Food Policy for Food Justice: **Water Justice**

s the media hype around the A Flint Water Crisis wound down, the focus shifted to the safety of minu Mich public drinking water throughout is no Michigan and lauding charities for collecting and distributing bottled water to Flint residents. A lot of effort perr is being put into band-aid approaches cost that do not solve the root cause of the problem. Meanwhile, Flint's children continue to be poisoned every time they drink, bathe or brush their teeth with tap water.



Although a better alternative than drinking poisoned tap water, flooding the City of Flint with bottled water

Food Justice & GMOS

company in the world, (is allowed) to pump up to 400 gallons of water per

Food Policy for Food Justice:

#4

Food Justice, Food Workers and a Living Wage



n May 2014, the Michigan Legislature passed a bill increasing Michigan's minimum wage to \$9.25 an hour by 2018. Most likely, this decision was made to undercut the Democratic Party's statewide ballot initiative to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour. While,

Food Policy for Food Justice:



"Women, historical creators of

knowledge in agriculture and food continue to produce 80% of food in the poorest countries, are currently the main guardians of biodiversity

Food Policy for Food Justice:

 $\operatorname{\mathbb{T}}$ enetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) are deeply entrenched in our Current food system. Most of us don't even know when we are eating something that contains GMOs. So what is the big deal? And what do GMOs have to do with food justice? The corporations behind the development and proliferation of GMOs would certainly like us to quit asking questions. Since Our Kitchen Table is a food justice organization, it's our mission to ask such questions.

You probably eat GMOs EVERY DAY. PERCENT OF GMOS IN TOTAL CROP PRODUCTION

GMOs are plants or animals created through the gene splicing techniques of biotechnology. This experimental technology merges DNA from different species, creating unstable combinations of plant, animal, bacterial and viral genes that cannot occur in nature or in traditional crossbreeding.

GMOs are part of the current food system in a big way, as reflected by the above info-graphic. And, they are something that the public has had little or no say in. Genetically modified organisms cause numerous problems.

Since most GMOs are not fully tested, we don't fully understand their lacksquare impact on human health over a long period of time. According to sources like the Organic Consumers Association

and crop seeds, being the more think of farmers in the United States, the image that shave is a man. For the most part this is true, especially ustrial agriculture, where men operate machines to ally, women dominate food production. According ood and Agriculture Organization (FAO), women food preparation and preservation, the image y women. This is also true. Whether it's ds, canning or saving seeds, women are the world's women are the most involved

The Many Facets of **Food Justice**

OKTjustice.org

What does food access look like in this community?

FOOD ACCESS

DISTANCE FROM FIELD TO FORK

DISTANCE FROM POCKET TO PLATE

FIELD TO FORK

FROM POCKET TO PLATE

How much does it cost?
Can I afford it?
How can I pay for it?
How do I get to it?
Do I have to prepare it?
Do I know how it's prepared?
Is it culturally relevant?
What's in it? Is it nutritious?



Grow my own Grow and share Community Garden CSA, (offline/online) Cooperatives Local Farm Farmers Markets, on sight or mobile Food pantry,
Client choice pantry,
mobile (food truck)
Other - Food Based
Programs in
Community

Grocery Store
Big Box Store
(Meijer, Walmart, etc.)
Buying Club - on line
Local convenience
(gas station, corner store,
bodega, drug store)

Soup Kitchen Carry Out and/or fast food or casual dining (Coney Island) Family style buffet s Restaurants (other)

Food Policy for Food Justice: What Is Food Justice?



May 2014

What Is Food Justice?

F ood Justice is an idea, a set of principles and something we should all strive to practice. More importantly, Food Justice is a movement and, like most social justice movements, it was born out of the lived experience of people experiencing of

In many ways Formovement, who was not real and a constant of the was not the motivated by the constant of the was not the motivated by the constant of the was not the motivated by the constant of the was not the motivated by the constant of the was not the w

eople to talk about h It is fashionable o are living in poverty also live in a "food desert." Wh ly mean is that people don't live close to a grocery term "food desert" brant eco-system and is problematic in many ways. Fire with the term. Secondly, not a barren wasteland, as is o identifying neighborhoods as ignores history and fails to acknowledge that most of the orhoods had small grocery stores, farmers markets, fruit & veg ds and lots of backyard gardens. However, economic and pol ions driven by the current industrial food system resulted in neighborhoods being both abandoned and undermined, often resulting in food insecurity.

Therefore, it would be more experiencing a lack of access experiencing Food Aparther of people (agribusiness) determined to the mass-

Apartheid imposed on Black South Africans, Food few of us have a say in the current food system.

What is Food Justice?





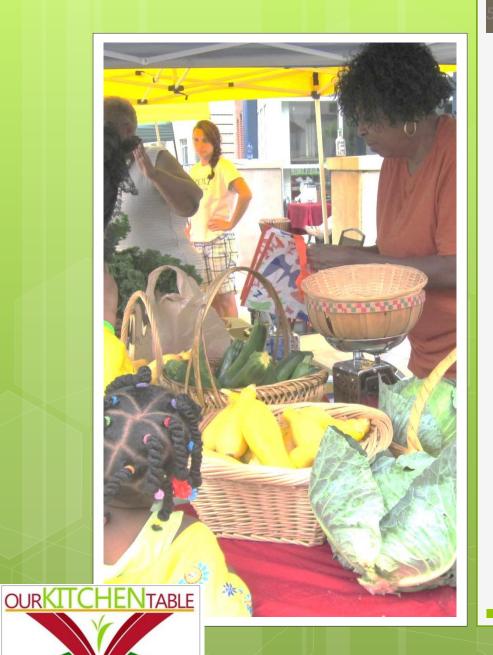
Food Justice

The benefits and risks of where, what, and how food is:

- grown,
- produced,
- transported,
- distributed,
- accessed and
- eaten

are shared fairly.





Food Justice

transforms the current food system to eliminate disparities and inequities.

Food Policy for Food Justice: Women of Color & The Fight for Food Justice



"Women, historical creators of knowledge in agriculture and food, continue to produce 80% of food in the poorest countries, are currently the main guardians of biodiversity and crop seeds, being the more

hen people think of farmers in the United States, the image that most people have is a man. For the most part this is true, especially with the onset of industrial agriculture, where men operate machines to production

Housevis, got lly, women do not at food production. According to the coits Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), women produce about 80% of the world's food.

If you think about food preparation and preservation, the image probably won by ing acce (Two Con This is also true. Whether it's preparing meals, paling greatly consider saving seeds, women are responsible of the majority of these tasks.

Isn't it ironic that while the world's women are the most involved

with food, they have the least to say in our current food system, which is dominate over an aulthnational corporations. This system doesn't consider the wellbeing of women in the

decisions it makes, especially not the well being of women of color.

Research shows that the

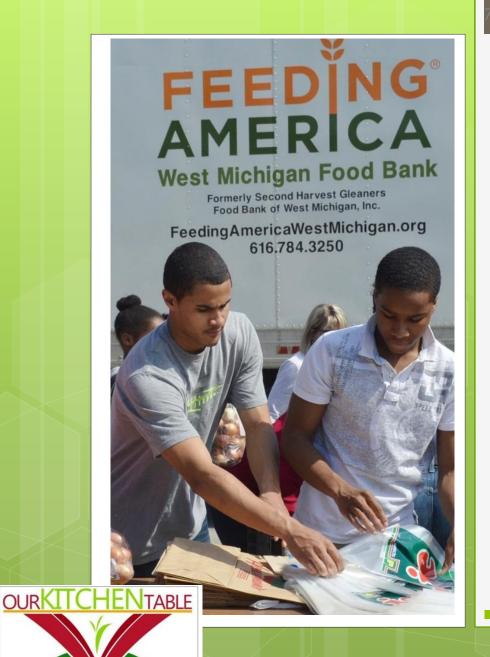
current food system impacts





Food Justice

focuses on issues of gender class and race.



Food charity is not food justice.

Food banks and food charity are important but do not address the causes of food insecurity.



La Donna Redmond

Food + Justice = Democracy

https://www.youtube.com/wat
ch?v=ydZfSuz-Hu8

Protecting Our Potential

https://www.youtube.com/wat ch?v=AWukl6lqyJl





Food Justice ensures food security.



Food Policy for Food Justice:

4

Food Justice, Food Workers and a Living Wage

August 2014



In May 2014, the Michigan Legislature passed a bill increasing Michigan's minimum wage to \$9.25 an hour by 2018. Most likely, this decision was made to undercut the Democratic Party's statewide ballot initiative to raise the minimum wage to \$10.10 an hour. While, raising the minimum wage is a step in the right direction, it ignores the larger issue

of a living wage, especially as it relates to workers in the food industry.

A Living Wage is different than a minimum wage, it takes inflation into account inflation and addresses what complying all atually needs to earn in order to live in the current occorry. It any organizes around the country are calling \$15 in hour. Living Wage and have work ampaigns to get such an hourly wage bassed.

These \$15 an hour campaigns are mostly being organized by workers in the food industry, restaurant workers in the result of the fast food industry. These food industry to press fact by an account the most exploited in the US in recent decades the care cantenging at vitem that has made billions in profits by paying low wages.

Almost all workers in the food industry ears in unusuwage—from migrant workers and those portogs if of processing lasts in grocery store clerks and people in restaurants, in titutional foods a stevias and fast food chains. In both the restaurant and agriculture industries, minimum wage laws do not apply. Migrant workers are at the mercy of whatever farm owners want to pay them; people working for tips in restaurants have a whole different minimum wage standard applied to them.

For instance, the minimum wage for tip workers in Michigan is \$2.65 an hour. The 2014 minimum wage law would increase that to a meager \$3.52 by 2018. Imagine working for those wages and relying on the generosity of

Food Insecurity

1. You cannot get healthy foods.





Definitions:

Food Insecurity

2. You cannot store or prepare healthy foods.





Food Insecurity

3. Only junk and fast foods are available in your neighborhood.







Food Desert

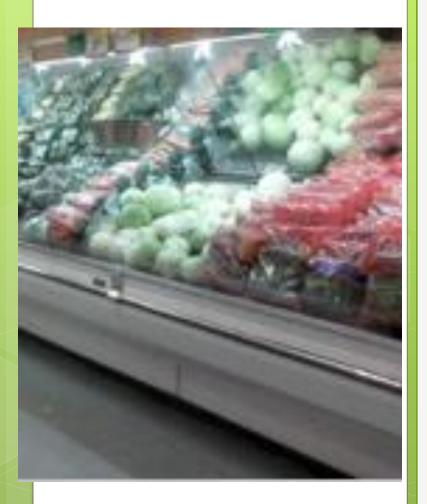
Neighborhoods with little or no access to large grocery stores that offer fresh and affordable foods.

Is this a good term?



Food Desert?

A desert is a vibrant ecosystem.



Food Desert?

 Grocery stores are not a measure of food security.





Intentional political,
historical and
corporate influences
limit availability of
healthy food in certain
neighborhoods.





Food Desert?

Nope – it's Food Apartheid.



Food Policy for Food Justice: Food Justice & Public Health

ost Americans would put healthcare near the top of their list of concerns. Healthcare is not only an issue of cost, but deeply impacts our daily lives. Through the lens of Food Justice, Our Kitchen Table believes that Americans are facing a public health crisis; a major contributor to this crisis is the current food system.

"People are fed by the Food Industry, which pays no attention to health,



and are treated by the Health Industry, which pays no attention to food."

The consequences of poor health are directly linked to the kind of food we eat and have access to. Whether heart disease, diabetes, obesity or any number of current health issues, all connect to what foods we eat and have access to.

Though we all have some responsibility for improving our health, the current agribusiness-driven food system is the main culprit in creating noor public

health. From a Food Justice perspective, here is how we userstand the issues of food and public health.

- Agr pusiness man actures processe food items that nake up the majorit of what eor but a cocky stores. Most of these food products are amening to consume over an extended period of time.
- These processed food items are saturated with sugar, salt, fat and chemical preservatives, which contribute to poor public health.
- Agri-business spends million set do't as yet wear location Congression in the cooking of the cooki
- Agri-le sip. species billions every year researching new ways to make food items that are highly addictive. This is why we all really like the stuff that is not healthy.^{II}
- Agri-business operats billions more marketing he to the thin it follows the public; solly, and the marketing he to the public solly, and the marketing has been added between the ages of two and 18.
- The current Agri-business driven food system most negatively impacts
 the people most marginalized in our country—people experiencing
 nities of color, children and immigrant communities.

Food Apartheid:

The <u>intentional</u>, <u>systemic</u> marketing and distribution of:

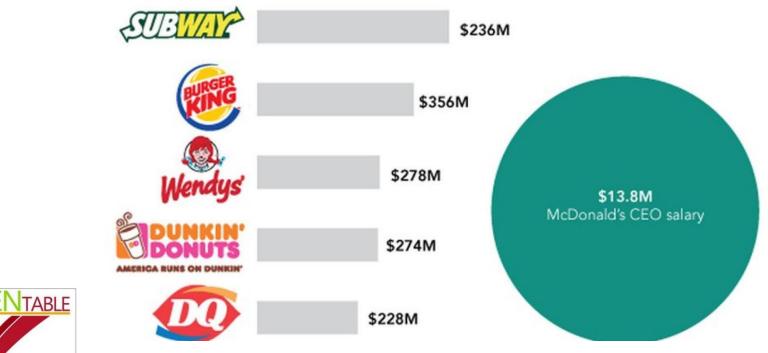
- profitable,
- nutrient-poor,
- disease-causing

foods to income-challenged neighborhoods, mainly, communities of color (i.e. communities receiving the most food assistance dollars).



Why Do Our Neighborhoods Experience Food Apartheid?

IT'S PROFITABLE FOR THE FOOD INDUSTRY.



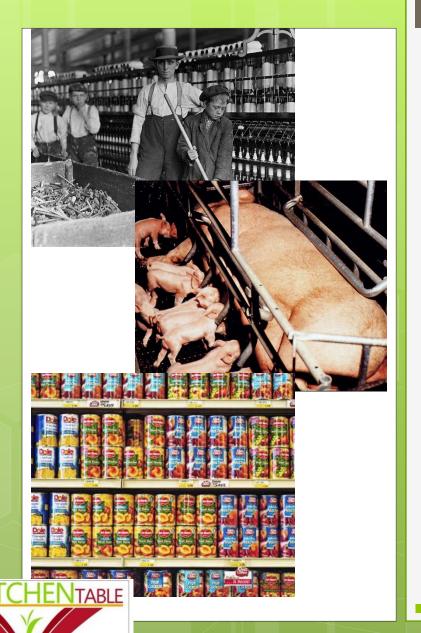




Ron Finley Guerilla Gardening

http://www.ted.com/talks/ron finley a guerilla gardener in s outh_central_la?language=en





How did we get the food system that we have?.





History

Industrial Capitalism

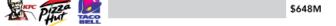
People moved to cities and stopped growing their own food.

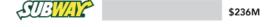
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This Is What The Fast Food Industry Costs Taxpayers

Estimated Average Annual Cost Of Low-Wage Workers' Public Assistance







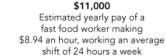












Sources: National Employment Law Project, Reuters

THE HUFFINGTON POST

Profits valued over people (and animals)

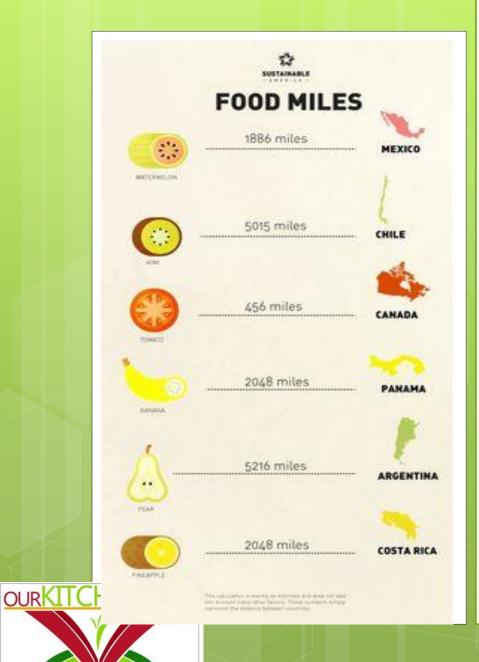




Industrial preservation.

Advertising taught us to trust factory-made food.





Refrigeration & transportation.

"In-season" changed from local to national to global.



PRODUCERS

65 to 70 percent of

MONSANTO CO.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND CO. (DUPONT) Wilmington, Del.

SYNGENTA AG

GROUPE LIMAGRAIN HOLDING SA

LAND O'LAKES INC.

DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC Midland, Mich. (Indianapolis)

KWS SAAT AG Einbeck, Germany

BAYER CROPSCIENCE

PESTICIDE **PRODUCERS**

75 percent of worldwide market:

MONSANTO SYNGENTA DOW AGROSCIENCES DUPONT

BAYER BASF SE Ludwigshafen, Germany

Berezniki, Russia

Soligorsk, Belarus

PHOSPHATES (OCP)
Casablanca, Morocco

ASA (FORMERLY NORSK HYDRO) Oslo, Norway

CF INDUSTRIES HOLDINGS INC. Deerfield, III.

ISRAEL CHEMICALS LTD. (ICL)

FERTILIZER PRODUCERS

About 65 percent of the 140 million metric tons purchased worldwide:

POTASH CORP. OF SASKATCHEWAN INC. (POTASHCORP) Saskatoon, Sask., Canada

MOSAIC CO. Plymouth, Minn

OJSC URALKALI

OJSC BELARUSKALI

OFFICE CHÉRIFIEN DES

YARA INTERNATIONAL

TRADE & **PROCESSING**

Dominant companies include:

ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO.

BUNGE LTD. White Plains, N.Y.

CARGILL INC. Minnetonka, Minn.

LOUIS DREYFUS SAS

FOOD COMPANIES

Among the largest companies are these:

NESTLÉ SA Vevey, Switzerland

PEPSICO INC. Purchase, N.Y.

KRAFT FOODS GROUP INC./ MONDELEZ INTERNATIONAL INC. Deerfield, III.

THE COCA-COLA CO.

ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND CO.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH INBEV NV Leuven, Belgium; São Paulo

JBS SA São Paulo

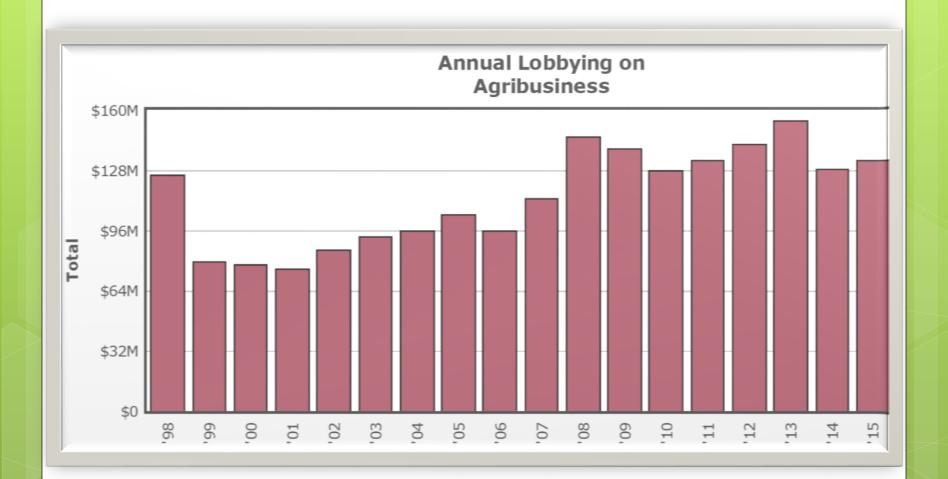
TYSON FOODS INC.

UNILEVER NV Netherlands

SABMILLER PLC London

Corporate control of the food system.







Source: www.opensecrets.org

Food Policy for Food Justice: THE FARM BILL



We all pay for an unhealthy food system

he current food system in the United States is bad for the L environment, bad for public health and primarily benefits the largest agricultural companies. This may not be news to most people, but what is less known is who pays for the current US food system.

little to small, family run farms. The 2014 Farm Bill wides \$956 Billion in taxpa

dland, Kraft and Wal-Mart,

corporations which make billions in profits annually.



So why does the US government give these corporations so much of the taxpayers' money? These companies spend millions of dollars lobbying Congress every year and they finance political candidates running for election For example, in the 2012 election cycle, Monsanto contributed \$1,209,714 to candidates. In 2013 alone, they spent nearly \$7 million lobbying the US Congress.

opensecrets.org)

The Farm Bill gave \$956 billion to agribusiness.

In Michigan, 2012 farm subsidies provided by taxpayers totaled \$263 million, with most of that money going to large farms growing mono-crops or livestock: corn subsidies, \$59 million; soybeans, \$35 million; and the dairy sector, more than \$22 million. (Source: http://farm.ewg.org/)





While providing huge subsidies to agribusiness, the 2014 Farm Bill cut \$8.6 billion in Food Assistance. During a time when more and more Americans live in poverty and rely on government food assistance programs, Congress decided to drastically cut these funds and give more taxpayer money to large corporations.

triat vanced: fold system that is based in rocklip stiee, where food is a right and the government does not punish marginalized communities but provides the maccess to hell thy, qualit but food. We need to promote an process to observe the control of some standard of system they want in their community. This is what four kints in their community. This is what four kints in their community of the profit of and practice through their food growing and food justice work.



To get involved contact Our Kitchen Table at OKTable1@gmail.com.



OKTjustice.org

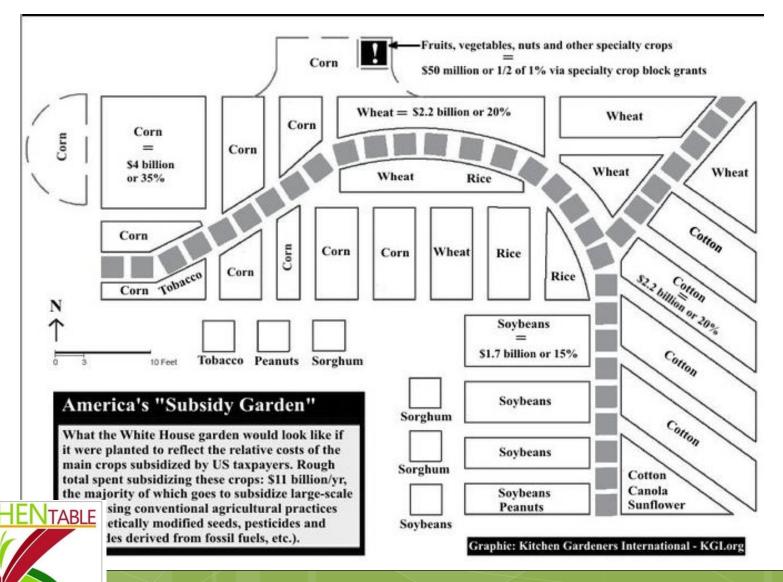
oktable1@gmail.com 616-206-3641



Cut \$8.6 billion from food assistance programs.

Corporate Influencers

In Government



Revolving doors

Federal Government

US Congressman (D)
US Senator (D)

Dep Dir FDA, HFS (Bush Sr, Clinton)

White House Senior Staff (Clinton)

Sec of Commerce (Clinton)

WH CSA, Gore's SDR (Clinton)

White House Communications (Clinton)

Gore's Chief Dom Policy Adv (Clinton)

WH-Appointed Consumer Adv (Clinton)

Deputy Admin EPA (Clinton, Bush)

USDA, EPA (Clinton, Bush, Obama)

Dep Commissioner FDA (Obama)

US Sen (D), Sec of State (Obama)

Dir, USDA NIFA (Obama)

Ag Negotiator Trade Rep (Obama)

Monsanto

Toby Moffett
Dennis DeConcini

Margaret Miller

Marcia Hale

Mickey Kantor

Virginia Weldon

VII GII III TVOIG

Josh King David Beler

. - . -

Carol Tucker-Foreman

Linda Fisher

Lidia Watrud

Michael Taylor

Hillary Clinton

miliary Cili

Roger Beachy

Islam Siddiqui

IUIIGUIILU

Monsanto Consultant

Monsanto Legal Counsel

Chemical Lab Supervisor

Director, Int'l Government Affairs

Board Member

VP, Public Policy

Director, Int'l Government Affairs

VP, Government & Public Affairs

Monsanto Lobbyist

VP, Government & Public Affairs

Manager, New Technologies

VP, Public Policy

Rose Law Firm, Monsanto Counsel

Director, Monsanto Danforth Center

Monsanto Lobbyist



GEKE.US

Prop. 37: Genetically Engineered Foods

Requires labeling of food products made from genetically modified organisms.

Outcome: X FAILED



studied in lab animals.

Increased likelihood of allergies.

Damage of the immune system.

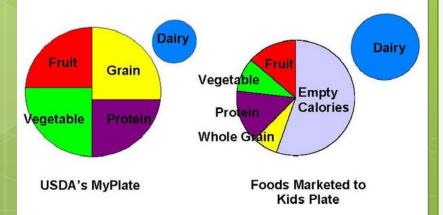
Damage of the liver.

	✓ YES		Fund	ing ①		× NO	Download all contributions
RANK	CONTRIBUTOR NAME	TOTAL			RANK	CONTRIBUTOR NAME	TOTAL
1	MERCOLA.COM HEALTH	\$1,199,000			1	MONSANTO COMPANY	\$8,112,867
2	RESOURCES LLC KENT WHEALY	\$1,000,000			2	E.I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO.	\$5,400,000
3	NATURE'S PATH FOODS	\$660,709			3	PEPSICO, INC.	\$2,485,400
	U.S.A. INC. FINE NATURAL FOOD PRODUCTS	4600 990			4	GROCERY MANUFACTURERS	\$2,002,000
	DR. BRONNER'S MAGIC SOAPS ALL-ONE-GOD- FAITH INC.	\$620,883			5	ASSOCIATION KRAFT FOODS GLOBAL, INC.	\$2,000,500
	ORGANIC CONSUMERS	\$605,667			6		\$2,000,000
	I PARTOVI	\$288,975			7	DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC	\$2,000,000
	RK SQUIRE	\$258,000			8		\$2,000,000
or	HAH FARM, INC., DBA DBERG FAMILY IS	\$251,500			9 10	SYNGENTA CORPORATION COCA-COLA COMPANY	\$2,000,000 \$1,700,500
	KITCHEN	\$200,000					
A STATE OF THE STA	TILLONGER TRUST, QUIRE TRUSTEE	\$190,000	\$9.2 million raised in total	\$46.0 million raised in total			
	Last updated: 11		ed: 11/6/2012			Last update	ed: 11/6/2012
200							





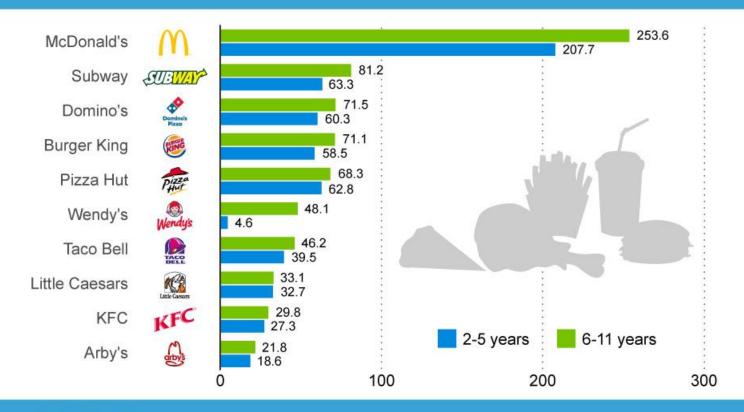
Foods marketed to kids are out of balance.



\$1.8 billion in advertising target children with unhealthy foods via TV, product placement, online, phones, school events & materials etc.

U.S. Kids Watch Hundreds of Fast Food Ads Per Year

Fast food brands most advertised to U.S. children aged 2-11 (average # of ads viewed in 2012)





Mashable

Sources: Nielsen, Yale Rudd Center for Food Policy



a snapshot of corporate influence over university agricultural research 2012

UNIVERSITY OF

CALIFORNIA

Monsanto Chiquita, Dole United Fresh Earthbound Farm Taylor Farms

Produce Marketing Assoc. Syngenta, Sysco

Nomacorc, Mars

American Vineyard Assoc.

> Chevron Technology Ventures

Arcadia Bioscience Novo Nordisk

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

- Parin Ranch

IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY

Monsanto Iowa Farm Bureau Pioneer Hi-Bred Summit Group

Monsanto, Dow Deere & Co. Syngenta, Bayer Iowa Soybean

Association Iowa Cattlemen's

Association National Pork

Board United Soybean Board

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Cargill, Conagra General Mills Unilever. Coca-Cola. McDonald's

TEXAS A&M

Monsanto Pioneer Hi-Bred Cotton Inc.

Chevron Tech National

Cattlemen's Beef Assoc.

National Pork Board

Donald Danforth Plant Science Center

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Phillip Morris Monsanto, Dow SmithBucklin & Associates lams, Pfizer

American Veterinary Medical Association

corporate representative on university board

corporate funding for schools and buildings

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Monsanto

Monsanto Syngenta, Pfizer Nestle Nutrition Pepsi, Elanco

SmithBucklin & Associates

National Pork Board

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Tyson, Walmart

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

Cargill

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Pfizer, Intervet Alcon Research Mars, Vistakon

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Kroger, ConAgra

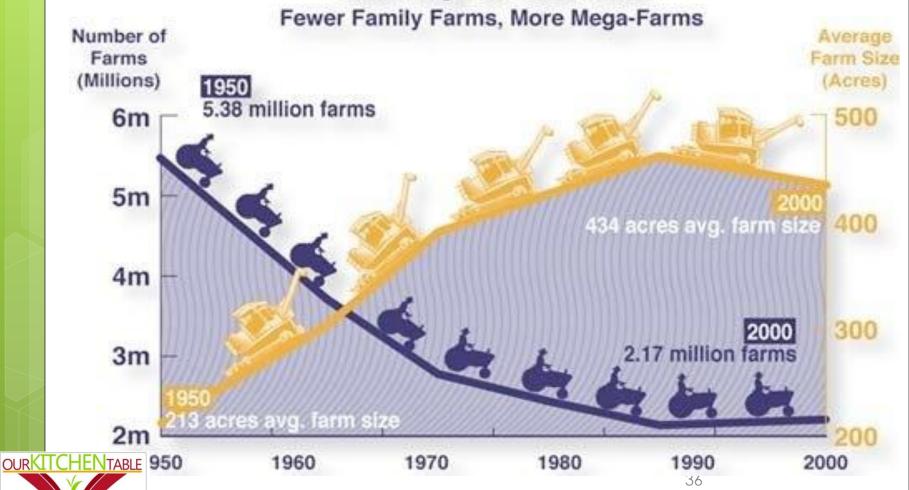
Dow, Deere & Co. Hinsdale Farms Nestle, BASF

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

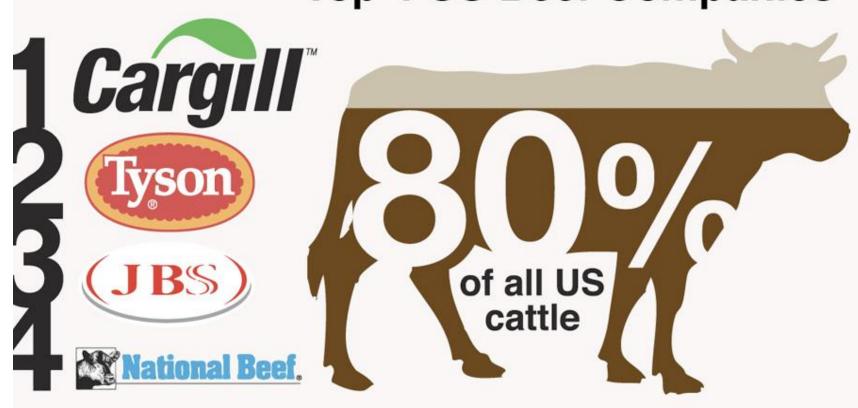
Kraft



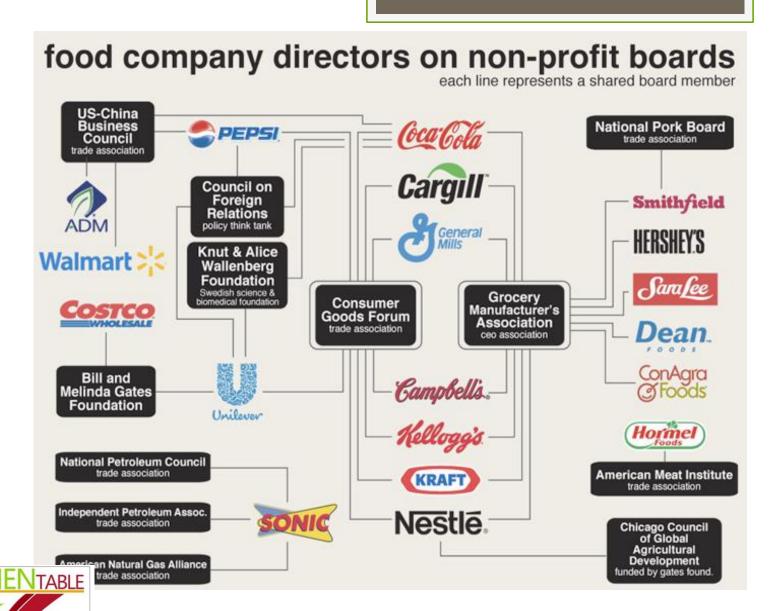
"Get Big or Get Out"

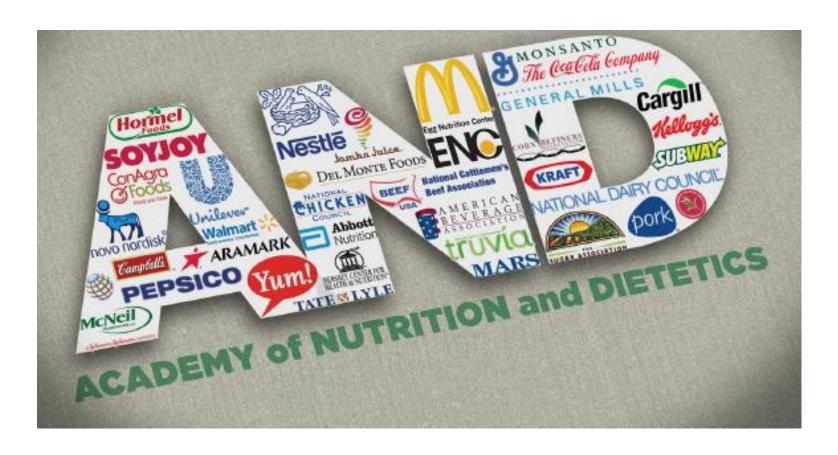


Top 4 US Beef Companies











http://www.eatdrinkpolitics.com/wpcontent/uploads/AND Corporate Spo nsorship Report.pdf 39

Top 4 US Food Retailers

US stores and net sales in billions of USD



stores 3624 sales \$ 90.4





50% of all grocery sales

Monopolization of food distribution.

walmartsubsidywatch.org
/



upermarket News: Top 75 Retailers & Wholesalers 2012 US Census



Food Justice

asserts that healthy food is a human right. No one should live without enough food because of income challenges or social inequalities.

growingfoodandjustice.org





The OKT Model

Building an alternative food system in Grand Rapids, MI



OKT grows 1000s of organic starter food plants each spring.



Yard gardens

OKT supplies:

- Plants and seeds
- Composted soil
- Containers
- Basic garden tools
- Garden Coach



GRPS school gardens – 2016

- MLK Jr. Leadership Academy
- GR Ford Academic Center



Agency & Community Gardens

- Kent County Juvenile Detention Center
- KCHD WIC Garden
- And more









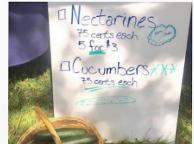






Food Diversity Project: Southeast Area Farmers' Market









Food Diversity
Project:
Collective
Whole Foods
Purchase Group



Cook, Eat & Talk

Food Diversity Project: Popular Education



Women of Color Series

Food Diversity Project: Popular Education



Most simply, compost is decomposed organic materials used as a soil conditioner and fertilizer, also known as humus. Compost is known as "gardener's gold" because it improves soil structure, retains water, encourages r

releases nutrients slowly.

What are the benefits of composting beyond gar Recycles kitchen and vard waste (approxima

- > Reduces landfill waste
- > Reduces use of chemical fertilizers that harm

Can I compost in the City of Grand Rapids? Yes! You can compost on the premises of an occu

- 1) Place composting materials in a fully enclose
- 2) Place the bin(s) in the rear yard only.
- 3) Place only materials identified below as acce 4) Keep the bin(s) tightly covered, except when

Using the "pile" method or having exposed material restricted to your rear yard. Placing animal waste, I and other materials identified below under "NO" are

What will happen if I don't comply with the City's The City desires to encourage composting and prom preserving quality of life in our neighborhoods that is harborage, and uncontrolled odors. Failure to follow outlined above is a violation of City Code. Your proviolations resulting in required removal of your con

What materials are acceptable for composting?

To avoid animal harborage, nuisances and odors, materials to be composted must be selected carefully. Items under "YES" can be placed in your compost bin, while items under "NO" are prohibited.

- Fruit and vegetable peelings
- · Lettuce leaves, egg shells
- Cooked foods · Meat, fish, bones
- · Grease, oils, fats
- · Dairy products, breads
- · Animal waste, cat litter
- · Diseased plants
- · Invasive weeds, weeds with seeds



Food Diversity Project: Policy Advocacy

Raising awareness about local, state and national policy.



Public Policy

International

Navdanya Seed Freedom Campaign

Federal

- Farm Bill
- Affordable Care Act
- Food and Safety Modernization Act (seed saving now illegal)

Michigan

- Personal Responsibility Reconciliation Act
 ("Asset Test" Accumulative limit of 4 years to receive assistance.)
- Mothering Justice Time to Care Coalition –
 Paid Sick Leave Campaign
- Yard Waste/Land fill act

Local

- Composting Ordinance
- Raising Chickens in Urban Neighborhoods
- Just Food Dollars Campaign





Just *change* how you feel about food assistance.

With government food assistance comes social stigma. Many of us see food assistance as a handout—and a disgrace. Our Kitchen Table asks you to challenge that notion.

In 2014, the federal government passed a new Farm Bill. The Farm Bill dictates how tax payer money supports both food production and food assistance.

This new bill gives \$956 billion of taxpayer money (your money) to the agribusiness sector. These corporations that operating huge, environmentally destructive mono-crop farms and inhumane CAFOs (factory livestock farms), are the real welfare recipients. If a sector of society that should feel shame for receiving public food assistance, it's the agribusiness sector.

Not only does this agribusiness sector contribute significantly to ecological destruction through their farming practices, they also exploit workers in the food industry and are at the root of the public health crisis—most of the food they manufacture is unhealthy.

While increasing agribusiness welfare to \$956 billion, the 2014 Farm Bill also cut \$8.6 billion from food assistance programs serving adults and children experiencing poverty.

Imagine for a moment how \$956 billion of public money redirected to the public could impact our neighborhoods. Everyone could purchase healthy and whole food in their own communities!



Just imagine a just food system.

OKT's Just Food Dollars Campaign also seeks to promote a more just food system by accomplishing the following:

- Educate the public about how their tax dollars are used to support an unjust and unhealthy food system.
- Challenge the public to view government food assistance programs as beneficial and warranting increased funding.
- Illustrate that government food assistance programs give public money back to the public. It's our own money!
- 4) Invite more people experiencing poverty and food insecurity to sign up for any and all food assistance programs, especially the Double Up Food Bucks program. (Our Kitchen Table is signing people up for this program across the community and at the South East Area Farmers Market.)
- 5) Encourage people to support the local food system by patronizing the South East Area Farmers Market, participating in OKT's Food Growing Program and attending workshops and food sharing opportunities so that we can build a movement that creates food justice and food sovereignty.

Monies funding food assistance programs are monies collected, in part, from taxes paid by the very people using the programs.







OKT invites you and all community organizations to partner with us in our Just Food Dollars campaign.

First, rethink how you yourself view government assistance programs that enable your neighbors to exercise their right to healthy food.

Second, refer your friends and neighbors using Bridge Cards to us so we can sign them up for Double Up Food Bucks.

Last, and most important, join us by posting and sharing our Just Food Campaign information so we can inspire a larger community conversation about how our food system is funded and how we can make it more just.

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Food Policy for Food Justice: Food Justice & Climate Change

August 2014

"Wild weather and anpredictable seasons are changing what farmers can grow and is making people hungry. Food prices are going up. Food quality is going down. Soon, climate change will affect what all of us can eat." —OXFAM



OURKITCHENTABLE

This opening statement from the international organization COFAM introduces its investigation into the connection between Food Justice and Climate Justice. According to the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is made up of thousands of the world's leading climate scientists, our current food system is one of the main contributors to climate change.

Driven by increasing profits, the current food system contributes to climate change in the following ways:

- Agribusiness practices mono-cropping, where large portions of land are devoted to growing one kind of crop. This kind of land usage not only increases the need for additional water, it degrades the quality of the soil and causes soil erosion.
- 2) Agribusiness completely depends on fossil fuels to grow and harvest food, thus contributing significantly to warming the planet. In addition, most food grown does not stay local. The average food item travels 1,000 miles before it is consumed, increasing the current food system's dependence on fossil fuels even more.
- 3) The current food system promotes high levels of meat consumption, particularly in the US. Producing so much meat diverts large amounts of water, increases levels of methane gas and requires more land use to raise feed, resulting in deforestation and the release of more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. All of these factors further contribute to climate charge.
- 4) The current tood system produces highly processed toods that cause the many health problems we currently face. The energy and resources used to manufacture and distribute the high volume of unhealthy are also contributing to climate change.

Food Diversity Project: Food Justice Handout Series

- What Is Food Justice?
- Women of Color & Food Justice
- The Farm Bill
- Food Workers & a Living Wage
- Food Justice & Climate Change
- Food Justice & GMOs
- Food Justice & Farmers' Markets
- Food Justice & Public Health
- How to Save Seeds
- Food Justice & Oral Health
- Water Justice
- Politics of Food



How can you join the food justice movement?

- Attend OKT events.
- Support the Southeast Area Farmers' Market (and others).
- Grow and share your own food.
- Join a CSA farm.
- Cook from scratch.
- Learn to can.
- Arm yourself and your kids against advertising lies.
- Save seeds.
- Eat local.

Fill in the blanks....







Thank you!

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