Colloque Agricultures, ruralités et développement

22, 23 et 24 Mai 2017

Université libre de Bruxelles
Institut de Sociologie – Salle Dupréel
Avenue Jeanne 44, 1050 Bruxelles
In the first decade of the millennium, after more than two decades of negligence, the development of the agricultural sector has once again become a key theme of scientific and professional debates on development. One of the emblematic publications of this revival was the World Bank’s World Development Report 2008, titled Agriculture for Development. This report highlighted that the growth of the agricultural GDP has, on average, four times more impact on the increase of the poorest households’ expenses than non-agricultural growth. It called for the rallying of State and international public aid budgets to favour agricultural development policies. Another relevant publication was the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) report, an initiative that gathered approximately 900 people around the world, representing the governments of 110 countries, along with agricultural research institutions, civil society organisations and the agri-food industries. This report, published in 2008 and titled Agriculture at a Crossroads, brought to the forefront the multifunctionality of agriculture, and insisted on the urgent need to deeply change agricultural policies and practices to reduce hunger and poverty, improve living means in rural areas, and promote fair and sustainable development from an environmental, social and economic standpoint, based on new knowledge systems. These two reports echoed statistical data published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): 75% of poor people live in rural areas; most of them rely on agriculture for their income; the more they rely on agriculture the poorer they are; more than half of the undernourished people in the world are farmers. Moreover, several publications, including the Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) assessment reports (2007, 2014), analysed the reciprocal relations between agriculture and climate change. The end of the 2000s were also marked by several international events in the agri-food arena. In 2007/2008, the price of agricultural raw materials in international markets rocketed. This was followed by food price rises in certain cities in developing countries, leading to demonstrations that were named “food riots”. Several governments then raised doubts regarding the relevance of an international market supply strategy so as to ensure food security in their countries and, more generally, doubts as to the merits of the liberalization of agricultural and food international trade. Several countries decided to adopt policies that promote domestic agricultural production. Further to this, agribusiness companies sourcing from international markets were led to question the security of their supplies. The years that followed price spikes were also marked by a sharp increase in large-scale land acquisitions, by companies (transnational or not), by sovereign funds, and by other foreign or national actors. These events kick-started several international initiatives, including the launch by the G8 of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program; the implementation of the agricultural G20, whose goal is to promote international cooperation in the agri-food sector and, in particular, fight against food prices volatility; the elaboration, under the auspices of the
FAO, of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests. More recently, the United Nations declared the year 2014 the international year of family farming. Agriculture has since been taken into account in international debates on climate change, as demonstrated in 2015 by the COP21, for example.

Beyond the analysis of their drivers and consequences, these events relaunched, and gave new relevance to, substantive scientific debates, both old and new:
How to rethink the role of agriculture in development?
Which type of social structures of agricultural production – family, capitalistic, cooperative or other – are the best to ensure world food security?
Under which institutional conditions can farmer access to production resources be less contentious, more efficient and fairer?
What are the reciprocal interactions between various agricultural practices and environmental changes?
How to better comprehend the relations between agriculture and food security?
How to improve the relevance and efficiency of international cooperation in the fields of agriculture and food?
Under which conditions can the international agricultural and food trade foster development?
What are the interactions between global value chains and local and national agricultural and food sectors?
Does the proliferation of local alternative initiatives and new social movements in the agricultural and food domain constitute an overthrow of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century agricultural revolution model?

The general goal of this symposium is to take stock of the theoretical and professional debates regarding agricultural and rural development, food security, and their reciprocal relations with overall development.
Communication proposals may come under varied disciplinary fields: economics and management, socio-anthropology, law and political sciences, demography, geography, environmental sciences, agronomy… They will fall into one or more of the themes proposed below. They will specify, in two pages maximum, the problem, the method adopted and the results, and the main elements of the bibliography. Abstracts that do not respect these presentation guidelines will not be considered. Abstracts may address theoretical, empirical or methodological aspects. Abstracts addressing empirical aspects need to specify the nature and origin of data, if addressing primary data, abstracts must present data gathering methods.

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

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

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

D. Agriculture and food security
   D1. Agriculture, nutrition and human health
   D2. Agricultural policies (subsidies, taxation…) and food security
   D3. Reciprocal relations between food security and overall development
   D4. Policies and programmes to fight against undernutrition and malnutrition
   D5. Policies and programmes to fight against obesity
   D6. Policies and programmes to fight food losses and waste
E. International cooperation projects and programmes in the fields of agriculture and food
   E1. International food aid: recent evolution of methods to prevent acute food crises, and to fight against these crises
   E2. International cooperation in agricultural research, transfer of research outcomes
   E3. Technology transfers, place of local knowledge, participatory research

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

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

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

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

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

Organising committee

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

Calendar

Deadline for sending communication proposals: **Friday, 28th October 2016**
Date of the scientific committee’s decision: **Friday, 16th December 2016**
Deadline for registering and for sending selected communications: **Friday, 17th March 2017**

Website:

http://www.mondesendevoloppement.eu, rubric “Association Tiers Monde”
XXXIIIrd Development Days of the “Third World Association”

Agricultures, ruralities and development

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22\textsuperscript{nd}, 23\textsuperscript{rd} and 24\textsuperscript{th} May 2017

PAPER PROPOSAL

Surname(s) : 
Forename(s) :

Institution(s) :
Discipline(s) :

☐ PhD ☐ Research assistant / Post-doc ☐ Professor
☐ Lecturer / Assistant professor ☐ Other (please specify) :

Professional address:
Tel. :
Email :

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

TITLE :

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

Communication to be presented in French ☐ in English ☐

FORM TO SEND BACK BY EMAIL TO BOTH ADDRESSES BELOW
BY FRIDAY, 28\textsuperscript{th} October 2016 AT THE LATEST

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