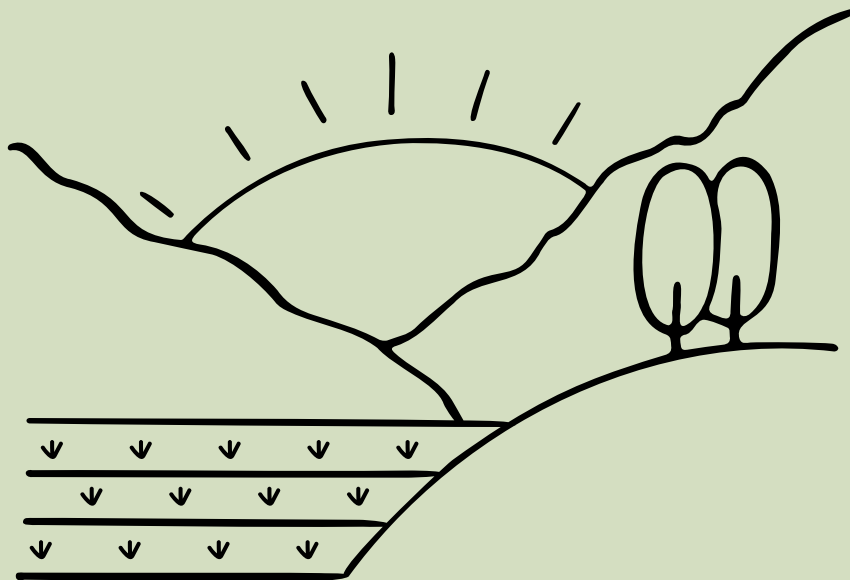




STATEWIDE REPORT

- 2023/2024 -



For more information:



foodcommunity@ecu.edu.au



[@ecufoodcommunity](https://www.facebook.com/ecufoodcommunity)



www.foodcommunity.com.au

Authors

Dr Stephanie Godrich
Edith Cowan University

Jess Doe
Edith Cowan University

Sarah Goodwin
Edith Cowan University

Associate Professor Melissa Stoneham
Public Health Advocacy Institute, Curtin University

Professor Amanda Devine
Edith Cowan University

This report can be cited as:

Godrich, S., Doe, J., Goodwin, S., Stoneham, M., & Devine, A. (2024). Food Action Groups Statewide Report 2023/2024, January 2025. Bunbury, Western Australia: Edith Cowan University.

For enquiries about this report, contact:

Dr Stephanie Godrich
Chief Investigator, Edith Cowan University
s.godrich@ecu.edu.au

Acknowledgement:

The team wishes to acknowledge the traditional owners of the lands on which these focus groups were conducted, and pay their respects to Elders past and present.

This research was supported by the Future Health Research and Innovation Fund, which is an initiative of the WA State Government.

Executive Summary

Food security is the access to good quality foods at all times to meet the dietary needs of individuals and populations, and involves the guaranteed physical, social and economic access to healthy and affordable food. Food security at a community level is dependent on access to a sustainable food system maximising healthy choices, community self-reliance and equality of access for everyone to a safe and personally acceptable nutritious diet.

Food Action Groups, known internationally as Food Policy Groups or Food Policy Councils, facilitate participation in food system decision-making through the collaborative efforts of stakeholders and local governments to incorporate place-based food system activities into government policy/plans. They also lead or support direct program delivery, such as cooking and gardening education programs, or sustainable food initiatives, among others.

There is a clear gap in the Western Australian context for Food Action Groups, given no such model has been established previously in regional and remote Western Australia (WA). Food Action Groups offer a sustainable and structured governance solution to implementing food security action in WA.

Edith Cowan University (ECU) has undertaken a comprehensive body of research, and engaged stakeholders and community members, to understand and respond to local food issues and devise potential solutions.

The work has included the identification, mapping and evaluation of food security initiatives across each Western Australian region, and the subsequent co-design of focused food security action plans. An international scoping review of the impact of Food Action Groups on food system issues has also formed part of this body of research.

In 2023, nineteen focus groups were undertaken across each region of WA, to understand the need and interest in Food Action Groups, identify local food problems, outline possible food programs and services to address the problems, discuss a potential governance structure, key stakeholders and barriers to success. This report provides a statewide summary of the focus group findings.

Contents

Introduction	5
<hr/>	
Sustainable Food systems	5
Food security	6
Food Action Groups	7
Project Progress	9
<hr/>	
Food Action Groups Scoping (2023)	10
Statewide Results	11
<hr/>	
Perceptions of a good food supply chain	11
Food supply barriers and enablers	13
Key activities of focus for Food Action Groups across WA	14
The anticipated barriers of establishing Food Action Groups in WA	17
Proposed Food Action Groups structure and governance	18
Proposed Food Action Groups stakeholders	19
Recommendations	21
<hr/>	
Conclusion	22
<hr/>	
References	24
<hr/>	

Introduction

Sustainable Food systems

Sustainable food systems are complex and refer to a network of actors, resources and activities involved in the production, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food, and their associated social, economic and environmental outcomes [1]. Figure 1 below depicts the range of processes required to get food from the farm to fork, with interrelated drivers and associated impacts across health, social, political, environmental and economic aspects. These aspects can in turn determine whether a person, their family, and wider community have regular and reliable food access.

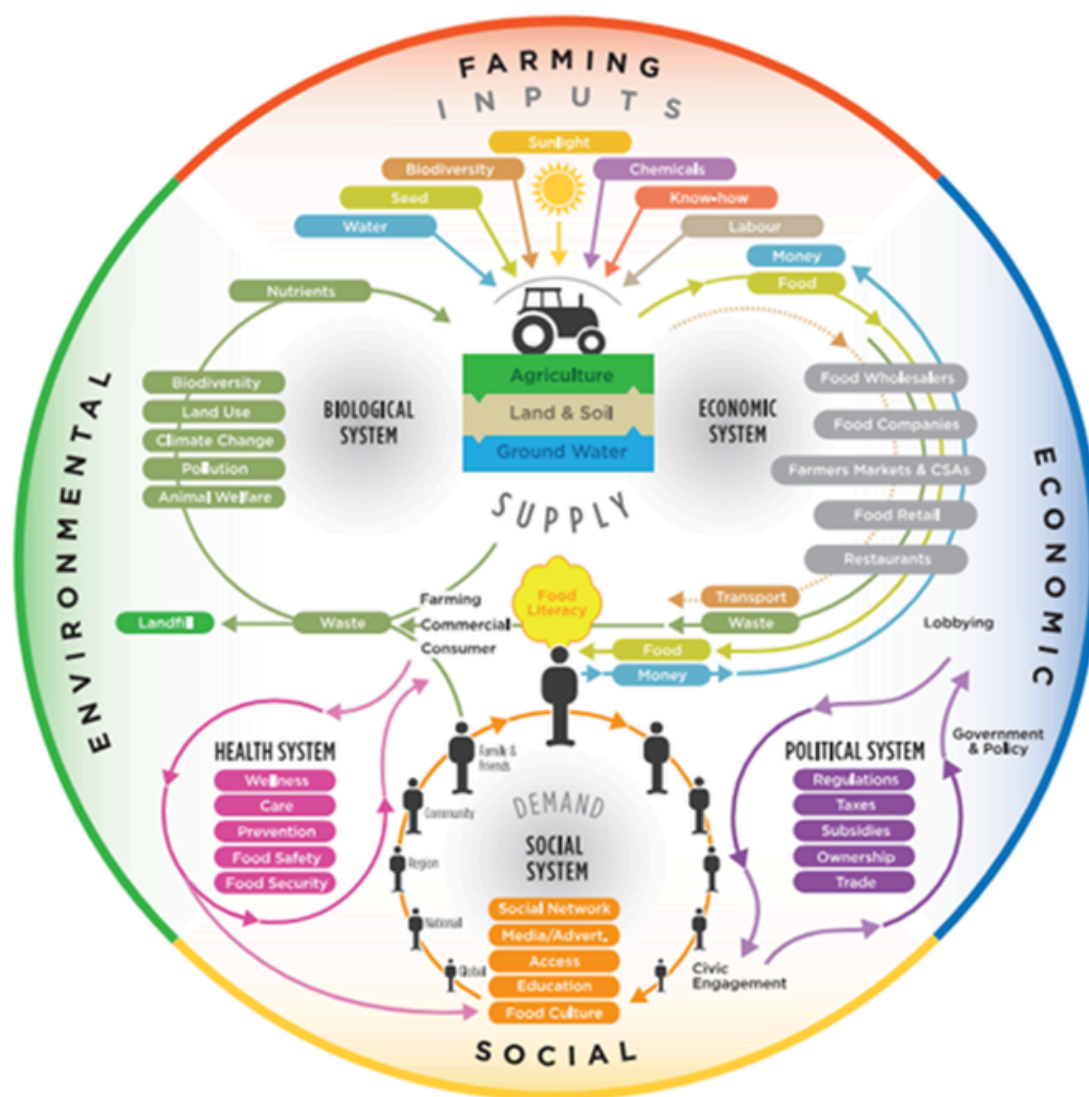


Figure 1: Food System Diagram

Diagram adapted and reproduced with permission from Nourish Food System Map, www.nourishlife.org. Copyright WorldLink, all rights reserved.

Food security

All people need food in sufficient amounts, and of good quality, to meet their dietary needs. It can be challenging for some people to have guaranteed physical, social and economic access to healthy and affordable food and hence meet the requirements for being considered food secure (food security) [2]. For example, if they live in rural, regional, and remote locations. At a community level, food security refers to residents' abilities to obtain a safe, personally acceptable, nutritious diet through a sustainable food system that maximises healthy choices, community self-reliance, and equal access for everyone [3]. A visual representation of the six dimensions of food security (food availability, food access, food utilisation, stability, agency, and sustainability) and associated determinants is provided in Figure 2 below [2,4-7]. Food systems that are sustainable ensure food security for all people as an outcome.

Regular physical, social and economic access to healthy food is called food security [2].



Figure 2: Determinants of food security [2, 4-7].

Food Action Groups

Food Action Groups are increasingly being utilised to facilitate participation in food system decision-making in Europe and North America. A diverse range of stakeholders work collaboratively with local government to incorporate food system activities into government policy/plans. No such model exists in regional and remote Western Australia (WA). This is a clear gap that presents us with an opportunity for innovation that can make significant improvements for communities.

Food Action Groups undertake a range of activities, as shown in Figure 3, developed in line with place-based priorities, to support a sustainable and resilient local food system. These activities align with a variety of food system activities, involve diverse stakeholders and address multiple domains of the food system including, subsidies (political system), access and culture (social system), food security (health system) and land use (biological system).

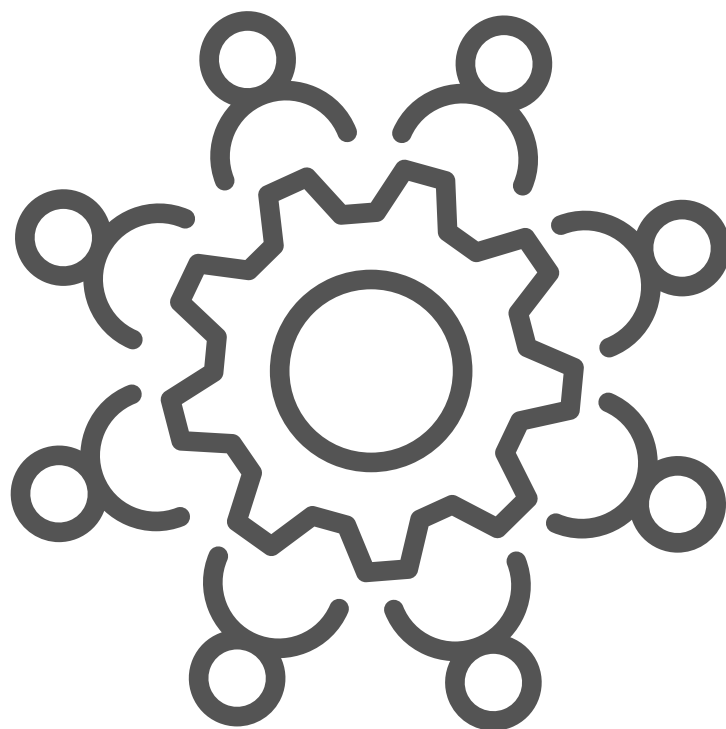


Figure 3: Food Action Group activities [8]

Food Action Groups face a range of barriers to their success, such as a lack of diverse membership, limited understanding of complex food system issues, inadequate funding and staffing, and a heavy reliance on volunteers. Priority-setting can also be challenging for some Food Action Groups, as can be limited policy action where groups do not have strong links with government [9].

Various stakeholders are important to involve in the establishment and sustainability of Food Action Groups. Internationally, these have included representatives from local government, public health, environmental health, agricultural departments and community members, among others. Ensuring a diversity in stakeholder representation from across the food system, and from public, private and charitable sectors, is crucial [10].

Food Action Groups can be structured in several ways, such as embedded within or external to government, or as a not-for profit. They may feature a formalised internal governance structure with a committee and a Terms of Reference to support transparent decision-making processes. Some groups comprise paid staff, whilst others are volunteer-driven [10].



Project Progress

A comprehensive body of work has been undertaken over several years to explore the use of Food Action Groups as a solution to food system challenges in other countries and in regional and remote WA. The work has included:

1. **International scoping review** – This review examined international peer-reviewed and grey literature across high income countries, of the impact of Food Action Groups on food system issues. The published work is available [here](#).
2. **Food Community mapping of existing food security initiatives** – The range of food security initiatives has been mapped, evaluated against systems change characteristics and co-designed action plans developed with initiative leaders. These plans strengthen initiatives' contributions to a better way of supporting food security in the region. A range of resources is available [here](#).
3. **Food Action Group scoping (2023)** – Focus groups were undertaken to understand the need and interest in Food Action Groups, identify local food problems, outline possible food programs and services to address the problems, discuss a potential governance structure, key stakeholders and barriers to success. The early findings reports are available [here](#).
4. **Co-creation workshops (2024)** – Our team has undertaken further co-creation workshops to inform specific components of an external grant application. The workshop results are available on our website ([Narrogin](#) and [Central Great Southern](#)).

The Figure 4 below outlines the significant preliminary work undertaken by the ECU team.

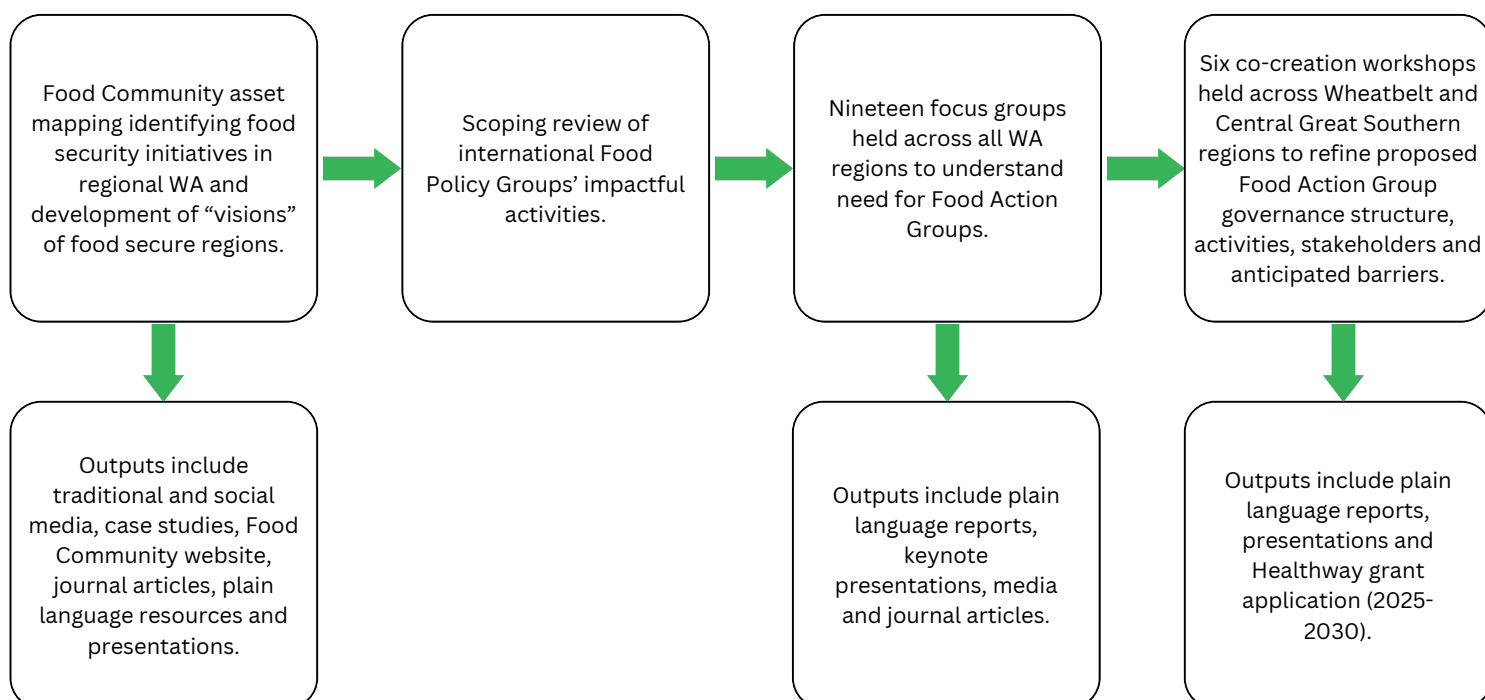


Figure 4: Food Action Group scoping work.

Food Action Groups Scoping (2023)

This report will focus on the scoping phase of the Food Action Groups project. A total of 92 participants (31 community members and 61 stakeholders) attended 19 focus groups (six with community members and 12 with stakeholders) across the South West, Wheatbelt, Peel, Midwest, Great Southern, Kimberley, Pilbara and Goldfields regions. Stakeholder participants represented a variety of sectors, such as local government, health, education, agriculture, Aboriginal corporations, development commissions, not-for-profits and local business networks. A summary of each region's socio-economic background is outlined in Figure 5 below.

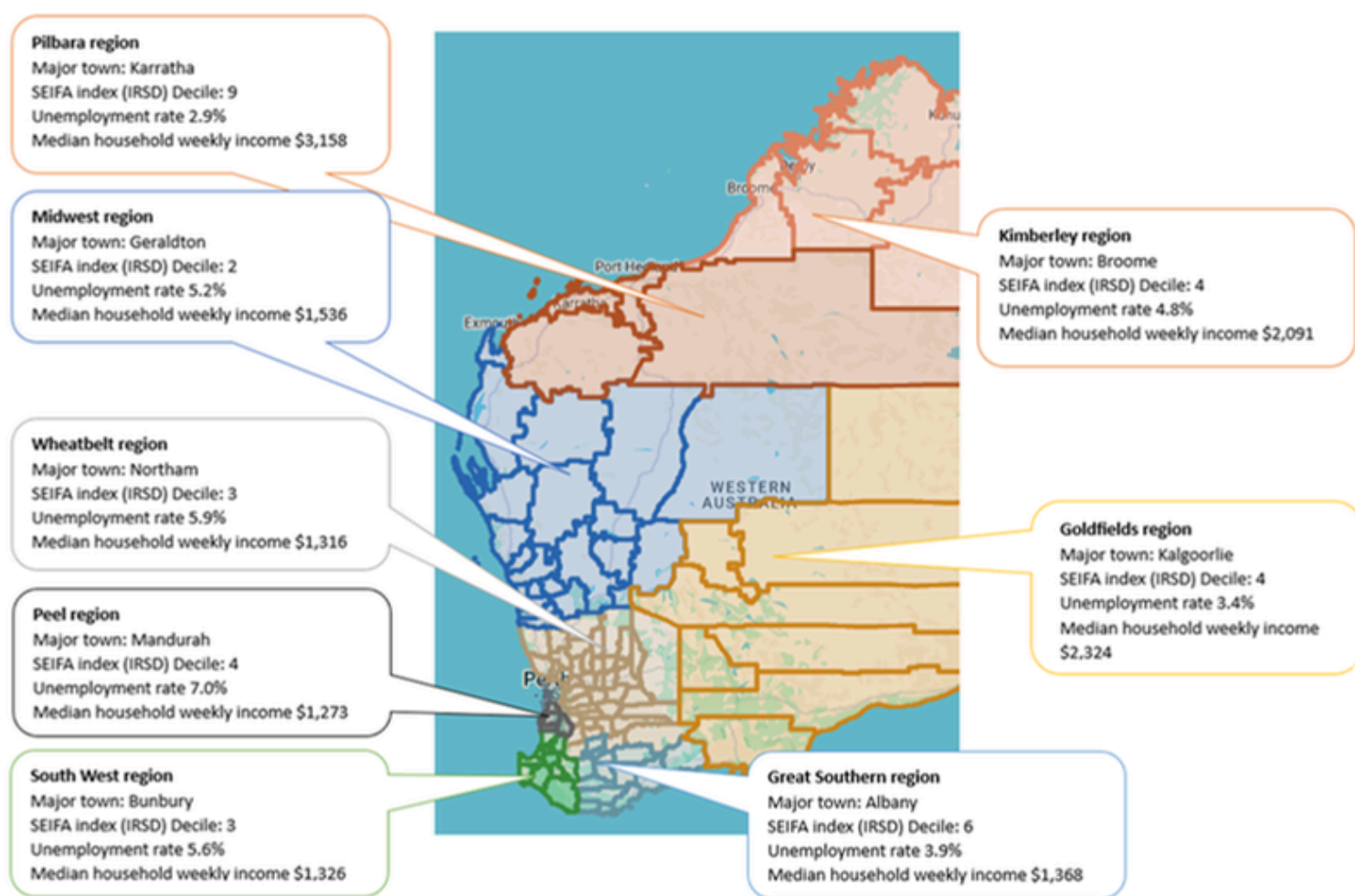


Figure 5: Western Australian regions' socio-economic background [11].

During each session, focus group participants were asked what a good food supply chain looked like to them and their perceptions of barriers that impede, as well as enablers that support the food supply chain in their region. Additionally, facilitators sought participants insights regarding proposed impacts of a Food Action Group, if established, the stakeholders that need to be involved, the proposed structure of the group's and anticipated barriers that may affect the group's ability to have a positive impact.

A food supply framework consisting of six main components, including primary production, processing, distribution, access, consumption and waste, was used to underpin the guided focus group consultations, as shown in Figure 6. Participants placed post-it notes along the sections of the food supply chain to illustrate their knowledge of what supports (above the line) and impedes (below the line) food supply in their region.



Figure 6: Focus Group activity articulating barriers and enablers across the food supply chain, in regional and remote WA [12].

Focus group sessions were recorded using Microsoft Teams, and the auto-coded transcripts were thematically analysed using NVivo software. Participant responses for each question were analysed individually to determine the most common themes. A summary of statewide results are outlined in the following sections of this report.

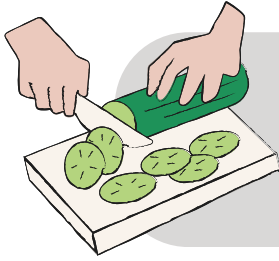
Statewide results

Perceptions of a good food supply chain

Participants envisioned a food system that is sustainable, local, and community driven, supporting everyone from producers to consumers. Participants described a positive food supply chain that promotes access to nutritious and culturally appropriate food, enhances food education, fosters collaboration within the food supply chain, and strengthens local production and waste management practices. The following highlights the key themes that define their vision for a good food supply chain [12].

Sustainable local food access and affordability

Accessing food at the right price; shorter food distribution systems; locally grown food; healthy convenience food options.



Food literacy

Consumer education around food choices, planning and preparation skills; origin of food promoted on cafe menus.

Home and community food growing

As an educational tool to teach children and families about horticulture; street or community gardens and potential for food swapping.

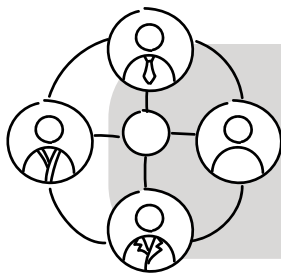


Adaptable and efficient food production and supply

Producing food was valued; creating short food supply chain markets (e.g. farmers market); experimental growing of produce in remote areas.

Culturally appropriate food and connection to land

Bush foods; connection to land and nurturing soils to support local agriculture; community gardens with Indigenous plant focus.

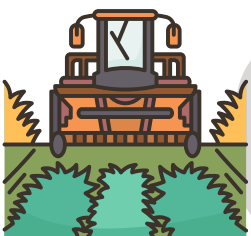


Food supply actor relationships

Mutually beneficial relationships; collective learning through professional development events; collaboration on funding.

Managing food waste

Connecting food producers and food relief agencies; compost initiatives; circular economy approach; regulations to allow waste to be processed at the same location as food.



Training pathways, workforce and champions

Farmers and food supply chain workers essential for food production, processing, and distribution; agricultural career pathway opportunities to counter the ageing demographic; champions to drive initiatives.

Food supply barriers and enablers

Regional and remote food system stakeholders and community members shared their lived experience of food supply barriers, and enablers that exist within their communities. Figure 7 provides a summary of statewide findings, in relation to each aspect of the food supply chain [12].

Barriers	Food Supply Chain	Enablers
Red tape/regulations; lack of understanding about traditional foods; ageing population.	Primary Production 	Community supported agriculture, farmers markets or places to buy locally produced food; employment opportunities.
Lack of local facilities and jobs; power, internet and commercial kitchens.	Processing 	Individuals processing own food.
Long food supply chains; limited options for small producers; market domination by large corporations.	Distribution 	Employment; some food outlets selling locally produced food; quality associated with local food distribution.
High-cost food (e.g. fresh fruit, vegetables, meat); poor food quality.	Access 	Online shopping; markets; lower-cost foods at independent outlets; emergency food relief.
Lack of nutrition knowledge, food skill sharing and resources for people to understand food quality; individual lifestyle behaviours and consumer buying patterns.	Consumption 	Awareness of food origin; food and nutrition education programs; 'Buy West Eat Best' campaign.
Food safety regulations (redistributing food from business to people in need); lack of staff and reliance on volunteers (particularly when supporting charitable food organisations to collect and redistribute food).	Waste 	Some locations providing emergency relief services to collect food and redistribution to people in need; Food Organic, Garden Organics (FOGO) bins; community food sharing initiatives.

Figure 7: Perceived barriers and enablers to food supply in regional and remote WA.

Key activities of focus for Food Action Groups across WA regions

Focus group facilitators presented findings from an international scoping review of Food Action Groups in high-income countries, highlighting their impact on local food systems [8]. Participants were then encouraged to discuss the potential establishment of a Food Action Group in their region and to identify the key activities such groups should prioritise across WA. Key activities included [12]:

Activity	Description
Economic development	Enhance and support local food production and processing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local food production at a scale that was successful for producers• Diversification of crops beyond grains• Infrastructure support for mobile abattoirs to facilitate local food processing• Reduce the cost of meat, and decrease animal stress during transportation• Engage in advocacy to ensure local government plans/policies facilitated food growing in the community, and supported local produce sales, as well as arguing for locally-produced food sales within the region of production
Increase knowledge/demand for healthy food	Facilitate food literacy education sessions and programs <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase individuals' food growing and cooking knowledge and skills through food literacy education programs (in schools and community kitchens)• Restore individuals' connection to their food origins and educating consumers about the benefits of using cosmetically imperfect produce,• Increase awareness of Indigenous foods
Environmental sustainability	Reduce food waste and support waste education <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An intermediary role to coordinate surplus food from supermarkets to local food relief programs, and to improve food access, particularly for those in need• Repurpose surplus food from institutions (e.g. hospitals) and farms• Support local government to deliver waste education

Food system resiliency

Build and enhance local collaboration and networks around food initiatives

- Development of a food hub, co-operative, or distribution centres in regional areas
- Build awareness of local food security issues, programs, and fostering good relationships and communication among stakeholders
- Play a ‘connector’ role to facilitate multiple organisations working together to enhance resilience and resource-sharing within the community

Advocate to reduce food miles and localise food distribution systems

- Reduce food miles and packaging through the establishment of a local or regional food hub, distribution centre or co-operative to decrease distant central points like Perth

Access to healthy food

Support access to healthy food options

- Advocate to government to increase both the number and variety of supermarkets in small towns, to increase competition and decrease food prices; for extended supermarket operating hours to increase community access to healthy food options; and for more public transport options to facilitate food access for residents in smaller communities
 - Support a healthy food retailer or cafe incentive program to encourage more healthy food menu items
 - Local Government Public Health Plans were viewed as additional opportunities to encourage community settings to sell healthy food
-

Improve access to charitable food options

- Support a 'pay it forward' systems in cafes, an online meal-sharing platform and delivery of food to immobile community members or people without private transport
- Expand various initiatives to improve food access, including extending emergency food relief operating hours, and enhancing the quality of emergency food relief

Food system equity

Advocate for affordable foods

- Advocate for incentive or subsidy programs to reduce food production, processing, and distribution costs, that increases cost of groceries



The anticipated barriers of establishing Food Action Groups in regional and remote WA

Participants articulated the perceived potential barriers to Food Action Group success to include the need for dedicated personnel, limited capacity and local buy-in, a lack of awareness of local issues, funding challenges, and difficulties with group structure and government regulations. These barriers, among others related to production, processing, distribution and conflicting priorities among stakeholders, are summarised in Figure 8.

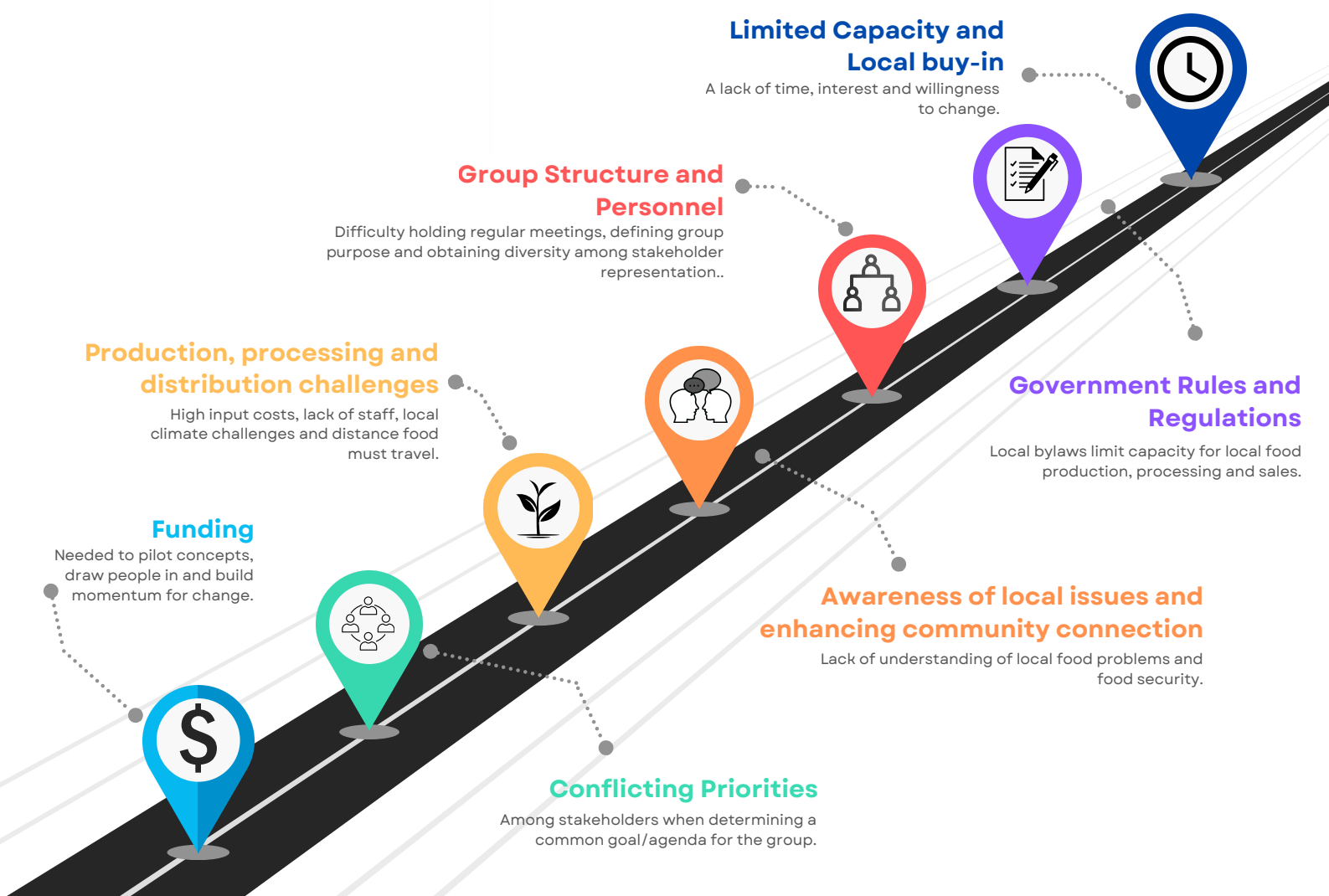


Figure 8: Perceived barriers to establishing Food Action Groups. Figure from Godrich, S., Doe, J., Goodwin, S., Stoneham, M., Devine, A. The Proposed Impact and Anticipated Barriers of Establishing Food Action Groups in Rural, Regional, and Remote Western Australia. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behaviour.

Proposed Food Action Group structure and governance

Focus group participants offered their perspectives on the ideal governance structure for a Food Action Group in their region. Key themes included establishing formal structures and sustainable funding, being driven by community needs, engaging with government while maintaining community roots, embedding within existing organisations for resource leverage, and utilising smaller, localised groups to address specific regional issues. Independent, not for profit models were also favoured for flexibility and autonomy [11]. The following Figure 9 presents the key drivers for creating sustainable and effective Food Action Groups.



Figure 9: Key drivers for effective Food Action Groups [11].

Proposed Food Action Group stakeholders

Table 1 summarises the stakeholders that focus group participants identified as important for effective Food Action Groups. Participants highlighted the importance of including diverse stakeholders, including community members such as Indigenous groups and youth to ensure inclusivity and long-term sustainability. Engaging food supply actors and local government was regarded as essential to supporting local food systems, addressing food waste, and influencing policies. Participants also recognised the role of local businesses, community services, health organisations, and educational institutions in contributing to the success of Food Action Groups [11].

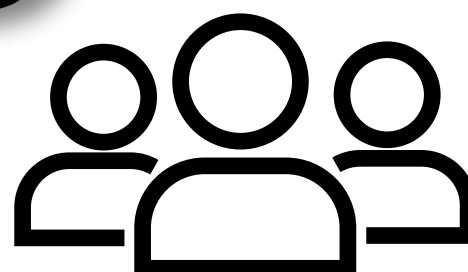
Table 1. Stakeholders to be involved in WA Food Action Groups

Stakeholder	Proposed role in Food Action Group
Community members	Drive community initiatives; ensure diverse and inclusive representation; involve Indigenous groups and leaders for their local knowledge; address the needs of all community groups; ensure local food security initiatives are informed by lived experience; engage young people to sustain and continue food initiatives.
Food supply actors	Major retailers to incorporate locally sourced produce and address food waste; independent retailers offer more opportunities for local and regional food producers; primary producers and farmers buy-in is essential to the success of community initiatives; and food processors and distributors can support local food systems.
Local government	Influence on decision-making and shaping policies concerning food systems (e.g. land use); regulatory oversight; and involvement aligns with the requirements of mandated local government public health plans.
Local Business and commerce	Provide resources; raise awareness about local food production; facilitate connection between consumers and producers; strategic inclusion of large businesses and industry representation.
Community Services	Leverage existing strong working relationships among organisations and agencies that provide essential support, including food, emergency relief and social services, and facilitate resource sharing.

Stakeholder continued	Proposed role in Food Action Group continued
Cross-sector collaboration	Diversity in membership across food system sectors to utilise multiple perspectives and expertise, improve communication, optimise resource allocation and work together to address challenges and community needs.
Health organisations and professionals	Promote healthier lifestyles through education, support and collaboration; and health professionals enhance the impact and effectiveness of health promotion initiatives such as food and nutrition education programs.
Educational institutions	Fostering the next generation’s engagement in sustainable food systems; integrating relevant programs into the school curriculum; and involving schools in community initiatives like community gardens.
State government	Regulatory oversight for processing and distribution; influencing relevant legislation (e.g. local production quotas); supporting public health planning and guiding local government policies via relevant state government departments.

It's about stakeholders being able to come to the table knowing that... the community is identified... many communities have identified the need for better food and better food pathways. And how... the stakeholders work together to share information and to contribute to or facilitate the better pathways, to good food.

Wheatbelt Community Member Focus Group [11]



Recommendations

The following recommendations have been developed based on WA evidence gathered from the statewide focus groups and scoping review:

- **Form Food Action Groups** across rural, regional, and remote WA townships
- Each Food Action Group could **develop a comprehensive action plan or regional food strategy** that outlines the place-based food activities suitable for their regional community.
- Include **place-based activities** in action plans such as:
 - More opportunities for **locally-produced food to be sold within communities of origin/production**, therefore increasing food availability, quality and reducing food price;
 - Advocating for **more food processing options in regional and remote areas** that also support increased employment opportunities, e.g. abattoirs;
 - Facilitating **better waste and recycling options** across household and community settings;
 - **Enhancing food literacy skill-building** across various settings such as schools, workplaces and community locations.
- Strategically **engage with a diverse range of community members and stakeholders** to ensure representation across sectors to better identify community needs. For example, ensure representation from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups and leaders, local producers, food retailers, community group representatives (e.g. charitable food sector, community gardens), and local government. Rely less on volunteers as they potentially impact Food Action Group sustainability.
- Encourage Food Action Groups to **develop formal governance mechanisms**, such as incorporating as a not-for-profit organisation with a management committee, documenting meeting minutes, and forming working groups focusing on themed action areas to guide their practices.
- **Involve government in Food Action Group processes from commencement** to maximise both the potential for food policy influence, and the implementation of food security initiatives in a coherent, comprehensive and systematic way. Government could be involved in a variety of ways, such as embedding the Food Action Group within government, or in-kind committee membership, and funding.

Conclusion

Sustainable food systems include many political, social, environmental, and economic drivers, actors, resources and activities across production, processing, distribution, consumption, and disposal of food. Food security is an outcome of sustainable food systems, but can be challenging to achieve for people living in rural, regional, or remote locations. Food Action Groups are one potential solution to improve food security in regional and remote areas of WA. Internationally, these groups undertake a range of activities to support sustainable and resilient local food systems, such as increase local food sales and food industry job opportunities; decrease reliance on and improve quality of charitable food; and incorporate food system activities into local government plans and policies, among others. Some barriers to their success include a lack of funding, staffing and diversity in group membership, an inadequate understanding of local food system issues and limited connection to government to enact policy change. Food Action Groups encompass a variety of stakeholders from across the food system and from public, private and charitable sectors, to ensure their sustainability. Additionally, they can be structured in a variety of ways including embedded within government, or separate to, with paid staff and/or volunteers and with varying degrees of internal governance.

This report presented findings from 19 focus groups conducted across regional and remote WA, capturing what a good food supply chain looked like to participants, their perceptions of barriers and enablers of their food supply and their insights regarding proposed Food Action Groups' structure, stakeholder involvement and proposed activities. Participants' view of what a good food supply chain looked like included a sustainable, local, and community-driven food system that benefits producers and consumers alike. All community members would have access to nutritious and culturally appropriate food, could access food and nutrition education programs, collaboration within food supply chains, and stronger local production and waste management practices. Key barriers to achieving a good food supply identified included local bylaws and regulations (primary production); limited facilities and job opportunities (processing); long supply chains (distribution); high food costs (access); limited consumer nutrition knowledge (consumption); and restrictive food safety regulations (waste). Conversely, participants highlighted food supply enablers such as community-supported agriculture and farmers' markets (primary production); self-processing initiatives (processing); employment opportunities (distribution); online shopping platforms (access); educational campaigns like 'Buy West Eat Best' (consumption); and surplus food redistribution by emergency relief organisations (waste).

Participants explored the potential of Food Action Groups to address these challenges and drive positive change. Suggested priority activities were grouped according to key themes, which included: enhancing local food production and processing; promoting food literacy and education; building collaboration and networks around food initiatives; advocating for localised food distribution systems; reducing food waste and improving waste education; and supporting access to healthy and charitable food options. Potential barriers to the success of Food Action Groups included limited funding, logistical challenges, capacity constraints, conflicting priorities among stakeholders, a lack of awareness of local food issues and restrictive regulations. In terms of structure, participants emphasised the importance of formal governance, sustainable funding, community-driven initiatives, and collaboration with government while leveraging existing resources. They also stressed the need for inclusive representation, incorporating Indigenous groups, youth, and other diverse stakeholders to ensure long-term sustainability.

Based on these findings, key recommendations include:

1. Form Food Action Groups across rural, regional, and remote WA townships.
2. Each Food Action Group could develop a comprehensive action plan or regional food strategy that outlines the place-based food activities suitable for their regional or remote community.
3. Include place-based activities in action plans.
4. Strategically engage with a diverse range of community members and stakeholders to ensure representation across sectors to better identify community needs.
5. Encourage Food Action Groups to develop formal governance mechanisms.
6. Involve government in Food Action Group processes from commencement to maximise both the potential for food policy influence, and the implementation of food security initiatives in a coherent, comprehensive and systematic way.

If these recommendations are implemented, rural, regional, and remote communities will experience better access to quality, affordable, healthy food, we will see strengthened stakeholder collaboration, and a resilient and inclusive food system across Western Australia.

References

1. HLPE. Nutrition and food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security. Rome, Italy.
2. Committee on World Food Security (2012). Coming to terms with terminology. Rome, Italy.
3. Hamm, M. W., & Bellows, A. C. (2003). Community food security and nutrition educators. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior*, 35(1), 37–43.
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S1499-4046\(06\)60325-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1499-4046(06)60325-4)
4. Rychetnik, L., Webb, K., Story, L., & Katz, T. (2003). Food Security Options Paper: A Planning Framework and Menu of Options for Policy and Practice Interventions. Sydney, New South Wales: NSW Centre for Public Health Nutrition.
5. Innes-Hughes, C., Bowers, K., King, L., Chapman, K., Eden, B. (2010). Food security: The what, how, why, and where to of food security in NSW. Discussion Paper. PANORG. Sydney, New South Wales: Heart Foundation NSW and Cancer Council NSW.
6. Godrich, S.L., Davies, C.R., Darby, J., & Devine, A. (2017). What are the determinants of food security among regional and remote Western Australian children? *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, 41(2), 172-177. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-6405.12636>
7. Charlton, K. (2016). Food security, food systems and food sovereignty in the 21st century: A new paradigm required to meet Sustainable Development Goals. *Nutrition and Dietetics*, 73(1):3-12. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1747-0080.12264>
8. Godrich, S.L., Doe, J., Goodwin, S., Alston, L., & Kent, K. (2023). A scoping review of the impact of Food Policy Groups on local food systems in high-income countries. *Nutrition Research Reviews*, 37(2), 249-272. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954422423000173>
9. Godrich, S., Doe, J., Goodwin, S., Stoneham, M., Devine, A. (2026) The Proposed Impact and Anticipated Barriers of Establishing Food Action Groups in Rural, Regional, and Remote Western Australia. *Journal of Nutrition Education and Behaviour*.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jneb.2025.11.016>
10. Schiff, R., Levkoe, C.Z., and Wilkinson, A. (2022). Food Policy Councils: A 20—Year Scoping Review (1999–2019). *Front. Sustain. Food Syst.* 6:868995. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2022.868995>
11. Godrich, S., Goodwin, S., Doe, J., Stoneham, M., Devine, A. (2025). Shaping Effective Food Action Groups: Participant Perspectives on Structure and Stakeholder Involvement in Regional and Remote Western Australia. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia*, 36(2), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.1002/hpja.70013>
12. Godrich, S., Doe, J., Goodwin, S., Stoneham, M., Devine, A. (2025). Lived Experience of Regional and Remote Food Systems: Barriers to and Enablers of Food Access in Western Australia. *Health Promotion Journal of Australia*, 36(2), 1-13.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/hpja.70002>