

FOODBRUCEGREY.COM

A tool for building awareness of the size and scope of food insecurity.





Our region encompasses 8,000 square kilometers, the same area as the GTA. In that area there are 22 Food Banks, 19 Meal Programs, and 15 Community Gardens. These organizations are mostly run by volunteers.





FUNDING/RELIANCE ON SENIOR CITIZENS:

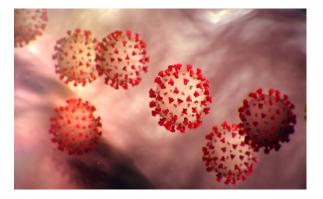
Food Security programs are virtually all volunteer based.

The lack of multi-year funding only adds to the precariousness of the programs that can be offered in rural communities.

In addition, many of the 300 + volunteers are senior citizens, the most vulnerable age demographic for Covid-19









LACK OF CONNECTION: Many food organizations have grown organically in isolation. Some exist in silos and as a result they do not share protocols or ideas and joint bulk purchasing is something that simply doesn't happen. Unfortunately this situation has contributed to keeping the scope of the issue out of the public's mind.

Since ideas are not shared, turnover in these organizations can lead to the loss of institutional knowledge when volunteers leave or become burnt out.



Limited resources often keeps people siloed as they are afraid to collaborate.



LOGISTICS: With over 50 organizations, there are few mechanisms to move healthier foods quickly and efficiently. Their adhoc volunteer network is based on each organization doing their own pickup's independent of each other with senior citizens and their cars, rather than cargo trucks.









Compounding the challenge to volunteers, the distances, and other transportation issues; we get lots and lots of snow in Winter making travel difficult for our volunteers.

In the summer, scorching hot weather can affect food spoilage



STIGMA & PRIVACY: One of the benefits of living in rural Ontario is that *everyone knows everyone else and pulls together*. That is also one of the biggest problems.

For people embarrassed that they require assistance, this is a major obstacle to overcome for vulnerable people who are trying to maintain their dignity and privacy.

STIGMA

There are many statistics that show less than 1 in 4 people who are food insecure actually use food banks:

Their reasons may include: Pride, Dignity, Embarrassment, Feel others need help more than them.

LACK OF PRIVACY



AWARENESS – Food insecurity is something that most people including our politicians, business leaders, and the media see solved by Food Banks. *Many believe that making a donation of some canned food is solving the problem*. We need everyone to realize hunger and food insecurity is only a symptom of poverty and the lack of affordable and safe housing.







FOOD BANKS are only part of the solution. Many people do not know that, clients typically in some communities:

- Will only get food for 3 or 4 days,
- Many are limited usually to one visit per month
- The hours are limited to only a few hours per week or month,
- Many newcomers are not even aware of the food banks because of the lack of signing or cannot access because they work when the food bank is open
- Clients still have to prove they are "poor enough",
- Choices are limited,
- Due to limited hours, fresh fruits and vegetables are not always available.
- Volunteers often have pre-conceived ideas of "deserving" and "undeserving" clients

Food banks do great work but they are only part of the solution.



WHAT WE ARE TRYING TO DO ...

We are trying to collaborate with Food Banks, Community Meal programs, Community Gardens, and other community partners. Our goal is to facilitate collaboration while maintaining the dignity and respect of the clients.









A tool was needed that could help to tie everything together. Something easy to use, something that decision makers could go to for up-to-date information, something that was readily accessible to the media and the public.

There was a tool already, the bi-annual Hunger Reports.

The problems with the Hunger Reports were:

- It was only produced every other year, so the data was old even when the reports were first released.
- The reports were not readily accessible to everyone.
- Not every organization participated in the data collection

Food Insecurity in Grey Bruce LOCAL RATES OF FOOD INSECURITY OF GREY BRUCE HOUSEHOLDS ARE Overall, Grey Bruce is above the provincial rate of household food insecurity (15%). FOOD INSECURE Although most food insecure households . are employed, 70% of households reliant on social assistance are food insecure. Nutritious Food Basket COST OF LIVING IS RISING In Grey Bruce, the 2019 Nutritious Food Basket reveals that a reference family of four requires \$217.99 each week to meet basic food needs, a 6.7% increase \$217.99 from 2018. FOOD INSECURITY HAS COSTLY AND LASTING Health Care Hospitalization IMPACTS TO HEALTH Costs As the severity of food insecurity increases, health care costs rise, up to 121% higher. ____ Childhood experiences of food insecurity increase risks of asthma, depression, and suicidal ideation in adolescence and early 121% 1 in 3adulthood. Adults living in food insecure households account for more than 1 in 3 hospitalizations due to mental health problems.

Data sources: Canadian Community Health Survey, 2017; GBHU Nutritious Food Basket Surveillance, 2019. PROOF Food Insecurity Policy Research.



Something better was needed ...



A better tool was needed ...

An idea from the United Way of Bruce Grey was brought to the Nuclear Innovation Institute. The Nuclear Promise X (NPX) actualized and actioned the concept and with subsequent support from Community Foundation Grey Bruce and Bruce Power, they developed **FoodBruceGrey** in only 6 weeks.

NPX created a tool:

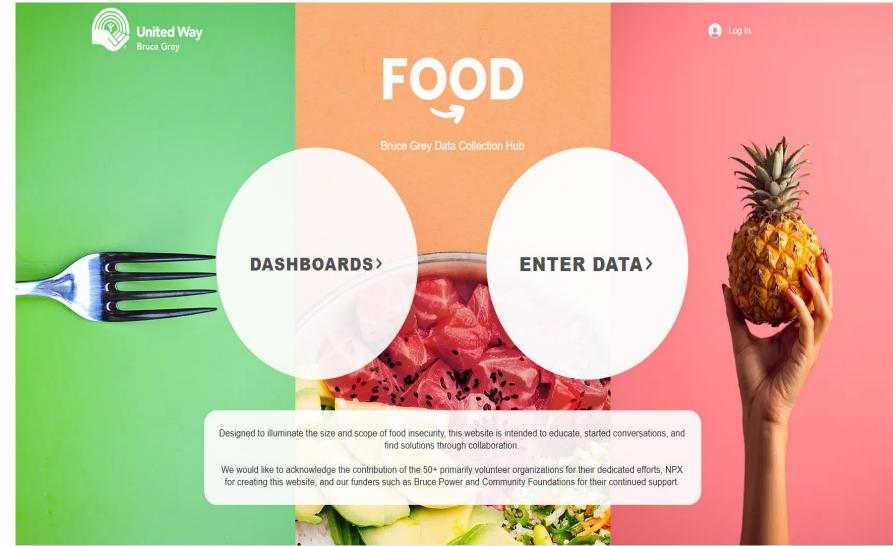
- □ That shows the size and scope of food insecurity issue in Bruce/Grey
- □ With clear and concise data graphics
- □ That was easy to use and made use of the data already being collected for the overstretched volunteers, many of whom are unfamiliar with computers
- □ That is available immediately to any level of government, the media, the organizations themselves, and the public.

□ That allows the start of conversations on who is hungry in our communities.

Change starts here.



This is that tool



Change starts here.



First Name		Last Nan	ne		Email Contact	
Organization Name				~		Don't see your organization
Month of Report						
Month	~	2021 ~				
Data Submission						
otal Number of House	holds	Numb	er of Seniors	Num	er of Adults	Number of Children
Total Number of Hou	? Nur	Number of Seniors Num		nber of Adults	Number of Children	
amount of Food Distrib	uted					
Weight of Food		Weight Unit	~			
Source of Primary Inco	me (Please ente	r number of ho	useholds for ea	ach)		
Ontario Works	Disability	OAS	GAINS/CPP/	CPPD E	Employment Insurance	e Working
Ontario Works	Works Ontario Disability		OAS/GAINS/CPP/CPPD		Employment Insura	nce Working
Number of Volunteer H	lours					
Number of Hours	?					
	nations Poco	ived 🕐				
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DATA ENTRY SCREEN: FOODBANK

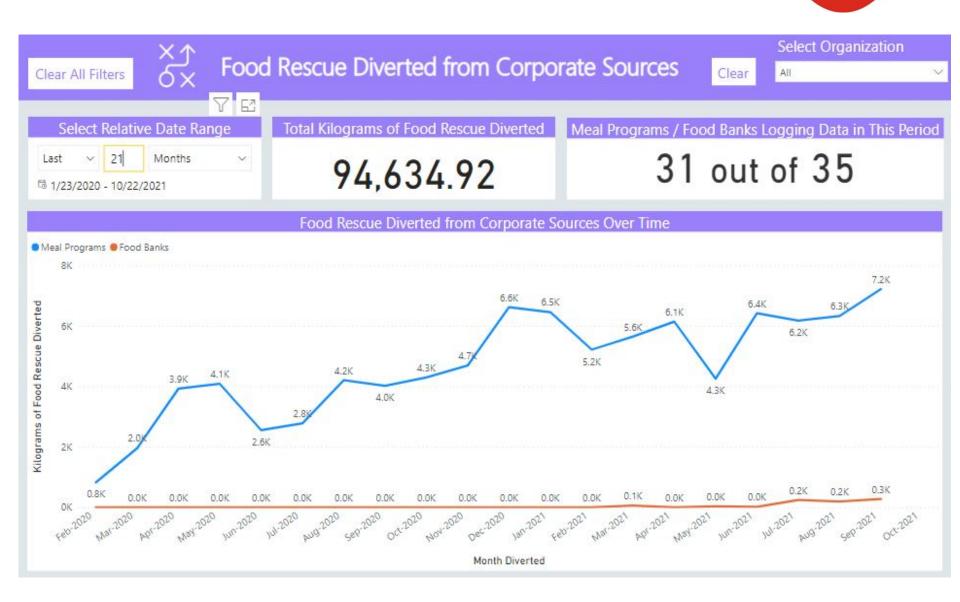
- Designed to use whatever data the food organizations were already collecting.
- ✓ Each group is encouraged to collect all of the data points.
- ✓ Food banks collect the most data as they usually have "intake forms"
- ✓ Data is easy to enter and literally takes just a few minutes.



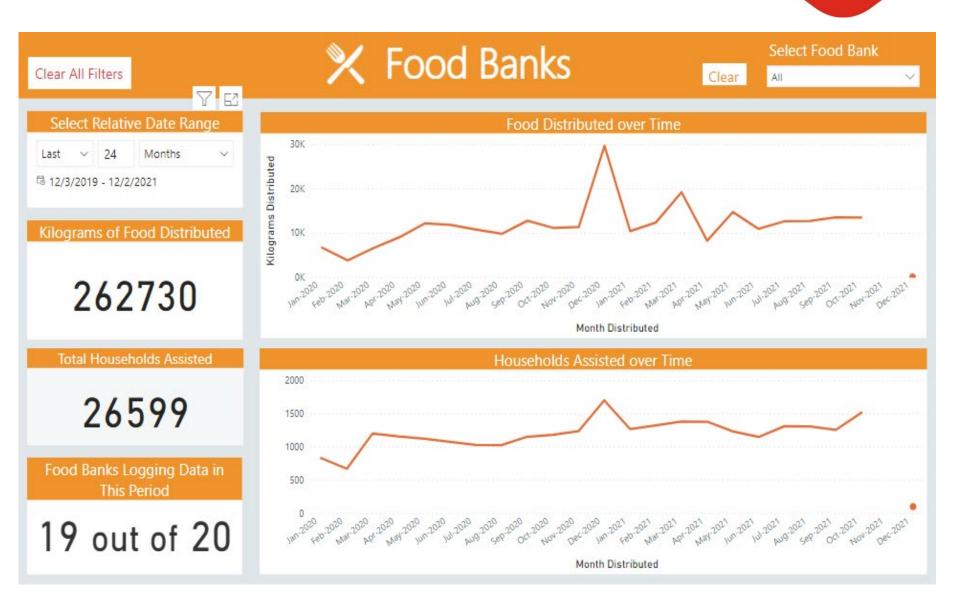


The app is showing data from 100% of the operating meal programs, currently 6 programs have not re-opened because of Covid-19. Please note April 2020 starts at 2,000 meals, the total number of meals, and the average number of meals per day.

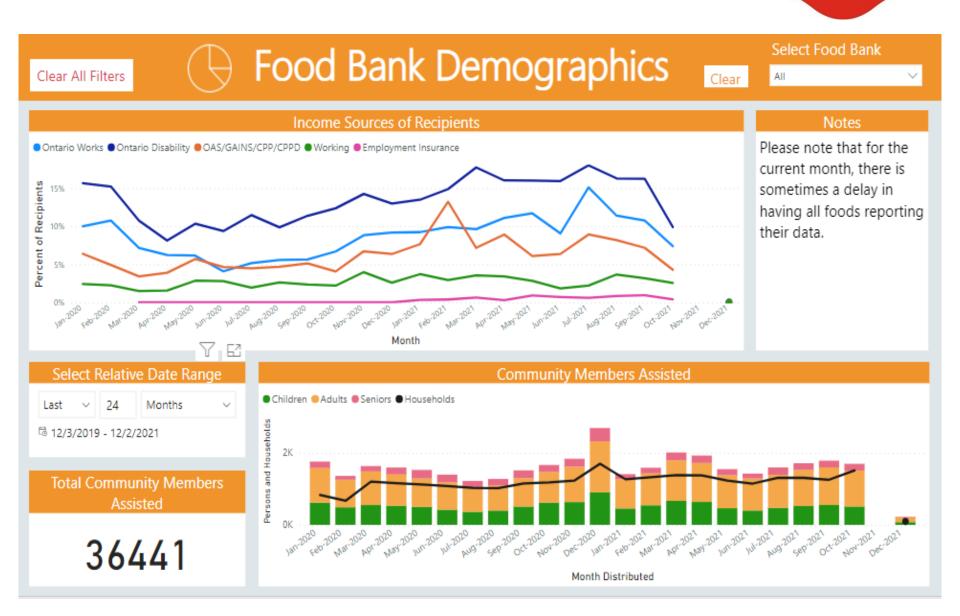




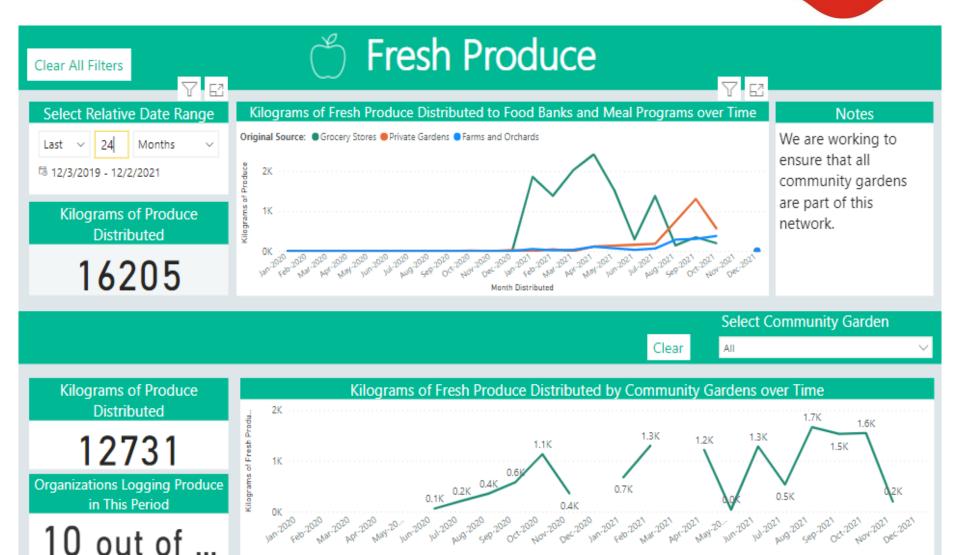












Month Distributed





Change starts here.



How this Ontario

insecurity

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Church is tackling food

ened their church , Dean and



Finding Local Data During COVID-19: Bruce Grey Tracks Food Insecurity



ulation-level data is difficult to find to inform 9, it is critical now more than ever to understand the changing face of poverty – who is in need, to at extent, what supports are available, and whether people are able to and accessing those supports. However ita challenges roundtables face include

- Inability to disaggregate data by target demographics Delays in data release (out-of-date data sets)
- Representativeness of the sample group

ist of a pandemic when access to census data is upre and program delivery and uncover policy implications? In Bruce Grey, the response is local data sharing amongst community partners and service agencies

THE REACTION TO THIS UNIQUE TOOL

- The Tamarack Institute has featured FoodBruceGrey.com drawing attention at a national level.
- TVO profiled the tool when it spotlighted the Chesley Baptist Church's weekly hot meal program.
- Windsor/Essex is working with NPX on creating their own version. Edmonton is also looking at creating a version.
- The Food App was the focus of attention at the *Global Food Security* conference at Centennial College.
- Every Mayor, Chief, MP, and MPP has received an invitation to use this tool. In addition all local media outlets have also received instructions on using this tool.
- Presentations have been made to local service clubs, municipal counsels, and other groups interested in building awareness of Food Insecurity.



THE DATA IS ALREADY MAKING A DIFFERENCE!

□ The data was used to identify the number of children in each community for several local support projects.

□ Several food organizations are using the data to support grant applications.

□ The Town of Saugeen Shores, Southgate, West Grey, Chatsworth and Arran-Elderslie have created permanent links on their website to FoodBruceGrey.com to highlight Food Insecurity in their community and to help foster solutions.

□ Many food organizations are using the data and their graphs for their board reports and for local media.





Challenges and Goals

- □ We need the continued support all organizations in the collection of data and the sharing of knowledge and resources.
- □ To convince the remaining food organizations to share their data and to continue to educate decision-makers on the importance of this issue.
- □ Expanding Food Rescue to more communities.
- □ To use the data from this tool to support programs, educate, and to be able to provide tangible ways to measure the impact of those programs helping to "BREAK THE CYCLE" and find solutions to Food Insecurity.

□ Raise awareness of other food related resources such as Foodthoughts.ca



THANK-YOU

Any Questions?