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

Figure 7
Percentage of population in SNAP and selected economic indicators, 1980-2016

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

SNAP Participation Rates

- Poverty rate—under 18 years
- Poverty rate
- Percent of population in SNAP
- Unemployment rate

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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 Affordable 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 are also nutritionally and culturally appropriate.
Leg Two: Maintain and Strengthen Federal Nutrition Programs

• 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
Leg Two: Maintain and Strengthen Federal Nutrition Programs

• 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
Leg Two: Maintain and Strengthen Federal Nutrition Programs

• 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
Leg Two: Maintain and Strengthen Federal Nutrition Programs

• 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
Leg Two: Maintain and Strengthen Federal Nutrition Programs

• 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?