

# THE FOOD JUSTICE

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DEDICATED TO ADVANCING FOOD JUSTICE AND EQUITABLE NUTRITION ACCESS. BUILDING SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS THAT EMPOWER HEALTHIER COMMUNITIES.



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## BASIC NEEDS PROGRAM

A basic needs program provides resources such as food, housing, and financial support to help students meet essential needs and succeed academically (Goldrick-Rab et al., 2019).

## CHAIN OF CUSTODY OF FOOD

The chain of custody of food refers to how food is tracked from its origin to its distribution to ensure safety and quality (Feeding America, 2022).

## COLLEGE STUDENT

A college student is an individual enrolled in a postsecondary institution pursuing academic or professional education (National Center for Education Statistics, 2023).

## COMMUNITY COLLABORATION

Community collaboration is the process by which organizations and individuals work together to address shared community needs and improve outcomes through coordinated efforts and shared resources (Himmelman, 2002).

## COMMUNITY PANTRIES

Community pantries are local sites that provide free food to anyone in need (Feeding America, 2022).

## COMMUNITY PARTNER

Community partners are organizations or groups that collaborate to advance shared goals and improve community well-being, such as access to food, health, or education (Butterfoss & Kegler, 2009).

## COMMUNITY REFRIGERATORS

Community refrigerators are shared public fridges where people can leave or take food for free (Sonnino, 2016).

## COMMUNITY SITES

Community sites are local locations where programs and services are delivered to meet community needs. These sites may include schools, churches, community centers, and other accessible spaces where individuals can receive support and resources (McLeroy et al., 1988).

## FOOD DESERT COMMUNITIES

Food desert communities are areas where people have limited access to grocery stores or fresh, healthy food (USDA, 2023).

## FOOD DIGNITY

Food dignity means that everyone deserves access to healthy, culturally appropriate food in a way that allows them to make their own choices. It focuses on respect, fairness, and empowerment (Levkoe, 2011).

## FOOD INSECURITY

Food insecurity means lacking consistent access to enough healthy food to live an active, healthy life (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA], 2023).

## FOOD OASIS

A food oasis is an area where people have easy access to healthy, affordable food, such as fresh fruits and vegetables, and to grocery stores. These communities support healthier eating by making nutritious options more available (Freedman et al., 2016).

## FOOD SWAMP

A food swamp is an area where unhealthy food options, such as fast food and convenience stores, are easier to find than healthy options. Even though food is available, most options are not nutritious, making it harder to eat a healthy diet (Cooksey-Stowers et al., 2017).

## HUNGER

Hunger is the physical feeling of discomfort or pain caused by not having enough food. It often results from an ongoing lack of access to adequate nutrition (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2023).

## INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES

Institutional policies are rules and guidelines set by organizations to guide decisions, operations, and services (Kezar, 2014)

## INSTITUTIONS

Institutions are established organizations, including two-year and four-year colleges and universities, that provide structured education, services, and resources to support student learning and development (Scott, 2014).

## MUTUAL AID MODELS

Mutual aid models are systems in which people help one another by sharing resources and support (Spade, 2020).

## OUTREACH WITH DIGNITY

Outreach with dignity means providing services in ways that respect people's privacy, choices, and self-worth. It focuses on ensuring individuals feel supported without being judged or embarrassed when seeking help (Poppendieck, 2010).

## POVERTY

Poverty is the condition of lacking sufficient income or resources to meet basic needs such as food, housing, and healthcare (World Bank, 2022).

## POVERTY-STRICKEN DIET

A poverty-stricken diet refers to eating patterns shaped by limited money, often relying on less nutritious foods (Darmon & Drewnowski, 2008).

## RACISM IN FOOD SYSTEMS

Racism in food systems refers to unfair systems and policies that make it harder for certain groups to access healthy food (Alkon & Agyeman, 2011).

## THE N.E.S.T. MODEL

The N.E.S.T. Model focuses on providing students with food, essential resources, and support services so they can succeed academically and personally (Motley, 2024).

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