



Food Justice Handbook

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Food Justice

The food justice movement advocates for measures that make healthy food more accessible to everyone, regardless of where they come from, how much money they make, or where they reside. It includes all aspects of food, including cultivation, distribution, and selling, as well as educating people to make healthier food choices. Also, it protects the rights of workers, farmers, and landowners.

History

The food justice movement was first popularized in 1962 when the Black Panther Party launched a Free Breakfast for Children program at a church in Oakland. The program was created in response to areas experiencing poverty and hunger that made it difficult for students to focus in school.

Food Apartheids

Is used to describe the racial segregation and discrimination used against low-income, people of color communities that separates individuals from healthy and sustainable food options

vs Food Deserts

Food desert is an inaccurate term to describe food apartheids, according to food justice advocates. The reason why it is harmful is because a "desert" is usually naturally made, while a "food desert" is a human-created environment rooted in systems of racial oppression.

Food Sovereignty



Food sovereignty is the right of people to have healthy, culturally appropriate food produced sustainably and ecologically by establishing their own food and agriculture systems.

How we can practice Food Sovereignty?

- Grow your own food
- Support local farmers
- Utilize community gardens
- Reduce food waste/Compost
- Raise awareness

Food Justice Principles

- Focuses on food for people
- Localize food systems
- Value food providers
- Make decisions locally
- Build knowledge and skills
- Work with nature



Environmental Impacts of Food

Food Production

How we produce our food can significantly impact our environment. For example, agricultural livestock, such as cows and pigs generate large amounts of greenhouse gases and contribute to deforestation.



Food Waste

When food waste ends up in the landfills, it causes methane emissions, a potent greenhouse gas. When food scraps and waste are not properly disposed of, they can attract pests, and contribute to air and water pollution.



Community Gardens in Oakland

Temescal Community Garden

876 47th Street 2nd Saturday at 10:00am

Bushrod Community Garden

584 59th Street 1st Saturday at 10:00 am

City Slicker Farm West Oakland

2847 Peralta St, Oakland, CA 94608

lst and 3rd Saturday

Homies Empowerment Community Garden
10451 MacArthur Blvd, Oakland, CA 94605

Email: volunteerathomies@gmail.com for updated events

DIY Compost Bag

Materials:

 Browns: You can compost dry leaves, sawdust, dryer lint, coffee filters, or paper. You can also use twigs, bark, pine needles, or straw, but be careful about materials that may poke a hole in the compost garbage bag.



 Greens: Materials such as tea bags, coffee grounds, eggshells, trimmings from houseplants, and fruit or vegetable scraps are all great for compost in a bag.

<u>Instructions:</u>

• Garbage Bag

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 In a large garbage bag, layer one part "brown" material, one part "green" material, and one part soil in the bag. Add enough water to moisten the mixture.



- Tie the top of the garbage bag securely, then put it in a second garbage bag, and tie it. (Double-bagging will help to prevent the bag from splitting). Put the compost garbage bag in a sunny spot and give it a good shake every couple of weeks.
- Open the bag after a couple of months. If the compost is crumbly and dark with a fresh, earthy odor, it's ready to use.