



Key Insights from Early Adopters of the Food Security Solutions (FSS) Prioritization Process

HUMANA’S “BOLD GOAL”



Step 2: Suggest Solutions and Screen

Humana has a “Bold Goal” to improve the health of the communities they serve by looking upstream at the causes of poor health and co-creating solutions at the local level. In Knoxville, Tenn., for example, where 26 percent of residents live in poverty and 14 percent of people living in the county are food insecure, addressing these issues are top priorities for Humana and their key partner, the Greater Knoxville Health Advisory Board (GKHAB).

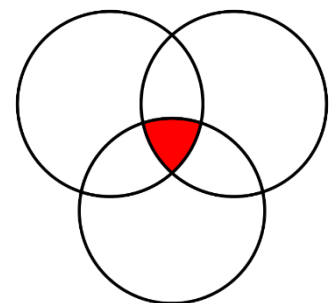
The GKHAB created a nutrition team to address barriers to food access, lack of culinary skills and provide basic nutrition education specifically for residents of low-income housing. To achieve this, the nutrition team selected a pilot location and took inventory of the current programming and available resources. Next, other partners such as Meals on Wheels, the University of Tennessee, and Second Harvest of East Tennessee provided or piloted various programs. For example, using a Humana Foundation grant, the non-profit InterFaith partnered with a for-profit tech company, Catapult4D, on a project called "Truck to Table" to provide residents with improved access to fresh and nutritious foods by delivering ready-to-prepare meal kits to the housing unit.

The nutrition team then started work on a strategic plan to fill gaps in programming or resources for residents of low-income resident housing located in all of Tennessee’s 19 “Bold Goal” counties. The FSS Prioritization Process provided the framework for deciding which housing unit to support next and what programs would offer the residents the best expected impact for the resources required.

By modifying Step 2, **Suggest Solutions Worksheet**, the nutrition team created an ever evolving “portfolio of places” of potential partner sites and a “portfolio of programs” of interventions that had been, or could be, provided to residents of low-income housing. Then, the nutrition team determined the intersection of the community’s need, the program offered and the place before prioritizing the combination that would provide the greatest impact.

“I found the FSS Prioritization Process and Toolkit incredibly applicable to our work and practical to use and implement.”

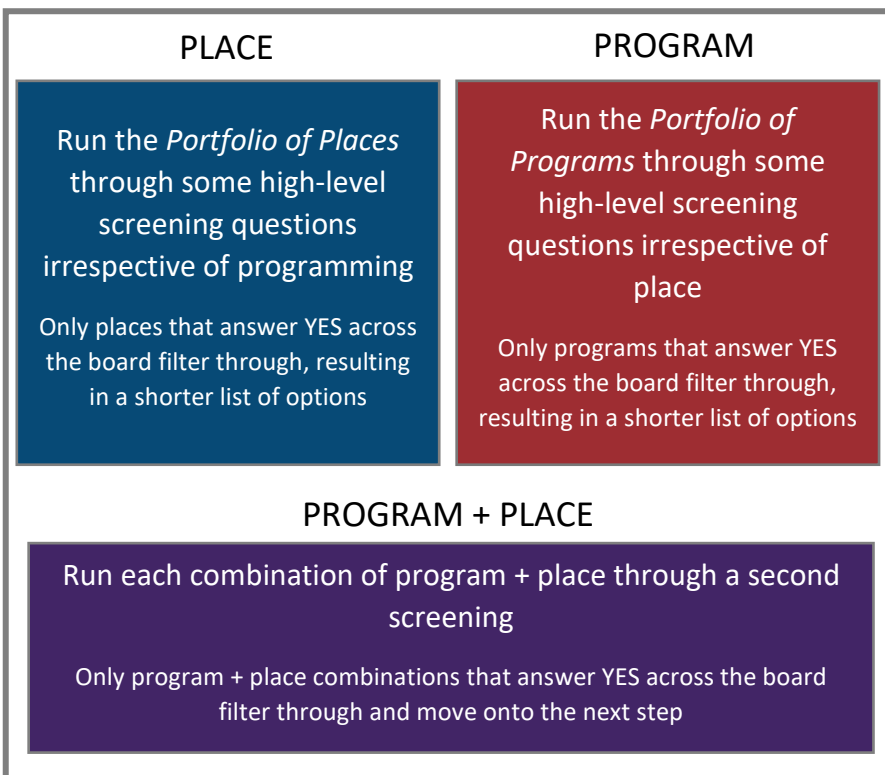
- Patty Hardy, Humana Market Development Advisor, Knoxville Bold Goal Community



To find the combination that provides the greatest impact, first determine the intersection of a community’s need, the program offered and the place.



Step 2, **Screening Solutions Worksheet**, was used to independently screen each place and program in order to narrow the list of options. The possibilities that answered “yes” to all the considerations were combined, and the combination of every place and program was then considered against another set of screening questions. Only the combinations that answered “yes” to all the questions moved on to the next step in the FSS Prioritization Process.



Key Insights from Humana and the GK HAB Nutrition Team

It was easy to see how the FSS Prioritization Process promotes transparency, reduces bias and builds engagement for the difficult decisions that need to be made. It also provides a well-thought-out strategy for future decision making, even amidst inevitable changes in the decision-making team, and allows for scalability by providing future stakeholders a framework to follow.

High-level screening questions are designed to limit the options so that only the most feasible options move forward. However, they are also designed to consider the local context.

Example screening questions GK HAB applied to the places:

- Is there an unmet need here?
- Is the management company receptive to partnering?
- Does the place have adequate safety measures in place?

Example screening questions GK HAB applied to the programs:

- Is the program financially feasible?
- Is there sufficient personnel to execute the program?
- If this program requires additional resources, are they available?

Example screening questions GK HAB applied to the combinations of program + place:

- In location ____, is there adequate space to run program ____?
- Will program ____ provide an unmet need or fill a gap in services at ____ location?
- Will the community at location ____ (e.g. residents, management company) support ____ program? (e.g. able to overcome or accommodate barriers to learning)

Find the **Food Security Solutions Prioritization Toolkit** at www.eatrightFoundation.org/FSSToolkit or email FSS@eatright.org