



Dear CSFS members and affiliates,

We are excited to welcome you to the first CSFS Community Newsletter of 2024. We thank everyone who took the time to share a submission for this newsletter. It is very exciting to see the diverse and interesting work that is happening within the CSFS membership. We hope that you all find value in this compilation of interesting works and publications. The goal is to build more connections between all of us within the Centre and to share in each other's achievements.

We look forward to learning more from all of you in the future as we hope to make this newsletter a regular part of our communications. Feel free to [connect with us](#) if you have any questions or comments, or have events and projects you would like to see updated on the CSFS website.

Enjoy,

The CSFS Team

Research project updates

Ghosh,utama: ["University to Work Transitions of International Students in Canada. A Comparative Study of York and TMU"](#)

This project advances a critical understanding of the transition process undertaken by undergraduate and alumni international students at York University and Toronto Metropolitan University as they move from university into the Canadian labour market. Our research identifies the academic, economic, familial, institutional, social and cultural barriers and facilitators affecting university-to-work transition processes, as well as the individual coping strategies employed by international students while transitioning. In collaboration with Human Endeavour and international student groups, the project will provide a concrete set of recommendations for international students, universities, employers, immigration policymakers, and informal community settlement services, all implicated in the university-to-work transition. We aim to contribute to the growing body of scholarship on critical migration studies by revising the transition pathway of international students. Our two-year project fills an urgent gap in the scholarship on the student-to-employee transition, highlights a relatively invisible social issue and facilitates public discourse on the roles and responsibilities of governments, postsecondary institutions, and non-profit agencies in addressing this urgent issue. This project is funded by an Insight Development Grant, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. Reach the research team at: utwtproject@gmail.com.

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Li, Nicolas: After joining TMU a few years ago, I am happy to officially join the community of food security researchers and activists at the CSFS. I am honoured to have received two major grants in 2023 to study food security in remote ("fly-in") Northern communities with interdisciplinary teams (detailed below). See also a public summary of the project and ongoing research: [The Conversation: Grocery retailers are-benefiting from food subsidies in Northern Canada](#)

1) "Evaluating policies to improve food affordability, nutrition and food security in Canada's remote Northern communities," with Angela Daley, Tracey Galloway and Barry Watson. This project is focused on a quantitative analysis of two existing policy tools - freight subsidies for nutritious foods paid to retailers and income transfers to households - and an assessment of their impact on local food prices, consumption of nutritious foods, and food security. This work builds on my recently published paper and previous work analyzing the connection between competition and food prices as well as

food security programs in India. This project is funded by a SSHRC Insight Development Grant

2) "Learning about Indigenous concepts relevant to food security intervention in northern communities" with Kimberly Fairman and Tracey Galloway. This second project complements the first by building a more qualitative understanding of how food security is assessed by community members themselves, how their assessments may differ from the typical measures used in the "South," and how community-perceived food security is supported (or not) by the current policy framework. The research team completed its first visit to Taloyoak, Nunavut where we spoke with the head of the Hunters and Trappers Organization, Elders, school staff and retail staff and prepared for future activities grounded in community-led, indigenous perspectives. It was truly a privilege to visit the Arctic and hear local perspectives, even in -50 celsius January weather. This eye-opening experience reinforced the urgency of making progress on Northern food insecurity and continues to inspire my work in this area. This project is funded by a Nutrition North Canada Food Security Research Grant.

If interested in learning more, connect with [Nicolas Li](#).

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Oba, Funke: "The COVID-19 Pandemic and Food Insecurity in African Caribbean Black-Identifying Households in Waterloo Region"

Household food insecurity is a public health concern and COVID-19 brought distinct challenges to the food supply chain. In Canada, it is estimated that household food insecurity doubled as COVID-related supports ended. Those most affected were vulnerable even before the pandemic. These populations include racialized, migrant and female-headed households with children but exacerbated for Black families, by the anti-Black racism crisis, which predates COVID-19. In the Waterloo region, over 33,000 people struggle to put food on the table. Disadvantaged populations faced loss of jobs/income/school lunches /access to food banks amid the physical and social distancing measures which increased barriers to affordable healthy/culturally appropriate food. This study was funded by a SSHRC funded Partner Engage Grant (COVID-19)

Our SSHRC Partner Engage study addresses this gap by exploring the health effects and community-based cultural practices of ACBI families that improve food security. We partnered with Kingdom Community International (KCI), a Black-led church whose vision is to be a hub for enhancing community wholeness and wellness. This church operated a food bank which had to shut down during the pandemic. As no studies have investigated COVID-19-related losses or the physical, mental, and economic toll on

ACBI families in the Waterloo region, this study aimed to provide research evidence about the impact of KCI's foodbank closure to inform advocacy as well as training and program design for the region's food security network.

Framed by an Afrocentric lens, the study centers African knowledge and socio-cultural capital to illuminate the interconnected pathways through which ACBI populations encounter systemic inequity and social injustice. Our in-depth interviews and sharing circles facilitated access to previously unknown phenomena, promoting Afro-Indigenous land and identity connections. We obtained nuanced data from 30 adults, 10 youth, and 5 key informants and are in the analysis and knowledge mobilization phase, having presented methodological and preliminary findings at two conferences. We also connected with an urban farmer/scholar at the University of Lagos Nigeria interested in collaborations, student/faculty exchange and food security partnerships. We plan to build on these relationships to apply for a partnership development or connections grant.

If interested in learning more, connect with [Funke Oba](#).

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Rocha, Cecilia: [“The Betinho Project”](#)

A Memorandum of Understanding between TMU and the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), Brazil, has provided a framework for collaboration between CSFS and faculty from UFRN to develop joint research and teaching activities in the area of food security. Four UFRN researchers made presentations at seminars under the Betinho Project organized at TMU. So far, six researchers (2 students and 4 faculty members) from the UFRN have been Visiting Scholars at TMU for stays varying between 10 days to 12 months.

[The Betinho Project](#) celebrates the life and work of Herbert “Betinho” de Souza (1935-1997), continuing his campaign against hunger and for life everywhere in the world. Since 2019, the Betinho Project Seminar Series has facilitated the exchange of ideas between Brazilian scholars and counterparts from Canada and other parts of the world on issues of food security and social justice.

Since 2018, this collaboration has led to the publication of one book in Portuguese, one book chapter, a major report, and five peer-reviewed articles. Three more manuscripts are being prepared for submission. See “Recent Publications” and “Reports” below for more on this ongoing project.

If interested in learning more, connect with [Cecila Rocha](#).

Recent publications

*CSFS Member names in bold

Journal articles:

Ahmed, F., **Liberda, E. N.**, Solomon, A., Davey, R., Sutherland, B., & Tsuji, L. J. S. (2023). Indigenous land-based approaches to well-being: The Sibi (River) program in subarctic Ontario, Canada. *International Journal of Circumpolar Health*, 82(1), 2252595–2252595. <https://doi.org/10.1080/22423982.2023.2252595>.

Abstract: The Albany River system holds a special significance for the Omushkego Cree of subarctic Ontario, Canada, embodying their cultural roots, history, and the Cree way of life and worldviews. Through the Sibi program, youth learned traditional fishing practices from Elders and on-the-land experts, gaining valuable knowledge on the land and river. The program addressed barriers to being on the land, while also creating a space for the transfer of Indigenous knowledge and revitalising community social networks. The program took place in the summer, following the Omushkego Cree's seasonal cycle and employed community-based participatory research approach. Photovoice and semi-structured interviews were used to identify elements of well-being from an Indigenous perspective. Regardless of age or experience, participants expressed positive emotions while being on the land, highlighting how strengthening social and community networks, intergenerational knowledge transfer, and fostering cultural continuity contribute to improved well-being. Program outcomes emphasize the importance of collaboration with communities to gain insights into their needs, priorities, and values, ultimately creating more sustainable and effective well-being programs. By fostering engagement and recognizing the environment's significance, sustainable and long-term solutions can be pursued to address challenges faced by communities, ultimately advancing health and well-being for both present and future generations. The Albany River system holds a special significance for the Omushkego Cree of subarctic Ontario, Canada, embodying their cultural roots, history, and the Cree way of life and worldviews. Through the Sibi program, youth learned traditional fishing practices from Elders and on-the-land experts, gaining valuable knowledge on the land and river. The program addressed barriers to being on the land, while also creating a space for the transfer of Indigenous knowledge and revitalising community social networks. The program took place in the summer, following the Omushkego Cree's seasonal cycle and employed community-based participatory research approach. Photovoice and semi-structured interviews were used to identify elements of well-being from an Indigenous perspective. Regardless of age or experience, participants expressed positive emotions while being on the land, highlighting how strengthening social and community networks, intergenerational knowledge transfer, and fostering cultural

continuity contribute to improved well-being. Program outcomes emphasize the importance of collaboration with communities to gain insights into their needs, priorities, and values, ultimately creating more sustainable and effective well-being programs. By fostering engagement and recognizing the environment's significance, sustainable and long-term solutions can be pursued to address challenges faced by communities, ultimately advancing health and well-being for both present and future generations.

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Ahmed, F., **Liberda, E. N.**, Solomon, A., Davey, R., Sutherland, B., & Tsuji, L. J. S. (2023). Indigenous Land-Based Approaches to Well-Being: The Niska (Goose) Harvesting Program in Subarctic Ontario, Canada. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 20(4), 3686. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20043686>.

Abstract: Historically, goose harvesting provided a source of culturally significant, safe, and nutritious food for the Ojibwe of subarctic Ontario, Canada. Disruptions stemming from colonization and climate change have led to a decrease in harvesting, resulting in higher rates of food insecurity. The aim of the Niska program was to reconnect Elders and youth to revitalize goose harvesting activities and associated Indigenous knowledge within the community. The program and evaluation were built using a two-eyed seeing (Etuaptmumk) and community-based participatory research approach. Salivary cortisol, a biomedical measure of stress, was collected before (n = 13) and after (n = 13) participation in the spring harvest. Likewise, cortisol samples were collected before (n = 12) and after (n = 12) the summer harvest. Photovoice and semi-directed interviews were employed after the spring (n = 13) and summer (n = 12) harvests to identify key elements of well-being from an Indigenous perspective. The changes observed in cortisol levels for the spring ($p = 0.782$) and summer ($p = 0.395$) harvests were not statistically significant. However, there was a noteworthy increase in the subjective well-being observed through the qualitative measures (semi-directed interviews and photovoice), highlighting the importance of using multiple perspectives when assessing well-being, especially in Indigenous peoples. Future programs should incorporate multiple perspectives when addressing complex environmental and health issues, such as food security and environmental conservation, especially in Indigenous homelands worldwide.

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Chaves, V. M., **Rocha, C.**, Gomes, S. M., Jacob, M. C. M., & da Costa, J. B. A. (2023). Integrating Family Farming into School Feeding: A Systematic Review of Challenges and Potential Solutions. *Sustainability*, 15(4), 2863. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su15042863>

Abstract: Family farming is strengthening its strategic role in school nutrition, but coordinating between school feeding programs and the agricultural sector has proven to be challenging. The goal of this review was to identify the problems that school feeding programs face in acquiring food from family farms. We selected studies from Web of Science, Medline/PubMed, and Scopus and evaluated their methodological quality. Out of 338 studies identified, 37 were considered relevant. We used PRISMA to guide the review process, and we chose not to limit the year or design of the study because it was important to include the largest amount of existing evidence on the topic. We summarized the main conclusions in six categories: local food production, marketing, and logistics channels, legislation, financial costs, communication and coordination, and quality of school menus. In general, the most critical problems emerge from the most fragile point, which is family farming, particularly in the production and support of food, and are influenced by the network of actors, markets, and governments involved. The main problems stem from the lack of investment in family farming and inefficient logistics, which can negatively impact the quality of school meals. Viable solutions include strategies that promote investment in agricultural policies and the organization of family farmers.

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Galloway, T., & Li, N. (2023). Pass-through of subsidies to prices under limited competition: Evidence from Canada's Nutrition North program. *Journal of Public Economics*, 225, 104971. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpubeco.2023.104971>.

Abstract: We study the pass-through of Canada's Nutrition North food subsidy in remote, mainly Indigenous communities with limited competition. Reforms to the program in 2016 and 2019 provide exogenous changes in retailer marginal costs and we show that on average, retail prices were lowered by 67 cents for every additional dollar of subsidy, well below the full pass-through expected under perfect competition. We can precisely characterize the competitive environment for each community, which is typically a retail monopoly or duopoly, and find that the low average pass-through is mostly driven by monopoly communities. Our findings show that resources intended for marginalized communities can be partly captured by local firms with market power.

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Gomes, S. M., Jacob, M. C., Rocha, C., Medeiros, M. F., Lyra, C. O., & Noro, L. R. (2021). Expanding the limits of sex: a systematic review concerning food and nutrition in transgender populations. *Public Health Nutrition*, 24(18), 6436–6449. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980021001671>

Abstract:

Objective: To examine the literature and identify main themes, methods and results of studies concerning food and nutrition addressed in research on transgender populations.

Design: A systematic review conducted through July 2020 in the MedLine/PubMed, Scopus and Web of Science databases.

Results: Of the 778 studies identified in the databases, we selected thirty-seven. The studies were recent, most of them published after 2015, being produced in Global North countries. The most often used study design was cross-sectional; the least frequently used study design was ethnographic. Body image and weight control were predominant themes (n 25), followed by food and nutrition security (n 5), nutritional status (n 5), nutritional health assistance (n 1) and emic visions of healthy eating (n 1).

Conclusions: The transgender community presents body, food and nutritional relationships traversed by its unique gender experience, which challenges dietary and nutritional recommendations based on the traditional division by sex (male and female). We need to complete the lacking research and understand contexts in the Global South, strategically investing in exploratory-ethnographic research, to develop categories of analysis and recommendations that consider the transgender experience.

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Jacob, M., & **Rocha, C.** (2021). Models of governance in community gardening: administrative support fosters project longevity. *Local Environment*, 26(5), 557–574. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13549839.2021.1904855>

Abstract: Positive outcomes from community gardening contribute to the fulfilment of several agendas related to food and nutrition security, urban sustainability, and environmental education. Under this presupposition, several umbrella organisations in the public or nonprofit sectors have been supporting community garden projects. Bottom-up with political and/or administrative support is a governance model in community gardening in which the community plans, implements, and manages a garden with support from the government or non-governmental organisations. Several community gardens in Toronto, Canada, follow this governance structure, which is frequently associated with the success (growing and longevity) of these gardens' initiatives in the city. This paper provides a better understanding of day-to-day needs in community gardening projects under this governance model, presenting the typical demands for support in different development stages. Using participatory observation and interviews, we approached community gardening initiatives spread in neighbourhoods with diverse economic, social, and cultural features. We interviewed gardeners, garden coordinators, representatives of non-governmental organisations, and government members. Considering the emic perspective, the governance structure that counts with administrative support seems beneficial to the longevity of community gardens, mainly in low-income areas. Despite the diversity of the projects that we studied, land access, funding, help with human resources, and educational

opportunities are typical needs in these gardens. Future studies could specify the tradeoffs between bottom-up and top-down governance models in community gardening in distinct political and socio-economic contexts.

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Nasr, J., & Potteiger, M. (2023). Spaces, Systems and Infrastructures: From Founding Visions to Emerging Approaches for the Productive Urban Landscape. *Land (Basel)*, 12(2), 410. <https://doi.org/10.3390/land12020410>

Abstract: The proliferation of urban agriculture on an array of urban spaces is one of the more visible responses to perceived failures of contemporary food systems. This paper seeks to identify fundamental strategies connected to food system change efforts, linking these with diverse attempts at designing and planning the productive city. It first situates the contemporary concept of the productive city within a broader historical dialogue of foundational figures in urban and regional planning, architecture, and landscape architecture for whom food production was a central component of future cities. Recently, a growing number of practitioners have theorized the need for integrating urban agriculture in urban design and planning. Across this spectrum of emerging theory and practice, we identify three approaches to designing productive cities. First, spatial design strategies identify new territories for food production. These offer the potential for systems design thinking that links the individual spaces of production to other sectors of food systems that extend across networks of spaces and multiple scales. Finally, both spatial and systems design involve strategies of designing productive infrastructures of soils, water, nutrients, and other essential flows. The engagement with spaces of production, food systems, and productive infrastructure opens up a range of challenges as well as opportunities for emerging forms of practice and design thinking for the productive city.

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Pequeno, N. P. F., Cabral, N. L. de A., Oliveira, Â. G. R. C., Crispim, S. P., **Rocha, C.**, Marchioni, D. M., Lima, S. C. V. C., & Lyra, C. d. O. (2022). Chronic diseases and emotional disorders are associated with low perception of quality of life in food insecurity/security. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 10, 893601–893601. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9340216/pdf/fpubh-10-893601.pdf>

Abstract: Understanding individual perception of Quality of Life (QoL) can help combat social and health inequalities. We aimed to identify factors associated with Low Perceived Quality of Life (LPQoL) in 295 adults and older adults with food security and food insecurity, in the city of Natal, Brazil. A cross-sectional study was conducted from June to December 2019, with collection of data on socioeconomic demographic status,

lifestyle information, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and risk factors, emotional disorders, food (in) security and quality of life. To assess food insecurity, the Brazilian Scale of Food Insecurity—EBIA was used, and the WHOQOL-Bref questionnaire was used to assess quality of life. Poisson's Regression was used to verify associations between variables and LPQoL, stratifying the sample into food secure (FS) and food insecure (FI) groups. In the FI group, being overweight, older adult, having no partner, drinking alcoholic beverages twice a week or more, and not having daily availability of water were associated with LPQoL, and in the FS group, having diabetes, monthly family income in the 1st and 2nd tertiles, and never having studied was associated with LPQoL. Reporting emotional disorders and sleeping < 7 h/day were associated with LPQoL in both FI and FS groups. LPQoL was associated with the occurrence of NCDs and risk factors, and emotional disorders, regardless of the food security measure. However, the lack of adequate access to water highlights the social vulnerability of the FI group.

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Pequeno, N. P. F., Cabral, N. L. de A., Oliveira, Ângelo G. R. C., Crispim, S. P. ., **Rocha, C.**, Marchioni, D. M. L., Lima, S. C. V. C., & Lyra, C. de O. (2022). Factors associated with the quality of life of Brazilian adults and the elderly: a cross-sectional study. *Research, Society and Development*, 11(4), e37811427524. <https://doi.org/10.33448/rsd-v11i4.27524>

Abstract: The objective of this study was to analyze the association between socioeconomic, demographic, lifestyle, health, nutrition and food insecurity factors and quality of life (QoL) in 295 Brazilian adults and the elderly residents in Natal-RN, using data from the Brazilian Usual Consumption Assessment – BRAZUCA survey. Multivariate analysis using Poisson Regression was using, to verify the association between the QoL, assessed by the WHOQOL-bref instrument, with the independent variables. Having age 40-59 years (PR=1.70; 95%CI 1.10-2.62) or age ≥ 60 years (PR=1.55; 95%CI 1.00-2.40); having non-white skin (PR=1.56; 95%CI 1.10-2.19); and being in mild food insecurity (PR=2.70; 95%CI 1.75-4.19) moderate (PR=3.19; 95%CI 2.03-5.00) or severe (PR=3.12; 95%CI 1.80-5.42) were associated with a higher probability of Perceived QoL regular, poor, or very poor. Satisfaction with regular, unsatisfactory, or very unsatisfactory health was associated with mild food insecurity (PR= 1.73; 95%CI 1.26-2.37), emotional disturbances (depression or anxiety) (PR=1.88; 95%CI 1.43-2.49) and being hypertensive (PR=1.39; 95%CI 1.05-1.84). The results suggest the need for public policies that fight inequality, hunger, and promote healthy lifestyles.

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Regnier-Davies, J., Edge, S. and Austin, N. (2023). The intersection of structure and agency within charitable community food programs in Toronto, Canada, during the COVID-19 pandemic: Cultivating systemic change. *Critical Public Health*, 33(3): 355-362. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09581596.2022.2130740>

Abstract: Prior to the COVID–19 outbreak, food insecurity was already a serious public health problem in Canada, impacting 12.7 percent of households. In recent years, activists, practitioners and researchers from a range of health–related disciplines have debated the legitimacy of food banks and other charitable food programs, contending that policy and programs at the federal level must be prioritized to address the underlying root causes of poverty. This paper challenges the discourse that charitable food programs prevent or distract from Canada’s social equity goals. Alternatively, this paper argues that programs and initiatives at the local level can emerge to bring short–term stability and self–sufficiency to local communities while also advocating for longer–term structural change. Drawing upon structuration theory and critical ecologies of anti–Black racism, we examine the work of BlackFoodToronto, a food sovereignty initiative, to illustrate the negotiation of power and agency, and how groups and networks react to and reshape confining and enabling structures through collaborative practice. In addressing Canada’s food security crisis, this paper offers an alternative perspective of community–based, nonprofit and charitable programs, which in practice, can help inform future food security policy and related health equity and community development strategies.

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Regnier-Davies, J., Edge, S., Yu, M. H. M., Nasr, J., Austin, N., Daley, A. and Koc, M. (2022). Towards equitable and resilient post-pandemic urban food systems: The role of community-based organizations. *Urban Governance*, 2(2): 336–346. <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ugj.2022.10.003>.

Abstract: In early March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged as a global health emergency. Before the COVID-19 global pandemic, food insecurity was already a severe public health problem in Canada, affecting over 4 million people. In Toronto, COVID-19 has magnified and further compromised the food security of vulnerable groups, including those living in poverty, those with pre-existing health conditions, the elderly, Indigenous peoples, newcomers, refugees and other racialized minorities. As with most North American municipalities, the primary response to food insecurity has been to rely on the work of community-based or social service organizations. However, the role of these actors in addressing food insecurity and food systems issues has been heavily debated by scholars, practitioners and researchers alike. Despite being uniquely positioned to have a clear and well-rounded understanding of community needs, the

role and value of community-based organizations is not consistently recognized as an asset to the urban region's food system resilience and governance. Yet, at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, community-based organizations and initiatives were pivotal in responding to what was clearly a food security crisis on the ground but were also instrumental in supporting community self-determination and the drive for longer-term equity in food system governance. Despite the wide range of and number of organizations working to support food security in Canada, the literature largely frames community-based initiatives as being problematic and gives very little credit to these actors and initiatives in supporting broader food security and food system resilience. This paper aims to contribute to the literature on resilient food systems by illuminating the work of community-based initiatives in mobilizing for longer-term food system resilience and governance, shedding light on their life experience and expertise, as well as the factors that enable or constrain their capacity to enact change. Findings are derived from in-depth interviews with individuals from select food security organizations in the City of Toronto (n=28) and municipal actors from Toronto (n=10). We highlight innovative initiatives and newfound support networks emerging across the GTA during the COVID-19 pandemic, and how these are shifting focus away from systems of dependency towards community self-determination.

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Seko, Y., Juando-Prats, C., Wong, V., Rahouma, L., Yu, J., & Henry-Noel, N. (2023). Lunchbox shaming: recollections of school lunchtime by young Canadians of Asian descent. *Food, Culture, & Society*, 1–19.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15528014.2023.2289238>

Abstract: Children's home-packed lunches to school reflect family's culinary cultures, social locations, and unique food norms. At Canadian elementary schools, children of Asian heritage sometimes experience "lunchbox shaming" – feeling embarrassed for bringing foods that are seen deviant from dominant food norms. This study explored the recollections of school lunchtime by 25 young adults (aged 17–25 years) from three largest Asian ethnocultural groups (Chinese, Indian, and Filipino) in Toronto, Canada. Two parents of the participants also joined follow-up interviews to provide their insights. Our analysis focused on four layers of meanings at micro-level (personal experiences and emotions), meso-level (family food practices, school food environment), macro-level (socio-historical discourses), and interactional-level (researchers' positionalities). Many participants recalled painful experiences being teased by classmates of their "stinky" lunch, throwing away homemade lunches, or asking parents to pack "normal" lunches to fit in. Conversely, a few shared positive memories of their lunches being praised and felt proud of their culinary heritage. Many reportedly felt a need to balance affiliation to both their home and school food cultures while growing up in Canada. We conclude by

discussing the implications of the study findings for the ongoing debate on Canada's national school food program and food literacy education.

Books and book chapters:

Liberda, E. & Sly, T. (2023). *Assessment and Communication of Risk: A Pocket Text for Health and Safety Professionals*. Springer Nature Publishing.

<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-28905-7>.

About the book: This is the long-awaited pocket text on risk assessment for students and professionals in all health and safety fields. Risk assessment and risk-based decision-making are essential skills in today's health and safety fields, but a convenient pocket or desk reference has been needed with enough theory to begin a preliminary risk assessment, together with clear explanations, applications, and worked examples. This book addresses that need. It provides a practical resource for estimating risks in various applications, as well as assisting with the design of larger project-based assessments. It explains the two main numeric procedures: probabilistic, or "catastrophic", and quantitative, or "chronic", risk assessment, along with chapters on qualitative risk assessment and approaches to food-related risks. A final chapter examines how people perceive risk, and provides advice and assistance in the development of essential, effective risk communication with the public and with the media. Numerous case studies are analyzed. *Assessment and Communication of Risk: A Pocket Text for Health and Safety Professionals* is a one-stop resource for students in all health and safety fields, and provides a valuable guide for existing field practitioners in public health, occupational health and safety, hospitals, environmental assessment offices, and ministries of health, labour, and the environment.

Reports:

Chaves, V.M., Teixeira, C.D., **Rocha, C.**, Lyra, C.O., Seabra, L.M.J., Gomes, S.M., Lima, S.C.V.C., Araújo, F.R., Jacob, M.C.M. (2022) *Carnes: diagnóstico sobre a oferta e demanda de carnes da agricultura familiar para o PNAE no estado do Rio Grande do Norte*. Report by the GT-Sistemas Alimentares (Working Group – Food Systems) of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), Brazil.

<https://6c529c10-551e-444a-a470>

239e34cdc0d2.filesusr.com/ugd/cf3487_c2a579fbf570486da907221d27ff27d3.pdf

Rocha, C. (2021). *Bases Econômicas para Gestão de Políticas Públicas em Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (Economic Basis for Public Policies in Food and Nutrition Security)*, Natal: Insecta Editora. <https://www.nutrir.com.vc/horta/Economia.pdf>

Forthcoming publications

Journal articles:

Ghosh, S., & Garrison, R.M. (forthcoming). 'To Whom should I Complain?' Indian ISs' Differential Recruitments in GTA Colleges. *International Migration Review*.

Books and book chapters:

Gabriel, C., **Ghosh, S.**, Schlosser, F., & Veronis, L. and Walton-Roberts, M. (forthcoming) *Supporting International Student Resilience throughout the Migrant Journey*. In *The Resilience of International Students*, J. Shields & V. Preston (Eds.), Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Ghosh, S., Veronis, L. & Walton-Roberts, M. (forthcoming). *Introduction*. Ghosh, Walton-Roberts and Veronis (eds). *Leaving to Learn, Mapping the place of resilience in the journeys of international students to Canada*. UBC Press.

Ghosh, S., Veronis, L. & Walton-Roberts, M. (forthcoming). *Conclusion*. Ghosh, Walton-Roberts and Veronis (eds), *Leaving to Learn, Mapping the place of resilience in the journeys of international students to Canada*, UBC Press.

Garrison, R., **Ghosh, S.** & Shahidnia, S. (forthcoming). *'Hearing the Untold': Using Reflexive Methodology for Understanding Migrant Resilience – Insights from Two Research Projects on International Students*. In *The Resilience of International Students*, J. Shields & V. Preston (Eds.), Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Nasr, J., Adam-Bradford, A., Njenga, M., van Veenhuizen, R. & Vera, I. (forthcoming). *Urban Agriculture and Forced Displacement*. Springer Urban Agriculture Book Series.
*If interested in learning more, connect with Joe at jnasr@torontomu.ca.

Upcoming Special Issue:

Ryan Phillips is co-editing (with Elisabeth Abergel, UQAM) a 'Meat Studies' Special Themed Issue of the *Canadian Food Studies Journal*. The special issue is scheduled for publication spring 2024. The issue will introduce the sub-field of Meat Studies and bring together a variety of Canadian food studies scholars critically interrogating the social, cultural, and economic dimensions of meat that have historically been un- or under-examined. If interested in learning more connect with [Ryan Phillips](#).

Other announcements and updates

In September 2023, **Joe Nasr** organized a week-long mission by a team of experts in urban agriculture and planning based in Paris, hosted by the CSFS. This mission is in the context of a memorandum of understanding signed by TMU and AgroParisTech, the leading French agriculture institution of higher learning. It included a half-day symposium, several meetings and visits to projects across Toronto, with support from the French Consulate in Toronto. Two teams from TMU, including CSFS members, will be visiting Paris in the summer of 2024 as a follow-up to the 2023 mission, widening the relations between the two institutions and cities. If interested in learning more about this project, connect with [Joe Nasr](#).

In February 2024, **Joe Nasr** will be taking part in a workshop that served as a centrepiece of a SSHRC-funded project that sought to outline a vision of the future of urban agriculture in London, Ontario. The project seeks to identify and strategize around the emerging patterns, barriers, successes, best practices, and challenges of urban agriculture in London, in light of changes to existing frameworks and within the context of food justice. If interested in learning more about this project, connect with [Joe Nasr](#).

In June 2024, CSFS members **Joe Nasr** and **James Kuhns** will present at the AESOP Sustainable Food Planning Conference in Belgium a paper on "Educational and advisory services for urban and peri-urban Agriculture: Informal and formal tools for enabling knowledge and innovation". This is based on research currently under way on behalf of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. If interested in learning more about this project, connect with [Joe Nasr](#).

Upcoming Events

Upcoming events at the CSFS:

A reminder that the CSFS will be hosting a second event on **Immigration and Food** in collaboration with the [TMCIS](#) on **April 17th, 2024**. The event has not been ironed out yet and we are still in the brainstorming stage for this event. If you are interested in participating either as a panellist or planner/organizer, please connect with [Jenelle Regnier-Davies](#).

Additionally, we will be hosting a Paper Bag Event on community-based responses to food insecurity on May 22, 2024. Special guest Kayleigh Garthwaite of the [Global Solidarity Alliance for Food, Health and Social Justice](#) will be visiting the CSFS to learn more from others doing work in this space. They are also keen to involve more people

from Canada in their alliance. If interested in the Paper Bag event or learning more about the global alliance, please connect with [Jenelle Regnier-Davies](#).

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CSFS Annual Soup Party

Let's celebrate! All members of the Centre for Studies in Food Security, friends and family are very welcome to join the Annual Soup Party. Bring a soup or an accessory (drink, salad, dessert, bread, crackers, fruit) to share OR instead (since there is always TOO much food) volunteer to come early to set up or stay late to clean up. Be sure to [RSVP](#).

WHEN: Friday, March 8, 2024, 6:00 PM ET
WHERE: 139 Gerrard Street East

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2024 Student Symposium, Canadian Association for Food Studies

The [CAFS Student Symposium](#) offers emerging scholars the opportunity to gather meaningful feedback and mentorship on their research from thought leaders in their respective fields, while fostering a sense of community. The symposium will also have a hybrid component, allowing emerging scholars from across the country to join!

Building on the theme from [The 2024 Humanities Congress](#), the theme of the Student Symposium will explore what it means to sustain shared food futures, encompassing how we can support more equitable and just food systems for all, particularly in the context of growing and converging environmental crises. It is also an exploration of how we can make positive change as scholars, practitioners, and advocates as we collectively face growing challenges in the food system.

The Student Symposium will be held in Montreal on June 17th and 18th, 2024, in partnership with the CFC at Concordia University. Although the event is independent of Congress, it is scheduled concurrently and within the same general area of Montreal, allowing scholars to attend both gatherings if they can.

All abstracts are due on March 30th, 2024. Submit your abstract here: [CAFS Student Symposium 2024 Abstract Submission](#). If you have any questions, please feel free to email us at assembly@foodstudies.ca.