

**FOOD BANK OF THE SOUTHERN TIER
STRATEGY COMMITTEE MEETING
June 30, 2022 10:00 AM-12:00 PM**

AGENDA

TOPIC	FACILITATOR	ACTION	TIME
1. Welcome & Introductions a) Welcome to Lisa Horn	Erin Summerlee	Discuss	10
2. Approval of May 4, 2022, Minutes	Erin Summerlee	Approve	1
3. BOD Strategy Session Debrief	Erin Summerlee	Discuss	15
4. Data & Evaluation Plan Overview	Randi Quackenbush / Lisa Horn	Discuss	30
5. Outcome Review and Data Planning a) Feedback on process so far b) Community Empowerment Outcomes c) Alignment with SIFs	Erin Summerlee	Discuss	60
6. Wrap-up / Adjourn	Erin Summerlee	Discussion	5

Next Meeting

FBST SIF Kitchen Cabinet
July 28th, 2022 10:30 AM – 12:30 PM
RSVP to Lynn Dates Lynn.Dates@foodbankst.org

Food Bank of the Southern Tier

Strategy Committee Meeting

Wednesday, May 4, 2022 2 – 4pm

Member Name	In Attendance	Unable to Attend
Erin Summerlee (Chair)	X	
Andy Fagan	X	
Tess McKinley	X	
Jamila Michener	X	
Kathy Rasmussen	X	
Joe Thomas		X
<i>Ex-Officio</i>		
Natasha Thompson	X	
<i>Staff</i>		
Matt Griffin	X	
Randi Quackenbush	X	
Jen Bertron	X	
Lynn Dates	X	

1. **Welcome & Introductions** – Erin Summerlee called the meeting to order at 2 pm and introductions were made by all attendees.

2. **Organization Outcomes, Baselines & Goals** – Randi thanked Jen for her work and went on to explain that Strategic Collaboration, which was used in previous reports, has now been changed to Community Empowerment to better reflect FBSTs work with the community. Randi and Jen went on to review the following: Meeting Wants & Needs; Quantity; Pantries Reporting; Amount of Food & Frequency; Barriers to Offering More Perishables; Status of Client Choice; Top 5 Special Diet Needs; Cultural Identity & Preferences; Good Food Strategies; Good Food Goals; Client Experience; Barriers to Access; Client Centered Services.

The group discussed the following: None of this makes it easier but that doesn't mean that goals are misplaced; Education around circumstances; SNAP and WIC are important – where is overlap; Foods purchased with SNAP & WIC; Fresh food is more expensive; What do services beyond food consist of; Non-food items; Connections to resources; County-wide geographic eligibility; Do pantries have some command that would cause restrictions; Other external forces; Cornell data mapping; Empowerment; Socializing people who are the ones in need; Invoking power is important; collaboration is typically seen as fifty-fifty; We're going to make empowerment a reality; The idea of empowerment will inform our strategy; How to empower pantries who have their own poverty mindset; Make grants easier to get; easily accessed impact grants.

3. **June BOD Strategy Session Planning** – Natasha explained that she wanted this Committee to see the data going into the June BOD Strategy Session adding that last year we focused on the creation of Strategic Investment Funds. The group discussed: Data; bring BOD along with building power; Strategy session to build case and see connections; BOD understands advocacy and will better understand empowerment; Change and a systemic level; Passion and conviction; Those with experience will lead the most effective ways for distributing resources; Challenging stigmas; This is not intuitive to those who don't talk about it a lot.

4. **Levels of Change Framework** – Andy shared the Levels of Change Framework and the group discussed the following: Spectrum of prevention; Social determinants of health; What is the role of food bank in effecting change; Incorporating language for what can be done at each level; Programs and partnerships that make changes to public health; Model the focus of the Strategy Session on the 3rd outcome and how we arrived at community empowerment; Focus on shortening the line; Address issues that are causing people to be in the line long term; Effectiveness of agencies.

5. Next Steps

- Confirm 2022 Meeting Schedule - Natasha suggested having one other meeting prior to the board meeting and then taking this information to the executive committee and maybe one more meeting before the board meeting
- Erin would like to confirm the 2022 meeting schedule; meeting frequency is to be determined.
- Natasha's Sabbatical - Randi will work with Erin while Natasha is on sabbatical.

6. Wrap-up/Adjourn

The meeting adjourned at 4pm

Minutes respectfully submitted by,
Lynn Dates, *Executive Assistant to
Natasha Thompson, President & CEO*

**FBST Board Strategy Session
Breakout Room Notes
June 9, 2022**

Breakout #1

- **What comes to mind when you hear the word power?**

Influence a group or individual reflects the power; Authority; money; confidence – if you have the power and those who have the confidence to use it; strength; responsibility; power resides disproportionately in certain groups; more advantages based on your identity; ability to set the tone

Control, advantage, ability to effect outcomes, ability to force people to do things (with or against their will), point of authority

Ability to make things happen for yourself or other people

Fear

Control

Money or political influence

Influence and decision making having a seat at the table

Internalization standpoint – internal power and external power

Control your outcomes, what happens to you and family

Have tools, resources, capacity,

Leverage – can sometimes not even be aware of how you're leveraging

Invisible, obscured

Easy to miss, subtle

Very easy to abuse

Outside myself – ability and entitlement to make decisions for large groups

- **In what ways do you think you have / don't have power?**

Ability to make decisions – ebbs and flows based on sit in life; resp and burden to exercise power with integrity and intelligence – have to think about what is said – responsibility to do the right thing; thoughtfulness and power not as pervasive as we'd want it to be; not recognizing that you have power – never really felt powerful – but have responsibility and integrity – powerlessness in trying to address larger issues – how do you effect change without affecting the folks you manage – run risk of ostracization; transparency – not getting to see behind the curtain – status quo; coming out while a director of an organization – felt vulnerable – didn't know how to do this without affecting organization – some direct challenges – org was supposed to be supportive of this community – understand vulnerability; Speak truth to power.

Employment titles give power – whether real or not. Titles seem to matter.

As parents – power over kids early on (parental/financial etc)

Internal – local personal; External – threats, mother nature. Things that we are powerless to

Power continuum

Power v authority v control v shared power. Things that seem black and white are actually very nuanced.

Very different answers from people who perceive they don't have power vs those who do.

Formal structures: Congress – they have power but they also lack action. Don't put their power to use.

Ways we try to regain control when we feel powerless – the desperation.

People we serve – all the things they are powerless over in their life

Dependent on place with power changing based on where you are. The way we are having this conversation and how we are thinking about power. Contextual

Haven't felt much power in her life. Has power over her emotions, thoughts, and actions.

power comes from today the ability to influence what's going on. Having to convince other people. Felt in control of life and relationships in most of his life.

at the end of her career and has had lots of influence and feels powerful in that regard. Does not feel powerful when she's waiting at a bus stop and it's full of people that seem sketchy. Catcalling – out at night by yourself as a women

work setting/professional with organizations has been at the org. Longer than others that she works with. When she goes into another setting there's a difference in power – not like power over people but the influence you have and safety out in the world.

It's fluent – feeling like you have it and then it's gone. Comes and goes.

Power within family / over kids

Lack of info, resource, unprepared – needed to feel empowered

Power is not just in individuals – it's embedded in institutions

Power as a professor – letters of recommendation, hiring / firing

PhD

Within self, over others

- **Tell a story about a time you felt powerless**

Traveling in Asia totally adrift and not knowing the language; seeing vulnerability as strength – reframing it – when not aware of it is the time to be concerned; being a parent – power over child and powerless in certain situations and in certain systems.

The story of being a parent – relationship becomes more important than power

When a child has profound and unexpected need – didn't have control. Learning and shifting mindset

Past career – did everything possible to be successful, #2 manager in the country only to have the position eliminated. Powerless and huge financial implications

Start of the pandemic – 1st 6 months. Not being able to deliver what they would normally. Felt like letting down the community through logistics and supply.

Family passing away early during Covid and not being able to have a funeral and inability to bring everyone together.

Powerlessness can Feeling can be a lack of control. Getting notice from an employee who holds an important role. Self-evaluation and how we fit.

Good food outcomes and the reality of external factors – inflation, transportation costs

Having a sick child and an employer who isn't supportive

illness or death of a loved one. We want it to be different, but all our knowledge is not enough, money, ability to read scientific.

Throughout my life and the head of the household, it is all on her shoulders and though it fell on her she didn't feel like she had the power. She had the power to make her decisions and felt powerless to parent in a way had she had options and a support system.

Sick kid diagnosis – hopelessness, helplessness

Feeling powerless around gun violence – how to start? Write letters, make calls?

Violence in neighborhood growing up

Breakout #2

- **In what ways do you think clients currently have power in the emergency food system?**

Not much – the extent that they have power is the extent that we invite them in; Pantries and kitchens have power to influence, offer healthier options, extended hours, some have barriers to doing more – transactional/transformational - where and when does it make sense for the FBST to engage – infuse FBST knowledge when we can – allow the space for storytelling and accountability – respect and understanding that we have much more in common than we think; “...invite it” - Jackie’s self-worth – how to infuse this – work on empowering clients with food and self-worth – what more can we provide alongside food; We are doing this through CAP – time intensive investment – interesting to share with clients a self-worth workshop maybe through the agencies; every bag of food add a pamphlet to trigger their self-worth; Reminds me of my sister – struggling – what she has had to get there is profound - nothing short of a miracle to make that shift; peer sharing with other agencies; trust is hard to come by – it take a long time to build trust and move in the right direction.

People didn’t use to have a choice in products they selected and now they do.

Seems to be more light on the fragility of the food system in the US. Some emphasis from government officials – snap, nourish ny.

Focus on client need and preference. Vote in how things might become available – have a vote in what happens next. Emergency funding is flooding into orgs to offer more choice and they are going out to clients to get feedback. Having a vote could make you feel better – not getting something that’s not of interest

Empowerment model is gaining traction.

We can't reach everybody. There are people that could use food and don't have the power to get it. We must find them. There are a lot of people who don't have power and it's up to us to take the first step. Finding out more if it is not food, rent, or transportation – we will get them help.

Globally speaking and within what emergency food system at large and how the food bank is trying to make space for power. There are more things that we can be doing. At large it feels like even as food banks we still must have emergency food. This is an even bigger lift for the power. Clients have more power than they understand that they do. They just don't know that they have power. It's changing. If they knew they had the power, they would know how to use it. They don't have a lot of power and the food bank and other organizations do and they can help those using the services to use their power.

Power and responsibility. We need to see the situation and how inappropriate it is. Individually we are more powerful in communities. These things must change and bring that message to those in power. On a smaller level, it's the food bank's responsibility. Clients have less power than food banks do.

Little resources to withstand such things (transportation) and dealing with food is something people are dealing with all the time. Dealing with the most important thing at that time. They

know best what's important and take care of at that moment. Clients do know the most. Listen to what people are saying and come up with solutions based on their experience.

Not a ton – by design, system not set up in that way

Efforts to interact – ask questions – first step

Fear of universal rights – worthiness is parceled out

DSS – coming here means you're less than; people get these messages that they are less than which leads them to not engage in systems that impact their lives

Not having food is the ultimate lack of power

FBST provides resources to empower people to feed themselves and their families

The way in which those resources are provided are essential

Jackie felt safe and trusted FBST

- **Ultimately, who has power to end hunger?**

How do we build power – how do we build hunger for a better life? FBST can help make connections with resources.

No one and everyone.

Today immediate – food pantries, donors Tomorrow – based on inequality etc- much harder to say

Communities – the people, voting, advocacy, stigmas,

Shouldn't be culturally ok for people to be hungry/in need. How do we make that not the norm.

If it's all of us, how are we going to do this?

do you think that those who have the power to end hunger? Jackie didn't think that anyone cared to end it.

Macro societal actors – cannot do it alone, come together

Collective power is built

Not an individual person / organization

Utah got homeless almost under control and then rescinded it

- **Any reflections from Jamila and Jackie?**

Could you juxtapose head and heart any more clearly?! Transactional/Transformational

and having an impact on others in a similar situation.

Where are we focusing in the pipeline and is it the right place? Money/time/treasure Are we focused on the box of cereal or the \$\$ what about advocacy to expand reach and impact of food bank. Racial wealth gap simulation – system bias historically in gov't and policy. Systemic poverty linked to systemic racism. The system bias. The laws that perpetuate.

Breakout #3

- **What challenges do you anticipate with this new approach focused on community empowerment where power is shared?**

Any time power has to be shared there are challenges; Getting people to show up and coming together, creating time, showing up, is someone going to take charge – take a while to create – biggest challenge; Getting people to think about the things that will push the needle – examples; Education piece first; People might think “why bother Big org against little ole me?”; ask for feedback in areas we really want it – narrowing inquiry so we can act on it; Address things upstream, how we distribute to agencies – are we missing something with regards to how we are working with pantries – we are removed from the clients – are there any pantry managers on our BOD – where is their voice – sensitivity training – explore options with pantries – do you have space – share their voice – as neighbors it’s we, not us and them – how to apply tools and resources in a different way; Mobiles are direct face to face;

Buy-in is needed – how much will my contribution count? Community giving feedback – make sure people don’t feel like this is performative.

Broader sense of everything that the food bank has to offer. We’re getting feedback, but still a miss if someone is struggling or have a need. Still a lack of information about the Food Bank and what our network can offer and what is available. Biggest challenge is bridging the gap to get more people engaged and involved.

How quickly and effectively can we reasonably do this? What about different opinions as we engage people with lived experience and our direction or our partner agencies decisions differ with that direction?

Risk of asking for input and then not using it. Communication piece will be crucial. There will be a mind shift for us. Once we start this engagement – we will become accountable to them. Lots of learnings from Speaker’s Bureau.

Sometimes people just want to give feedback and be asked. Sometimes they want

It can be messy and slower. We must be able to listen and accept what people are saying. If things come up or are presented that are difficult and we were to not honor that or make a change could erode trust.

There will be a time that someone suggests something that we can’t do. We must do what they suggest but we cannot do everything that is suggested.

Long-term commitment: who carries the torch if someone leaves / role change

Stability

Dealing with change / tension

Agencies not very willing to be more involved in advocacy

Hearing hard truths from clients; people might not agree with what they’re hearing

How do you resolve tensions around the input

Change in power dynamics is uncomfortable

Donors – this is nebulous, it doesn’t work anyway

Measurement and evaluation – how do you know this is working / impactful
ROI on power building
Embed process into culture of the food bank
Every pantry is different

- **What data would you like to see?**

Eye-opening: Clients not knowing who/how to reach out to – wouldn't have thought that this would have been a shortcoming;

Challenges: what is most possible? What is more pie in the sky. What are the ideas

What is the impact of these ideas? What are the top ideas? And what is the priority. What can be addressed the quickest. How are we prioritizing action? Quick wins.

Shocked that 33% don't involve clients in volunteer opps. External involvement: measure of impacts from other partners who are driving this collaborative Legislation/proposals for the next generation. What are our metrics of success for bringing in the next generation to this work?

Anecdotes of successful change

Would like to see good anecdotes. It will help us decide what data to use and inform us about.

The data should be actionable or indirectly actionable.

What went well, what did not, and what could be different. We are going to do what we can do for the first time. You can't respond to new input every day. Set goals that can be measured with information input from multiple sources and periodically sit down and adjust. Numerical data and we need to know the quality of the service – what was the highlight and lowlight of your experience. What could we do better? We need a planned evaluation. Matching the diagram to the data.

What is the purpose of the data? Is it meant to be actionable?

Kudos to acquiring data, this is challenging

Can gather a lot, but it's not equal value

Diverse – data strategy over time, sequential inform, should have a logic to how the data relates to each other

Other food banks to use as a benchmark

- **Who do you think *should* have the power to end food insecurity?**

Dr. Martine Burt's book – Who Owns Poverty

We should all have the power! You might not have the power to speak up and on the other end, you might have the money and power to share.

Clarity on the question. Jackie jumped in with – it is up to all of us. There needs to be balanced power. It all comes down to trauma – you don't feel worthy. By teaching people that they are capable and that they are worthy, people would know they can move forward.

- The people who are food insecure, those who are suffering, but they should not be alone



June Strategy Session: Community Empowerment

June 9, 2022

Food Bank Organizational Outcomes

- Provide more nutritious, desirable, and culturally relevant food



- Reach more people by building network capacity, fostering innovation & eliminating stigma

- Proactively engage partners, stakeholders, & clients to facilitate above outcomes

Food Bank Organizational Outcomes

- Provide more nutritious, desirable, and culturally relevant food



- Reach more people by building network capacity, fostering innovation & eliminating stigma

- Proactively engage partners, stakeholders, & clients to facilitate above outcomes

Today's Agenda

- Research
- Personal Testimonial
- Baseline Data & Strategies
- Breakout Discussions (3)
- Questions & Next Steps



What is Community Empowerment?

The process of building the capacity of communities to have increased control over their lives.





Breakout Room #1

Personal Reflection

Prompts:

- What comes to mind when you hear the word power?
- In what ways do you think you have / don't have power?
- Tell a story about a time you felt powerless.

Welcome Prof. Jamila Michener



Associate Professor, Author,
Co-Director, Cornell Center
for Health Equity

Food Bank Strategy
Committee Member

Empowerment: The Path to Thriving Communities

Jamila Michener, PhD
Cornell Center for Health
Equity

"True compassion is more than flinging a coin to a beggar. It comes to see that an edifice which produces beggars needs restructuring."

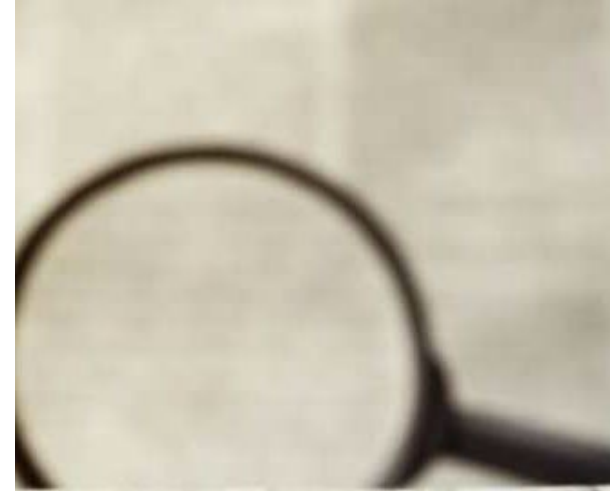
- Martin Luther King, Jr.
("Beyond Vietnam" speech,
April 4, 1967, New York, NY)



Power Matters

The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, **power and resources** at global, national and local levels.”

-World Health Organization (WHO)



POWER OVER:

Repression, force, coercion

POWER WITH:

Finding common ground and building collective strength

POWER OF:

Refers to the unique potential of every person to shape their life and world.

POWER WITHIN:

A person's self-worth and self-knowledge - the capacity to imagine and have hope

- **Powerlessness** is a lack of control over the events, processes and institutions that affect an individual or community.
- **Power** is the capacity to influence the processes that shape one's life.
- **Empowerment** is the process of combating disadvantage or marginalization by increasing the control people and communities have over events that influence their lives.
- **Community Empowerment** is process that involves a series of actions that contribute to organized community participation and social action.



A PEOPLE'S HISTORY
OF POVERTY IN AMERICA

STEPHEN PIMPARE

A NEW PRESS PEOPLE'S HISTORY

HOWARD ZINN, *Series Editor*

SECOND EDITION
COMPLETELY REVISED AND UPDATED

LARRY M. BARTELS

UNEQUAL
DEMOCRACY



The Political Economy of
the New Gilded Age

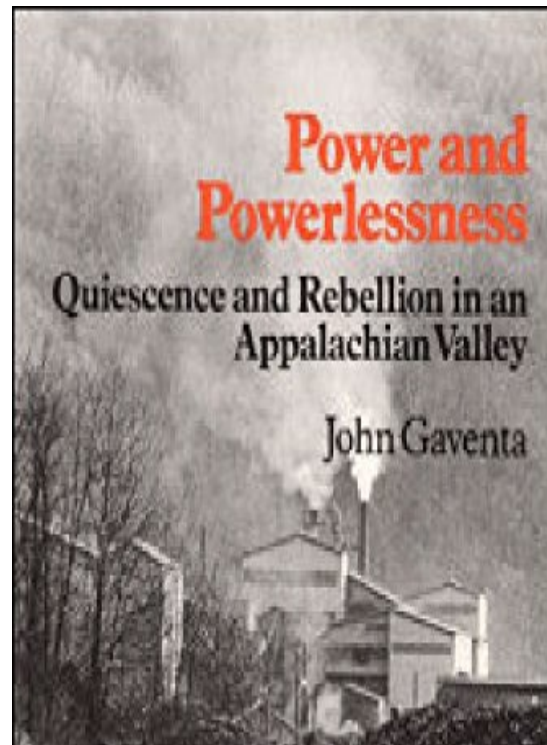
THE
UNHEAVENLY
CHORUS

UNEQUAL POLITICAL VOICE
AND THE BROKEN PROMISE
OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

KAY LEHMAN SCHLOZMAN

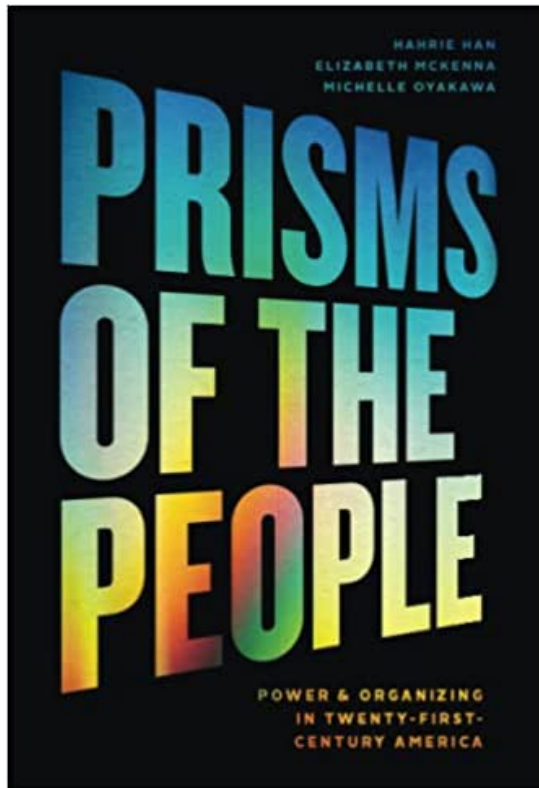
SIDNEY VERBA

HENRY E. BRADY



Power is distributed unevenly. Economically and racially marginalized communities have traditionally had the least power. Such unequal power is not a result of individual choices or behaviors. Instead, it is a result of systematic processes at the local, state, and national levels (both contemporarily and historically).

Community organizations are a crucial pathway to empowerment. There are very few others.



Power from the Margins: Grassroots Mobilization and Urban Expansions of Civil Legal Rights

Jamila Michener 

First Published June 19, 2019 | Research Article |  Check for updates

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1078087419855677>

[Article information](#) ▾



Abstract

Many scholars paint a somber picture of the political status of racially and economically marginalized groups in the United States. In particular, seminal studies on cities—places where race and class strikingly intersect—emphasize economic and political elites as primary drivers of urban politics, underscoring the disempowerment of those at the margins. This article offers a different, theoretically instructive perspective. Through a qualitative analysis of two major expansions of the legal right to counsel in civil courts, I describe political processes that afforded race–class subjugated communities pivotal influence over urban policy. I demonstrate how groups that many theories of political science do not expect to have substantive political influence, nonetheless profoundly shaped the course of urban policy development in the civil legal domain. I find an especially crucial role for membership-driven local organizations focused on building equitable community power.



STRATEGIES

Improve
Community
Conditions

COMMUNITY IMPACT

upstream

TACTICS

Laws, policies,
and regulations that
create community conditions
supporting health for all people.

INDIVIDUAL IMPACT

midstream

Addressing
Individuals'
Social
Needs

Include patient screening questions
about social factors like housing
and food access; use data to inform
care and provide referrals.

Social workers, community health
workers, and/or community-based
organizations providing direct
support/assistance to meet
patients social needs

Medical

Welcome Jackie Bogart




Community
Empowerment
Coordinator

2016 Speakers Bureau
Graduate



Where are we now?
FBST does **for** others
(Charity model)



Where do we want to be?
FBST does **with** others
(advocacy / social change model)



Breakout Room #2

Clients & Power

Prompts:

- In what ways do you think clients currently have power in the emergency food system?
- Ultimately, who has the power to end hunger?



Baseline Data and Strategies



Community Empowerment

Clients & partners work together to identify and implement community-specific solutions

Resilient communities protect & enhance the food safety net through charitable & public interventions

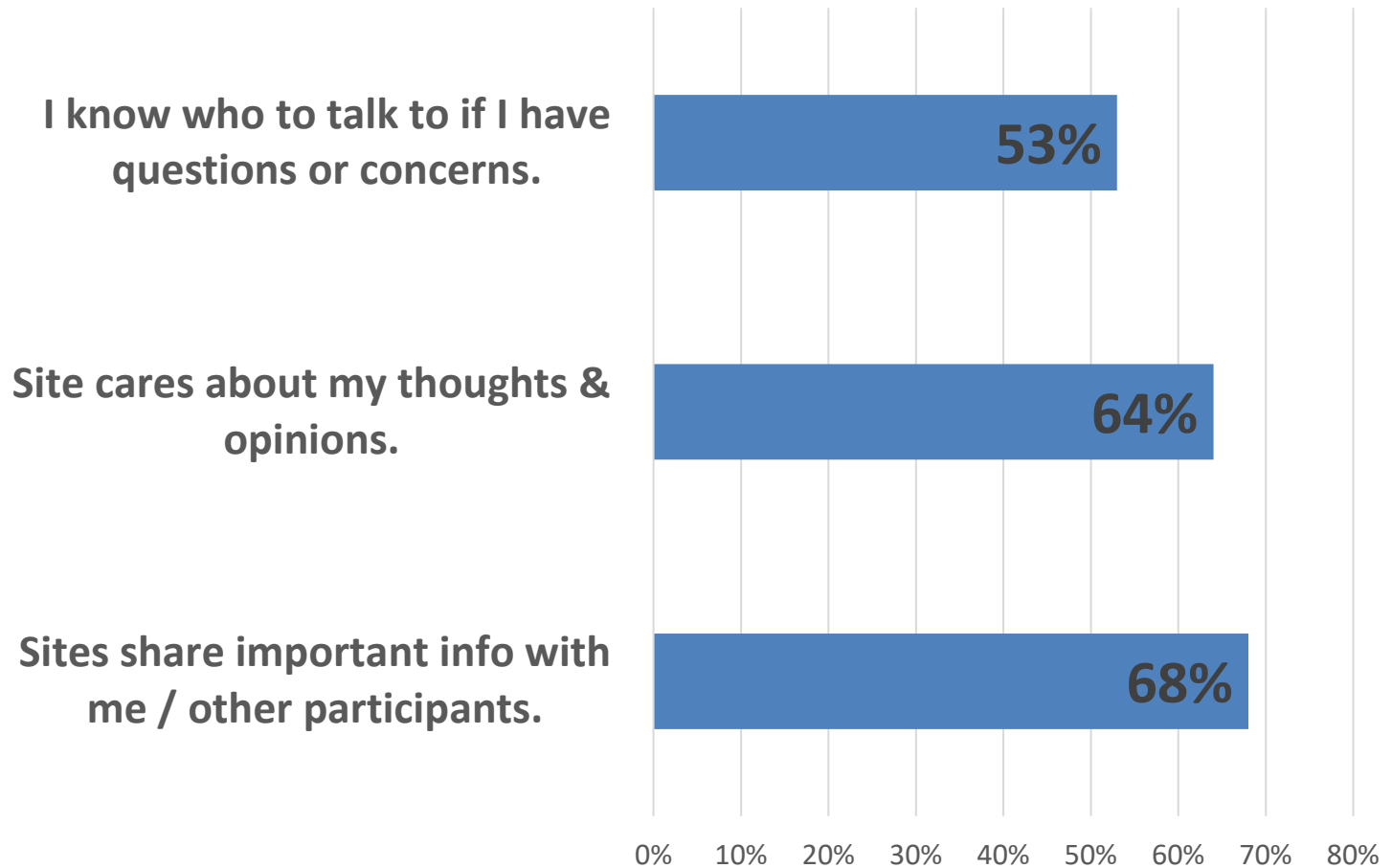
Stakeholders are coordinated, knowledgeable & confident in taking advocacy actions

Pathways created for clients to be informed & involved decision makers

Clients & partners have resources needed to co-design solutions

Stakeholders understand & agree on food security threats & opportunities

Informed & Involved Clients: Client Perspective



Informed & Involved Clients: Pantry Perspective

- 72% extremely or very important to check in with clients
 - 36% don't have a process to do this
 - None have a Client Advisory Board
- 66% have clients who are also volunteers
 - 39% do not share volunteer opportunities with clients

Clients & Partners Have Resources



Pantry Partners

- 76% have never heard of Trauma Informed Care

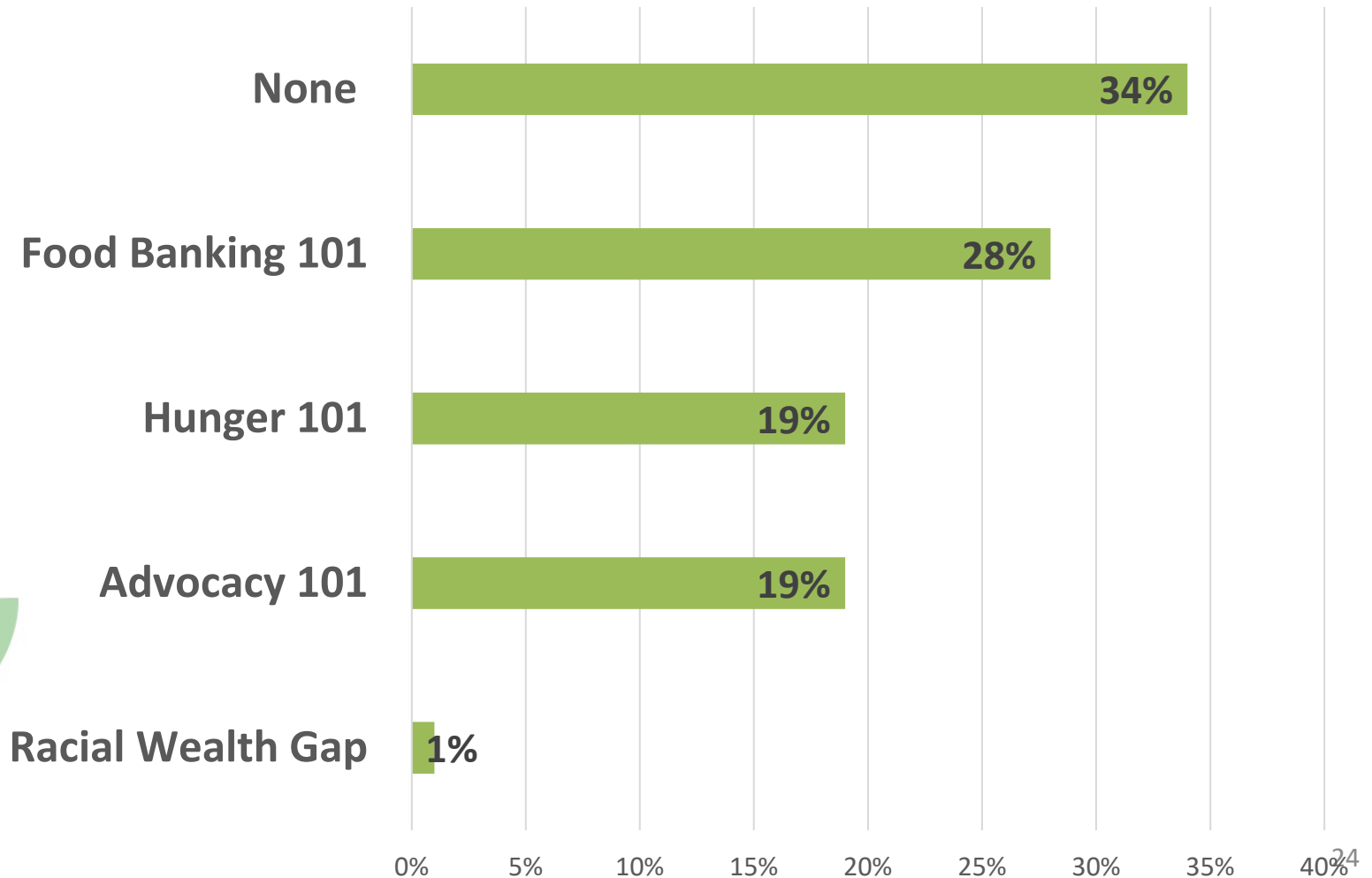


Community Advocates



- 100% were satisfied with compensation
- Training has helped them:
 - Communicate about issues they care about
 - Listen to others
 - Share their story
 - Build confidence

Understand & Agree: Pantry Participation in *Trainings*



Understand & Agree: Pantry Participation in *Advocacy*

- 68% do not currently participate in advocacy efforts
- Only 10% regularly contact their elected officials
- 30% are interested in doing more local advocacy

Engagement Path

Education:

Basic:

- Food Banking 101
- Hunger 101

Intermediate:

- Advocacy 101
- Racial Wealth Gap Simulation
- Trauma Informed Care

Advanced:

- Economic Inequality 101

Tracks:

Advocacy:

- Local / Zoom Visits
- Albany and/or DC

Narrative Change:

- Clients tell their story
- Agencies help direct stories to FBST

Community Involvement:

- Volunteering at local organization
- Leadership at local organization
- Mentorship / co-facilitating trainings

Community Empowerment Strategies



	Pathways to inform & involve clients as decision makers	Resources to co-design solutions	Shared understanding of threats & opportunities
Client Compensation Plan	X	X	
Expand CAP	X	X	X
Food Council Model	X	X	X
Engagement Path	X		X
TIC / DEI trainings for partners	X	X	
Solidify feedback loops	X	X	X
Equity Lens	X	X	



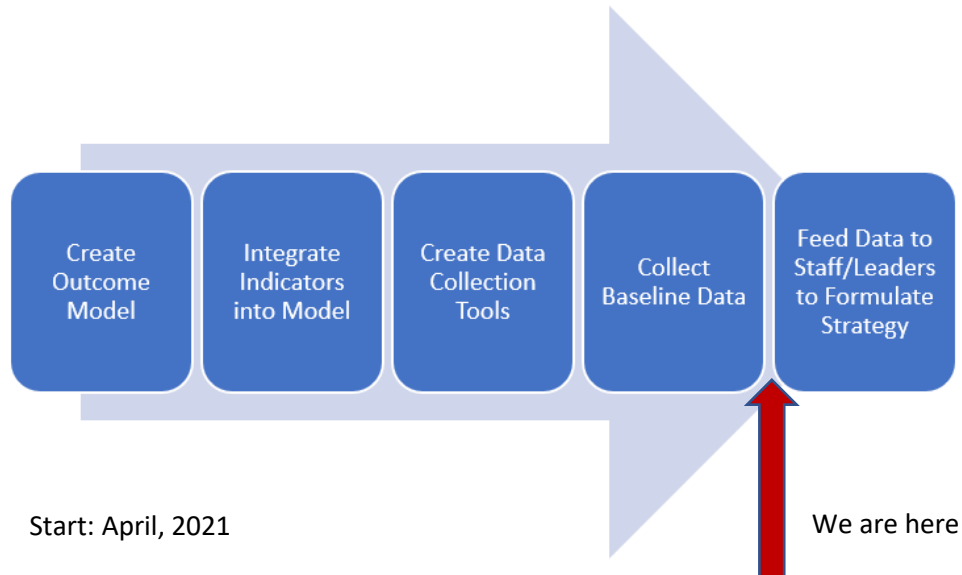
Breakout Room #3

Role of FBST

Prompts:

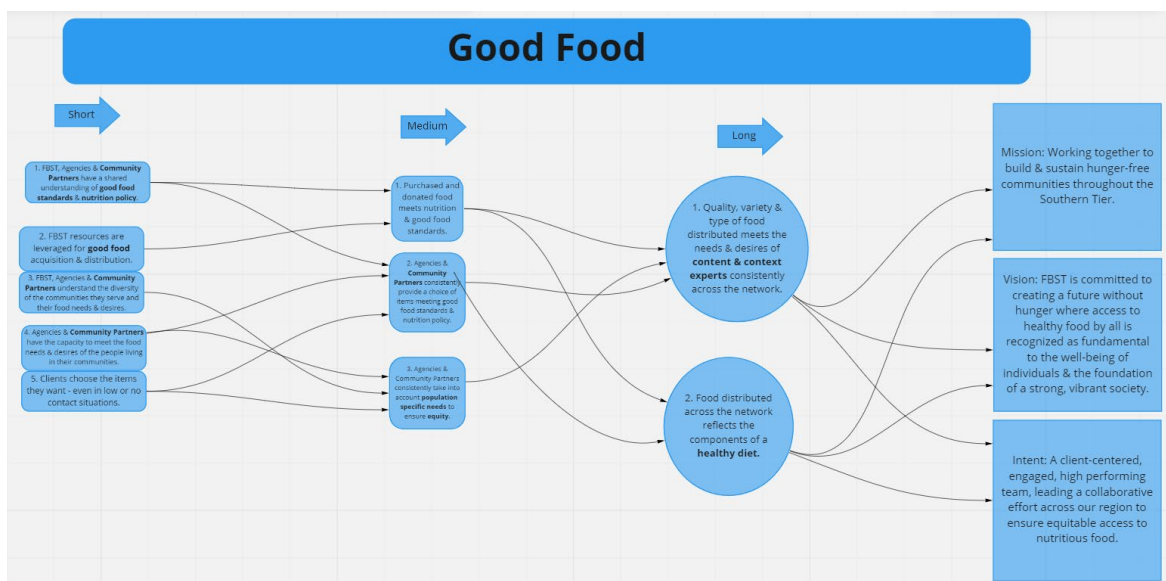
- What challenges do you anticipate with this new approach focused on community empowerment where power is shared?
- What data would you like to see?
- Who do you think **should** have the power to end food insecurity?

Evaluation and Data Plan Process



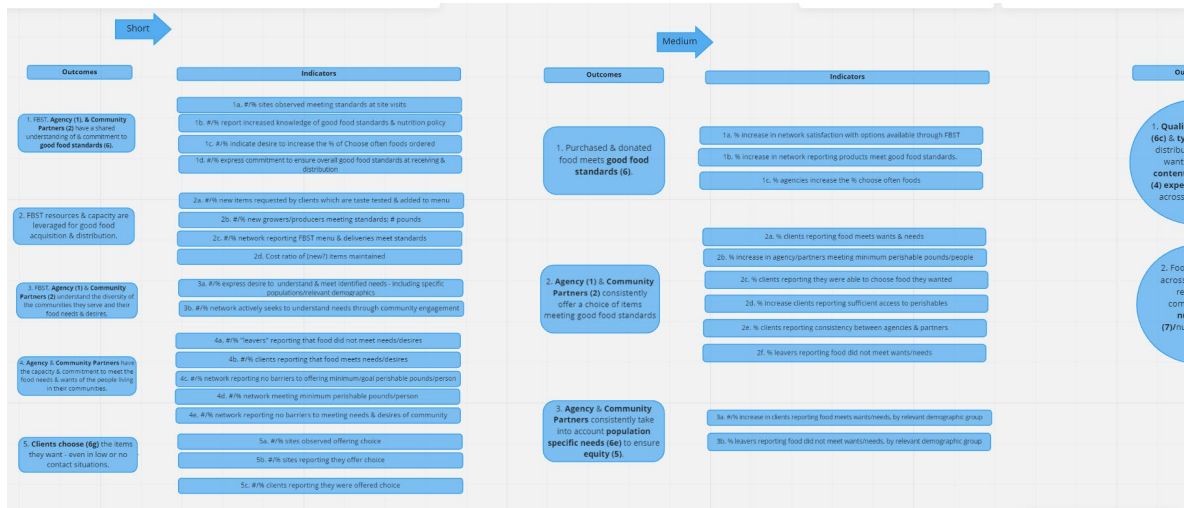
Create Outcome Model

- Evaluation Team drives with feedback from Community Impact Team (CI), Senior Leadership Team (SLT)
- Short, Medium, Long Term Outcomes for Good Food, Increasing Access, and Strategic Collaboration/Community Empowerment
- All driving toward Mission, Vision, and Intent
- April, 2021 – June, 2021



Integrate Indicators

- Evaluation Team drives
- June, 2021 – July, 2021



Create Data Collection Tools

- Evaluation Team drives with feedback from CI, SLT
 - Client survey
 - Lapsler/Leaver survey
 - Agency survey
 - FBST data
- August, 2021 – October, 2021

Collect Baseline Data

- Evaluation Team
- Surveys completed, data analysis in progress
- October, 2021 – February, 2022

Analyze Baseline Data

- Evaluation Team
- March, 2022 – June, 2022



Feed Data to Staff/Leaders to Formulate Strategy

Currently, data analysis is being aligned with the outcome model. Ideally, this data would be fed back to staff and leaders to formulate strategy.

Ideal next steps include:

- Design/production of dashboard data based on outcome model
- Data analyzed in conjunction with available Census data & previous assessment to understand any changes in Underserved Populations.
- CI, SLT, Warehouse, & Communication Teams creates SMART goals aligned with short-term outcomes as they develop program responses

(SIF Year 1 Six Month Progress Report.pdf)

- SLT, Strategy Committee could create goals for medium-term/long-term outcomes to answer “When will we know when we’re succeeding?”

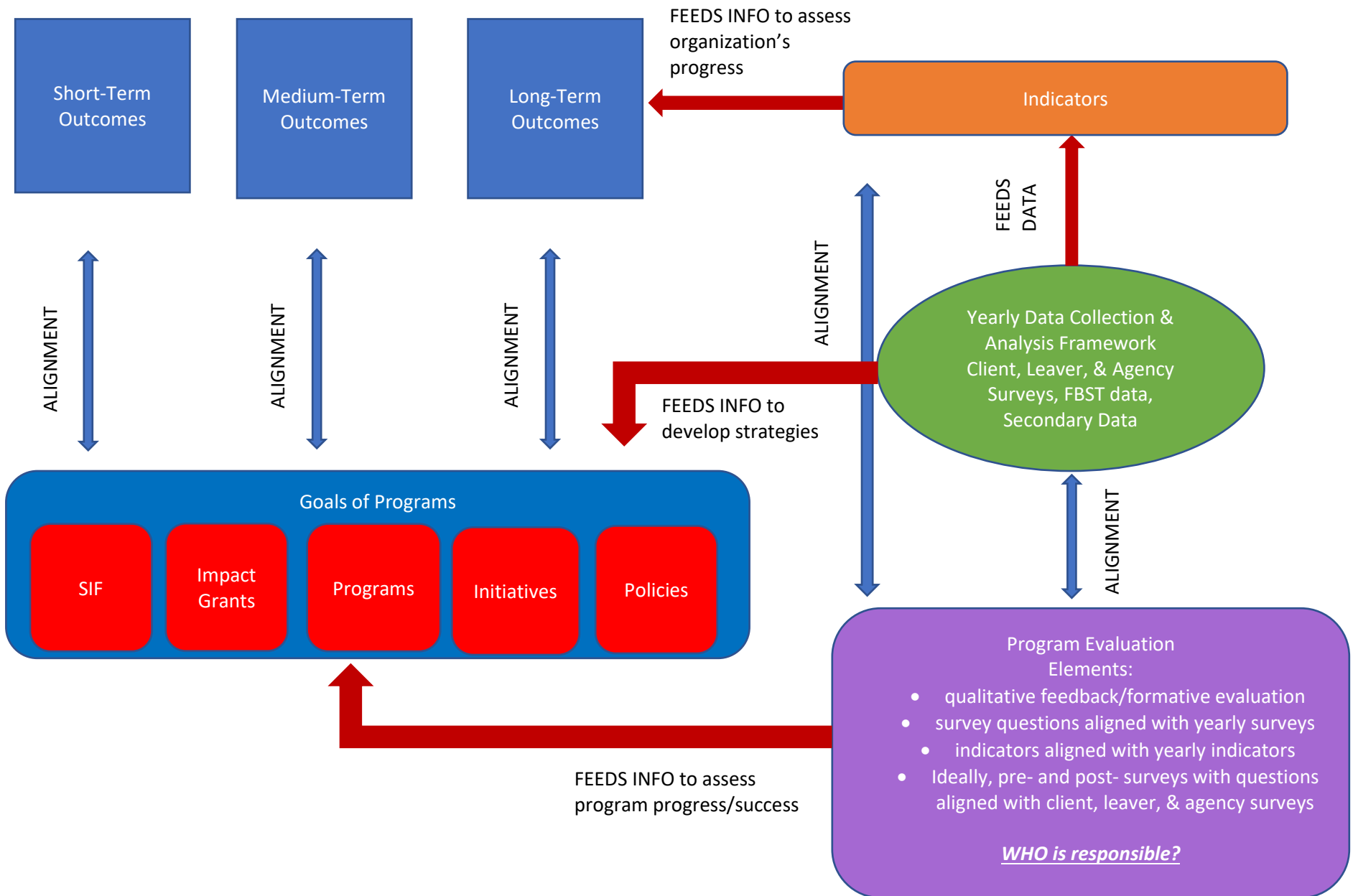
Example: 50% of clients surveyed say they received “the right amount” of perishables at their last visit. What percentage are we hoping to achieve, what goal are we targeting? Does this suggest consideration of increasing the policy of minimum days of food from 3 days to 4 days (or more) per month?

Example: Number one reason (9.2%) Leavers/Lapsers said they had not received service in past 6 months was: “A site was not open during the time or days of the week when I needed it.” Followed by 8.8% of respondents who said they had not needed free groceries in past 6 months. What is our goal/expectation for responses by Leavers/Lapsers for why not getting free groceries? What percent of leavers/lapsers do we want saying “not needed”? Does this, in conjunction with client survey data and FBST data and pantry data, provide any guidance on policy related to number of days/hours open?

(Outcome Baseline Goals.pdf)

- Plan/schedule on-going surveying efforts and additional areas where data collection is useful.
- Plan/execute program evaluation for SIF, Impact Grants, other program initiatives & policy changes.

Evaluation Information & Work Flow



Community Empowerment Outcomes and Indicators

Short-Term Outcomes Indicators (3-years / SIF timeline)
1. Pathways are created for clients to be informed and involved decision makers
#/% Community Advocates reporting change in knowledge - ie increased understanding of emergency food system, federal nutrition programs, role of advocacy
#/% Community Advocates reporting change in confidence - ie willingness to participate in meetings; speak as experts
#/% Community Advocates more involved - ie attend collaborative meetings; participate in lobby visits/calls; write for FBST blog; mentor other context experts; co-facilitate trainings
2. Clients & partners have resources needed to co-design solutions
Increased engagement with non-traditional orgs - attend collaborative meetings; work directly with FBST network partners
#/% non-traditional orgs satisfied with involvement in collaborative efforts
Increase in context experts working directly with FBST network partners
#/% context experts satisfied with their involvement in collaborative efforts.
3. Stakeholders understand and agree on food security threats and opportunities
Increased diversity of stakeholders attending Civic Engagement trainings - network partners/non-traditional orgs/context experts/multi-faceted supporters
#/% report change in knowledge - understanding root causes; ie increased understanding of emergency food system, federal nutrition programs, role of advocacy
#/% report change in confidence to take action/get more involved
Medium Term Outcomes (4-7 years)
1. Clients and partners work together to identify & implement community-specific solutions. 2. Stakeholders are coordinated, knowledgeable & confident in taking advocacy actions.
Long Term Outcomes (8-10 years)
Resilient communities protect and enhance the food safety net through charitable and public interventions.
1. Food security interventions are community-specific & designed by content & context experts.
2. A diverse network of advocates strategically protect & enhance the food safety net & build community resilience through shared planning & action.