change and help mitigate impacts of climate change. Strategies mentioned include soil carbon sequestration, cover crops, no-till practices, and climate adaptation management plans (Upper Coastal Plain Council of Governments, 2023).

Integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation into a food system plan or assessment published by your FPC

Arizona Food Systems Network published the Arizona Statewide Food Action Plan as a guide to transform the state's food system over a three-year period. One of the plan's four priorities is "climate-smart foodways." Objectives within this priority area include collecting and using climate change agricultural data, partnering with municipalities to include climate and food systems in local plans, and advocating for climate change-informed agricultural policies (Arizona Food Systems Network, 2023).

Tompkins Food Future, New York, published a food system plan for their county in 2022 that includes a section on climate change and goals to address climate mitigation and adaptation in the food system. These goals include prioritizing climate-smart practices such as managing manure, nitrogen, and livestock feed, reducing food waste in the community, and protecting farmland (Perry & Hallas, 2021).

The **Northwest Indiana (NWI) Food Council** is situating climate change in two regional planning efforts along with a state visioning process. In partnership with the Shirley Heinze Land Trust, and with funding from the RE-AMP Network, NWI is creating a food and farm-focused Climate Action Plan. The intent of the Plan is to inform existing regional climate plans about food and farm solutions and offer a roadmap for organizations in the region to work together to achieve climate goals. Additionally, NWI is engaging stakeholders and policymakers to develop a community food plan for the region. This plan will build on the Indiana Food Vision, to present a food systems vision for the region, including action steps to address climate change. NWI is a key partner in the creation of the Indiana Food Vision (NWI Food Council, 2024).

Work in partnership with government staff to implement policies and programs that address climate change

The **Oregon Community Food System Network (OCFSN)** convenes a Climate, Resilience, and Stewardship subgroup which received funding from the state legislature for the Farmer & Rancher Disaster Resilience Grant Program. OCFSN serves as a technical assistance provider to the state by distributing this funding to small and underserved producers to improve on-farm adaptation to climate-induced challenges (Oregon Community Food Systems Network - MAIN, 2024).

Community Food and Agriculture Coalition (CFAC), Montana, partners with Missoula County to offer Conservation Servitudes for landowners with smaller parcels of land (5 to 100 acres) who wish to conserve their land and make it available as farmland. This program was developed in response to a growing number of landowners with smaller parcels wanting to conserve their land but not finding a land trust with the capacity to hold these smaller parcels. CFAC provides outreach about the program and technical support in developing the conservation servitude agreements. Missoula County holds the servitude, while CFAC provides stewardship and oversight of the protected lands, ensuring that the terms of the servitude are adhered to. CFAC also helps to match owners that have conserved their land with beginning farmers through its FarmLink program. To ensure the success of these

farmers, CFAC offers a robust farmer training program that includes training on organic certification, sustainable practices, and climate resiliency adaptations.

Chatham Community Food Council, North Carolina, supported the establishment of and now helps to oversee the Chatham Agricultural Preservation and Development Trust Fund. The fund was established via a bond referendum by the Chatham County Board of County Commissioners to safeguard agricultural land in the county from development pressures and is funded by county sales tax (Cunningham, 2022).

San Diego Food Systems Alliance, California, secured a grant to test the extent to which specific farming practices sequester carbon. The Alliance summarized the findings from this research in a report, which presents carbon farming as an opportunity in San Diego and links that opportunity to the County's Climate Action Plan (Hamburger & Moss, 2021).

Support the creation of a food systems and climate change position and/or office in local or state government

The **Baltimore Food Policy and Planning Division** established the position of Food Resilience Planner in the Department of Planning. The person in this position leads disaster preparedness and relief efforts within the food system and addresses food supply vulnerabilities (Biehl et al., 2018).

Montgomery County, Maryland, Office of Food Systems Resilience was established in 2022 by the Montgomery County Council to develop and execute a plan to build a resilient, equitable, and sustainable food system in the county. One of the office's priority areas is climate change adaptation and mitigation in the local food system. **The Montgomery County Food Council** (MCFC) worked with County leadership on the idea of the office and its scope of work. MCFC also advocated publicly by submitting written testimony, testifying in person, and organizing advocacy actions in support of the bill to create the Office of Food Systems Resilience (Bruskin, 2022).

Support the establishment of a food systems and climate council embedded in government; or create a working group of your FPC

Housed in the Maryland Department of Emergency Management, the **Maryland Food System Resiliency Council** is a state-legislated council established during the COVID-19 pandemic to identify gaps in food security and develop recommendations to increase the long-term resiliency of the food system (Maryland Food System Resiliency Council, 2021).

The **Texas Food System Security and Resiliency Planning Council** was formed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic to prepare the state's food system for severe droughts and other shocks (West et al., 2023). The legislation in which the Council was formed mandates that the Council develop recommendations for future policies that enable food security and resilience of food in Texas. In addition, the Council will oversee a grant fund for food system resilience and security for organizations in the state.

The **DC Food Policy Council** has a Sustainable Supply Chain working group that “engages with District agencies, residents, and businesses to support the development and implementation of District food policies that address climate change and food system resiliency.” (Boclin et al., 2016). Projects that the group has worked on are a values-based procurement guide, which includes environmental sustainability, and a roadmap for how the DC Department of Energy and the Environment can support businesses, residents, and institutions in lowering GHG emissions in the food system (Boclin et al., 2016).

The **Michigan Council on Climate Solutions** was formed via an executive order to guide the Governor in implementing the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan, the state’s main strategy for GHG emissions reduction. One of the working groups in this Council, the Natural Working Lands and Forest Products Workgroup includes a focus on agriculture policy. The workgroup recommended that the State prioritize a Healthy Soils Act to promote sustainable land use planning and reduce emissions of all agricultural commodities (Department of Environment, 2023). In particular, the Act includes funding for conservation practices, support for farming that builds soil health and reduces emissions, and funding for composting.

NARRATIVE SHIFTING AND EDUCATION

Create publicly accessible educational resources on climate change

The **National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition** created the Farmer Climate Story Toolkit for advocates to better amplify farmer climate stories in their work. It covers both story gathering and sharing, along with strategies and guidance for finding farmers to talk to, carrying out interviews, and working with the press and social media to publish what you hear.

The **Colorado Food Systems Advisory Council** published a series of informative issue briefs on topics ranging from universal school meals and agricultural workers to meat value chains and institutional procurement. A few of these briefs highlighted important environmental and resource conservation issues for the Colorado food system, including agriculture land preservation, water resource management, and energy use in agricultural operations. These briefs were created by one of the council’s three working groups that is dedicated to educating stakeholders, conducting research, and convening partners to advance agricultural land and water conservation.

Publish data visualizations and dashboards on topics related to food and climate

The **Rhode Island Food Policy Council (RIFPC)** created a Food System Metrics Dashboard to monitor and evaluate progress on important indicators across five categories: Food and Climate Change, Food Security and Access, Agriculture and Land Use, Food System Economy, and Seafood and Commercial Fisheries. For Food and Climate Change, the dashboard summarizes key indicators, like GHG emissions by the food system sector, food waste, and changes in air and water temperature (Rhode Island Food Policy Council, 2020). RIFPC shares updates on the climate indicators as part of an annual “State of the State’s Food System” presentation for the state. RIFPC also hosts a webinar annually for network members, partners and the general public on how to use the dashboard data

to set strategic goals and measurable objectives for programs, for grant proposals or in testimony to the state legislature. For municipalities, RIFPC created factsheets with data about climate indicators on food waste tailored for each locality. The factsheets include annual tons, the cost to landfill residential food waste, and the number of food waste recycling facilities. This data effectively advanced municipal support to expand food waste composting.

The **Massachusetts Food System Collaborative** created a searchable dataset of federal, state, and private programs and information that support farmers in addressing the impacts of climate change. The need for such a resource was identified through the process of developing the 2015 Massachusetts Local Food Action Plan. The dataset, which is not updated regularly, includes a variety of opportunities for technical and financial assistance, business planning, regulatory and programmatic information, and advocacy resources.

Host educational events on climate change and food systems

The **Florida Food Policy Council** organized the Florida Food Dialogues, a series composed of interviews with food systems experts on topics related to policy, urban agriculture, and climate change as well as a panel discussion on The Intersectionality of Policy and Climate Change (DeChant, 2020). In addition to public events, the Council partnered with the CLEO Institute to create and run a five-week Climate and Food Policy Course that covers topics such as food and agriculture, civic engagement, equitable food policy, and extreme heat and agriculture. The purpose of this course is to help Floridians become more civically engaged in advocating for sustainable food and agricultural policies (DeChant, 2021).

Several food policy councils discussed climate change at conferences and other learning events. In New York, the **Adirondack Food System Network**'s 2023 Food Justice Summit included a panel on climate solutions in the food system using an equity lens (Adirondack Food System Network Steering Committee, 2023). **Bucks County Foodshed Alliance**, Pennsylvania, hosts an annual Farmer's Forum—themes have included climate smart farming and soil health. **Roanoke Foodshed Network**, Virginia, hosts farm tours, and in-person and virtual learning opportunities including one entitled "Regenerative Food Production: Healthy Soil, Ecosystems, and Communities."

RESOURCES

1. GUIDES AND TOOLKITS

- [Meat of the Matter](#) offers a step-by-step guide to implementing a climate-friendly food procurement policy, with case studies
- [Toolkit for Incorporating Plant-based Protein Measures in Municipal Climate Action Plans](#)
- [Meatless Monday Program Guide for Mayors and City Officials](#) provides resources for and examples of implementing the Meatless Monday Program at the city level
- [Farmer Climate Story Toolkit](#) for advocates working to amplify farmers' climate stories
- [Achieving Zero Food Waste: A State Policy Toolkit](#) offers policy opportunities and model legislation to tackle food waste at the state-level
- [Food System Resilience Planning Guide for Local Governments](#) advises local governments on food system resilience planning
- [RE-AMP Food Policy Council Climate Action Toolkit](#) is designed for FPCs in the Midwest to learn more about climate change and educate their communities about the intersection of food and climate
- [Chicago Food Policy Action Council 2023 Week of Action Toolkit](#) is a collection of actions FPC members can take to advocate for specific changes in the Farm Bill that support climate change and other FPC priorities

2. POLICY & PLANNING

- [Agriculture Resilience Act](#) explains the role of this proposed piece of legislation in tackling both climate mitigation and adaptation
- [Good Food Purchasing Program](#) is a metric-based framework for cities, school districts and institutions to employ values-based food procurement
- [Addressing Food-related Consumption-Based Emissions in C40 Cities](#) provides recommendations for cities to incorporate food-related emissions reductions into climate action plans
- [Glasgow Food and Climate Declaration](#) provides examples of food policy at the local level, many of which address climate change
- [Proposed Food and Climate Addendum to the Austin Community Climate Plan](#) includes food systems strategies for climate mitigation and adaptation that the Austin-Travis County Food Policy Board, Texas, shared with the city
- [Upper Coastal Plain Healthy Food Access Mapping Project](#) is a community food systems assessment written, in part, by the Wilson Food Council, North Carolina, that discusses climate mitigation and adaptation
- [Tompkins County Food System Plan](#), written by Tompkins Food Future, New York, includes a section on climate change and goals to address climate mitigation and adaptation in the food system
- [Arizona Food Action Plan](#), published by the Arizona Food Systems Network, prioritizes “climate smart foodways”

- [Testimony in support of the Office of Food Systems Resilience](#), written by the Montgomery County Food Council, Maryland, to express support for this proposed municipal office
- [Massachusetts Food System Collaborative database](#) of policies that can help farmers to address climate change

3. RESEARCH & DATA

- [Farming Our Way Out of the Climate Crisis](#) describes emissions reduction and carbon sequestration solutions in the land use and agricultural sectors
- [Climate Projections in the US](#) is a mapping tool with projections for future climate hazards across the country disaggregated to the county level
- [Colorado Food Systems Advisory Council issue briefs](#) on topics related to climate change
- [Rhode Island food Policy Council data dashboard](#) on food and climate and [municipal fact sheets](#) for food policy metrics

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ABOUT THE FOOD POLICY NETWORKS PROJECT

The Food Policy Networks project is a project of the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future, based at the Bloomberg School of Public Health. Through FPN, CLF works to build the capacity of food policy councils (FPCs) and similar cross-sector stakeholder groups to collectively advance equitable, healthy, and sustainable food systems through policy, programs, and partnerships. Since 2013, CLF has supported FPCs through research and data collection about FPCs, a listserv, monthly webinars, virtual networking, advising to individual FPCs, and convenings of FPC leaders. For more information, visit: www.foodpolicynetworks.org.

ABOUT THE CENTER FOR A LIVABLE FUTURE:

Since 1996 the Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future has been addressing some of the most pressing issues in the food system while advancing public health and protecting the environment. As an interdisciplinary academic center based within the Bloomberg School of Public Health, the Center for a Livable Future is a leader in public health research, education, policy and advocacy that is dedicated to building a healthier, more equitable and resilient food system.

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