

Tribal Food Security, Nutrition, and Physical Activity Resource Guide: Ending Hunger and Improving Physical Wellness

Many tribal communities experience high rates of food insecurity, or a lack of reliable access to enough affordable, nutritious food. The COVID-19 pandemic has only amplified this issue. Studies have shown that approximately 25% of American Indians and Alaska Native (AI/AN) people face food insecurity, and this rate is even higher in rural communities. Tribal food sovereignty offers a path toward increased food security, greater financial stability, and economic opportunity.

This resource guide provides information on federal resources from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and several agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services including the Administration for Community Living (ACL), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA) that can address food insecurity and advance food sovereignty in tribal communities.

Resources to Promote Food Security, Better Nutrition, and Physical Activity for Child Care and Early Learning Providers

Tribal leaders can ensure that child care and early learning providers have access to resources to support the nutritional needs of children in their care through the USDA's Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and the Farm to School Program. In addition, tribal child care and early learning providers can also support the families that they serve by providing information and referrals to food and nutrition resources that may be available to families, described on page 3.

Tribal child care and early learning providers can participate in the [CACFP](#), which provides cash reimbursement for nutritious meals and snacks served to eligible children and adults who are enrolled for care at participating child care centers, day care homes, and adult day care centers. CACFP also provides reimbursements for meals served to children and youth participating in afterschool care programs and children residing in emergency shelters. CACFP funds can also be used to purchase and grow [local foods](#).

Tribal child care and early learning providers may be eligible for the [USDA Farm to School Grant Program](#), which offers annual grants to eligible schools, child care and summer institutions, state and local agencies, Indian Tribal Organizations (ITOs), agricultural producers, and nonprofits that support planning, developing, and implementing farm to school programs. "Farm to school" refers to efforts that bring locally or regionally produced foods into schools and child care settings, including: sourcing local foods for Child Nutrition Programs; providing hands-on learning activities such as school gardening, farm visits, and culinary classes; and integrating experiential nutrition education activities into a standards-based classroom curriculum. Please visit [here](#) for resources on the Farm to Preschool Program.

The [IHS Healthy Lifestyles in Youth \(HLY\) Program](#) provides funds for diabetes and obesity prevention activities for youth at Native Boys & Girls Clubs. The IHS issued the original funding opportunity announcement for the HLY cooperative agreement in 2003. These funds have been awarded to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America (BGCA)—since September 1, 2022 (National Congress of American Indians implemented the HLY Program from 2003 to August 31, 2022).

- The BGCA uses the \$1.25 million per year of HLY funds to conduct an annual grant application process for Native Boys & Girls Clubs and provides technical assistance and evaluation activities for grantees.
- Native Boys & Girls Club grantees provide the Together Raising Awareness for Indian Life (TRAIL) Program. TRAIL is a comprehensive curriculum that includes physical, educational, and nutritional activities to promote healthy lifestyles for AI/AN youth. There are also positive self-esteem activities woven into the program and the importance of teamwork and community service is emphasized. Community and family members participate in activities with the youth. The curriculum integrates tribal traditions and history related to nutrition, food choices, media influences, and the impact of type 2 diabetes.
- The program has served over 22,144 AI/AN youth since 2003 and is currently offered at 85 Native Boys and Girls Clubs sites in 14 states.

Resources to Promote Food Security, Nutrition, and Physical Activity for Tribal Elders

The increased isolation brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, along with the economic hardship, has placed elders at a greater risk for food insecurity. Tribal leaders can ensure that elder care and/or caregivers are utilizing food security supports provided by the **Administration for Community Living (ACL)**, such as through the Title VI of the Older Americans Act. American Indian tribes, Alaskan Native villages, and local entities serving native people should work with states to secure assistance for native elders in urban areas and reservations.

ACL funds **supportive and nutrition services to older Native American people (American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians)** through [Title VI of the Older Americans Act](#). The program covers services such as transportation, home delivered and congregate nutrition services, information and referral, and a wide range of home care services. Title VI funds are awarded directly by ACL to Indian Tribal organizations, Native Alaskan organizations, and nonprofit groups representing Native Hawaiians.

Title VI includes three programs that identify the pertinent eligibility criteria for and authorized services by that section:

- Part A is the Indian Program.
- Part B is the Native Hawaiian Program.
- Part C is the Native American Caregiver Support Program.

Parts A and B include nutrition services and supportive services under these criterium. Part C includes, among others, supplemental services that provide nutrition services in compliance with Part C of Title III.

Title III of the Older Americans Act provides nutrition and related supportive services to designated state units on aging who work through local and community networks for service delivery. Title III funds are awarded based on state populations of persons 60 years and older. The Older Americans Act requires targeting of services to persons most in need, which includes people who live in rural areas, are American Indian, are non-English speaking, minorities, older adults, and those who are frail and low income.

Resources to Promote Food and Nutrition Security, and Physical Activity for Tribal Communities, Individuals, and Families

Tribal leaders can ensure that community leaders and organizations working to improve food and nutrition security are aware of and sharing information with individuals and families about the range of nutrition services and programs for which they may be eligible. One family may need support from and be eligible for multiple programs, including school meals; Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC); and/or The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). Taken together, these resources can provide the level of comprehensive food support that families need. Tribes, Pacific Indigenous communities, and Native non-profits are also able to seek project funding that can be used to develop food sovereignty or food security initiatives.

During the summer months, when school is not in session, children up to age 18 may access no-cost meals through the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP) at approved sites. Tribal governments and School Food Authorities (SFAs) may sponsor SFSP sites if other eligibility requirements are met.

Tribally run schools and schools serving tribal populations can support children's academic success by ensuring students have access to nourishing meals each school day through the [National School Lunch Program](#) and [School Breakfast Program](#).

[Updates to nutrition standards and a temporary increase](#) in funding has helped schools continue to serve kids healthy meals [for school year 2022-23](#). These standards and additional reimbursement will provide much-needed support for schools after more than two years of serving meals under pandemic conditions. School nutrition standard updates created specific and equitable changes in the quality of foods served in schools, and USDA will continue to build on these successes to promote nutrition security in Native communities.¹

- The [Community Eligibility Provision](#) (CEP) allows eligible schools to offer no-cost breakfasts and lunches to students each school day. Tribal leaders are encouraged to consider adopting CEP to ensure that all students have an opportunity to enter classrooms well-nourished and ready to learn.
- USDA Team Nutrition includes foods commonly consumed by tribal communities in the food yield studies to ensure that they are included in the Food Buying Guide (FBG) so Program operators in schools serving tribal populations can easily incorporate these foods into their menus.
- The Healthy Meals Incentives Grants for Small and/or Rural School Food Authorities (SFA) will help to improve the nutritional content of school meals. SFAs serving tribal populations are encouraged to apply for sub-grant funding to ensure that meals meet nutritional standards and are culturally appropriate for tribal populations. Additional information is available at fns.usda.gov/grant/hmi-recognition-awards-sfas-cooperative-agreement.
- The School Food System Transformation Challenge Grants will support the development of innovative solutions for K-12 food service transformation. Through partnerships between various entities, the goal is to create a resilient, equitable, and nutritious school food system. As part of these grants, grantees will work with agricultural producers, growers, processors, and others to develop creative solutions to provide nutritious foods for school meals. SFAs and other

¹ Lui J, and Micha R, and Li Y. Trends in Food Sources and Diet Quality Among US Children and Adults, 2003-2018. *JAMA Netw Open*. 2021;4(4):e215262

entities supporting tribal schools are encouraged to apply for these grants to increase the supply chain of healthy and culturally appropriate foods for schools serving tribal populations.

- Significant additional funding to support schools in purchasing foods, to help offset rising food costs and supply chain disruptions.

Tribal schools and afterschool providers can participate in CACFP, which provides cash reimbursement for nutritious snacks served to students in afterschool programs. CACFP funds can also be used to purchase and grow [local foods](#).

The [IHS Healthy Lifestyles in Youth \(HLY\) Program](#) mentioned previously provides funds for diabetes and obesity prevention activities for youth ages 7 through 11 years of age at Native Boys & Girls Clubs.

The **Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)** safeguards the health of infants, children up to age 5, and pregnant, post-partum, and breastfeeding women who are at nutritional risk by providing nutritious foods to supplement diets, nutrition education (including information on healthy eating), and referrals to health care.

USDA is investing in [outreach, innovation, and modernization in WIC](#) to connect more eligible families to program services and address disparities in program delivery.

Families can access nutrition benefits to purchase healthy food through the [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program \(SNAP\)](#) program. USDA increased benefits during the COVID-19 pandemic to meet the rising need and provided flexibilities to allow easier access. Among others, a few of the key [SNAP waivers and flexibilities](#) allowed during COVID-19 include:

- **On-line Purchasing:** FNS rapidly expanded SNAP [online purchasing](#) to support social distancing. Online purchasing with SNAP benefits is now available in thousands of retailers in nearly all States.

As an alternative to SNAP, tribes can promote nutrition security by accessing the [Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations \(FDPIR\)](#) which provides USDA Foods to income-eligible households living on Indian reservations and to Native American households residing in designated areas near reservations or in Oklahoma. USDA distributes both food and administrative funds to participating Indian Tribal Organizations and state agencies to operate FDPIR.

Tribal organizations can develop nutrition education programs with FDPIR administrative funds and grant opportunities:

- **FDPIR Administrative Funds for Nutrition Education:** Beginning in FY 2022, USDA received a \$4 million annual increase in administrative funds to support Tribes and State agencies administering FDPIR in providing nutrition education activities. Funds are allocated to support the unique needs of each FDPIR administering agency in developing and delivering nutrition education, while empowering tribes to determine and build their nutrition education capacity.
- **FDPIR and SNAP-ED Grants:** The [Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – Nutrition Education \(SNAP-Ed\)](#) is a federally funded grant program that supports evidence-based nutrition education and obesity prevention interventions and projects for persons eligible for SNAP through complementary direct education, multi-level interventions, and community and public health approaches to improve nutrition. FDPIR participants are

eligible to receive services through SNAP-Ed if the State SNAP Agency and agency administering FDPIR work together.

Some FDPIR tribal organizations also participate in the **FDPIR Self-Determination Demonstration Project**. Through the demonstration project, participating tribal organizations can enter into self-determination contracts, as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, to purchase foods for the FDPIR food packages distributed to their tribe. This is a significant change from normal program operations in which all USDA Foods provided in the FDPIR food package are purchased by USDA.

Through the demonstration project, participating tribes:

- Select one or more foods that they would like to procure for inclusion in the food package,
- Identify the food(s) in the food package that they would like to supplant with the tribally procured food(s),
- Establish contract(s) with a vendor(s) to procure the selected food(s), and
- Distribute the tribally procured food(s) alongside other USDA-provided foods in the FDPIR food packages distributed to their tribal members.

To date, USDA has awarded approximately \$10 million to tribal nations participating in the demonstration project. The following webpage highlights current participants:

<https://www.fns.usda.gov/fdpi/self-determination>.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) is a federal program administered by the USDA Food and Nutrition Service that helps supplement the diets of low-income Americans, including older adults, by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost. While tribes cannot enter into direct agreements with USDA to administer TEFAP, they may be eligible to participate in TEFAP as recipient agencies.

In addition to all of the programs available to Indian Country, USDA also established the Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative (IFSI). Announced last year by Secretary Vilsack, the IFSI promotes traditional food ways, Indian Country food and agriculture markets, and Indigenous health through foods tailored to American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) dietary needs. USDA is partnering with tribal-serving organizations on projects to reimagine federal food and agriculture programs from an Indigenous perspective and inform future USDA programs and policies. For more information about the IFSI and the deliverables that have come from it, visit the [IFSI website](#).

Additional Federal Food Security Grant Opportunities

Federally and State recognized tribes, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, and Native non-profits are able to apply for ACF's [Administration for Native Americans \(ANA's\) Social and Economic Development Strategies \(SEDS\)](#) grant funding. This funding supports community-driven projects designed to grow local economies, increase the capacity of tribal governments, strengthen families, preserve Native cultures, and increase self-sufficiency and community well-being. SEDS funding can be used to develop food sovereignty and food security projects specific to community needs. ANA also offers a focused funding stream to Alaska Natives through the SEDS-AK grant opportunity.

A recently completed ANA project example is the Minneapolis American Indian Center (MAIC)'s Native Fitness and Nutrition (FAN) Project, a 3-year Social and Economic Development Strategies (SEDS) grant from 2015 to 2018, that was aimed at reducing high rates of obesity and obesity-linked diseases in American Indians. MAIC serves a low-income, urban American Indian population in the Twin Cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. The strategy of the FAN project was to increase access to and participation in physical activities and provide nutrition education to people of all ages. Physical activities ranged from volleyball and basketball to walking groups, yoga classes, traditional dancing, and circuit training. Education activities included nutritional cooking classes and diabetes prevention and management. Additionally, FAN offered monthly support groups for those living with chronic diseases and cancer, quarterly health screenings, and a quarterly pow-wow to provide a culturally focused opportunity to stay active.

Federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations can also take advantage of ACF's [Community Services Block Grants \(CSBG\)](#). The grants provide funds to alleviate the causes and conditions of poverty in communities and can be used to provide services and activities that address nutrition and related services that may be necessary to counteract conditions of malnutrition. A Community Services Block Grant application and plan is submitted directly to the [Office of Community Services \(OCS\)](#) before September 1. Any Federally or State recognized tribe or tribal organization that is interested in receiving CSBG funds directly must first contact OCS at csbgtribes@acf.hhs.gov to receive specific instructions.

Recently, OCS published the "[Freedom From Hunger Initiative](#)" that describes how tribes and Community Action Agencies are leveraging CSBG funds to address food insecurity. The Lummi Nation is a sovereign nation within the United States, and the third largest tribe in Washington state, serving over 5,000 members. There are nearly 13,000 acres of tidelands on the Lummi Reservation, and for thousands of years, the Lummi have been independent and self-sufficient. The Lummi Nation's mission is to sustain their way of life. As such, the Lummi Nation continues to invest in tribal economic development and training its members to use the most modern technologies while staying attentive to tribal values. The Lummi Reservation is situated west of Bellingham and south of Ferndale, Washington and operates a [food bank](#) and a commodity food department for its members. Learn more at this project through this [case study](#).

The [USDA Community Food Projects \(CFP\)](#) awards grants to eligible nonprofits, tribal organizations, and nutrition program service providers to promote self-sufficiency and increase food and nutrition security in low-income communities by developing comprehensive, community-based solutions. The goal of the program is to increase access to fresher, more nutritious food supplies; increase the self-reliance of communities in providing for their own food needs; and promote comprehensive responses to local food, farm, and nutrition issues.

State and Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Programs now have access to the [Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund](#). These resources are part of the American Rescue Plan and can be used for **non-recurrent short-term assistance, including emergency food aid**.

Nutrition and Physical Activity for Wellness

The [IHS Division of Diabetes Treatment and Prevention \(DDTP\)](#) provides educational materials, resources, and trainings for providers, patients, and community members. The material is culturally relevant, free to access or order, and easy-to-use. The resources and trainings can be accessed at the IHS DDTP website or the [Education Materials and Resources \(Online Catalog\)](#). Diabetes care topics include,

but are not limited to, nutrition, physical activity, weight management, immunizations/screening, and tobacco use.

The [Special Diabetes Program for Indians \(SDPI\)](#) grant program provides \$150 million annually for diabetes treatment and prevention to approximately 302 Indian Health Service (IHS), tribal, and urban (I/T/U) Indian health grant programs in 35 states. Each of the communities served by the SDPI grant program is unique in that its diabetes treatment and prevention needs and priorities are defined locally. Based on these local needs and priorities, the SDPI grant programs are required to implement [Diabetes Best Practices](#), which address health-related concerns such as nutrition, physical activity, and more.

HRSA's [Bureau of Health Workforce \(BHW\)](#) strengthens the health workforce and connects skilled health care providers to communities in need. A robust primary care workforce builds healthy communities and is essential to a holistic approach towards improving food security and physical wellness. BHW offers several programs that can be utilized in tribal communities. BHW recipients have used BHW Area Health Education Centers (AHECs) programs to conduct activities directly related to nutrition and physical wellness in tribal communities. For example, BHW's Arizona AHEC provides comprehensive care and patient education to Native American populations in Arizona, including healthy lifestyle and nutrition services via home visits and group meetings. Arizona has one AHEC dedicated to American Indian Health. The Oklahoma AHEC provides Continuing Education opportunities through Project Extension for Community Healthcare Outcomes, and in person sessions covering numerous public health topics including obesity and nutrition.

The [Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration \(SAMHSA\)](#) Regions 7 and 8, in partnership with the [Mountain Plains USDA FNS](#) office, are facilitating a collaborative of state, tribal and community behavioral health, education, nutrition, food insecurity, school garden, and related experts working in the Regions to support school-aged children and youth. The goal of the project is to promote emotional wellness and reduce the impact of mental health and substance use conditions by identifying and implementing strategies that address the intersection between behavioral health and food insecurity/cultural food diversity/school gardens. The Initiative is known as the Food and Mood Project.

Five Pillars of Food and Mood:

- 1. Equitable Access to Resources**
An increase in the amount of flexible funding to enable equitable access to nutritious, culturally appropriate foods and emotional wellness related services.
- 2. Multi-disciplinary community engagement**
A change in the perspective of mental health at the community level that engages with social determinants of health, creating employment opportunities and more effective support systems.
- 3. Holistic and culturally informed curriculum**
The implementation of culturally-appropriate Food and Mood learning opportunities that promote food and emotional wellness, for example: learning in school gardens.
- 4. Meaningful education and curriculum**
The creation of a Food and Mood toolkit that is widely distributed to increase knowledge of the link between food and emotional wellness.

5. **An inclusive, normalizing public dialogue**

A decrease in stigma behind food and emotional wellness through public education, national campaigns, and public dialogue.

One of the three subcommittees of the [Food and Mood Project](#) focuses on Culturally Diverse Foods/Food Sovereignty. This subcommittee is working to identify, develop, and promote resources and strategies that leverage access to and promote menus that reflect culturally diverse food/food sovereignty to protect and support emotional wellness, and to help mitigate historical trauma and the short and long-term behavioral health impacts of lack of access to local/sustainable and culturally appropriate food.

[Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country \(GHWIC\)](#) is CDC's largest investment to holistically address chronic diseases and support healthy behaviors in tribal communities. One of GHWIC's four strategies focuses on implementing evidence-informed and culturally adapted policy, system, and environmental changes to increase access to healthy and traditional foods and beverages in tribal communities. GHWIC cooperative agreement (fiscal years 2019–2023) awards \$19.3 million in annual funding to 27 tribes, tribal organizations, and Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs).

[Tribal Practices for Wellness in Indian Country \(TPWIC\)](#) is CDC's most innovative approach to support tribal practices and cultural traditions to build resilience and strengthen community and cultural connections for improved physical health and well-being within AI/AN communities. TPWIC aims to increase consumption of healthy traditional foods and increase physical activity in tribal communities through strategies and activities that focus on:

- Seasonal cultural and traditional practices that support health and wellness.
- Cultural teachings and practices about traditional healthy foods to promote health, sustenance, and sustainability.
- Traditional and contemporary physical activities that strengthen wellbeing.

The current TPWIC cooperative agreement (fiscal years 2022-2026) awards approximately \$5 million in annual funding year to 36 Tribes and UIOs. Through TPWIC, recipients implement activities centered on the cultural significance of foods to increase access to and the inclusion of healthy traditional foods in diets. These efforts include teachings on growing, harvesting, storing, and preparing foods that are significant to each tribe's unique culture. TPWIC recipients further the connection to traditional foods by incorporating native language, seasonal ceremonies, and the cultural roles of these foods to support tribal community members' engagement in cultivating and including traditional foods in diets.

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health (REACH) is a national program administered by CDC to reduce racial and ethnic health disparities. Through REACH, recipients plan and carry out local, culturally appropriate programs to address a wide range of health issues among Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Asian, American Indian, Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander, and Alaska Native persons. In February 2023, CDC announced fiscal year 2023 funds to implement REACH 2023, a 5-year program to improve health, prevent chronic diseases, and reduce health disparities among racial and ethnic populations with the highest risk, or burden, of chronic disease. REACH programs focus on: food service and nutrition guidelines, fruit and vegetable vouchers and produce prescriptions, increasing physical activity through community design, continuity of care in breastfeeding support, obesity prevention standards in early care and education programs, support for family healthy weight programs, and Tobacco prevention and control policies.

The [National Institutes of Health \(NIH\)](#) provides funding support for a variety of research, training, infrastructure development, and outreach and information dissemination projects. In addition, the NIH Office of Disease Prevention is coordinating the NIH-wide research effort, [ADVANCE: Advancing Prevention Research for Health Equity](#). As part of this initiative, this [Notice of Special Interest \(NOSI\)](#) focuses specifically on preventive interventions to address cardiometabolic risk factors in populations that experience health disparities, including AI/AN people. In the United States, AI/AN children experience disproportionate health disparities, including high rates of diabetes, obesity, and dental caries when compared to all other groups. Youth from AI/AN populations also face socio-cultural barriers in school and community settings that undermine the importance of their Native identity.

The [Promoting Linguistic and Cultural Identity through Bilingual Children's Stories to Address Nutrition and Health in Indigenous Communities](#) project will develop a platform for the creation, distribution, and consumption of Native-authored, bilingual resources for AI/AN families related to health, nutrition, and traditional foods. The goal is to create a library of dynamic, bilingual children's eBooks in AI/AN languages and English, with accompanying interactive activities to promote parent-child dialog and co-reading. [Exploring Food Insecurity as a Social Determinant of Health Among American Indian and Alaska Native Adolescents at Risk for Gestational Diabetes](#) aims to explore how food insecurity impacts AI/AN females prior to pregnancy and will identify solutions to decrease food insecurity and diabetes health disparities in AI/AN communities. (NIMHD)

[Building Food Sovereignty, Sustainability and Better Health in Environmentally-impacted Native Americans](#) This project will identify and implement safe and nutritious farming practices and restore food sovereignty through development of a farming system program supported by the Turtle Clan-founded Munsee Three Sisters Medicinal Farm. This innovative study will integrate a culturally centered, environmental road map created from community input for food sovereignty and sustainability that can be shared and disseminated to other environmentally impacted Nations. (National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS))

[Osage Community Supported Agriculture Study \(OCSA\)](#) will test the efficacy of a CSA program combined with culturally tailored nutrition and cooking education on diet and health outcomes among Osage adults, evaluate its cost-effectiveness, and develop a multimedia toolkit for disseminating findings.

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The current 2023 awards in annual funding to tribes, tribal organizations, and Urban Indian Organizations (UIOs). Through GHWIC, several tribes are working to revitalize their tribal foods systems and increase access to indigenous foods by creating greater community awareness of the health benefits of these foods, demonstrating how to cultivate and prepare the foods, and sharing the traditional significance of these foods as an integral part of tribal culture.

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REACH programs focus on:

- food service and nutrition guidelines,
- fruit and vegetable vouchers and produce prescriptions,
- increasing physical activity through community design,
- continuity of care in breastfeeding support,
- obesity prevention standards in early care and education programs,
- support for family healthy weight programs, and
- Tobacco prevention and control policies.

Tribal communities and others also may find helpful educational resources developed by USDA and HHS as part of the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (<https://health.gov/our-work/nutrition-physical-activity/dietary-guidelines>). (<https://health.gov/our-work/nutrition-physical-activity/dietary-guidelines>).

Where can tribal organizations go for assistance?

Administration for Native Americans (ANA) has four regional [training and technical assistance \(TA\) centers](#) offering, at no cost, project and planning development training, pre-application training, and post award training to eligible tribes and native organizations that are prospective applicants or current grantees. The centers can also review applications that are 75% complete and offer guidance to help improve the proposal. Trainings are provided in-person and virtually throughout ANA’s four regional service areas. To help increase the chance for success, technical assistance remains available throughout the life of the grant.

For tribal communities seeking to implement the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG):

CSBG Tribal Resource Center: <https://csbgtribalta.com/>

The CSBG Tribal TA Program provides free training and 1:1 technical assistance support to tribes and tribal Organizations to maximize the reach and impact of CSBG funding.

By phone: (301) 244-3557

By email: tribalta@luxcg.com

Additionally, USDA has a cooperative agreement with the Intertribal Agriculture Council that established the Intertribal Technical Assistance Network (ITAN) which increases access and use of USDA programs and services by Indian producers and tribes.

ITAN supports USDA in delivering programs and services through technical assistance and outreach to farmers and ranchers with a focus on providing local and traditional foods to American Indian/Alaskan Native tribal members and improving the market access both domestically and around the world for tribally produced foods.

The Network supports farmers and ranchers across the United States, potentially benefitting over 55 million acres of reservation lands and the communities located on those lands. More information can be found at: <https://www.indianag.org/technicalassistance>.

List of Acronyms Used

ACF	Administration for Children and Families
ACL	Administration for Community Living
AI/AN	American Indians and Alaska Native
ANA	Administration for Native Americans
BGCA	Boys and Girls Clubs of America
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CACFP	Child and Adult Care Food Program
CEP	Community Eligibility Provision
CFP	Community Food Projects
CSBG	Community Services Block Grant
DDTP	Division of Diabetes Treatment and Prevention
EBT	Electronic Benefits Transfer
FAN	Fitness and Nutrition
FBG	Food Buying Guide
FDPIR	Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations
FDPNE	Food Distribution Program Nutrition Education
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
GHWIC	Good Health and Wellness in Indian Country
HLY	Healthy Lifestyles in Youth
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
IFSI	Indigenous Food Sovereignty Initiative
IHS	Indian Health Services
ITAN	Intertribal Technical Assistance Network
ITO	Indian Tribal Organizations
MAIC	Minneapolis American Indian Center
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIH	National Institutes of Health

NIMHD	National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities
NOSI	Notice of Special Interest
OCS	Office of Community Services
OCSA	Osage Community Supported Agriculture Study
REACH	Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration
SDoH	Social Determinants of Health
SDPI	Special Diabetes Program for Indians
SEDS	Social and Economic Development Strategies
SFA	School Food Authorities
SFSP	Summer Food Service Program
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SNAP-Ed	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program – Nutrition Education
TA	Training and Technical Assistance
TANF	Tribal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
TEFAP	The Emergency Food Assistance Program
TPWIC	Tribal Practices for Wellness in Indian Country
TRAIL	Together Raising Awareness for Indian Life
UIO	Urban Indian Organization
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture