State of Nevada

Department of Health and Human Services

Food Security Strategic Plan
Division of Public and Behavioral Health
Office of Food Security

Sarah Rogers, Nutrition Unit Deputy Chief

10/17/2022

Helping people. It’s who we are and what we do.
Agenda

1. “Why”
2. History of Nevada’s Food Security Plan
3. New Food Security Plan
   1. Objective
   2. Creation process
   3. Needs Assessment
   4. Pillars
   5. Review/Release
4. Questions
“Why”

- A healthy food security ecosystem includes members who can invest in and be active in the well-being of the community at multiple levels. The Nevada Food Security Strategic Plan is a systemic plan that is intended to be used by all partners to promote food security efforts across Nevada.
History of Nevada’s Food Security Plan

2013-2022
2013 Food Security Plan: Nevada’s Plan for Action

• Principles-

1. Incorporate economic development opportunities into food security solutions.

2. Use a comprehensive, coordinated approach to ending hunger and promoting health and nutrition, rather than just providing emergency short-term assistance.

3. Focus on strategic partnerships between all levels of government, communities, and nonprofit organizations including foundations, private industries, universities, and research institutions.

4. Use available resources in a more effective and efficient way.

5. Implement research-based strategies to achieve measurable results.
2013 Creation Process

1. Social Entrepreneurs, Inc. (SEI) contracted to lead the process

2. Food Security Steering Committee created

3. Created three workgroups (Grow, Feed, Reach). "Lead" workgroup was added later that year to coordinate the plan creation process. 50+ stakeholders participated in these groups.

4. Stakeholder engagement:
   • Key informant interviews (17 individuals)
   • 10 focus groups (90 residents)
   • Survey (1,673 resident respondents)

5. Best practices research (review of other plans and best practices)
2013 Goals for Secure Nevada

LEAD
Goal 1 Establish the systems and positions necessary to implement a permanent, sustainable, accountable state leadership structure for food security to increase all Nevadans’ understanding, value and support of food security solutions.
Goal 2 Promote a policy agenda to increase food security in Nevada.

FEED
Goal 1 Maximize participation in each federal nutrition program available to the state.
Goal 2 Establish and integrate an actual or virtual “one-stop-shop” system to increase access to food and other services for food insecure Nevadans.

GROW
Goal 1 Increase the number of servings of nutritious foods consumed by Nevadans – with emphasis on foods that are produced in Nevada.

REACH
Goal 1 Change the current models of purchase (commodities) and distribution of nutritious foods to increase economies of scale, and link frequency of deliveries, and availability of local food to the specific needs of communities throughout the state (rural, urban, and food deserts).
Goal 2 Develop the technology to connect and share data among multiple state agencies, regional food banks, community agencies, and faith-based organizations for efficient and effective targeting of services and populations.
2018 Nevada’s Plan for Action Update

LEAD
Goal 1 Align and enhance collaboration efforts of state and non-state agencies to strengthen statewide food security strategies.

Goal 2 Identify and support state and local policies that increase food security in Nevada.

FEED
Goal 1 Support strategies that increase participation in state/federal nutrition programs.

Goal 2 Support client-centered strategies that increase access to nutrition programs and resources that address determinants of hunger.

GROW
Goal 1 Support initiatives to strengthen Nevada’s food system and increase access to local foods.

REACH

DATA
Goal 1 Establish evaluation and reporting processes to enhance data collection drive future strategies and track progress in improving food security.
Objective:

Identify specific strategies that leaders from government entities and the private and nonprofit sectors can work on to address the root causes and negative impacts of hunger and food insecurity and improve the overall food security ecosystem of the Silver State.
2023 Creation Process

• BluePrint Collaborative was contracted to lead the planning process in July 2021
• Food Security Working Group Created
• Surveys
• Strategic Planning Sessions
• Focus Groups and Interviews
2023 Creation Process Cont.

• Participation was broad and diverse:
  • More than 1,000 community members provided input via surveys
  • About 70 service providers of emergency food and resources completed a survey
  • 35 participants, representing the public and private sectors across Nevada, took part in a strategic planning session
  • 27 participants, representing the public and private sectors, participated in strategic planning sessions around each goal
  • Approximately 30 participants participated in several specific focus groups and key informant interviews.
Figure 1. Structural Barriers Faced by Individuals Who are Food Insecure

- Limited Income, 16%
- High Housing Costs, 17%
- High Child Care Costs, 11%
- Unexpected Household Expenses, 13%
- Unexpected Health Expenses, 12%
- Unemployment, 11%
- Job Insecurity/Seasonal Work/Periods of Unemployment, 11%
- Change in # dependents in household, 7%
- Immigration Status, 10%
- Other, 3%

Source: Guinn Center, Food Security Service Provider Survey, 2022
Figure 2. Barriers Limiting Use of Emergency Food Resources

- Cannot find foods that meet dietary restrictions: 12%
- Hours of operation are limited: 16%
- Ineligibility/too many restrictions: 16%
- Lack of knowledge about where to access food: 25%
- Transportation barriers: 31%

Source: Guinn Center, Food Security Service Provider Survey, 2022
Figure 3. Challenges Accessing Emergency Food Resources

- Language barriers: 2%
- Concern about immigration status: 3%
- Disability: 3%
- Too difficult to find resources for people of color: 3%
- Concern about dealing with the government: 5%
- Did not know who to contact or where to find services and food: 11%
- Work during hours that services are open: 11%
- Transportation issues: 11%
- Shame or embarrassment in seeking assistance: 12%
- Not eligible for benefits: 18%
- Does not apply: 21%

Figure 4. Purchasing Food Versus Paying for Other Expenses

- School expenses, 4%
- Prescription costs, 5%
- Medical bills, 8%
- Transportation, e.g., car payments or bus fare, 12%
- Phone bills, 15%
- Utilities, e.g., electric/water bill, 20%
- Housing costs, like rent or mortgage, 19%
- Adult care, e.g., caregiving or nursing homes, <1%
- Does not apply, 16%

2023 Pillars

- **LEAD**: systems change to improve food security through greater collaboration, information-sharing, and policy development efforts.
- **GROW**: Nevada local food sources.
- **FEED**: Nevada’s population at increased/higher risk for food insecurity.
- **REACH**: populations in Nevada that are experiencing food insecurity and/or that are at increased/higher risk for food insecurity with nutrition-dense and affordable and culturally appropriate foods.
- **TRANSFORM**: Nevada’s food security ecosystem by increasing capacity and education.
Pillar: LEAD

• Goal 1. Enhanced cooperation, communication, and representation to support policy development and resource utilization.

• Goal 2. Policies and funding are in place that help reduce food insecurity.
Pillar: GROW

• Goal 1. Nevada feeds itself and local specialty crop production is consumed locally.

• Goal 2. Nevada’s local farmers have access to information, capital, and programs to support specialty crop production.
Pillar: FEED

• Goal 1. Nevada has efficient logistics, distribution, transportation, and storage systems to address food insecurity.

• Goal 2. Nevada’s food recovery efforts reduce food waste.
Pillar: REACH

• Goal 1. Increase participation in state/federal nutrition programs by those experiencing food insecurity and/or who are at increased/higher risk for food insecurity.

• Goal 2. Increase access to food through promotion of client-centered strategies.
Pillar: TRANFORM

• Goal 1. Increase local and community capacity to provide food and reduce food insecurity.

• Goal 2. Resources and programs are available to populations that are experiencing food insecurity and/or who are at increased/higher risk for food insecurity.
Review/Release

• Timeline
• Evaluation plan

Release is still TBD
Questions?
Contact Information

Sarah Rogers, MPH, NDTR, CLC
Nutrition Unit Deputy Chief
srogers@health.nv.gov
775-430-0014

https://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/OFS/Home_-_Office_of_Food_Security/