

2020

RURAL CHILD HUNGER SUMMIT

Racial Equity and Community Resilience in Food Systems, Policy, and Program Delivery



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No Kid Hungry's Response: Coronavirus & School Closures

NEW RESOURCES

[FAQs On Child Nutrition Program Options Available During School Closures Related To The Coronavirus](#)

This resource is continuously updated with new guidance and waivers issued by USDA.

[Emerging Strategies & Tactics for Meal Service During School Closures Due to the Coronavirus](#)

This resource is continuously updated with new strategies and tactics learned from program operators across the country.

Stay up-to-date at bestpractices.nokidhungry.org/coronavirus



GRANTS AVAILABLE [Apply Now](#)

Areas of funding support include: non-congregate and home delivered meals, emergency meals programs and extended meals service, school and community pantries, backpack programs, and other identified opportunities to address the growing number of children and families who may lose access to meals. School districts, community organizations, and government agencies in need of assistance can contact No Kid Hungry via the linked [COVID-19 support inquiry form](#).

Welcome to Our Panelists



Marlysa Gamblin, Domestic Policy Advisor for
Racial and Gender Divides, Bread for the World
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Dr. Monica White, Author and Professor of
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Racial Equity and Community Resilience in Food Systems, Policy, and Program Delivery

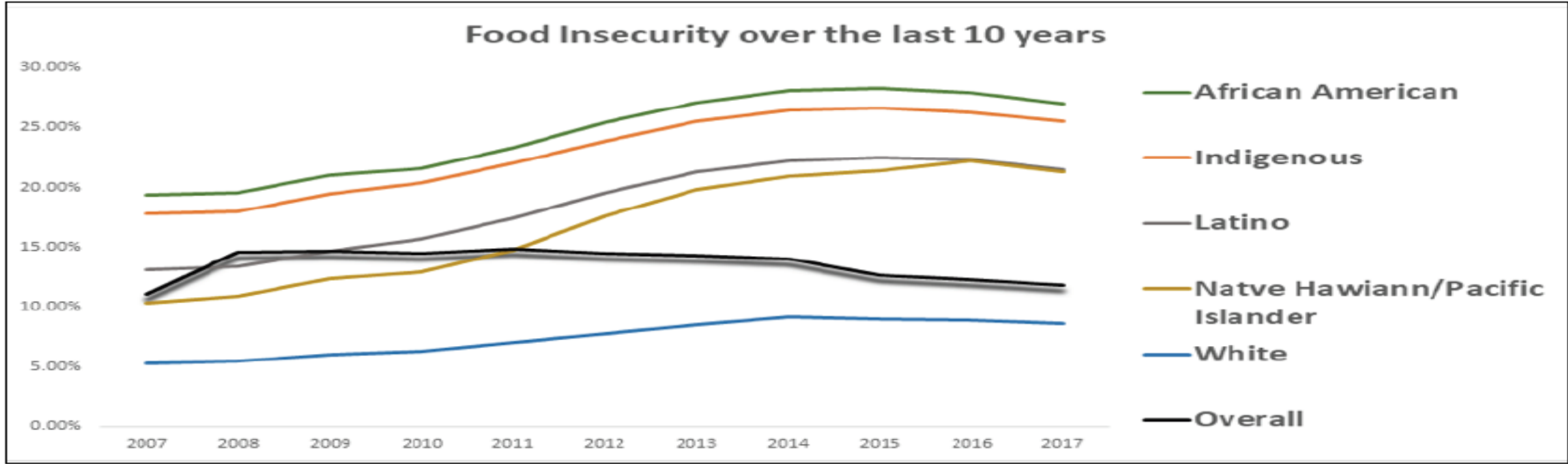
Marlysa D. Gamblin, MPP

Senior Domestic Policy Advisor, Racial and Gender Divides

Bread for the World Institute



Context: Structural Inequities & Racial Divides



Source: American Community Survey, 2017 (the most recent data available that calculates rates for communities of color that are not considered separately in the USDA data).

....racism is the main structural inequity that perpetuates hunger and poverty for communities of color....

Context: Racial Divides in Rural Settings

The top 10 hungriest states are largely southern states....

Rural areas face a lot of barriers, making them even more susceptible to hunger.....

- Lack of transit
- Resources are further away, including well-paying jobs.

Context: Racial Divides in Rural Settings

The top 10 hungriest states are largely southern and mid-western states....

Communities of Color Experience Even Higher Levels of Hunger, due to the Barrier of Structural Racism....

- EX: Indigenous communities living on reservations face higher grocery prices (i.e. \$14 for apples v. \$4).

To recap.....

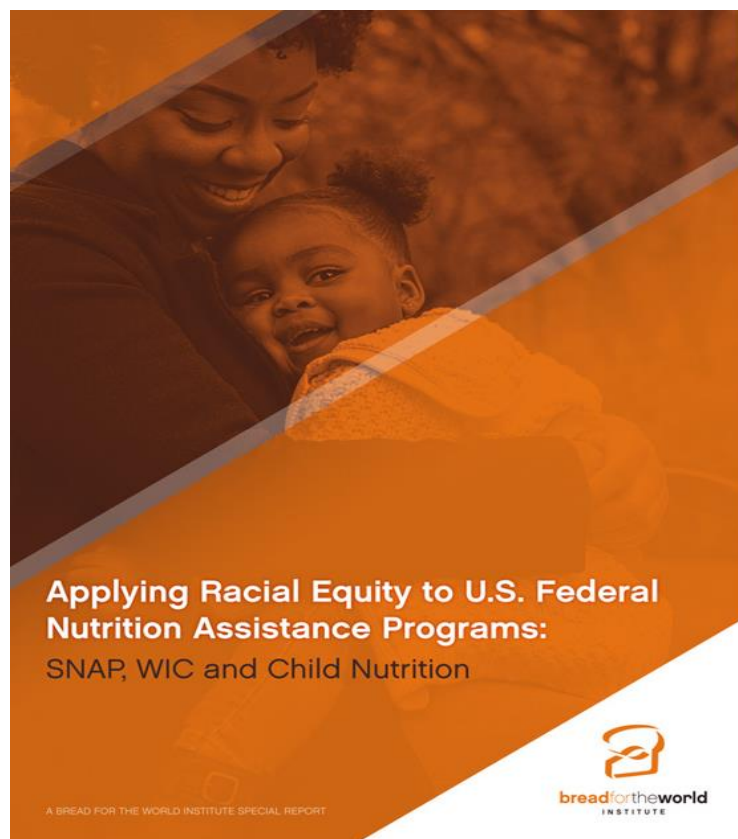
- So, rural areas (states w/rural areas) have some of the **highest** and **persistent** rates of hunger.....
- And then within rural areas, communities of color are at even **greater risk** of experiencing **hunger** and **poverty**....
- And experiencing this reality **at deeper levels**.....*so how do we address this?*



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Applying Racial Equity: Key Insights from Research

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Applying Racial Equity: Key Insights from Research

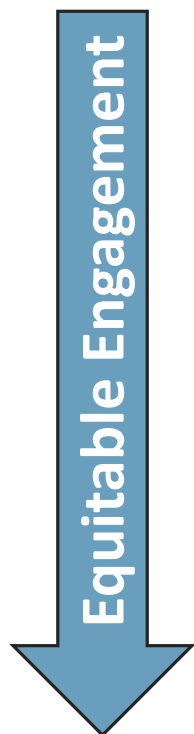
In the research, we found 6 main ways SNAP, WIC and Child Nutrition Programs would promote racial equity:

1. Put the needs of communities of color at **“the center.”**
2. Expand **“Inclusivity.”**
3. Strengthen **“Equity-Centered Approaches”** to make it easier for recipients to access nutritional support
4. Increase the **“cultural humility, cultural competency and cultural accountability”** of frontline staff
5. Create mechanisms that allow recipients of color to **“equitably engage”** in designing, implementing, and evaluating each program.
6. Strengthen the collection and disaggregation of data



Applying Racial Equity: Key Insights from Research

How do we get there? Learning How to Apply a Racial Equity Lens.....



- **Stage 1:** *Do not assume* that the program or policy did not already apply an equity lens
- **Stage 2:** *Analyze the outcomes* for each racial and ethnic group
- **Stage 3:** *Analyze why and how* the outcomes of each racial and ethnic group were different.
- **Stage 4:** Use a racial equity approach to ensure that *experts of color are equitably engaged in leading* this project and shaping the narrative.
- **Stage 5:** *Consult with people* doing this work.

Use Our Methodology!

Methodology: Applying a Racial Equity Lens to Anti-Hunger Policies

Our hope is to build on this method for future projects. This methodology is offered as a possible pathway for other organizations, policymakers, and implementing agencies to use in developing a racial equity lens for their work, whether inside or outside the nutrition field.

How the Racial Equity Lens was Applied

Achieving racial equity means that all people, regardless of race, have fair opportunities to enjoy equality. To ensure that the methodology contributed to this outcome, methods put the needs of communities of color at the center of the analysis. The process was divided into two steps: first, closing divides based on race so that programs achieve equal outcomes for participants of all races; and second, ensuring that communities of color reach optimal outcomes, in our case, around nutrition. Both steps are integral to realizing racial equality.

Below are the five stages used to apply a racial equity lens, followed by questions asked at each stage:

Stage 1: *Do not assume that the program or policy did not already apply an equity lens.* Many anti-hunger programs already include an equity lens or efforts to promote equity in their program design—for example, gender or class equity. Programs serve lower-income communities, so their overall goal is to help people with fewer resources achieve equal outcomes. But for many reasons, some within the program's purview and some outside its control, equal outcomes are not always the result. Using additional equity lenses, including a racial equity lens, can move the program closer to its goal.

Stage 2: *Analyze the outcomes for each racial and ethnic group.* If outcomes are not equal across participants of all races, then there is room to use a strengthened racial equity lens to adjust the inputs to achieve equal outcomes. The way to do this is to put the needs of communities of color at the center of the analysis in order to identify whether or how barriers to equal outcomes are addressed and how these program or policy elements can be improved.

Stage 3: *Analyze why and how the outcomes of each racial and ethnic group were different.* Once racial and ethnic disparities are identified, it is important to respond to the history and other factors that created these divides. Understanding the "why" and "how" behind the data is critical, especially when determining which recommendations are the most culturally sensitive and appropriate in addressing the historical trauma associated with the disparity.

Stage 4: *Use a racial equity approach to ensure that experts of color are equitably engaged in leading this project and shaping the narrative.* To see what it means to equitably engage people of color, please see text box below. Any racially equitable approach enables and empowers people of color to make decisions about how their narrative is

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO "CENTER" THE NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES OF COLOR?

"Centering" means simply focusing attention. All decisions are informed by the barriers facing communities of color and solutions aimed at overcoming those barriers. Barriers and solutions are at the center of our thinking and discussions.

EQUITABLE ENGAGEMENT: MORE THAN JUST PARTICIPATION

Equitable engagement is different from participation. When experts of color are asked for feedback after a project has been designed, but before it is finalized (or, in some cases, even after it is finalized), they are participating. Experts of color do not hold real power in making decisions—for example, about framing how concepts are communicated. Often, there is no requirement or expectation that the project will include the feedback that participating experts of color have given in the final product.

Equitable engagement involves experts of color from the beginning and empowers them to drive the conversation at each stage: design/planning, implementation/execution, and evaluation. Experts of color also have real decision-making power in shaping the narrative, determining who should be at the table, etc. Equitable engagement also gives them appropriate credit for their ideas and work and compensates them for their time.





***Freedom Farmers:
Black Agricultural Cooperatives and
Lessons of Community Resilience***









Economic Independence and Autonomy

- Alternative economies
- Regenerative
- Cooperative and collective



A hand holding a bouquet of colorful flowers, including purple, yellow, and green blooms, against a clear blue sky and a green landscape. The hand is wearing a silver ring.

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Moderated Q&A



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Audience Q&A



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