

Session number: 1

Title: **TERRITORIES, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ACTORS**

Organizer(s): Alberto Riella,IVALDO GEHLEN, FRANCISCO ENTRENA, MANUEL BELO MOREIRA, MÓNICA BENDINI, THIERRY LINCK

Abstract:

The creation of integrated regional areas (MERCOSUR and European Union) has placed a fruitful academic exchange among universities of both continents concerned with Rural Development inside the process of economic integration. This session attempts to present the collective reflections on this academic field by the REDETIR, focusing mainly on the role that collective action and public policies exert on the development of disadvantaged areas by the analysis of numerous case studies in MERCOSUR and southern Europe.

The analytical framework applied on the research of those case studies, emphasizes the relations of power that are established inside the territory to block or facilitate the process of productive transformation and institutional development processes that promote effective and sustainable rural development. That scheme try to face new challenges on the restructuring of the territory for employment generation, the efforts against exclusion, technology adaptation, governance of the territories and public policy reform.

Session number: 2

Title: **Globalization of Agri-Food and Labor**

Organizer (s): Alessandro Bonanno Josefa and Salete Barbosa Cavalcanti

Abstract:

The changes engendered by globalization had significant consequences on the use and conditions of labor in agri-food. Additionally, the crisis of the nation state and the emergence of new forms of regulation of social relations (governance) have affected the position of labor within the production process and society in general. This session wishes to address relevant issues within the general theme of the use and conditions of labor within global agri-food. As globalization intensifies and the conditions of labor change it is important to focus analysis on the characteristics of this change. Papers on topics such as the use of labor in production process, changes in the characteristics of labor, composition of labor, labor organizations and resistance and other pertinent issues are welcome.

Session number: 3

Title: **Facilitating change and innovation: towards sustainable rural development**

Organizer(s): Alex Koutsouris and Artur Cristóvão

Abstract:

Despite the fact that, in practice, the transfer of technology model is still quite important, increasing attention (at least on a rhetorical level) has been attributed by international organisations, national governments, development and extension agencies, etc., particularly after the Brundtland Report (1987), to sustainable development (SD). The session invites papers at both theoretical (theories and concepts relevant to analyze innovation and change processes in the context of sustainable rural development) and practical level (case studies exploring the results of various projects in different socio-cultural, economic and institutional contexts), focusing on issues such as:

a) approaches and practices relating to aspects of territorial animation, capacity building, empowerment, information/communication/extension and education/training and, thus, social participation;

b) methods, relating to systemic and multi-stakeholder participatory approaches (such as: soft systems, farming/rural systems, participatory action research/ technology development/ rural appraisal, strategic communication, COPs, Strategic Niche Management, etc.) and/or relevant tools (i.e., new ICTs, etc.);

c) the building (and constraints) of appropriate/innovative mechanisms/structures to support such participatory - sustainable rural development processes (as well as relevant technical and social innovations);

d) the training of the so-called animators, change agents, facilitators, catalysts, brokers, group organisers - or simply development-extension workers.

Session number: 4

Title: **Standards and Innovation Transitions: Practising and Knowing Sustainable Rural Futures**

Organizer(s): Allison Loconto, Marc Barbier, Pierre-Benoit Joly, Lawrence Busch, Maarten van der Kamp, Eve Fouilleux, Maki Hatanaka and Jason Konefal

Abstract:

Standards are instrumental in ordering the diverse practices of rural life such as how farming is done, how produce is traded and how rural enterprises operate. Specifically, voluntary standards for agriculture and food serve as examples of 'responsible innovations' which assemble networks of actors in the creation, implementation and evaluation of technologies and practices aimed at radically changing how food is produced and consumed. Yet, to move beyond discursive accounts of such sustainable futures, it is important to explore how 'sustainability' is known and practised in rural contexts.

This panel explores the themes of innovation transitions, the governance of/by standards and sustainable rural futures in light of the recent boom in 'sustainability' standards through three sessions (Theoretical Contributions, Methodological Considerations and Empirical Cases). We invite papers that exemplify a diverse range of standards and intend to foster in-depth discussions based on experiences from different disciplinary backgrounds and geographical contexts.

Session number: 5

Title: **Food Sovereignty: Promises, Practices and Potential Pitfalls**

Organizer(s): Annette Desmarais and Hannah Wittman

Abstract:

Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to control their own food systems including markets, environments and food cultures. As a radical alternative to a neoliberal, corporate-led industrial model of agriculture, proponents of food sovereignty advocate the democratization of access to and control over resources (i.e. land, water, seeds, decision-making power, knowledge) and agro-ecological production. This panel critically analyzes the potential and challenges of the food sovereignty framework. Presenters will discuss the role of farmland trusts in North America in facilitating access to land while protecting agro-biodiversity (Wittman); explore factors that might equalize power relations in the production and validation of knowledge and research priorities for food sovereignty (Pimbert); examine positive and negative practices of food sovereignty as expressed in public policies in several countries (Rivera Ferre); and analyze the social and political significance of food sovereignty (Desmarais). The session will end with observations from Philip McMichael (discussant).

Session number: 6

Title: **Disability and Rurality**

Organizer(s): Araceli López; Daniela Alvarez; Mónica C. Frati and Silvia Temperini

Abstract:

The new rural addressing needs of different social actors under an equity perspective. In relation to person with disability (PwD) in rural areas, are exacerbated determinants of criticality to access services either by geographical distance, the concentration of resources in urban centers and the lack of accurate data on its prevalence. Of the latter, it appears that the problem of disability is compounded by social invisibility.

The disability-poverty link also creates inequities for the quality of life. This is verified to see that economic accessibility is the most frequently compromised when analyzing the match-mismatch between the subjects and health services.

This theme tries to contribute elements through multidisciplinary approaches that, after identifying and characterizing PwD and their unsatisfied requirements, with particular interest in gender concerns as a further disadvantage, contribute to point to social and health policies more efficient and effective than current ones.

Session number: 7

Title: **Rural dynamics and policy innovation: research findings from Latin America in comparative perspective**

Organizer(s): Arilson Favareto and Julian Quan and Julio Berdegú

Abstract:

In Latin America, as in Europe, countries have adopted new approaches to rural development which seek to promote greater social participation, cross sectoral coordination, public-private-community partnerships in planning and management of decentralized programmes for social and economic renewal and greater sustainability, based on distinctive assets and characteristics of different rural territories (Favareto 2007, OECD 2006, Schejtman and Berdegú 2004). According to national census and household data, approximately 10% of rural territories (administrative, districts, regions and groupings of municipalities) have achieved a measure of growth combined with improvements in social inclusion and poverty reduction, during the last two decades. Since 2007 the Rural Territorial Dynamics (RTD) research program has sought to understand the conditions under which rural territories can achieve virtuous combinations of growth social inclusion and greater sustainability and the implications for policy, working in 19 different territories in 10 Latin American Countries (Rimisp 2007).

This session will review the findings of this program from a comparative perspective, also considering the findings of similar research efforts which have also sought to uncover the driving forces of progressive rural change in Europe and other global regions, and drawing conclusions for continuing research, policy analysis and learning. Presentations and topics for discussion would include:

- An overview of the RTD findings (currently undergoing systematization and synthesis), which suggest that 7 key endogenous and exogenous factors are involved in shaping rural development trajectories including: linkages with dynamic external markets and with the growth of intermediate cities; endogenous economic diversification; availability of natural capital assets, public investments and policies, And the presence of progressive coalitions of social actors.
- In depth analyses of the roles played by the a) economic diversification and market integration; and b) formation of new social coalitions of actors promoting progressive institutional changes, in bringing about more sustainable development, based on research findings in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and elsewhere.
- Reflections on the impacts and limitations of territorial development policies and approaches in Brazil
- An overview of recent European research into comparative rural social and economic dynamics and policy innovations, and comparative perspectives on rural dynamics and policy approaches in other regions.

Session number: 8

Title: **Local Food Products and Conflicts around Quality Construction**

Organizer(s): Artur Cristóvão and Renata Menasche

Abstract:

In a period of globalization, consumers' concerns have been growing and many initiatives for promoting sustainable and localised food systems have emerged. These initiatives, occurring all over the world, advocate the importance of linking territory, culture and food, and of promoting food quality and sustainable consumption. In this context, quality construction processes became important: they not only create opportunities for interaction among producers, consumers and others food chain actors, but also pave the way for debate, conflict and negotiation. For instance, a debate about quality itself leads to a discussion of traditional food practices, the relationship between quality and territorial identity, current and alternative certification frameworks and procedures, and the impact of the search for food quality practices on rural development. The session invites papers at both the theoretical (theories and concepts for analysing localised food systems and conflicts over quality construction) and practical level (case studies exploring approaches in different socio-cultural, economic and institutional contexts). In particular, papers with an interdisciplinary perspective and looking at European and Latin American countries are welcome.

Session number: 9

Title: **Peasant-Indigenous and Family farming: Challenges facing the market**

Organizer(s): Arturo Leó López and Luis Daniel Hocsman

Abstract:

Intends to discuss the current conditions of the rural economy and family farming from different theoretical perspectives in the context of the current transformations and emergence of new actors and/or configuration of new organizational processes and struggles and resistance against the markets.

These producers, communities and actors deploy their own processes to maintain conditions linked to the society, and continue to reproduce in their own living conditions, relations of reciprocity and overall cultural logic within their areas of confrontation and negotiation with forms use of resources and processes of hoarding and speculation that currently define the participation of big transnational corporations.

Is to find out about experiences such as small farmers organization, seeks alternatives to the community level, consumer cooperatives, quality products, fair trade and building economic solidarity, indigenous organizations, etc.

Session number: 10

Title: **Muslim minorities in regional and rural areas of developed nations**

Organizer(s): Branka Krivokapic - Skoko and Jock Collins

Abstract:

For immigrants in general, a place of worship can become a —social anchor|| in their new environment, providing identification and belonging as well as a sense of identity. These sites can also significantly impact the dynamics of social cohesion and intercultural relations within communities. However, these sites may also impact on current residents and a whole community through the need for multicultural planning, especially in the area of places of worship as well as in creating opportunities for new cross-cultural encounters and understandings. Ethnic and religious diversity produced by regional immigration schemes in developed nations such as Canada, Australia and UK calls for broader insight into the various roles of ethnic sites such as mosques and Islamic centers in contemporary rural landscapes.

This session encourages the papers which explore social inclusion of Muslim immigrants into rural communities and explore the potential role of the mosque and Islamic centers in facilitating intra - group and inter - group social networks within rural communities.

Session number: 11

Title: **New rural-urban linkages and “archipelago models”: adapting to the challenges of rural economies in transition.**

Organizer(s): Bruno Losch and Hubert Carton de Grammont

Abstract:

Confronted with the challenges of a changing and unstable environment, rural households in developing countries adapt by combining multiple livelihood strategies.

Widespread improvements in communication and transportation infrastructure have deepened the opportunities for connections to a wide array of locations: the nearby city, the regional or national capital, or locations outside the home country. This allows families to connect members of the same household, working in different places and for different periods of time, into new composite, multi-localized networks that clearly redefine country-to-city linkages. This pattern is progressively reshaping many rural economies.

In these “archipelago models”, the household remains firmly based in the countryside and engaged in its rural environment (economically, socially, and culturally), with a decision center (the head of household) managing several income sources earned by household members living and working in different locations.

The session will address this emerging pattern, provide examples based on recent fieldwork, and discuss its contribution to rural transformation.

Session number: 12

Title: **Sustainable agriculture and a new rural society: food needs, globalization, legislation for products of high-quality**

Organizer(s): Christine Roux

Abstract:

The models of sustainable agriculture are developing in the world. They are the result of productivist model reaction or traditional agriculture adaptation (opportunities in the countries well-developed like organic farming or underdeveloped like fairtrade). They are trying to reconcile economical, social and environmental dimensions. They are including completely or uncompletely the three dimensions of the sustainability. These models of sustainable agriculture are facing major challenges : to reconcile environment stakes and food needs, to maintain a sustainable agriculture at the whole region, to assure a decent revenue to farmers, to stand up to the globalization by an appropriated legislation (products of high-quality), to satisfy an urban population yearning for roots and "beautiful natural landscapes".

Session number: 13

Title: **Family farming at the crossroads in developing countries: Between integration in agribusiness and construction of alternative spaces**

Organizer(s): Clara Craviotti and Daniel Caceres

Abstract:

In developing countries, the deepening of export-oriented agriculture at the expense of domestic markets has placed family farmers in a false dilemma: to reconvert their holdings, change their productive logics and incorporate —expert|| knowledge or face the risk of being excluded as agricultural producers. The latter has been the path followed by some of them, especially in the rural areas which hold better conditions from the standpoint of agricultural production, or which have natural resources susceptible of being incorporated into global commercial circuits. However, responses from the local level have also been developed, embodied in productive, associative and organization alternative practices, which involve resisting these homogenizing trends. The aim of this session is to discuss these practices understood in a broad sense —that is, including not only the productive level but also the discursive one—, their implications from the point of view of rural areas, as well as the most appropriate conceptual tools for analyzing them.

Session number: 14

Title: **Population and Rural Society**

Organizer(s): David L. Brown and Madja Cernic Istenic

Abstract:

This working group will examine the interrelationships between population dynamics and rural social change at all levels of societal development. It will focus on the determinants and consequences of the components of population change: fertility, mortality and migration (both internal and international), as well as the proximate outcomes of these dynamics including such issues as population aging, the —demographic dividend||, changed race/ethnic composition, etc. Population-rural society interactions include, but are not limited to, such issues as labor force replacement, marriage markets, work-family relationships, intergenerational relationships including wealth transfers, care giving, and family labor allocation.

Session number: 15

Title: **The social capital approach as a methodological tool to analyse rural development processes**

Organizer(s): Eduardo Moyano and Fernando Garrido

Abstract:

The need for analysing the new rural development processes using a theoretical approach that takes into account not only socio-economic factors, but also the effect of different regional policies, poses

new challenges for the social sciences, and opens up an interesting field for cooperation among different research disciplines.

Furthermore, since the development processes in rural areas are the result of the combination of –bottom-up|| and –top-down|| approaches, it is necessary to investigate the role placed by institutions (macro level) and individuals' trust and norms of behaviour (micro level) in the different development processes. The Social Capital (SC) perspective becomes an appealing approach for social scientists, since it allows a wide and multidisciplinary approach to the most relevant questions for rural development.

The purpose of this session is the following: i) to encourage the debate on the usefulness of the SC approach to analyse the development processes, and ii) to advance some indicators that measure the SC concept and to empirically assess its importance as a determinant of these processes.

Session number: 16

Title: **New ruralities - Between virtual discourses, social imaginaries and urban consumptions**

Organizer(s): Elisabete Figueiredo; Isabel Rodrigo and Luís Silva

Abstract:

Various rural areas around the world experienced significant processes of reconfiguration and reinvention over the last decades in consequence of increasing global socio-economic dynamics of change. Many of these reconfiguration processes are fostered by current, often external, social discourses, representations and consumptions on rural ways of life, symbols, traditions and landscapes. Rurality seems increasingly deterritorialized and delocalized, i.e., increasingly independent of the actual characteristics of rural territories, being the symbolic representations of the rural and rurality apparently disconnected from their geographical references, consequently giving rise to a virtual and intangible rural.

Taking the previous remarks into account, the aims of this working session are:

- To assess the means through which such discourses and representations are conveyed (e.g. internet, computer games, newspapers, television programs, tourism promotional materials, political discourses, consumption practices, etc);
- To analyze the content of those imaginaries and consumptions on ruralities (e.g. symbols, objects, images, etc);
- To address the materialization of discourses, images and consumptions on rural territories and their processes of reinvention.

Proposals are invited that offer both conceptual reflections on these (or related) topics as well as empirically derived insights.

Session number: 17

Title: **Living, Visiting and Promoting the Rural Tourism Experience**

Organizer(s): Elisabeth Kastenholz and Elisabete Figueiredo

Abstract:

The tourism experience has received increasing attention in destination planning and marketing, being recognized as a central aspect of both tourist demand and of change in village life. Simultaneously, tourism is often presented as fostering local rural development. Both the understanding of the rural tourism experience and of the contributions of tourism to rural development require multiple and multi-disciplinary approaches of analysis.

The aims of this Working Session are:

- To analyze the rural tourism experience in its nature, features, dimensions and determinants as lived by tourists, residents and hosts;
- To assess what and how local resources (environmental, human, social, cultural, economic, etc) are allocated and managed to contribute both to the tourism experience and to sustainable rural development;
- To address the relevance of the ‘_overall tourism experience’ as perceived by residents and tourists as well as promoted by hosts, as well as the kind of approaches mobilized to promote such an experience.

Papers are invited that offer both conceptual reflections on these (or related) topics as well as empirically derived insights.

Session number: 18

Title: **Breaking through disciplinary boundaries to address complex rural dynamics**

Organizer(s): Elske van de Fliert and Annemarie van Paassen

Abstract:

Considering the complex dynamics of rural communities in the context of a changing world, with major economic and environmental threats looming, emerging issues will need to be addressed in a transdisciplinary manner to capture opportunities and achieve sustainable change. But scientists tend to struggle with the issue of transdisciplinarity. They want to address societal problems but research and funding institutions oblige them to focus on publishing in peer-reviewed disciplinary journals rather than on achieving societal impact. When they do manage to create space to get involved in transdisciplinary research, they have to ensure a fit between the socio-political context in which they work and their research framework and approach, to be effective. Different actors have different world views, legitimate roles and ways in which they approach a problem. A shared understanding of the complex realities established through negotiation is required to develop a transdisciplinary research framework that is embedded in the socio-political context and enables collaborative learning and sustainable change. Transdisciplinary study teams are invited to showcase their approaches and experiences towards establishing a common understanding of rural complex systems and the implications for research frameworks and methodologies.

Session number: 19

Title: **Quality of work, job satisfaction and well-being among women in rural areas**

Organizer(s): Esperanza Vera-Toscano and Eduardo Moyano

Abstract:

Across all rural regions, women have always contributed substantially to their local economies through their, very often, –invisible|| or –underreported|| participation in the labour force. Social norms in rural areas traditionally appointed women to the role of the primary provider of services in the family. The nature and extent of this contribution has changed considerably over the last few decades as a result of various economic and social changes, especially in developed economies. In spite of this, rural women may still face additional employment differences compared to their male counterparts and, of course, to urban dwellers being more concentrated in jobs of low quality, which have low pay, precarious employment relationships, no job security and lack of career prospects. While it is often assumed that having a good job –understood mainly in terms of pay and hours of work- leads to job satisfaction, evidence shows that this is not always the case. The purpose of this proposed session is to discuss and exchange empirical experiences that bring us light on how rural women live and work in rural areas.

Session number: 20

Title: **Latin American Rural Workers**

Organizer(s): Germán Quaranta, María Aparecida Moraes Silva, Mauricio Tubío, Norma Steimberger and Sara Lara

Abstract:

Rural workers have historically been a hidden subject studied by rural sociology, although its importance has been increasing in recent decades, both for its weight in the rural population and for the role that they have acquired by their organizations in the social struggles among the continent. A current process of growth and technological development have not been accompanied by improvements in living and working conditions remaining the status of one of the most disadvantaged sector in order to achieve the benefits from the agricultural boom in recent years. In general, they have not improved their working conditions and their families are unable to break the cycle of chronic

poverty. In fact, many of the jobs created in the sector do not meet the requirements of being decent jobs, so, much of the benefits of Latin American agriculture rest in the weakness of their wages. From that perspective, focused on the globalized food markets, is becoming more urgent for rural sociology to develop comparative studies of working and life conditions of these subjects, thus contributing to strengthen their analysis and legitimate grievances and collective actions in our countries.

In this regard, this session aims to exchange research results that deal with the particularities that have taken in various Latin American countries about the effects of the restructuring of agriculture in the organization of work and the emergence of new forms of wage employment.

Session number: 21

Title: **Territorialization of public policies: crossed outlooks between Europe and Latin America**

Organizer(s): Hector Avila Sanchez, Sergio Pereira Leite and Philippe Bonnal

Abstract:

The session objective is to discuss several outlooks on the characteristics of the contemporary process of territorialization of public policies particularly in Latin America and Europe.

In recent decades, the rules and governance practices have changed substantially as a result of the changes in the economies and societies and contemporary review of the role of the state. One manifestation of this change is expressed by the changing relationship of the State territory and the nature of the process of territorialization of public policies. If until the years 1970 - 1980, territorialization was designed primarily from the central state, the following period was marked by the contrary, economic liberalization, reduction of the role of the state and decentralization of public action specifically and contextualized in a large number of countries from both North and South. These policies have often suffered from a lack of clear conceptions regarding the issues of territory, the measures to be developed taking into account the social dynamics of endogenous and management practices based on community participation in place. The issue of an academic debate is to contribute establish the elements of a return of experience focusing in particular on how to address the dynamic relationship between central and regional authorities.

Session number: 22

Title: **Rights on Nature: Perspectives on social control of natural resources in a changing world**

Organizer(s): Henrique de Barros and Andrea Mastrangelo

Abstract:

Climate uncertainty has become a major source of social distress and human loss across time and space. Rather than the result of fate, climate phenomena can be potencialized for human interventions which modify or deteriorate the natural environment, reducing local capacities to feed or profit from Nature. Landslides, water contamination, loss or changes of biodiversity are damages to the commons which are in a great deal the result of external interventions which ignore present and future interests of local communities. In cases involving GMO – Genetic Modified Organisms -, threaten to food chains can be of global consequences.

The advance of democratization across contemporary societies raises the discussion on how to increase local control on processes thus far controlled by multinational corporations or public enterprises. In other situations, the deterioration of local environment after many years of unpunished degradation brings up questions such as:

- Which experiences involving greater local environmental control are in course in our societies and which lessons can be learned from them?
- Who is going to pay for environmental mitigation or restoration?
- How national environmental legislations are dealing with restoration of rural environments: as a right or a burden for local communities?
- Are local communities prepared to deal with rights and responsibilities of rural environmental restoration?

Session number: 23

Title: **New Processes and Responses from Rural Players in Central Mexico**

Organizer(s): Hernán Salas Quintanal and Ma. Leticia Rivermar

Abstract:

In recent decades Mexican agriculture has undergone several changes as a result of the change in the role of the State; in economic planning, it has favored the international free market over organizing production and labor. Some self-evident transformations are in land usage, including its use for real estate speculation, leisure and housing, industry and/or services, in which rural and urban uses are combined, besides the increase in multiactivities and in migration within domestic units; as well as the abandonment of basic staples in favor of illicit and export crops. Peasants not only have withstood these processes but have created individual and collective responses in accordance to their own agendas. Therefore, based upon cases from central Mexico we want to discuss conceptual and methodological categories with which these transformations and responses are been understood.

Session number: 24

Title: **Poverty` and Famines in Historical Perspective: Seeking the general in particular in Kami-shiojiri, Ueda in 19th Century Japan**

Organizer(s): Hiroshi Hasebe, Motoyasu Takahashi, Yoshiyuki Murayama, Futoshi Yamauchi and Kohki Iwama

Abstract:

Between 1833-1836, in the Tenpo period, famines struck the whole of Japan. However, Kamishiojiri village, in Ueda, which was the mecca of the silkworm egg industry in the Shinshu area, managed to survive the period without disasterous damage. This was due to various factors including the use of arable lands suited to the geographical conditions, agricultural skills and techniques, demographic structure, village administration, families and relationships within the village, market activities and financial structures. This session clarifies the endemic and systematic structure of the local knowledge and conditions of a Japanese village, based on fieldwork carried out over twenty years.

Session number: 25

Title: **INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE DISPUTE FOR THEIR RIGHTS**

Organizer(s): Ivy Jacaranda Jasso Martínez

Abstract:

In recent decades, indigenous people, especially in America, have spoken out. In this session aims to share experiences, reflections and analysis of these populations in the fight for their rights. Specifically, in Mexico the organizational processes that have shaped the indigenous movement are very varied, and also depend on local arenas in which they develop. Because after the year 2001, when the Mexican state acknowledged in the political constitution some indigenous rights, organizations and indigenous leaders are still fighting for a real practice and respect for their rights as indigenous peoples, and the possibilities of a new citizenship for these groups historically discriminated and marginalized.

Session number: 26

Title: **TERRITORY MANAGEMENT**

Organizer(s): Javier Delgadillo, Diana Maya, Jorge de Sá and Olga Lucía Castillo

Abstract:

Promoted by such as FAO, RIMISP and UNESCO, Territory Management has been embraced as a new pattern for Rural Development in many American and European countries. It is stated that some of its innovations go —from policies centered on production targets and on attention to poverty to productive and social policies interlinked with other public affairs dimensions of governance, environment and culture; from sectoral policies of economic and social nature to the articulation of policies across sectors and territorial land administration; from a definition of `rural` based on size of population and agriculture as main economic activity to a definition that recognizes rural-urban linkages|| (Ruiz, 2009) among others. Therefore, main purpose of this session is to debate if Territory

Management means a genuine paradigm for Rural Development change, if it represents the emergence of a New Institutionalism. If it is so, what are the institutions involved with it and how are they articulated? What are or should be the main characteristics of the Territory Management Policies? Ruiz, A. (2009) Rural development experiences with a territorial approach - Lessons from Mexico and Brazil. Proterritorios. OECD 7th Annual Rural Development Conference "Developing rural polices to meet the needs of a changing world", Quebec, Canada, 13-15 October

Session number: 27

Title: **Societal Transformation through Organic Agriculture and Food Systems (OAFS)**

Organizer(s): Jim Bingen and Bernhard Freyer

Abstract:

In this session we focus on: the transformation processes of the organic agro-food system (OAFS); how OAFS transform the conventional agriculture and food system; and is interwoven with transformation processes of other societal sectors, e.g. changes in environment, health, transportation, tourism sectors or rural development processes.

Over the last decade OAFS started to exhibit a variety of transformation patterns. We argue that OAFS could model a broader transformation of the conventional agriculture and food system. Further more, we explore how OAFS with its ethical foundation (IFOAM principles) has the potential to inspire broader societal transformation processes.

We invite contributions, which discuss transformation research and the transformative character of OAFS and its current and future societal role. Of interest are empirical as well as theoretical contributions addressing the conceptualization of transformation processes and OAFS.

Session number: 28

Title: **Development, disputes and diversity in mining-affected rural communities**

Organizer(s): Jo-Anne Everingham, Lynda Cheshire and Geoffrey Lawrence

Abstract:

In many countries, extraction of mineral and energy resources provides the economic base for rural regions and has long been recognised as shaping social relations. Nevertheless there is an inherent paradox in seeking sustainable rural development based on extraction of non-renewable resources. Multiple contestations over mining and rights are currently taking place in various parts of the globe and have intensified under the forces of globalisation including the introduction of structural adjustment programs, economic liberalisation and the rapid growth of capital-intensive, large-scale mining projects by transnational corporations. While the topic is a key concern of rural studies in resource rich countries, the issue of mining-related development has stimulated the intellectual curiosity of many researchers.

This congress session will report cutting-edge work focusing on the social, economic, environmental and political changes occurring in regions impacted by mining and the associated challenges for rural development and policy.

Without providing an exhaustive list, papers could report insights about a range of related contentious issues including:

- aspirations for economic diversification and reduced single-industry dependency
- land use conflicts between farming, mining and conservation
- the impact of mining on indigenous people, peasant communities and rural landholders
- multiple and often conflicting discourses about the economic, social and environmental impacts of natural resource extraction
- new expectations about corporate social responsibility, grass-roots participation in decision-making and regulatory standards
- demographic characteristics and the social structure of mining towns and regions
- regional resilience and coping with transitions (booms, busts, closure etc)
- trends in assessment of social and cultural impacts
- mining as a focus of popular protest and resistance in rural regions
- relationships between sectors and between governance actors in resource-intensive regions
- emerging social practices and policies for managing mining-based development
- obstacles to achieving sustainable rural development in mining regions
- social threats and opportunities associated with mining

Session number: 29

Title: **Development and migration in Mexico: case of peasant migration**

Organizer(s): Tomás Martínez Saldaña

Abstract:

Migration has become a transnational and global phenomenon that has shock and impacted rural societies in the other hand small irrigation helps them to survive : Latin America is an example where the internal migration has been present since the colonial period and the external migration has become a substantial part of the economy and social structure of rural societies. At the same time small irrigation has been present in the countryside as a fundamental structure of social life. Those two elements: migration and small irrigation are variables useful to understand the internal and external life of the rural communities. Both have overcome the social and economic structure of many people and overwhelms the local culture. But there is an incredible difference among communities, regions and nations but migration and small irrigation became a common background of understanding the rural society such as supporting the broad impact in the social organization, understanding levels of expectation, quality of life of the rural population. That is the reason why any change in the patterns of migration and in the infrastructure of small irrigation will altered the dynamics of socioeconomic life and politics in the rural areas.

Session number: 30

Title: **The Food-Feed-Fuel (3F) Complex**

Organizer(s): Max Spoor, Saturnino ("Jun") Borrás and Philip McMichael

Abstract:

The role of smallholder agriculture has been resurrected in the current debates around 'feeding the world', in a context of climate change and (bio-)fuel needs. On the one hand, organizations such as the World Bank (2010) argue that large-scale land investments (the recent 'land grab') and industrial agriculture are best suited to this task. On the other hand, critics such as agrarian-environmental movements advocate an approach centred on more productive smallholder agriculture (e.g. Desmarais, 2007; Borrás et al., 2011). The dilemma is this: large-scale agriculture produces vast quantities of food, livestock and cash-crops, potentially on the scale required to feed the world, but its industrial character tends to undermine the biophysical environment and exclude labour. Small-scale farming systems tend to nurture the biophysical environment but are generally unable to scale up production, which poses a difficult challenge to feeding an increasingly urbanized world population. How do we understand and address this dilemma in the contemporary global context?

The proposed workshop aims to do so by critically examining the current role and future potential of small-scale agriculture in what we call the 'food-feed-fuel' (3F) complex: the increasingly integrated global dynamics in agricultural production, food consumption and (bio-)fuel needs. The current 3F complex is different from the previous 'food regimes' (Friedmann and McMichael, 1989) which were primarily anchored in unequal North-South (N-S) power relations. The main changes were caused by (1) the 'meatification' of the urban diet, shifting production from crops to livestock, with consequences for land use and climate change; (2) a global land rush (e.g. Braun and Meinzen-Dick, 2009; Cotula et al., 2009; World Bank, 2010; Zoomers, 2010; Borrás et al., 2011; Visser and Spoor, 2011, HLPE/CFS, 2011); (3) climate change mitigation strategies that boost the demand for biofuels, in turn leading to greater competition over land and water resources; and (4) geo-political shifts, with the emergence of multiple powerful players (the BRICS:

e.g. Gallacher and Porzecanski, 2010), arguably transforming the global food regime into a —polycentric food regime|| (McMichael and Scoones, 2010; Mol, 2007; van der Ploeg, 2008; Weis, 2010).

The workshop takes as starting point the highly uneven and variegated degrees and terms in which the masses of small farmers are linked to the global 3F complex, investigating in particular the impact that recent changes in the 3F complex have upon smallholder agriculture, and vice versa. We will critically examine how and why the industrial agriculture-based 3F complex, dominated by multinational agricultural conglomerates, produces vast quantities of food yet leave 1 billion people hungry, often dispossessing smallholders, while undermining the biophysical environment through loss of biodiversity and worsening, rather than mitigating, climate change. Moreover, we examine why it is

that despite the growing scientific evidence that under certain circumstances agroecology-based farming systems can scale up production while nurturing the biophysical environment (Martinez-Alier, 2011), they remain largely outside the mainstream 3F complex. We will investigate how the two mentioned 'models' of agricultural production shape and reshape one another in ways that are not always obvious. It is in this context that emerging alternatives, such as 'food sovereignty', are also analysed (Patel, 2009).

Session number: 31

Title: **Youth in rural territories**

Organizer(s): Juan Romero and Nilson Weisheimer

Abstract:

This Working Group aims to discuss theoretical and methodological juvenile condition in contemporary rural society, considering the social and productive changes and their impacts on different social groups that make up these territories. Considering also the differences in the cycles of life, ethnic groups and genders of young people in rural areas of different continents. On the other hand, seeks to trace the experiences of social research, extension and organizational practices of different agents such territories, under the following themes that form the matrix analysis of the youth issue in countryside territory: a) theoretical and methodological concepts for social research on the youths in rural areas, b) youth organizations and public policy, c) youth: labor integration in the context of changes in production, d) gender differentiation among rural youth; e) youth identities; f) spaces of sociability, consumption and leisure in rural areas, and g) youth and rural development.

Session number: 32

Title: **Rural sustainability, food production and global environmental change**

Organizer(s): Karl Bruckmeier, Imre Kovách and Hilary Tovey

Abstract:

The aim of the session within the broad goals of the conference – to address global problems of rural development - is to combine several key topics that are usually discussed separately and in specialized discourses. We welcome especially papers that make an effort to combine the three thematic areas, with global environmental change (especially climate change) as framing topic, discussing how it affects the development of food production (with examples from different parts of the world), and how it enforces to change strategies for sustainable development that have meanwhile been established in all countries in rural, urban and regional contexts. To connect rural sociology to the broader socio-ecological discourse may help to strengthen its capacity to diagnose the problems and to explore solutions. Global environmental change challenges sociological analyses insofar as it requires taking into account more knowledge from ecological research where such themes as vulnerability and resilience of social-ecological systems are investigated. We invite theoretical and review papers and case studies from different countries or regions about subjects as: changing forms of farming, food production and food processing under the influence of global environmental change (especially climate change, biodiversity reduction, land use change, migration of species etc.); different forms of sustainable food production (e.g. organic farming, local food, animal welfare labels etc.) and how they are influenced by economic globalization and global environmental change; conflicts between food production and other forms of agricultural land use (e.g. for bioenergy production); analyses that re-conceptualize rural development, agriculture and food production in the frameworks of social-ecological systems, vulnerability and resilience.

Session number: 33

Title: **Rurality and morality: creation of moral economies within and beyond rural communities**

Organizer(s): Koichi Ikegami and Tadasu Tsuruta

Abstract:

This session focuses on emerging 'moral economies' which have been created or rediscovered within and without rural communities worldwide. Moral economy may be defined as economic relationships

based on certain moral principles such as the norm of reciprocity and egalitarianism, both of which are often associated with rurality. Around the world, renewed 'moral economic' relationships seem to be burgeoning as a defensive response to globalization. Rural residents in Africa are redefining existing moral code (such as sharing of food) to cope with increasing penetration of capitalism. In developed countries like Japan, Korea and France, various kinds of community supported agriculture (CSA) flourish. CSA is not only an alternative food network but can also be viewed as an attempt to create a new moral community, linking rural producers and urban consumers who share the same social and environmental values partly derived from the idealized rurality

Session number: 34

Title: **Civil society participation in sustainable territorial development approaches**

Organizers: Laura Duarte, Gilles Massardier, Eric Sabourin, Gilles Doris Sayago and Lia Vasconcelos

Abstract:

Several countries from Europe and Latin America have been adopting innovative public policies to foster territorialized rural and urban development strategies. These policies are frequently the result of the incentives provided by international institutions, as well as by the scientific cooperation services from European countries (i.e., the Leader Program). While doing this, South American countries have implemented decentralization and development regionalization processes, often accompanied by participative and empowering dynamics targeting local or rural organizations. Some recent initiatives have been also growing in luso-african countries. To understand the innovative potential of these new trends, it has become a key to reflect on these experiences and explore lessons learned. Namely, what is the role and the status of population participating? What decentralization mechanisms have been used? Has civil society merely been consulted or there was a real bottom up processes in order to define more sustainable projects?

The session objective is to contribute to characterize these new territorial participatory dynamics from three angles: the institutional mechanisms of participation; the social configuration of the public action arena actors, the importance of public policy coalitions or public policy network in these configurations.

Session number: 35

Title: **Food sovereignty and Agroecology: building agrifood alternatives** (SOBERANÍA ALIMENTARIA Y AGROECOLOGÍA: COSNTRUYENDO ALTERNATIVAS DESDE LA ALIMENTACIÓN)

Organizer(s): Mamen Cuéllar Padilla; Graciela Ottmann, Miguel Angel Escalona, David Gallar and Marta Rivera

Abstract:

Food crises and food rebellions... Something is going on around food, and not only in rural areas, but also in their interactions with urban ones. Traditionally considered passive actors, such as peasants and consumers, are reclaiming their capacities to define the agrifood system that is going to feed people. This rises up as an alternative to food speculation and oligopolies. The proposals: as diverse as the world is. Under an agroecological perspective, we propose a space to present proposals and real constructions of food sovereignty around the world, reflecting and examining common goals, cultural and social specificities as well as difficulties and creative solutions.

Session number: 36 *(This session has been merged with session 31)*

Title: **The representation the rural and urban world in the horizon rural youth**

Organizer(s): Maria de Assunção Lima de Paulo

Abstract:

The paper aims to contribute to discussions on the rural / urban and insights about these spaces in small city in Northeast Brazil. Based on semi-structured interviews and analysis of texts produced by their own rural youth in regional schools, observation of their experiences in these spaces, we seek to

understand the representations of the rural youth about rural and urban areas. Such representations give meaning to the spaces from time, specific uses and meanings, notions questioning of rural and urban officials to provide elements for rethinking the actors and the public policies this environment. We realize that beyond the geopolitical classifications, types of social relationships that are established in these spaces that give meaning and influence in ways as if they experience the same, marking differences and similarities and determining relationships.

Session number: 37

Title: **The impact of new rural dwellers on the economic and social sustainability of rural areas**

Organizer(s): Maria Jesus Rivera

Abstract:

The increasing arrival of urban people to rural areas is transforming the physiognomy of rural areas in many countries around the world, specifically in those of Global North. However, the role this arrival plays in the future of rural areas needs still deeper research and conceptualizations. The aim of this Working Group is to analyze and discuss the new rural dwellers' contribution to the economic and social sustainability of rural areas not just in the short time but in the long one. In so being, this Working Group aims to discuss related questions such as: At what extent does this new rural population interact with the economic, social and political life of the new locality?; Is this residential trend a long term project for the migrants or is it doomed to failure in a medium term?; Can this arrival become an answer to depopulation of rural areas or is it a highly selective process?

Session number: 38

Title: **Contemporary Ruralities: methodological reflections in time of contradictions and ambiguities**

Organizer(s): Maria José Carneiro

Abstract:

The accelerated transformations in rural areas have produced certain theoretical and methodological impasses raising the need to intensify the search for more appropriate analytical tools. To what extent the categories inherited from a disciplinary approach based in a rural world defined by his "agrarian roots and by "archaic customs" seen then as objects of "modernizing projects", remain relevant given the new dynamics that reconstruct physical, social and cultural landscapes? In this session one proposes further discussion beyond the purely spatial dimension: what are these new dynamics? Who are the social actors of these contemporary ruralities and which networks they establish internally their locality and with the cities? Which analytical tools are more appropriated to understand them? For this, we intend to establish a fruitful dialogue between experts who have studied this subject throughout his academic trajectory.

Session number: 39

Title: **Response Strategies of Social Economy and the Contribution of Social Organizations to the Rural World**

Organizer(s): Marietta Bucheli and Ricardo Dávila

Abstract:

Objective: To debate on the contribution of social economy and its belonging organizations to rural development

Topics:

- Analysis of social and economic realities through the study of alternative ways of doing economy;
- Debate on the response strategies recovering humanistic and social roots from economy in order to understand and analyze current proposals –made by diverse actors of social economy- to face economic, social and environmental crises throughout the rural world. In periods of crisis, the potential of solidarity organizations has been recognized all over the world.

- To understand local development as a process that drives forward a community that chooses to generate development in association with social organizations.

Session number: 40

Title: **From history to the recent interactions between Rural Sociology and Rural Extension**

Organizer(s): Marisa de Luján Gonnella

Abstract:

Historically Rural Sociology and Rural Extension have interacted in the space of development processes. The neo liberal contexts delimiting field of actions in the interventions, and in the analysis of social relations. Even today in the countryside of work and in the ways in which social relations were reprinted around the production take to multiple questions. The operations that are performed in research remains an outstanding issue that puts importance in the theory and methodology through social linking. The difficulties can they be analyzing from a historical and current affinities over the conflicts when it comes to the construction of interdisciplinary knowledge. So is very important considered the methodologies relation between Rural Extension and Rural Sociology in the validations to the knowledge and the problems to emerge in the interdisciplinary actions camps.

Session number: 41

Title: **Migration and Labour Markets in Wine Regions—The United States, Spain, Portugal and Chile Cases**

Organizer(s): Martha Judith Sánchez Gómez and Beatriz Padilla

Abstract:

Agri-food systems globalization, growing competition to position products in the global markets as well as demand increase in certain commodities across the world, have created labour markets with some intrinsic features which —among other elements— bear heavily on a vulnerable, precarious, seasonal and flexible work force provided mainly by internal as well as international migrants. Taking as point of departure a comparative approach on wine regions in United States, Spain, Portugal and Chile, in this session we will address the characteristics found in migrations, labourers and work force markets. Furthermore, we will review the literature currently available on globalization and agricultural labour markets, so as to proceed to define the importance that wine grapes have in the profits obtained from agricultural activities in every one of the aforementioned countries. Since wine industry is a specific market whose earnings come not only from the wine sales but from turning their farming lands into agro-tourism or wine tourism areas, such industry will be analyzed in terms of the labour market made up thereof, in particular of the migrations that such market has given place to.

Session number: 42

Title: **Unsettling the local: changes in food and in rural development**

Organizer(s): Monica Truninger and Dulce Freire

Abstract:

The literature on local foods has been consolidated through a wealth of studies that appeared in recent years (Fonte and Papadopoulos, 2010; Kneafsey et al, 2008 among many others). Have we reached a cul-de-sac in what local food studies concern? What new contributions can local food studies bring forward for a better understanding of the challenges of a new rural world? This session aims at exploring fresh ways of conceptually and empirically examining local foods by privileging attention to the following aspects: historical biographies of local foods and its cycles of commodification and de-commodification; future challenges of constructing and valuing local foods in a scenario post-CAP 2013, exposed to increasing resource scarcity (water, land, biodiversity loss) and an emergent geopolitical global food governance; power and knowledge spillover dynamics in the construction of local foodscapes; consumers' and producers' creative, aesthetic, visceral, ethic, political and social engagements with local foods

Session number: 43

Title: **Consuming the rural: food, nature and space**

Organizer(s): Monica Truninger and Mara Miele

Abstract:

Rural studies have taken heed of consumption after numerous calls to drift away from a strongly oriented production literature. Since then consumption (and its interconnections with production) was approached from two different angles: on the one hand, the appropriation of rural production spaces as sites of consumption, offering hybrid production-consumption representations and arrangements of rural spaces (e.g. multifunctional farms that target different consumers; agri-tourism) and, on the other hand, the urban-rural relations through production-consumption commoditized or de-commoditized interconnections (e.g. farmers markets in cities, LETS schemes in rural areas targeting locals and urbanites, feeding schools' cities with local foods from their rural hinterland). These perspectives were important to explore issues around quality, sustainability, local, ethical, political and reflexive consumption. And yet, despite a more visible attention to consumption issues in the rural literature, we still know little about consumer practices: more attention has been dedicated to reflexive or political practices (an aspect that has been vastly explored in the local and organic food literatures) but less glamorous practices of consumption of the rural (food, but also nature and space), all those mundane, ordinary and routinized practices that engage with the rural and its representations (in the form of its products, services or experiences) have been neglected. This session aims at bringing forward, from a variety of methodological and theoretical perspectives, the various ways consumption practices and rural spaces are mutually affected. We welcome contributions that engage with consumption of the rural or in the rural and that bring more insights from material culture, cultural geography, sociology and anthropology of consumption to the literature of rural studies. Possible themes include but are not limited to:

- Ethical and political consumption
- Food consumption practices
- Marketing the rural and urban-rural connections
- Marketing the rural: the role of nonhumans in rural spaces
- Sustainable consumption
- Material rural culture
- Theories of consumption
- Gender and consumption
- Children and young people's consumer cultures and rural engagements
- Living with and consuming animals

Session number: 44

Title: **Global Environment Change and Sustainable Ruralities**

Organizer(s): Nelson Lourenço and Carlos Russo Machado

Abstract:

In recent decades a great deal of progress has been made in terms of knowledge about the interaction that occurs in the Earth System. More than climate change, the phenomenon of Global Change is today viewed as a diverse set of changes (environmental, social, economic, cultural, and institutional), with natural and human origins, which affect physical, chemical, biological and socio-economic processes and the way in which they interact at a local and regional level. Thus, Global Change is a far broader concept than its more commonly known manifestations: global warming or climate change. The objective of the proposed session is to discuss some key issues related with the impacts of Global Environmental Change in rural areas, namely in what concerns food and water security, and the measures taken to adapt to these changes, that is to say how the strategies for rural development integrate these processes of change

Session number: 45

Title: **From Food Crisis to Food Democracy: Instructive Experiences in Activist Social Research**

Organizer(s): Petra Derkzen, Myriam Paredes, Flávia Charão Marques and Stephen Sherwood

Abstract:

Recently, a number of international assessments have raised serious questions over the effectiveness of conventional rural development policies in addressing our most pressing hunger and poverty concerns in an era of deepening food crises, resource degradation and climatic uncertainty. Viewing peoples' food movements at the forefront of social change, this session explores how activist social

scientists are diversely responding to the on-going call for institutional transition in science and development.

Where are researchers turning conventional practice on its edge? Where have we been successful in opening up new pathways through the insights of our theory, method and concepts? How are we addressing the problematic relationships and confounding responsibilities inherent in activist social science? Looking further inward, what have we learned about ourselves, how have we contributed to new thinking and practice, and what changes must be made or forged for greater coherency and progress in our lives and work?

Session number: 46

Title: **Making space: the production of rural-urban fringe**

Organizer(s): Renato Miguel do Carmo, Luis Camarero, Elisabete Figueiredo and João Rodrigues

Abstract:

The production of space must be analyzed as a dynamic and dialectic process. Regarding H. Lefebvre, space should not be interpreted as a mere receptacle of social relationships; on the contrary, space is daily produced and is grounded on different kinds of practices and social representations. In this sense we conceive rural not as stagnant or isolated space that is suffering from demographical problems, but as interconnected realities that combine different and contradictory processes. For example, a significant number of rural places are losing social and physical density due to depopulation trends but, at the same time, are witnessing the growing of other intangible densities such as: the intensification of mobility practices between urban and rural spaces. Nowadays rural dwellers organize their social life in relation to distinct geographical contexts (rural, urban or suburban). In fact they have to move to urban places as a way of solving distinct social needs, such as consumption and leisure practices, but also to work and to perform other activities. On the other hand, this rural-urban fringe is also experienced as social representation through which the individuals and their communities produce a complex range of symbols, images, and meanings. The aim of this working session is to analyze how the rural-urban fringe is produced in terms of practices and representations by rural inhabitants, and how they are reinventing their own social life. Proposals are invited that offer both empirical and conceptual reflections and perspectives on the above mentioned topics.

Session number: 47

Title: **People, Forest Resources and Public Policy: Industrial Development and Shifting Economies in a Globalized World**

Organizer(s): Ronald N. Harpelle

Abstract:

It is focused on the economic, social, cultural, and political impacts of globalization on forestry-based communities in the Global North and the Global South. The participants have been working together since 2004 on the impact changes in the global forest industry have had on communities in Canada, Uruguay and Finland. While most studies of globalization focus on industrial cities in densely populated regions, this panel examines the impact of global forces on rural and/or remote natural resource dependent regions of the Northern and Southern hemispheres. Massive job losses, decline of infrastructure, increase in social tensions, and out migration are symptomatic of the boreal forest regions of Canada and Finland. In addition to the loss of industrial jobs, the shifting economy of the North is also having a marked impact on the aboriginal communities that continue to depend on forest resources for their livelihoods and well-being. While decline has been the general story of forestry in these Northern countries, a different narrative is currently playing out in other parts of the world. In Latin America, for instance, the industry is young and promising the same benefits as those promised to Northern communities in the last century. Uruguay in particular has become the new frontier for the pulp industry, and Uruguayans are finding themselves dealing with new challenges as the corporations move in.

This is a timely topic because it also ties in with major trends that are shaping the world we live in. The global shift of the forest industry is related to political, economic, technological, and cultural changes that are affecting rural areas around the globe. For example, one of the most significant challenges for the 21st century is food and water security. The ubiquitous eucalyptus plantations of Northern Uruguay, like biofuel crops, are spreading across agricultural land, thereby reducing the production of foodstuffs and contributing to a global food crisis. At the same time, Northern forest

industry communities, where agricultural production is minimal at best, are experiencing rising prices for food they are unable to produce themselves. In this way, shifts in pulp production are literally taking the food out of the mouths of the next generation. The panelists will explore these and other connections between isolated forest industry communities in the North and South.

Session number: 48

Title: **CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR A NEW RURAL EXTENSION**

Organizer(s): Sheila Maria Doula, Nora Presno Amodeo and Virginia Rossi Rodriguez

Abstract:

Breaking the stereotype of rural extension, as a process focused on technician-rural producer relationship, in a globalized world in crisis but offering innovative opportunities to reformulate extensionists' actions, this session aims to focus discussion on the responses of rural extension to the transformations of rururban scenarios in which it operates. Rural extension itself must be rethought from their experiences, from their methodological crisis and the conceptual ones, from its relationship with public policies and from the diversity of individual and collective subjects which it targets (farmers with different logics of production and capital levels, rural workers, temporary and displaced ones, women, indigenous, young and black people). This poses challenges in relation to the new problems that must be addressed and should be discussed from conceptual and methodological view points.

Session number: 49

Title: **Quality life migration in non-metropolitan areas**

Organizer(s): Sofia Gaspar and Joana Azevedo

Abstract:

In recent years, quality life migration has been emerging as an increasing mobility trend to refer to affluent individuals of all ages who decide to migrate, whether inside or outside their origin country, pulled by the search of diverse or alternative way of life. Others move to ruralized areas to participate in spiritual and/or ecological communities (ecovillages) in search of a sense of community and experience of a more sustainable and ecological lifestyle. Despite the various conceptualizations that quality life migration might assume – retirement migration, young or middle-aged couples with offspring, the 'rural idyll' migrant seeker, the cultural bohemian, migrant tourist-workers – a counterurbanization discourse focused on meaningful lifestyles experiences apart from the constrains of the city is an important argument to move. This session aims to explore issues related to this social phenomenon both from theoretical and empirical perspectives. We invite contributions focusing on the following topics:

1. Theoretical accounts on 'quality life migration' as a concept;
2. Migrants narratives on lifestyle experiences before and after migration;
3. Social dynamics between migrants and the host communities;
4. Family dynamics in non-metropolitan areas;
5. Renegotiation of work-life balance after migration;
6. Social representations of urban vs. rural areas and alternative lifestyle views;

We are also open for proposals on additional topics, as long as they can be accommodated in the session schedule.

Session number: 50

Title: **Understanding and doing Biological Economies differently: methodological explorations**

Organizer(s): Richard Le Heron and Hugh Campbell

Abstract:

This session brings together researchers from New Zealand and the UK examining new theoretical and methodological approaches to understanding rural economies. The session will be hosted by the Biological Economies research group from New Zealand and will open up a dialogue with researchers

at Cardiff University about new approaches to understanding rural economies. The session will examine the way in which new approaches like ANT and Convention Theory have changed both the objects of study and methodological approaches of researchers interested in rural or regional economies. It will explore ideas of governance, experimentation, innovation and connectivity in the context of multiple relational networks of society/economy/nature within 'biological economies'. Emerging objects of study like technologies of governance/audit, metrologies, and the idea of provenance will be discussed alongside reworked understanding of established objects of study like innovation, regional development and branding. The new methodologies that inform these new approaches are directed towards a more enactive approach that also recognizes the need to move across boundaries in socio-technical and bio-economic research.

Session number: 51

Title: **Agrarian models in dispute: mega agricultural businesses vs. medium businesses vs. family agriculture. Structural changes, farming organizations, discursivities and perspectives**

Organizer(s): Sonia Regina de Mendonça and Javier Balsa

Abstract:

In the last two decades, a new player has been added to the traditional dispute over lands (and also in agriculture-related discourse) between rural business people and agricultural families (at least in Argentina and Brazil): huge agricultural businesses that farm hundreds of thousands of hectares. In this symposium, we intend to discuss the evolution of this process in these two countries and other regions of the world with similar processes. To this end, we suggest working on at least one of the following three planes: (1) the (re)characterization of some of these types of players, with their internal differences, and their significance within the agricultural structure, (2) the discourses, farming organizations and institutions that support the legitimation of agrarian policies that favor their deployment and/or resistance, and (3) possible perspectives for medium-term scenarios, in terms of possible agrarian developments.

Session number: 52

Title: **Neo-liberal Restructuring of the Agro-Food Systems and Global Integration: Food Sovereignty and Food Security in Turkey**

Organizer(s): Tayfun Ozkaya, Mehmet Ecevit and Mustafa Koc

Abstract:

Turkey has been one of the exceptional cases among the Middle Eastern countries in terms of food self-sufficiency and state subsidized strong agricultural economy until late 1970s. Since 1980s, a series of neo-liberal economic reforms resulted in rapid global integration paralleled with declining role of agriculture in the economy. The neo-liberal policies brought in deregulation, privatization of state economic enterprises, removal of tariff barriers, and dismantling of support programs for agricultural producers. This session invites papers examining socio-economic consequences of neo-liberal restructuring and global integration in general and food security and food sovereignty specifically in Turkey.

Session number: 53

Title: **Human Dimensions of Livestock Farming Systems**

Organizer(s): Tourrand JF, Waquil PD, Srairi MT, Woodrow EM and Correia MA

Abstract:

Livestock production has been highly criticized since the end of the 20th century. The two main reasons are (i) its environmental impacts, especially emissions of greenhouses gases and deforestation to implant pasture, (ii) its significant contributions for food safety problems, as BSE, avian flu, dioxin pollution, metamin in dairy products, etc. Another reason, older and common in several societies, is related to livestock considered a sign of wealth and power. So, it focuses the struggle of peasants against large landowner. The session aims to synthesize the different functions of livestock, especially in human dimension point of view, in order to (i) better lighting the diversity of livestock contributions at farm level, but also at community, local and regional level and (ii) share

some relevant scenarios for livestock farming systems in the future. So, we are waiting presentations of local cases studies and, also, comparative analysis based on contrasted situations in the world.
PS: This session is submitted in the context of LIFLOD network (Livestock Farming Systems and Local Development).

Session number: 54

Title: **Neoliberalising Rural Nature: Market Instruments and Sustainable Land Management**

Organizer(s): Vaughan Higgins, Jacqui Dibden, Clive Potter and Chris Cocklin

Abstract:

Policy instruments employing market exchanges and incentives are assuming increased prominence worldwide as a means for state and non-state actors to encourage sustainable environmental management. This session aims to explore the prospects and outcomes of a greater use of market instruments in rural policy and to analyse the tensions and challenges implied by this neoliberalisation of rural nature. We invite papers that fall under one or more of the following headings:

- Case studies of the neoliberalisation of rural natures within individual countries, including critical analyses of market-based approaches to provision of ecosystem services and carbon offsetting initiatives;
- Comparative papers which explore the different ways in which market-based instruments and approaches have been deployed in different country contexts;
- Theoretical papers which apply varied theoretical approaches or perspectives, or develop novel ways of conceptualising the relationships and tensions between market instruments and sustainable rural futures.

Session number: 55

Title: **CHANGES IN THE RURAL POPULATION DYNAMICS: THE EFFECTS OF AGEING, MIGRATION, AND LOW FERTILITY**

Organizer(s): Veronica Montes de Oca

Abstract:

The dynamics in migration, fertility and mortality have transformed the age and sex structure of the rural and urban populations. The families are changing in the social and the intergenerational relations as a consequence of the demographic transition and ageing process. Now in the developing countries the food production and sustainability depends of the demographic dynamics. In this session we note some changes in the populations of rural areas in developing and developed countries, we also will discuss the effect of migration and the demographic transition in the rural populations. The food production and the future of agriculture depend of the changes in the population structure and dynamics. In the sociology analysis we need data and information about the changes in the rural populations and what is the interrelation with the agriculture, migration and food production.

Session number: 56

Title: **New Communication Technology, Social Networks and Rural Development**

Organizer(s): Alejandra Chena and José Passarini

Abstract:

Social networks are broadly spread, even more virtual modalities. Nowadays, the influence of virtual social network is strong however; sometimes it is just related to leisure, mainly among young people. The dynamics of social networks are broadly studied from various disciplines analysing the complex relations among people within social systems from all dimensions. New communication technologies allows for linking between different geographical areas, therefore making it possible to share information and exchange experiences in real time. Virtual modalities generate a site for interaction where a large amount of people geographically distant get together with a common interest. New communication technologies and virtual social networks have a high impact on rural ways of life and rural development.

This site is meant to discuss the issue from different approaches and dimensions. The way that has shaped new ruralities, rural modes of life and identity construction; access to education through virtual modalities and democratisation of knowledge; the possibility of analysing and getting to know societies through these instruments; the theory and methodological debate about new communication technologies, virtual social networks and a reflexion about the meanings of technology and virtual

interactions; new communication technologies and virtual social network and the impact on Rural Development, are some of the topics that can be included.

Session number: 57

Title: **Global crises, contested politics and emerging paradigms in rural Mediterranean**

Organizer(s): Alia Gana and Maria Kousis

Abstract:

Connected by history, geography and neighborhood relations, the Mediterranean constitutes an area of interface as well as of divide between the North and the South. Belonging to this strongly contrasted regional entity, the Mediterranean rural spaces constitute an interesting field for the investigation of the plurality of impacts and responses that current economic, environmental and political crises generate. Given the lack of comparative works on the rural dimension of recent crises in the Mediterranean, the session aims to bring together scholars working on current dynamics of change, involving actors, institutions or/and policies, in the following areas: the agro-food systems, rural livelihoods and economies, mobilities, rural/urban relations, conflicts over resources, water and climate change. Of particular interest are the contested politics emerging in these areas and initiatives towards more sustainable (and more North-South cooperation based) rural development models. Encouraged are submissions analyzing these themes in a comparative perspective across the Mediterranean.

Session number: 58

Title: **Agri-food systems dynamics for the future: methodologies and prospective**

Organizer(s): Ana Alexandra Marta-Costa, Emiliana Silva and Gianluca Brunori

Abstract:

Agriculture and food sector are facing an uncertain future. They are under the influence of the pollution and climate change, the scarcity and degradation of natural resources, the unbalanced growth of world population, the markets competitiveness and price fluctuations, the policies evolutions and the global economic crisis. These factors have revealed the vulnerability of present agri-food systems and have raised consensus around the need of building resilient agro-food systems. On this regard, research is increasingly involved into anticipation of future developments through assessment, foresight, scenarios.

In this session we welcome papers that discuss methodologies, procedures and outcomes of research about futures of the dynamics of agriculture and food sectors. The main questions around which the panel will be structured will be: a) what are the main drivers of change in the agri-food systems at local, regional and global level? b) what are the implications of a better understanding of future trends for research and for policy? c) How to implement alert mechanisms at local, regional and global level? d) How to implement foresight analysis into policies? Both empirical and methodological papers are welcome.

Session number: 59

Title: **Social and solidarity economy in the policies to attract and integrate the rural areas**

Organizer(s): ANIMAR – ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO LOCAL (Portuguese Network-Association for the Local Development)

Abstract:

The policies of welcoming the new residents in rural areas tend to increasingly integrate the economic dimension and, consequently, a practical approach to the opportunities of local entrepreneurship and the dynamization of processes of self-employment. In this context the potential promoters and the entities framework of small local business initiatives can assume, strategically, the criteria within the social economy, advantaging in this way dynamics of local development more sustainable. The references that projects with this sense can introduce a more integrated vision of development can influence other models of local governance and promote a local economy more sustainable and better prepared for future challenges. The way to encourage this interaction between new projects and what arises from the local living environment requires a new approach to the territorial animation with a strong political and cultural component.

Session number: 60

Title: **Applied Rural Sociology**

Organizer(s): Chris High, Gusztáv Nemes, Frank Vanclay and Aíne Macken Walsh

Abstract:

In order to deal with the crises and opportunities of the new rural world, there is a need for a rural sociology that is vibrant, relevant and combines theory and application to the benefit of both. Applied scholarship includes many activities: action research, policy evaluation, public engagement, collaboration, and so on. The key orientation is that research should engage issues of concern and seek to influence policy, practice and outcomes. We are particularly interested in presentations that focus on social justice and participation – research with stakeholders, instead of about them. This (ese) session(s) will engage scholars, practitioners and activists in exploring applied scholarship. We will explore our understandings and experiences of how applied rural sociology is carried out, the skills and knowledge required for it and how to assess outcomes. As well as the presentation of papers, we propose a panel discussion between practitioners and academics to draw together the different viewpoints raised within the sessions.

Session number: 61

Title: **Sustainable Land Use: Gender Perspectives**

Organizer(s): Christine Katz, Anja Thiem, Daniela Gottschlich and Tanja Mölders

Abstract:

The debate about land use concepts integrating ecologic, societal and economic aspects is still ongoing. Gender issues hereby mostly refer to social and work relations, an integrated perspective is missing. The session will focus on this deficiency and give input via theoretical and empirical approaches to highlight the linkages between gender relations and sustainable land use. The organizers will open the session with a brief overview on gender aspects in the land use debate and ask –What is done, what is missing? The submitted papers should contribute to this debate. –Requested are papers dealing with an integrating approach (research and practice), focusing on e.g. gender justice and gender competence, gender and (rural) space, gender policy in rural development, nature-gender-relations, food security and climate change in rural areas.

Session number: 62

Title: **Forest Ownership and Challenges for Forest Policies and Management of Forestry**

Organizer(s): Gro Follo, Gerhard Weiss, Egil Petter Stræte and Jostein Vik:

Abstract:

Modern forestry faces many opportunities, fuelled by on-going climate-, biodiversity- and energy crisis. The opportunities are mirrored in a series of ambitious goals for forestry both nationally and internationally. This includes increased utilization, rural value creation, substantial contributions to counter the emerging climate crisis through the binding of CO₂, and to ease the energy crisis through increased use of bio-mass for energy production. This is seen together with a series of international processes that puts new demands on forestry actors: new certification schemes, the preservation of biodiversity, increased area conservation etc. In many countries this takes place in a situation of fragmented ownership. In situation where forestry takes place among many small-scale forest owners, cooperation and management face particular challenges. This session aims at exploring the structural, social, cultural and political challenges for the management of forest. This is also a question of the political management of forestry. Papers dealing with these issues are invited.

Session number: 63

Title: **Trust and civic engagement**

Organizer(s): Gunnar Lind Haase Svendsen and Mariann Villa

Abstract:

It is sometimes argued that social capital formation within the civic society may counteract rural poverty and depopulation. But is this so, and under which circumstances? Social networks, trust and shared norms normally compose the concept of social capital. We invite papers on the structure of social networks, as well as the actual creation, maintenance or destruction of social ties among

individuals and within local communities, and the significance of this in rural development. The working group aims to shed light on new forms of social cohesion and fragmentation in rural communities, with specific attention to the role of trust/distrust, civic engagement, and the distribution of social capital among groups.

Session number: 64

Title: **New Forms of Consumer-Producer Cooperation within Food Networks: Comparing Experiences in the North and the South**

Organizer(s): Henk Renting, Gianluca Brunori, Flávia Charão Marques and Claire Lamine

Abstract:

New types of consumer-producer cooperation in food networks, parallel and partly in opposition to dominant globalization trends, are increasingly documented under headings such as 'Alternative Food Networks' (AFNs) and 'Short Food Supply Chains' (SFSCs). However, debates have principally focused on experiences in the North, while evidence suggests that similar initiatives also emerge in the South. This session aims to bring together case studies of innovative consumer-producer cooperation within food networks from different social and agro-ecological contexts across the world; identify differences and commonalities in their forms, mechanisms and underlying driving forces; assess strengths and weaknesses for economic, ecological and social goals compared to conventional chains; and analyze to what extent experiences together compose a wider movement for 'food democracy' in which citizens (both consumers and producers) regain control over the ways in which food is produced and relations between state, market and civil society within food governance are actively reshaped.

Session number: 65

Title: **Multiply marginalized groups in rural areas**

Organizer(s): Ildikó Asztalos Morell

Abstract:

There are about 12 million Romani, the majority living in rural areas. There is a historical legacy of their multiple marginalization in all European countries. They are commonly in the social fringe of societies and live in segregated settlements. Large-scale socio-economic transitions aggravated their exclusion from the majority societies where they live. Their exclusion is often strengthened with ethnicized/racialized forms of discrimination. Despite of societal efforts have been targeting Romani in different forms, as well as spontaneous assimilation processes occur, Romani continue to live in secluded and disadvantaged ways. Furthermore, the Romani are internally differentiated, and are divided according to diverse group identities. Gender and age form additional divides. This session is to invite papers which focus on a) issues of the relation between majority societies and Romani minorities; b) diverse efforts to overcome marginalization and fight poverty; c)(de)segregation of schools; d) governance and civil society efforts; e)gender/class/clan based differentiation within the Romani.

Session number: 66

Title: **Theoretical frameworks for food waste**

Organizer(s): John Coveney, Vicki Mavrakis, Paul Ward and Kirrilly Thompson

Abstract:

Food waste is a global issue and a serious problem in many countries around the world. This session will explore the opportunities that lie within this crisis of over-abundance and waste as well as addressing the significant and multiple ramifications for the environment, the economy and national food security. In particular, it will look at the implications of food waste for rural communities and economies.

The aim of this workshop is to discuss and debate strategies for responding to food waste from within the household to the community as well as addressing the implications of wasted resources to the wider rural community .

The objectives of the workshop are:

- To encourage and build an international network of academics researching food waste
- To explore theoretical frameworks that could be used to further understand why food is being wasted
- To develop a book proposal on competing theoretical perspectives and synthesis of these.

Title: **Farm diversification and rural sustainability**

Organizer(s): Jostein Vik, Gerard McElwee and Egil Petter Stræte

Abstract:

Agricultural and rural policies have over the last decades increasingly focused on diversification and entrepreneurship. Policy documents emphasize taking advantage of all farm resources, developing new markets and looking for new opportunities across a wider range of business areas. Farm diversification is an important strategy for farmers and other rural enterprises as alternative to or to supplement traditional agriculture and forestry. Yet, little work has been undertaken to determine the extent to which different forms of farm diversification contributes to rural sustainability. Examples are numerous (see Vik and McElwee, 2011 and McElwee, 2008): green care, social farming, riding schools, rural tourism, farm-processed food, farm-restaurants etc. This diversification emerges from interplay between businesses, households, local communities, public management, administration and authorities in the shaping of the new rural economy. In this working group, papers which explore these issues will be welcome. These could for example include studies of diversification in different countries as well as comparative; examining processes of change both on farms and in markets; examining conceptual frameworks for farm-based entrepreneurial activities; and analyzing its social, political and economic impacts. More conceptual and theoretical reflections on these issues are also invited.

Session number: 68

Title: **Peasant communities, economy and power in Portugal and Brazil (1960-2010): theoretical and historical-empirical approaches in comparative perspective.**

Organizer(s): Manuel Carlos Silva and Maristela de Paula Andrade

Abstract:

The sessions aims at analyzing the socioeconomic, cultural and political continuities and transformations in the countryside environment and it pays special attention to the relations between peasants and the State in Portugal and in Brazil, focusing on the nature and the degree of interaction and/or incorporation of the rural economies, especially the peasant economy, in the market economy and the global system. Such proposal requires revisiting the theoretical and empirical backgrounds previously produced in both countries, and to provide as much as possible new and analytical contributions as well as synthesis, considering the following aspects and dimensions: peasant economy vs. market economy; potentialities and limits of the land reform in the post-April 25th; land reform within a large rural context in Portugal and the Movimento Sem-Terra in Brazil; the decrease in the peasant population in Portugal and social, environmental conflicts in Brazil.

Session number: 69

Title: **The rural world and human security - lessons from research and fieldwork**

Organizer(s): Marcos Farias Ferreira

Abstract:

With this session, the Observatório de Segurança Humana (OSH) sets out to develop a broad range of transdisciplinary issues, explored in the last 2 years by its team of researchers and affiliates, from water and food security to gender issues, global energy justice, grassroots activism, climate change and the impact of the global financial crisis on the rural world. The contributions shall draw both on academic research and applied fieldwork developed in various rural communities in Latin America and the Pacific, in the last 6 years, in order to sketch a map of the state of human security in the rural world and strategies of adaptation to climate change.

Session number: 70

Title: **Financial crisis and rural resilience in the Global North**

Organizer(s): Mark Scott, Mark Shucksmith and Charalambos Kasimis

Abstract:

Since the emergence of the recent economic crisis, rural regions and localities have faced a series of economic shocks and ruptures, including first wave recession effects (e.g. rising unemployment, property crashes) and 'second wave' effects arising from so-called 'austerity measures' and

diminishing public finances, likely to result in a radical re-shaping of the delivery of public services resulting in an increased significance of neoliberal ideas, policies, and projects to the unfolding of social and spatial life in rural areas. Within this context, in this session we aim to explore a series of inter-related questions including: how has the financial crisis impacted on rural localities? How resilient are rural localities in the face of recession conditions? What might a resilient rural locality look like? Why are some places more resilient than others? And how have public policies responded, adapted and demonstrated resilience, or alternatively increased the vulnerability of rural localities in the face of extraordinary economic events and shocks?

Session number: 71

Title: **The social organization of agrobiodiversity – Reconfiguring gender-relations in times of environmental crisis**

Organizer(s): Martina Padmanabhan

Abstract:

Critical feminist research has shown that environmental knowledge on the management, conservation and use of agrobiodiversity differs between men and women. Thus, rural development strategies must consider the social organisation of agricultural diversity along gendered lines to be relevant. While the recognition of gendered competences in agrobiodiversity has become commonplace, studies on the effects of social-ecological change such as land use change, migration and commoditisation are needed to understand the social reorganisation of agrobiodiversity with a gender perspective. The session explores concepts of agrarian change and gender-relations with a focus on adaptive strategies of agrobiodiversity custodians and their social status and is interested in the analysis of development interventions in this area.

The session welcomes contributions presenting 1) conceptual approaches to gender and environmental change, 2) empirical research on agrobiodiversity management, conservation and use, 3) critical studies on interventions for agrobiodiversity maintenance towards solutions for its equitable and sustainable use.

Session number: 72

Title: **Crisis and transformation in rural-urban processes: papers on the –rurban|| nexus in the Mediterranean Northwest**

Organizer(s): Paulo Castro Seixas and Shawn Parkhurst

Abstract:

The implications of the current worldwide economic crisis for regional development are by turns dire and promising. All revolve around the issue of rural-urban axes and their transformations. This panel is designed to present papers linked up around the question of what the Mediterranean –northwest – northern Portugal and Spanish Galicia – offers to the analysis of rural-urban processes in crisis. As in all crises, how basic resources shall be reproduced and distributed is a central question. Land, water, agricultural infrastructure, food, and distribution networks are crucial among such resources. Along with the –space economy always intertwined with them they underwrite rural-urban transformation in broader terms. Because (for political-ecological and other reasons) the term –rurban has a particular purchase in the Mediterranean northwest, the area likely holds a number of lessons for other parts of the world. Long a launching pad for international diaspora, the area has been noteworthy, too, as a harbor for one-time migrants battered by downturns in the world economy (in the 1870s and 1930s, for example). Is such the case in the current crisis? What might account for change and/or continuity in this regard? Have urban-rural (and vice versa) capital movements altered in conjunction with the crisis? What has been the role of productive – hydroelectric, for example – and transportational infrastructure in movements of people and capital? Has the relationship between food-production for market and food-production for subsistence altered in tandem with the appearance of crisis? Has food marketing – including labeling and advertising – been transformed? Have the overall images of the rural and the urban changed in fashions that can be traced to crisis? These are some of the questions to be addressed by the panel papers. That the papers address these questions on either side of or across a national frontier places the comparative role of state interventions in special relief.

Session number: 73

Title: **Work horse to Hobby Horse: consuming the rural countryside in the New Equine Economy**

Organizer(s): Rhys Evans

Abstract:

Historically, the human-horse relationship was a key agent in production in the countryside and in the production of the countryside. In the 20th Century, mechanization and intensive farming and forestry resulted in a rapid and massive decline of the presence and use of horses in rural spaces in much of the developed world. Recent cultural and economic changes in these societies has, however, resulted in an increase of the numbers of horses on the land. This reflects the rising importance of the consumption of nature, of leisure and recreational developments, and of changing urban-rural relations. The new economic imperatives for the number of horses on the land derives, however, from a profoundly changed human-horse relationship. This is marked by a change from production to consumption, from instrumentalism to subjectivity, and increasing emphasis on new identity resources, health and welfare, and the 'experience economy'. This is what is expressed by the title —From Work Horse to Hobby Horse. Building on successful Working Groups at the ESRS in 2009 and 2011 and capitalizing on the Equine Research Network (www.eqrn.net), an international network of social science researchers which grew from these sessions, this session will explore some of the facets of these changing human-horse relations, using that relationship to explore, for example, notions of nature, wildness/domesticity, gender, embodiment, farm multifunctionality, and other important issues addressed by rural sociology.

Session number: 74

Title: **Food Security and Sustainable Development**

Organizer(s): Rosa Pacavira, Geraldo Barros, Itaan Santos, Henrique Mendes, Augusto Bock, REDISA-GB MEMBERS

Bernardo Pacheco de Carvalho and CIAT-CD TEAM, Miguel Monteiro (ANSA-CV), Maríola da Cruz Gomes Soares (DSSA/MA-CABO VERDE)

Abstract:

Ending Hunger is still a global challenge in the World Food System and will not be solved without political will, better governance, a global perspective and policy, but mainly with local/regional action. Economic development knowledge, mainly in regard to the understanding of technological and institutional changes and respective research regarding those issues interacting with sustainability considerations can provide a good framework for the identification of possible solutions. Case studies discussion in a broad international base will allow the comparison of policies and actions and will provide a tremendous opportunity to move ahead in regard to the definition of policies for better systems governance at local and global levels. This session is submitted in the context of the REDISA/CPLP network (Rede de Educação, Informação e Cidadania para a Segurança Alimentar e Desenvolvimento Sustentável).

Session number: 75

Title: **RC40 Mini-Conference: "Convergence: Are Alternative Agrifood Movements and Other Developments Shaping As The Movement of Our Time?"**

Organizer(s): Bill Friedland, Patrick Mooney, Marie-Christine Renard, Salete Barbosa Cavalcanti and Marta Guadalupe

Abstract:

Recent incipient but as-yet unformed developments indicate that there is some interest in a developing topic of what might be called convergence. This topic emerges because of the spread of a considerable number of movements within alternative agrifood. For the moment such movements include organics, Fair Trade, Slow Food, food safety, food security, food sovereignty, animal welfare, farmers' markets, Community Supported Agriculture, and probably several others.

Observing individual —movements over the past several years, several conclusions have become relatively clear:

- Objectives of individual movements are narrowly defined.
- Movements tend to have little overlap; each movement tends to stick to its own narrowly-defined area.

- Considerable literature has been generated by researchers over the past decade but there has not been as yet a systematic assessment of the degree to which individual movements have developed degrees of convergence with other movements.

In addition, boundaries between alterity (alterity) and conventionality have become increasingly blurred to the point that some pioneer movement activists and alternative movement researchers have seen several individual movements becoming conventionalized — organics and Fair Trade stand out in this respect — a process that some refer to as —captured or —co-opted.

Yet if one considers the alternative movements as a cluster containing significant aspects of alterity, the movements, in their pioneer phase, represented various degrees of alterity; some began with a systemic rejection of the conventional ways of functioning whereas others fitted fairly closely with existing patterns in conventional structures. For example, organics began with a rejection of the use of chemicals and a vigorous critique of conventional agriculture; while organics continues to reject chemicals, its successes with standard market practices has led some organics pioneers — and critical researchers — to consider conventionalization to have compromised organics' original alterity. Farmers' markets and Community Supported Agriculture, in contrast, had weaker critiques of conventional agriculture, and have fitted even more easily into conventional organization.

In contrast, some movements continue to express a more radical antagonism to the way —the world works|| and propose goals and procedures distinctly different from the conventional way of doing things. Food security and food sovereignty, for example, challenge the way food has become institutionalized and seek to establish goals considered —radical|| by many conventional agricultural economists and much of the lay public. Thus, the array of alternative movements can be considered as expressing a spectrum in the degrees to which each movement fits in their opposition to the conventional way of functioning. A debate about these issues might clarify whether convergence or divergence (and the implicit "capture" or "cooptation") will become the main social pattern of the next period of development.

The miniconference explicitly focused on assessing degrees of convergence between the alternative agrifood movements, as a first priority, but possible also examining possible convergence between conventional and alternative entities without getting lost in conventionalization processes.

Session number 76:

Title: **Open stream**

Organizer(s): Mustafa Koc; Mara Miele and Marie-Christine Renard (Program Committee)

Session number 77:

Title: **Financialisation and Economic Change in the Agri-food System: Who holds power in the Supply Chain?**

Organizer(s): Carol Richards, Reidar Almås, Geoffrey Lawrence, Hilde Bjørkhaug and David Burch

Abstract:

Financialisation of agriculture is said to be producing one of the most profound changes in global farm ownership in recent history. Various financial institutions (sovereign wealth funds, hedge funds, merchant banks and private equity funds that also are supported by private capital and philanthropists) now control millions of hectares of farmlands worldwide. Yet, little is known about the processes of acquisition of farmlands, motives for farmland purchase, or the local-level impacts and whether this shift in investment to land as an asset class is inevitably accompanied by a concentration of agrifood power into the hands of financiers. This session aims to explore the power relations in agrifood supply chains in the context of financialisation. In particular, we seek to theoretically and empirically examine relationships of power in the supply chain. For instance, does finance capital and the economic power it inevitably wields represent the end of the line in power relationships in agrifood supply chains – or, as some have argued, does the supply chain bend to consumer will - which is represented by the major retail chains?

Papers in this session are encouraged to explore the relationships of power between financiers, retailers and consumers and those that resist power. This will involve the consideration of any of the following: the role of financial institutions in altering the course of modern agriculture; the links between financialisation, globalisation, neoliberalisation and power; the dynamics of finance capital's role in agriculture; power relations influencing land acquisition; retailers and consumer power; and the impact of these relationships of power on food democracy, food security or resistance.