



**Rural resilience and vulnerability:
the rural as locus of solidarity and conflict in
time of crisis**

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Book of abstracts



wealth in a city. The presentation is planned to be both, from one side the presumption but on the other side – theoretically and practically reasoned construction of possibility towards development of creative space in rural areas.

598 – Life strategies for rural residents with unfixed economic function.

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The object of analysis is the attitude of professional and life strategies of rural residents living in areas that are not within range of impact of urban agglomerations. The field study conducted in Tuchola (among others in the village Iwiec) helped to define the problems of local communities who inhabit the place of liquid occupational structure, vague prospects of development, characterized by persistence rather than development. We analyzed descriptions of everyday life and aspirations of children from the Primary School in Iwiec and their interplay with the aspirations of their parents. The village is characterized by high levels of unemployment and the lack of any economic initiative. In 90% of cases, one parent whose child attends primary school is out of work. The nearest large town is Bydgoszcz, Toruń and Gdańsk, on average about 80 km away. Children do not ride on excursions, do not visit the museum and did not go to a cinema and theater. According to the teachers it has a direct impact on the interest of the world and awaken curiosity. Consequently it has an impact on test scores for sixth graders. The only attraction is the village crèche and the playground. Strategies for working parents rely on casual employment in sawmills located dozen kilometers from the village, meat processing plants and seasonal work abroad. We therefore wonder how parents and the school influence the development of children aspirations. The opinions of residents of neighboring villages Iwiec is a place of stagnation and moral decline, no one wants to move there and are surprised that still so many people live there. The school is attended by nearly 100 students from Iwiec and surrounding areas. So what factors are strengthening life strategies of the youngest actors and how they are fusing a picture of life in a place like Iwiec? Not without significance is an influence of borowiacka culture. Well-functioning in Cekcyn Association "Light" builds local community awareness of cultures heritage of the Borowiak group. It seems to be the only distinguishing feature, which raises self-esteem and group membership. Memory is also supported by previous settlers - German Evangelicals which in nineteenth century had a major contribution to local development. But those days are gone. The research was carried out by analyze of recorded in-depth interviews with residents of Iwiec and neighboring villages.

WG6 - Understanding interactions between civil society, market, policy and research: towards the construction of sustainable food systems

86 - Frames of food – a case study of the Swiss city Basel

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This contribution starts from the observation that there are many places for 'food' in a city like Basel. On the one hand, there are different departments and offices, such as the Office for Environment and Energy, the Office for Parks and Recreation, or the Office for City Development. All these are implementing policies that define under which conditions food is grown in the city, determine which food initiatives are supported, which actors are seen as relevant, etc. Many of the policies are affecting food only indirectly, and there is no official collaboration on the topic of food between the city departments: the city is lacking an overall food strategy. On the other hand, there is a social movement aiming at 'food democracy'. Currently, it is very active in getting a food strategy started, but so far the



References Clarke (2005): Situational Analysis. Grounded Theory after the Post-modern turn. Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (2012): Organic Action Plan 2020 (In Danish: Økologisk Handlingsplan 2020). www.fvm.dk/Admin/Public/DWSDownload.aspx?File...2020.pdf Report from AAU and Madkulturen on organic transition not yet Published. In Press

542 - Solidarity Economy and networks: working against crises

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Nowadays it is necessary to study the many solutions that experiences have to face the crises. In our opinion the experience of solidarity economy could represent some interesting solutions. It also could be interesting to know deeply people involved in these practices and techniques that work for the alternative economy. This article has the objective to underline the possible solution elaborated by solidarity economy, in different contexts, linked to the organization of an alternative system of production in the rural economy sector. This analyses it would be possible thanks to the study of two different empirical case studies about networks of civil society, that try to link themselves under the common frame of solidarity economy. The work means to compare a network of associations related to solidarity economy, based in the south of Italy, Calabria, to a similar experience situated in the State of Bahia, Brasil. It would be useful a comparison between these two experiences because even if their contexts are different, their values are similar. They are both networks of consumers and producers that decide to meet and exchange products directly. This has a strong impact in building a new kind of relationship and moreover in putting solidarity in economy. It doesn't mean that these experience work for charity, but it means that peasants that have no the possibility to reach the market, can sell their products through this network, making a success for them, for their families and the territories where they live. These experiences are in fact both situated in a rural context, that has less possibility that cities have. If the crises strictly hits the city, this has enormous consequences in a rural context. Nevertheless these experiences seem to teach something new in the building of a new including economic system. The methodology used for this work passes through some interviews to some stakeholders and through study of figures about the impact on the territory and the relationship among people involved, even if the index are not the usual ones. The categories used for the comparison would be the autonomy of the network, the sustainability and the social impact on the territory. The context would be an important variable, because it would be an interesting change of prospective. The work took place in the period among January and August 2012, in relation to a Phd work.

547 - Participatory guarantee systems in organic production and institutional markets in Brazil: getting closer production and consumption

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This paper analyses participatory guarantee systems -known in Brazil as "mechanisms of social control"- for organic products that are sold directly between producers and consumers and the so-called institutional markets for family farmers: "National School Food Program" [Programa Nacional de Alimentacao Escolar (PNAE)] and "Provision Food program" ["Programa de Aquisicao de Alimentos" (PAA)]. These programs, formally recognized by laws and regulations, are characterized by promoting people participation, establishing links between public policy and civil society, giving priority to family farming and providing quality products to people that is in situations of food insecurity. Brazilian contexts are extremely different in its histories, trajectories and perceptions. We are interested in the southern region of Brazil because of its trajectory in social control of organic farming (participatory guarantee systems) and in the promotion of institutional markets as the PAA and the NAP. Our objective is to examine the contributions of these programs to the reconnection between producers and consumers in order to promote new models of governance. This research is based on in-depth interviews conducted with members of the "Cooperative Sul Ltda Organic Family Farm" (farmers, consumers, and governmental development agents), who have effectively



participate in the process. These experiences show that assurance quality of food products through participatory systems and institutional markets have made many farmers become aware of the active role they can develop, improving their self-esteem, and have promote autonomy, empowerment and visibility of certain social actors, as impoverished populations, that until that moment had difficulties to access to organic food. However, there are still some key points to change in the relationships between producers and consumers, through the promotion of educational programs and actions to explain organic agriculture's qualities and the development of new arrangements in order to create new strategies to shorten food supply chains and bureaucracy and institutional processes.

580 - Reshaping our food systems and civic food networks by a meal culture concept

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Rural resilience and vulnerability The rural as locus of solidarity and conflict in times of crisis Florence: 29 July 1st of August 2013 WG 6 - Understanding interactions between civil society, market, policy and research: towards the construction of sustainable food systems Convenor: Karner, Sandra sandra.karner@aau.at Parto Teherani-Krönner Humboldt-University of Berlin Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture Division of Gender & Globalization parto.teherani-kroenner@agr.ar.hu-berlin.de Reshaping our food systems and civic food networks by a meal culture concept. Abstract A new concept of food systems will open an unused scope of action. With this presentation I will propose my concept of meal cultures as an alternative approach to the ongoing debate on food security and safety and the search for a solution to our food crisis. Problems of our daily nutrition that I would define as a crisis of our meal cultures cannot be solved without an innovative view on that what people eat. As human beings usually do not eat raw agricultural products but prepared meals, it is necessary to focus on it and place meals in a broader context of social and cultural interaction. I see the meal culture approach as a challenge to the classical discussion on food security and safety. It is closer to the food sovereignty discussions but includes other perspectives as well. A meal culture concept will broaden the food systems approach. Beside processes of production and marketing etc. the diverse activities in the social reproduction sphere have to be taken into account - including the gender dimension of our of meal preparation that need recognition. When thinking about 'meals' we will discover that there are much more components necessary to prepare a tasty meal that will fit the habits and preferences. Food habits still are diverse and change from region to region. The work that is needed to prepare meals is mostly done by women on the household level. This activity as part of care economy remains invisible and thus is seldom honoured fairly. All the activities and tasks needed to reach meal security have seldom been valued; even feminist scholars have avoided the topic of cooking – it was not part of their research concepts. If the food security debate and the agricultural policy and economy would focus more on meal cultures and not just on some particular marketed cash crops and commodities, the whole socio-cultural process of meal preparation, sharing and eating can become an important part of scientific reflection on nourishment and meal sovereignty. Not raw products but meals people eat should be at the centre of reshaping our food systems and civic food networks. www.mealcultures.wordpress.com

595 - Towards sustainable food provisioning: the case of urban agriculture and short food supply chains in the city region of Zurich

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Perceptions of rural areas as places for food production and which provide recreational space for urban dwellers is challenged by cities where these two aspects are gaining increasing attention by different urban actors (civil society, policy and market). Shortening food supply chains aims, inter alia, at reducing negative environmental impacts and reconnecting consumers and producers. This however requires collaborated efforts between civil society, policy and market actors. In this contribution, an exploratory study on the shaping of multifunctional urban and peri-urban agriculture and short food supply chains in the urban region of Zurich, Switzerland, will be presented. The city of