

XXXIIIrd Development Days of the "Third World Association"

SYMPOSIUM

Agricultures, ruralities and development

UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES

22nd, 23rd and 24th May 2017



Call for papers

Institut de Sociologie

Centre d'études de la coopération internationale et du développement



FACULTÉ DE PHILOSOPHIE & SCIENCES SOCIALES



ULB ECOLE INTERFACULTAIRE DE BIOINGENIEURS

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Agricultures, ruralities and development

In the first decade of the millennium, after more than two decades of negligence, the development of the agricultural sector has once again become a key theme of scientific and professional debates on development.

One of the emblematic publications of this revival was the World Bank's *World Development Report 2008*, titled *Agriculture for Development*. This report highlighted that the growth of the agricultural GDP has, on average, four times more impact on the increase of the poorest households' expenses than non-agricultural growth. It called for the rallying of State and international public aid budgets to favour agricultural development policies. Another relevant publication was the *International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development* (IAASTD) report, an initiative that gathered approximately 900 people around the world, representing the governments of 110 countries, along with agricultural research institutions, civil society organisations and the agri-food industries. This report, published in 2008 and titled *Agriculture at a Crossroads*, brought to the forefront the multifunctionality of agriculture, and insisted on the urgent need to deeply change agricultural policies and practices to reduce hunger and poverty, improve living means in rural areas, and promote fair and sustainable development from an environmental, social and economic standpoint, based on new knowledge systems.

These two reports echoed statistical data published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): 75% of poor people live in rural areas; most of them rely on agriculture for their income; the more they rely on agriculture the poorer they are; more than half of the undernourished people in the world are farmers. Moreover, several publications, including the Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment reports (2007, 2014), analysed the reciprocal relations between agriculture and climate change.

The end of the 2000s were also marked by several international events in the agri-food arena. In 2007/2008, the price of agricultural raw materials in international markets rocketed. This was followed by food price rises in certain cities in developing countries, leading to demonstrations that were named "food riots". Several governments then raised doubts regarding the relevance of an international market supply strategy so as to ensure food security in their countries and, more generally, doubts as to the merits of the liberalization of agricultural and food international trade. Several countries decided to adopt policies that promote domestic agricultural production. Further to this, agribusiness companies sourcing from international markets were led to question the security of their supplies. The years that followed price spikes were also marked by a sharp increase in large-scale land acquisitions, by companies (transnational or not), by sovereign funds, and by other foreign or national actors.

These events kick-started several international initiatives, including the launch by the G8 of the *Global Agriculture and Food Security Program*; the implementation of the agricultural G20, whose goal is to promote international cooperation in the agri-food sector and, in particular, fight against food prices volatility; the elaboration, under the auspices of the FAO, of the *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and*

Forests. More recently, the United Nations declared the year 2014 the international year of family farming. Agriculture has since been taken into account in international debates on climate change, as demonstrated in 2015 by the COP21, for example.

Beyond the analysis of their drivers and consequences, these events relaunched, and gave new relevance to, substantive scientific debates, both old and new:

How to rethink the role of agriculture in development?

Which type of social structures of agricultural production – family, capitalistic, cooperative or other – are the best to ensure world food security?

Under which institutional conditions can farmer access to production resources be less contentious, more efficient and fairer?

What are the reciprocal interactions between various agricultural practices and environmental changes?

How to better comprehend the relations between agriculture and food security?

How to improve the relevance and efficiency of international cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food?

Under which conditions can the international agricultural and food trade foster development?

What are the interactions between global value chains and local and national agricultural and food sectors?

Does the proliferation of local alternative initiatives and new social movements in the agricultural and food domain constitute an overthrow of the 20th century agricultural revolution model?

The general goal of this symposium is to take stock of the theoretical and professional debates regarding agricultural and rural development, food security, and their reciprocal relations with overall development.

Topics

Communication proposals may come under varied disciplinary fields: economics and management, socio-anthropology, law and political sciences, demography, geography, environmental sciences, agronomy... They will fall into one or more of the themes proposed below. They will specify, in two pages maximum, the problem, the method adopted and the results, and the main elements of the bibliography. Abstracts that do not respect these presentation guidelines will not be considered. Abstracts may address theoretical, empirical or methodological aspects. Abstracts addressing empirical aspects need to specify the nature and origin of data, if addressing primary data, abstracts must present data gathering methods.

A. Theoretical and empirical perspectives on the role of agriculture in overall development

- A1. Agriculture's multifunctionality
- A2. Agriculture and demography, agricultural employment and rural youth
- A3. Rural households' livelihoods: agricultural and non-agricultural income, agricultural and non-agricultural employment, unemployment, rural-urban migrations
- A4. Prices of agricultural commodities and development
- A5. Contemporary transformations of the social structures of agricultural production, family farms *versus* agricultural firms and other structures
- A6. Agricultural and rural poverty, inequalities, agrarian crises
- A7. Agriculture, agri-food chains and territorial development at different scales

B. Access to productive resources for farmers

- B1. Access to land: diversity of social norms and practices, new land laws and private ownership of land, agrarian reforms, decollectivisation, large scale land acquisition, peasants' struggles for access to land.
- B2. Access to water, to seeds and to other inputs
- B3. Access to bank credit, to micro-credit
- B4. Access to human capital and to social capital
- B5. Access to productive resources and gender, access to productive resources and age classes
- B6. Competition for access to resources, conflicts

C. Agriculture, environment and sustainable development

- C1. Effects of climate change on agriculture, risk prevention, adaptation
- C2. Effects of agricultural practices on climate change, risk prevention, adaptation
- C3. Production of environmental services by agro-systems, land sharing *versus* land sparing
- C4. Environmental damage of agricultural practices
- C5. Agrofuels: food security *versus* energy security?

D. Agriculture and food security

- D1. Agriculture, nutrition and human health
- D2. Agricultural policies (subsidies, taxation...) and food security
- D3. Reciprocal relations between food security and overall development
- D4. Policies and programmes to fight against undernutrition and malnutrition
- D5. Policies and programmes to fight against obesity
- D6. Policies and programmes to fight food losses and waste

E. International cooperation projects and programmes in the fields of agriculture and food

- E1. International food aid: recent evolution of methods to prevent acute food crises, and to fight against these crises
- E2. International cooperation in agricultural research, transfer of research outcomes
- E3. Technology transfers, place of local knowledge, participatory research

F. International agri-food trade and development

- F1. Liberalisation and/or protectionism
- F2. Price formation in international markets
- F3. Agricultural prices policies
- F4. WTO negotiations regarding agriculture and food
- F5. ACP-EU economic partnership agreements
- F6. Other bilateral or multilateral agreements
- F7. Fairtrade

G. The globalised agri-food system

- G1. Global value chains, role of multinational corporations producing or processing or retailing food, corporate social and environmental responsibility
- G2. Vertical integration, contractual relations with agricultural producers
- G3. Financialisation of agri-food sectors: evolution of funding and insurance methods, role of market instruments, financial efficiency constraints, speculation
- G4. Private agricultural research and development, biotechnologies, intellectual property
- G5. Public-private partnerships for agricultural development and food security
- G6. International land transactions: grabbing or development tools?
- G7. Varied initiatives: *Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa, New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture*, etc.
- G8. Governance of the globalised food system: which powers for which actors?

H. Agricultural and food alternatives, and the new actors

- H1. Agricultural social movements, local, national and international
- H2. Food social movements, local, national and international
- H3. Repeasantisation movements: evolution of production and marketing methods at the farm level, short food supply chains, autonomy
- H4. Food sovereignty
- H5. Agroecology, organic farming and other alternative production models: transitions, lock-ins and path dependency
- H6. Labelling, protected designations of origin and protected geographical indications

I. Doctoral session

This session will enable doctoral researchers whose work does not fit into the aforementioned sessions to present a communication.

Scientific committee

Laurence Roudart (ULB), Philippe Adair (Paris-Est Créteil), Véronique Ancey (CIRAD, Montpellier), An Ansoms (UCL), Nicolas Antoine-Moussiaux (ULg), Désiré Avom (Dschang, Cameroon), Gérard Azoulay (Paris Saclay), Philippe Barret (UCL), Bruno Boidin (Lille 1), Arnaud Bourgain (Luxembourg), Maurice Catin (Toulon-Var), Benoît Daviron (CIRAD, Montpellier), Charles De Cannière (ULB), Catherine Figuière (Grenoble-Alpes), Jean-Jacques Friboulet (Fribourg, Suisse), Géraldine Froger (Toulouse II), Jean-Jacques Gabas (CIRAD, Paris X), Hubert Gérardin (Lorraine, ATM), Christophe Gironde (IHEID, Genève), Charlotte Guénard (Paris 1), Marek Hudon (ULB), Philippe Hugon (IRIS, Paris), Véronique Joiris (ULB), Marc Labie (Mons), Benoît Lallau (Lille 1), Miche Lelart (CNRS, Orléans), Fabienne Leloup (UCL, Mons), Bruno Losch (CIRAD, Western Cape, South Africa), Claire Mainguy (Strasbourg), Marcel Mazoyer (AgroParisTech), Thierry Montalieu (Orléans), Jean-Philippe Peemans (ULg), Pierre Petit (FNRS, ULB), Safietou Sanfo (Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso), Guy Trebuil (CIRAD, Montpellier), Stéphanie Treillet (Paris-Est Créteil), Nicolas Vereecken (ULB), Marjolein Visser (ULB), Edwin Zaccà (ULB).

Organising committee

Laurence Roudart (ULB), An Ansoms (UCL), Nicolas Antoine-Moussiaux (ULg), Jean Brot (ATM), Charles De Cannière (ULB), Olivier de Schutter (UCL), Hubert Gérardin (Lorraine, ATM), Marek Hudon (ULB), Philippe Lebailly (ULg, Gembloux Agro-bio Tech), Pierre Petit (FNRS, ULB), Catherine Vanclève (ULB), Alain Wodon (ULB-Coopération).
PhD students : Diane Kapgen (ULB), Carla Sarrouy-Kay (ULB and Coventry), Claudia Schur (ULB).

Calendar

Deadline for sending communication proposals: **Friday, 28th October 2016**

Date of the scientific committee's decision: **Friday, 16th December 2016**

Deadline for registering and for sending selected communications: **Friday, 17th March 2017**

Websites:

<http://www.mondesendveloppement.eu>, rubric "Association Tiers Monde"
<http://is.ulb.ac.be>

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PAPER PROPOSAL

Surname(s) :

Forename(s) :

Institution(s) :

Discipline(s) :

PhD

Research assistant / Post-doc

Professor

Lecturer / Assistant professor

Other (please specify) :

Professional address:

Tel. :

Email :

Wishes to present a communication related to the topic or to the sub-topic(s) number(s)

TITLE :

Attached abstract (800 to 1000 words, presenting the problem, the methodology used, the results and the main bibliographic references)

Keywords (five) :

Communication to be presented in French in English

FORM TO SEND BACK BY EMAIL TO BOTH ADDRESSES BELOW

BY FRIDAY, 28TH October 2016 AT THE LATEST

<p>Laurence ROUDART Université Libre de Bruxelles Institut de Sociologie, CP 124 Avenue Franklin Roosevelt 50 1050 BRUSSELS BELGIUM Email : agrudev@ulb.ac.be <i>Email address to be used to send proposals and papers</i></p>	<p>and</p>	<p>Jean BROT Association Tiers Monde 6 Les Saules 54230 CHAVIGNY FRANCE Email : Jean-Brot@orange.fr Tel. : +33 3 83 47 14 04</p>
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