

### The Wisconsin Blueprint to End Hunger

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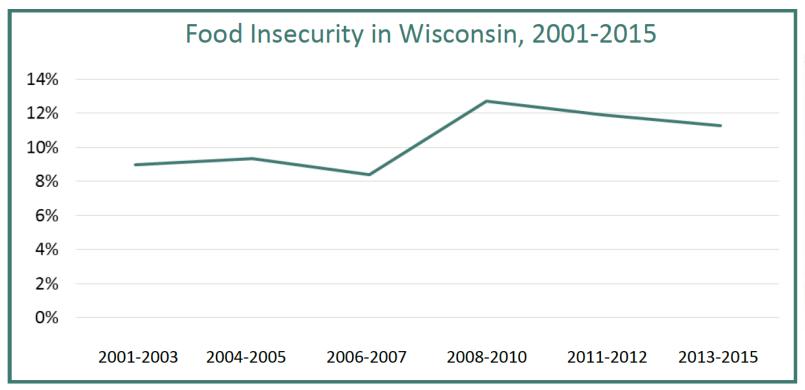


#### Welcome

- Trends Food Security in Wisconsin
- History of the Wisconsin Blueprint to End Hunger and the Wisconsin Food Security Consortium
- Ending Hunger in Wisconsin 2008
- The 10 year Anniversary
  - What's Changed and What will be Changing?
- 4 Legs of the Table
  - Access
  - Nutrition Programs
  - Emergency Food
  - Economic Security
- Next Steps/Discussion



## 1 in 9 WI households were food insecure during 2013-2015

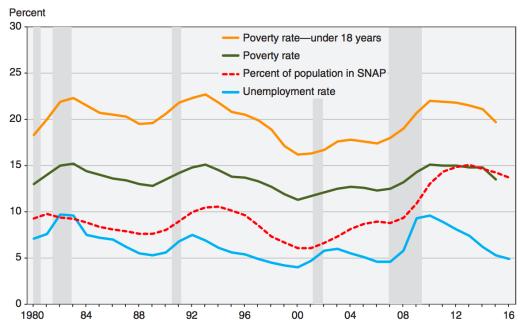






### **SNAP Participation Rates Mirror Economic Indicators**

Percentage of population in SNAP and selected economic indicators, 1980-2016



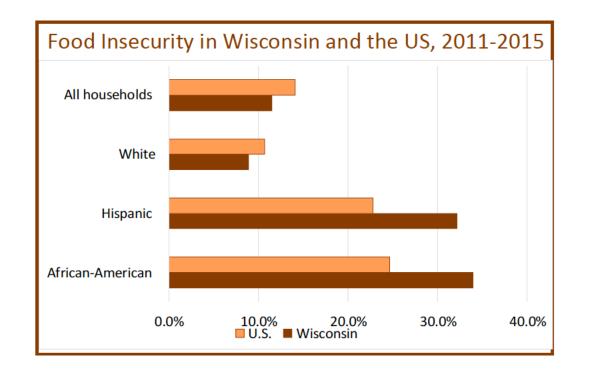
SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. Note: Gray vertical bars indicate recession. Recessions: January 1980 to July 1980, July 1981 to November 1982, July 1990 to March 1991, March 2001 to November 2001, December 2007 to June 2009. Source: USDA, Food and Nutrition Service; U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; and U.S. Department of Commerce,







# WI food insecurity rate masks considerable variation in regional and sub-population food insecurity

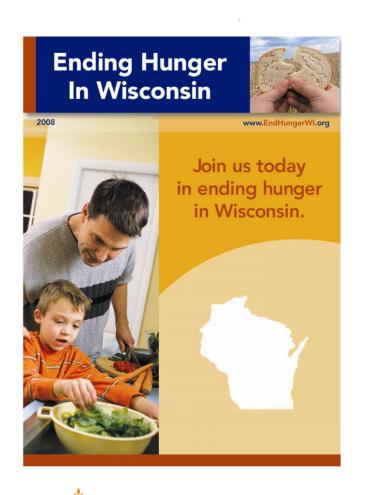




## Wisconsin Food Security Consortium

- Representing diverse sectors in the fight against hunger dedicated to the assurance of food security for all people of Wisconsin.
- An independent partnership group comprising of a variety of public and private organizations, programs, and coalitions with a common goal of improving the wellbeing of Wisconsin residents through improved access to healthy foods.
- 2008 Hunger Summit and 2009 Regional Hunger Forums

## 2008 – Ending Hunger in WI



- Leg 1: Family Economic Security
- Leg 2: Access to Afforable and Nutritious Food
- Leg 3: Federal Nutrition Programs
- Leg 4: Emergency Food Program
- 146 Action steps; Were goals measurable enough?

## 10 Year Anniversary Edition

- Overarching goal: Reduce/end food insecurity
  - Increase access to affordable and healthy food
  - Maintain and strengthen federal food assistance programs
  - Maintain and strengthen emergency food assistance
  - Increase family economic security



## Leg One: Increase Access to Affordable and Healthy Food

- This would look like:
  - All households and communities have food stores and other food outlets that are geographically accessible, whether by proximity or by availability of appropriate transportation;
  - These food stores and outlets carry affordable food that that are also nutritionally and culturally appropriate.



- SNAP/FoodShare
  - This would look like:
    - High participation rates among eligible households in need;
    - Eligibility standards that encompass and don't arbitrarily exclude needy households;
    - Benefit standards that are sufficient to meet realistic food needs;
    - Entitlement structure that supports work while ensuring that all who meet criteria have access to benefits



- School Meals
  - This would look like:
    - Most schools offer breakfast
    - Most low income schools that qualify for and could feasibly implement community eligibility make use of the option
    - Proven innovative breakfast models are widely used
    - Participation in school meals is widespread among low income children in school breakfast and lunch
    - School meals that are both healthy and appealing

- Summer Meals
  - This would look like:
    - Most low income communities have summer meal sites;
    - Most sites open full season;
    - High ratio of summer to school year participants;
    - High participation among eligible community members who would benefit from summer meals

#### • WIC

- This would look like:
  - High participation rates among eligible families; consumers have access to healthful foods that are culturally appropriate;
  - Benefits use is convenient and non-stigmatizing

#### CACFP

- This would look like:
  - High participation rates among eligible families;
  - Maintenance of increased nutrition standards and streamlined administration



- Senior Meal Programs
  - This would look like:
    - Vibrant congregate meal sites and in-home delivery programs for seniors;
    - Effective coordination between the administration of social security benefits and nutrition assistance benefits, including FoodShare, the Senior Farmers Market Voucher Program and other elderly nutrition programs;
    - Effective coordination and data-sharing between healthcare and homecare programs;
    - Expanded services and outreach in the areas of the state most affected by the "Silver Tsunami"

# Leg Three: A Robust and Accessible Emergency Food System

- This would look like:
  - A robust 21st century emergency food network that promotes effective design and delivery, including fostering linkages to public programs;
  - Low-income households, whether in low income or higher income areas, have food pantry in locations suitable for serving people where they are;
  - Pantries have eligibility criteria that encompass all in need, and are open at times that meet the needs of their clientele;
  - Emergency food system is sourcing, warehousing, and distributing sufficient quantity of high quality, healthy, and safe foods to meet client needs;
  - Pantries have sufficient staff with sensitivity to client needs.

# Leg Four: Family Economic Security

- This would look like:
  - Sufficient jobs at living wages are available for all who are able to work;
  - A robust social safety net is available that supports and encourages work while also ensuring all households are able to meet basic needs;



#### **Discussion & Feedback**

 How do you see yourself and your work in the goals of this document?

 Would you like to participate in its development and launch?

