Tenth Edition
An Annotated Bibliography on Structural Racism Present in the U.S. Food System

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Tenth Edition

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COVER GRAPHIC

The graphic on the cover depicts selected points in the food supply chain, including production, processing, distribution, food retail, food service, and disposal and recovery. Structural racism spans all parts of the food system, including these points.

Photo of compost by Eva Elijas. All other photos by U.S. Department of Agriculture. Inspiration for the design comes from a graphic by Lindsey Scalera.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS

The Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems (CRFS) advances regionally-rooted food systems through applied research, education, and outreach by uniting the knowledge and experience of diverse stakeholders with that of MSU faculty and staff. Our work fosters a thriving economy, equity, and sustainability for Michigan, the nation, and the planet by advancing systems that produce food that is healthy, green, fair, and affordable. Learn more at foodsystems.msu.edu.

CRFS recognizes that racism in the food system is historic, ongoing, and systemic. As we collaborate with partners to advance food systems rooted in local regions and centered on food that is healthy, green, fair, and affordable, we emphasize racial equity as a foundation of our work. Read the Racial Equity Statement of the MSU Center for Regional Food Systems to learn more. foodsystems.msu.edu/racial-equity-statement

SUGGESTED CITATION


This tenth edition includes additional citations collected from December 2022 through February 2023.

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TENTH EDITION

An Annotated Bibliography on Structural Racism Present in the U.S. Food System

INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to provide current research and outreach on structural racism in the U.S. food system for the food system practitioner, researcher, educator, and advocate.

The annotated bibliography provides current research and outreach on structural racism in the U.S. food system for the food system practitioner, researcher, educator, and advocate. Our intention is to update this resource on a recurring basis. We suggest it be used as a companion resource for training or education sessions on structural racism in the food system.

This annotated bibliography on selected resources and publications is focused on structural racism in the U.S. food system. Structural racism in the United States has been defined as the “normalization and legitimization of an array of dynamics—historical, cultural, institutional, and interpersonal—that routinely advantage Whites while producing cumulative and chronic outcomes for people of color.”

Our intention was to look at literature and videos that broadly cover structural racism across the entire food supply chain as well as to examine specific sectors. We also identified literature that links the social construction of Whiteness and its intentional or consequential impact on structural racism within the United States’ local food movement. We intentionally focused on recent peer-reviewed and gray literature materials that are national, regional, and local in scope. We also identified materials that included significant references. Blog posts, news or media articles, and college class syllabi are not included in this bibliography; however, these writings contribute significantly to the discussion on structural racism in the food system and should be part of a more comprehensive education program on this topic.

This tenth edition contains 137 new publication citations and 6 new video resources. In this edition, our video curation includes recordings from webinars that focused on the intersection of food systems and racial equity.

All references to race and ethnicity are capitalized in accordance with APA style. Regarding the use of racial identity terms, we recognize that there are many ways to identify and honor racial identities and people's distinct histories and experiences. In each annotation we have tried to reflect the language used by the author of the piece cited.

3 Gray literature is the general name for scholarly or substantive information produced outside traditional academic publishing and distribution channels. Common publication types include theses and dissertations; technical reports; working papers; evaluation reports; conference proceedings; publications from NGOs, INGOs, think tanks and policy institutes; patents; and preprints.
The COVID-19 pandemic shed further light on existing racial disparities in the U.S. food system. Racist killings and attacks on Black Americans and the protests and demonstrations that followed in 2020 and 2021 have focused the nation’s attention on the historic, ongoing, and systemic anti-Black racism that is embedded within our country and institutions, including our food system. Both the pandemic and the refocused attention on racism influenced the significant number of new contributions to the tenth edition of this annotated bibliography.

We strived to include the digital object identifier (DOI) of as many of the publications as possible. The DOI is useful to track electronic documents.

The citations annotated in this document are available on Zotero, a free, online open-source management tool for collecting, managing, and citing research sources. To access the Zotero library, use the following link: https://www.zotero.org/groups/1972910/annotated_bibliography_on_structural_racism_present_in_the_u.s._food_system
Annotated Bibliography

JOURNAL ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND GRAY LITERATURE RESOURCES


Examines Native American food sovereignty through the lens of 1990s Native North American literature. The author uses two creative writings to illustrate why Native Americans advocate for a rights- and culture-based approach to food. Several U.S. federal documents that acknowledge a right to food are outlined here, bringing attention to the forces threatening indigenous food systems.


Highlights the dimensions of class and race within farmers markets and the “green” economy.


Explores the interplay between race and class and the food system; the book’s 15 chapters outline these distinctions along the supply chain from production to consumption.


Traditional explanations for diet-related health problems in low-income communities of color either blame individuals for making poor food choices or attribute the problem to a lack of accessible healthy food options. However, the authors pose that foodways – defined as cultural, social, and economic food practices, habits, and desires – play a major role in food choices and that the primary barrier to accessing healthy food is cost.


Argues that food justice organizations working on healthy food access may unwittingly create green gentrification—the development of green spaces to draw in new and likely affluent residents. Green gentrification is described as a racialized process tied to cultural foodways.

Examines ways food activism can address issues of social, racial, and economic inequalities in the food system to create a more just and equitable system for all. Authors challenge the concepts of individualism, consumerism, and private property as they pertain to food activism.


Examines—through examples from large and mid-size U.S. cities—how gentrification influences the urban food landscape. The authors work across a wide range of food enterprises to assess the impact on low-income people and their neighborhoods.


Examines food justice among Black and Latin American immigrant farmers in Oakland, California, and Seattle, Washington, respectively. In conjunction with food justice, analyzes neoliberalism, an academic philosophy, to understand its impact on food movements.


Identifies and examines two case studies of prevalent, pervasive white privilege in California. Additionally suggests how farmers markets can act as catalysts for anti-racism in the future of food movements.


Develops the concept of food justice and bridges this to activism on sustainable agriculture, food insecurity, and environmental justice.


Examines causes of nutritional inequality and challenges the perception that increasing healthy food options in low-income neighborhoods adequately addresses the problem. Poses the idea of a healthy food subsidy (as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or SNAP) to more effectively incentivize low-income households to buy healthy groceries.

Explores how agrifood systems, and even alternative agrifood systems, have historically ignored social justice issues. Also discusses the role academics can play in addressing inequalities in the food system.


In this editorial, the author makes explicit the way labor is at the heart of the food system in ethical, political, and economic ways. Specifically, labor conditions have been produced socially through public policy, public funds, and discursive practices of racism, and they inherit the practices of slavery, indentured servitude, and exploitation.


Describes of the life of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, farmer Will Allen and his work developing urban farming techniques through his organization, Growing Power, to benefit underserved food desert communities. Growing Power seeks to prove that the food system is the solution to youth empowerment, dismantling racism, creating jobs, and bridging the urban–rural divide.


Describes through interviews the realities of current and past food system experiences from the perspective of Southern women of color.


Explores the idea of the right to food as a means of addressing food insecurity, arguing that the United States government’s current approach to food assistance is not effective. Author also discuss how rights-based food assistance might look in the U.S. and what organizations and entities would need to be involved.


The authors describe the process of building trust and centering values in a small national food systems gathering in fall 2019 in Detroit, Michigan. The authors offer reflections and resources for food system practitioners to assess one’s food system work using an equity and inclusion lens, including their personal experiences of the process, the practical event decisions they made, and feedback from participants.

Examines how Latino residents experience, think about, and address new exclusionary practices in the space of alternative food activism in Boston, Massachusetts.


Explains how urban environmental justice is at a critical juncture in its trajectory when outside investors start to value and re-invest in marginalized neighborhoods.


Describes how the revised “public charge” admissibility rule in Massachusetts impacts low- and moderate-income immigrants’ participation in public benefits programs like Medicaid or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) due to concern about the rule’s potential impact on their immigration status. The report also examines how lower participation in public benefits programs affects Massachusetts residents’ health and the state’s economy.


Compares community gardens in two food-insecure New York City neighborhoods- one that is undergoing gentrification and one that is not. Analyzes how gentrification impacts perspectives and ideologies around community gardening as well as interactions among gardeners and other community members.


Contributes to ongoing efforts to reconnect Indian Country communities to healthy food culture and traditions by (re)telling the story of Northern Arapaho food systems. The authors approach data gathering and analysis through both traditional and western research methods.

Explores how students attending 1890 land-grants (Historically Black Colleges and Universities, or HBCUs) have faced numerous social and economic disadvantages and are among the groups who suffer high rates of diet-related disease and thus would likely benefit from SNAP-Ed programming; however, less than half of 1890 land-grants receive SNAP-Ed funding. The authors of this report explore the reasons for this discrepancy and explore opportunities for more 1890 HBCUs to participate.


Provides an in-depth analysis of the U.S. Farm Bill, with a particular focus on how Farm Bill policies are shaped by corporate power and how such policies affect the lives of marginalized communities. This report provides a thorough analysis, a set of comprehensive policy interventions, and a vision for a food sovereignty movement that puts “belonging” at its center.


Uses a systematic search methodology to examine major trends prevalent among Indigenous food sovereignty movements in the Western United States. Authors identify and celebrate grassroots efforts that reclaim and empower Indigenous food systems.


Discusses how various urban U.S. areas are attempting to increase healthy food access through community development.


Addresses the question of whether all communities have equal access to foods in order to make healthy dietary choices.


Designed to help neighbors, resident groups, and organizations in Baltimore, Maryland, and other U.S. cities have a guided conversation through the connection between food and social justice, taking a critical look at one’s own food environment.

Focuses on a group of African American farmers in North Carolina, using Photovoice methodology to explore their experiences with farming, land ownership and loss, and discriminatory lending practices. Includes the farmers’ recommendations for community needs related to farming.


Traces the roots of Black agricultural history, specifically examining African indigenous understandings of the connections between the natural and the spiritual. This article looks at specific Black farmers and how they are using farming to connect with their spiritual ancestry and agricultural heritage.


Examines how the Environmental Protection Agency’s Worker Protection Standard, an information-oriented approach to improving farmworker safety, is largely ineffective in that it ignores important socio-cultural and eco-biological issues farmworker women experience when faced with pesticide exposure.


Analyzes the dimensions of structural racism that create and sustain areas of limited access to healthy food in low-income communities.


Focuses on the growing number of Black female farmers in agriculture. Also features an ethnography of seven Black women in agriculture near Atlanta, Georgia.

Examines how unhealthy foods and beverages are disproportionately marketed to Black and Latinx consumers, leading to greater rates of diet-related diseases in these populations. The authors explore how and why food marketing business models and strategies target Black and Latinx consumers by acknowledging the persistent force of structural racism and recommending solutions to change targeted marketing.


Examines the successes and challenges of the food is medicine movement. Authors advocate for the concept of food as a basic right as a means of promoting health over the long term and creating a more equitable food system.


Focuses on Latina women and their contribution to the U.S. food supply chain.


Delves into the intricacies of the federal H-2A guestworker program, which allows foreign workers rightful employment in various farm-related jobs.


Examines associations between racial inequalities in socioeconomic status and obesity using data on number of grocery stores and fast food restaurants per county. Findings show structural racism is associated with obesity and obesogenic environments, but associations vary by socioeconomic status and racial composition.

Gives an overview of recent food access research, demonstrating why disadvantaged communities commonly lack healthy food retail options and examining outcomes and potential solutions. The report acknowledges the growth of food access research but notes the continued need for work in this area.


Provides clear data collection guidelines and assists Native communities in how to measure food access, land use, and food policy in their communities, with the ultimate goal of helping Native communities regain control over their local food systems.


Explores the author’s connection with colonialism and food justice and the effects of the author’s ancestors moving to the United States.


Reflection on how the food system can address and heal from colonialism and advocate for racial justice amidst the global COVID-19 pandemic.


Compares food insecurity among native and immigrant populations and between various immigrant populations in the United States. By assessing the ways populations are often grouped exhaustively, the study reveals that food security experiences are variable. Some immigrant groups are positively selected, while others are better equipped to manage resources. Generalizing the immigrant food experience neglects groups from Mexico and West Africa that were found to be particularly vulnerable.


Examines issues related to economic viability and paid and unpaid work in three alternative food initiatives in Boston, Massachusetts. Three assessment standards are used in the analysis.

Discusses the various ways that race shapes people’s lives, including racialized outcomes of food production, processing, and consumption.


Advocates for centering abolitionist thought in food justice work to identify histories of racial capitalism that have dehumanized Black, Indigenous, and impoverished people and destroyed their sense of place. The author proposes that abolition is a way to progress food justice by displacing the logics of hegemony and oppression.


Provides an overview (through an interview with Cornelius Blanding) of the historical loss of land by Black farmers in the U.S. and explains the role of coalition building with the Federation of Southern Cooperatives for Black farmers to receive fair prices for their farm products to maintain land tenure.


Discusses food sovereignty in relation to urban Chicagoans struggling with food insecurity and shows how the concept might be used to empower communities and improve urban food access.


Explores the potential of creating a “peoples’ food justice geography” that is fostered by pluralistic and equitable academic-community collaborations. The authors suggest that philanthropy can play a critical role in ensuring these collaborations provide a positive benefit for the community and help achieve food justice goals.


Presents findings from a qualitative study of 19 urban agriculture sites that assessed the socioeconomic context of project sites, nonfood benefits generated, the produce-distribution mechanism, financing mechanisms, the nature of agricultural labor, the food produced, and the productivity of the site.

Documents the scope and detail of employment abuses and safety-related issues facing U.S. crop-based farmworkers. The inventory catalogs current (as of 2016) federal workplace protections and public data on safety and enforcement of those protections.


Uses the lived experiences of nine women to critique dominant food system conversations and the discriminatory pressure they put on women and low-income people. It confronts romantic images of family meals and home cooking by offering a complex identity-based analysis of modern families who struggle with obtaining food security.


Reviews literature on food insecurity in the United States from the last three decades, examining who experiences it, what its effects are, and what indicators predict it. The authors support the argument that racism is a fundamental cause of food insecurity because it is directly linked to poverty and because structural racism is woven into all aspects of American society.


Focuses on the challenges faced by and the resilience of Black, Latinx, Native, and Asian farmers in the United States.


Utilizes data from 2000 U.S. Census and 2001 InfoUSA to examine the availability of food stores in a neighborhood based on three factors: its racial and ethnic composition, poverty rates, and urbanicity. Results show no association between rural supermarket availability and neighborhood poverty or racial/ethnic makeup, but do indicate that high poverty neighborhoods have fewer supermarkets.

Shares the experiences of members of the Growing Resilience Community Advisory Board in promoting food sovereignty in the Wind River Reservation community in Wyoming.


Examines the food justice practices and strategies of Dig Deep Farms and Produce, located in the California Bay Area, with a focus on the organization’s values, institutional relationships and foodways.


Examines the way social movements of community food security, food sovereignty, and food justice are organized in order to fight to fairly distribute food while simultaneously reinscribing Whiteness and patriarchal power. The authors argue that in order to correct this pattern, we must relocate our social movement goals and practices within a decolonizing and feminist leadership framework to highlight inclusive and just movements and scholarship.


Assesses the added barriers experienced by registered dietitians in underrepresented race and ethnicity groups to obtain additional training to become specialized in eating disorder treatment.


Demonstrates how work requirements for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) lowers program participation rates for low-income Americans – particularly non-Hispanic Black adults – thus putting these populations at higher risk for food insecurity and health disparities.

Offers a policy analysis and historical overview of the Federally Recognized Tribal Extension Program (FRTEP) with a focus on the United States government’s mismanagement of funds to support American Indian communities. Authors also discuss the potential ways FRTEP can foster traditional sustainable farming techniques and equitable practices in Indian Country.


A curation of five articles documenting evidence of racism in the U.S. restaurant industry.


When an area is designated a food desert, the typical policy response is to build a new supermarket. However, the authors argue that residents who live in food deserts have often developed their own ways to access affordable healthy food and that supermarket interventions could actually disrupt low-cost healthy food options in some cases.


Follows various food justice organizations in their work in low-income neighborhoods of color to develop community-based solutions to drive systemic social change around food. The author explores the possibilities and limitations of this approach in the age of the nonprofit industrial complex.


Master’s thesis exploring one individual’s white privilege as it relates to the food system and farming. Author outlines her own personal efforts as a White farmer to disrupt systemic racism through her work.


Compares the rate of agricultural land loss of White and Black farmers from 1900 to 1978. Examines problems confronted by Black farmers during this period, including racial discrimination, that have led to Black land loss.

Explains the effects of federal financial incentives programs on two rural Indigenous tribal communities- the Yukon Kuskokwim Delta and the Navajo Nation. The study reveals that federally funded Produce Prescription Projects (PPR) strengthen communities by supporting food sovereignty efforts and the reclamation of Indigenous foodways.


Analyzes data and stories told by gardeners from Eastern Shoshone and Western Arapaho families on the Wind River Reservation to ascertain the importance gardens have in transmitting resilience across generations.


Provides an overview and introduction to a special section of papers on the topic “Justice and Equity Approaches to College and University Student Food (In)Security” in the winter 2022-2023 issue of this journal.


Analysis of policy language finds that food justice and equity are minimally addressed in the Minnesota Food Access Planning Guide.


Discusses Food Solutions New England’s (FSNE) efforts to address inequities in the food system using a collective impact model. Shares examples of FSNE’s work exemplifying its collaboration with regional partners and its commitment to racial equity and food justice.

Provides an overview (through an interview with Ben Burkett) of the historical challenges Black farmers in the South have had in getting fair prices for their crops. Burkett discusses opportunities for Black farmers to build more local markets and receive fair prices as the new U.S. Farm Bill is scheduled to be discussed in Congress starting in 2022.


Research commentary exploring how values-based agrifood supply chains (VBSCs) incorporate fair labor practices—one of the aspirational values of VBSCs—into their business models. Analyzing eight case studies from a USDA “agriculture of the middle” project, the authors suggest that farmworker issues (including low wages, lack of benefits, and dangerous working conditions) are largely ignored in the alternative agriculture movement, as opposed to other issues like food quality and environmentally friendly practices.


Researches the Mediterranean diet to show that although the Mediterranean region is multi-cultural and multi-ethnic, the diet is normalized as a White diet and held up by health professionals as the gold standard of healthy diets. The study compares the Mediterranean diet to Chinese and African diets to show they can be as healthy as the Mediterranean diet.


Analyzed 31 qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-method studies of community gardens out of a sample of more than 275 community garden articles to synthesize results across a set of social and dietary benefits. The synthesis showed clear social benefits for participants of community gardens; however, the dietary benefits were less evident.


The author uses food as a tool for understanding the sociological and historical processes of the Southern U.S., outlining a complicated history of oppression and exploitation of African Americans and women.

The authors argue that it is important for scholars and practitioners to be clear on how food justice differs from other efforts to seek an equitable food system and identify four nodes around which food justice organizing appears to occur: trauma/inequity, exchange, land, and labor. It sets the stage for the second article in the same journal (Slocum & Cadieux, 2015) on the practice of food justice in the United States.


Uses USDA survey, census, and administrative data to examine measures of land access and other factors for Socially Disadvantaged (SDA) producers and beginning farmers and ranchers on a county basis in 25 states. Study results show that average lease size, the percentage of livestock sales, and decreasing urbanization are negatively correlated with the percentage of SDA and beginning farmer operations. In contrast, the percent of rented farmland and percent of SDA populations are positively correlated with the percent of SDA operators in a county.


Examines incubator initiatives for new, small-scale farmers, specifically how structural barriers such as land access can impede beginning farmers’ eventual transition to independent proprietorship. The study examines how sociocultural and relational constraints impede land access for former immigrant farmworkers aspiring to practice independent farming in California’s Central Coast region.

Calo, A. (2018). How knowledge deficit interventions fail to resolve beginning farmer challenges. *Agriculture and Human Values, 35*(2), 367–381. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-017-9832-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-017-9832-6)

Demonstrates how many beginning farmer initiatives overlook structural barriers to farmer success and instead focus on providing technical information. Author analyzes the USDA’s Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program to reveal mismatches between beginning farmer needs and current funded projects.


Cautions that the beginning farmer narrative, which has been created in response to changing trends in farming in the U.S., may be limiting in its visions, ideals and inclusivity. Author explores ways to expand the narrative to promote equity, particularly across socially disadvantaged groups.

Creates a community food systems resilience audit tool that can assess the resiliency of food systems, identify needed programs, and set goals. This audit tool contributes to food system resilience, sustainability, and justice by suggesting policy and program alterations for individual communities.


Audited a set of community food system indices developed by the Oregon Community Food System Network to see where it was possible to bring a diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) lens to these indicators as they were measured and reported. The authors identified challenges incorporating DEI into the current indicators and suggested adding several indicators already available in public data sets that did account for race, ethnicity, and diversity.


Presents the story of Indigenous, Black, Latinx, and Asian American farmers who are returning to their ancestral growing practices. These cultivation techniques, which value the diversity of plants and people, can dismantle normative power structures by restoring the ecosystem and revitalizing cultural ties to the lands.


Uses ethnography to address and dismantle the cultural hegemony of whiteness prevalent in the Pacific NorthWest craft beer industry. The author identifies a historical connection between settler colonialism and present-day experiences of exclusion, gentrification, and cultural appropriation.


Presents a decolonized analysis of Black foodways grounded in the ethics of Christian compassion. This book identifies soul food as a primary expression of Blackness and the Black identity and an indicator of food systems that have historically inflicted harm onto Black people.

Outlines discrimination by the USDA and reviews five major U.S. agricultural discrimination court cases: two involving African American farmers and one each involving Native American farmers, Hispanic farmers, and female farmers.


Provides an analysis of U.S. agriculture and Latino farmworkers and the obstacles the workers confront within the food system. The author draws from his experiences working with CATA (El Comité de Apoyo a los Trabajadores Agrícolas, or the Farmworkers Support Committee).


Explores the politics of food in African American communities and potential obstacles that producers of plant-based vegan “meat” may face when trying to expand into African American markets. The author gives a health-centered rationale as to why African Americans should strongly consider consuming plant-based meat as an alternative to animal flesh; examines three obstacles—access, marketing, and African American food culture; and offers solutions to these obstacles.

Center for Social Inclusion. (2013). Immediate policy opportunities for an equitable and sustainable food system.

Provides a set of policy recommendations for President Barack Obama’s administration that will build equity and sustainability for all in the U.S. food system.


Demonstrates how women of color who choose to breastfeed often face structural barriers, including poor medical infrastructure, restrictive workplace policies, and a lack of community acceptance.


Analyzes household food insecurity data from two national surveys to show how racial inequities in income, earnings, education, unemployment, and home ownership contribute to higher rates of food insecurity in Black households compared to White households. Suggests state-level policies that could be implemented to address such racial inequities in food security.

Discusses McDonald’s restaurants’ discriminatory policies toward Black franchise owners during the years between the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. in 1968 and the Los Angeles riots in 1992. The article looks into how the “redlining” of these McDonald’s restaurants during this time period affected the poor and minority areas of Los Angeles.


Provides a history of fast food restaurant franchises in the United States and their impacts on Black communities.


Looks at community gardens in Dubuque, Iowa and the experiences of marginalized communities participating in neighborhood revitalization efforts and the accompanying food, land, and housing issues influenced by race. Authors interview residents and analyze conversations using a Political Ecology of the Body framework.


Offers (from a self-reporting survey of participants receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits) an innovative method for measuring exposure to racism and for assessing its relationship to food security. Findings highlight potential root cause targets that may be influenced to reduce the effects of racism on food insecurity.


Focuses on the idea of continuous living cover (CLC), an agricultural method that promotes ecological resilience through strategic forms of cover cropping. The authors explain how CLC can also contribute to creating a more just and equitable food system, especially for BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color) communities that have been historically denied access to land and resources and/or have had land stolen from them, by acknowledging this history and actively taking steps to change it.

Examines the importance of addressing systemic challenges in communities, such as historic and cultural divides, racial disparities, and poverty, in order to most effectively build equitable food systems that benefit underserved community members.


Examines food sovereignty and the extent to which it has become embedded as a concept, strategy, and practice, using examples from Oakland, California and New Orleans, Louisiana. Authors also discuss the need for the urban poor to have influence over how and where food is produced and distributed, especially in food insecure areas.


Uses demographic and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) data from New York City to illustrate urban neighborhood characteristics that affect participation in the SNAP program.


Presents the food policy case of New York City, which over the past 15 years has broadened the domains it views as food policy to include housing, labor, and education. The authors trace the evolution of the New York City case to show that its efforts to address equity led to more diverse, boundary-spanning policies.


Examines policies, plans, and research strategies related to urban agriculture in New York City. The study shows that urban agriculture resource needs remain and that associated race- and class-based disparities continue to be present.


Looks at the effects of white supremacy on food insecurity and food access for Black, Indigenous, People of Color (BIPOC) communities and the ways white supremacy promotes racial inequities in the U.S. food system.

Agroecosystems are different from natural ecological systems in that their goal is increased social value. The social value of any given agroecosystem is determined by the complex interplay of productivity, stability, sustainability, and equitability and the trade-offs among these components. The author includes examples of how these trade-offs played out in the origins of agriculture and continue to be seen in modern agriculture, including the impacts of land ownership, pollution, and food distribution on equitability.


Uses an intersectional lens to examine resistance tactics employed by women migrant farmworkers who work in North Carolina and are from Mexico. The research suggests that everyday resistance often occurs through food labor- during agricultural work and while feeding children- allowing these women to confront their intersectional oppressions and feel empowered.


Shows how a farm-based food access project called the Community Table Project at UC Davis addressed food insecurity on in campus, particularly for students of color, low-income students, and LGBTQIA+ students, all of whom are at a greater risk of being food insecure than the rest of the student population.


Shares results of the Apache Healthy Stores program, a food-store based initiative to promote healthy foods and decrease obesity rates, on two Native American Indian Reservations and the program’s impacts at the store, community and individual levels.


Surveyed students at an underserved and predominantly Black high school in Baltimore, Maryland, and found that adding herbs and spices as a flavor enhancement to vegetables as part of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) increased the total vegetable intake by 18.2%.

A mixed methodology assessment of the growing trend of Good Food Enterprises and their impacts on food movements. Using Foodlab, a non-profit Detroit, Michigan-based network of entrepreneurs, as an example, the author shares findings on general food movement values, motivations, limitations and tensions.


Book about the decline of African American farmers between 1940 and 1974, due in large part to discriminatory practices at the USDA.


Explores specific food inequities students face at Western Washington University by virtue of their position as college students, and intersectional inequities faced by some students due to other identities. Study interpretations reveal that traditional food security efforts (e.g. emergency aid, food pantries) fail to effectively support BIPOC students and others most affected by food insecurity.


Examines sustainability initiatives in the U.S. and a historic tendency to focus more on environmental justice than social and political justice. Using an urban farming program in Florida as an example, the authors show why social justice concerns must be incorporated into sustainability agendas in order to address the needs of marginalized communities.


Surveyed self-identifying conservatives at farmers markets in the Upper Midwest to find these individuals held nuanced positions about marginalized and struggling people, the impacts of conventional agriculture, and the health of farmers, consumers and other species. The nuanced positions in this study contrast with perceptions that conservatives are critical and dismissive of local food initiatives.

Pays tribute to the “Flying Africans” in the Black agrarian liberation movement(s) in the U.S., including the evolution in the 1960s and 70s of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives (FSC), an umbrella nonprofit cooperative membership organization to address the survival of Black agrarian communities in the rural South.


Conducted a cross-sectional study on the food purchasing behaviors and the home environments of families living in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minnesota that receive Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and other cash and food assistance benefits. Researchers found that child dietary intake varies across participatory experiences in assistance programs and that cash and food assistance programs are essential to alleviating food insecurity among low-income, racially and ethnically diverse, and immigrant and refugee populations.


Offers insight into the Black professional experience of working in the White-created and White-dominated field of dietetics. It reveals that enhanced action and training are needed to make dietetics a more inclusive field. It calls for racial, ethnic, diversity, and inclusion (REDI) training among White-identifying members, examines the prevalence of microaggressions, and determines media engagement around the subjects of race and privilege.


Examines food infrastructure in the United States and its development as a market system with pervasive social and spatial inequalities. It also contextualizes the organizational barriers within the supply chain to explain contemporary trends in food system experiences.


Assesses - using Julian Agyeman’s (2005) Just Sustainability Index - the presence of race-conscious discourse within a cross section of 10 county food action plans in Ohio. The county-level food action plans studied did not meaningfully address race - either through an indicator of food insecurity or in recommending action steps to address racial disparity.

Investigates the range of socioeconomic and structural barriers to breastfeeding experienced by Black women in Florida. Black women have the lowest breastfeeding rates overall compared to other social groups. This study uses medical anthropology to address underlying policy and social experiences that have restricted Black women from breastfeeding.


Summarizes existing literature on cultural considerations when working with African Americans on dietary intervention programs and suggests strategies for developing culturally sensitive interventions to modify the dietary practices of African Americans. Findings may inform future research and practice on culturally sensitive approaches to change dietary intervention programs.


Follows the stories of eight families as they navigate food assistance programs to illustrate how a work requirement for SNAP assistance leaves some populations on the social and economic margins without assistance.


Interviews and contextualizes the experiences of 22 food insecure college students as they attempt to navigate the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Findings show that the racialized politics of deservingness, a logic that has been used historically to rationalize benefit restrictions, leads to direct and indirect barriers to SNAP enrollment for college students.


Contains 13 philosophical essays exploring various inequities present in the modern U.S. food system. Authors tie food insecurity to racism and other forms of social injustice and explore the consequences these inequities have on individuals and communities.

Argues for a diverse healthcare workforce in the nutrition and dietetics profession. It advocates for the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics and the Commission on Dietetic Registration to create a self-reporting process for race, ethnicity, and gender that can be used to address diversity outcomes in the nutrition and dietetics field.

Doshi, S., Doshi, M., & Sowerwine, J. (2022). *San Francisco Bay Area food system diagnosis: A foundation for shared understanding*. People's Food and Farm Project. [https://www.peoplesfoodandfarmproject.org/resources#h.rfbe2cshlwf](https://www.peoplesfoodandfarmproject.org/resources#h.rfbe2cshlwf)

Examines the health of the San Francisco Bay Area’s regional food system using a medical diagnosis process that looks at not only current conditions but the underlying historical and environmental forces that created them. The report is intended to be used by residents as a guide to plan and enact a more robust, sustainable, equitable regional food system.


Analyzes the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the complex relationship between disasters and urban food insecurity in Maricopa County, Arizona. While the results suggest that historically vulnerable social groups experienced increased food insecurity, for some social groups, these distinctions were disparate.


Describes the professional diversity needed to create “cultural humility” in assessing and promoting healthy dietary options across populations. In this context, cultural humility is defined as an awareness of assumptions, norms, and biases that influence equitable healthcare.


This University of Wisconsin Extension racial equity facilitation guide shows groups, organizations, and individuals in planning how to use the “Food System Racial Equity Assessment” tool to determine whether food systems policies, programs, and plans are equitable.

This paper discusses the implications of historical and contemporary racism within the field of planning in the United States and notes the opportunity to ameliorate these inequalities in the area of food systems planning. The author explores how the Food System Racial Equity Assessment tool can be used to prioritize racial equity in food systems planning processes.


Examines three key assumptions regarding street vending regulations using three research projects. Findings suggest that cities would benefit from having fewer food truck regulations if planning were enhanced to integrate commerce from these trucks into a wider variety of urban activities.


Follows the production, consumption, and valorization of two fermented foods in the Phoenix, Arizona metro area: gundruk (a Nepali food made of leafy greens) and homemade Middle Eastern dairy-based yogurt and soft cheeses. Exploration into these food narratives reveals their microbiopolitical entanglements to a state regulatory structure that ensures food safety.


Examines the controversy surrounding “Thug Kitchen,” a vegan food blog post started in 2012 that uses excessive profanity in its recipes. The blog’s creators were assumed by some to be African American but were later determined to be White. Authors discuss the racially charged usage of the word “thug” and other language tensions that exist in food culture.


Describes how to challenge and eliminate corporate power and structural racialization in the U.S. food system and society as a whole. This article also analyzes ways that public and private institutions are structured and how government programs are administered and operated in a way that marginalizes low-income communities and communities of color. The author argues that the Farm Bill is both a reflection and a driver of inequities in the food system today.

Provides an overview of the work of the Food Empowerment Project—a non-profit organization in northern California. The organization focuses on four main areas: eliminating animal use in the food system; healthy food access for Black, brown, and low-income communities; exposing exploitation in the chocolate industry; and farmworker advocacy.


Uses USDA records, legislative bills, and correspondences to provide a timeline of the changes affecting Black farmers in the U.S. from 1920 to 2021.


Contains strategies and resources to make farmers markets more equitable spaces for farmers of color. The toolkit was created by the Equity in Farmers Working Group, a group made up of Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) and White allies doing equity work in farmers market and food spaces. It is considered a living document that will continue to evolve to support the work.


Commentary on how the alternative agriculture movement needs to address power imbalances, such as race, class, and citizenship, that put farmworkers at a disadvantage. The author suggests ways in which this shift may happen within the alternative agriculture movement and outlines a broad policy framework for change.


Provides a useful literature review on anti-racist food scholarship and analyzes the benefits of linking organic farming work to indigenous food sovereignty.

Uses a case study of an invasive species (eastern red cedar) that disproportionately affects farmland owned by Black farmers in Oklahoma as an example of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s historic racist practices that disadvantage farmers of color. The authors argue that support from community-based organizations, as opposed to USDA conservation programs, has been most helpful to protecting the livelihood of Black farmers.


Explores the concept of food sovereignty in comparison to its original roots in community food security, as well as how it has been reframed for context in the United States. Author finds that food sovereignty remains primarily a political concept but one that fails to address social injustices in the U.S. agrifood system.


The article chronicles the evolution of the regional food systems network Food Systems New England (FSNE) as it made a formal commitment to racial equity in its goals, values, and actions. Through this evolution FSNE has brought in many new voices that had historically not been engaged, recognized, and equally valued.


An overview of the Garcia v. Vilsack case, in which Hispanic farmworkers filed a lawsuit against the USDA for credit transaction and disaster benefit discrimination. The overview discusses the exhaustive measures the farmworkers took to argue their case. It also draws upon and reviews three other cases: one involving African American farmers, one involving Native American farmers, and one involving female farmers.


Assesses the extent and distribution of farmland consolidation in the United States from 1978 to 2017 at the county level, both nationally and in the Midwest. Also investigates connections between trends in land consolidation, new farmer entry, and changes in the number of Black farmers. The author advocates for broad and equitable land access policy change to enable a new generation of farmers to steward the land, produce healthy food, and revitalize regional economies.

Assesses how pesticide exposure and heat stress conditions combine to present significant risks to the health and safety of farmworkers in California, Florida, and Washington—the states leading the nation in pesticide use, farmworkers, and production of labor-intensive fruits, nuts, and vegetables. Authors also identified the top 10 pesticides used in labor-intensive agriculture in each state and assessed the risks associated with them.


Makes suggestions for how the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) can work more effectively to alleviate food insecurity and poverty for low-income families in the U.S. Recommendations include increasing SNAP benefits, especially for families with children, and a universal child allowance.


Follows four American families who struggle with specific food-based and class-dependent challenges to reveal that contemporary nutritional and food insecurity has a complexity of causes. The author also determines that food inequality is interconnected with socioeconomic inequality, and these relationships impact the meaning ascribed to food itself.


This fact sheet provides a definition and history of the term “food sovereignty” and offers examples and resource links to food sovereignty in Indian Country.


Provides a toolkit for farmers market managers to apply an antiracist lens to their work.


These case studies focus on the process of working with recent Latino immigrants in farmer trainings. The outside organizers inadvertently strengthened a culture of Whiteness because they did not share the same goals as the Latino immigrant participants.

Uses an equity lens to examine the funding behind projects and programs related to food.


Takes a look at workers in U.S. food industry occupations: farmworkers (production), slaughterhouse and other processing facilities workers (processing), warehouse workers (distribution), grocery store workers (retail), and restaurant and food service workers (service).


Describes how *loncheras* (taco trucks) arrived in New Orleans post-Hurricane Katrina and played a critical role in feeding workers cleaning up hurricane damage. However, despite this service and their growing popularity, the author argues that Latinx immigrants who operate the *loncheras* face discriminatory policies aimed at criminalizing them by focusing on licensing and documentation.


Shows how food sovereignty assessments can be implemented to help Native communities reclaim control over their local food systems by centering the assessment tools around Indigenous knowledge and practices as well as community-centered strategies. Shares examples of outcomes and lessons from Native American communities who have conducted such food sovereignty assessments.


Provides a historic overview of food sovereignty and Native American food systems, with a focus on the increasing number of youth-led food and agriculture-based initiatives within Native communities.


Uses U.S. Census of Agriculture data to estimate that the present, compounded value of the Black land loss from 1920 to 1997 is roughly $326 billion. According to the study, there was a nearly 90 percent decline in Black land ownership from 1910 to 1997.
Francis, K., & Brinkley, C. (2020). Street food vending as a public health intervention. *Californian Journal of Health Promotion, 18*(1), 1-16. [https://doi.org/10.32398/cjhp.v18i1.2450](https://doi.org/10.32398/cjhp.v18i1.2450)

Explores the potential of street food vending to improve food access to healthy food. Authors focus on California vendors and conclude that there is a need for policy changes to protect both vendors and customers as well as a need for more extensive legalization of street food vending.


Highlights five Hawaiian Native and Native American food enterprises working to improve their communities by reviving the economy and improving community health with increased access to fresh foods. Examines key attributes shared by each enterprise, including a focus on building strong partnerships, a comprehensive business plan, an understanding of community needs, a commitment to culture and tradition, a willingness to be flexible, transparency, and accountability.


The author uses the framework of “food oppression” to analyze the ways in which popular culture engages with the deleterious effects of fast food. Media delivering these messages often do not reach communities that are most affected, such as low-income Black and Latino communities. The author argues for an eradication of food oppression to improve health and life expectancy in these communities, suggesting that activists must lobby for drastic changes in law, policy, and education as mounted attacks on food oppression happen through litigation, education, lobbying, and community-based organizations.


Explores the concept of food oppression through the USDA’s role in the milk industry.


An in-depth look at the relationship Black women have with breastfeeding and infant formula. The author examines how history shaped the problem of breastfeeding and infant formula use, beginning with slavery; the evolution of infant feeding practices; the rise of the role of pediatricians and lactation consultants as experts in relation to mothers; the medicalization and whitening of motherhood; and their relationship between overt racism and structural inequality.

Explores how Black mothers are disproportionately inhibited from breastfeeding their babies due to structural inequities that trace back to slavery. This includes the practice of separating enslaved mothers from their newborns as well as a persistent stereotype that Black women are poor mothers.


Uses a story of famous Black quadruplets born in the mid-1940s as an example of racial injustice linked to breastfeeding. Describes how Black women have been historically influenced by multiple social factors on how to best feed their babies and have been denied the opportunity to decide for themselves.


Argues that health disparities are caused by a long history of structural racism in the U.S. food system tracing back to slavery. Author focuses on two United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) nutrition programs—the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the National School Lunch Program—and how these programs propagate health disparities.


Examines how the work requirements of two federal programs—Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)—are rooted in racist stereotyping that unfairly disadvantage people of color.


Although the rapidly growing food sector in the United States has created jobs, most of those jobs are minimum-wage positions with no opportunity for advancement. By creating “good food jobs,” cities not only increase employment but also improve working conditions for food workers and increase access to healthy and affordable food. The authors use New York City as an example of a city where good food jobs are increasing and recommend strategies for other cities.


Lays out an agenda for federal food policy with goals of reducing food insecurity, eliminating systemic racism in the food system, making healthy food affordable and accessible, addressing diet-related disease and climate change issues related to agriculture, ensuring food workers are treated fairly and supporting food democracy.

Interviews Cuban, Dominican, and Puerto Rican residents of New York City and health practitioners and dietitians to argue that migrants’ overall health depends on structural factors and the prevailing food culture. The author demonstrates that cuisines outside of normative American cuisine are often misrepresented and racialized depending on whether they are perceived as healthy or unhealthy. This approach omits the racial and economic inequalities rampant in the global migration experience.


Reveals the importance of culturally competent healthcare and training by interviewing fifteen dietitians who work in Hispanic Caribbean communities in New York. The findings suggest a need for improved training, culturally relevant resources, enhanced funding, and increased diversity among registered dietitians.


This short brief from the coordinator of the Inter-Institutional Network for Food, Agriculture, and Sustainability (INFAS) delineates the way this working group has shifted its engagement with labor in the food system, concluding that it must focus on historical and institutional barriers that constrain food system sustainability.


Demonstrates how local foods can be made more accessible to low-income consumers via community-based nutrition projects. Authors use Photovoice methodology to evaluate two diet-related health programs in Madison, Wisconsin and Portland, Oregon as examples. Authors find that low-income families’ food provisioning practices were influenced by learning kitchen competence, developing quality social relationships, and gaining positive associations of fresh, local food.


Assesses the food justice movement in the U.S. using data from the United States Department of Agriculture-funded Food Dignity project. Authors employ social movement framing theory to identify prognostic, diagnostic and motivational frames.

Editorial discussing subversive and interstitial food spaces and exploring the innovative ways urban and suburban land is being used in relation to food.


Identifies barriers to achievement experienced by BIPOC nutrition students compared to their White peers. Measuring experiences of academic confidence, mentoring, racial climate, grit, time management, and socio-economic factors to determine how racial identity might inhibit BIPOC students from becoming registered dietitian nutritionists (RDN).


Presents a Black-centered look at how Black Americans experience the U.S. food system. Through a set of essays, authors discuss structural inequities that disproportionately affect Black consumers and provide a historical perspective of how Black communities used food to create agency.


Provides an inside perspective on how certain cultural practices within American food justice movements perpetuate oppression in the very organizations that are fighting to end such oppression. The author suggests a shift in focus to include more activist involvement in cultural work.


Using traditional Anishinaabe botanical knowledge as an example, author discusses how knowledge systems of Indigenous cultures are commonly distorted and misrepresented by scientists and researchers who are not a part of the culture. Author calls for a new approach to such research that preserves and values Indigenous knowledge.

Presents the multi-institutional racial inequalities in the food system and looks at access, production, distribution, and labor and affordability issues in the food system.


A review of 115 sources since 1971 outlining research on Black farms and land loss.


Uses an “Indigenized environmental justice” perspective to present a history of activism and policy efforts by Native people to protect their land and sacred sites. Suggests that the mainstream environmental movement should learn from the history of Indigenous resistance in order to build a more sustainable movement.


Explains the need for improved data collection and evaluation efforts to demonstrate the racial equity impacts of farm-to-school programs and to create more equitable local food incentive programs and policies in the future.


Assesses how settler colonial practices have threatened and destroyed Indigenous agriculture while arguing for seed repatriation and processes that include Indigenous perspectives as a twenty-first-century mechanism for healing and reclamation of broken foodways.


Describes the evolution of the Cass Clay Food Partners Network, which serves Cass County, North Dakota and Clay County, Minnesota. Explores the network’s integration of project-based work and policy development as well as lessons learned.

Describes the ways that the agricultural system we have today is steeped in the legacy of plantation culture and settler colonialism. The authors posit that with direct activism, higher education faculty can support the food justice movement through scholarly work that integrates the study of agriculture, land, and labor through race, class, and gender perspectives.


Explores how Portland’s sustainability successes, which include support of local farmers and farmers markets, and commitment to renewable energy unevenly favor affluent communities in certain parts of the city and propagate systemic poverty in already poor communities, particularly along the boundary of East Portland.


Applies an international justice perspective to the issue of decoupled crop subsidies in American agriculture. The author suggests that while the implementation of decoupled crop subsidies is a domestic issue that could reduce obesity rates and the prevalence of food deserts, it has wide-reaching international economic and social implications.


Opens up the dialogue behind food justice, taking a closer look at the history of food justice and current attempts to change the system.


Examines colonial practices by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the resulting unjust agricultural policies.

Graddy-Lovelace, G. (2020). Fair prices and farm justice for racial equity and food system resilience. Disparity to Parity. [https://disparitytoparity.org/from-disparity-to-parity/](https://disparitytoparity.org/from-disparity-to-parity/)

Makes the case for reviving parity policies through supply management, farmgate price floors, and cooperatives. Parity is the notion that family farmers should be paid a fair price for their product—one that covers their costs and provides them with a decent livelihood. The author states that such parity policies, coupled with antiracist land tenure, lending, and trade regimes will offer more stability and security for farmers, especially minority farmers.


Challenges the priorities of alternative food movements, noting that there is often little to no attention paid to labor concerns in U.S. local food economies. The author looks at how labor forces have undergone a shift from Black to Latino workers and calls out the opportunity for local food advocates to prioritize the lives and working conditions of farmworkers.


Addresses - through an author forum - a set of questions about how immigration and labor policies facilitate employers’ exploitation of all worker vulnerability, and viable models for change based on an ethic of responsible consumption that address labor concerns.


Examines the condition of Black farmers in the southern United States, focusing on their challenges and successes in the face of structural inequalities as well as grassroots organizations aimed at the sustainable livelihood of Black farmers.


Examines the intersections of structural racism and environmental racism in low-income Black neighborhoods in Philadelphia. Findings report that neighborhoods with high concentrations of Black and low-income people have more community gardens and urban farms, and that their agricultural practices may be a strategy of resistance to food apartheid.

Argues how projects aiming at bringing “good food” to others often reflect the “White desires” of the creators of the projects rather than the communities served.


This study surveyed managers of farmers markets and community-supported agricultural enterprises and found a general discomfort and an “if they only knew” approach to the lack of involvement of people of color in the local food movement.


Critiques the current state of the alternative food movement, focusing on the cultural politics of alternative food and analyzing the coding of the alternative food movement that has led to racial inequities. The author also calls for more inclusivity than is found in current attempts to transform the food system.


Challenges the food justice concept that cites obesity and diabetes in communities of color as evidence of injustice. Given that most obesity rankings are based on White bodies, and noting the distinction between racialism and racism, this article explores ways to think about biological difference along the lines of race without reducing it to genetics.


Details how buffer zones, used around California strawberry fields to mitigate the exposure of toxic air contaminants to bystanders, nearby residents, and farmworkers, inherently favor the safety of residents over farmworkers.


Discusses how contracting partnerships between shippers and other intermediaries with former farmworkers and ranch managers compromise the livelihoods of current growers, particularly in regard to the ability to obtain rents.

Following regulatory debates over restrictions on soil fumigants in the California strawberry industry, the author examines why separating the issues of danger to farmworker health and industry livelihood is ultimately harmful for farmworkers.


Examines how labor shortages have led some California strawberry growers to focus on plant vigor and the conditions of strawberry harvesting as a labor recruitment strategy.


Discusses how the rise of young, college-educated adults working on organic farms as volunteers or interns impacts the hiring of waged laborers, including migrant farmworkers.


Focuses on the economic benefits associated with healthy food retail, particularly in low-income communities. This report looks at several types of healthy food retail strategies, including urban agriculture, community gardens, healthy corner stores, and federal nutrition assistance programs.


Examines the growth of urban agriculture in the United States. The authors demonstrate how urban farming has a plethora of benefits for communities, particularly low-income communities and communities of color, including improved access to healthy food, economic growth, and community development.


Identifies and addresses the faults found in alternative food movements as well as social injustice in the labor sector of large food corporations.

Traces the urban foodscapes of 31 migrant women living in urban poverty in Washington, DC. Demonstrates how the women’s social networks and mobility throughout the city enable them to obtain affordable, quality, and culturally appropriate food, making the case that common programmatic approaches to addressing food insecurity are often over-simplified and ignore factors such as social and physical connectivity.


Demonstrates how urban migrant women worldwide use creative methods to combat food insecurity and procure healthy foods for themselves and their families. Study is based on in-depth interviews with 72 migrant women in Medellín, Colombia and Washington, DC.


Presents the notion of combining the scholarly fields of radical geographies and food systems into a radical food geography praxis that calls on both critical theory and actionable strategies to create a more just and equitable food system.


Collection of essays and other works from Black- and female-identified vegans about using a vegan diet to combat a variety of social injustices such as environmental racism and diet-related health disparities.


Both the English and Spanish translation contain guidelines and suggestions for Migrant and Seasonal Head Start programs to purchase and use more local foods in their early care and education programs. Includes information for program providers such as determining what produce is seasonally available in their region, building connections with farmers and food distributors, and choosing food products and vendors. The guide may also be helpful for state migrant childcare programs.

See the previous annotation.


Examines federal court cases that address marketplace racial discrimination and accompanying legal issues and relevant legislation.


Explores how a debate between urban farmers and local community activists over rewriting an outdated farm code exposed issues of race and racial inequality in East Austin, Texas, an area of the city that has seen increased gentrification. Authors also explain how this debate is representative of a larger critique that alternative food movements can be exclusionary and/or harmful towards people of color.

Harris, J. B. (2010). *High on the hog: A culinary journey from Africa to America*. Bloomsbury USA.

Provides a thorough history of African American cuisine, starting with the African Diaspora through present day, and examines the roles of important foods in African American culture, history and identity.


Looks at the situation of Latino dairy farmworkers in Wisconsin to describe how recent escalations in immigration enforcement and changes in migration practices affected the ability of the state to continue to serve two of its key “productive” functions within agriculture.


Through a case study of labor relations on Wisconsin dairy farms, the authors explore why employers engage in occupational segregation along lines of race, gender, and nativity. They ask how these workplaces have become segregated, what employers’ roles in this process have been, and why, in particular, employers have engaged in practices that contribute to workplace inequalities.

This dissertation uses a critical race theory and decolonizing lens to investigate the extent to which Cooperative Extension educators at 1862 land grant universities in the U.S. western region are collaborating with Indigenous communities. The research identifies common barriers to collaboration and the systemic supports that may be missing for successful collaborations to exist.


Assesses various tensions of agroforestry practice, particularly the structural obstacles Hawaiian farmers face when transitioning to agroforestry. Identifies how farmers' personal values and stewardship practices often conflict with broader system values, making it difficult for farmers to access resources and assert sovereignty.


Uses the example of “sugar ecologies” (i.e., sociocultural systems) to demonstrate wide-sweeping racial inequities throughout the food system. Sociocultural systems in this context include the sugar supply chain, patterns of distribution and consumption, and sugar’s influence on health as it pertains to Black people in the U.S.


Explains how urban agriculture and the passage of AB 551, a California State Assembly bill that provided an innovative policy tool to incentivize the use of undeveloped urban land for agriculture and to advance food justice, may wind up simply serving the interests of propertied classes, who are usually White.


Examines how residential segregation impacts food environments. Using data from cities across the United States, this study addresses food access, quality, and variety to conclude that segregated metropolitan areas have fewer food outlets and residents must travel farther for healthy food.

Challenges the often-postulated eurocentric origins of sustainable food culture by synthesizing Black foodways and associated narratives of damage and powerlessness. It identifies George Washington Carver, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Edna Lewis as Black “food imaginaries” who shaped and redefined African American foodways of the past and whose work permeates contemporary alternative food discourses.


Examines ethnic segregation in the U.S. food system traced back to its roots as an output-maximizing system, calling for a systematic approach to policy making to better incorporate research and communities.


Argues that lack of healthy food access is one factor contributing to the high number of diabetes cases in communities of color.


Discusses the efforts taken by five U.S. cities to ensure healthy food access within urban communities that have minority and low-income populations.


Shares survey results from North Carolina, where the authors collected statewide data about food access and consumption during the COVID-19 pandemic. Authors explain how the pandemic has exacerbated injustices already present within the food system and highlighted disparities that exist for low-income communities and people of color. Authors also share examples of how communities provided support for each other through informal community food systems.

Shares a case study of how Prince George’s County Food Equity Council (FEC) is addressing food swamps – areas that have higher than average numbers of unhealthy food options – in Prince George’s County, Maryland. Summarizes the FEC’s policy efforts to increase access to healthy food and create an equitable local food system for residents.


A look into the role food system workers, farmers, and farmworkers play in the United States’ Northeastern food system.


Shares real life examples of tribes and Native organizations that have received grants from the Native American Food Security Project and have successfully implemented practices and policies to fight senior hunger and food insecurity in their communities. By sharing these best practices and innovative ideas, the authors hope that others in Indian Country will use the resource to address senior food insecurity in their own communities.


Compares how food system learning in the community differs from food system learning in the academy. Author explores the impacts of different learning styles on food justice work and notes that elements valued in contemporary, academic settings (e.g. technology and fast-paced innovation) can actually inhibit progress towards equitable food systems.


Discusses the causes and effects of Black rural land loss perpetrated by the USDA. Leaders and activism efforts are documented to understand how Black farmers regained their land and prosperity.

Discusses impacts of the Food & Fitness (F&F) initiative, which aims to increase access to healthy food and provide opportunities for safe physical activity for children. Authors share examples of models used in urban and rural areas as well as best practices and recommendations.


Recounts the progression from slavery to land ownership for Black Americans, showing how systemic variables undermined Black Americans' land and farm ownership rights along the way.


Analyzes the impact of all 2018 Farm Bill policies on U.S. Indigenous populations. Identifies how policies around issues like food security, land conservation, and food production affect Indian Country and calls out the need to have Indigenous voices as a key component of creating the next version of the bill.


Focuses on a marginalized African American neighborhood in Tallahassee, Florida and its community gardens. Examines how the residents’ practice of creating and maintaining community gardens has benefited the community in multiple ways including by connecting neighbors, creating a sense of place for residents, increasing access to healthy food, creating economic opportunities, and resisting systemic racism.


A commentary on the marginalization of migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley agriculture industry. It covers the history of racism in this particular agricultural industry and problems faced by migrant workers in the industry today. The authors recommend possible ways to ease the challenges faced by migrant workers in the Okanagan Valley.

Uses the subject of kalo (taro), a traditional Hawaiian staple food, to show how during the nineteenth century, White colonialists regarded the indigenous food with disgust in an attempt to distinguish Euro-American Whiteness from the Indigenous population.


Provides two case studies to demonstrate that there have been historically racist undertones toward Indigenous people in White descriptions of causes of and treatments for modern digestive ailments.


Surveyed 390 participants from minoritized communities in central Texas to explain inadequate fruit and vegetable consumption rates. The authors attempt to identify the numerous psychosocial barriers and facilitators of fruit and vegetable consumption to advocate for equitable public health policies.


Assesses the relative feeling of food sovereignty as expressed by community members participating in the Delta Eats program across the Mississippi Delta. This study spatially locates the political and economic history of enslavement, racism, and Black resilience to frame community members’ ability to assert control over the production, distribution, and consumption of their food and to make plans to strengthen these food systems.


Uses data collected from a year of observation on a berry farm in Washington State to demonstrate how social hierarchies in U.S. agriculture create structural inequities, particularly for undocumented seasonal farm laborers.


Examines the experience of Mexican migrant agricultural laborers, particularly the effects of anti-immigrant sentiment and racism on health and health outcomes. The author’s “embodied methodology” provides an intimate approach to migrant laborers’ experiences with border politics.

Highlights social and health inequities in agricultural labor and sheds light on the normalization of migrant farmworker injury statistics.


Looks at the history of corporate food regimes and their impact on vulnerable populations.


Summarizes the concept of food justice and explains its role in influencing food systems change.


Highlights the present connection between the greater capitalist structure and the food system and how this connection has encouraged the racial and social class discrimination present in the food system today. The critique of neoliberal capitalism in the food system shows how public spaces have been changed to private ones.


The first in a series of articles about how racism and our food system have co-evolved, how present-day racism operates within the food system, and what we can do to dismantle racism and build a fair, just, and sustainable food system that works for everyone. The authors describe how racism manifests in the food system and how capitalism and caste systems are present in food justice work.


Discusses how capitalism drives the global food system and explains the detrimental social, environmental and economic impacts that it causes. Examines past and present efforts to change the food system and to challenge capitalism.

Focuses on the Mohawk community of Akwesasne, which has historically relied heavily on fish as a food source but due to industrial contamination of the area rivers has had to limit or completely avoid consuming fish from the river per the advice of health officials. Author demonstrates how fish advisories have indirectly created social and health problems for the Mohawk community and calls for environmental remediation efforts to clean up the river and revive healthy fish populations for residents.

Hoover, E. (2017). “You can’t say you’re sovereign if you can’t feed yourself”: Defining and enacting food sovereignty in American Indian community gardening. *American Indian Culture and Research Journal, 41*(3), 31-70. [https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.hoover](https://doi.org/10.17953/aicrj.41.3.hoover)

Describes and defines food sovereignty from the perspective of thirty-nine different Native American community gardening projects, demonstrating how food sovereignty initiatives can improve the health of residents, promote sustainable food systems, and preserve tribal culture.


Opinion essay about how the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the challenge of food security for Indigenous communities and how they are responding.


Focusing on tribal communities, the article demonstrates how communities of color are disproportionately affected by environmental issues. Author explains how the ties between food justice and environmental justice are especially strong for Indigenous people who rely heavily on the land to grow, hunt or fish for traditional food sources. Examples are shared of three tribal communities who have been impacted by environmental contamination and who have fought for food justice.

Horst, M., & Marion, A. (2019). Racial, ethnic and gender inequities in farmland ownership and farming in the U.S. *Agriculture and Human Values, 36*(1), 1-16. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-018-9883-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-018-9883-3)

Provides an analysis of U.S. farmland owners, operators, and workers to demonstrate that significant nation-wide disparities in farming by race, ethnicity, and gender persist in the U.S.

Juxtaposes how food and land justice issues are approached in the United States versus France with a specific focus on land access, urban agriculture, and non-farm-based food production. Makes comparisons between the two countries on issues such as race and class and how these inequities impact food and land access. The paper is formulated as a discussion between eight agri-food scholars from the U.S. and France.


Considers how planning for urban agriculture has the potential to foster food justice by benefitting socioeconomically disadvantaged residents, but cautions that urban agriculture can also reinforce and deepen societal inequities or restrict access to land for disadvantaged communities. Suggests key strategies for urban agriculture planners, including using an equity lens to promote food justice.


Looks at how a local food systems movement called Feast Down East (FDE) worked to develop a food sovereignty program for low-income residents and growers in a Southeastern North Carolina community. FDE’s food sovereignty initiatives have included holding “fresh markets,” teaching nutrition and cooking classes, raising awareness about healthy eating in schools, and providing produce boxes for low-income residents.


Explores how local food systems can strengthen the local economy in Southeastern North Carolina, a historically impoverished, largely rural part of the state. A local food movement called Feast Down East was formed in the mid-2000’s to address these issues of impoverishment and has become a model of how food systems can be co-developed to be fair and equitable, provide healthy food for residents and stimulate local economies.


Explores what food insecurity looks like in the United States and how it impacts individuals and families. Recommends changing existing federally funded food assistance programs and food pantries to better serve those facing food insecurity and implementing policies and initiatives that support sustainable, resilient food systems that address hunger and food insecurity in communities.

Looks at how The Good Food Revolution, a community-based program formed to address food insecurity, diet-related disease, and poverty in three Mississippi Delta counties engages citizens, local organizations, and researchers to build more resilient communities.


Examines the persistently high rates of food insecurity and diet-related disease in Mississippi and the impacts on many of its residents, with a particular focus on exploring why malnutrition is more often associated with obesity in the U.S. as opposed to in other developing nations where it is associated with being underweight.


Examines how socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in Mississippi have experienced applying for and accessing funding from the United States Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service.


Focuses on Southeastern North Carolina, a largely rural area that was once comprised almost entirely of small family farms but has gradually been taken over by large agribusinesses. In addition, residents in the southeastern part of the state face high levels of poverty and often lack access to healthy, affordable foods. The authors discuss how a local food systems initiative is working to create a vibrant regional food system that improves healthy food access for residents, stimulates the local economy and supports limited resource farmers.


Evaluates the effectiveness of defining communities’ needs and creating solutions based on exclusive definitions. The Fresh Stop Market model is also discussed as an example of a possible solution to food access and equity issues.

Looks at the concept of food equity and culturally appropriate foods with a focus on New York City’s Chinatown neighborhood and the ways it was uniquely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.


Analyzes (using U.S. Census Bureau Household Pulse Survey) New Englanders’ food insufficiency rates by gender, sexuality, race, and ethnicity. Findings suggest that addressing food insecurity in New England requires approaching the problem with an intersectional queer lens, with attention to the ways in which racism, cissexism, and heterosexism create food insecurity for LGBTQ+ New Englanders, especially those who are transgender+ and/or people of color.


Highlights key indicators that may help Indigenous communities achieve food sovereignty to not only address food insecurity but also build more sustainable, equitable regional food systems.


A study conducted as a collaborative effort with a Native American community in northern California to assess barriers to healthy and culturally appropriate food access. Using a framework called the Tool for Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE), the community in the study determined racial injustice as a major barrier and worked to propose policy changes to improve food access.


Presents findings from a healthy retail intervention program called Tribal Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments (THRIVE), implemented at Tribally owned convenience stores in rural Oklahoma. Results show that THRIVE increased the availability and purchasing of healthy foods but that actual consumption of fruits and vegetables remained the same.

Focuses on Asian American foodways and the multitude of factors that have shaped them. Using an interdisciplinary perspective, challenges some of the negative associations about Asian American food that exist in the U.S.


Uses the Modified Retail Food Environment Index (mRFEI) to investigate the availability of healthy food retailers relative to all other types of retailers and assess food swamp exposure by ethnicity. A higher mRFEI implies easier access to healthy food retail outlets. Results also point to disparities in food swamp exposure by ethnicity; census tracts with more Latinx people have excessive exposure to food swamp environments.


Contextualizes a survey of members of the Blackfeet American Indian Tribal Community’s experiences of food insecurity during the height of the COVID-19 Pandemic. The survey reports high levels of food insecurity among women and households with more people, showing the effects of the pandemic on a community already predisposed to food insecurity and challenged by the socioeconomic conditions perpetuated by colonization, genocide, and historical trauma.


Explores the idea of “generative production networks” as it applies to online purchasing of food, with a focus on two Black-led food system collaboratives.


Considers racial surveillance in the context of Black food geographies using GIF-making, healing arts, and autoethnography.

Informed by findings from the 2015 National Food Hub Survey, the authors outline ways that food hub operators can integrate a racial equity lens into their business models. The report makes the case that using a racial equity lens can be good for food hub businesses.


Examines the discourses of food and nutrition experts during the progressive era (1890-1920). The author offers a commentary about class, socioeconomic status, food economics, and immigrant foodways in this era by documenting how food and nutrition experts attempted to help working-class consumers, through dietary intervention and instruction. However, their contributions patronized working-class and poor consumers, who viewed their advice as hostile.


Investigates the legacy of socio-political, economic, and geographic factors that contribute to a contemporary situation of food apartheid in Salt Lake City, Utah. Observing these underlying structural barriers reveals that issues of food insecurity, land ownership, access, and the ability to establish urban agriculture can be contextualized through exclusionary processes like redlining, municipal zoning, and federal agricultural laws.


Demonstrates how elements of the plant-based food movement have racist undertones and calls for a more culturally and historically sensitive approach to how nutritionists talk about plant-based diets.


Uses Anishinaabe wild rice or manoomin narratives to discuss how seed and story are the essence of the Anishinaabe people. These sacred stories have been shared for hundreds of years and they are central to spiritual practices and identity-making. Wild rice narratives inform Anishinaabe resistance to industrialized food systems by challenging settler-colonialists’ attempts to erase Indigenous foodways.

Evaluates the relationship between small and beginning farmers and food-insecure populations to assess how these structures can coexist and independently experience social and economic limitations. Proposes that reciprocal relationships can help construct new foodways based on principles of agroecology and local agency.


The non-profit organization KC Healthy Kids outlines six priorities they are taking action on to support racial equity in the food system.


Investigates agricultural exceptionalism and its effect on foreign farm labor by analyzing tensions associated with the federal H-2A Visa program in Georgia. It identifies the delineation of “essential workers” during the COVID-19 pandemic as contradictory to the racialized labor practices commonly associated with U.S. agriculture.


Grocery stores, schools, and other social institutions should have healthful, fresh food from diverse community-based businesses. The case is made that antitrust legal action against exclusive arrangements in food retail could help secure food retail market access for new, BIPOC-owned, and local food producers and foster more equitable food supply chains. Policies that cap slotting fees, create equitable access to capital and land, and diversify food chain infrastructure will also help grow community-based food providers.


Specifically looks at the concept of worker equity in the food and agriculture industry. This report uses the top 100 U.S. companies in food and agriculture as a way to analyze worker oversight and disclosure, equity policies and practices, compensation, health and safety, supply chain worker treatment, and access to healthy, affordable, and sustainable food.

Examines racial, social, and environmental injustices for rural citizens in eastern North Carolina and near the Fukushima Daiichi site in Japan.


Identifying and using an analysis of power and oppression structures, this commentary focuses on why studies of inclusion in food systems perpetuate both privilege and disadvantage.


Examines how food policy councils are working to achieve equity not only within their own membership but within their local food environments. Shares examples of how two food policy councils, one in Baltimore, Maryland and one in Oakland, California, are fighting structural racism in their local food systems and advocating for policies that benefit underserved communities.


Explores literature from the 1920s and 1930s when authors began writing about modern food topics including global geographies and nutritional theories. Also provides examples of several well-known authors sharing their experiences with local food cultures and “racial others.”


Examines the role of expanded social networks and centrality in knowledge sharing, exchange, dissemination, and business success for small and minority-owned rural farms.


Explores migrant populations’ decision-making processes about food. Focuses on Ethiopian (Black) and Finnish (White) communities in the Florida cities of Tampa and Miami to demonstrate how race in particular affects migrants’ food decisions and experiences.

Contributes to the discourses surrounding the “chop suey craze” in the 1890s by reframing this widespread embrace of Chinese cuisine as an act of Sinophilla, an emotional excitement for China and Chinese cultural products in an imperialist period marked by territorial expansions in the Pacific.


Explores cases of social injustice in the U.S. food system, including: the racialized and gendered effects of food systems and cultures; the global branding of the Mediterranean Diet as a universal ideal; the role that microbial-based food safety regulations plays in reinforcing racialized food injustices; and how the American food system treats new food items as designed artifacts. The authors discuss how achieving food justice can promote sustainable food production and consumption practices.


Examines printed records of eating in the United States, demonstrating how eating not only became an aesthetic activity over the course of the eighteenth century but also a means of expressing resistance or allegiance. Author gives examples of how enslaved men and women who prepared food for the country’s founders impacted our national culture.


Contextualizes the socio-cultural barriers experienced by eight Black Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) eligible mothers to breastfeeding. Identifies healthcare provider bias, distrust/fear, agency/control, and support networks as common themes that contribute to disparate breastfeeding outcomes among Black low-income women.


Analyzes factors that lead to higher rates of food insecurity in Black households compared to White households in Columbus, Ohio. Using household survey data, the authors explain how various factors such as food shopping behavior and neighborhood perception contribute to this disparity.

Examines how the popular model of food charity programs requiring food-aid seekers to take nutrition classes is racially discriminative. Using a nutrition education program in Kansas City as an example, the author argues that such food charity models are not only ineffective at reducing urban hunger and food insecurity but also discriminate against people of color. The author includes suggestions from African American food-aid seekers for how food charity programs can be improved.


Identifies and examines failed efforts to improve Americans’ diets using the frame of healthy food access, highlighting stories from two Black neighborhoods in Greenville, South Carolina. The book outlines the history of deindustrialization, urban public policy, and racism that have created unequal access to healthy food in low income neighborhoods.


Analyzes the population density and socioeconomic status of areas containing Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) versus non-HBCUS and finds that HBCUs are more likely to be in areas of low food access.


This research compares the findings of nonprofit food sovereignty initiatives in Oregon that train Mexican immigrant farmers in sustainable agriculture practices and the success of immigrant farmers who operate without organizational support and use more conventional agricultural methods. The author argues that economic variability and diverse experiences within immigrant farming communities are overshadowed by the romanticism of sustainable agriculture and its potential for cultural preservation and community-building.


Demonstrates a method for reconstructing historical and contemporary agricultural labor landscapes in agricultural maps/atlases, accounting for the spatial absence of farmworkers. The author’s work helps shine a light on the hidden role of racialized and disenfranchised laborers in agricultural production; this role is rarely accounted for on agricultural maps/atlases.

Discusses the disproportionate access to fast food rather than fresh food options in Black neighborhoods.


Provides a historical overview of the racist practice of using Black faces and bodies in restaurant branding in the United States.


Uses a post-crisis lens to identify solutions that address the obstacles to economic mobility experienced by Black-owned businesses historically and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. This article envisions an equity-driven economy by imagining four dimensions of access: capital, market, education/training, and social value strategy.


Studies the intersection of community gardens and gentrification in New York City. Postulates that low-income community efforts to build and manage community gardens in the 1970s and 1980s led to increased gentrification in the 1990s and beyond.


Examines food deserts in Nashville, Tennessee, and their possible health effects on poor and minority communities. The article focuses on five different stores, the racial population surrounding the different stores, and the obesity rates among the various populations.

Researches how food insecure emerging adults adapted their eating behaviors during the early months (spring 2020) of COVID-19. Results showed that interpersonal racism was more often reported by emerging adults who were food insecure. It is important to note that results were based on surveys completed prior to the death of George Floyd in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the racial justice uprisings that subsequently impacted food access for many emerging adult participants in the study cohort.


Documents the food justice efforts of two grassroots organizations in Massachusetts: Nuestras Raices, a primarily Puerto Rican group, and Gardening the Community, a predominantly African American group. Shows how each organization is working to address food insecurity as well as create autonomous spaces to grow food and support their communities.


Provides information and resources for small farmers who want to supply fresh food to low-income neighborhoods. The guide contains five sections: an example of Soul Fire Farm's distribution model; an explanation of food access barriers faced by low-income residents; a discussion of best practices; an overview of funding opportunities; and three farmer case studies.


Explains that food deserts are caused, in part, by anticompetitive covenants and other market failures and are therefore an antitrust problem. The authors propose federal action to declare food deserts as relevant geographic markets with scorched-earth covenants that violate antitrust law, thereby streamlining the process for invalidating such restrictions nationally.


Focuses on experiences of queer farmers in New England, noting how queer farmers' access to land, credit, and knowledge are impacted by racism and sexism.

Explores the rich history of how farmers of color have used agriculture as a form of resistance. In this chapter, authors focus specifically on resistance strategies against policies targeting U.S.-born Black farmers, policies targeting immigrant Latinx farmers, and alternative food movement organizations. The authors use White’s “Collective Agency and Community Resilience” framework to shift the discussion from one of oppression against farmers of color to one of self-sufficiency and liberation.


Shows how attempts to challenge the industrial food system have led to economic exploitation and political oppression of some communities. Calls for a transformative orientation, in which the root causes of current challenges of alternative food initiatives are understood and addressed through the interrelated perspectives of social justice, ecological sustainability, community health, and democratic governance.


Calls for a collaboration between food justice activists and academics to create a broader and more accurate perspective of radical food systems geography. Also identifies and discusses key emerging themes of radical food geography including an understanding of history and power; importance of space and place; and a call for researchers to more deeply engage in radical food systems change.


Explores ways that community-engaged teaching and research partnerships can generate meaningful change for food worker justice. The authors note community-campus collaborations as unique opportunities to build alliances that strengthen food justice work and offer five recommendations for effective collaboration.


Shares how a grassroots organization in Detroit called Uprooting Racism, Planting Justice is fighting systemic racism in Detroit’s food system through anti-racism work and community activism.

Presents proof of the discriminatory purpose behind the exclusion of farmworkers from the maximum hours and overtime provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The author examines the full role of discrimination in excluding agricultural labor from the New Deal and presents knowledge of the roles played by, and the relationship between, agriculture and racial discrimination. Black workers, Hispanic workers, and members of other “discrete and insular” racial groups make up a majority of farmworkers affected by the overtime exclusion, positing that the continued disparate impact of the agricultural exclusion is fact.


Summarizes “good food” and “good jobs,” two movements that function parallel to one another, although the lack of both good food and good jobs negatively impacts communities of color. The report suggests that food and labor groups actually have fundamental shared interests and should work together.


Uses data and personal worker accounts to highlight and illustrate racial and gender bias in five sections of the U.S. food system: farming, food processing, food distribution, food retail, and restaurants.


Reflective essay looking at the Good Food Purchasing Policy developed by the Los Angeles Food Policy Council in 2012 and how public procurement can create a more just and equitable food system.


Examines how access to and acceptance of good quality food is shaped and changed through the process of gentrification.

Using interview results, identifies three different roots of urban agriculture (UA) movements in Sacramento, California: justice, health and market. Authors discuss how racial capitalism impacts each type differently and may especially disadvantage justice-rooted UA projects.


Identifies and documents unclear information, the application process, shame, and pride as four common obstacles to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participation among Asian Pacific Islander immigrants to Los Angeles and Orange County, California.


The fieldbook creates new pathways for work in diversity, equity, and inclusion to be disseminated and used across Cooperative Extension educators in the United States and territories. To access this resource (and other eXtension fieldbooks) you must log in with a LinkedIn account. Related content is also available at [dei.extension.org](http://dei.extension.org).


Demonstrates the resiliency of African American and Native American food systems over the past four centuries despite persistent racism and structural inequalities. Looks back as far as 1619, when people stolen from West Africa were brought to land stolen from Native Americans, and discusses how even in the present day, the COVID-19 impact disproportionately affects these populations.


Examines how climate change is impacting the traditional foods of American Indian and Alaska Native tribes. Explains why certain foods are important to tribal cultures and points out how access to such foods is largely controlled by federal land regulations.

Examines how beginning farmer apprenticeship programs may reinforce inequitable structural conditions by creating barriers to entry for historically underrepresented groups of people or individuals from low socioeconomic status groups. The authors recommend several approaches for more equitable apprenticeship models.


Argues that the decimation of Native American communities after the Europeans landed in 1492 was caused not by the Native peoples’ lack of disease immunity but by a disruption to their traditional means of obtaining nutritionally dense foods (e.g. hunting, gathering) that supported their immune systems. Author suggests this framework can be used to examine causes of modern health dilemmas and encourages the concept of nutritional diversity.


Brings together academic literature centered on food and addresses racial and class inequalities as well as the concept of neoliberalism in the food system.


Critiques the U.S. food bank system by challenging a common perception that more food will end hunger. The author also offers a transformative community food hub model for charitable food donations. This model reestablishes dignity and addresses systematic food insecurity while striving to meet the community’s actual needs rather than just providing them with food.


Provides rationale for correcting funding injustices between 1862 land grant institutions, which have benefited from land granted to them by the Morrill Act (1862) compared to 1890 and 1994 land grant institutions, which have not received comparable resources and have faced historic underfunding from the federal government.

Calls attention to the way different types of street food vendors are treated in Chicago, Illinois. Author argues that immigrant street vendors face regulatory barriers due to their race and ethnicity, whereas gourmet food truck operators are valued as part of the city’s “creative class” and are more likely to be successful.


Provides an overview of Latinx farmers in Michigan. Describes barriers faced by minority farmers (such as limited land access and fewer funding resources) and uses survey results to demonstrate the varying experiences of three different types of farmers: those who grow berries, those who raise livestock, and those who grow other types of produce.


Uses farmworker perspectives to examine the practical implications of labeling essential workers. It finds that institutional recognition offered by the “essential” label can empower Campesino immigrant workers to galvanize politically and advocate for the elimination of dehumanizing labor conditions.


Focuses on racialized poverty through a public health framework, noting that worsening social and economic inequities in the U.S. contribute a wide range of issues, especially for racial and ethnic minorities, including food insecurity, discriminatory policing and poor health.


Reviews the impact of using an Indigenous food sovereignty (IFS) approach to health interventions. Provides examples of studies using an IFS lens and explains four principles of IFS that emerged from the authors’ literature review: the importance of community involvement and ownership; knowledge of traditional foodways; culturally appropriate food availability; and environmental sustainability.

Outlines a study done with focus groups of Latinx residents in San José, California to hear directly the barriers they face in purchasing healthy fresh foods, not solely limited to access issues. Participants stated that high prices determined which stores they would shop in and which types of products they would or would not buy.


Draws questions of race into food ethics. The author argues that race must be included in discussion on food ethics and that racial partisanship in the sale and marketing and consumption of foods should be renounced.


Evaluates the extent to which soil lead contamination may be an issue in the expansion of urban agriculture in Oakland, California. Study shows soil lead contamination is significantly higher in West Oakland, which is home to a predominantly low-income and African American population.


Discusses the impacts of urban agriculture on ecogentrification – the implementation of an environmental agenda that produces space for progressively more affluent users – and argues that the cultural capital resulting from household-scale urban agriculture is unevenly valorized and creates social problems such as racialized othering and rent gaps.


Uses racial capitalism as an analytical framework to demonstrate how urban agriculture, capitalist development, and racial difference work through one another, creating contradictory motivations and outcomes in urban agriculture.

Uses new assimilation theory and National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey data to determine whether immigrants are more broadly impacted by food insecurity than people of color. Authors found that both foreign-born and native-born Black and Latinx people face higher rates of food insecurity than White people, including foreign-born White people.


Tells the story of the Land-Grab Universities Project: how 11 million acres (about twice the area of Vermont) of land were stolen from more than 250 Tribal nations, bands, and communities to establish—the through the 1862 Morrill Act—the first established land-grant universities in the U.S. The data set makes the Land-Grab Universities Project a critical intervention into conversations about land dispossession and higher education in the U.S.


Identifies and addresses the Whiteness that is socio-spatially created in farmers markets in California’s Central Valley region.


Demonstrates how the Nation of Islam (NOI), a well-known Black nationalist organization, uses strategies of community uplift and self-determination to unite other Black people around NOI’s message and in their work of feeding Black people in the U.S. Describes NOI’s farm in southern Georgia, Muhammad Farms, and their efforts to preserve Black agrarian history and to reclaim the farm as a space that includes the tragedies of the past but looks towards a more positive future.


Looks at Freedom Farms, a farming cooperative located in Sunflower County, Mississippi and run by Fannie Lou Hamer. Discusses Hamer’s agrarian knowledge and identity as a Black southern woman and demonstrates how Freedom Farms operates at multiple levels – from Hamer’s knowledge to the farm itself to the unique agrarian space of the south.

Uses the concept of Black liberation theory, which is based on the idea that God called for freedom for Black people, to make a case for studying spirituality as a component of Black people’s experiences of food and agriculture.


Uses the Indigenous Framework of Historical Oppression, Resilience, and Transcendence (FHORT) to analyze ethnographic data from the rural southeast and urban northwest to understand how settler colonialism has affected the overall health and traditions of Indigenous Peoples by impacting their foodways and their agency to make sovereign food choices.


Examines inequalities in the food system and particularly notes the impacts these inequalities have on urban African American communities.


Confronts the issue of defining good food and the discrepancies associated with that definition. Examines racial assumptions in food systems education, providing an alternative educational framework as a proposed solution.


Analyzes how six different social movements use education to advance food sovereignty, comparing similarities and differences between each social movement’s thematic areas and exploring the challenges they face. Authors find that student-centered research projects dealing with varied production systems are a crucial component of food sovereignty education.
Meenar, M. M. (2017). Assessing the spatial connection between urban agriculture and equity. *Built Environment, 43*(3), 364–375. [https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.364](https://doi.org/10.2148/benv.43.3.364)

The author uses an equity lens to explore the spatial relationship between urban agriculture projects and food-insecure neighborhoods as well as how urban agriculture fits within the urban built environment.


Using popular anti-immigrant and anti-immigration rhetoric from the Trump administration, this study quantifies the fear, isolation, and structural violence experienced by Latina farmworkers in rural Idaho. Notably, the threat of deportation contributes significantly to the isolation of these women, whose position as workers, mothers, partners, and community members renders them immensely vulnerable.


Focuses on Our Kitchen Table (OKT), a female-led organization based in Grand Rapids, Michigan advocating for food security for women with children and low-income residents. Highlights OKT’s Food Diversity Project, which empowers community members to effectively address food insecurity and environmental health disparities in their households through education, organizational activities and skill building.


Demonstrates the important role agriculture plays in the Midwestern economy and argues that the United States’ current immigration policies fail to serve the needs of the agriculture sector, including year-round immigrant labor in crop and livestock production as well as agricultural processing, handling, and manufacturing.


Describes how community food webs strengthen entire communities on multiple scales by engaging with and fostering relationships between residents, farmers, businesses, and other food systems organizers. Includes a chapter on using traditional wisdom to recover from plantation agriculture.

Uses an idealized food sovereignty framework to discuss the inequitable food system experiences of Indigenous tribes throughout Oklahoma. Creating self-sufficient food systems that reinvigorate traditional foodways demand recognition of a complex history fraught with politics, racism, dispossession, and violence. Tribal autonomy and the ability to eat safe, nutritious foods will only result from understanding systemic injustices and committing to a healthy environment through government regulation and financial security.


Broadly examines indigenous food sovereignty in the United States and looks at community efforts to revitalize ancestral gardening, hunting, gathering and seed saving practices as a way to maintain traditional food systems. The book also explores how the traditional food systems of indigenous populations in the U.S. have been affected by racism and historic mistreatment. It offers encouragement for addressing tribal health issues, preventing habitat destruction, and navigating food policy issues.


Provides policy ideas and recommendations for the 2023 U.S. Farm Bill to address historical disparities that favor White landowners and farmers and pave the way for a more vibrant and equitable agriculture for all.


Examines racial and income composition and healthy food availability. The authors explore the extent to which physical and social isolation affects healthy food availability for groups marginalized by race and class, using Topeka, Kansas, as a site location for study. They find that low-income Black neighborhoods have the lowest levels of healthy food availability.

An exploration of unjust treatment of Asian immigrants in agriculture over the span of more than a century, starting with working-class Chinese in the late 1800s, expanding on Japanese farmers in the early 1900s, and ending with the struggles of the Hmong people from 1975 to 2009. The section on Hmong workers focuses on the burdensome implementation of workers’ compensation laws.


Evaluates the effectiveness of farmworker-led consumer-based campaigns and solidarity movements such as the Coalition of Immokalee Workers’ current Campaign for Fair Food. Based on ethnographic fieldwork with farmworkers and advocates in Florida and California.


Explores food insecurity for farmworkers in Northern California, looking at structural causes as well as different approaches farmworkers use to address the problem.


This article explores the ways that farmworkers, many of whom come from a culture deeply rooted in food and agricultural practices, cope with food insecurity by utilizing their agricultural and nutritional knowledge, which challenges racialized assumptions that people of color do not know what “good food” is.


Demonstrates how Latinx immigrant farmers in the Mid-Atlantic region have agrarian norms and practices that clash with the USDA’s standardized farming practices, thus leading to the racial exclusion of immigrant farmers from USDA opportunities.


As the number of Latinx-owned farms increases, the voice and perspectives of this group have not been addressed in discussions concerning agrarian transitions throughout the nation. Interviews with first-generation Latinx immigrant farm owners reveal their struggle to redefine their relationship to land and labor and their rationale for farming despite race- and citizenship-based challenges.

Explores Latinx immigrant farmers' transition from being farmworkers to being farm owners. Discusses the structural barriers Latinx immigrant farmers face to acquire land and opportunities and describes how immigrants’ alternative farming practices, often carried over from their home countries, are contributing to a more sustainable food system.


Argues for a deeper consideration into who is included and excluded from alternative farming institutions and spaces. The authors make a case for the importance of highlighting the contributions of immigrant farmers of color as part of alternative farming institutions and spaces.


Introduces the empowerment model as an effective effort to fight food injustice within non-racial-minority communities and communities of color.


Suggests -through a national study- that racial/ethnic minority households were not significantly more food insecure than White households during the pandemic. Black food insecure households were more likely to report they could not afford to buy more food; Asian and Hispanic households were more likely to be afraid to go out to buy food; and Asian households were more likely to face transportation challenges when purchasing food. White households were more likely to report that stores did not have the food they wanted.


Uses a case study of the lead crisis in Milwaukee, Wisconsin to demonstrate the idea of spatialized intersectionality. Demonstrates how the lead crisis impacted Black women at higher rates due to race and gender segregation and ongoing environmental injustice.

Discusses the Fresh Stop project taking place in Louisville, Kentucky. The project is designed to increase the number of healthy food options in urban communities where access to fresh fruits and vegetables is limited.


Offers analysis to a survey of Indigenous producers, tribal governments, and grocery stores conducted by the Intertribal Agriculture Council (IAC) in response to the systemic inequalities experienced historically and especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. This assessment identified the pandemic as responsible for exacerbating food-system challenges. It advocates for increased investment in Indigenous food systems to support tribal-identified solutions that enhance resiliency and encourage self-governance.


Examines the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservation (FDPIR) initiative, which provides monthly food boxes to Native Americans who need food assistance. The authors discuss how food items provided in the FDPIR food boxes do not always provide nutritious and/or culturally relevant options to recipients and offer suggestions to adapt the boxes to improve food security and food sovereignty.


Discusses why access to culturally appropriate foods (CAF) is an important part of planning an equitable food system. The author uses data collected from interviews with residents in Detroit, Michigan to explain the importance of traditional foods and identify barriers that decrease access to CAF.


Details the stories of diverse communities and their efforts to restore America’s ability to produce healthy foods and shows how these efforts have the power to unite and heal a divided country.

Study examines disparities in food insufficiency in White, African American, American Indian, and Hispanic infants in Oklahoma. Results indicate that infants from the three minority groups experience higher rates of food insufficiency than White infants due to numerous structural inequalities.


This resource is intended to help the stakeholders in the National Farm to School Network: increase the Network’s capacity to identify racial and social inequities embedded within organizational, local, state, and national programming and policy advocacy initiatives; support decision making processes which maximize opportunities for advancing racial and social equity; create a community of practice to empower stakeholders to take action within their sphere of influence; and embrace the Network’s collective power to address the systemic changes needed for social transformation within the farm to school movement.


Serves as a resource for both individuals and organizations seeking guidance on how to dismantle racism in the food system. Provides foundational information about racism in the food system, tools to engage with others in conversations about equity and justice, and guidance for action.


Employs the cookbooks of Bryant Terry, a Black food justice activist and chef to develop the concept of Black culinary epistemologies. This work is the culmination of the culinary knowledge and traditions produced by Black folks. It engages food as a critique of racism and accentuates alternative food practices in Black communities.


Explains the importance of beginning farmers to the state of California’s agricultural future. Identifies barriers and opportunities for beginning farmers, particularly farmers of color, and provides guidance for legislators, technical service providers and others to support these farmers.

Discusses the school-to-prison pipeline as a possible effect of poor food access and examines hip hop to understand its past, present, and potential uses for activism in urban areas.

Noll, S. E. (2017). Food sovereignty in the city: Challenging historical barriers to food justice. In I. Werkheiser, & Z. Piso (Eds.), *Food justice in US and global contexts* (pp. 95-111). Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-57174-4_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-57174-4_9)

Identifies barriers to food sovereignty in urban marginalized communities, particularly barriers caused by outdated, restrictive city ordinances. Also shows how the work of urban food projects helps communities become food sovereign by challenging these limiting city policies.


Presents the argument that ontology (a set of concepts in a subject area that shows their properties and relations between them) and ontological analyses are critical for fully understanding local food movements. The author provides an overview of the justice frameworks and ontological orientations that inform food security and food justice initiatives.


A study of the Karuk Tribe of California and the hardships of their food environment. Specifically, the study examines how the Karuk people have been affected by institutional racism, racial formation, racial projects, environmental injustice, food insecurity, genocide, relocation, and forced assimilation.


Explores the food history of Durham, North Carolina to demonstrate how racist social policies created inequitable food systems, particularly for BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color) communities. Author looks at six themes: power and benefit; land and ownership; access to capital and resources; worker rights and compensation; globalization and consolidation of food systems; and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic of the food system.

Creates narratives documenting respondents’ perceptions of the Chicago Food Policy Action Council (CFPAC) Rapid Response Effort’s response to the pandemic, including evolution, benefits, challenges, and potential for long-term impacts. Thematic analysis conducted across these narratives underscored racism-related challenges associated with efforts to strengthen local and regional food systems.


Identifies eight key barriers that inhibit regenerative agriculture efforts of farmers and ranchers: behavior and cultural change; land access; trusted technical assistance; financial capital and incentives; regenerative supply chains; strategic communications; research and science; and policy reform. Authors suggest pathways to address these barriers, particularly for funders and policy-makers but also for farmers, non-profits and food systems activists.

Odoms-Young, A., & Bruce, M.A. (2018). Examining the impact of structural racism on food insecurity: Implications for addressing racial/ethnic disparities. *Family & Community Health, 41*(2), S3–S6. [https://doi.org/10.1097/FCH.0000000000000183](https://doi.org/10.1097/FCH.0000000000000183)

Discusses how structural racism and discrimination perpetuate disparate rates of food insecurity between people of color and White people.


Explores the global roots of soul food, noting how the cuisine was shaped by different social and cultural influences as well as by slavery and freedom in America.


Discusses the essential role food has played in the fight for Civil Rights in the United States.


The findings set forth in this report are intended to give communities and policy makers insight into food access issues in Santa Clara County, California. The findings are a starting point because they suggest that people’s health and the environment can be negatively affected not only by eating too many animal products but also by eating foods tainted with agricultural chemicals, which additionally have a serious impact on the workers who pick our food.

Looks at the current state of access to healthy foods in Vallejo, California, the largest city in Solano County. The authors examine the availability of food in stores in Vallejo to understand the types of establishments that are in business and to determine the types of food available for purchasing.


Looks at how Black rural farmers in the South struggle for equitable treatment given a history of ongoing racist practices, policies and scholarship in U.S. agriculture. Uses a community-based research approach including university students and faculty, Rural Coalition, and National Family Farm Coalition.


Assesses the prevalence and effects of food insecurity on college campuses and specifically at the University of Minnesota Rochester, using a multi-dimensional approach that centers diverse student and faculty experiences of hunger and advocacy. The article also discusses university and grassroots initiatives to address food insecurity across a variety of campus populations while recommending that further research be conducted on the scope of hunger in academia.


Uses a historical lens and an evolving modern context to reimagine the role that the Cooperative Extension System could play in catalyzing reciprocal, equitable, co-learning relationships between Land-Grant Universities and their diverse local constituencies.


Surveys immigrant and refugee parents a from 577 families from racial/ethnic groups that primarily include foreign-born parents of Latino, Hmong, Somali, and Ethiopian descent and 239 non-Hispanic White families to show that time living in the United States and race/ethnicity are associated with food parenting practices and child diet quality.

Locates farmer’s markets as central to the fantasy of “real food,” an unassumingly exclusionary and romantic discourse as part of the regressive agrarian imaginary. The text concludes with a call to create new food imaginaries centered on justice.


Describes the work of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe’s White Earth Food Sovereignty Initiative, which works to engage the community in building a food system that utilizes traditional agricultural methods and provides culturally significant foods.


Shows how during the COVID-19 pandemic, food policy councils (FPCs) have become critical resources for responding to food systems issues in their communities. Authors share early results of a Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future survey of FPCs (2020) to provide examples of some of these actions. Examples include work FPCs are doing to address racial equity in their local communities.


Calls for food systems researchers, writers, and activists to respond to food insecurity and other injustices by focusing on the systems and structures that perpetuate inequality rather than by solely advocating for providing people with more and better food.


Examines how food sovereignty discourses and activism interact with and affect low income communities of color in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina, with the goal of understanding whether discourses help or hinder pre-existing efforts to alleviate hunger, overcome racism, and promote social justice.

Traces the history of the Black Panther Party's (BPP) platform, which focuses on food justice and free food for all. The BPP's Breakfast for Children Program paved the way for other food programs in the United States and served as a form of liberation, which current food justice organizations can learn from.


Details the qualitative and quantitative methodologies used in the Amskapi Piikani Nation’s first well-being index (PWI). This index is driven by Indigenous-led statistics and knowledge to measure 80 variables, many of which encompass agricultural and food sovereignty.


Analyzes how misinformation affects the enrollment of Latinx immigrant families into the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefit programs.


A description of the Black Farmers and Urban Gardeners Conference held in Detroit, Michigan, in 2014. The various topics of the conference engage Africanness and the food justice frame and politics in the food justice movement.


Examines gender and racial barriers linked to diversity requirements of land-grant institutions in the United States.

Demonstrates how African-heritage people have distinctly shaped sustainable agriculture in the U.S. and serves as a “how-to” guide for farmers and gardeners who want to better understand and implement small-scale farming and farm business techniques.

Penniman, L. (2020). To free ourselves we must feed ourselves. *Agriculture and Human Values, 37*, 521-522. [https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10055-3](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10460-020-10055-3)

Calls for action to address systemic inequities made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic and that disproportionately affect BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, and people of color). Author sees the need for change in five key areas: land redistribution; justice for farm workers; localized mutual aid; ecological humility; and universal food access with dignity.

People's Food and Farm Project. (2021). Annotated bibliography. [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_PRp5idtAgh0jLZd0q5_8Kibnd2qK7Q/view](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_PRp5idtAgh0jLZd0q5_8Kibnd2qK7Q/view)

Annotated bibliography from the People's Food and Farm Project focused on the San Francisco Bay Area food system. Includes peer-reviewed, white, and gray literature, as well as blogs, online videos, and online articles.


Shows how Latinx, non-Latinx Black/African American and non-Latinx White mothers’ experiences of discrimination with household food insecurity, physical health issues, and depressive systems are associated with their participation in public assistance programs and adverse childhood experiences.


Contains a timeline that re-examines the evolution of the local food movement in the United States in the context of the four elements of good food: healthy, fair, affordable, and “green.” The report narrative and timeline frames multiracial and multicultural contributions to “good food.”

A commentary that offers three perspectives from a land-grant university (campus staff, field extension staff, and graduate student), outlining structural racism in the local food movement, identifying the potential promise of the Michigan Good Food Charter to address racial equity issues in the food system, and suggesting tools that land-grant university food system researchers and educators can use to begin to understand structural racism.


Explores the “exceptional one percent” of people in the United States who are both farmworkers and business owners. Within this small subset, Hispanics make up a disproportionately small percentage, even though nearly 80% of U.S. farmworkers are Hispanic. The article uses two case studies as examples of how Hispanic farmworkers can gain more entrepreneurial opportunities.


Serves as a toolkit and resource guide for developing equitable food hubs in communities.


Argues that veganism inherently excludes people of color because of racist ideology and practices. Communities of color lack access to the same healthy food resources as White communities.


Looks at associations between racial segregation in neighborhoods and rates of obesity in Black men and women, concluding that Black women who live in highly segregated neighborhoods have a higher likelihood of becoming obese.


Demonstrates the role community-based food justice organizations play in supporting home and community gardening projects and outlines the resulting health, food, and cultural ecosystem benefits for communities and residents.

Offers a set of the lessons learned from equity-specific efforts to develop and implement a program to reduce student food insecurity at the University of Wyoming. The efforts were informed by a survey that showed food insecurity rates were much higher among students of color, especially Native American students, nonbinary students, and international students.


Explores the history of food justice in New York over the past three decades. Discusses examples of grassroots campaigns and projects that were developed, the leaders who led them, and the ties of the food justice movement with other social justice efforts.


Uses ethnography to examine the influences of cultural capital inherent in the social identities of culinary students. It finds that socioeconomic status, race, and geographical region influenced students’ cultural capital, affecting their experiences in culinary school by reproducing a class structure.


Examines how Black-led urban agriculture projects in Detroit not only address the needs of community members, but also serve as a way to connect communities, build political and economic security, and achieve Black self-determination. The author posits that urban agriculture projects are rooted in caring for the land as well as fostering relationships between people and place.


Identifies Freedom Freedom, a Black-owned urban farm in Detroit, as part of a broader Black-led urban agricultural movement. Emerging from the disparate social and economic conditions created by racial capitalism, the farm embodies traditional Black agricultural knowledge and political thought.

Identifies the water shutoff campaign in the city of Detroit as racially motivated by public officials. The author argues that the water shutoffs, though justified by the city as a necessary, public good, were an attempt to deny Black Detroiteros basic necessities.


Part I presents a historical overview of racial segregation in Brooklyn, a contemporary review of racial health disparities and government sanctioned policies that exacerbate racial health disparities. Solutions are offered - such as pairing programs like Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) or Food Retail Expansion to Support Health (FRESH) with rent stabilization policies in poverty-stricken, predominantly Black and Hispanic Brooklyn neighborhoods.


Surveyed undergraduate and graduate students at Loyola University Chicago during the pandemic (2021) to assess changes in food security across various aspects of student identities. Latine students (48%), reported the greatest decrease in food insecurity while White-identifying students reported the lowest decrease in food in security.


Analyzes two case studies of community food organizations in Seattle, Washington, to identify the ways in which inclusion initiatives fail to address power asymmetries within communities and community organizations. It includes a review of Black geographies literature and highlights ways for food activists to revamp their efforts to truly encourage racial inclusion in the food system.


Investigates whether segregation of Cooperative Extension System services provided by farm agents led to disparities between White and non-White, mostly African American, farm operators and families among four South Carolina regions during the Jim Crow era (using data from 1945, 1947, and 1950). After accounting for the difference in acreage operated by White and non-White farmers, results showed that more services were provided on average or White than non-White farmers.

Explains how food insecurity persists due to structural inequality. Calls for researchers to adopt methods that elevate the voices of those affected by food insecurity, that recognize the impacts of trauma caused by food insecurity, and acknowledge that health must be a key component in all policy sectors.


Discusses results from an ethnographic field study of a community garden in Washington, DC. Author demonstrates how the garden serves as a site for residents to navigate issues of structural inequality and to strengthen their self-reliance and agency.


Using the majority-Black Deanwood neighborhood in Washington, D.C. as an example, explores how communities of color are left behind in the urban renewal process due to structural racism, historical geographical segregation and disinvestment of Black neighborhoods.


Centers mambo sauce (a thinner version of a barbecue sauce popularized in Washington, D.C.) as both a cultural staple in Black working-class neighborhood carryout restaurants and a metaphor and lens to explore the tensions of increased gentrification in Washington, D.C. that have influenced the city’s population demographics to be younger, wealthier, and whiter.


Explores Black feminist women’s racial justice leadership and the impact of their work on food justice and food sovereignty movements. Looks at how Black feminism is used on both personal and political levels to work towards a more just food system.


This article bridges the connection between food justice work and the abolition movement by describing the efforts of incarcerated people to abolish the carceral (nature of a prison) practices that secure food systems labor. It reimagines food justice as an anti-carceral movement, eliminating violent control and the penal and plantation logic that permeates U.S. food systems.

Provides a historical account of the discriminatory practices against African American agents within the Extension service.


Outlines the historic inherent inefficiencies in sharecropping and its linkage to a crop line system that leads to poor yields, decreased soil quality, and lack of investment in the local community infrastructure.


Describes a yearlong study of individuals selected by the Northern Michigan University Center for Native American Studies as research subjects for the Decolonizing Diet Project, an exploratory study of the relationships between humans and indigenous foods of the Great Lakes region. Data from this study provides insight into biological, cultural, and legal/political dimensions of these complex relationships. The author draws on regularly scheduled health checks, online journaling, video interviews, and photos to paint a picture of this collective indigenous eating experience.


Investigates the addition of food democracy to an existing discourse of food sovereignty present in conceptualizations of urban agroecology in Seattle, Washington. Identifies efficacy and deliberation as missing dimensions in the food sovereignty framework to argue for the direct inclusion of food democracy into agroecological urbanism frameworks.


Identifies the ways in which low wages in the food service industry disproportionally affect people of color and women. The report highlights the role of the National Restaurant Association and Darden, the world’s largest full-service restaurant corporation, and how an increase in the minimum wage and tipped sub-minimum wage would help increase race and gender equity in the food service industry.

Uses ethnographic experiences from inside restaurants in Los Angeles to explore the racialized and classed experiences of restaurant workers and their labor. Making the distinction between the mostly young, White, and class-privileged front of the restaurant and immigrant, working class, and Latino and Black workers at the back of the restaurant can reveal a truth about the social environment of restaurants and the social hierarchy of restaurant labor.


Provides a historical perspective from 1865 to 2000 of the struggle Black farmers in the U.S. have had to own land and to gain equitable access to USDA programs. Cooperatives have become a key strategy for Black farmers to have more access to markets and more economic power in a governmental and capitalist system that has long discriminated against them.


Focuses on the distinctions between alleviating symptoms of injustice in urban agriculture (disparate food access or environmental amenities) and disrupting structures that underlie them. Despite their positive impacts, urban agriculture systems may reinforce inequities that practitioners and supporters aim to address. This article reports on a two-year study in New York City on the race- and class-based disparities among urban agriculture practitioners citywide. It concludes with recommendations for urban agriculture scholars and supporters to advance social justice at structural levels.


Makes the case for learning about the violence present in the U.S. food system, from its settler-colonial origins through its extension through time and space can contribute to understanding, appreciation and honoring of struggles for food sovereignty in contemporary society.

Examines the evolution and practice of a Food Justice Scholar-Activist/Activist-Scholar Community of Practice focusing on the pluralistic sharing of power and knowledge and using radical geography (geographic research that tries to understand social and spatial problems and find solutions). Recommendations are offered for engaging in food justice scholarship, activism, and radical geography.


Explores issues of structural racism, gender inequity and economic disparities in urban agriculture and demonstrates how dismantling these oppressive systems within urban agriculture systems is necessary for meaningful social change.


Investigates the use of surplus labor from rural penitentiaries and Indigenous reservations to identify a spatial history of U.S. food production that relies on state-mediated violence, racism, and carceral fixes to shortages of capital and labor.


Compared average prices of food goods in eight Native American communities against the national averages, finding that prices in Indian Country were generally higher. The report discusses potential reasons for higher food prices and potential implications on food security and community health, as well as ways that Native communities are implementing strategies to address these issues such as through community gardening and cultural food education initiatives.


Outlines the interplay between good food, good jobs, and race throughout the entire food value chain, including production, processing, distribution, retail, and waste.

Examines the relationship between legal status, race, ethnicity, health, and public assistance participation among farmworker populations to confirm health disparities in self-reported health (SRH) by race and ethnicity, but not by legal status. It also finds that participation in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) might alter the negative association between self-reported health, race, and ethnicity.


Maps state-level labor standards (minimum wage, overtime, rest periods, and meal periods) for farmworkers in the United States. Whereas federal labor laws protect most workers, farmworkers are largely excluded from such protections despite the demanding and dangerous nature of the work. The authors discuss the practice of agricultural exceptionalism, which puts farmworkers at a distinct disadvantage because of their race, ethnicity, and/or citizenship status.


Identifies metrics that can be or are currently being used to measure racial equity in the food system. This set of metrics can be used to track progress towards an equitable food system at organizational, local, and state levels. The authors divide the metrics into four themes: food access, food and farm business, food chain labor, and food movement.


Presents findings from a diverse sample of food hub interviews and identifies how and to what extent food hubs engage in racial equity work. Authors also offer suggestions for how food hubs and food hub stakeholders can work to dismantle racism in the food system with supporting examples of food hubs and food system organizations who have operationalized racial equity in their work.

Synthesizes data between perceived racial discrimination, eating habits, and health outcomes to reveal how unhealthy eating habits are associated with experiences of racial discrimination.


Explains how Native communities use tribal policy and legislation to improve overall community health and food sovereignty. Explores some of the challenges and opportunities that may come with tribal food policy development.


Collection of stories highlighting how different Native communities and organizations are working to protect Native food sovereignty within their communities and ultimately across Indian Country.


Law paper exploring how and why food access has become a policy issue. Discusses the historic narrative of food access and how persistent policies to increase food access (such as food retail development projects) often fail to address key issues like reducing diet-related health disparities.


Shows how Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) often predict health and social outcomes during childhood and adulthood by establishing a significant positive association between food insecurity and ACEs.


A brief introduction to the Decolonize Your Diet project and its role in a much larger movement to reclaim traditional foodways as a form of resistance to ongoing colonization. The author explores how meals are political acts and how cooking can intervene in systems of white supremacy and capitalism.

Uses experiences from the Standing Rock Nation of the northern Great Plains to analyze Indigenous perspectives on the sacrality of ecological relationships. Explains how traditional foodways and restorative ecological relationships can contribute to food sovereignty, sustainability, and health security.


Uses data from focus groups with Mississippi Black farmers to better understand Black farmer perspective and experience using USDA farm programs since the Pigford versus Glickman class action lawsuit to address historical USDA discrimination against Black farmers. Black farmers and ranchers identify several barriers to USDA program participation, namely communication about programs and problems with the application and approval process.


Shares study results on how residential segregation impacts spending on fruit and vegetables for people of different races and ethnicities.


Shares personal stories of how American Indian farmers are using traditional agricultural practices to preserve Indigenous foodways. Covering a wide geographic range throughout the southwest U.S. and northern Mexico, author discusses how Indigenous farming practices share three main principles – a reciprocal relationship with the land, a strong cultural identity tied to the ecosystem, and a correlation between land consciousness and food consciousness.


Discusses how representations of pathologic obesity among Black and Latina women and children can reinforce racial injustices. Author suggests that race and gender obesity discourses create unfavorable images of Black women and ultimately reinforce white superiority and dominance.
San Diego Food System Alliance. Uprooting segregation through our food system. [https://sdfoodvision2030.org/](https://sdfoodvision2030.org/)

Uses a story map for San Diego county, CA to acknowledge the segregated spaces, histories of power and privilege, and the disproportionate barriers minoritized communities face to access food. Outlines the roots and impacts of segregation and suggests solutions to food access that draws on generational resilience and justice.


Describes how the food justice movement critiques structural oppression responsible for injustices throughout the agrifood system. The article provides a detailed case study of the People’s Grocery, a food justice organization in West Oakland, California, to show how anti-oppression ideology provides the foundation upon which food justice activists mobilize.

Sbicca, J. (2015a). Farming while confronting the other: The production and maintenance of boundaries in the borderlands. *Journal of Rural Studies, 39*, 1–10. [https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.03.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.03.004)

Using the example of a group of organic farmers in San Diego, California, author explains why there is often a disconnect within the alternative food movement between the concern that exists for migrant farmworkers and the actions that are (or are not) taken to address them. Discusses how social boundaries contribute to this gap and looks at how farmworker stereotypes are internalized.


Commentary that provides a personal account of research on food systems that stresses the importance of solidarity and sweat equity in the fight for food justice. Reviews the importance of cooperation of researchers and communities to answer questions of social equity and structural inequalities that are ever changing.


Investigates food justice and restorative justice activists in Oakland, California, who are intervening at the point of reentry from the incarceration system. The author shows how the incarcerated geographies of former prisoners—that is, perspectives and experiences that are a result of the prison pipeline—motivate the formation of a restorative food justice.

Examines how two food groups, Planting Justice and East New York Farms, are working to promote food justice. The organizations are the focus of various practices and efforts used to tackle racial neoliberalism.


Discusses food activism and its historic lack of engagement with social justice issues. Author shows how and why food-focused activists should broaden their focus and commit to addressing structural inequities within and beyond the food system.


Examines the home food inventories of Oaxacan Mexican American and African American families of low socioeconomic status living in an urban area in New Jersey compared to a sample of White households. The food supplies of the White households had significantly more calcium, vitamin A, and sugar and less total fat than the other two samples.


Shows that although farmers markets are commonly recommended solutions to increasing access to fresh foods in areas labeled as “food deserts,” in actuality farmers markets rarely operate within such food deserts thus making them relatively ineffective for this purpose.


Uses farmers market survey data across 9 states as well as demographics from the American Community Survey to compare the founding dates, number of vendors and type of goods for sale in farmers markets across socioeconomic status and racial/ethnic composition. Results show that type of good sold and number of vendors at markets in low socioeconomic status and high racial and ethnic minority neighborhoods was lower compared to markets in more affluent, White-majority neighborhoods.

Examines the association between the density of alcohol outlets in an area, neighborhood segregation, and county alcohol policies. With a focus on Louisiana and Alabama, shows that there are high densities of alcohol outlets in predominately Black segregated counties and poses that this prevalence may be caused by racist policies meant to subjugate Black people.


Provides policy ideas and recommendations for the 2023 U.S. Farm Bill to address exploitation of farm workers and other workers in the food system. These workers, who in many cases are immigrants, engage in physically challenging and dangerous work for low compensation with limited protections for health and safety.


Describes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights (OASCR) responsibilities with respect to handling discrimination complaints, its history of civil rights enforcement, and several immediate actions that could improve OASCR’s efficacy moving forward. The failure of USDA to fully address racial discrimination and harassment is at least partially attributable to the structure, management, and operations of OASCR.


Analyzes the history of land grant institutions, examining disparities around the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890, as well as the Hatch-George Act (1887) and the Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act (1914).


Discusses the efforts of Food That Connects Us All, a program in Baltimore City that aims to reduce food insecurity among low-income Black and Hispanic families. These efforts are especially important during the COVID-19 pandemic, as food insecure individuals are more vulnerable to poor health conditions. The program provides low-income families with meals that are made up of healthful foods (e.g. fruits, vegetables, and whole grains) in order to support health and more broadly to reduce health disparities faced by these communities.

Employs biographical narratives of seven immigrant women to construct an intersectional analysis of American food history that acknowledges the often-forgotten labor of marginalized women and their contributions to dominant food cultures.


Analyzes measures of low-income and low grocery store food access pertaining to 10,459 census tracts in 202 U.S. cities. Increases in census tract proportions of Black, Hispanic, or other racial/ethnic minority residents, were associated with reduced food access.


Uses agri-food system examples to show the limitations of the urban-rural divide framework, demonstrating how material realities are and are not translated into U.S. rural development, farm, and nutrition policies. The authors examine how the concept of the urban-rural divide obscures the lived experiences and diversity of people in each category.


Criticizes the conventional metrics and processes required for program evaluation and funding in contemporary urban gardens and offers a reimagining of program reporting that preserves the radical justice-seeking efforts of these urban gardens while allowing them to work within the dominant neoliberal framework.


Analyzes survey responses from the San Francisco Bay area to document how urban farms in the area are part of a fragile ecosystem that creates important spaces for food, community, health, and culture. Given the high cost of land and housing in the San Francisco Bay area, the authors claim that urban agroecology is important to make the case to protect urban farms as vital city infrastructure.

Critically analyzes and provides an extensive overview of the urban agriculture multidisciplinary scholarship in order to understand the impact of urban-produced foods. Points out gaps in the academic research that would benefit from further study. Provides recommendations for researchers, policy makers and participants in urban agriculture.


Discusses why Archaic period human-plant relations are not well understood due to biases in contemporary research and provides a thorough history and synthesis of Archaic-period plant use throughout the Midwest.


Summarizes thirty-four scientific studies on consumer food purchasing in an effort to better understand the causes of diet disparities in the United States. Authors suggest that nutritional inequities are influenced by the intersection three key factors – race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, and geographic location. However, there is a lack of literature addressing this intersectionality.


Examines a food systems pedagogy used at Washington State University to demand more inclusive university programs that aim to advance equity and produce social change through community-engaged scholarship.


Speaks about the unacknowledged white privilege behind community food organizations where Whiteness needs to be critically analyzed, particularly when working on projects that impact communities of color.

The author uses feminist and materialist theories to look behind progressive or liberal Whiteness around the United States' local and organic food movement and implications for communities of color.


Describes how, among practitioners and scholars, there has been an enthusiastic surge in the use of the term *food justice* but a vagueness on the particulars. The authors argue that vagueness manifests in overly general statements about ending oppression or morphs into outright conflation of the dominant food movement’s work with food justice. In focusing on trauma and inequity in the food system, the authors urge scholars and practitioners to be clear and accountable in their food justice practice.


Discusses a pesticide exposure event near Lake Apopka, Florida, and its social and health effects on the African American farmworkers living near the site.


Criticizes the conventional metrics and processes required for program evaluation and funding in contemporary urban gardens and offers a reimagining of program reporting that preserves the radical justice-seeking efforts of these urban gardens while allowing them to work within the dominant neoliberal framework.


Examines a food systems pedagogy used at Washington State University to demand more inclusive university programs that aim to advance equity and produce social change through community-engaged scholarship.

Proposes that researchers explicitly use race and racial identity theories in research literature that encompasses food system processes— the production, harvest, distribution, processing, and consumption of food.


Explains how the pursuit of food justice is related to food power and involves not only dismantling inequitable power structures but also creating emancipatory ones. The author uses two cases of Black farm projects, one historic and one contemporary, to explore this dual process and discuss implications for the future of the food justice movement.


Uses the lens of Nancy Fraser’s “triple movement framework” to interpret food justice as an emancipatory discourse. Focuses specifically on Black farmers and queer people. Provides case studies of people working to counteract structural inequities around race, class, gender, sexuality, agriculture, and food.


Examines the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant franchise’s 2015 advertising campaign to identify and understand how the campaign perpetuates the American Dream mythology while contributing to the hunger-obesity paradox that exists in many low-income urban communities with a prevalence of fast food restaurants.


Examines the Detroit Food Justice Task Force (DFJTF), an organization designed to improve food security within the city. Discusses how DFJTF is empowering Detroiter to discover their own invisible human capital and challenges the mainstream notion that Detroit is a barren, desolate city.

Centers Latina women farmworkers living in Idaho in their efforts to manage a multitude of responsibilities that come with laboring in both the public and private sphere. The authors found that these women, who are products of structural violence and intersectionality, rely on embedded support networks to help fulfill these demanding, often conflicting forms of work.


Interviews 36 strawberry harvesters to showcase how certified organic farms meet their specific production standards in ways that often reproduce conventional labor relations and utilize monocropping techniques. This contradiction between seemingly sustainable/ethical practices and unsustainable practices on organic farms exhibits the complexities and responsibilities under which organic farms operate.


Offers a critique of mainstream food justice as imposing a “correct” way of eating onto Black communities. This article uses a case study from urban gardeners in San Diego, showing how food justice can connect Black eaters to traditional African diets to improve their nutrition and health outcomes while supporting Black food entrepreneurship.


Affirms migrant farmworkers’ economic and social vulnerability by describing their preferences for working in conventional fields sprayed with pesticides rather than working for lower wages on safer, organic farms.


Offers a comparative analysis of migrant farmworkers’ food experiences before and after they migrated to California. This study reveals that while migrants in California encounter less food insecurity overall, they have decreased access to quality, pesticide-free food.

Discusses the background and impacts of the water crisis in Flint, Michigan, where in April 2014 the emergency manager and other state government officials made the decision to switch the source of the city of Flint’s water supply to the Flint River in an effort to cut costs. The author argues that strategic technocracy and racism were the central causes of this tragedy.


Highlights racialized influences of agricultural labor laws on Southeast Asian family farmers in California’s Central Valley. The authors show that although these labor laws are intended to protect farmworkers on largescale farms, they tend to discriminate against and challenge the farms operated by Southeast Asian refugees.


Examines attributes of food security in Native American communities in the Klamath River Basin of southern Oregon and northern California through an in-depth case study among the Karuk, Yurok, Hoopa and Klamath Tribes. Results suggest the need to expand food security definitions and measurements more broadly in Native American communities, incorporating more culturally relevant measures.


Discusses the process used to develop a community-based research approach among three Tribes in Oregon and California, university researchers, and local non-tribal organizations. The article shares reflections on the processes that were used to co-create project objectives, goals, and activities, and how unforeseen challenges were managed and overcome.


Outlines opportunities to expand regenerative grazing systems in the Upper Midwest, and advocates for those systems to be socially responsible and just. The paper acknowledges the historic expropriation of Tribal lands by the federal government for use by White settlers. Argues that to be socially just, regenerative grazing must include and share power with the leadership of Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) in the Upper Midwest.

Explores the ways in which transforming the food system will transform the health of youth. Using lessons from the Civil Rights era, the author suggests how today’s food justice movement can organize with a focus on a new, youth-led, multiracial coalition, which could unleash the voice and energy of those with the most to gain from transforming the food system—young people.


Examines the colonial origins of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act of 1862 and considers how these conditions continue to shape present-day higher education. Author argues that if efforts to resist privatization fail to address how colonialism has historically shaped U.S. public goods, then these efforts risk normalizing the imperative of capital accumulation and relations of conquest.


Explores the problematic United States poultry industry, noting its array of negative impacts on the chickens, farmers, consumers, and largely immigrant workforce.


Provides a historical account of how fat phobia emerged over two centuries ago, and how the modern day ideal of thinness has strong ties to racism, classism, and misogyny towards Black women.


Focuses on Mississippi’s poultry processing industry, which has experienced changes in its labor force starting in the mid-1990s when Latin American immigrants were recruited to fill these dangerous, low-paying jobs as America’s demand for chicken increased. Author explores how African American workers, who previously held a majority of poultry processing jobs in Mississippi, have responded to the influx of Latinx workers and how their presence has impacted the struggle for a more just workplace.


Demonstrates the multiple oppressions experienced by injured immigrant poultry workers, who are doubly harmed by immigration and workers’ compensation laws.

Explores how Mississippi's poultry processing industry has changed over the past few decades, shifting from mostly an African American labor force to one heavily reliant on Latin American immigrants. The author discusses the social, political and economic implications of these changes.


A commentary that examines place-based interventions as a means to attain equity in the food system, calling first for an equitable and inclusive environment and second for a historical understanding on which to base this transformation.


Analyzes relationships among food insecurity, campus food resource participation, student demographics, and the academic identity of undergraduate students at the University of California-Davis. Results show that Latino(a)/Chicano(a)/Hispanic students experience twice the level of food insecurity and are much more likely to use food resources than White/European American students.


Describes the discriminatory actions of the EPA in choosing not to prioritize cleanup of hazardous waste sites on Native American lands, thereby affecting the local food supply of the affected tribes. The author reviews the history of the federal–Indian trust relationship and describes the responsibilities of the government in protecting Native people and their lands.


Uses food sovereignty and environmental justice frameworks to examine the Black farming experience in the U.S., and more specifically in Michigan. Documentation includes land loss, decline in Black farmers, and strategies Black farmers have used to counteract these phenomena.

Examines the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic on emergency food assistance organizations in Michigan. This article analyzes the combined role of the government policy and programs and the race, ethnicity, sex, and leadership capacity of food assistance program directors to address food insecurity during the pandemic.


The Delmarva Peninsula is a Mid-Atlantic region on the eastern U.S. coast made up of 14 counties across Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Interviews conducted for this report show that access to affordable capital, infrastructure, and labor were the greatest needs of Black farmers working in the Delmarva Peninsula region.


Shares findings from interviews with Latinx gardeners and beginning farmers from rural Iowa about how and why they participate in community gardening and farming projects.

Thompson, D. (2020). Building and transforming collective agency and collective identity to address Latinx farmworkers’ needs and challenges in rural Vermont. *Agriculture and Human Values.* [https://doi.org/10.1007/s11046-020-10140-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11046-020-10140-7)

Explores the development and efforts of Migrant Justice in Vermont, a non-governmental organization working to address the challenges faced by Latinx dairy farm workers in rural Vermont.


Presents a combined analysis of rural and food justice studies in order to challenge structural and intersectional injustices and discriminatory academic practices by producing a new type of rural scholarship.

Examines the formation of the Oktibbeha Food Policy Council (OFPC) in rural Mississippi. Explains the various factors that led to the development of the OFPC, such as the county’s high rate of food insecurity, and the resulting opportunities that arose for low-income families and underserved Black farmers.


Takes deep dives into several topics related to food ethics. Chapter 2 is focused on food ethics and social injustice.


Through qualitative analysis, this research explores the race–class tensions around food and gardening in a low-income urban neighborhood in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.


Illustrated volume showcasing a large collection of African American cookbooks written over the past two centuries. The work lifts up and honors the creativity and spirit of African American cooks and chefs who contributed greatly to America’s food culture.


Introduces and explains the concept of structural extermination in urban food systems; a framework that describes socio-ecological and politico-economic systems change processes in Black urban geographies. Structural extermination operates across three dimensions in Black urban geographies: exploitation, expropriation, and erasure.


Uses qualitative case studies to explore the experiences of young Black farmers and show how they are finding autonomy and empowerment in agriculture. Discusses historic practices that have led to underrepresentation of Black farmers in America.

Draws on ethnographic research conducted while visiting five elementary schools to examine how the healthy eating narratives and nutritional education opportunities prevalent in school lunch programs are laden with racialized meanings and privileges.


Healthy and nutritious foods are often unavailable in low-income communities. This contributes to high rates of diet-related health problems for community residents. This report offers case studies of two cities—Detroit, Michigan, and Oakland, California—facing a lack of healthy food access and demonstrates ways both cities are working to improve their food systems.

Tsu, C. M. (2017). “If you want to plow your field, don’t kill your buffalo to eat”: Hmong farm cooperatives and refugee resettlement in 1980s Minnesota. *Journal of American Ethnic History, 36*(3), 38–73. [https://doi.org/10.5406/jamerethnhist.36.3.0038](https://doi.org/10.5406/jamerethnhist.36.3.0038)

Examines possible reasons for the disbandment of two farm cooperatives created for Hmong refugees and provides a general overview of the Hmong resettlement experience in Minnesota in the 1980s.


Details an action research project completed at Portland State University in 2013. The project provided Portland-area social justice activists and food systems practitioners the opportunity to collaborate, learn, network and co-produce anti-oppression strategies that can bring equity and justice concerns to the forefront of the sustainable food movement.


Food memoir and culinary history book that explores past and present food traditions of African Americans and the history of Southern cooking and identity in America.


This dissertation research examines and analyzes the historical pedagogies of Black agrarianism through a two-part historiography: 1) historiographical essay and 2) theatrical oral history representations. The oral history representation performs the life history of Wendell Paris, a Black agrarian organizer and educator. An ethnographic case study of D-Town Farm of the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network explores contemporary Black agrarian pedagogies.

Studies the historical plight of Black farmers participating in USDA farm programs and offers a set of research recommendations. Four distinct lenses were used for this study and analysis: 1) legislative initiatives, 2) policy initiatives, 3) USDA structure and delivery systems, and 4) the Pigford versus Glickman class action and consent decree.


Describes the public policies and societal and institutional structures that have excluded Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) farmers and migrant workers from opportunities and highlights actions informed by BIPOC farmers that can be taken by government, the private sector and philanthropy to address historical and current disparities.


This commentary calls for a combined objective and perceived view of food access to gain a more complete and accurate result from policies. The term access is broken into five categories to achieve this goal: acceptability, accessibility, accommodation, affordability, and availability.


Identifies relationships among sex, race/ethnicity, and food insecurity with the likelihood of cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and lung disease for older adults in the U.S.


Highlights the need for more culturally sensitive interventions about food in the Hispanic community to eliminate food access barriers related to linguistic and cultural disconnects.


Aims to determine the extent to which sustainable food systems education (SFSE) programs in the U.S. and Canada address equity issues. They discovered that approximately 80 percent of these SFSE programs do not explicitly address equity.

Little research has been done to assess the impact of federal and state policies to assist a new generation of farmers (including socially disadvantaged farmers) to acquire land and other assets to start or expand their farming operations. This article examines existing impacts of these policies and calls for further assessment across three major types of land access policy incentive programs.


Explores local food movements and practices in the South Carolina Lowcountry and discusses the increased benefits to White consumers compared to consumers of color.


Examines the contests over agricultural land in the South Carolina Lowcountry after the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War in the United States. The author argues that Black control over land and their labor threatened the region’s racial hierarchy.


Investigates if the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Cultural Transformation Initiative addresses or reproduces racial discrimination in its farmland protection program, the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program’s Agricultural Land Easements (ACEP-ALE).


Analyzes college students’ experiences of resistance and struggle against food insecurity and the numerous types of stigmatization prevalent in neoliberal discourses on social welfare.


The authors describe how climate change affects culturally important fungi, plant, and animal species, in turn affecting tribal sovereignty, culture, and economy. To understand potential adaptive strategies to climate change, the article also explores traditional ecological knowledge and historical tribal adaptive approaches in resource management and contemporary examples of research and tribal practices.

Examines multiple food justice organizations in Louisville, Kentucky. The article focuses on the organizations’ efforts to address issues related to race and food access within their local food systems.


Discusses the campaign for the Miriam Webster Dictionary to redefine “Chinese Restaurant Syndrome” given its racial overtones. This term had been used to outline symptoms some people allegedly experience after consuming high levels of Monosodium Glutamate (MSG). Miriam Webster agreed with concerns about the term and changed its name to “MSG Symptom Complex.” The article further outlines the history of the implied xenophobic undertones in the linking of this seasoning specifically to Chinese restaurants.

Walker, J. E. (2014). *Homegrown in Detroit: How urban agriculture has not only brought food security to Detroit but has also had social and political implications that resist the pressures of a consumer culture* (Publication No. 1525448) [Master’s dissertation, Webster University]. ProQuest Dissertations & Theses Global.

Examines current urban agriculture projects in the city of Detroit, Michigan and how they have spurred social and political change. Shows how urban agriculture initiatives are a means of resisting consumerism in low-income neighborhoods and how they benefit the health, economy, environment and social networks in Detroit communities.


Explores the food habits of several generations of notable African American political leaders, arguing that these activists were all committed in their own ways to certain food habits (including food preparation and consumption) as a means of influencing Black identity and citizenry.


The book explores the historical routes of African American food traditions. The timeline covers the intellectual and culinary history of Black peoples’ struggles from the slave trade that brought them to the United States through the civil rights and freedom struggles in the 1950s and 1960s to the present time.

Analyzes the more intimate aspects of W.E.B Du Bois’s food history. It uses food as a dynamic medium for communication, relationship building, and identity-formation to show how the embedded meanings of food affected Du Bois’s relationships with women.


This book examines the contrasts between malnutrition and food abundance as a key metaphorical theme in African American writing. It draws upon the works of Black authors to show how Black characters respond to White people’s attempts at regulating access to nourishment, whether physical or intellectual.


This book traces barbecue through early transatlantic literature and culture and argues that barbecue is an invented tradition linked to colonists’ perception that native peoples in the Americas used barbaric food practices to prepare and cook their foods.


Report to the Washington State Department of Agriculture shares the results of over 100 interviews with underrepresented farmers and ranchers and other stakeholders, looking at factors that contribute to underrepresentation while suggesting ways to support diversity.


Assesses Washington State’s food system with a focus on communities of Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) and underserved communities experiencing food insecurity. The assessment was conducted by a team of BIPOC food systems leaders in collaboration with the WSU Food Systems Program. Authors make recommendations for a more just and equitable food system, in particular in light of the additional challenges caused by COVID-19.

This book navigates the links between food and literary and visual culture in the nineteenth century United States. The author uses a wide array of literary resources to inform the reader how the national mythologies of Whiteness came together through food imageries and allegories.


Explores the state of knowledge of relationships between health equity (health inequalities that are socially produced) and the concepts of food security and food sovereignty within food systems, finding that health equity is much more commonly combined with food security.


Explores reasons for the limited success of food movements in engaging with migrant farmworkers. The authors also discuss actionable ideas for improving farmworker health and equity in the areas of health and safety, farmworker recruitment and mobility, community building and social integration, and immigration policy.


Includes perspectives from a series of interdisciplinary workshops on issues of food justice in a variety of contexts. Contains perspectives from philosophy, anthropology, economics, gender and sexuality studies, geography, history, literary criticism, philosophy and sociology, as well as the human dimensions of agricultural and environmental sciences.


The book is the author’s food memoir connecting important native foods from the Great Lakes that helped teach the author Indigenous values. One of these foods - *manoomin*, or wild rice - gave the Menominee tribe its name.


The author provides a narrative of the theatrical strategies used by consumers, farmers, agricultural laborers, and the federal government to negotiate competing rights to food while highlighting the moral contradictions of capitalist society in times of economic crisis. Each of the events in the book are framed as performances where conceptions of morality and citizenship were acted out, often along lines marked by class, race, and gender.

Focuses on food hubs as means to create secure regional food systems and supply chains that ensure all residents access to local food. With a focus on Wake County and in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, this guide contains strategies for how food hubs can play a pivotal role in establishing local and regional food systems that are equitable, resilient, healthy, and economically viable.


Explains how the lack of African American professionals in the field of dietetics, within the White-dominated healthcare community, results in an increased resistance to nutrition interventions intended to address diet-related chronic disease in the African American community.


This article analyzes the community building and political agency developed by the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network (DBCFSN). It describes D-Town farm in Detroit, a long-term project of the DBCFSN and lifts up the farm as a model for increasing healthy food access and political agency of the community.


Explores an agriculture cooperative called Freedom Farms Cooperative (FFC), which was founded by civil rights activist Fannie Lou Hamer in Sunflower County, Mississippi in 1969. The author analyzes examples of how the FFC used and taught agricultural practices to members as a means of resistance and community resilience.


Explores the complex agricultural history of Black farmers. The author maintains that although agriculture has certainly oppressed African Americans for centuries, farming has also historically been a method of resistance for Black farmers, providing opportunities to rebuild and provide food for their families and, in so doing, gain their freedom. The author shares stories and insights from some historic and contemporary “freedom farmers.”

The author shares the story of a woman in Detroit who started and maintains a community garden that is transforming her neighborhood. Many residents of Detroit have restricted access to fresh, healthy, affordable food, but the garden produces a harvest that is grown by and shared among community members. Given the state of affairs in Detroit, such as a reduction in city services and a declining population, the community garden is also a sign of strength, resilience, and self-reliance.


Focuses on the roles and contributions made by Black farmers to the black freedom movement. Shows how agriculture was a means of resistance for Black farmers and demonstrates the lasting effects of such efforts on modern day food justice and food sovereignty efforts.


Discusses several criticisms of definitions of food sovereignty that embrace impractical ideals such as total food self-sufficiency, and then transitions to outline the ecological value of food, settler colonialism, and the framing of food sovereignty as a strategic process for Indigenous communities.


Shows how violations of Indigenous Peoples’ food sovereignty through settler colonialism undermines Indigenous collective self-determination. The essay also develops the term “collective continuance” to describe the overall degree of adaptive capacity that a society has when all collective capacities are considered.


Uses the guiding framework of “performative intimacy,” to examine an organization called Sweet Potato Comfort Pie. The organization leverages comfort food into social action by making and distributing sweet potato pies to people affected by racial injustice and violence and hosting discussions and listening spaces.

Analyzes the alternative food movement and its ties to the neoliberalist regime, arguing that the movement as it stands today benefits the dominant group, White middle- to upper-class citizens who are educated, and vastly excludes underserved populations. Through a course led by students at the University of Vermont, the authors examined the potential for the creation of an inclusive food movement.


Examines the cultural politics of gaining knowledge about food-related health issues of Hmong Americans. The authors analyze and develop the power relations in science research regarding marginalized communities.


Examines the historical and ongoing processes of oppression and exploitation in plantation agriculture. Uses archival and ethnographic methods and time-space development in the cotton and poultry industries to show how agricultural technology extends carceral relationships and inhibits foodways by controlling life and labor.


Explores through a series of chapters: White-settler colonialism, Black Agrarianism, discrimination against women landowners, and the urban dimensions of land justice. Challenges the various groups who populate the food movement to come together on land justice to support a more resilient and equitable food system for all.


The goal of this study was to assess the impact of a healthy retail intervention on fruits and vegetables sales, as well as total sales, in tribally owned convenience stores located in areas where full line grocery stores were scarce. The THRIVE (Tribal Health and Resilience in Vulnerable Environments) intervention could improve diet-related disparities without reducing total store sales.

Discusses how the Noyes Foundation is responding to racial and economic injustices inherent in the modern, industrial food system. The Foundation believes it is critical for historically marginalized people to be leaders in building a more sustainable food system and provides funding for related programs.


The author explores how chicken has played the role of farm livestock and essential food source in the lives of African American women from slavery to the present. Chicken has had both negative and positive influences in shaping Black culture in America - and has played a role in shaping the self-identification of African American women.


This book examines the discourse over soul food since the 1960s to give light to the complex tensions between White people and Black people, as well as tensions within the Black community itself. The author draws on a vast array of literature to examine how food has been used to both perpetuate and challenge racial stereotypes.

Wozniacka, G. (2021, January 05). *Does regenerative agriculture have a race problem?* Civil Eats. [https://civileats.com/2021/01/05/does-regenerative-agriculture-have-a-race-problem/](https://civileats.com/2021/01/05/does-regenerative-agriculture-have-a-race-problem/)

Using the documentary film *Kiss the Ground* to provide context, the article criticizes the film and the predominantly White-led regenerative agriculture movement for not honoring the knowledge and wisdom of Black and brown peoples and cultures for their contribution to a more regenerative agriculture, and for not addressing the structural racism that persists in the U.S. food system.


Summarizes interviews with second-generation American students at the University of Nevada, Reno to suggest that cultural food security influences the practice of foodways wherein the absence of these foods can lead to anxiety and depression, and loss of identity. Experiences of food access were critical to students’ academic transitions as they informed a sense of community, place, and well-being.

Investigates farming experiences of Chinese immigrant farmers in the New York City metropolitan area in terms of their access to agricultural resources and services available to beginning or new farmers. Farmer study participants perceived they had limited access to available services and noted language barriers, cultural differences, and distrust as main obstacles to access adequate services and resources.


Food systems education has grown in the United States, but many such programs do not explicitly focus on the structural inequities that shape food systems and the experiences of food workers. The authors propose “critical food literacy” as a means for confronting these inequities and creating a more just food system.


Discusses two cookbooks written by African American women in relation to the Black Power movement, food and identity, and the cookbook author and memoirist Alice B. Toklas, partner of Gertrude Stein.


Bridges the gap on the paucity of published literature on African American cooking and cuisine by illuminating the role of Black cooks and chefs to African American Culture and their contributions to foodways in the United States. The book uses the frame of foodways to provide a critique of the racialized intellectual and social spaces in the U.S.


Uses a representative data set to investigate the relationship between the supplemental nutrition program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and breastfeeding among low-income children born in 2005-2014. Data analysis reveals the neutrality of WIC participation in breastfeeding, which has broad implications for formula availability and access by gender, race, and ethnicity.
**VIDEO RESOURCES**


Investigates - through a seven-part four-hour series - the relationship between systemic social conditions and health. Each part of this series is located within a different ethnic or racial community, demonstrating how structural inequality leads to disparate health outcomes.


Gives a background to the investigative journalism Land Grab University history project and contextualizes Cornell University’s role and impact on Indigenous land seized and sold as part of the 1862 Morrill Act which underwrote the launch of White-led public land grant universities in the United States.


Follows the COVID-19 pandemic’s invisible victims, including critical farm and meat packing workers who often lack worker safety protections and had high rates of infection and illness due to the virus due to lack of safety precautions.


Interviews Dr. Valerie Blue Bird Jernigan, an academic scholar and member of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, in this clip from the documentary *Blood Sugar Rising* to share her learnings from studies about health improvements when Native American populations have better access to health and culturally appropriate foods.

Shares resources and tools for Extension educators who work in the food systems space and are interested in using a racial equity lens in their work. Panelist discusses the need to create institutional change within food systems to give more opportunities to people of color. This is the first national webinar offered by the Racial Equity in the Food Systems Workgroup.


A short video about one man's experience of living on the Wind River Indian Reservation located in the U.S. state of Wyoming. Told from the perspective of surviving a nearly deadly car accident, the narrator shares some of the serious challenges faced by those at the reservation including food insecurity, alcoholism, and health disparities as well as his efforts to tell the stories of his people.


This short film looks at the food system present in Arizona and other U.S. borderlands. Here, a diverse group of people come together and mitigate challenges the food system presents via food banks and community and home gardening.

Campbell, D. (Director). (2012). *Harvest of dignity* [Film]. Public Broadcasting System UNC TV.

Illustrates a story of intentional disenfranchisement of farm workers. Over 50 years ago, journalist Edward R. Murrow shared *Harvest of Shame*, which captured cruelty to farmworkers and their harsh living conditions. Throughout the updated documentary, farmworkers in North Carolina share stories that correlate to Murrow's documentary.


Looks at the rich food history of Mexican food in the state of Texas and explores its roots in Native American culinary tradition.


Three Black women scholars from Historically Black Colleges and Universities in the U.S. share how they are engaged in three distinct areas of scholarship that examine inequities in the food system. Topics include land tenure and food security in Liberia; stories of food systems in Alabama’s Black Belt; and health disparities, food insecurity, and environmental injustice among Black adults in the U.S.

Presents to the Michigan House of Representatives Agriculture Committee post-doctoral work on food sovereignty, racial equity, and the state of Black farmers in Michigan.


Discusses the far-ranging intersectionality of food systems with other sectors and how the way that food systems function in communities affects the health, wealth, and livelihood of community residents.


Introduces findings from the *Measuring Racial Equity in the Food System: Established and Suggested Metrics* report, published by the MSU Center for Regional Food Systems. Report includes racial equity metrics in four main theme areas: food access, food and farm business, food chain labor, and food movement. Webinar also discusses the value and potential uses of racial equity data and metrics.


Shares the story of Prince’s Hot Chicken Shack, a Black family-owned business in Nashville, Tennessee, and its connection to a national “hot chicken” craze driven by White entrepreneurs. The story underscores the difficulty of food entrepreneurs of color to succeed in launching and growing food businesses.

Davison, D. (2017). *How urban agriculture is transforming Detroit* [Video]. TED Conferences. [https://www.ted.com/talks/devita_davison_how_urban_agriculture_is_transforming_detroit](https://www.ted.com/talks/devita_davison_how_urban_agriculture_is_transforming_detroit)

Comments on the transformation from 1950’s Detroit as the capital of American industry to the Detroit of today. Shows how Detroiter’s are transforming their city to become a sustainable, healthy metropolis. Detroit has over 1,500 farms across the city. Growing food together builds a sense of community as well as provides healthy, fresh food to families and neighbors.


Documents the food justice movement, using the phrase “Follow the Drinking Gourd” as both frame and metaphor. “Follow the Drinking Gourd,” made popular in song by singer/artist Richie Havens, tells a story of how enslaved Black people followed the North Star, moving northward from southern plantations using the Underground Railroad to find freedom from slavery in Canada.

Focuses on how White dominant culture and White-based narratives influence food security activities and programs in the United States. Examples are provided of how whiteness controls power and decision-making in the food system.


Panelists discuss historical disparities across 1862, 1869, and 1994 land-grant institutions, including land treaties, research fund matching, and competitive programming. Panelists also share current efforts at these institutions to create more equitable food systems for historically underserved groups.


Explores the connection between issues of race, justice, and mass incarceration in the United States. The film looks at how an exception to the 13th amendment to the Constitution, which outlawed slavery, has contributed to structural racism in the U.S. including in the food and farming system.


Ron Finley, a native of South Central Los Angeles, discusses the importance of paying it forward to decrease the number of food deserts in his community. Finley started planting a “food forest” along the curb in the front of his home. Not too long after, members of the community started complaining about this food forest, and Finley was issued a citation. This citation led to a public outcry for environmental justice, and the city council president raised a motion to amend the Residential Parkway Landscaping Guidelines and terminate fining for vegetable gardens. Finley’s garden project has expanded to about 20 gardens throughout the city, and it not only provides neighborhood residents with access to fresh fruits and vegetables but also engages community members to participate in growing food to feed themselves and their neighbors.


Sponsored by the Food Recovery Network, this webinar outlines some of the federal food access and hunger relief policies during the COVID-19 pandemic through the lens of racial equity.

Presents strategies to build an equitable food system from the perspective of the actions of food policy councils, Black faith-led food justice networks, and funding opportunities for Indigenous tribes and bands as well as Tribal colleges and universities.


Presents stories about the inequities in health food access as one segment in a multimedia series entitled “Examining Race in America.” A neighborhood in Southland, a suburb just south of Chicago, is used as a primary example.


Features guest speakers on the topic of Black and Indigenous food histories within the field of nutrition. First of two sessions in the Racism and Food Access and Nutrition Culture discussion series hosted by the Illinois Public Health Institute

Illinois Public Health Institute. (2022, September 27). *Eating with our neighbors: How to identify injustices and create change in food and nutrition programs* [Webinar]. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20mmz9qwPlk

Offers suggestions to address injustices in food and nutrition programs. Second of two sessions in the Racism and Food Access and Nutrition Culture discussion series hosted by the Illinois Public Health Institute


Shows the realities of how local and national political processes affect people who are attempting to provide food for their families. The documentary is about a threat by the City of Los Angeles to shut down a beloved 14-acre community garden and the impassioned, organized response from residents who rely on the garden for nourishment and for connecting with others in their community.


Chronicles the life of Cesar Chavez, American labor leader and civil rights activist, showing the triumphant journey Chavez took to unionize farmworkers’ wages and revolutionize the injustice of migrant workers in the United States.
MANRRS. (2020, August 18). Exploring racial equity, advocacy and social justice in American Agriculture: Race, tenure and resource allocation in 1862 and 1890 land grant institutions [Webinar]. https://us02web.zoom.us/rec/play/94TEbOrKeUrA6vKMwubZsMJ2znwTmqQ_8OEdpq8thzOVUVRj9vGjxihJyMvkdaba9MVSmlktKVNMe5e_LXlfXXTko9jkOR54?continueMode=true&_x_zm_rtaid=7k3r4f82TRe0quTeaphJQ.1635801149544.63addb75568775f7ac48e76dec04411&_x_zm_rhtaid=65

Examines the inequities and racial injustice in the food system through the policies and actions of government, higher education, and private business institutions.

Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. (2021, February 11). Building relationships across higher education institutions to address racism in the food system [Webinar]. https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/building-relationships-across-higher-education-institutions-to-address-racism-in-the-food-system-webinar

Uses a racial equity lens to provide an overview of the history and policy that developed these higher education institutions and, using that same lens, reimagines an asset-based pluralistic model of collaborative research and outreach across these institutions. Panelists from the land grant system and a Hispanic Serving Ag Institution provide brief remarks followed by a facilitated discussion.


Describes collaborations that are pluralistic in nature and built on trust and shared values. Uses examples from Michigan and Texas that are across land-grant institutions and between land-grants and public/private higher education institutions. The Texas example is a collaboration between Prairie View A&M University’s Cooperative Extension Program (an 1890 land-grant institution) and Baylor College of Medicine (a private institution). The Michigan example is a collaboration across Michigan State University Extension and three 1994 land-grant Tribal Colleges.

Michigan State University Center for Regional Food Systems. (2021, November 18). Networks and systems that support success for educators, students, and researchers at Native American, Historically Black, and Hispanic-Serving Higher Education Institutions [Webinar]. https://www.canr.msu.edu/resources/webinar-networks-and-systems-that-support-success-for-educators-students-and-researchers-at-native-american-historically-black-and-hispanic-serving-higher-education-institutions

Presents an overview of the goals and strategies of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC), First Americans Land Grant Consortium (FALCON), Cooperative Extension at 1890 Land grant institutions (a subset of Historically Black Colleges and Universities), the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU), and the Racial Equity in the Food System workgroup (webinar co-sponsor).

Explains how the Supplemental Nutrition and Education (SNAP-Ed) funding is determined at the federal level, how the SNAP-Ed community needs assessment tool is seeking to increase equity, tribal colleges and universities’ role in SNAP-Ed and policy recommendations, and addresses various perspectives of how funding decisions impact statewide collaboration and considerations for improving equitable collaboration within states.


Explains the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Nutrition Education, and Obesity Prevention Grant Program (SNAP-Ed) approaches and models to build equitable partnerships supporting the delivery of cultural/community responsive nutrition interventions and equity, how Tennessee State University has utilized a diversity database to accurately depict the communities they serve to increase healthy food access, and the diverse SNAP-Ed participants of Hawaii, its unique challenges and strategies and the importance of relationship building to SNAP-Ed direct education program development and implementation.


The third part of this webinar series about the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, Nutrition Education, and Obesity Prevention Grant Program (SNAP-Ed) explains how Georgia interprets and implements equity in SNAP-Ed programs, the “living,” non-hierarchical organizational model Oklahoma Tribal Engagement Partners (OKTEP), and promising practices to increase healthy food access through the Kansas Tribal Food Systems project.

Tells the history, evolution, and impact of America's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), from before the end of slavery to modern day.


Outlines the history of the U.S. Food System and highlights how and why structural racism remains entrenched in the food system and all the government, higher education and business institutions that support that food system. The presenter offers suggestions for the Gus Schumacher Nutrition Incentive Program (Gus NIP) to operationalize racial equity in the design and delivery of funded programs.

Ongoing Box. (2017). *Food systems: Systemic racism and urban renewal in the Hill District* [Video]. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9J5gkCWzqbo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9J5gkCWzqbo)

Examines the history of Pittsburgh's Hill District during the early and mid 20th century. Redlining throughout the city of Pittsburgh created a foundation for racial discrimination in the Hill District. Discusses how these early forms of racial segregation have created lasting impact on the Hill District and the rest of the city and how this affects who has access to food.


Describes the journey of Anita Chitaya, an African woman who travels to the United States to share how climate change has affected her village and to convince Americans to take meaningful steps to address climate change and inequality.


Explores the challenges Black and brown farmers in the U.S. face due to structural racism in the food system. Includes perspectives of Black and brown farmers sharing their lived experiences and explaining how they overcame barriers to succeed. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part one of a four-part series.

Explains why some community members may not feel welcome at farmers markets or in CSA programs, which are traditionally White-dominant spaces, and offers suggestions for making farmers markets and CSAs more equitable. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part two of a four-part series.


Explores the history of disparities in agricultural land ownership and the limited access to funding faced by farmers of color. Includes a panel of Black and brown farmers discussing their own farm projects. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part three of a four-part series.


Looks at the challenges BIPOC entrepreneurs face when starting a food or beverage-based business. Includes a panel discussion with BIPOC business owners. Sponsored by Penn State Extension, this is part four of a four-part series.


Addresses underlying causes and problems of racism and inequality in the food system. Practitioners from two different organizations, a higher education institution and a grassroots organization, share their perspectives and examples of the work they are doing towards achieving a just and equitable food system by supporting sovereignty for Black and Brown farmers.


Shares key learnings and takeaways from participants of the August 2018 Coming Together for Racial Understanding workshop, where Cooperative Extension professionals from 20 states convened to better understand and address racial equity issues in their own work and institutions. Also introduces the eXtension Foundation’s Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) framework tool.
Rawal, S. (Director). (2020). Gather [Film]. Illumine Running, LLC.

This documentary film shares the story about the rediscovery of Native American foodways and the critical importance of food sovereignty in building the resilience of Native American peoples.


Stephen Ritz, a teacher in the South Bronx, is striving to change the lives of his students by helping make food a solution and not a problem. Ritz is the founder of Green Bronx Machine, which teaches at-risk high school youth to grow lush gardens for food in what he describes as the most migratory community in America: the South Bronx. Ritz aims to teach students these skills not only to benefit their health but also to improve their performance in school and to give them an opportunity to earn an income. He and his students helped design the first “edible wall” in New York City.


This episode, which is part of a 13-part PBS series, features some of America’s future organic farmers and farm owners. The episode features a young, entrepreneurial Hispanic organic farmer in Salinas Valley, California; a farm in Dallas, Texas that was converted from a former football field to produce fresh food for a food insecure neighborhood; and a Congolese refugee urban farmer training program in Houston, Texas.


Provides results from a qualitative study about how food hubs operationalize racial equity within their organizations and in their communities.


Tells the story of the American children who work in the agricultural fields across the U.S. Focuses on the stories of three migrant farm worker children and their various jobs harvesting crops throughout the year.


Shorlette Ammons discusses work that is needed and necessary in rural communities and communities of color. She also addresses the importance of working directly with people affected by issues of food insecurity and understanding the relationships they have with land. In addition, she explores the importance of creating entry points into different parts of the food system.

Introduces the collaborative Equitable Food Oriented Development (EFOD) from the perspectives of four of the collaborative’s founders. The practitioners explain how the EFOD framework is used within historically underserved communities to create social and economic opportunities. Webinar also shares new research and introduces the Wallace Center’s EFOD Regional Food Fellows.


Introduces the principle of Tribal food sovereignty and how First Nations communities implement traditional agricultural practices to shape their food system. Panelists also share an example of a collaborative partnership between University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension and the College of Menominee Nation to promote Menominee food sovereignty.

Sustainable Food Systems Initiative. (2018-2022). *Food literacy for all* [Course lecture and panel recordings]. [https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/sustainablefoodsystems/category/food-literacy-for-all/](https://sites.lsa.umich.edu/sustainablefoodsystems/category/food-literacy-for-all/)

More than 20 lecture and panel discussion recordings from a University of Michigan community-academic partnership course. Featuring national and global leaders, these recordings highlight scholarship that connects theory and practice to build food systems that are more equitable, health-promoting, and sustainable.


LaDonna Redmond, founder and executive director of The Campaign for Food Justice Now, talks about food access issues in her own community on the west side of Chicago. She discusses the history of the modern industrial food system, which was built through colonialism and the exploitation of people of color, and the many injustices that continue to exist within the system.

TEDx. (2014, March 11). *The underlying racism of America’s food system | Regina Bernard-Carreno* [Video]. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0XG-ETx5fk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0XG-ETx5fk)

Regina Bernard-Carreno talks about the lack of healthy food options in her urban New York neighborhood and her “hunt” for good food options and initiatives in surrounding neighborhoods. She shares her experiences of this “hunt” as well as lessons learned for creating an inclusive food movement, which must start by including voices from the ground up.
TEDx. (2014, December 6). *Food, race, and justice | Malik Yakini* [Video]. YouTube. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miukaKDL-Cs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=miukaKDL-Cs)

Malik Yakini talks about the many ways racism causes inequity in the food system by creating structural barriers for people of color. Yakini gives examples from his hometown of Detroit, Michigan. He also includes suggestions for creating a more equitable food system, such as changing institutional policies and practices that uphold racism and supporting people of color in leadership roles.

TEDx. (2015, March 15). *Food justice: A vision deeper than the problem | Anim Steel* [Video file]. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmYrwsSX9Ow](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pmYrwsSX9Ow)

Discusses the history of slavery and lays out a vision for a more just food system that includes increased land ownership by communities and community members and “ground up” leadership that allows communities to have a say in their own future.


Shares some of the challenges of and strategies for carrying out racial equity work and creating institutional change. Panelists discuss importance of building a shared language and historical understanding about structural racism in the food system, share the six phases of racial equity practice, and explain seven key principles of action.


Examines the value that farm workers can add to sustainable agriculture initiatives and suggests ways extension can engage with farm worker groups. Sponsored by the University of California Davis Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program, this is part one in a six-part series.


Discusses opportunities for those working in Cooperative Extension to build relationships with farmers of color. Sponsored by the University of California Davis Sustainable Agriculture Research & Education Program, this is part two in a six-part series.


Features a presentation on “Project Sweetie Pie” in northern Minneapolis - an effort to address significant physical access and transportation challenges to provide equitable access to healthy, affordable food.

Webinar featuring panel discussion led by lawyers fighting structural racism in the food system. Covers historical and contemporary agricultural issues including Black land loss, the connection between agriculture and environmental justice, and the role of lawyers in rooting out racism in the food system.

VOA Connect. (2019, September). *Fighting racism and inequality through farming* [Video]. YouTube. [https://youtu.be/uqQi8cIDO0w](https://youtu.be/uqQi8cIDO0w)

Explains how Soul Fire Farm in Grafton, New York is using a variety of agricultural programs to create a more just and equitable food system. Founder Leah Penniman explains the farm’s three main ways of fighting racism and inequality: growing and distributing affordable fresh foods to community members in need; offering educational courses in sustainable agriculture to new Black and Latinx farmers; and organizing to support laws that support farm worker rights, farmers of colors, and consumers.

W.K. Kellogg Foundation (2014). *What is food equity?* [Video]. YouTube. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCDfEnyjhII](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCDfEnyjhII)

Examines the meaning of food equity through the lenses of different food systems leaders. Focuses specifically on Detroit, Michigan and how people from all backgrounds should be allowed access to healthy, affordable, culturally appropriate food.


Malik Yakini with the Detroit Black Community Food Security Network and Lilly Fink Shapiro with the University of Michigan’s Sustainable Food Systems Initiative discuss their partnership designing and co-leading the Food Literacy for All course. The webinar also introduces Kimberly Carr, a post-doctoral research associate in food sovereignty and racial equity at the Center for Regional Food Systems and Center for Interdisciplinarity at Michigan State University.


Captures the positive and negative externalities happening throughout the city of Los Angeles, California. Throughout this city replete with food deserts and inundated with fast food restaurants, a diverse group of urban leaders is growing food sustainably. The documentary highlights the efforts of three city residents who are striving to make urban farming a success for themselves and their communities.
VISION
CRFS envisions a thriving economy, equity, and sustainability for Michigan, the country, and the planet through food systems rooted in local regions and centered on Good Food: food that is healthy, green, fair, and affordable.

MISSION
The mission of CRFS is to engage the people of Michigan, the United States, and the world in applied research, education, and outreach to develop regionally integrated, sustainable food systems.

ABOUT
CRFS joins in Michigan State University’s legacy of applied research, education, and outreach by catalyzing collaboration and fostering innovation among the diverse range of people, processes, and places involved in regional food systems. Working in local, state, national, and global spheres, CRFS’ projects span from farm to fork, including production, processing, distribution, policy, and access.

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