



BUILDING
resilient inclusive
COMMUNITIES

Nutrition Security and Food Access: Building Sustainable and Equitable Partnerships

June 23, 2021 | 2:00 - 3:30 pm ET

**Building Resilient Inclusive Communities (BRIC)
Monthly Webinar Series**

Welcome!

THIS WEBINAR IS BEING RECORDED



Housekeeping



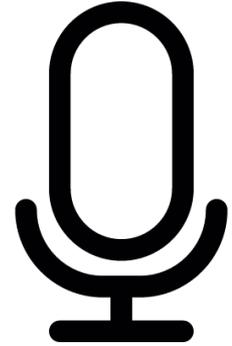
Ask questions via
Q&A Box



Use Chat for
comments.



Chat
@Michael
Parker for
tech support



We will share
recording within 24
hours after webinar



Audience Poll:

Please indicate which of the following programs apply to you or if you are a state/community public health partner. Check all that apply.

- SPAN Recipient
- REACH Recipient
- HOP Recipient
- BRIC Recipient
- Ambassador
- Public Health Partner
- State or Community Level Partner
- Other – add in chat



What is BRIC?



Started January 2021

Policy, Systems and Environmental Changes in 3 Strategy Areas

1. **Nutrition Security**
2. Physical Activity Access
3. Social Connectedness

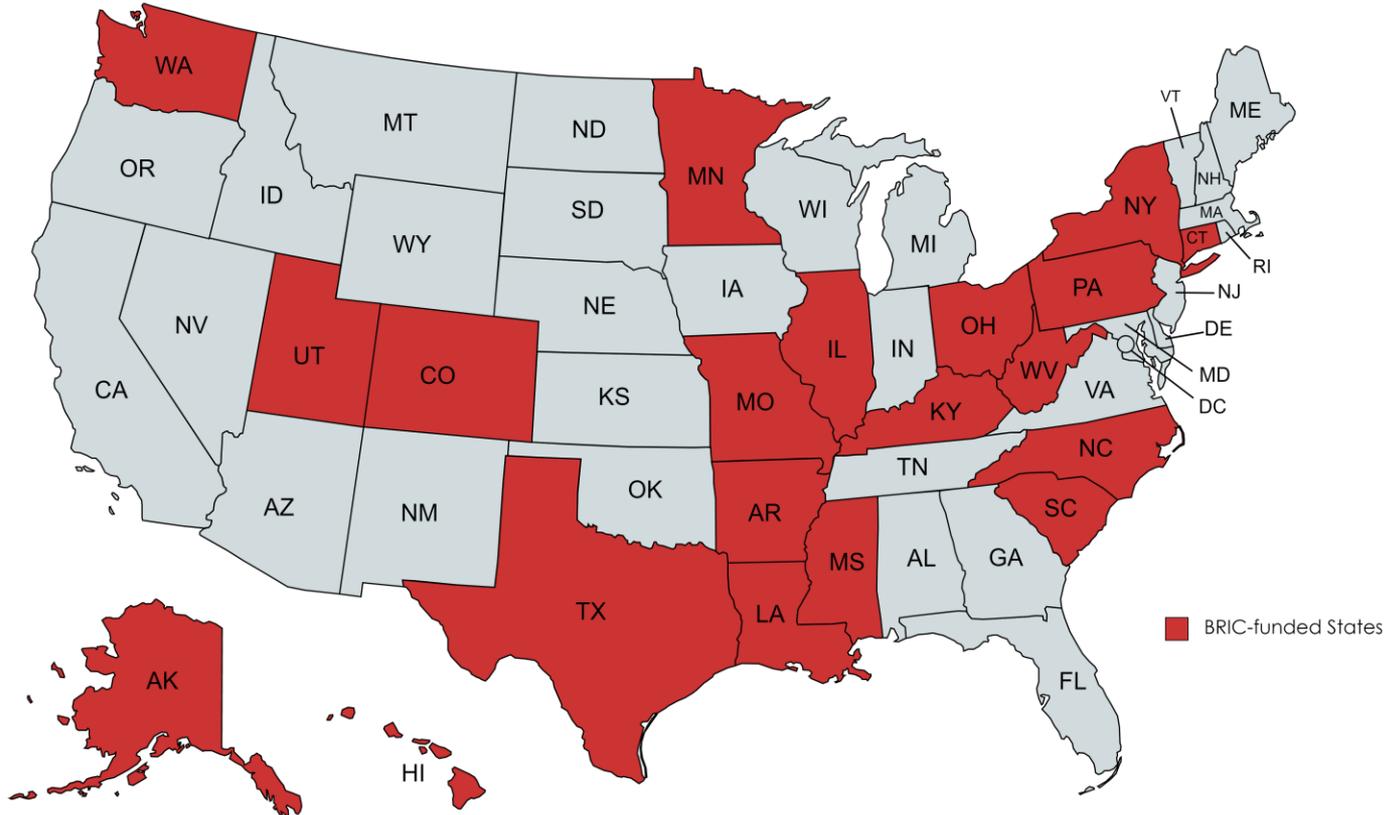
Centered by inclusion, health equity and social justice

COVID-19 pivots and learnings to build resilience

<https://chronicdisease.org/bric>



20 BRIC-funded States (15 SPAN and 5 Ambassador) working with **60+ Communities**





BRIC – Nutrition Security

- Working with a variety of partners at state and local level
 - State Food Bank Associations including Feeding America members
 - Food banks and food pantries
 - Farmers Markets
 - Food Policy Councils
 - USDA- FNS (various programs)



Webinar Overview

Nutrition Security – Importance of Leveraging Partnerships

Panelists – Nutrition Security and Food Access Partnership Perspectives

Moderated Panel Discussion with Panelists and Dr. Angela Odoms-Young

Audience Q&A Opportunities



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Meet Today's Speakers



Dr. Angela Odoms-Young

Assoc Professor; Dir
Nutrition, Obesity, &
Health Equity Research
Lab

**University of Illinois
at Chicago**

**Nutrition Equity and
Justice Partners**



**Latresh
Davenport, MPH**

*SNAP Nutrition
Education Program
Coordinator*

**GA Div. of Family &
Children's Services**



**Milele Kennedy,
CMP**

*Director of
Community Nutrition
and Food Policy*
City of Indianapolis



Rodger Cooley

Executive Director

**Chicago Food
Policy Action
Council**



Anne Swanson

*Vice President, Agri
Sourcing and
Partnerships*
Feeding America



Ice Breaker

1. Click on link in Chat.
2. Share 1-2 words of advice you have for building sustainable partnerships.





Moderated Panel Discussion

**Drop your questions in
Q&A Box.**





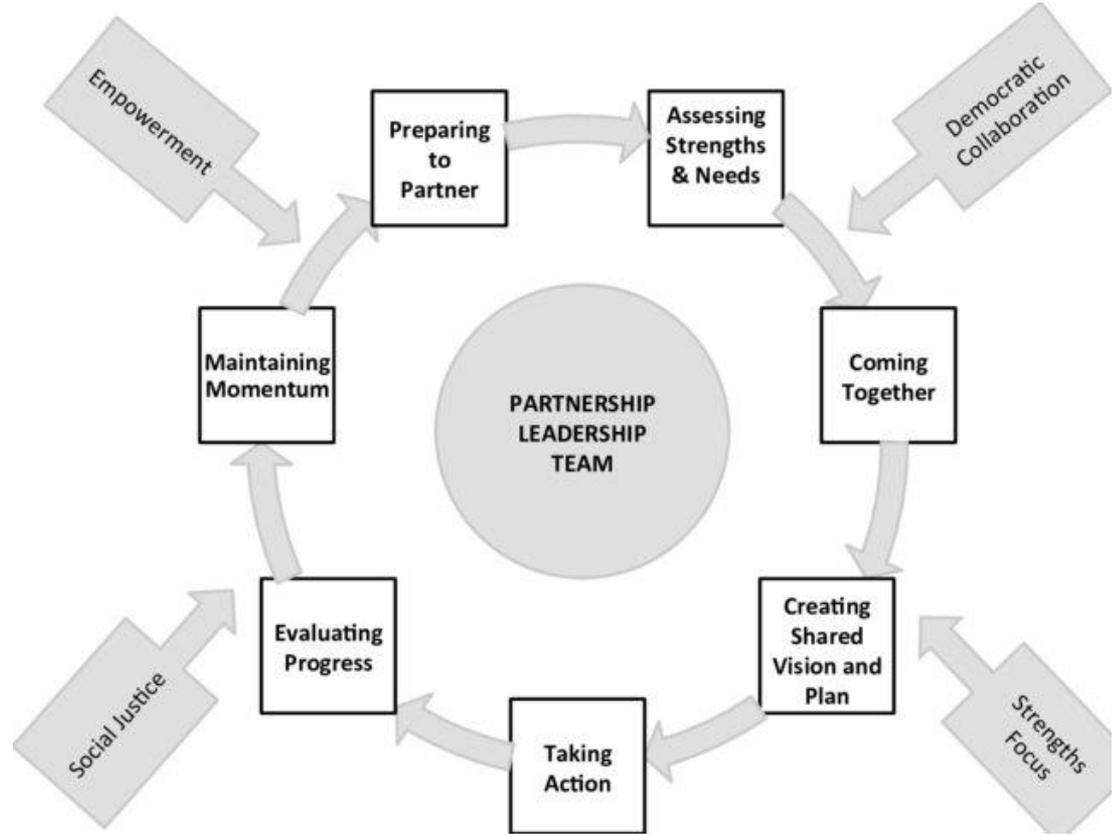
Dr. Angela Odoms-Young

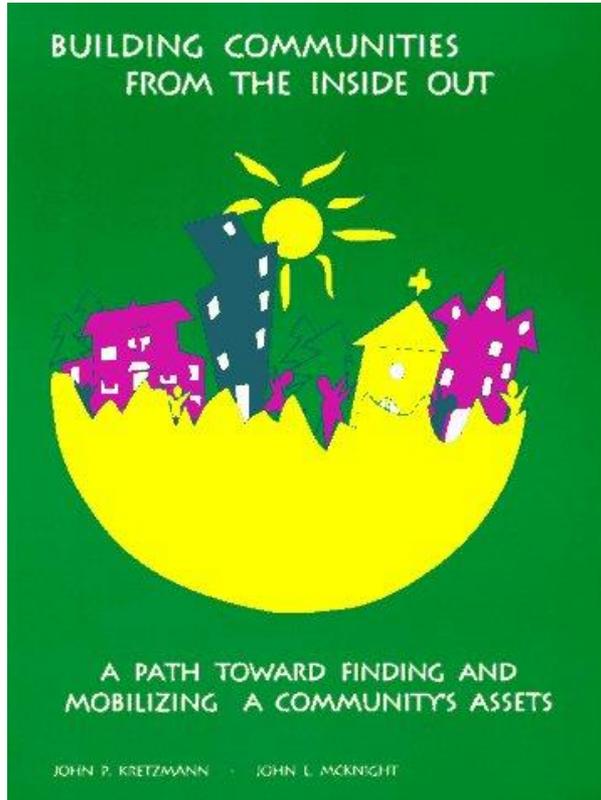
*Getting Started with Food
Systems, Building Sustainable
and Equitable Partnerships,*

Angela Odoms-Young, PhD
Nutrition Equity and Justice Partners, LLC

Associate Professor
Director of the Nutrition, Obesity, Health Equity
and Justice Research Laboratory
Department of Nutrition and Kinesiology
University of Illinois at Chicago

- Seven-stage partnership process model illustrating the equity-focused principles and process of building school-family-community partnerships. Note. Adapted from Bryan, J., & Henry, L. (2012). A model for building school-family community partnerships: Principles and process. *Journal of Counseling & Development*, 90, 408-420.





Asset-Based: discovers gifts & talents in the community right now



Internally-Focused: Relies on community's strengths, not on outside resources



Relationship-Driven: Seeks to connect local people, associations and institutions

Give-Get GRID Model (Behringer, 2018)

- Development and use of the Give-Get Grid builds on principles of citizen engagement (Arnstein, 1969; Matthews, 2016) and community-based participatory research (Israel, Eng, Schulz, Parker, & Satcher, 2005; Morgan & Lifshay, 2006).
- The Give-Get Grid is based on a relational question “What do you want this relationship to become or how do you want it to change over time?”

Case Study: Coordinating Multiple Levels of Cancer Control: State Comprehensive Cancer Coalitions (CCCs) and Appalachian Community Coalitions

Key Give-Get Grid Question: What contributions and benefits can community and state cancer control coalitions share to build a new understanding, strengthen relationships, and adjust practice for mutual gain of reducing cancer?

What community can give:

- Tap existing capacity and resources: volunteer enthusiasm, energy, and time
- Local professional expertise
- Local promotion and publicity
- In-kind facilities, space, and money
- Entry into community with awareness of local politics and issues
- History of cancer in community with reality check on local perspectives about cancer
- Identify champions with passion and leaders with credibility
- Advocacy ally
- Input for state cancer plans
- Local capacity to implement plans

What CCCs can give:

- Public recognition and appreciation
- Connections and networking
- Materials, technical expertise, training, financial/ other resources, services, field staff
- Statewide communication infrastructure
- Cancer plan as coordinated framework
- Neutral and noncompetitive convener
- Cancer data and best practice ideas
- Holistic philosophy with vision for prevention and focus on underserved
- Facilitate/teaching grant writing/awareness
- Conduit to national partners
- Help to change health systems and policies

What community can get:

- Recognition and appreciation of accomplishment and success
 - Personal and community satisfaction from local ownership of issues and solutions
 - Connection to external partnerships
 - Sense of being part of larger Cancer Plan
 - Cancer education resources, experts, training, and financial resources
 - Data about cancer
 - Movement to lift veil off taboo of speaking about cancer and making survivors visible
 - Improve community capacity (planning, grant writing, etc.)
 - A healthier population
- ### *What CCCs can get:*
- Sense that Cancer Plan interconnects full state and local communities
 - Fulfill CDC requirements for participation
 - Local perspectives/wisdom for state plan
 - Help to reach cancer, public health, and disparity goals
 - Gain national recognition
 - Decrease cancer burden and costs for individuals, insurers, and state
 - Energy, momentum and sustainability
 - New partners and advocacy allies
 - New members with motivation and credibility

NOTE: CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Four Pillars of FOOD security

Availability

- National level: Enough food through domestic production or import
- Household level: Ability to produce or have the resources to purchase enough food

Access

- Physical, social, economic
- Household must have assets, labor, knowledge to produce food and market prices must be affordable

Utilization

- Actual consumption patterns must meet nutritional needs
- Includes processing and storage, preparation, allocation and consumption within household

Stability

- Availability, access, and utilization need to be stable / reliable / consistent

Based on 2009 World Summit on Food Security

The Four Main Components of Food Security

1. AVAILABILITY

There is a reliable and consistent source of quality food.

2. ACCESS

People have sufficient resources to produce and/or purchase food.

3. UTILIZATION

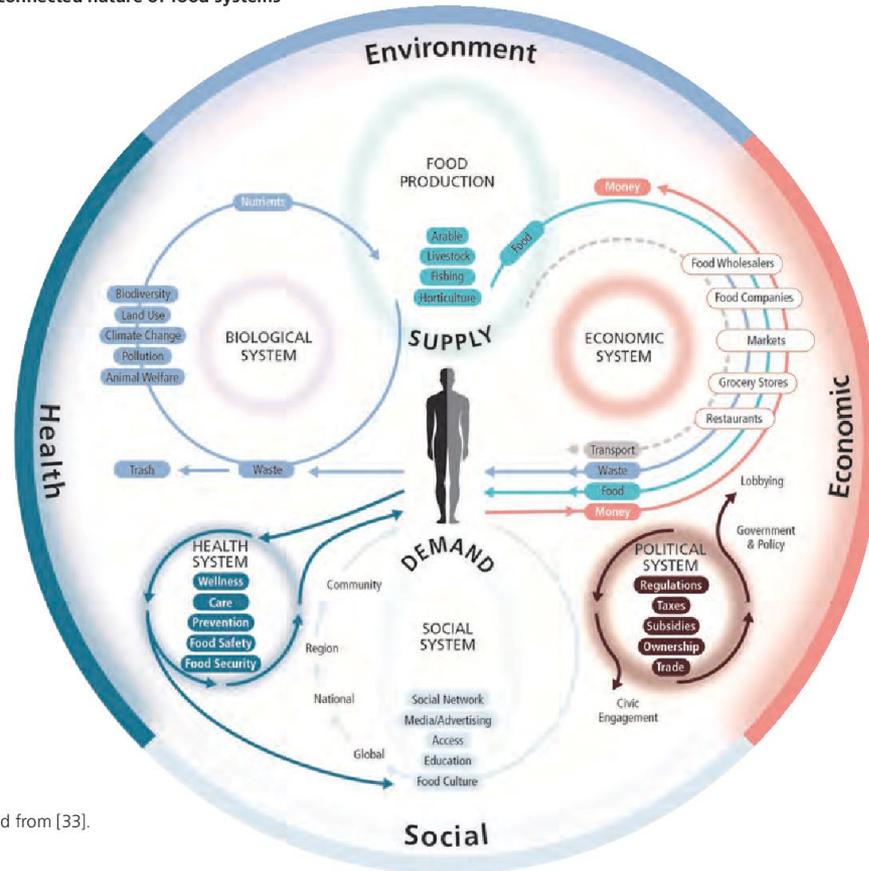
People have the knowledge and basic sanitary conditions to choose, prepare, and distribute food in a way that results in good nutrition.

4. STABILITY

People's ability to access and utilize food that remains stable and sustained over time.



Figure 1: The connected nature of food systems

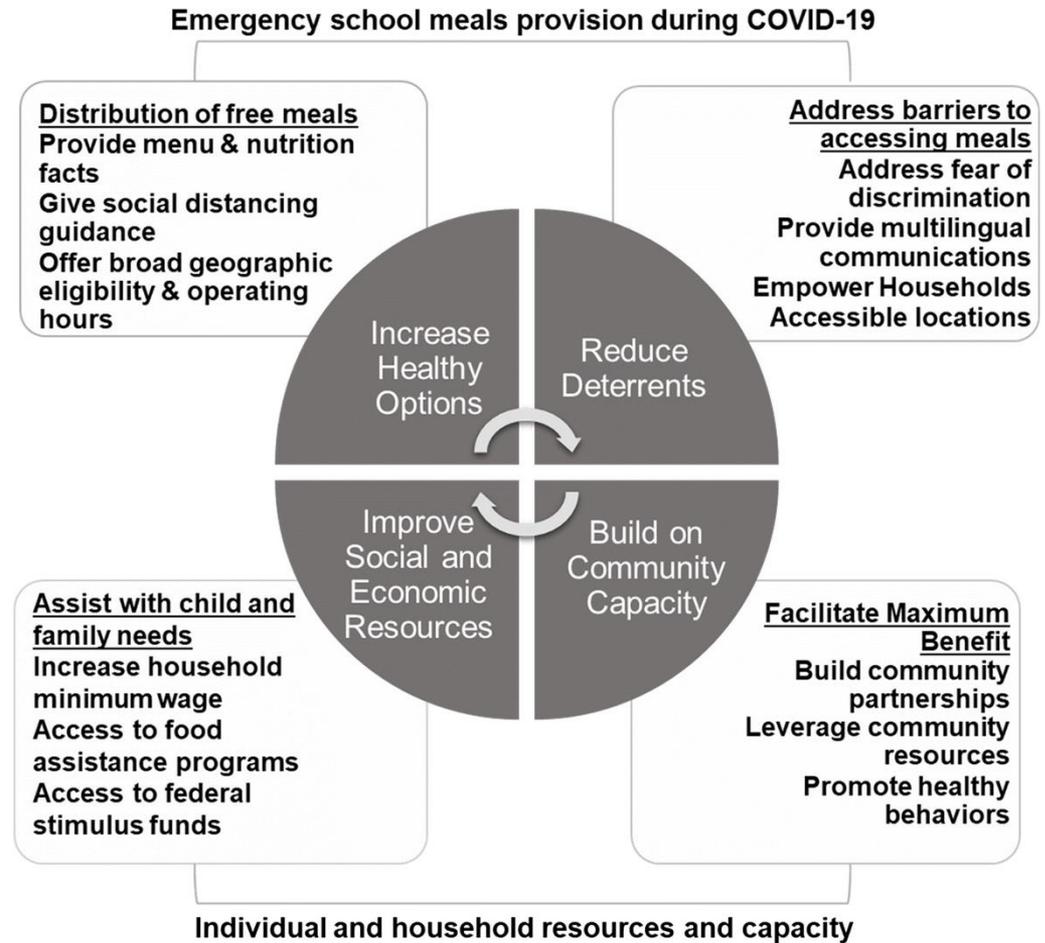


Source: Adapted from [33].

Getting to Equity framework adapted from Kumanyika 2019 [32] and grounded in literature and best practices on summer meal service and service during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Text in each box indicates potential examples of emergency meal service attributes, (not exhaustive) for emergency school meals provision during the COVID-19 pandemic.

McLoughlin et al., 2020



	Goal	Relevance to food systems
1	No poverty	Almost 80% of poor people live in rural areas
2	Zero hunger	We produce enough food for everyone, yet about 800 million go hungry
3	Good health and well-being	Good health starts with nutrition
4	Quality education	Nutritious food is critical to learning
5	Gender equality	Women produce half the world's food, but have much less access to land
6	Clean water and sanitation	Sustainable agriculture holds potential to address water scarcity
7	Affordable and clean energy	Modern food systems are heavily dependent on fossil fuels
8	Decent work and economic growth	Agricultural growth in low-income economies can reduce poverty by half
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Agriculture accounts for a quarter of gross domestic product (GDP) in developing countries
10	Reduced inequalities	Land reforms can give fairer access to rural land
11	Sustainable cities and communities	Rural investment can deter unmanageable urbanization
12	Responsible consumption and production	One third of the food we produce is lost or wasted
13	Climate action	Agriculture is key in responding to climate change
14	Life below water	Fish gives 3 billion people 20% of their daily animal protein
15	Life on land	Forests contain over 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	Ending hunger can contribute greatly to peace and stability
17	Partnerships for the goals	Partnerships help raise the voice of the hungry



Maslow's Hierarchy



Latresh Davenport, MPH



Tom C. Rawlings

Director



Supplemental
Nutrition
Assistance
Program

*SNAP Nutrition Education and
Obesity Prevention Program*

- SNAP-Ed History
- How SNAP-Ed Works
- Where SNAP-Ed Works



SNAP-Ed
Background

Farm Bill authorized nutrition education in Food Stamps (FSNE) as an optional State Administrative Expense, qualifying states to claim federal cost-share (matching funds).

1981

22 states received USDA planning grants to establish FSNE social marketing nutrition networks through federal cost-share.

1992

1995-97

Farm Bill changed Food Stamps to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). FSNE became SNAP-Ed.

2004

2008

2010

124 SNAP-Ed State Implementing Agencies ran state-wide initiatives as partners with their SNAP State Agency. 45,000+ low-resource community sites received SNAP-Ed service. State Implementing Agencies include Cooperative Extensions, non-profit organizations, state and local health departments, universities, and Indian Tribal Organizations.

2014

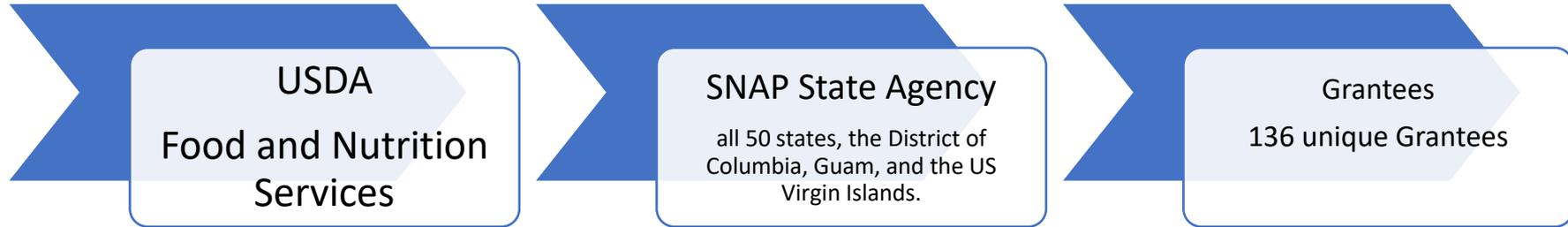
7 states conducted FSNE

50 states and DC conducted FSNE.

Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act established SNAP-Ed as the Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention Grant Program in the Farm Bill; eliminated the state/local cost-share; aligned eligibility with other means-tested assistance programs; added physical activity, community and public health approaches; required evidence-based interventions.



*How SNAP-Ed
Works?*





SNAP-Ed Goal

1. SNAP-Ed eligible populations will have increased access to SNAP-Ed direct nutrition education
2. SNAP-Ed participants will demonstrate increased knowledge and improved behaviors related to nutrition and physical activity
3. SNAP-Ed will complement existing physical activity and nutrition direct education with policy, systems and environmental changes where low-income Georgians live, work, play, pray, learn, shop and eat so that they can make the healthy choice, the preferable choice.

SNAP-Ed Focus

- I. Implementing strategies or interventions, among other health promotion efforts, to help the SNAP-Ed target audience establish healthy eating habits and a physically active lifestyle

- II. **Primary prevention** of diseases to help the SNAP-Ed target audience that has risk factors for nutrition-related chronic disease, such as obesity, prevent or postpone the onset of disease by establishing healthier eating habits and being more physically active.



SNAP-Ed Guiding Principles



Is intended to serve SNAP participants, low-income individuals (live at or below 185% of the federal poverty level) eligible to receive SNAP benefits or other means-tested Federal assistance programs, and individuals residing in communities with a significant low-income population.

Focuses on the needs of the low-income population eligible for SNAP.

Has the greatest potential impact on behaviors related to the nutrition and physical activity of the overall SNAP low-income population when it targets low-income households with SNAP-Ed eligible women and children.

SNAP-Ed Guiding Principles



FNS encourages States to concentrate their SNAP-Ed efforts on the program's key behavioral outcomes:

- SNAP-Ed activities must promote healthy food and physical activity choices based on the most recent DGA. Therefore, strategies and interventions used in SNAP-Ed should be consistent with the DGA and the associated USDA food guidance system, MyPlate
- SNAP-Ed intervention strategies may focus on limiting, as well as increasing, consumption of certain foods, beverages, and nutrients consistent with the DGAs.
- FNS expects that healthy eating patterns, weight management, and obesity prevention for the low-income population will be a key component of SNAP-Ed Plans

SNAP-ED EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

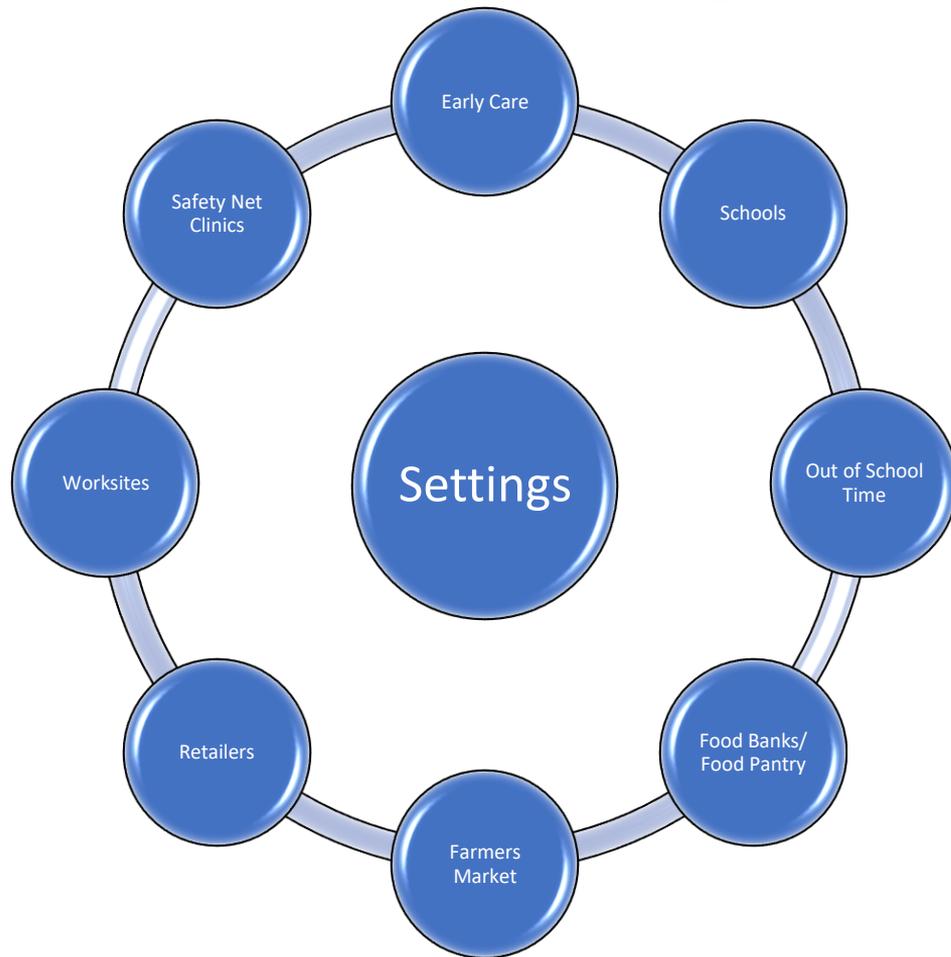
Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity Prevention Indicators

	READINESS & CAPACITY <small>SHORT TERM (ST)</small>	CHANGES <small>MEDIUM TERM (MT)</small>	EFFECTIVENESS & MAINTENANCE <small>LONG TERM (LT)</small>	
INDIVIDUAL 	GOALS AND INTENTIONS ST1: Healthy Eating ST2: Food Resource Management ST3: Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior ST4: Food Safety	BEHAVIORAL CHANGES MT1: Healthy Eating MT2: Food Resource Management MT3: Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior MT4: Food Safety	MAINTENANCE OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGES LT1: Healthy Eating LT2: Food Resource Management LT3: Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior LT4: Food Safety	POPULATION RESULTS (R) TRENDS AND REDUCTION IN DISPARITIES R1: Overall Diet Quality R2: Fruits & Vegetables R3: Whole Grains R4: Dairy R5: Beverages R6: Food Security R7: Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior R8: Breastfeeding R9: Healthy Weight R10: Family Meals R11: Quality of Life
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTINGS EAT, LIVE, WORK, LEARN, SHOP, AND PLAY 	ORGANIZATIONAL MOTIVATORS ST5: Need and Readiness ST6: Champions ST7: Partnerships	ORGANIZATIONAL ADOPTION AND PROMOTION MT5: Nutrition Supports MT6: Physical Activity and Reduced Sedentary Behavior Supports	ORGANIZATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVENESS LT5: Nutrition Supports Implementation LT6: Physical Activity Supports Implementation LT7: Program Recognition LT8: Media Coverage LT9: Leveraged Resources LT10: Planned Sustainability LT11: Unexpected Benefits	
SECTORS OF INFLUENCE 	MULTI-SECTOR CAPACITY ST8: Multi-Sector Partnerships and Planning	MULTI-SECTOR CHANGES MT7: Government Policies MT8: Agriculture MT9: Education Policies MT10: Community Design and Safety MT11: Health Care Clinical-Community Linkages MT12: Social Marketing MT13: Media Practices	MULTI-SECTOR IMPACTS LT12: Food Systems LT13: Government Investments LT14: Agriculture Sales and Incentives LT15: Educational Attainment LT16: Shared Use Streets and Crime Reduction LT17: Health Care Cost Savings LT18: Commercial Marketing of Healthy Foods and Beverages LT19: Community-Wide Recognition Programs	

Intent to impact	Percent of SNAP-Ed Implementing Agencies
Individual Level	59%
Environmental Settings	48%
Sectors of Influence	20%
Population Results	30%



*Where SNAP-Ed
Works*



CSFP and TEFAP

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

- USDA distributes both food and administrative funds to participating states
- Participants at least 60 years of age

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

- Federal program that helps supplement the diets of low-income Americans, including elderly people, by providing them with emergency food assistance at no cost



How SNAP-Ed Works with charitable food systems

Grantee/Sub-grantee

SNAP-Ed activities

- Nutrition Education classes
- PSE Interventions
- Community based healthy eating and active living interventions

Partnership

- Partnership with the Grantee provides SNAP-Ed services at the food bank or food pantries
 - Nutrition education classes
 - PSE interventions could include but a not limited to the following:
 - Nutrition Environment Food Pantry Assessment
 - Nutrition Pantry Program
 - Thumbs Up for Healthy Choices in Food Pantries (Thumbs Up)
 - Voices for Food
 - The Safe and Healthy Food Pantries Project
 - Community Garden produce donation to food banks/food pantries

Lessons Learned

Relationship building, staff readiness and capacity assessments, community engagement



Consider the capacity of staff (most are volunteers) and reduce administrative burden as much as possible while still fulfilling grant requirements.

Thank You!

**Latresh Davenport, MPH
SNAP Nutrition Education Program Coordinator
Georgia Division of Family and Children Services
Latresh.Davenport@dhs.ga.gov**



Milele Kennedy, CMP

The Value of
Collaboration
and
Civic
Engagement
for Health
Equity

Milele Kennedy, Director

City of Indianapolis

Division of Community
Nutrition and Food Policy

City of Indianapolis Food Infrastructure

Community Food Access Coalition (CFAC)

Empower communities on issues related to food and solutions that impact them

Rapidly elevate community needs and goals related to food equity, enabling consistent flow of information and quick response when needed

Be the conduit of information between the City, local organizations, and funders on food access issues, major food initiatives and investments

Division of Community Nutrition & Food Policy

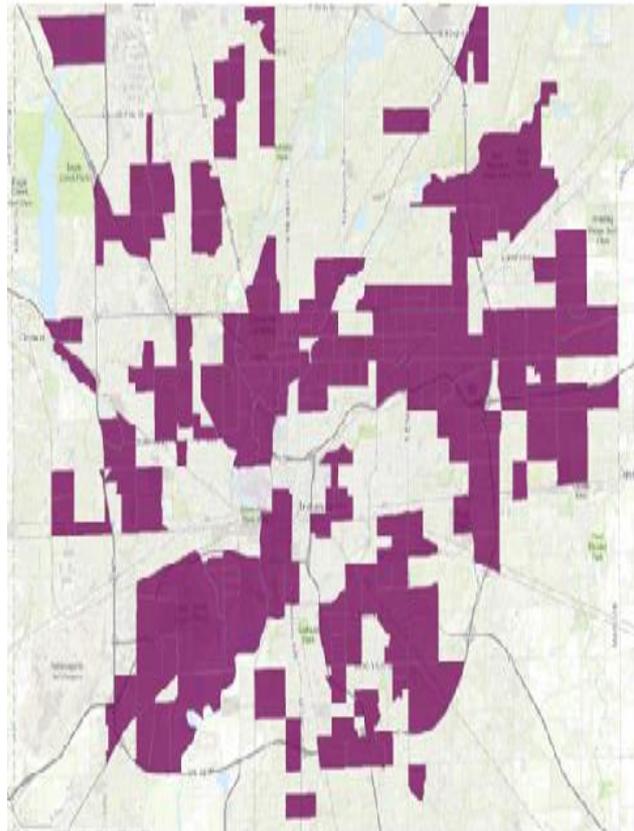
Promote “food in all policies” across City departments and funding streams

Consider and advance citywide food policy initiatives

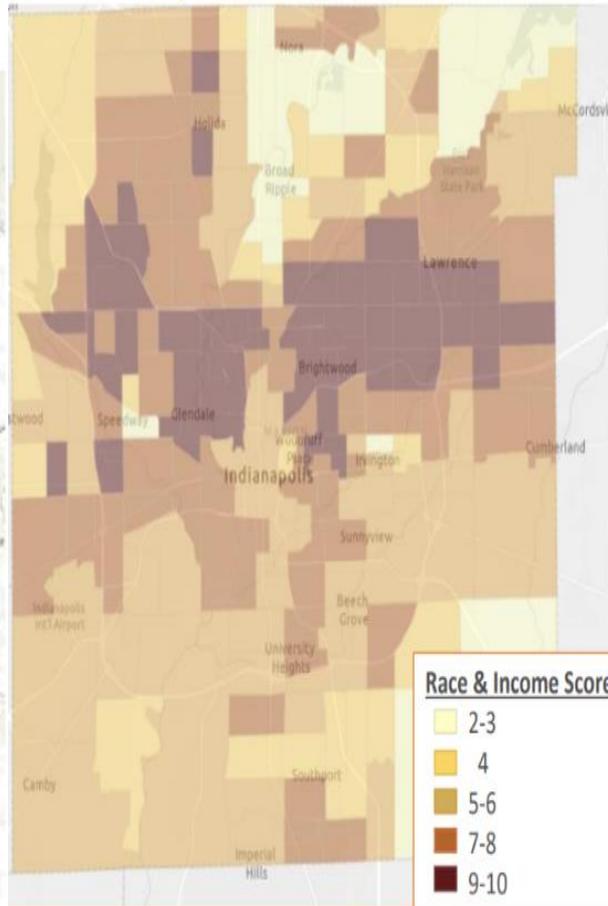
Assess the citywide goals and metrics related to the food landscape on a regular basis, track progress, and communicate findings to community members and policymakers alike

MAP OF 2018 NEIGHBORHOODS WITH LIMITED FOOD ACCESS, BY CENSUS BLOCK GROUPS

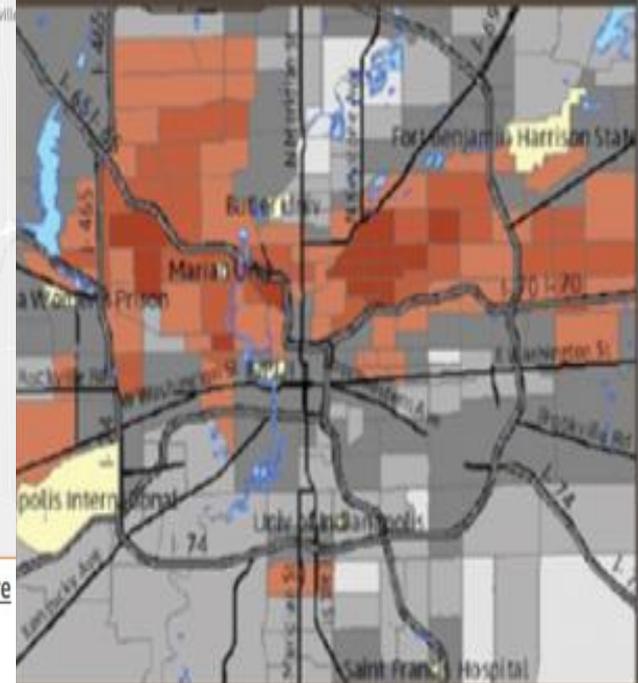
(SOURCE: SAVI 2018)



Indianapolis Racial Equity by Census Tract



Percent People of Color in Indianapolis by Census Tract 2018

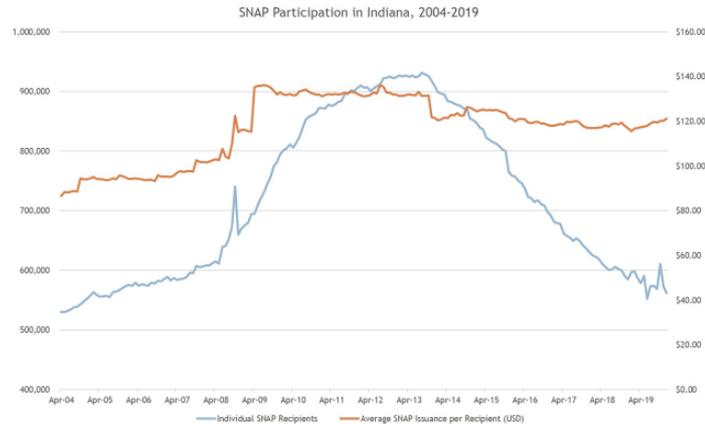


Source: 2018 American Community Survey
5 yr Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau

Hunger in Indiana

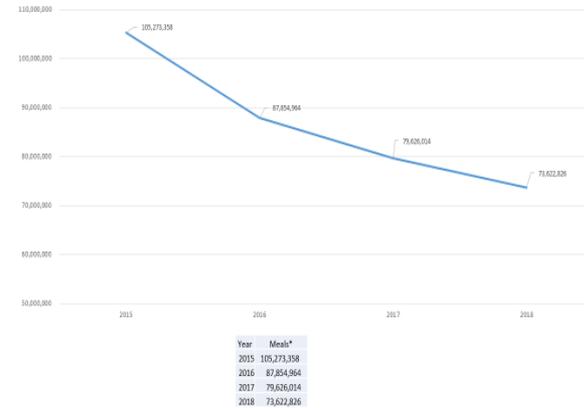
- National food insecurity rate = 11.1%
- From 2006-2008 to 2016-2018, hunger in the U.S. **decreased** by 0.5% (statistically significant)
- **Indiana food insecurity rate = 13.5%** (statistically significant difference from the national average)
- **Indiana is 1 of 12 states** where hunger is higher than the national average.
- From 2006-2008 to 2016-2018, hunger in Indiana **increased** by 2.3% (statistically significant)

Just 25% of adults in Marion County consume vegetables one or more times a day compared to 68% of adults in the United States (2015, BRFSS)



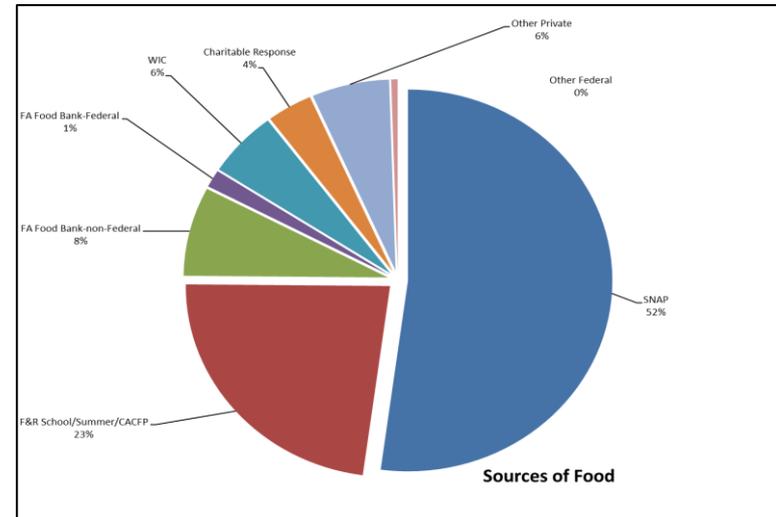
SNAP participation in Indiana declined by 33.4% from FY 2013-FY 2018.

SNAP Meals



*Calculation based on Feeding America \$/Meal for Marion County

Bwd_Nov_19



FEEDING
AMERICA

FRAC
Food Research & Action Center

FEEDING
INDIANA'S
HUNGRY

Indy
HUNGER
network



Indiana
Department
of
Health



MARION COUNTY
PUBLIC
HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

Prevent. Promote. Protect.



USDA



**Indiana Family &
Social Services
Administration**

INDIANA
STATE DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

INDY
FOOD
COUNCIL

Local Grocer Coalition

Fresh Bucks Program

- A SNAP matching program that incentivizes families on SNAP to purchase more fruits and vegetables.
- Farmers Markets – current participating markets matching SNAP benefits up to \$20.00 per visit.
- Farm Stands – 50% off the purchase of fruits/vegetables up to \$10.00
- Retail Fresh Bucks - Expansion/piloting Fresh Bucks in brick and mortar stores

Visit freshbucksindy.org for additional info

Seed to Store Program

- Equitable approach to local food access.
- Sustainable relationship between local growers and local grocers
- Black Farmers Co-Op for local procurement.
- Consumers have affordable access to fresh produce, especially in underserved communities of color.



Hunger is hard.

Now, finding food is easy.



**COMMUNITY
COMPASS™**

Community Compass™

Help for finding food assistance in Marion County.

With Community Compass, you can find:

- Free Meal Locations
- Free Groceries
- Food Related Events
- Information on WIC, SNAP and other programs



MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD!

HELP SHAPE THE FUTURE OF INDIANAPOLIS' FOOD
SYSTEM. SHARE YOUR FOOD EXPERIENCES TO
WIN GROCERY GIFT CARDS & OTHER PRIZES!

LEARN MORE AT

WWW.FOODCOMIDARAWL317.COM



Anne Swanson

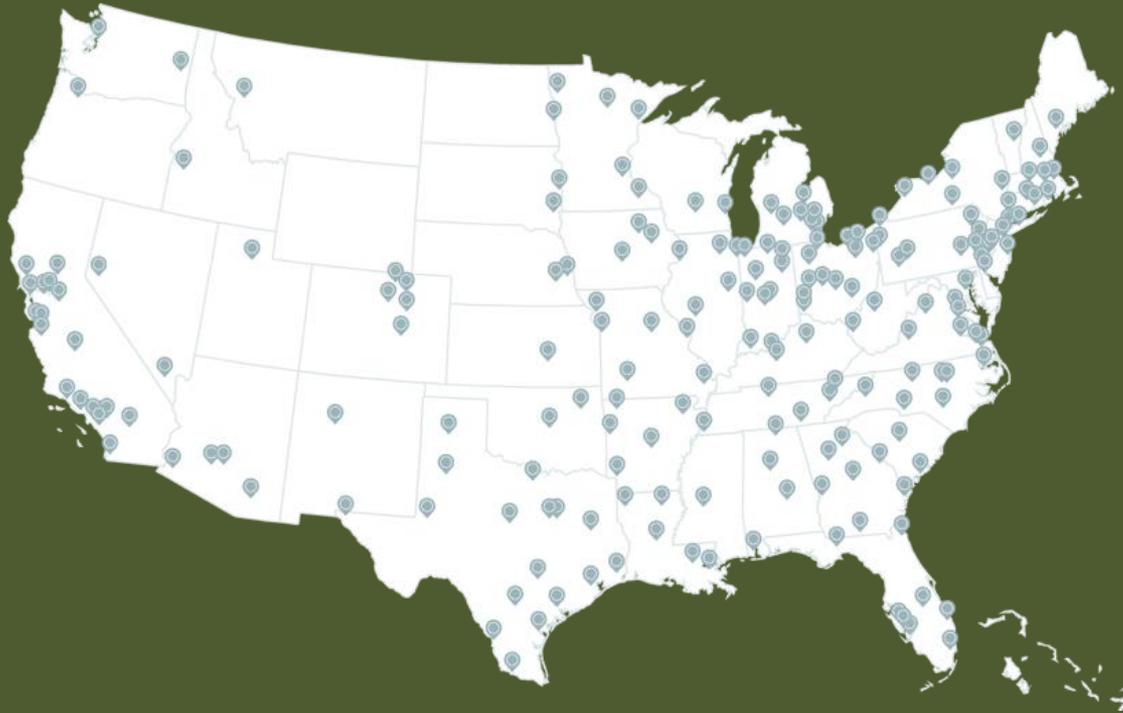
AGRI-SOURCING

PARTNERSHIP
Maximizing
Food Sourcing

2021

THE POWER OF FEEDING AMERICA

200 Food Banks Strong

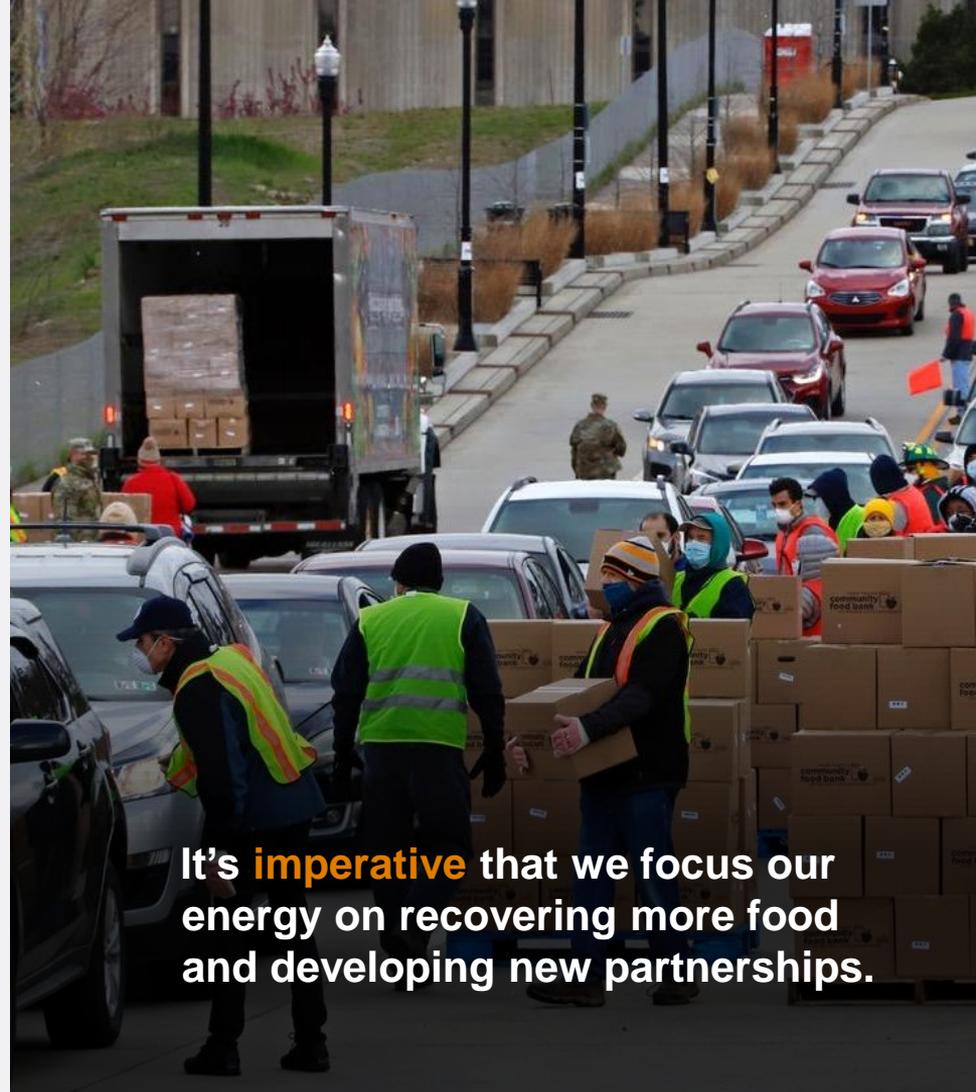
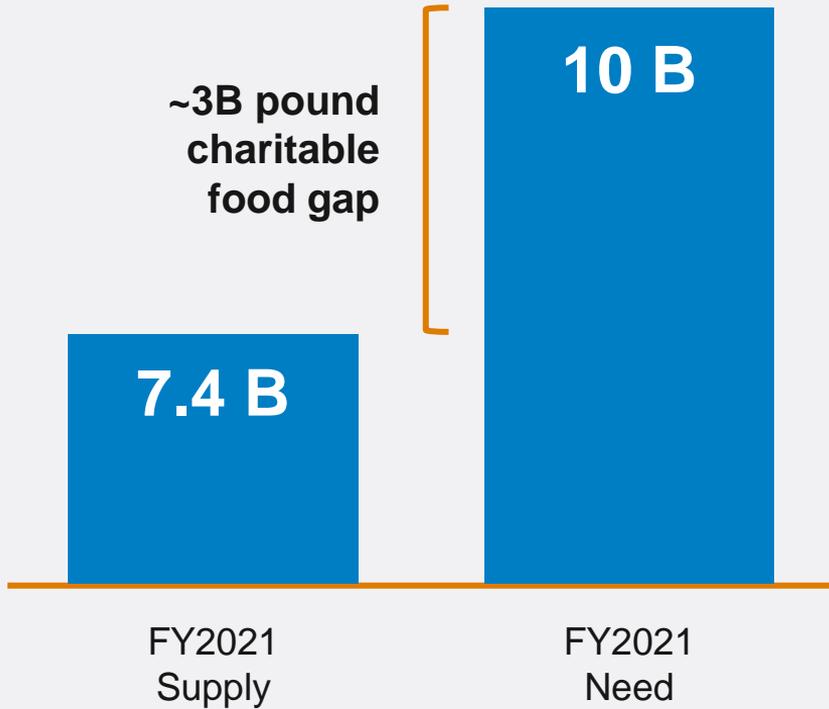


Feeding America food banks don't just provide meals to local families, they also:

- Anticipate and adjust to the needs of their communities.
- Educate households on the relationship between food and wellness + ways to keep children healthy.
- Teach people about food budgets and government assistance programs.

Click on the US map to find your local food bank!

Charitable Food Gap



It's **imperative** that we focus our energy on recovering more food and developing new partnerships.

Agri-Sourcing Goals

Agri-Sourcing consists of representatives across protein, produce and dairy. Together, with our Government Relations and Development teams, we focus on:



Nurturing relationships with food banks and strategic agri-industry partners

Growing regional + national food recovery and distribution

Advocating for federal funding of food purchases

Supporting the network in capability + capacity growth

HUNGER-RELIEF SUPPLY CHAIN

Feeding America is made up of food banks, pantries and meal programs. The network is supported by a national organization, state associations and regional agri-hubs. We work with partners of all sizes, to get food and funds to the people who need it most.

FEEDING AMERICA NATIONAL ORGANIZATION (FANO)

supports the network in food recovery, fundraising and elevating the message of hunger.



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL AGRI-HUBS

help improve the abundance, quality and allocation of foods coming into the network.



REGIONAL AGRI-HUBS



STATE ASSOCIATIONS

STATE ASSOCIATIONS assist their local food banks in sourcing, advocacy projects and building alliances.



FOOD BANKS

FOOD BANKS act as storage and distribution depots for smaller, front-line pantries and meal programs.



PANTRIES

PANTRIES + MEAL PROGRAMS

look to food banks to obtain the necessary food, funding and operational support to serve their local communities.



NEIGHBORS IN NEED

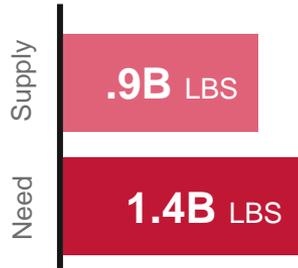
Feeding America strives to serve **people facing hunger** and pave the way towards a brighter, more food-secure future.



Sizing the Opportunity for Nutritious Agri Foods

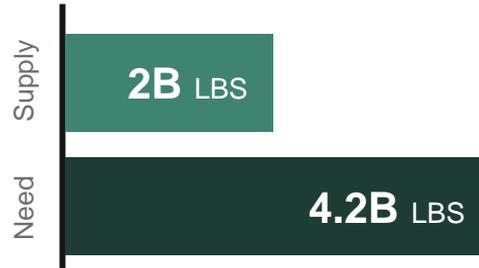
For each 12 focus commodities, we overlaid current supply, meal gap, USDA guidelines, strength of national supply chain, sourcing team input and member requests.

PROTEIN



- Chicken
- Beef
- Seafood

PRODUCE



- Apples
- Citrus
- Cabbage
- Onions
- Carrots
- Potatoes
- Sweet potatoes

DAIRY



- Milk
- Cheese

GROWING OUR CONNECTIONS

Making Meaningful Progress

Thanks to our partners, we've provided over **5 billion meals** to families in need across America.



Agri Community Spotlights

Through a strategic donation from **Cargill**, the **Houston Food Bank** is building a **USDA inspected Protein Packing Room**. This facility will be used to source, process, and repackage product into smaller units.

With the industry, FA helped build Dairy Nourishes America - a cross-industry partnership fostered to increase access to dairy in the network. Key partners include IDFA, Milk PEP, NDC, and Innovation Center for US Dairy.

March 2020, **Tyson Foods** donated **16 million meals** to Feeding America food banks and pantries. That's more than **\$11 million in protein** for hunger relief in just one month.

In August 2020, Kroger donated **200,000 gallons of milk** as a part of their **Dairy Rescue Program**, the retailer is partnering with dairy suppliers to cover packaging, processing and some transportation costs.

In 2020, **Chiquita** donated more than **4.4 million pounds of bananas** to the Feeding America network. FA service team arranged the donation pick-ups and deliveries from Chiquita's ports of entry.

At the start of COVID supply chain disruption, numerous growers + packers around the country leveraged their available labor to repack apples, potatoes and other items into "fresh to-go boxes".



Rodger Cooley

Catalyzing Food Justice in Chicago



@ChiFoodPolicy



CHICAGO
FOOD POLICY
ACTION COUNCIL

ChicagoFoodPolicy.com

Our Story

For nearly 20 years, CFPAC has been fostering relationships to “bridge institutions, communities, and movements” to lead transformative, systems-level change. Our approach is now captured as a “backbone” or “collective-impact” organization serving as a network of networks.



Mission

CFPAC co-develops, facilitates, advocates for, and supports implementation of policies that advance food justice and sovereignty across the Chicago region.



What We Do



Mobilizing Networks + Catalyzing Policy



Peer-to-Peer Knowledge Sharing



Creating Transparency + Navigating Systems



Uplifting Success + Gaining Access

TOGETHER WE
NURTURE & PROTECT



SOVEREIGNTY

CFPAC in Action

- **Mobilizing Networks & Coalitions**
 - Chicago Food Policy Summit
 - Urban Stewards Action Network
 - Communications + Digital Advocacy
- **Influencing & Implementing Local Policy**
 - Good Food Purchasing Policy (GFPP)
 - Productive Landscapes
 - Mayoral Candidate Engagement
 - Business Licensing
- **Organizing & Advocating for State Policy**
 - Worker Co-ops
 - Cannabis Equity
- **Exploring New Opportunities for Growth**
 - “Food Justice Fund of Chicago”
 - Navigator Project



COVID-19 Rapid Response

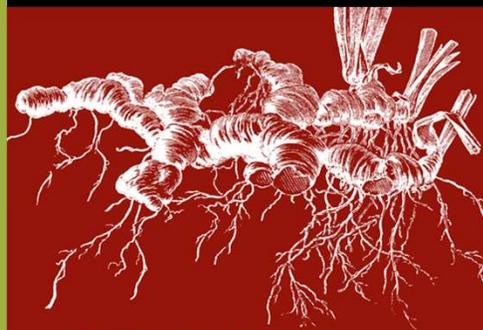
Supporting every facet of
Chicago's local food system
through the pandemic



COVID-19 Working Groups

Over 250 organizations came together to collaborate and support our growers, producers, and workers!

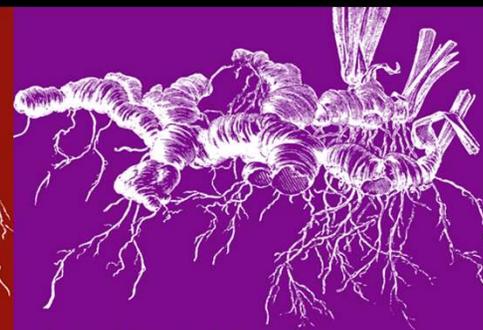
- Impact on Local Producers
- Disruptions to Small Businesses
- Resilient Food Systems
- Funding
- Rhizome calls



COVID-19 Rapid Response Rhizome Call

Thursday, Sept 3rd from 3-4:30pm

Special guest: Ahmad Jitan, Food Ecosystems Organizer with Inner-City Muslim Action Network



COVID-19 Rapid Response Rhizome Call

Thursday, Aug 20th from 3-4:30pm

Special guests: Michelle Merritt from Experimental Station and Jose Oliva from HEAL Food Alliance

COVID-19 Resource Page

Resources shared during group calls and e-list are compiled and shared on our website to give an accurate snapshot of the resources available to the Chicago region's food system.

Chicago Food Policy Action Council

as of Sept. 25, 2020

Food System Rapid Response

177 Resources

15 Funding Sources

15 Calls to Action



Thanks to the efforts of the entire Rapid Response team, this living resource is updated regularly to provide Chicago with relevant information. Learn more at <https://www.chicagofoodpolicy.com/covid19>

Chicago Food Policy Summit

16 years of gathering communities working across Chicago's food system and catalyzing policy change - virtual in 2021!



Urban Stewards Action Network (USAN)

- Black & Brown Food System leaders



Communications + Digital Advocacy

Activating and expanding our community through newsletters, social media, website updates, graphic design, and storytelling

ACTION ALERT!

SUPPORT WORKER COOPERATIVES IN COOK COUNTY

SIGN THE PETITION & CONTACT YOUR COMMISSIONER:

[HTTP://BIT.LY/2A7GSRO](http://bit.ly/2A7GSRO)



WORKER COOPERATIVES IN NUMBERS

Illinois currently has **more than a thousand (1,032) cooperative businesses** that support **over 3 million cooperative members** and nearly **19,000 jobs**.

OVER
60%

OF NEW COOPERATIVE
WORKER-OWNERS ARE
PEOPLE OF COLOR

OVER
66%

OF TOTAL WORKER-
OWNERS ARE **WOMEN**

#ILWORKERCOOPS

Illinois Coalition for
Cooperative Advancement

WOMEN LEADING THE FIGHT FOR OUR FOOD



INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

@chicagofoodpolicy

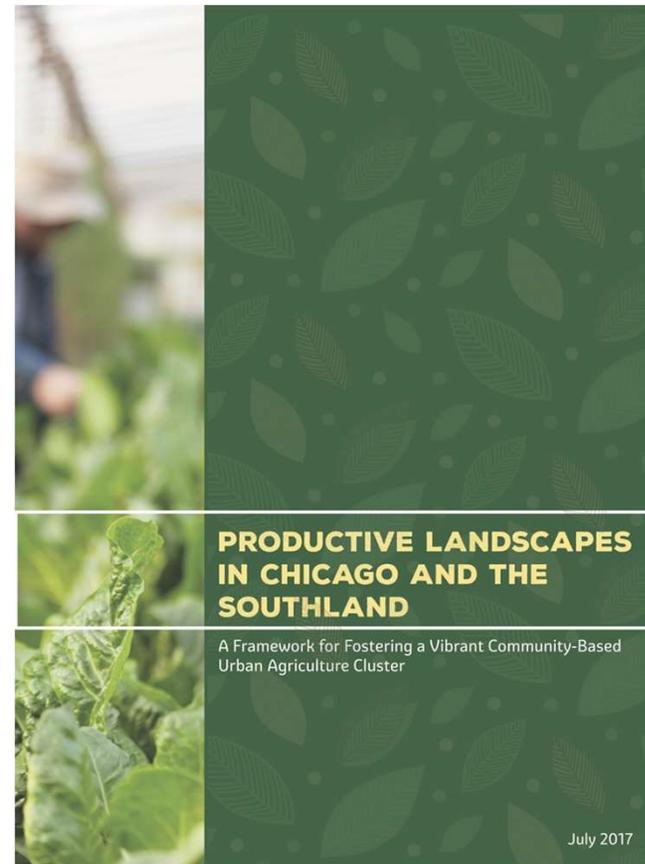
Good Food Purchasing Program

Shifting City & County food procurement toward local, sustainable, fair, humane, and healthy food

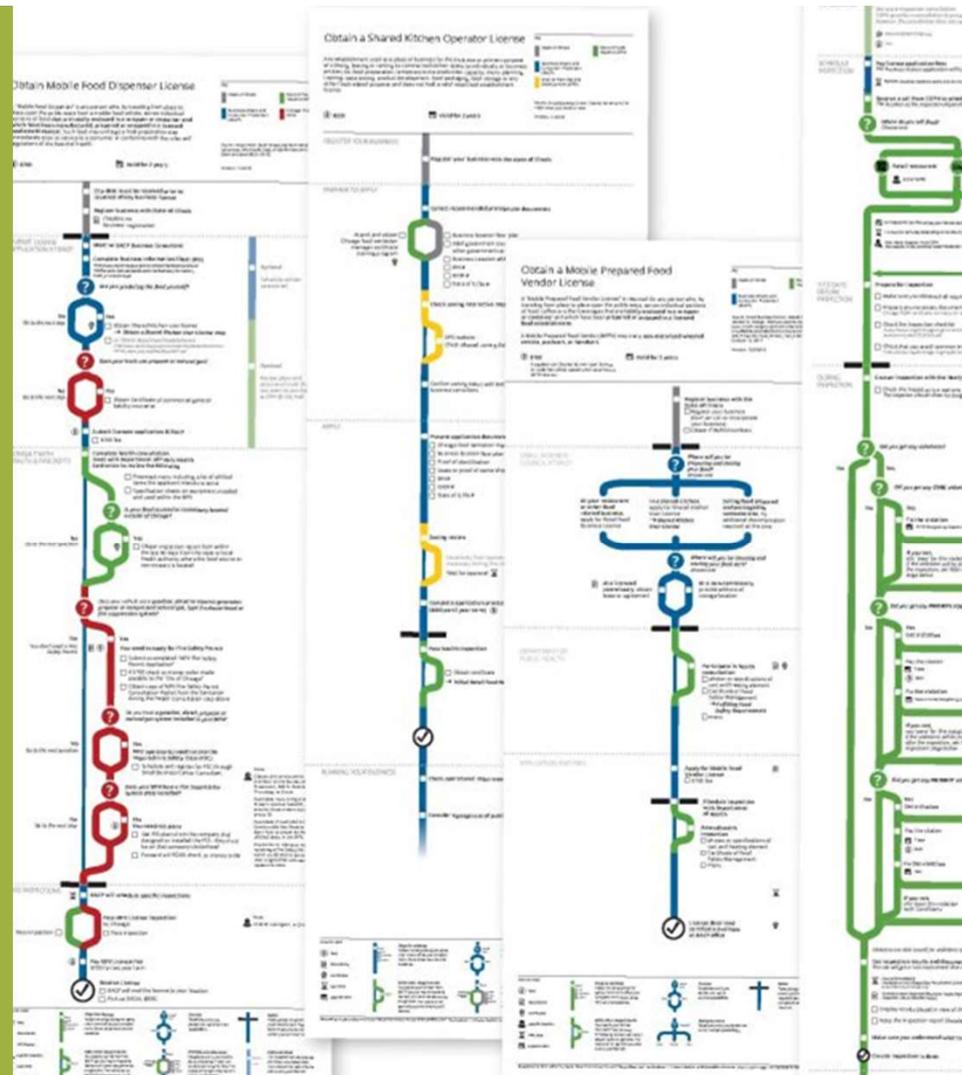


Productive Landscapes Taskforce

Land access for urban
agriculture on institutionally
owned land



Chicago Food Business Licensing



City Policy Engagement

Bringing food justice to the forefront of Chicago's administration and policy makers



Worker Cooperatives

Expanding our networks and
strengthening policy for
worker-owned cooperatives



Coalition Building & Statewide Policy

Raising awareness and building
solidarity across issues

Thank you!

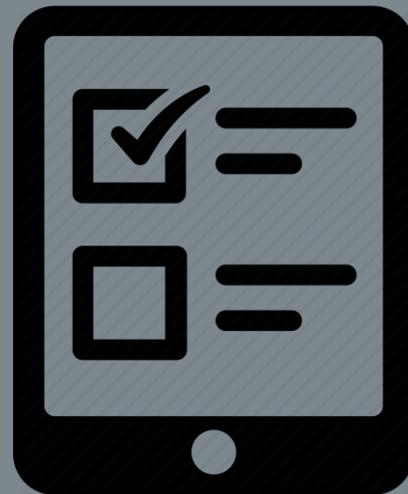
   @ChiFoodPolicy



ChicagoFoodPolicy.com



Please Share Your Feedback
Open survey link in chat





Save the Date!

Wednesday July 28th, 2021

2:00-3:30pm ET

**Theme: Social Connectedness and
Physical Activity Access**

**Building Resilient Inclusive Communities (BRIC)
Monthly Webinar Series**



THANK YOU!

Building Resilient Inclusive Communities (BRIC)
www.chronicdisease.org/bric