Anti-Hunger Policy and Advocacy in Alaska

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Outline:

- Framing Food Security/Insecurity
- Food Security in Alaska
- Federal Policy and Advocacy
- State Policy and Advocacy
- SNAP
- FINI Grant
- Useful Reports
- Policy Recommendations



FRAMING

FOOD BANKS

- Direct Food Distribution
- Connect Clients with other services and assistance programs
- Advocacy and Education



FOOD SECURITY SOLUTIONS

- Efficiency/Short Term Relief
- Substitution/Capacity Building
- Redesign Strategies





"The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) defines food insecurity as the lack of consistent access to enough food for an active, healthy life."

Food Security in Alaska

Three Discourses on Food Security in Alaska:



Local Cultivation: Agricultural Development, Emergency Preparedness



Subsistence: Alaska Native Issues, Environmental Issues, Mixed Market Economies, Alaskan Identity



Poverty & Economic Insecurity: High Cost of Living, Rural/Urban Divide, Barriers to Basic Needs

Hunger Statistics in Alaska

- 1/7 Alaskans faces Food Insecurity (~107,000)
- 1/5 Alaska kids live in homes that may not have enough food
- ~155,000 Alaskans access the Alaska Anti-Hunger Network Annually
- 60% of clients served at FBA and partner agencies worked for pay in the last 12 months
- 56% choose between paying for food or medical care
- 53% choose between food and housing
- 64% between food and transportation
- 59% between food and utilities

Federal Policy & Advocacy

- Nutrition Title in the 2018 Farm Bill
- SNAP ABAWD Rule
- The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)
- Child Nutrition Reauthorization
 - Summer Meals Act





State Policy & Advocacy

- State Budget
- SNAP Administrative Policies
 - Electronic Application
 - Electronic/Telephonic Signature
 - Pre-Release Waiver
 - Elderly Simplified Application (ESAP)
 - Asset Limit & Transitional Benefits





SNAP in Alaska

Some SNAP Facts:

- In a typical month in 2018, SNAP helped an average of 85,111 Alaskans
- 20% of Alaska's Children rely on SNAP
- SNAP eases the burden on the anti-hunger network in Alaska, as well as individuals trying to meet their basic needs.
- SNAP is an incredible economic stimulator every \$5 of federal SNAP benefits generates nearly \$9 in local economic activity. In 2018, SNAP benefits pumped about \$175 million into Alaska's economy

SNAP & Local Ag:

- SNAP is available at some farmers' markets
- Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program
- Limitations

FINI Grant

- 2019 Updates: Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (GusNIP), Produce Prescription, Nutrition Incentive Program Training
- GusNIP is essentially a SNAP double-bucks program
- FBA to apply for a GusNIP Grant collaboratively with other organizations in 2020
- GusNIP requires a 50% match





Useful Reports

- Map the Meal Gap, 2019
- Hunger in America Study, Alaska Report (2014)
- The Importance of Local Foods in Mitigating Poverty-Related Food Insecurity (report on rural hunger in Alaska), Burke & Durr
- We are in the beginning stages of planning a Hunger in Alaska Study for Fall 19/Spring 20



Policy Recommendations

- Ask Alaska State Legislature to match FINI Grant funds FBA and partners plan
 to apply collaboratively for a GusNIP grant in June of 2020. Matching funds from
 the legislature would not only make this grant possible, but also show that the
 legislature supports Alaskans struggling with food insecurity. The GusNIP grant
 has the potential to have a co-benefit of being able to support local agriculture
 through increasing the capacity of low-income Alaskans to buy Alaska-grown
 produce.
- Support increase to the SNAP asset limit/transitional benefits this policy ask would help support low-income Alaskans as they move towards self-sufficiency. Rather than losing necessary benefits as they gain better employment and wages this would allow Alaskans to transition more slowly off of benefits allowing them to save money for future extenuating circumstances
- Maximize Federal Funds for Nutrition Programs not only does this support low-income Alaskans, this supports Alaskan communities that can benefit from increased Federal dollars being pumped into local economies and infrastructure.