Panel on upcoming elections in Nicaragua

Victor Hugo Tinoco will represent the MRS/ Sandinista Renewal Movement Alliance Katherine Hoyt will present the record of the FSLN (Sandinista National Liberation Front) government. Prof. Brad Roth, WSU, Moderator

- Wednesday, 12 October (today!) at 7:00 PM
- ▶ Life Sciences 113

http://goo.gl/iKFwF

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Occupy Detroit

- Friday, 14 October
- Begins gathering at the Spirit of Detroit at 4:00 PM
- "Street walk" begins at 6:00 PM
- Long-term occupation planned at Grand Circus Park

http://occupydetroit.us/

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Food, Agriculture, and Soil Conservation Commodity production and the agrifood industry

Dr. Brian M. Napoletano

University of Detroit Mercy Department of Biology Biology 1030

12 October 2011

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Types of agriculture

- Permanent cropping
 - ► Industrial agriculture
 - ► Contract farming (Key and Runsten, 1999)
 - Smallholder
 - Subsistence agriculture
- Shifting cultivation
 - Slash-and-burn
 - Swidden-fallow
- Cattle ranching

After Geist and Lambin (2001)

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Hunger and poverty worldwide

- ▶ 850 million do not have enough to eat
- ▶ 2 billion face intermittent food insecurity
- ▶ 6 million children under 5 die annually due to malnutrition
- ▶ More than 3 billion people live on less than \$2.50 per day
- 86 countries considered low-income and food-deficient
- ► 5%–10% of hungry people due to famine, remainder is chronic

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Hunger and poverty in the United States

 37 million people live in poverty (poverty threshold at half the estimated income required for economic self-sufficiency)

- ▶ 13 million children under 18 and 5 million children under 6
- ▶ 35 million people in food-insecure households
- ▶ 12.4 million in food-insecure households are children under 18
- ▶ 10.8 million people in households with hunger
- ▶ 38.5% of people below poverty line also food insecure
- ▶ 125 million people overweight (http://goo.gl/so1Xj)

From Cook and Frank (2008)

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Types of hunger

- Caloric hunger most overt
- "Hidden hunger" (after de Castro, 1952) affects 3 billion
 - Protein hunger (amino acids)
 - Mineral hunger
 - ► Iron
 - Calcium
 - Sodium
 - lodine
 - Vitamin hunger
 - A
 - ▶ B-1
 - ▶ B-2
 - C
 - C
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A balanced diet



types of fat and carbohydrates. Fruits and vegetables are still recommended, but the consumption of dairy products should be limited.

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Long before the DDT sets in, the "teeming masses" discovering that there is now too much food and too few people who can afford to buy it. The reason is simple: the green revolutionaries are not growing food for people, they are producing commodities for profit. The Rockefeller and Ford foundations produce seeds which require costly applications of fertilizer and pesticide; the petro-chemical companies (like the Rockefellers' Standard Oil) produce the fertilizer and pesticides to sell at a profit; the larger farmers find it easier to afford the new methods if they displace already underemployed farmhands and tenants with new machinery; the "excess farm populations," many of them now in the cities, have no money to buy bread. Let them eat cake?

– Weissman (1971)

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Causes of "hidden hunger"

- Restriction of food types (from 3,000 to 16 species of food crops)
- Use of processed foods "It almost always happens that when these aborigines come into contact with white people, their diet, far from improving, grows worse"
- Inability to recognize hidden hunger

After de Castro (1952)

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A "perfect storm"

- ► Financial speculation
- Disinvestment in agriculture
- ► Non-food demands

After UNDESA (2009)

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Chronic hunger and the food crisis

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Orthodox account

- ► Failure to promote commercial agriculture
- Rejection of GM crops (in Europe and Africa)
- Diversion to biofuels

After Collier (2008)

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Political economy account

- ▶ Depeasantization (i.e., primitive accumulation; Marx, 1867)
- "Structural Adjustment Programs" (SAPs)
 - Deregulation
 - Privatization
 - ► Trade liberalization

After Bello (2009)

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Contribution from the agrifood industry

- Use market power to drain wealth from poor communities
- Pay low prices and capture resulting value
- Marginalize poor farmers and rural workers
- ► Lack of accountability for effects on human rights and the environment
- Corporate social responsibility (CSR) optional and inefficient
- Victims denied access to justice

From ActionAid (2005)

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Causes of hunger Chronic hunger and the food crisis

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Orthodox solutions

Increase production

- Market expansion
- "Comparative advantage"
- Case-in-point: 2000 Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, African Global Competitiveness Initiative (USAID, 2007, 2010; CCGA, 2011; Brookings Institution, 2011)

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Strategic interests in Sub-Saharan Africa

Through The Chicago Initiative, America can strengthen its moral standing, renew ties and relationships in regions of heightened strategic concern, increase its political inuence and improve its competitive position, hedge against the serious future danger of failed states, open the door to increased trade and cultural exchange, and strengthen American institutions.

-CCGA (2009)

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Shocking wastefulness

► Nitrogen waste: 25%–75% recovery rates (geographic/climatic variation)

► Harvest waste: 10%–35%

▶ Post-harvest waste: 10%–15% (Lundqvist et al., 2008)

Excessive meat consumption (Smil, 2002)

Instead, I will focus on waste: its prevalence throughout the entire food system and its extent are truly astonishing, its perpetuation is among the most offensive demonstrations of human irrationality, and its reduction would obviously go a long way toward improving the productivity of the modern food system while reducing its environmental impacts.

(Smil. 2004)

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Soil conservation

- Reduced tillage
 - ▶ Minimum till
 - Conservation-till
 - ► No-till
- Contour plowing
- Strip-farming
- Terracing
- Perennial cropping

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Food sovereignty and localization of production

Food sovereignty is a right of communities and countries to self-define their agricultural and food policies in a way that caters best to the needs and expectations of people, and enables them to reach sustainable development goals without having a negative impact on other communities at the same time. ... The foundation of food sovereignty is based on the necessity of democratic participation in shaping agricultural and food policies by everyone affected, especially people living in rural areas.

- Gerwin (2011)

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Four pillars of food sovereignty

- 1. Right to food
- 2. Access to productive resources
- 3. Mainstreaming agroecological production
- 4. Trade and local markets

From Lee (2007)

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A challenge to the neo-liberal project

With the collapse of the global economy and with the deglobalization of production moving very fast, small farmer or peasant-based farming is becoming a model for the locally or regionally sustained alternative economies that people are searching for. Peasants and their allies are demonstrating how food sovereignty and other paradigms based on the same principles are relevant, and indeed crucial considerations for all sectors of society.

-Bello (2009)

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The future of agriculture. . .

How and when will the "agrarian question" be answered?

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