| Relevant ToC assumption | Powerful question & 'so what?' | Strategy/Research questions | Data inputs | Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All | **Which policy and program interventions work to reduce food insecurity for different segments of the moderate & severely food insecure population?**<br><br>If we can break down the food insecure population into smaller 'buckets', we can add detail to our ToC on what we should be doing to target and scale food insecurity interventions to reach them (and inform the field about what interventions are needed, in general). | 1. What 'archetypes' can we identify within the FI population? What's working for those archetypes? Where are there knowledge gaps? | 'Archetypes' project (lit review, secondary data analysis, in-depth interviews) with different segments of the urban food-insecure population<br><br>Evaluation from funded projects (all) | Q1-Q3 |
| Food insecurity cannot be solved sustainably through food charity. Canada must establish an adequate and accessible social safety net so that people can meet their basic needs. | **How might we reduce food insecurity among people above the poverty line?**<br><br>If we can determine why people are food insecure at above the poverty line, we can identify which policies or programs can help reduce those barriers and best support them to be food secure. | 1. What are the characteristics of people living below the poverty line who are food secure/above the poverty line who are food insecure?<br><br>2. For how many people is the economic barrier the only barrier standing in the way of food security (people who are $10-20 short?) | Analysis of Canada Income Survey data with a population health or economics researcher<br><br>Funded research project with Food Banks Canada on a Material Deprivation Index | Q1<br><br>? |

| | | Sub-questions | Method | Timing | Other potential evaluation questions |
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| | | 3. What is the trajectory of moderately food insecure households? How often do they 'move' in and out of food insecurity? (chronic/episodic) | Shallow literature scan on chronic vs. episodic food insecurity | Q1 | • How are we planning to measure progress against our goal? • What 'targets' make sense for our 'what needs to be true by 2030'? • What impact are our partners having on food insecurity and barriers to food security? • How will we know we're successful at 'building capacity' with our |
| | | 4. What role do government benefits clawbacks play in keeping people food insecure above the poverty line? | Work with an economist to develop a cost analysis | Q1-Q2 | |
| | | 5. What is the economic cost of food insecurity to society? | Shallow literature scan on how claw backs influence benefits recipients | Q2 | |
| | **Which (provincial or federal) policy levers reduce food insecurity?**<br><br>If we can learn about the conditions for success from provinces who are addressing food insecurity, we will have a better sense of which policies/programs we (and others) should be advocating for. | 1. What can we learn from what provinces are doing to address food insecurity? What levers can they 'pull' to address the issue? | Informal conversations with provincial policymakers and/or bureaucrats in BC, QC, PEI (?) | Q1-Q2 | |
| | | | Watch for analysis on provincial factors in Quebec | Q1-Q4 | |
| Increasing physical access to affordable food, social support, mental and physical health, and food/financial literacy will increase food security for people and may result in a (short-term) decrease in food insecurity. | **How might we involve the private sector in the scaling of interventions (like food prescription & food subsidy models) to reach a greater proportion of moderately food-insecure people?**<br><br>If we can build a scaling strategy that incorporates the private sector, we can reach more people (compared to what the nonprofit sector could do alone). | • What are the features of a 'successful' food prescription/subsidy program? (i.e. how much $, implementation, etc.) • How do we get the food industry involved? How do we get the private sector involved, beyond the food industry? • What role do non-profits/charities play in scaling food prescriptions? | Evaluation of funded projects that are developing food prescription and/or food benefits programs | Q1-Q4 | |
| | | | Conversations with insurance companies, food companies in the U.S. involved with food prescriptions | Q1/Q2 | |

partners/the food security sector? What role do they play when scaling across sectors?