

**Project:** West CAP Community Hunger Prevention (57)  
**Agency:** West Central Wisconsin CAP, Inc., Glenwood City  
**Grant Period:** 10/97 to 9/98

**Description:** West CAP is proposing a community based food project with 3 focus areas. (1) Initiate hunger coalitions in 7 counties to develop community leaders and explore ways to distribute emergency food to the homeless/near homeless in rural communities. (2) Coordinate information dissemination, facilitate emergency food distribution and collect data through West CAP's Client Information System, TEFAP, interagency food pantry coordination and newsletter dissemination. (3) Improve food available to homeless families, including coordinating with homeless or emergency shelter programs to provide 3 portable emergency food preparation centers (microwave/ refrigerator unit) and food boxes for persons in emergency hotel housing.

**Project Results:** Hunger and homeless coalitions were established in the multi-county area. *Dunn County* - The Emergency Food and Shelter Coalition collaborated on a joint HUD application for emergency shelter. Two coalition fund-raisers brought \$15,000 for the food pantry, homeless shelter and participating agencies. *Pierce/St. Croix Counties* - West CAP facilitates the Emergency Food and Shelter Collaborative which meets monthly. West CAP and the Salvation Army are developing a transitional housing project in St. Croix County. Coalition members are proposing rent subsidies and are discussing food assistance arrangements for residents. Directories of emergency services are being prepared for both counties. *Polk County* - West CAP is participating in the Homeless Task Force Committee which recently established a 2 unit homeless shelter in Balsam Lake. The food pantry directory was updated and a needs assessment was conducted. Based on the findings a private foundation donated \$7,700 to 9 Polk County food pantries. *Pepin County* - The county has been invited to join the Dunn County coalition. Food pantries in Dunn and St. Croix provided assistance in establishing a Pepin/Durand Area Food Pantry. *Barron County* - The coalition here is in the planning stages, but has had several meetings. They are anticipating a joint fall fund-raising event. *Chippewa County* - West CAP participates in the Chippewa County Homeless Coalition in Chippewa Falls. West CAP is working collaboratively with Starting Points Housing Coalition and others to improve services, including food pantry access.

**Information & Coordination:** West CAP maintains a Client Information System (CIS) and toll-free line to provide referral assistance in 7 counties. Staff updated information on food programs for use by the CIS. During the grant period 850 households were interviewed through CIS and 550 food stamp referrals were made. In addition West CAP's Full Circle Project provided food stamp referrals or application assistance to 54 families. Full Circle's home visits included weekly nutrition education. Volunteers and staff at food pantries and soup kitchens in 7 counties that distribute commodities provided food stamp information to clients. In Dunn County food stamp and WIC information was provided at coalition meetings, then given out to clients at food pantries. Organizations providing holiday food baskets to needy families in a 2 county area met to share resources and coordinate distribution. West CAP also: (1) sent newsletters and nutrition information to food pantries and coalition members, and (2) negotiated a single group membership in 2 area food banks on behalf of 9 emergency food providers to save money on food purchasing.

*Mobile Food Units* - Six mobile food preparation units were set up and located throughout the 7 county region to enable local agencies without kitchen facilities, like police departments and Public Health, to provide emergency food to homeless families. Each unit includes a microwave oven, refrigerator, food preparation supplies, and dehydrated food packages from Second Harvest. Food packages include dehydrated soup, cereal, crackers, spoons. The grant paid for 3 mobile units and an area corporation provided funds for 3 more. Three additional food preparation units (without refrigerators) are also available. Three hundred food packages have been distributed. West CAP has been surprised at the high level of demand for the emergency packages.

**Developments Since the Grant Ended:** West CAP is seeking additional funding to continue coalition activities.

**Project:** Partner Shares Program (58)  
**Agency:** WI Rural Development Center, Mt. Horeb  
**Grant Period:** 10/97 to 9/98

**Description:** The Partner Shares Program is a collaborative pilot program of the Madison Area Community Supported Agriculture Coalition (MACSAC), the WI Rural Development Center (WRDC), and the Hunger Prevention Council of Dane County (HPC). Partner Shares helps low-income households buy locally grown organic produce by subsidizing the cost of purchasing shares in Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farms. Typically, community members purchase a share of a CSA farmer's harvest at the beginning of the growing season, and in turn, the farmer distributes the weekly harvest equally to all shareholders. Through Partner Shares low-income households pay only 30% of the full share cost (\$300-\$400) with the remainder covered by community contributions. Beyond supporting low-income households and farmers Partner Shares is a powerful tool for educating students, churches, and civic leaders about food insecurity, CSAs, and the food system. By forming partnerships with low-income families to leverage their resources Partner Shares enables the community to go beyond just providing free emergency food to creating sustainable solutions to food insecurity that enhance personal dignity.

**Project Results:** The grant provided support for a part-time outreach specialist and part-time project coordinator. An 11 member Steering Committee was formed to provide monthly guidance on program direction, fund-raising, outreach and evaluation. An annual planning meeting in February was attended by more than 20 representatives from anti-hunger and sustainable agriculture organizations, UW students and staff, farmers, churches, and steering committee members. Following extensive outreach and fund-raising efforts Partner Shares subsidized 20 full shares and 20 half shares for 180 people in 1998 – at an average cost of \$450/share. This is about 7,800 pounds of fresh, organic produce - the equivalent of 43 pounds per person. The estimated value of purchased shares was \$13,500.

**Outreach:** Efforts to identify participants began in early spring and continued through July. In all 180 people in 26 households and 7 agency-supported homes received subsidized support in 1998. Participating agency homes included Women in Transition - a residential home for women with mental illness; Domestic Abuse Intervention Services - a women's shelter; Community Housing and Services - which serves bi-weekly meals; Options, Dreamweavers and Family Support and Resource Centers - all community service providers for developmentally disabled persons and families; the Respite Center - providing emergency housing and child care; RFDF Community Living and Elder Services - providing attendant care to elderly, infirm and handicapped persons. The project also arranged for delivery of leftover share boxes to community organizations interested in learning more about joining CSAs. Of the 26 individual households participating, about half reside at Wexford Ridge where a site leader provides local coordination. The project has also begun to educate the broader community about CSAs and Partner Shares, including a farm tour for congregations. To date 2 congregations have become involved. Three group work days (Farm-A-Thons) have also been organized at several farms with student volunteers. Besides generating interest in CSAs one of the events also raised money. Additional outreach efforts were undertaken with information tables at 5 local events.

*Fund-Raising* - Farmers are paid all or part of the share price up front from a revolving assistance fund. Low-income recipients then pay into the fund on a monthly basis while receiving food on a weekly basis. Households paid \$25/month for a full share or \$15/month for a half share. The project has raised from churches, community foundations, and fund-raising events. For instance, local artists and students donated hundreds of ceramic bowls for the "Empty Bowls" community meal fund-raiser. People purchased a bowl for \$10, then were served soup prepared by local restaurants. "Empty Bowls raised over \$10,000 in contributions for several area hunger projects in one day. In total Partner Shares received \$7,980 in community donations from all sources, which leveraged an additional \$2,267 in participant co-payments in 1998. Participants at Wexford Ridge have reported they depend less on the local food pantry during the months they receive Partner Shares produce.

**Developments Since the Grant Ended:** MACSAC farmers and the Partner Shares Steering Committee are committed to continuing the project and to improving its sustainability. Discussions are underway about where to house and govern the program. The expectation is that Partner Shares will remain a project of MACSAC, WRDC, and HPC, but that a part-time staff person will be housed at WRDC. The program is currently funded by the Wisconsin Food System Partnership (WFSP) at low levels. This funding should sustain the project until next spring. Organizers are seeking additional funding. Presently over \$8,000 in new donations are anticipated by spring 1999.

**Project:** Nutrition Education (59)  
**Agency:** La Causa, Inc. Family Resource Center, Milwaukee  
**Grant Period:** 10/97 to 9/98

**Description:** La Causa, Inc. is a bilingual, multicultural agency committed to strengthening families by providing comprehensive services. Their Family Resource Center serves families with young children who live in the surrounding areas, most of whom are low-income Latino families. Throughout the years we have seen a lack of nutrition education programs geared to minority cultures, including the Latino population. The Family Resource Center proposes to expand services by providing bilingual, culturally sensitive nutritional education to the community and staff. The Center will offer 4 workshops with hands on experience on how to prepare healthy and well-balanced meals based on cultural preferences. The nutrition workshops will include education on basic food groups and food safety, as well as the benefits of proper nutrition and how it directly relates to the overall development of children. Field trips will be planned and a cookbook will be prepared. The grant will also aid in the future training of La Causa staff who prepare meals for children.

**Project Results:** In collaboration with Milwaukee County Extension La Causa completed the translation of the curriculum "*Feeding Young Children*". Adaptations were made to the curriculum to accommodate families that would not eat pork or seafood because of religious beliefs. This was accomplished without compromising the nutritional quality of the meals.

*Nutrition Workshops and Fieldtrips* – Staff conducted 5 nutrition workshops for families, including "How Food Affects You", "Stretching Food Dollars", "Keeping Food Safe", and a food demonstration. An advanced workshop covered topics like "Eating for Pleasure and Health", "Feeding Young Children" and "Creative Cooking". Families were very enthusiastic about the opportunity to learn about nutrition. Ten families who were unable to attend workshop sessions because of schedule conflicts received one-on-one sessions with the nutritionist in their homes. Parents were very pleased with the materials and home visits. Field trips were also used to reinforce ideas from the workshops. Trips included a strawberry farm; a visit to the agricultural area at the County Zoo; a visit to The Family Farm where children learned about vegetable growing; and a visit to a pumpkin farm. One workshop demonstrated how to prepare jam from the harvested strawberries. Another field trip parents involved a trip to a grocery store to learn food purchasing. In all 63 families and 91 children participated in the field trips.

The project prepared a bilingual cookbook with recipes contributed by the participating families. The cookbook is being published by a local printer and will be available in early November 1998. In addition, the nutrition educator provided 28 staff with training on basic nutrition, meal preparation, and food safety to improve the nutritional quality of meals served at La Causa.

**Developments Since the Grant Ended:** The Family Resource Center will continue to provide 10 hours of nutrition workshops each year in collaboration with Extension. In addition, the Center will continue to work with families one to one in their homes or at the Center on nutrition education, budgeting and food preparation. The Center staff also learned new material that will be invaluable when it comes to working with families. Because of this nutrition training La Causa will be able to provide families with a stronger program on hunger prevention.

**Project:** WIC Works For Working Families Outreach Campaign (60)  
**Agency:** LaCrosse County Health Dept., LaCrosse  
**Grant Period:** 10/97 to 9/98

**Description:** The goal of the WIC outreach campaign is to alleviate hunger and improve the nutritional status of pregnant and breast-feeding women and young children living in 22 counties in western Wisconsin. Project staff and members of the Western Wisconsin Nutrition Network will conduct a targeted, coordinated outreach campaign to (1) expand awareness of good nutrition on the children's development; (2) promote participation in WIC. Participation in WIC in the region has declined over the last 2 years, in part due to reduced local outreach efforts and a lack of outreach at the state level. This project is the first time local WIC units have worked together to fashion a cohesive outreach message for the region. Working with nontraditional partners such as local employers, daycare providers, schools and the dairy industry, as well as the media, the campaign will provide information about WIC to hundreds of families.

**Project Results:** *Outreach* - WIC agencies in each of the 22 participating counties conducted a minimum of 3 outreach activities each quarter. *First quarter activities:* outreach ads went to local newspapers; outreach kits were sent to 613 day care providers; a press release was picked up by 6 radio stations and 24 newspapers. *Second Quarter activities:* Outreach kits were sent to 906 clergy, including posters and ads for church bulletins; a 3 panel display and brochures were developed for use in grocery stores and community health fairs. The display was placed in 110 grocery stores. Another press release that celebrated National Nutrition Month and WIC was picked up by 3 radio stations and 28 newspapers. An article on WIC appeared in the March issues of the Rural Electric Cooperative News reaching 140,000 families. *Third quarter activities:* Three television ads (2 existing, 1 new) were aired 476 times on 5 stations during a four-week period. Stations donated half the air-time. Over 300 employers in the region received outreach kits including posters and information stuffers to include with paychecks. Several more press releases were distributed and displays were placed at county fairs. *Fourth Quarter:* TV ads continued to run; schools sent information on WIC and free/reduced price school meals to 45,095 families (some put articles in parent newsletters rather than enclosing information with school meal mailings). An August press release marked breastfeeding awareness month.

*Outcome* - The project did not meet its goal of increasing participation by 5%, but did significantly slow decline in participation. Prior to the outreach campaign caseloads in the western region had dropped 11%. Following the campaign caseload decline slowed to 2%. The August 98 enrollment of 15,806 persons is estimated to be 1,462 more persons compared to projected enrollments based on earlier trends. Participation increased in 8 WIC projects (42%) and declined in 11. Two factors affected the outcome: (1) W-2 implementation meant many parents entered the workforce, which restricted access to WIC; (2) the hours at many WIC clinics were reduced and time for outreach was restricted due to funding cuts. The project found that enrollments improved most following television/newspaper ads and grocery store displays.

**Developments Since the Grant Ended:** This project had 2 results: (1) It fostered collaboration among WIC projects in the Western Region which is resulted in further cooperative efforts this year - such as sharing of nutrition education displays. (2) It provided time to develop outreach materials that will be used after the project was over.

**Project:** The Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace (61)  
**Agency:** Sauk County Department of Health, Baraboo  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** The purpose of the initiative is to improve the nutritional status and health of women and infants in Sauk County by supporting breastfeeding in the workplace. Breastfeeding is the ultimate food security for infants. Unlike formula feeding which costs \$1,125 - \$2,495 per year, breastfeeding offers complete food security for just \$73 a year (3% to 6% of the cost of formula). In addition, it provides optimal nourishment for infants and is a major factor in promoting infant health. In Sauk County 85% of women in their childbearing years are in the workforce.

**Project Results:** The Sauk County Breastfeeding Coalition's *Partnership for Health: Breastfeeding Friendly Workplace Initiative* mailed surveys to 500 businesses in the county to assess attitudes toward breastfeeding in the workplace. Results of the survey were used to develop the program, which includes an employee and employer manual.

The Sauk County Breastfeeding Initiative has had a successful year. During the course of the grant 19 businesses in Sauk County have established pumping rooms and programs for their employees. These actions have supported continuation of breastfeeding for the recommended period of one year for employees who work at the business sites. Approximately 28 women have already used the facilities which have been in place for one to six months. Participating businesses feel it is important for their companies to provide an environment that supports healthful life decisions. For example, Unity Health Plans states the following in a media release: "Unity is a health care organization. It seemed only natural to move into this program. Unity is a family-focused business."

*Evaluation* - An evaluation has been conducted. Over half the surveyed employers felt that having a private place for employees to use a breast pump had the following benefits: helping with recruitment of employees, increasing job satisfaction, having healthier employees, decreasing absenteeism, and allowing an earlier return to work. The project has received good media coverage. Results from the evaluation have assisted with future program development. The Lactation Consultants have agreed to make themselves available, by phone, to participating businesses should problems arise. Employer participants will be asked to tell others about the project in hopes this will interest more businesses in joining the program. Print materials will be made available to businesses which express interest. A follow-up evaluation is scheduled for 2000. More funds will be sought to purchase additional breast pumps as needed.

**Project:** The Milwaukee Farmers Market Association (62)  
**Agency:** Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, Milwaukee  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** Strengthen the Milwaukee Farmers Market Association. The Association promotes Farmers Markets, which are effective in bringing affordable, quality, produce within the reach of nearby, low-income residents. Milwaukee's inner city does not have sufficient access to fresh produce, and suffer from a lack of large supermarkets. Small food stores that do exist either do not carry produce or have produce that is poor quality and expensively priced. Research conducted through phone interviews and focus groups indicates residents would patronize markets if more were available. The project will coordinate and promote markets, recruit at least 25 new vendors, assist markets and vendors with logistics, training, and WIC/food stamp program participation. The Association will also assist and consult on the development of at least 3 new markets by 2002. By increasing the availability of this popular and "normal" food channel, the burden on emergency food programs can be lessened.

**Project Results:** The Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee established the Milwaukee Farmers Market Association in order to increase the number and variety of farmers markets in Milwaukee, and to strengthen existing markets through promotion, organization and vendor recruitment.

The Milwaukee Farmers Market Association (MFMA) provided assistance in the formation of 6 new farmers markets in Milwaukee during the 1999 season. Assistance included: help securing funding, helping present new market projects to community groups and local politicians, coordinating with the City and County to allow new markets, providing funding for promotion, functioning as a fiscal agent to help secure private donations, assisting with advertising, recruiting vendors and certifying vendors and markets to participate in the WIC program. Geographically the new markets serve Milwaukee's near North side, near South side and far South side into the City of Cudahy.

All markets are certified to accept WIC vouchers. New vendors have been trained and certified to accept WIC vouchers at five of the six new markets. Over 25 new vendors were recruited for the markets, exceeding project goals. Vendors were recruited through "word of mouth", representation at farming conferences, and direct contact through letters and phone. The WIC Farmers Market Nutrition Project was an important inducement for vendors and WIC clients. The Hunger Task Force secured additional funding to develop and produce a schedule of the Milwaukee-based farmers markets. Over 20,000 copies of the schedule were distributed.

Lessons learned in this project include: The project took more staff time than anticipated. The new Milwaukee Farmers' Market Association did not incorporate as a 501C3 organization; instead the Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee served this purpose. The Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee was able to obtain alternative sources of funding for some of the items budgeted with grant funds leading to under-utilization of available funding. Not all new Farmers Markets were successful enough to be able to run next year. Two of the six Farmers markets will not continue; one due to competition from another market and one due to an unpopular schedule. Four are



scheduled to continue.

The program will be continued in future years using alternative sources of funding. Future markets developed in low-income areas of the city will benefit from the MFMA by having access to a pool of vendors, assistance with promotion and advertising, participating in shared advertising with other MFMA members, and name recognition.

**Project:** LaCrosse Food Security Project (63)  
**Agency:** LaCrosse Health Department, LaCrosse  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** This is a collaboration between the Health Department, County Extension, food pantry staff, Viterbo College, and Western Wisconsin School Food Service Directors. It seeks to improve food security among low-income families in LaCrosse County by: (1) Improving food handling and sanitation practices at area food pantries; (2) Increasing the nutritional content of food packages distributed at area food pantries; (3) Increasing the consumption of foods provided in food pantry packages by developing and distributing educational materials and menus; (4) Increasing the number of schools that offer the School Breakfast Program; and (5) Increasing by 10% participation in existing School Breakfast Programs.

**Project Results:** *Food Safety* – Staff worked with the Salvation Army and WAFER food pantries to improve food safety practices at both facilities. At the Salvation Army a facility review was completed and the following food safety improvements were implemented: more regular use of hair restraints and gloves, more regular handwashing, a decrease in the number of non-food service personnel in the kitchen during food preparation and delivery times, dry storage of foods 6 to 8 inches off the floor, logging in and tracking of food donations, evaluation of temperatures at which perishable foods are donated and discarding those held at unsafe temperatures, implementing a cleaning schedule, evaluation of canned items and discarding unsafe product, replacement of freezer and cooler thermometers, improved storage practices in coolers and freezers, improvements in sanitizing work areas, and submission of a grant to purchase new equipment to insure food safety. It was determined the WAFER food package was low in specific nutrients. In response, WAFER implemented a milk program, strengthened marketing for food donations, collaborated with a community garden and participated in staff training.

*Improving nutritional quality of food packages* – In addition to the results listed above, project staff worked with WAFER and Salvation Army to implement a Fresh/Perishable Food Recovery Program in LaCrosse and have applied for funding to support this effort.

*Development of nutrition education materials* – A Viterbo student, working with project staff, developed a series of recipes and handouts for food package recipients. She prepared weekly displays and provided samples and recipes utilizing food in the food packages. Pending additional funding, this project will be continued.

*Increase School Breakfast Programs* – Two private elementary schools initiated the School Breakfast Program in their schools and both have continued in the 1999-2000 school year.

*Increase School Breakfast Participation* – Two schools received mini-grants to increase participation. West Salem planned a number of activities which doubled participation (from 25 to 50 students). The increase has been maintained into this fall. La Crosse public schools planned a middle school breakfast campaign which resulted in a 49% increase in participation. The campaign was a collaboration between the school and the La Crosse Tribune. In addition, radio station public service announcements and billboard promotions were utilized.

**Project:** Bread of Healing (64)  
**Agency:** Project Return, Milwaukee  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** Cross Lutheran Church operates a weekly meal program, food pantry and holistic health clinic. Project Return, a separate non-profit housed at the church, provides literacy classes, AODA counseling, job training and placement, and transportation for men and women incarcerated in 4 pre-release centers in Milwaukee and for ex-offenders. The project seeks to enhance weekly food assistance and health services by offering participants additional nutrition assistance, gardening, AODA counseling, job training, and literacy classes. The objective is to address both immediate food and health needs as well as underlying barriers to self-sufficiency that create food insecurity among recently incarcerated persons.

**Project Results:** The project helped 1,500 families with food from the pantry. The jobs task force has been able to place 41 people in family-supporting jobs. AODA counselors have worked with a minimum of 25 people each week for an annual total of 1,250 people. Inpatient treatment has been received by 11 people.

The meal program has increased the number of persons served during the last quarter from about 40 people per week to 70-80 people, including larger numbers of low-income or homeless people. Increased demand for food at both the food pantry and the meal program has required recruiting additional volunteers.

Job placement efforts were quite successful. Support was provided in the areas of appropriate work clothing, bus tickets, and self esteem building. 41 people were placed in jobs. Tutoring was provided to those with less than a second grade literacy level and spiritual counseling was provided to those who requested this help. Demand for health services from the parish nurse and the AIDS representative has tripled during the last year.

Program staff added, "The collaboration between Project RETURN and Cross Lutheran Church has set a model for the city of Milwaukee. We also feel this program has strengthened the close working relationship for the two groups. We feel that we have successfully proved that people in our neighborhood are ready to make a change if helped with the proper tools and training."

The project was successful in addressing both immediate food and health needs as well as the longer-term needs necessary to build food security. Food security ultimately depends on having adequate financial resources to purchase food rather than having to rely forever on emergency food assistance at food pantries and meal programs.

**Project:** Expansion of Chippewa Falls Summer Food Program (65)  
**Agency:** Chippewa County Department of Public Health, Chippewa Falls  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** The project will seek to decrease food security during summer months within the city of Chippewa Falls by increasing participation in the Chippewa Falls Summer Food Program. The Project will: (1) examine barriers that have kept participation in this site at less than 1% of those children potentially eligible for the program in 1998; (2) plan and implement actions to overcome these barriers; and (3) conduct an in-depth outreach campaign to promote program participation for Summer 1999.

**Project Results: *Barriers Examined*** - An initial planning meeting was held in October. Possible barriers to participation were identified and discussed, including the need for a family-friendly meal site, insufficient outreach, transportation to the meal site, food for parents who bring children to the site, and individual pride. Approximately 2200 surveys asking for opinions about these issues were distributed through area elementary and middle schools. A response rate of 28% was obtained. Only 13% of respondents were aware of the summer food program. Approximately 20% indicated an interest in participating in 1999. The group prepared flyers and posters promoting the program and distributed them through area grocers, clergy and health care providers, the public library, YMCA, Head Start and other sites. In May 2300 flyers were sent home with area elementary and middle school children. A PSA was developed for a local television studio and the Salvation Army distributed flyers.

***Program Design*** - Based on these results, a family-friendly facility - the River Source Family Center in Chippewa Falls - served as the meal site for the summer. The Salvation Army sponsored the program. Meals were prepared at the Salvation Army site in Eau Claire and transported to Chippewa Falls. A nutrition student from UW-Stout was hired to provide educational activities. Other agencies contributed to the program: Starting Points provided a free meal each day for parents wishing to eat with their children and Green Thumb assisted with hiring a meal site coordinator who served, supervised and cleaned up each day.

Lunch was served on 53 days during the summer. A total of 361 meals were served to children and 112 meals to adults. There was a 300% increase in participation between 1998 and 1999. This is an improvement but still not considered sufficient to address the needs of many needy children in the county. Some problems were identified, including food safety and quality issues. The planning committee is pursuing development of a program for summer 2000 and is considering working with the Chippewa Falls Starting Points, Inc and incorporating it into the Adult and Child Homeless Food Program and a local church rather than utilizing the Eau Claire Salvation Army program.

**Project:** Hmong/Lao Hunger-Helpers (3H) (66)  
**Agency:** Lao Family Community, Inc., Milwaukee  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** This project will address hunger-prevention among one of the state's most disadvantaged groups, limited-English, low-income Southeast Asians. Activities will address outreach and nutrition education. Special emphasis will be given to increasing the participation in the Food Stamp Program since recent legislation restored eligibility for legal immigrants. Strategies will include native-language radio, booths at community celebrations, one-to-one case management, and workshops to reach Non-English speaking Hmong with information. Nutrition Education services will provide bilingual materials. The program will be delivered in a collaboration with the Hmong American Women's Association, Inc and UW-Extension.

**Proposal: Outreach** - During the first 6 months, Food Stamp information was aired on native language radio in Hmong every Sunday morning. An estimated 350 individuals listen to the program. Information on food stamps was provided by Milwaukee County and Wisconsin DHSS, then translated into Hmong and Lao for broadcast. Translated information was also distributed at a booth at McDowell School during 3 days in December, January and March. Meetings were held with W-2 Regions 4 and 5 in Milwaukee in August on Food Stamp participation. Information reached an estimated 600 limited-English speaking individuals. A food booth was sponsored at the United Migrant Opportunities Center in August 1999. Information about Food Stamps and nutrition was given to approximately 250 people.

**Information and Referral** - During the first six months, food donations were received every Monday and Friday. When W-2 clients, ESL students and elderly came to the Lao Family Community Center, they took food home with them. Nutrition and Food stamp referrals were done by telephone in response to calls from limited English speaking callers. 25 people called in the first 6 months. In collaboration with the KEYS youth program, clients were provided with health and nutrition information. Between June and September food was distributed to 119 low income families (894 individuals). At four workshops focusing on parents and youth, nutrition information was provided to an estimated 450 individuals. Nutrition education was also provided to 60 teenage and elderly individuals at an intergenerational camping trip in August. In September, the first Hmong cookbook was made available for sale at the Lao Family Community Center. A small library of health and nutrition books was established and made available to staff and community members. In addition project staff made home visits to 10 Hmong families to provide assistance in food preparation, food safety, money management and meal planning.

The Hmong American Women's Association, Inc (HAWA) summarizes their participation as follows: "This one year grant experience has given HAWA an opportunity to work closely with families in regards to healthy eating habits and food safety. The Hmong came from a background where good eating habits, nutrition, and food safety are not highly stressed. This is due to the fact that Hmong had a limited source of food and food storage. Traditionally, they prepared their food fresh at every meal. They did not have the influence of unhealthy snacks, such as candies, chips, sodas, etc. This project has helped the participating families and youth make healthier food choices."

**Project:** Farmers Market Nutrition Project (67)  
**Agency:** Portage County Health and Human Services, Stevens Point  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** This project addresses hunger prevention by providing low-income families with nutrition education, as well as certificates to purchase Wisconsin grown produce at a farmers market. It has 3 components: *Outreach* - the project will target low-income households in Portage County who earn less than 185% of poverty. Specific strategies will be designed to reach WIC participants, food stamp eligible households, elderly meal program participants and other low-income populations. *Food Certificates* - 600 households that qualify will be given \$20 certificates enabling them to purchase fresh produce at the farmers market. Families will be instructed on how to use their certificates and can only buy produce from Farmers Market Nutrition Project farmers who have been trained and certified. *Education:* Educational services and workshops will be provided.

**Project Results:** *Outreach* - Outreach and referral activities included designing and presenting an information display board. This was used at 7 elderly meal sites, commodity distributions, 3 church picnics, SHARE sites, and St. Michael's Hospital. Personal contacts with an outreach worker and follow up contacts via telephone facilitated enrollment in the program.

*Food Certificates* - Food Certificates were distributed to 400 individuals. Eleven farmers signed agreements to participate in the project.

*Education:* Educational programs were designed in collaboration with UW-Extension to inform participants in the program. Usage of the food certificates, education related to the 5-a-Day campaign and chronic disease prevention were the themes used. Three newspaper articles throughout the season highlighted the market and project activities. The Farmers Market Nutrition Program was a well-received, comprehensive project for the residents of Portage County.

**Project:** Hunger/Nutritional Needs Fulfillment for Southeast Asian Refugees (68)  
**Agency:** Hmong/American Friendship Association, Milwaukee  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** The project goal is to reduce hunger and improve the nutritional quality of diets among the Southeast Asian refugee community through nutrition education and co-locating their food pantry and farmers market at a new, larger facility. The Hmong/American Friendship Association (Hafa) has seen a huge increase in families needing emergency food services. The food pantry currently serves 65-70 families a week and has a waiting list of over 100 families. The new location will provide more space for the food pantry, which will expand hours to three days per week. A local church has agreed to provide 10 volunteers to staff the pantry. Hafa will conduct 10 workshops for 120 families so they can learn to use unfamiliar western foods which are commonly available in pantries. Hafa will also establish an on-site farmers market at the new facility to increase the availability of more traditional Asian foods. This will generate income for Asian farmers and make fresh produce available to Hmong families. The market will be promoted and farming workshops will be provided for potential vendors.

**Project Results:** *Food Pantry* - During the grant period food was distributed to 1,326 unduplicated families representing 6,222 individuals (1,798 men, 1,935 women and 2,489 children). This year, a FEMA grant totaling \$7,500 was received from the Milwaukee Hunger Task Force to purchase Asian food for the Hmong community. Between October and March there was a waiting list of 76 families for food. Due to the additional levels of support, the waiting list has been reduced to 15 families.

*Nutrition Education* - Hafa has provided 24 nutrition workshops, which were attended by 478 unduplicated individuals. The majority of workshops focused on eating a variety of foods, food preparation and food storage, and use of food pantries. One guest lecturer was Dr. Bee Lor, a Hmong physician from La Crosse. 130 people attended this workshop.

*Farmers Market*- Thirteen farming workshops were conducted, and people from 143 households attended. Fifteen families became Farmers Market vendors. Additional financial support was given to two families to purchase small tractors. Hafa also assisted farmers in obtaining land. Hafa received an occupancy certificate permit from the City of Milwaukee to open a Farmers Market on June 20. Some misunderstandings occurred related to this permit and the market was closed due to false information. This was a deterrent to successful operation and the market was temporarily closed (for one week). Hmong vendors were frightened by the situation and only 9 of the original 15 vendors returned the following weekend. Fortunately, Hafa has built back confidence on the part of vendors and customers and they have continued to operate the market. It now has 16 vendors. The market is open on Sundays from 7:00 am to 3:30 p.m. and will continue to operate until mid-October 1999.

**Project:** Allied Hunger Prevention Project (69)  
**Agency:** Allied-Dunns Marsh Neighborhood Center, Madison  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** The purpose of this project is to build capacity in the Allied-Dunn's Marsh neighborhood to prevent hunger, and to raise awareness of the principles of good nutrition. The project includes the following activities: Community gardening, Development of Nutrition Guidelines for the Neighborhood Center, Food Pantry Outreach/Coordination, Young Mothers Nutrition Mentoring, Food Stamp Outreach, Kitchen Improvement/Community Nutrition Education, and Youth Nutrition Education.

**Proposal:** *Community Gardening* - A garden for adults in the community never materialized due to lack of interest. At this time, the approach of linking interested adults with well-established gardens elsewhere in Madison seems to be the best strategy. A more successful activity of the garden component was the Children's Gardening Project at Olbrich gardens. Children from the Allied area were transported to Olbrich gardens once per week from mid-June through August 4. This activity will be continued in future years using existing sources of funds.

*Nutrition Guidelines* - Nutrition Guidelines for meals and snacks were written for Center staff and incorporated into the Employee Handbook. A staff training session was conducted by a nutrition educator from UW-Extension.

*Food Pantry Outreach* - In August, the Center began transferring operations of the Food Pantry from the church-based group overseeing it to a group of area residents. Currently 13 volunteers from the neighborhood oversee pantry operations. The Hunger Prevention Project has prepared recipes to accompany the groceries that are distributed. The new Center Newsletter, which is distributed to all households in the Allied area, includes information about the Food Pantry.

*Young Mothers Nutrition Mentoring* - This project started off slowly because the original Project Coordinator had difficulty recruiting neighborhood residents to participate. A new Coordinator from the neighborhood recruited 15 mentors and 15 "mentees". These individuals attended a series of 5 meetings that included much lively discussion. A cash incentive was provided to those who attended all five workshops. The young mothers are interested in continuing to meet together for support and socialization. Once a week space will be made available for this purpose. Funds are being pursued to support a new round of workshops.

*Food Stamp Outreach* - Outreach materials in Hmong and Spanish from Dane County Human Services were distributed to all who visited the Center Food Pantry. Outreach Staff also distributed materials. Food stamp information will be included in the November Newsletter.

*Kitchen Improvement/Community Nutrition Education* - Grant funds were used to purchase some kitchen equipment and to install a door for improved security. During the spring short lessons about food preparation were provided by UW-Extension to the Women's Group which meets at the Center. The Evangelical Catholic group has sponsored a community meal 2 times/month. Approximately 130 families participate. For a brief time the Salvation Army Canteen Truck



visited the neighborhood on a weekly basis to serve meals, but has been discontinued.

*Youth Nutrition Education.* A staff member from UW-Extension worked with the Homework Club, Girl Power and the YMCA Afterschool program. She provides food demonstrations with a nutrition education component. These activities will continue.

In summary, many of these activities will be continued using current center resources. Of particular impact are the activities dealing with developing local volunteers to work with the food pantry and the formation of the Young Mothers Mentoring Program.

**Project:** Community Connection: "Waste Not; Want Not" (70)  
**Agency:** Adams County Extension, Adams  
**Grant Period:** 10/98 to 6/99

**Description:** This project to increase food security in Adams County has 3 components. *Gleaning:* A collaboration between the Adams-Friendship School District, the County Department of Health and Social Services, UW-Extension, and commercial vegetable growers will set up a community food preservation kitchen. At least 3 area commercial vegetable growers have agreed to allow volunteers to glean sweet corn, peas and beans from their fields. Volunteers will use the school's kitchen to can and freeze the produce for distribution by the Adams County Food Pantry. Local gardeners will be encouraged to plant additional produce for distribution to pantries or for preservation in the kitchen. *Community Gardens* Educational programs will be set up in 5 low-income communities throughout the county. A community garden will be planted at each location and will serve as a demonstration area to increase intake of fruits and vegetables. A targeted number of 63 families will learn to use fresh produce to enhance family meals. *Vacation Meals.* The same sites will be linked to the existing Summer Food Program to provide meals to children during summer. A similar program will be launched for winter holiday and spring break periods. Additional funding will be sought to provide meals for adult caretakers. Staff commitments will enable it to continue after the grant period.

**Proposal:** *Gleaning:* Eight commercial vegetable growers contributed produce. Actual field gleaning proved not to be necessary in most cases. Farmers generally arranged for the product to be taken from the fields before harvest, taken from pickers, or taken from transport semis. In total 1,629 pints of beans, peas, corn and beets were processed via canning and freezing by 17 volunteers, who contributed 500 hours to collect, prepare, process and distribute the produce. Local gardeners also grew fresh produce for the food pantries. Commercial vegetable farmers and the Hancock Research Station provided additional vegetables for local agencies to distribute, including 4,300 pounds of potatoes. UW-Extension Food Safety helped develop a checklist to assure product safety. The well-equipped kitchen facility in the Adams Friendship School was invaluable, and was available to the project in the afternoon. Refrigerators and freezers were purchased and located at the food pantry and the school facility. Many of volunteers had participated in other UW-Extension programs, but some were youth assigned to a restitution program. In the future, there is potential for use of members of local service clubs.

*Community Gardens.* Five community gardens were planted. Late in the season a sixth garden in began at a trailer park at the prompting of the 60 people living there. Another existing community garden was enlarged due to community interest. Educational programs were offered two to three times per week at each location. The garden coordinator worked with families to plant and maintain them. A UW-Extension staff member used the garden produce at least once per week to teach about healthy snacking and preparing fresh produce.

*Vacation Meals.* Over the summer children participating in the community garden project received meals though the Summer Food Program. Adult companion meals were also provided. Some transporting equipment was purchased and will used in the future. Efforts are underway to apply for a USDA waiver enabling meals to be served during extended school vacations.

## Appendix 1

### Numerical Listing of CBHP Projects Including Agency and Contact Information

Project	Year	GPR Requested <sup>1</sup>	City	Agency	Contact	Phone
1	95	\$19,200	Eau Claire	Eau Claire County Extension	Nancy Coffey	715-839-4712
2	95	\$14,265	Janesville	Community Action of Rock/Walworth	Jody Stickney	414-728-8296
3	95	\$20,000	Waukesha	Waukesha County Extension	Marcia Jante	414-548-7902
4	95	\$15,352	LaCrosse	LaCrosse County Health	Linda Lee	608-785-9865
5	95	\$20,000	Westby	Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP	Sandra Favor	608-634-3104
6	95	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Milwaukee County Dept of Aging	Joyce Schneiderman	414-289-6880
7	95	\$14,000	Madison	Dane County Extension	Pat Ludeman	608-224-3708
8	95	\$19,899	Milwaukee	SDC	Jan Stenlund	414-272-5600
9	95	\$22,884	Milwaukee	Second Harvest Food Bank of WI	Bonnie Bellehumeur	414-931-7400
10	95	\$20,000	Lac Du Flambeau	Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council	Paula Hvisto	715-588-3324
11	95	\$15,960	Portage	Portage Food Pantry	Barb Chesney	608-745-1036
12	95	\$19,355	Green Bay	Brown County Task Force on Hunger	Karen Early	715-391-4610
13	95	\$15,848	Siren	Burnett County Health Dept.	Nancy Osterberg	715-349-2141
14	98	\$19,415	Glenwood City	WestCAP	Cathy Michels	715-265-4271
15	95	\$16,422	Madison	United Refugee Services	Ying Lee	608-256-6400
16	95	\$19,933	Madison	CAC for South Central WI	Gail Nix	608-246-4730
17	95	\$20,000	Madison	Independent Living	Sue Zimmer	608-274-7900

<sup>1</sup> "GPR Requested" is the amount of General Purpose Revenue funds the original proposal requested. The actual amount received is higher in some instances because certain projects qualified to receive federal matching dollars for food stamp outreach and nutrition education activities.

18	95	\$15,454	De Pere	Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	Nori Damrow	414-869-1041
19	95	\$14,090	Milwaukee	Salvation Army	Barbara Shiek	414-265-8151
20	95	\$20,000	Lake Delton	Central Wisconsin CAC	Kelly Grant	608-254-8353
21	95	\$20,000	Racine	NOURISH	Teresa Reinders	414-633-4716
22	96	\$20,000	Madison	Madison Public Health Dept.	Janet Daniel	608-267-1111
23	96	\$19,922	Madison	Wisconsin Nutrition Project	Jonathan Bader	608-244-9320
24	96	\$19,993	Independence	Western Dairyland EOC	Geri Segal	715-985-2391
25	96	\$20,000	Madison	Coalition of WI Aging Groups	Betsy Abramson	608-224-0660
26	96	\$7,062	Waukesha	Waukesha County Extension	Marcia Jante	414-548-7770
27	96	\$20,000	Fond Du Lac	Advocap	Tony Beregszazi	414-922-7760
28	96	\$20,000	Madison	CAC for South Central WI	Gail Nix	246-4730 ext. 206
29	96	\$19,905	Janesville	Nutrition Health Associates	Mary Pesik	608-754-3722
30	96	\$19,876	Balsam Lake	Polk County Health	Andrea Siefert	715-485-3938
31	96	\$20,000	Green Bay	Brown County Task Force on Hunger	Cathy Huntowski	920-391-4610
32	96	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Hmong/American Friendship Assoc.	LoNeng Kiatoukaysy	414-344-6575
33	96	\$20,000	Barron	Barron County Office on Aging	Leslie Fijalkiewicz	715-537-6225
34	96	\$8,847	Siren	Burnett County Health Dept.	Nancy Osterberg	715-672-8936
35	96	\$6,872	Durand	Pepin County Office on Aging	John Gast	715-672-8936
36	96	\$7,523	Dodgeville	Southwest Wisconsin CAP	Dick Strand	608-935-2326
37	97	\$19,680	Bristol	Kenosha County Extension	Thomas Kalb	414-857-1945
38	97	\$20,000	Barron	Barron County Extension	Leslie Fijalkiewicz	715-537-6250
39	97	\$18,258	Lac Du Flambeau	Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council	Chris Dobbe	715-588-3324
40	97	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Centro de la Comunidad Unida	Sandra Chavez	414-649-4411

41	97	\$12,486	Milwaukee	Second Harvest Food Bank of WI	Bonnie Bellehumeur	414-931-7400
42	97	\$16,000	Milwaukee	Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee	Donna Borkin	414-962-3111
43	97	\$20,000	Westby	Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP	Janelle Olson	608-634-3104
44	97	\$19,970	Green Bay	Brown County Task Force on Hunger	Cathy Huntowski	920-391-4610
45	97	\$20,000	Madison	Coalition of WI Aging Groups	Betsy Abramson	608-224-0660
46	97	\$19,998	Madison	Wisconsin Nutrition Project	Audrey Lesondak	608-242-9202
47	98	\$20,000	Eau Claire	Eau Claire Hmong MAA	Billy Chong Vang	715-832-8420
48	98	\$19,886	Lac Du Flambeau	Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council	Annette Poupart	715-588-3324
49	98	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Hmong/American Friendship Assoc.	LoNeng Kiatoukaysy	414-344-6577
50	98	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee	Tim Locke	414-962-3111
51	98	\$18,238	Ellsworth	Pierce County Public Health	Ann Rosenthal	715-273-6760
52	98	\$14,146	Balsam Lake	Polk County Health	Andrea Seifert	715-485-3938
53	98	\$19,991	Milwaukee	Second Harvest Food Bank of WI	Bonnie Bellehumeur	414-931-7400
54	98	\$19,618	Sheboygan	Sheboygan County Interfaith Organization	Penney Johns-Jacobs	414-457-7272
55	98	\$19,973	Milwaukee	United Migrant Opportunity Services	Mary Ann Borman	414-671-5700
56	98	\$12,780	Eagle River	Vilas County Extension	J.P. Ploetz	715-479-3653
57	98	\$20,000	Glenwood City	WestCAP	Cathy Michels	715-265-4271
58	98	\$19,998	Mount Horeb	Wisconsin Rural Development Center	Sharon Lezberg	608-437-5971
59	98	\$20,000	Milwaukee	La Causa Family Resource Center	Maureen Goldblatt	414-647-5960 /5980
60	98	\$20,000	LaCrosse	LaCrosse County Health	Linda Lee	608-785-9791
61	99	\$19,992	Baraboo	Sauk County Department	Linda Borman	608-355-4302

				of Health		
62	99	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee	Tim Locke	608-962-3111
63	99	\$20,000	LaCrosse *	LaCrosse County Health	Linda Lee	608-785-9791
64	99	\$19,983	Milwaukee	Project RETURN	Mary Steppe	414-344-5013
65	99	\$8,142	Chippewa Falls	Chippewa County Dept. of Public Health	Judy Fedie	715-726-7900
66	99	\$19,399	Milwaukee	Lao Family Community, Inc.	Dorie Steffen	414-385-3380
67	99	\$20,000	Stevens Point	Portage County Health and Human Services	Suzanne Oehlke	715-345-5350
68	99	\$20,000	Milwaukee	Hmong/American Friendship Assoc.	LoNeng Kiatoukaysy	414-344-6577
69	99	\$20,000	Madison	Friends Community Housing, Inc.	Mary Kirkendoll	608-274-7006
70	99	\$20,000	Adams	Adams County Extension	Edie Felts-Grabarski	608-339-4237

## Appendix 2

### CBHP Projects Organized by Major Activity Areas

**Please Note: Individual projects usually involved multiple activities. Project numbers in parenthesis indicate the activity was carried out after the CBHP grant was concluded.**

Activity Area	Project Number
Formed Hunger Councils Or Networks	1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 33, 36, 37, 51, 54, 57
Media Outreach/Community Awareness	1, 2, 3, (4), 5, 7, 10, 11, (15), 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 48, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 65, 69
Nutrition Education	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 17, 19, (20) 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
Food Resources Directory	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, (8), 12, 13, 16, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 36, 37, 52, 54, 55, 57
Increased Supply of Food	5, 14, 16, 20, 24, 26, 36, 38, 49, 51, 54, 55, 64, 68, 70
Distributed Food or Meals	1, 2, 9, 11, 14, (15), 16, 18, 23, 26, 32, 37, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70
Gardening Projects	(4), (26), (33), 37, 40, 44, 48, 56, 64, 69, 70
Gleaning/Food Recovery	26, 49, 51, 70
Canning/Food Preservation	34, 37, 48, 53, 59, 67, 70
Farmers Markets	(21), 44, 49, 50, 62, 67, 68
Access to Grocery Stores	(21), 44, 46
Shared Use Kitchens	(44), 50, 70
Improved Food Pantry Operation	8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 32, 38, 42, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 57, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70
Leveraged Additional Funds	1, 2, (4), 5, (6), 11, 12, (15), (16), 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, (26), (28), 31, 32, (33), 36, 37, 38, (40), (41), 42, 44, 48, 49, 50, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 65, 68, 70
Conducted Survey/Needs Assessment	2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 27, 33, 34, 37, 46, 47, 51, 54, 61

Education For Providers	2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 38, 45, 47, 51, 52, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 63, 67, 69
Developed Educational or Informational Materials	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69
Promoted Breastfeeding	29, 30, 60, 61, 69
At-Risk Populations	
Children, Infants	2, 14, 23, 29, 30, 40, 41, 43, 45, 48, 52, 56, 59, 63, 65, 70
Elderly	3, 6, 17, 25, 27, 28, 33, 35, 40, 45, 48, 66
Hmong	7, 15, 32, 44, 47, 54, 66, 68
Native American	10, 18, 39, 48
African American	29, 41, 50
Hispanic	40, 55, 59
Ex-Offenders	64
Increased Access to Food Programs	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, (12), 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, (21), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, (27), 28, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
Elderly Nutrition Programs	3, 17, 26, 33, 47
School Breakfast	(21), (26), 33, 36, 44, 63
Food Stamps <sup>1</sup>	10, 25, 57, 62, 64, 66, 69
Summer Food	23, (44), 56, 65
Food Purchasing (SHARE, Food Fair, Partner Shares)	25, 28, 36, 37, 44, 47, 58, 64
WIC	25, 51, 57, 60, 62
Developed Resource Library	3, 9, (13), 26, 34
Conducted Research	35, 42, 46
Computer Systems	4, 8, 21, 42,

<sup>1</sup> More projects undertook Food Stamp outreach activities, often as part of the distribution of food resource guidebooks or similar materials and are listed separately. Projects listed here highlighted other food stamp outreach activities in their final reports.



### Appendix 3

#### CBHP Grantees by Type of Organization

Type of Agency	Project Numbers
County Extension Agencies	1, 3, 7, 26, 37, 38, 56, 70
County Public Health Departments	4, 13, 22, 30, 34, 51, 52, 60, 61, 63, 65
County Aging Agencies	6, 17, 33, 35
County Social Service Agencies	67
Community Action Agencies <sup>1</sup>	2, 5, 8, 14, 16, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 36, 43, 45, 46, 55, 57
Non-CAA Hunger/Poverty Agencies	9, 11, 12, 19, 21, 31, 41, 42, 44, 50, 53, 62
Tribal Agencies	10, 18, 39, 48
Refugee Serving Organizations	15, 32, 47, 49, 66, 68
Hispanic Serving Organizations	40, 59
Other Organizations	29, 54, 58, 64, 69

<sup>1</sup> Includes 3 limited purpose agencies (LPA): WI Nutrition Project, Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups, and United Migrant Opportunity Services

## Appendix 4

### Alphabetic Listing of CBHP Grantees

Agency	City	Project Number
Adams County Extension	Adams	70
Advocap	Fond Du Lac	27
Barron County Extension	Barron	38
Barron County Office on Aging	Barron	33
Brown County Task Force on Hunger	Green Bay	12, 31, 44
Burnett County Health Dept.	Siren	13, 34
CAC for South Central WI	Madison	16, 28
Central Wisconsin CAC	Lake Delton	20
Centro de la Comunidad Unida	Milwaukee	40
Chippewa County Dept. of Public Health	Chippewa Falls	65
Coalition of WI Aging Groups	Madison	25, 45
Community Action of Rock/Walworth	Janesville	2
Dane County Extension	Madison	7
Eau Claire County Extension	Eau Claire	1
Eau Claire Hmong MAA	Eau Claire	47
Friends Community Housing, Inc.	Madison	69
Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council	Lac Du Flambeau	10, 39, 48
Hmong/American Friendship Assoc.	Milwaukee	32, 49, 68
Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee	Milwaukee	42, 50, 62
Independent Living	Madison	17
Kenosha County Extension	Bristol	37
La Causa Family Resource Center	Milwaukee	59
LaCrosse County Health	LaCrosse	4, 60, 63
Lao Family Community, Inc.	Milwaukee	66
Madison Public Health Dept.	Madison	22
Milwaukee County Dept of Aging	Milwaukee	6
NOURISH	Racine	21

Nutrition Health Associates	Janesville	29
Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin	De Pere	18
Pepin County Office on Aging	Durand	35
Pierce County Public Health	Ellsworth	51
Polk County Health	Balsam Lake	30, 52
Portage County Health and Human Services	Stevens Point	67
Portage Food Pantry	Portage	11
Project RETURN	Milwaukee	64
Salvation Army	Milwaukee	19
Sauk County Department of Health	Baraboo	61
Social Development Commission	Milwaukee	8
Second Harvest Food Bank of WI	Milwaukee	9, 41, 53
Sheboygan County Interfaith Organization	Sheboygan	54
Southwest Wisconsin CAP	Dodgeville	36
United Migrant Opportunity Services	Milwaukee	55
United Refugee Services	Madison	15
Vilas County Extension	Eagle River	56
Waukesha County Extension	Waukesha	3, 26
WestCAP	Glenwood City	14, 57
Western Dairyland EOC	Independence	24
Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP	Westby	5, 43
Wisconsin Nutrition Project	Madison	23, 46
Wisconsin Rural Development Center	Mount Horeb	58

## Appendix 5

### **Grantees' responses to the question: *What was the impact of your project on local food security or nutritional health?***

Statements were compiled from grantees' written responses to the questions and/or telephone interviews, and, in some instances, from the project's final report.

*"Education toward behavior change is the key to improving nutritional health. Successful educational methods must help low-income clients take small, practical steps to healthy family eating practices. Those on W-2 and other needy persons are slipping through the cracks. The job is getting bigger. The project re-established the local hunger council, prepared a food resource guide, and developed and distributed 60,000 nutrition education brochures to low-income families. Many volunteers assisted the project and over \$14,000 was leveraged in goods and services from the community."* (1) Eau Claire County Extension, Altoona

*"A hunger coalition was formed among 11 agencies and a food resources guide was prepared. A breakfast program was started which served 44 homeless children. The food pantries involved in the coalition became more interested in considering at the nutritional content of the food packages they distributed. The results of the survey helped to change the attitudes of some pantry workers toward the needy families they were serving. Some of the pantries also began to distribute more commodities. More broadly the survey has opened peoples eyes to the problems facing hungry people. Getting the word out about where the pantries are, and how to contact them has improved referrals."* (2) Community Action Inc. of Rock/Walworth, Delavan

*"A nutrition coalition was formed and has helped create a greater awareness that there are hungry people in Waukesha County. Numerous training workshops have been conducted for service providers. The coalition has obtained \$11,000 in CDBG funds for several hunger projects. Through coordinated food drives, the gardening project and the gleaning initiative, the Coalition has significantly increased the amount of food being distributed to low-income families. Referrals to food assistance programs have increased and food program usage has gone up. Children's nutritional health has been improved with the start-up of two new School Breakfast programs."* (3) (26) Waukesha County Extension, Waukesha

*"The grant provided the impetus to form the LaCrosse Hunger Task Force. A needs assessment was done and nutrition education was provided to 3,600 people. Planning was conducted on a computerized referral network. There is now more awareness of hunger. It has helped to focus people's awareness on hunger and drawn the community together. You can't generate \$6,000 in contributions unless the community is aware and supportive."* (4) LaCrosse County Health Dept, LaCrosse

*"A community needs assessment was conducted and nutrition education classes were held for 61 families. Several food drives were also held. The project has made the community more aware and increased community involvement in hunger. There is greater awareness of the need. The level of community contributions to food pantries has increased each year."* (5) Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP, Westby

*"The video was intended to demonstrate the good components of nutritional health for the elderly. It has had a positive impact. It reinforces what people know and provides additional reinforcement on some newer nutritional concepts such as 5-A-DAY. The tape series has been viewed by about 5,000 elderly people at 50 sites in Milwaukee. Agencies in 27 other states have also obtained copies." (6) Milwaukee County Dept of Aging, Milwaukee*

*"There is an increased awareness of food security issues within the community as a result of the efforts of the Hunger Prevention Council. A needs assessment and food resource guide have been completed. Although there are still turf issues there is increased cooperation between member agencies which directly affects the nutritional health and food security in the community - such as the immigrant food distribution project and Partner Shares" (7) Dane County Extension, Madison*

*"It provided funds to establish a computer supported hotline that referred 2,500 low-income residents each month to emergency food resources in Milwaukee. The line has improved the food security of thousands of families vulnerable to hunger." (8) Social Development Commission, Milwaukee*

*"The grant enabled Second Harvest to establish a food demonstration kitchen where food safety and preparation classes were held for over 11,000 pantry workers and volunteers (duplicated). A Food Safety and Handling Guide was prepared and 1,000 copies were distributed to food pantries. The training has given pantry workers greater knowledge about good nutrition which they can pass on to their clients." (9) Second Harvest Food Bank of WI, Milwaukee*

*"The grant expanded the current activities of the Minwanjigewin Project pilot program funded by USDA and FCS. The Minwanjigewin Project employs Community Nutrition Assistants (CNA) to carry out activities, including outreach for food stamps, basic nutrition education programs at elder sites, cooking/budgeting classes with a focus on nutrition education utilizing traditional native foods. CNAs conducted nutrition sessions in all 11 reservations and contacted over 1,200 adults. Ninety six percent of participants said they would use the information and planned to change their cooking or eating habits. Information on federal food programs and SHARE was provided. Subsequently Forest County Potawatomi started a SHARE site." (10) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau*

*"It enabled the pantry to conduct a survey, coordinate with other providers and reorganize the pantry to improve services. The Portage Food Pantry now has regular hours of operation, serves more persons, provides better referrals, and has improved food purchasing by obtaining food from Second Harvest." (11) Portage Food Pantry, Portage*

*"The Brown County Hunger Prevention Network met quarterly to connect providers, strengthen communication and share information and resources. Emergency food providers were interviewed and the information was compiled into a local food resource directory and distributed to all providers for referral. \$10,000 in FEMA funds were obtained to establish food accounts at Second Harvest for use by member pantries. Extension has just completed a food security research project using Tufts University Food Security and Hunger Survey. Brown County now has some baseline data from which to evaluate." (12) Brown County Extension, Green Bay*

*"Meetings were held among six organizations to coordinate food services, enhance referral, and discuss hunger strategies. A resource manual was created and distributed and in-service training was offered to improve customer service. The group also prepared a food security survey for local residents. Nutrition education materials were distributed to low-income families. In all 32 volunteers were involved in various grant related activities. There has been an increase in the*

*number of families receiving commodities and utilizing food pantries. Communication has improved among Social Services, food pantries and the Health Department." (13) Burnett County Health Dept., Siren*

*"The Hunger Prevention Council has brought more organization and unity to food assistance efforts in the 7 county region. Meetings provide opportunities for pantries and others to network, share information, support one another and learn new ideas - all of which keeps staff and volunteers motivated and energized. Client referral has been improved through the resource directories. 60 families in the Full Circle Project have received nutrition education." (14) West CAP, Glenwood City*

*"The project surveyed Southeast Asians refugees in Dane County to understand their food and nutrition needs. We discovered many refugees don't use food programs very much and have little understanding of nutrition. Transportation to pantries is often a problem, and most of the food is targeted to general Americans and not the type of foods that Southeast Asians like to eat. Most families expressed that they wanted help obtaining food. The survey provided a foundation for a later project to assist area refugees that involved many organizations and volunteers and distributed over 70,000 pounds of rice, thousands of pounds of meat and produce and raised \$27,000 in contributions and grants." (15) United Refugee Services, Madison*

*"In Dane County HPC has increased community awareness of hunger, and improved the nutritional status of low-income families through emergency food distributions and Partner Shares. Low-income families in Madison have better access to emergency food through improved service at "First Call for Help". The food pantry network in Jefferson County has enhanced communication among pantries, established monthly data collection, increased available food, increased funding, helped pantries stretch budgets through bulk purchasing and access to federal commodities." (16) CAC for South Central Wisconsin, Madison*

*"Meals-On-Wheels is now preparing meals in their own kitchen and with their own staff. The program is delivering 130 meals 5 days/week to clients - an increase of 160%. In-services have been held for numerous volunteers and home health aids." (17) Independent Living Inc., Madison*

*"The addition of the van has increased the number of home deliveries by Oneida Food Distribution Program from an average of 53 per month in 1995 to 69 per month in 1998 (May). The van and our new location has increased our capacity to serve more persons and has been a factor in increasing the amount of food received from FCS/USDA. The estimated retail value of USDA food distributed has increased to \$831,300 in 1997/98, a 62% increase over 95/96". (18) Oneida Tribe of Indians of WI, De Pere*

*"Unable to assess. Current staff were not involved with the project." (19) The Salvation Army, Milwaukee*

*"The grant enabled us to conduct a multi-county needs assessment and form local hunger councils that started food drives and educational campaigns. As a result there is more collaboration and coordination. More information on hunger is going out to populations that wouldn't have had it before. There is more community awareness, particularly by government officials. Food pantries have increased their use of food banks. More food pantries are distributing TEFAP commodities than before." (20) Central Wisconsin CAC, Lake Delton*

*"The grant got NOURISH established and structured and provided a window of opportunity to move*

*from a charity model to an empowering model. NOURISH is working to shift the emphasis toward seeing low-income people as having resources, learning to advocate for themselves, helping them to help themselves, getting neighbors involved in the process of expanding School Breakfast, and bringing in grocery stores. Helping the community to move beyond emergency food. As a result of NOURISH a School Breakfast program has been started that serves 100 children/day and efforts are underway to bring more grocery stores into the downtown. A food pantry computer registry was established for 23 area food pantries that has provided important information on emergency food needs." (21) NOURISH, Racine*

*"As a result of nutrition education efforts families are better informed. Food Fair (a food buying club) added 2 sites in south Madison and persons with unmet mental health needs were referred to appropriate agencies. More than 1,100 people received a manual on food resources during home visits and 95 persons were referred to SNAC for nutrition counseling. 60% of people surveyed said the Food Resource List was very helpful." (22) Madison Dept of Public Health, Madison*

*"The CBHP grant funded an outreach effort to identify organizations to sponsor the Summer Food Program in economically distressed areas. Overall 13 new organizations are participating in Summer Food in 1996 in 7 counties, including public schools, Salvation Armies, Boys & Girls Clubs, churches, tribal governments and a migrant organization. These organizations are serving thousands of meals to over 600 children. New sponsors have received about \$54,000 in federal reimbursements in 1996 alone. This has strengthened organizations and increased food resources in the community. CBHP funding also contributed to a 29% increase in Summer Food sponsors in 1996. From 1996 to 1998 Summer Food sponsors identified by the grant have received an estimated \$163,000 in federal meal reimbursements". (23) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison*

*"The project increased the amount and quality of food available in area food pantries and improved pantry volunteers knowledge about food safety and cultural sensitivity issues. Food pantries are now receiving chicken, venison and produce from local sources. Community awareness of hunger has also increased through a variety of media, including distribution of 7,000 local food resource guides." (24) Western Dairyland EOC, Independence*

*"This project increased knowledge of food stamps and cash assistance programs among professionals in the Aging Network. Through outreach programs low-income seniors have become more aware of the variety of food assistance programs available to help them, like SHARE, food fair, food stamps, and food pantries. Outreach has also improved seniors knowledge about good nutrition, food purchasing and preparation." (25) Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups, Madison*

*"A hunger prevention council was established. A food assistance guide was developed and 3,000 copies distributed. One of the coalition workgroups identified a need for weekend meal delivery to home-bound seniors. A pilot project is now being tested in 1998. Overall, knowledge and collaboration and contacts between food assistance providers have improved. There is a heightened awareness of hunger and more opportunities for collaboration, and fewer turf issues." (27) Advocap, Inc., Fond Du Lac*

*"The project enabled 70 seniors in Jefferson County to buy high quality, low cost food through a food buying club during the grant period. Even though the buying club could not be continued due to limited funding participants were referred to CAC's Food Fair buying club in Dane County which saw a substantial boost in enrollment. Bulk food purchasing was established for food pantries in*

*Jefferson County. Pantries there place \$7,000 worth of bulk food orders twice a year through CAC which saves 35% in food costs. In 1996 and 1997 CAC obtained \$14,000 in FEMA funds for Jefferson County food pantries." (28) CAC for South Central Wisconsin, Madison*

*"By providing additional breastfeeding training to 10 peer counselors and additional support to 50 pregnant and breastfeeding women, the incidence of women breastfeeding their baby has increased, which in turn decreases reliance on other food sources, such as formula which is costly. When a women knows she can successfully provide for all her baby's nutritional needs through breastmilk, her esteem is also increased." (29) Nutrition Health Associates, Janesville*

*"The Best Start Nutrition Project (BSNP) was established to provide lactation support to women experiencing problems with breastfeeding. Forms, outreach and educational materials were produced. 74 low-income women and their infants were served, exceeding the project goal of 60. Data from Polk County WIC shows that breastfeeding initiation rates have increased since the grant: from 46% in April 1995 to 54% in April 1998. Three month continuation rates have increased from 23% in April 95 to 33% in April 1998. A Breastfeeding Coalition was formed in 1998 with 8 members." (30) Polk County Health Dept, Balsam Lake*

*"In addition to the nutritional knowledge and job search skills gained by the 29 participating families, the Task Force has helped community agencies become more aware of hunger issues and the ways in which transportation, child care and work can affect family food security. The kinds of programs the community is developing reflect this increased awareness - for instance, pantries are realizing they may need to offer evening hours to accommodate working families. There was considerable community support and in-kind services, including \$1,500 in contributions." (31) Brown County Hunger Task Force, Green Bay*

*"The project established a refugee food pantry in Milwaukee and provided nutrition education to 284 families. Due to welfare reform many refugees from California and Minnesota are moving to Wisconsin, especially the Milwaukee area. The food pantry has been very busy. We served an average of 75-80 Hmong families a week with food distributions. In all 28,430 pounds of food were distributed to 1,112 families with the help of 10 volunteers. We definitely feel that we are making a difference to families in Milwaukee." (32) Hmong/American Friendship Association, Milwaukee*

*"The project has increased coordination of hunger-related activities, and opened peoples eyes to an awareness of hunger. Through the 1,700 Resource Directories that were distributed more agencies and families know how to find nutrition and food assistance programs. The senior nutrition education plan and materials that were developed have increased community awareness about the risks of elderly undernutrition and its solutions. All of the major components of this project are continuing with support from HPC, the Office on Aging and Extension." (33) Barron County Office on Aging, Barron*

*"Low-income families were surveyed about their nutritional concerns. Based on the responses six classes were conducted for 57 Burnett County residents. At the local commodity distribution site, displays of food samples and recipes for commodity foods were offered nine times in 1996. The displays were visited by 713 households throughout the year, including a minimum of 121 unduplicated households. As a result of these efforts consumers are better educated on nutritional issues." (34) Burnett County Health Dept. - Siren*

*"The grant supported important research on the causes of malnutrition in the elderly and enabled us*



to share these findings with a national audience through the American Dietetic Association Journal. By identifying causes [of hunger] the research will contribute to designing more strategic interventions." (35) Pepin County Office of Aging, Durand

"The grant established hunger prevention councils in Iowa and Grant Counties which have been the main sources of food to our food pantries. In 1997 11,000 pounds of food were collected for CAP food pantries. The councils have also increased funding to pantries, raised local awareness of hunger issues and distributed a Hunger, Food and Nutrition Resource Guide." (36) Southwest Wisconsin CAP

"The Field of Dreams Project established community gardens on 15 acres of donated land. With the help of over 400 volunteers about 35 tons of vegetables were grown and distributed to food pantries, soup kitchens, and elderly meals programs. Because many more families are hungry than previously, the food pantries have come to rely on produce from the garden project to meet the increased demand for emergency food. The project has caused greater awareness of hunger among volunteers and within the community. Low-income families really depend on it. A rental garden program was started that has enabled 40 families to grow their own produce. In 1998 \$32,000 in additional grant funding has been obtained to continue the project." (37) Kenosha County Extension, Bristol

"The Neighbor-to-Neighbor Project has provided important support to persons in the community at nutritional risk. The food pantry network has improved coordination and food sharing among 9 pantries, increased community donations of food and enhanced the distribution of information about food and nutrition programs to clients." (38) Barron County Office on Aging, Barron

"This project involved reaching approximately 1,300 tribal community members with informative, enjoyable, culturally appropriate messages related to food and nutrition. The project developed nutrition education displays, brochures and newspaper articles to increase awareness of healthy foods. Over 180 educational presentations were made. The overall impact on local food security is difficult to measure quantitatively, but community nutrition educators feel they are having an effect." (39) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

"During the reading, gardening and social programs the level of awareness has been raised about the importance of having a good, nutritionally balanced diet. Seniors shared with the children about how to cook vegetables and use them to the best advantage. Nutritional snacks were also served. The CBHP grant enabled about 100 low-income children and 100 seniors to raise their level of knowledge and awareness regarding good nutritional habits and practices." (40) Centro de la Comunidad Unida, Milwaukee

"With help from the Next Door Foundation and a neighborhood church, the Kids Cafe Project has provided nutrition education, gardening and food to 1,560 children (duplicated) in a very low-income community. About 50 parents of participating children also volunteered in running the program, preparing and serving meals. A \$10,000 Kraft grant enabled the project to continue in 1998." (41) Second Harvest of WI, Milwaukee

"The grant provided computers for FOODLINE, which provides referrals to 130 emergency food providers for thousands of needy families in Milwaukee each year. Ten volunteer and staff FOODLINE operators handled over 17,000 calls in 1997. Having computers has enabled us to collect and analyze information on how many clients we serve, when demand is greatest, why

families need emergency assistance, and what other services are required. The data has helped to inform our strategic planning process." (42) Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee

"Information on nutrition education has been integrated into workshops on parenting skills for 93 families. Adults are learning how to make better choices in food purchasing, preparation and meal planning as they learn parenting skills. Middle and high school students volunteered during evening sessions to supervise the children. Classes continue to be offered to families through the Resource Center" (43) Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP, Westby

"The grant has helped our Task Force to establish new community gardens used by 42 low-income families, add SHARE sites that serve 30-50 persons/month, increase food-related small businesses, and establish a farmers market in a low-income area - all of which helps to establish food security while building the community. The Task Force has gained incredible public exposure and credibility because of the project. The grant enabled us to establish a track record, which helps in obtaining more funding. Low-income people have become part of the planning process through the garden projects, small businesses, the farmers market, and in planning for a shared kitchen. The taskforce later helped to establish 3 Summer Food sites that served 5,000 breakfasts in 1998." (44) Brown County Task Force on Hunger, Green Bay

"60 children had an opportunity to interact with 20 senior volunteers after school and engage in activities related to good nutrition. Many tried healthy foods they had not eaten before. Adult volunteers also gained a lot of new information. The project involved a collaboration between CWAG, the school district, Extension and the Senior Volunteer Program." (45) Coalition of WI Aging Groups, Madison

"HPC increased awareness of hunger through research activities like the food security profile and the food pantry client survey. Networking has enabled the coalition to continue with projects past the end of grant. Additional activities have included: (1) 7 food distributions to hundreds of Southeast Asians refugees in Dane County, many of whom lost food stamp benefits; (2) co-sponsoring Partner Shares, which provides a subsidy to 180 low-income families to enable them to purchase fresh, locally grown, organic produce from CSA farmers. Partner Shares has reduced some participant's need for emergency food. HPC-supported hunger projects since 1997 have leveraged about \$50,000 from local government, private foundations, churches, individuals and low-income families." (46) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison

"The CBHP project has helped link local agencies with the Hmong community; and identify and overcome barriers that prevent the Hmong from seeking food assistance. The grant has helped Hmong families to understand and increase awareness of food assistance that is available in the Eau Claire County area. Most importantly 40 low-income households have also learned how to cook different, nutritious food for their families and save money at the same time." (47) Hmong Mutual Assistance Association, Eau Claire

"The project supported community garden projects at 2 Native American Reservations. At Bad River 12% of the community received produce through the community garden project and at Lac Du Flambeau 18% of the community was served. In all more than 400 people received fresh produce from the gardens supported by the grant. The project was very popular with the tribal youth. At Lac du Flambeau people preserved food and already are planning for next year. Many community agencies and groups provided materials, support and time." (48) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

"Our project involved establishing a farmers market, providing nutrition education and farming workshops to Hmong refugees and expanding our food pantry. The project did have a huge positive impact on the community by helping refugees find jobs and obtain enough food for their families. Low-income residents from the LAND and MIDTOWN neighborhoods now shop at our farmers market with WIC coupons and food stamps. Our food pantry received \$3,000 worth of food from Second Harvest, \$2,675 from Hunger Task Force in federal FEMA funds, and 3,000 pounds of donated produce from the farmer's market vendors. During the program period we distributed 7,977 units of food through the food pantry to 1,686 families and provided nutrition education to 264 families. 117 families attended farming workshops and 5 former W-2 recipients became farmers' market vendors." (49) Hmong American Friendship Association, Milwaukee

"The new Fondy Public Market and Kitchen Incubator project will be very instrumental in providing better access to fresh, affordable food and creating new employment and business opportunities in Milwaukee's near North side. Hunger Task Force has identified this area as one in greatest need of these types of food projects. In combination with Milwaukee's new Farmers' Market Association, also supported by CBHP funding, the market/kitchen project will ensure a constant source of fresh, affordable food in an area, which does not offer many alternatives. The project has already sought \$750,000 in new funding to continue development." (50) Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, Milwaukee

"We convened a really motivated group of people involved in emergency food resources, conducted surveys, developed and set-up displays, spoke to various community groups, printed a food assistance resource directory, conducted training sessions for pantry volunteers, coordinated with Master Gardeners to distribute excess produce, increased pantry visibility and usage. Pantries now share provisions, support each other and can count on other pantries to help them. In Prescott the food pantry now shares a common facility with the WIC program and the School District's Family Resource Center and they coordinate hours. One family who runs an organic farm and participates in WIC distributes fresh produce free to WIC families on clinics days. They do this in return for the help they have received from the food pantry and WIC." (51) Pierce County Public Health, Ellsworth

"Nutrition education was conducted at 25 daycare and early childhood program locations in the community for 476 children and over 100 adults. The children easily grasped the concepts presented during the sessions and hopefully their attitudes towards healthy nutrition were positively impacted. The adults were positive and appreciative about the materials." (52) Polk County Health Department, Balsam Lake

"The Greens project distributed 4,000 pounds of locally grown produce to 24 food pantries, meal programs, and shelters in the inner city. Extension FNP staff conducted demonstrations for food stamp eligible persons at these sites on how to prepare and preserve the produce. A wide range of ethnic and age groups participated. In all 425 people participated in the project and took home the prepared or preserved produce they made. Sites and participants indicated the training sessions were very beneficial in promoting nutrition education for persons who would not otherwise receive it." (53) Second Harvest of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

"Low-income families received up-to-date information about food resources in Sheboygan County through distribution of 5,000 brochures, and practical recipes and instruction on cooking through the Cook, Eat, Enjoy resource book. Through a pantry survey we have identified areas of concern. The food pantry network is being reorganized to enhance services to low-income families. The focus of reorganization includes improving the quality and quantity of food donated, increased awareness

*of special dietary needs, on-going courses on nutrition education and budgeting, and increased food pantry hours. SCIO responded to pantry food shortages by conducting an emergency food drive that raised 120 cases of food and also helped to establish a new Hmong pantry. 25 parish nurses were trained to conduct nutritional assessments during home visits."* (54) Sheboygan County Interfaith Organization, Sheboygan

*"More resources for food were found for migrant families in Wautoma, Madison, and Appleton by becoming a distribution site for federal commodities, conducting 3 food drives and fund-raising activities. Effective collaboration on food issues helped produce these resources. Nutrition education was provided to 351 persons at 11 migrant camps to increase knowledge about good nutrition and improve migrant families' food choices."* (55) United Migrant Opportunities Services, Milwaukee

*"The project established a Summer Food site and garden, and provided nutrition education to an average of 35 children a day. The project has been a success because the children gained the ability to choose and use food for good health; showed genuine enthusiasm for gardening; and have formed a core group of youth gardeners who will continue the project during the fall in preparation for next summer. The children received over 600 nutritious lunches throughout the summer and the sponsors received \$1,400 in federal reimbursements. Parents shared the following comments about their children: "He learned to identify quite a few plants and vegetables. He really loved the gardening and started one in our backyard. He's very proud of it." Another parent wrote, "Our daughter had a great time and enjoyed all the activities. She seems to be much more aware of the choices she makes for eating, especially at fast food restaurants. She doesn't even want me to make oven French fries".* (56) Vilas County Extension, Eagle River

*"Hunger coalitions were established in West CAP's 7 county area which worked on issues in their local areas. They played a significant role in establishing new locations that combine food and shelter for the homeless in Chippewa, Pierce, St. Croix and Dunn Counties. One coalition established a "community cupboard" where agencies could obtain free household items, while others set up a community food pantry, developed service directories, and improved client referral practices. West CAP updated its multi-county food assistance directory for use by our toll-free CIS referral service. Contacts during the grant period resulted in 550 food stamp referrals. Six mobile food preparation units were also set up and located throughout the 7 county region to enable local agencies without kitchen facilities to provide meals for homeless families. 300 food packages have been distributed."* (57) West CAP, Glenwood City

*"Partner Shares enables low-income households to obtain fresh produce by helping them purchase shares in CSA farms. The 180 participating people dramatically increased their access to and use of fresh produce. Participants say they are cooking and eating more fresh produce, that they think more about the food they eat, and that they enjoy having a connection with a local farmer and farm. The cost of the produce provided through Partner Shares is below market rate, but it is not a free food give-away. Thus, it increases household disposable income. The project raised nearly \$8,000 in community contributions in 1998 which leveraged more than \$2,200 from low-income families, helping them to purchase 7,800 pounds of fresh, locally grown produce."* (58) WI Rural Development Center, Mount Horeb

*"La Causa translated nutrition education materials into Spanish, and then conducted nutrition workshops and field trips for Hispanic parents and children attending our Family Resource Center. In all 63 families and 91 children participated. We strongly believe that we have helped low-income*

*Hispanic families become more educated on proper nutrition." (59) La Causa Inc. Family Resource Center, Milwaukee*

*"The project conducted a WIC outreach campaign in 22 counties in western Wisconsin. Thousands of families heard or received information about good nutrition and the benefits of WIC during the campaign. Before the outreach effort the Western Region experienced an 11% decrease in WIC participation (1997). This was slowed to a 2% decrease in 1998, with 42% of participating projects realizing an increase in WIC participation during the grant period. WIC families, as research has shown, are better nourished, healthier and better immunized than their non-participating counterparts." (60) LaCrosse County Health Department, LaCrosse*

## Appendix 6

### **Grantees' responses to the question: *How important was the CBHP grant to your hunger prevention or nutrition education project?***

*"The CBHP grant got our coalition going. The momentum created by the organization has increased collaboration and trust and reduced turf issues. The Coalition is writing CBHP grants each year to do projects in the group we could not do alone."* (1) Eau Claire County Extension, Altoona

*"It wouldn't have happened without it. It was the catalyst to form the hunger coalition, to conduct the community needs assessment. It was time-consuming work."* (2) Community Action Inc. of Rock/Walworth, Delavan

*"The CBHP grant was the foundation. Without the initial grant the Coalition wouldn't have had the impetus to implement the survey findings. The coalition needed funding for a staff person to provide leadership and coordination because community organizations were stretched to the limit. This has enabled the Coalition to make a difference."* (3) (26) Waukesha County Extension, Waukesha

*"The CBHP grant was the seed money. Without the funding it wouldn't have happened. It might have taken years for the community to get together, if at all."* (4) (60) LaCrosse County Health Dept, LaCrosse

*"The project wouldn't have happened without it. The money wouldn't have been available for the staff to provide these services."* (5) Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP, Westby

*"We were thrilled to get the grant. The grant was critical. We couldn't have done the project without it."* (6) Milwaukee County Dept of Aging, Milwaukee

*"The CBHP grant was vital to the creation and work of HPC. It provided the funding for HPC's first project, the initial assessment and resource guidebook."* (7) Dane County Extension, Madison

*"The computerization project would not have happened without the grant."* (8) Social Development Commission, Milwaukee

*"The CBHP grant has provided a resource to enable Second Harvest to continue its work in nutrition education."* (9) Second Harvest Food Bank of WI, Milwaukee

*"It was valuable for providing seed money to support Minwanjigewin activities [nutrition education] and then later for the FNP project in Red Cliff."* (10) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

*"It was very important. The pantry wouldn't have gotten reorganized without it."* (11) Portage Food Pantry, Portage

*"The CBHP grant has been instrumental in building momentum to address food security issues."* (12) Brown County Extension, Green Bay

*"There was no other funding source to cover this type of activity."* (13) (34) Burnett County Health Dept., Siren

*"Our project wouldn't have happened otherwise. The region is so spread out that travel would be prohibitive."* (14) West CAP, Glenwood City

*"I strongly believe that the CHP grant has been a table leg in this project that has been keeping the project in operation. I believe that the CHP grant is very important to this project."* (15) United Refugee Services, Madison

*"It never would have happened without the grant. If we didn't have the funding to meet with pantries and create the network it wouldn't have happened."* (16) CAC for South Central Wisconsin, Madison

*"The CBHP grant helped us out at a crucial time when the biggest problem of our clients was a lack of transportation [to get food]. We immediately saw results and we are still receiving phone calls from households who just found out that we could deliver their food."* (18) Oneida Tribe of Indians of WI, De Pere

*"Unable to assess. Current staff were not involved with the project."* (19) The Salvation Army, Milwaukee

*"It served as a catalyst. It gave us staff time to carry out the project."* (20) Central Wisconsin CAC, Lake Delton

*"Vital, especially as start-up funding. The money is spent in the community, it is tailored to local needs. There are big differences between counties and there needs to be funding for local projects. The seed money is important. A tremendous amount of networking has occurred as a result of the grant."* (21) Racine County Project Emergency/NOURISH, Racine

*"The CBHP grants are vital! Without CBHP funding we would not have been able to do this project."* (22) Madison Dept of Public Health, Madison

*"The grant was crucial to the project because it provided staff funding to develop outreach materials and contact potential Summer Food sponsors. Without funding to support outreach efforts valuable food programs go underutilized and organizations miss out on opportunities to draw federal resources that could help their communities."* (23) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison

*"We couldn't have done the work without it. The grant enabled us to hire staff to coordinate activities. Otherwise we didn't have staff available."* (24) Western Dairyland EOC, Independence

*"We never would have done the project without the grant."* (25) (45) Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups, Madison

*"The funding was a catalyst to address community hunger issues. It helped facilitate formation of the coalition, with initial planning, with coordinating an examination of the food assistance system, with efforts to reduce duplication and turf issues. It helped to increase community awareness."* (27) Advocap, Inc., Fond Du Lac

*"Without the CBHP grant we would not have been able to expand our breastfeeding support services to include peer counselors due to limited funding for breastfeeding services within the WIC clinic."* (29) Nutrition Health Associates, Janesville

*"The grant provided funding for a coordinator to staff the project which in turn helped the lactation educators to get a foothold at the local hospitals. We wouldn't be where we are today without the grant. It was very important."* (30) Polk County Health Dept, Balsam Lake

*"It was absolutely key. The CBHP grants gave the Task Force visibility and credibility, which in turn has increased community interest and involvement, and helped to focus public attention on hunger issues. In addition, the grant served as a catalyst to conduct a pilot project which demonstrated our service delivery model in nutrition education was viable."* (31) Brown County Hunger Task Force, Green Bay

*"The CBHP grant is very important to providing the community with food and nutrition education. Without the CBHP grant we would not be able to have a bilingual staff coordinating and implementing this important program to help our community."* (32) Hmong/American Friendship Association, Milwaukee

*"None of these activities would have been possible without the CBHP grant. We needed funding for a staff person to focus on hunger issues because existing staff are already wearing many different hats. Benefits to the community are substantial. The existence of the Neighbor-To-Neighbor Program grew entirely out of the first CBHP funded project and now entirely depends on volunteers and in-kind time and contributions. None of this would have been possible without the CBHP seed money. I can't tell you how important these grants are, how important it is to get these projects going. The grants set up the projects so the community can continue them."* (33) (38) Barron County Office on Aging, Barron, Barron

*"It was our only source of funding at that time for broad-based community nutrition education."* (34) Burnett County Health Dept. - Siren

*"It was completely essential to the project. The research wouldn't have been done without it."* (35) Pepin County Office of Aging, Durand

*"Frankly, the CBHP grant was the seed money that needed to happen to organize and get the taskforces up and running."* (36) Southwest Wisconsin CAP, Dodgeville

*"The CBHP grant enabled the garden project to hire staff to provide coordination and promote it to the community. This increased community involvement and made the project more visible which in turn resulted in more support and more funding. It also enabled us to obtain needed equipment. We wouldn't be where we are today without the grant."* (37) Kenosha County Extension, Bristol

*"The CBHP grant was very helpful because it increased our ability to hold more activities and retain qualified nutrition educators."* (39) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

*"It enabled Second Harvest to begin the Kids Cafe, which has continued, and feed 1,500 children."* (41) Second Harvest of WI, Milwaukee

*"The project wouldn't have happened otherwise. Without computers we couldn't collect or analyze the data. It has increased our effectiveness in serving people and improved our understanding of their needs."* (42) Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee



*"The CBHP grant was critical to the project's operations. It enabled HPC to provide a forum to identify and discuss hunger problems and implement solutions. It supported second year of Partner Shares. It has enhanced HPC's ability to respond to emergencies."* (46) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison

*"The CBHP grant was critical because it provided funding to employ local garden coordinators who got the project in motion."* (48) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

*"The CBHP grant was crucial to making this program a success. From this grant we were able to hire a part-time bi-lingual staff, organize vendors, produce bilingual materials, form collaborations with the community and most importantly increase access to food in the Hmong community. The grant played an important part in helping W-2 and low-income families. Thank you very much for this grant."* (49) Hmong American Friendship Association, Milwaukee

*"HTFM would like to acknowledge that development of this project would not have been possible without the initial \$20,000 grant from the Board on Hunger. This funding has helped HTFM to recruit qualified staff and generate interest in the project. The Community Food Center, as projected, will have a significant impact on food security in Milwaukee's inner city. Through provision of high quality food sources and the development of employment opportunities, more inner city residents will be able to access fresh food for themselves and their families."* (50) Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee, Milwaukee

*"The CBHP grant enabled us to hire a coordinator who did an incredible job of pulling people, resources and ideas together."* (51) Pierce County Public Health, Ellsworth

*"The grant allowed us to reach many children in the community and make available a nutritional program for pre-schoolers."* (52) Polk County Health Department, Balsam Lake

*"The grant money gave us many opportunities to insure a healthier life style for those in need by educating both ourselves and the public to changes needed at the food pantries."* (54) Sheboygan County Interfaith Organization, Sheboygan

*"The grant enabled us to involve those who are usually uninvolved [in hunger issues] and create an environment conducive to collaboration and resource development. The project gave validity to our data indicating there are significant needs, especially of migrant farm workers."* (55) United Migrant Opportunities Services, Milwaukee

*"Without the grant this program would NOT have happened. The monies were needed to "start up" the program. It provided funds for gardening beds and fencing which is a necessity here in the North. It provided funds for staff to handle the large numbers of children in attendance (50). It gave us exposure in the community so we could show what can be done with and for limited resource families, which in turn has given us support from community organizations to continue. They had to see that it could happen FIRST and now they will support the program."* (56) Vilas County Extension, Eagle River

*"The CBHP grant was awarded to the Partner Shares Program during the 2nd year of our project. During the first year we tested several models to help low income households access CSAs. The second year enabled us to expand the program and to continue to learn valuable lessons. It also helped us in the development of systems for better efficiency in program implementation. The second*

*year of the project provided additional experience and resolve to continue the project past its funding year. The importance of this type of program to community supported agriculture and to community food security was reinforced. Through the CBHP grant, we were able to fund a quarter-time program coordinator, a quarter-time outreach coordinator, special projects, and materials. Without this funding, we would not have been able to build the program to the place where it is now."* (58) WI Rural Development Center, Mount Horeb

*"The CBHP grant gave us the opportunity to offer extensive nutrition education to our families. Families also took field trips that related to what they learned in the workshop about nutrition. This helped to bring excitement to the program. Without the grant support the fieldtrips would not have been possible. We are also proud that with the assistance of the grant money we were able to take some staff time to translate some nutritional material into Spanish. It still amazes me that there is not more material in Spanish with such a large population of Latino families who live in poverty and often suffer from inadequate nutrition."* (59) La Causa Inc. Family Resource Center, Milwaukee

*"Without the CBHP grant this project would not have been possible. WIC funds to local projects have declined in recent years so funding for outreach is non-existent. Without outreach efforts caseloads decline and local funding is cut further. This funding helped reach many families who needed help but were unaware of their eligibility for WIC services."* (60) LaCrosse County Health Department, LaCrosse

## Appendix 7

### **Grantees' responses to the question: *Should the Community-Based Hunger Prevention Grants be continued? Why? How could they be improved?***

"Yes. We are a small community. We have no hired staff to coordinate hunger coalition efforts. CBHP grants give us money to staff and carry out our annual hunger objectives. It partners agencies for a common goal." (1) Eau Claire County Extension, Altoona

"Yes. Hunger hasn't decreased and many community non-profits don't have the financial capability to do these things. That is reason enough to continue the funding. Changes occur and things happen because the funding has helped to identify community needs." (2) Community Action Inc. of Rock/Walworth, Delavan

"Definitely. The grants have supported local food security efforts in Waukesha. Community-based organizations need funding because they can produce more global benefits, projects can reach large numbers of people. Local coalitions can help improve the efficiency and networking among numerous organizations and double the effectiveness because more people are reached. They utilize the resources that people have." (3) (26) Waukesha County Extension, Waukesha

"Yes. The grants have provided valuable seed money to improve food security networks in communities. LaCrosse has benefited twice. Local control of hunger initiatives is critical. A local project fits the community, it isn't generic." (4) (63) LaCrosse County Health Dept, LaCrosse

"Yes, they should be continued. Its important for families to get the education, not just food. They need to know how to use it, how to prepare healthy meals. Some people don't know how to find resources. They need help with budgeting, careful food buying, etc." (5) Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP, Westby

"I think they should be continued. But projects need to be realistic and manageable. Grant reviewers must make sure the proposals include a good implementation plan, that the project is feasible, practical and can be carried out. People shouldn't bite off more than they can chew. It should be replicable. Is also important that projects should have measurable objectives or outcomes." (6) Milwaukee County Dept of Aging, Milwaukee

"CBHP grants are an important source of funding for local food security projects because they encourage innovation and collaboration at the community level and value nutrition education. Suggestions for improvement - (1) consider longer term funding for some projects. A one year time frame may not be long enough to see the impact or create sustainability. (2) Consider funding staff (i.e. a coordinator position for hunger coalitions) for a year or two. A staff person is critical to the effectiveness of coalitions to address community food security issues. (3) Better coordination and communication between CBHP grants in a community. The nutrition education component is not always coordinated through Extension as indicated in the grant." (7) Dane County Extension, Madison

"There have been federal cuts in the child nutrition programs we operate like Summer Food and CACFP. We need a source of funding to conduct outreach for food assistance programs." (8) Social Development Commission, Milwaukee

"Yes. The grants have provide an excellent opportunity to educate agencies and individuals on nutritional issues and safe food handling and storage. The grants allow lots of community based organizations an opportunity to get funding for local projects. CBHP grants should increase the amount of the grant in relation to its purpose. Larger grants would permit more extensive projects." (9) (41) (53) Second Harvest Food Bank of WI, Milwaukee

"I have mixed feelings about continuing the CBHP grants. They were helpful to us to fulfill the Minwanjigewin goals and in starting the FNP at Red Cliff and in our gardening project. However, the amount of funding is so small for the amount of paperwork involved. In my work with WIC families I've seen that Native families do not go hungry even though the level of poverty may be real high. Food is important in Native communities and families generally do not go hungry even though they are in a poverty situation. This does not address the quality of food or the convenience of fast foods and processed foods. The grants could be improved if final report guidelines were developed. They should not be so tied in to UW-Extension because of the bureaucracy involved." (10) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

"Money for these projects is important - it benefited our pantry - but pantries also need money for food purchases for hungry families, or to make infrastructure improvements like buying freezers. Administration of the grant program is also complex and time consuming for small, volunteer organizations and discourages small CBOs from applying." (11) Portage Food Pantry, Portage

"Yes. The initial grant provided a focus to look at what was happening in the community regarding food security. It set the foundation for the 2 subsequent grants that were received as well as UWEX to provide additional leadership in food security education and research. Additional resources got us moving. The funding has helped us change from an emergency food focus to food security focus. This is reflected in our name change to the Food and Hunger Network." (12) Brown County Extension, Green Bay

"Yes. CBHP grants support excellent grassroots action in nutrition and food security." (13) (34) Burnett County Health Dept., Siren

"Yes. They are an effective way to prevent hunger. It provides enough money to make a project successful and the grants are accessible by different groups. Community organizations need hunger funding, especially those in areas that don't have a lot of businesses, foundations or other resources to draw on. The grants could be improved by extending the length of the funding period." (14) West CAP, Glenwood City

"Yes, because I believe that many people out there still need help in getting their feet through the door to the outside world from their homes. I think that improvements can be made by finding out why people need this type of assistance and helping them to be self-sufficient in the long run. However, we will have to slowly work into the next level where they can be independent." (15) United Refugee Services, Madison

"The grants have been beneficial to Dane and Jefferson Counties, but they should not be continued in their present form. The grants need to provide funding for longer periods, such as 3 years. It is a waste of money and resources to establish a program and then cut it off because not enough time was provided. It often takes longer than one year to establish a program or network and still have time to identify replacement funding." (16) (23) CAC for South Central Wisconsin, Madison

*"Definitely the CBHP grants should be continued. Oneida Nation has many programs in education, finding jobs, drug and alcohol abuse programs, elderly programs, health center, etc. Our [food] program has been called the safety net. We have households with both parents working, but the wages are so low they are still eligible for our food when the household is large. Participants of the education process on any level, SSI and often Social Security recipients are eligible. When you helped us with the van you provided increased services for a segment of people who are on the bottom rung of the nutrition ladder. Now that we are in the new facility we are struggling to get our basic needs met such as an exit road for the semi's delivering food, kitchen, and furniture for nutrition education. Each time we get one improvement it lifts the entire program staff and clients up to another level. We are planning a separate pantry and the establishment of a Disaster Food and Water Bank. These will be run by an all volunteer staff. We are in the process of planning a Volunteer Taskforce to help us help the neediest of the needy. [The CBHP grants] are doing a wonderful job and have supported many beautiful projects. There will always be needy households. Please continue your good work."* (18) Oneida Tribe of Indians of WI, De Pere

*"Unable to assess. Current staff were not involved with the project."* (19) The Salvation Army, Milwaukee

*"Absolutely, they should be continued. However, hunger councils and networks are difficult to maintain without funding and require a funding commitment over a longer period. CBHP grants should have different funding periods depending on the project objectives. Some projects can be completed in 1 year, but for projects that establish hunger networks we should look at a 3 year time frame."* (20) Central Wisconsin CAC, Lake Delton

*"The grants help ensure that all areas of the state have access to funds to support local hunger projects. They can make sure that projects are funded in all areas of the state. The grants could be improved by providing simple guidelines (or a workshop) to grantees who have never been awarded state funding before about how state contracts operate, how CARS works, fiscal accounting, etc."* (21) Racine County Project Emergency/NOURISH, Racine

*"Yes! Hunger is still prevalent in our community in all age ranges. Lack of sufficient affordable housing particularly impact food security for many. CBHP grants should be for three years. One year is hardly enough time to get project going and get continuation funding."* (22) Madison Dept of Public Health, Madison

*"Absolutely. Community organizations need a source of funding that offers flexibility to design hunger programs to fit local needs. CBOs know their community's strengths and needs and are intimately connected to local resources. They are often a source of creative and innovative projects that can change the way we approach hunger solutions. If the project is well designed the benefits can be ongoing. The CBHP grants could be improved by providing multi-year funding for certain types of projects which require longer timeframes. Consideration should be given to how much the project involves the private sector, has a reasonable plan for sustainability and can be replicated in other communities."* (23) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison

*"Yes, because the grants allow organizations to do work like coordination and outreach that otherwise wouldn't be done. Nutrition education can go on through Extension. The grants should be for longer periods, at least 18 months. The hiring process is slow and start-up time is needed. More money should be available."* (24) Western Dairyland EOC, Independence

*"Of course. Absolutely the grants should be continued. The work is incredibly important and encourages reliance on volunteers and community-based organizations." (25) (45) Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups, Madison*

*"Yes. So much of food provision is done by small community organizations. Funding is needed to support more collaboration and coordination of services." (27) Advocap, Inc., Fond Du Lac*

*"Yes. The CBHP grants provide a valuable opportunity and funding to start-up services to prevent hunger and food insecurity that normal program budgets cannot allow as program funding tightens (WIC, MCH, etc.). An improvement would be to make the grant a two year funding cycle. This allows time to fully implement and have time for evaluation and fine-tuning - which makes the projects ultimately more effective." (29) Nutrition Health Associates, Janesville*

*"Yes. The grant funded projects use the talents and interests of community members in working to tackle hunger and nutrition issues specific to the project's location. Projects build on local skills and interests." (30) Polk County Health Dept, Balsam Lake*

*"It would be fabulous if they were continued because people are getting more creative in using them. The grants gave our coalition the collateral with which to leverage further community support. Financing local initiatives is important because it helps to attract other funds and people. And when there is local control for a project people make a deeper commitment. It means the people who live there decide what is important." (31) (44) Brown County Hunger Task Force, Green Bay*

*"Definitely, the CBHP grants should continue. Because of the grant we have been able to help thousands of families in preventing hunger in our community. This grant is unlike other grants, in that it provides food services. It gave us a chance to really interact with the low-income members of our community and really put our program to the test. We have made modifications to our program to meet the growing needs of our community. The CBHP grant allows us the flexibility to modify our program for our community." (32) Hmong/American Friendship Association, Milwaukee*

*"Absolutely. Funding the grants is imperative. They provide a way to replicate some of the successful community hunger programs." (33) (38) Barron County Office on Aging, Barron*

*"Yes. The grants facilitate excellent grassroots action in nutrition and food security." (34) Burnett County Health Dept. - Siren*

*"Yes. Nutrition plays too important a part in people's lives to ignore it. The grants could be improved if the application and results were more outcome-oriented." (35) Pepin County Office of Aging, Durand*

*"The grants are important enough to continue because they assist and organize community projects. Once they get going we've been able to keep them going. The grants could be improved if greater emphasis is placed on funding projects that effectively serve the community, even when they are not as innovative as others." (36) Southwest Wisconsin CAP, Dodgeville*

*"They should be continued because they pump needed dollars into grass roots efforts to prevent hunger." (39) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau*

*"Yes, definitely. Food security is becoming a bigger issue. Many families don't have enough to eat. The CBHP grants enable communities and people with innovative ideas to implement them, to get them going. The first year we had to pay out of our own pockets. The grants provide start-up funds to get projects going. The grants could be improved by providing longer term funding to successful projects and documenting success by putting together replication kits." (37) Kenosha County Extension, Bristol*

*"The CBHP grants should be continued. Our project has increased the nutritional awareness of both Seniors and children. This has been a wonderful educational, social and cultural program. It provides a bridge of communication in a natural way so that Seniors and children get to know each other beyond what one could ever expect. The participants told us the learning experience goes beyond what they could express in words." (40) Centro de la Comunidad Unida, Milwaukee*

*"Absolutely. The grants are part of the process of moving people towards independence." (42) Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee*

*"Yes. The grants increase community ability to monitor food security issues and create local responses. However there should be an optional 2 year funding period - especially when projects involve establishing local councils or coalitions. The second year of funding might require some level of local matching funds (50%). It takes time to make connections, establish cooperation, overcome turf issues and other barriers and the project must develop a track record (which takes time) before going to outside funders." (46) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison*

*"Yes, the CBHP grants must be continued because the community still needs these services. The last grant was only one step for the community; we have just opened their eyes. We need more funding to continue these services. Because of W-2 99% of these families are still below poverty level. We must educate them. One way to improve the grants is to extend them for 2-3 years." (47) Hmong Mutual Assistance Association, Eau Claire*

*"We were disappointed that funding was not continued this year even though we realized it was supposed to be "start-up money". It just seems like Public Health in general is like that - you just get rolling on a project and the money goes away. For us it means we can't pay the coordinator who was so effective in getting the network rolling." (51) Pierce County Public Health, Ellsworth*

*"It would be most helpful if agencies were allowed to request an extension of 6 months to 1 year on grants received. We would then have funds to completely develop and respond to needs and changes, which were identified in the original proposal. Our community has dramatically changed this year because of the W-2 program." (54) Sheboygan County Interfaith Organization, Sheboygan*

*"Yes. Less restrictive budget. The financial match was difficult to achieve the way it was done." (55) United Migrant Opportunities Services, Milwaukee*

*"YES, the grants should be continued. They provided the opportunity for communities to address the issues of food insecurity and nutrition education in an innovative way to find out what will work for their community. Without them there isn't any source of dollars to address these issues except the DPI Summer Food Program - which was enhanced by offering nutrition and gardening along with the feeding program. It ensured that were fed a healthy lunch in a neighborhood where the children would otherwise be left home to take care of themselves." (56) Vilas County Extension, Eagle River*

*"The CHP grants should definitely be continued. They provide start-up money and program continuation money to innovative community food security projects. The projects funded through this grant go beyond traditional approaches to hunger and provide not only valuable services, but also important lessons and experience in moving beyond traditional approaches to hunger. This type of grant is not readily available, as most funding agencies are hesitant to fund new, innovative initiatives. The grant program could be improved in 2 ways. First, given that the recipients of these grants are at the forefront of trying out new programs and ideas, it would be good to facilitate communication amongst grant recipients, current and former. This could be done through an annual meeting of grant recipients and through a periodic newsletter highlighting several of the programs. As a program coordinator of one small program, I'm curious to know of the experience and lessons learned from other programs. A second source of improvement is a small logistical point. It would be helpful to receive some correspondence from the granting agency as a reminder to turn in the mid-term and final reports. This correspondence should include guidelines for writing the report. In this way, grant recipients would be able to include information in the report that would benefit the grantee."* (58) WI Rural Development Center, Mount Horeb

*"I strongly believe the CBHP grants should be continued because families learned material that they might have never learned had they not attended the Nutrition Education workshops. In addition, the grants should be continued because hunger is preventable. Research shows that it is always less expensive to put money into prevention versus intervention."* (59) La Causa Inc. Family Resource Center, Milwaukee



## Appendix 8

### **Grantees' responses to the question: *What are the most important needs in your community relating to food security?***

*"With a high 10% poverty rate food security will always be an issue. (1) We need higher paying jobs. (2) Education on how to manage resources, and choose and prepare low cost food. (3) Culturally appropriate food for Hmong at food assistance sites and education to prepare healthy, low-cost American food." (1) Eau Claire County Extension, Altoona*

*"Our pantry volunteers are elderly, so transportation is always an issue. Its difficult for them to drive to companies or Second Harvest to pick up food donations to supply the food pantries." (2) Community Action Inc. of Rock/Walworth, Delavan*

*"Food pantries are not stocked year round. They run out of provisions during winter holidays and during the summer. There also needs to be greater community awareness that hunger exists - especially in an affluent county like Waukesha. Programs report that families are having a harder time - in some cases mothers are giving their children to relatives to care for them. More families are moving into together, living under the same roof to save on expenses because they have less income." (3) (26) Waukesha County Extension, Waukesha*

*"Improved access to emergency food for working families. Many hunger and nutrition resources are only open during limited weekday hours. You can't apply for food stamps after 4:30 p.m. The food pantry is open from 10 am till 1 p.m. Hunger and nutrition resources need to be more available to working families. Another problem is that people often look down on those who use nutrition resources, like food stamps or food pantries. This must change. The community must be more accepting of people who need assistance. Many of us are only a paycheck away from this situation ourselves." (4) (60) LaCrosse County Health Dept, LaCrosse*

*"Welfare reform has had an impact - fewer families receive cash assistance. Some families won't apply for assistance, and others don't qualify for benefits and they need affordable food. Families also need education on how to shop, how to use food wisely, and nutrition. This can be combined with education on parenting skills and nurturing." (5) Wisconsin Coulee Region CAP, Westby*

*"One of the biggest needs is with home bound seniors. There is no increase in funding for the elderly nutrition programs in 1998 (Congregate Meals and Home Delivered Meals Program). While there has been a decline in the number of persons coming to Congregate Meal sites there has been a big increase in the number of meals served by the Home Delivered Meals program. Five years ago we were serving 500 meals per day, today it is 1,000 meals. Ideally, I would like to be able to serve 2 meals per day, but funding is insufficient. New York has joined in a partnership with Seagrams to host fund-raising events to bring additional resources to the Elderly Nutrition Programs there, but they have staff who work full-time on this. There is a perception to overcome that government programs should do it alone, that partnerships are unnecessary. Another concern are isolated seniors who do not participate in these programs but have needs that are not being served. How do we reach them?" (6) Milwaukee County Dept of Aging, Milwaukee*

*"Lack of affordable housing decreases the money available for food." (7) Dane County Extension, Madison*

*"Low-income people need better information, we need to connect more people to food resources in their community. There must be more support for outreach to children and parents to increase participation in Summer Food, School Breakfast and After-School programs like CACFP. There need to be more sites/locations offering these programs."* (8) Social Development Commission, Milwaukee

*"Personal income is insufficient, families lack adequate resources to purchase the food they need."* (9) (41) (53) Second Harvest Food Bank of WI, Milwaukee

*"The most important need is to have fresh foods available and to have the resources to educate people on healthy food choices. Also, job diversification to help people be more self-sufficient, rather than depending on casinos for jobs or job security. Value added food products and farming initiatives are currently underway at Lac du Flambeau."* (10) (39) (48) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

*"Jobs that pay living wages; affordable housing. Increased support for WIC and food stamps and increased availability of food pantries."* (11) Portage Food Pantry, Portage

*"(1) Community development - working with city planners to establish food outlets and better transportation in low-income areas. (2) Good paying jobs."* (12) Brown County Extension, Green Bay

*"Outreach is the most important need because with W-2 even clients who know of available programs doubt that they qualify anymore."* (13) (34) Burnett County Health Dept., Siren

*"I understand that some of the people that we have been helping really do need extra assistance like this food project because some of these families do not have subsidized housing. They are still on government assistance programs or working in \$6 or \$7 per hour jobs with mostly large families. Therefore, they cannot survive by themselves in the meantime. Even when there is no problem with hunger I am certain they will not have the proper four food groups, and lack adequate nutrition. We don't have any [regular] food pantry in the community that stocks the typical Southeast Asian food to my knowledge."* (15) United Refugee Services, Madison

*"More food is needed for pantries and money for actual food purchases. Access to food pantries is a big problem in rural areas. Also pantries need more volunteers and training on pantry operations."* (14) (57) West CAP, Glenwood City

*"Small communities often do informal case management, referring food pantry clients to additional services and resources. Urban communities need to do more case management of clients, but volunteers are hard to find. Food pantries should be located where clients can access more services such as energy, housing, medical, social security, etc. Minnesota has more multi-purpose pantries."* (16) (28) CAC for South Central Wisconsin, Madison

*"Important needs being addressed in our community are Nutrition Education, individual family farms, planning and budgeting family resources and in the meantime we give them food."* (18) Oneida Tribe of Indians of WI, De Pere

*"Although there are enough food pantries in Milwaukee they do not have enough fresh produce. Generally there is a need for more fresh produce in the inner city of Milwaukee. There is also a need for more education about shopping on a limited budget. When people use the corner stores they will pay higher prices compared to the larger grocery stores. But people may not have transportation to*

*get to the more distant, larger stores." (19) The Salvation Army, Milwaukee*

*"Four of five counties in our service area include the Dells. Homelessness and hunger related to seasonal tourism is a big problem. Food pantries need on-going training on food safety particularly for recovered food. Transportation is a big problem in the rural areas. Every county should have a hunger council because every region has a unique combination of concerned organizations. When councils are county specific there is more buy-in and involvement by participants. But without sufficient funding we can't maintain the same level of community awareness, we have less impact. More people could become involved." (20) Central Wisconsin CAC, Lake Delton*

*"Racine is good about giving items, but we need more programs that go beyond. We must begin to look deeper at families circumstances and situations. We shouldn't be in the business of creating more food pantries, more free meal sites, but working to end the need. People must begin to advocate for themselves. We must move beyond turf issues to partnerships that are wider, more non-traditional." (21) Racine County Project Emergency/NOURISH, Racine*

*"The neediest areas have lack of access to grocery stores - particularly if the family has no transportation or has unreliable transportation. Some families in this project reported 50% of their income is paid for housing. Food resource organizations need to assure sites are located in the neediest areas." (22) Madison Dept of Public Health, Madison*

*"More funding for outreach to increase participation in the child nutrition programs. Better coordination and organization of the emergency food network and improved data reporting from food pantries and free meal sites. We need to foster more partnerships that leverage a household's resources with community resources to increase access to food - such as leveraged buying clubs. These programs help ensure food security with dignity and reduce the need for emergency food." (23) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison*

*"There isn't enough funding to conduct anti-hunger work in our area. There are no big foundations, not many funding sources for food security work. There isn't much culturally-appropriate food for immigrants at the food pantries. Rural grocery stores are small, food is expensive, lacks variety and produce is very poor quality. Some people must drive considerable distances to shop so access to transportation is also a problem." (24) Western Dairyland EOC, Independence*

*"Older people need access to affordable and nutritious food. Homebound elderly need more access to elderly nutrition programs and food pantries in their communities. The stigma associated with food stamps needs to be addressed. General community awareness of hunger issues must be increased." (25) (45) Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups, Madison*

*"There needs to be more sensitivity among the pantries and the community to the food needs of minority populations - especially the Hmong. Pantries do not distribute culturally appropriate foods, there are no elderly Hmong participating in the elderly nutrition programs. There is also a need for weekend meal delivery to home-bound seniors." (27) Advocap, Inc., Fond Du Lac*

*"The growing number of homeless families and an increasing minority population, especially Hispanic families. Also, there is an increasing number of young parents who have no food shopping or preparation skills because they rely on fast food." (29) Nutrition Health Associates, Janesville*

*"Access to food resources. Also education regarding healthy food choices, how to incorporate*

*healthy choices into family eating. With regard to breastfeeding - there must be more worksite support, more peer counselors, and education for professionals."* (30) Polk County Health Dept, Balsam Lake

*"The Task Force urgently needs funding to hire a staff person to be the contact point, to conduct outreach to the larger community, to spearhead activities, to solicit support from local government and community leaders. At present task force leaders wear many hats, and other agencies are often uncertain who that person is representing. We need a staff whose responsibilities will have a single focus. We could accomplish more."* (31) (44) Brown County Hunger Task Force, Green Bay

*"(1) Nutrition Education: many of our families are not aware of the importance of proper food nutrition for their families (2) Farmers Market - This will create jobs and affordable food for community members. (3) Food distribution - Many families no longer qualify for public assistance through W-2. They are in transition to finding jobs and are in need for immediate food for their families."* (32) Hmong/American Friendship Association, Milwaukee

*"Many seniors are at nutritional risk because they live on limited incomes, are unlikely to ask for help, may require expensive medications, special diets or have handicaps, and often live alone. We need to increase community awareness of these elderly nutritional risks and of available resources. Many low-income people especially need to learn budgeting skills and strategies, such as frugal shopping, managing money, cooking from scratch instead of eating higher cost fast foods and using convenience stores."* (33) (38) Barron County Office on Aging, Barron

*"Outreach. With W-2, etc., clients who know of available programs doubt that they qualify anymore."* (34) Burnett County Health Dept. - Siren

*"We are concerned about the connection between physical or emotional dependency and nutrition. Adequate nutrition plays an important role in preventing dependency in seniors. If they are already dependent (or become dependent) we must ensure their ongoing nutritional needs are met."* (35) Pepin County Office of Aging, Durand

*"Families in Southwestern Wisconsin are mostly dependent on farm, retail and tourism jobs. There is very little industry. People often hold 2 or 3 part time jobs, often at minimum wage with no medical insurance and no child care. The result is no money left over for food. These issues must be addressed."* (36) Southwest Wisconsin CAP, Dodgeville

*"Public education and community awareness. By helping the community to understand that people need help - more food becomes available."* (37) Kenosha County Extension, Bristol

*"Nutrition education. Healthy, culturally appropriate food that is more available locally. More access to locally produced, less processed food."* (39) Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Lac du Flambeau

*"There is still a great need for nutritional information and better use of available resources by adults in households where there are children. Information is being learned by the children and the seniors, but the missing link is effectively communicating this information to the parents or guardians of the children."* (40) Centro de la Comunidad Unida, Milwaukee

*"There is a lack of access to affordable, nutritious food through "normal food channels" such as grocery stores and farmers markets. There isn't enough fresh produce available in the inner city.*

*We need more community gardens connected to food pantries. We also need more jobs that pay living wages."* (42) Hunger Task Force of Milwaukee

*"In spite of the fact that unemployment is extremely low many families still must depend on emergency food pantries to get by. The community hasn't really addressed head on the issue of ensuring food security for all families."* (46) Wisconsin Nutrition Project, Madison

*"The key here is (1) education; (2) job security; (3) lack of money; (4) lack of funding for programs; (5) advocate for more food stamps, cash assistance and SSI; (6) the Hmong community would like the other local food pantry to carry more oriental foods at their sites; (7) need bi-lingual staff to provide translation services for other agencies; (8) reduce the stress in families and youth gangs; (9) and full-time staff to help implement these programs."* (47) Hmong Mutual Assistance Association, Eau Claire

*"There are still gaps that need to be closed, attitudes that need to be changed, outreach that needs to be conducted. Pantry hours are inconvenient for clients; we need a volunteer bank and a mentoring program. We can expand the Master Gardeners program and set up a "gleaning" program to collect perishable food. Food pantry use has risen in Pierce County since W-2 was implemented."* (51) Pierce County Public Health, Ellsworth

*"Education about nutrition and food resources is a critical need. We do not have any food pantries that offer perishable items."* (54) Sheboygan County Interfaith Organization, Sheboygan

*"Fund more food resources - unrestricted resources. We need to keep the pantries full. Funding for diapers and formula as well as non-food items like soap, tooth paste and toiletries."* (55) United Migrant Opportunities Services, Milwaukee

*"Our county doesn't have complete "census blocks" of poverty to qualify for programs serving the limited resource families. Instead these families are scattered throughout the county in pockets of poverty usually determined by low rental rates. We have a heavy tourist driven economy, which means parents are usually working in the summer when school is out and their children are home often without supervision. Summer Feeding Programs are needed where these pockets exist to assure children are nourished. Because of the distance for traveling, centralized meal programs are not effective. We need to expand our food pantry networks and feeding program to meet our community needs."* (56) Vilas County Extension, Eagle River

*"Although Madison is an affluent city with a low unemployment rate, there are still many people and households at risk of food insecurity due to insufficient incomes from employment or from government programs. It is the responsibility of the community to continue to provide a safety net for these individuals, especially in a time of decreased government support. Thus, emergency food programs are still needed. More importantly, however, is the need for employers to pay employees a living wage, so that the necessities of life, such as food, are not in short supply. Employers also should be held responsible for providing health care benefits. With W-2's implementation, the community has experienced some difficulty with childcare, transportation, workers' compensation, and health care. These need to be worked out in order for the program to be successful."*

*"If food security is seen as a meeting a broader mission that incorporates access, affordability, and availability of nutritious, culturally appropriate foods, and that shows concern for the sustainability of agricultural and food systems, then there is much needed to improve food distribution and*

*transportation systems. Programs such as Partner Shares, which link sustainable producers and low-income consumers, support a food system that is just, sustainable, and equitable. These programs are difficult to implement and less cost effective (as measured by number of people fed and calorie value of the food) but they provide examples of programs that attempt to bring sustainable agriculture and food security closer together."* (58) WI Rural Development Center, Mount Horeb

*"The community where La Causa is located is in a very impoverished community therefore food security is a major issue for our families. Many are below the poverty level and often have a shortage of food in their homes. In fact 72% of the families we serve in the Center earn less than \$16,000 a year (the federal poverty level for a family of 4). Each year the Center refers hundreds of families to food pantries and to the SHARE program to assist them with their needs. Unfortunately we have a big job ahead of us to break the cycle of poor nutrition but I believe it can be done."* (59) La Causa Inc. Family Resource Center, Milwaukee