

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

Fall 2015

Tuesday 4:55-6:35

194 Mercer, Room 203

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Office hours:

Wednesday 4-6pm by appointment via the dept. main number: 212-998-5580

### **Course Description and Objectives**

This course examines the process of agricultural globalization and its effects on the process of rural and agricultural development in the global south. Specifically, we will analyze the incorporation of agricultural producers and processors in developing countries into the supply chains of global food brands and retailers. Our goal is to identify how globalization is shaping institutions that govern agricultural production and trade at the global, national, and local level. In turn, we will ask how these institutions shape economic development outcomes for peasant and family farmers and agricultural laborers in poor and middle-income countries, who are among the most vulnerable actors in the global economy.

The course is divided into three sections:

*Part I, Macro-Theoretical Perspectives and Empirical Overview*, will review the theoretical literature on the role of agriculture in economic development and on the empirical shift from national to a global orientations in agricultural development.

*Part II, Globalization along the Value Chain*, will examine the globalization of retail, food processing, farming and land markets, agricultural labor, and farm inputs.

*Part III. The Globalization of Specific Agri-Food Industries and Value Chains*, will study the globalization of the aquaculture, animal feed and livestock, traditional tropical commodities and fresh produce industries.

### **Required Books**

Bates, R. *Markets and States in Tropical Africa: the Political Basis of Agricultural Policies*. Berkeley: UC Press, 1981.

Burch and Lawrence. *Supermarkets and Agri-food Supply Chains: Transformations in the Production and Consumption of Foods*. Northampton: Edward Elgar, 2001.

Caporaso, J. A. and M. A. Madeira. *Globalization, Institutions, and Governance*. London: Sage, 2012.

Freidberg, Susanne. *French Beans and Food Scares: Culture and Commerce in an Anxious Age*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Talbot, J. *Grounds for Agreement: the Political Economy of the Coffee Commodity Chain*. Lanham: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, 2004.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### Assignments

#### **Personal Introduction Essay (1 Page):**

Write a single page that tells me who you are, why you are interested in this course, how you came to be interested/engaged in food studies, and what your broader career, professional, and/or academic ambitions are.

#### **Weekly Arrow Diagrams (1 Page):**

For each meeting, except the first class and the film showing, please pick one of the assigned readings and create an arrow diagram that breaks down the text's central argument into a causal chain. These should be submitted electronically by the beginning of each class session.

Additionally, two students will be expected to present their diagrams to the class each week. For an explanation of how to create an arrow diagram, see Chapter 1 of Van Evera's *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science* (available on the course website).

#### **Film Response Paper (6 Pages):**

This assignment is an opportunity to integrate the theoretical and analytical insights you gain from the course readings by applying them to a real-world phenomenon: the development of the Nile perch fishing, processing, and export industry in Tanzania as represented in the 2004 Documentary Film *Darwin's Nightmare*. Please interpret, evaluate, and critique the film's political and economic analysis of agri-food globalization on the basis of the readings and discussion we have had in class. Within the six pages of writing, you must cite at least one reading from each of the course meetings held before the film viewing. You will receive more detailed instructions before the film viewing.

#### **Preliminary Data Analysis Assignment (3-5 pages):**

In this assignment you are required to describe and analyze empirical data about global agricultural production, trade, and consumption. You must choose one of the following options:

1. Pick two agricultural commodities of different types. Using the FAO tradeflows visualizer and consumption data from the USDA and the UN Comtrade database, determine and describe the extent of global integration of the U.S. market for those commodities. How much of what the U.S. consumes is produced domestically? How much is imported? How much of what is produced domestically is consumed in the U.S.? How much is exported? Who are the U.S.'s main trading partners for this commodity?
2. Pick four developing countries. Using the data visualizer and Statistics on Public Expenditures and Economic Development from IFPRI, describe what has happened over the last decades to the absolute level of government expenditures on the Agricultural Sector. Describe what has happened to agricultural expenditures relative to all public expenditures. Has it increased or decreased? Has the change been steady or discontinuous?
3. Pick four coffee-exporting countries, two that export primarily Arabica and two that export primarily Robusta beans. Using data from FAOSTAT and UNCTAD databases, describe the relationship between global commodity prices and producer prices in these four countries over time. How much of the global price do producers get paid? Has this changed in the period characterized by agricultural globalization and the rise of high quality niches?

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### Final Data Analysis Assignment (10-12 pages):

This assignment requires you to develop an argument to explain the empirical observations you made in the first assignment. You must

1. offer an explanation of the data variation that you observe across cases or over time,
2. collect and synthesize other qualitative and quantitative data from secondary sources to support your argument,
3. and qualify your argument and the data you use to support it, pointing out the limitations of the data and proposing alternative explanations for the variation you observe.

### Alternative Assignment

You may also propose an original research paper on the topic of agri-food globalization as an alternative to the data analysis assignments. You must get my approval for your topic in the first two weeks of the semester, submit a 5-6-page prospectus in place of the preliminary assignment, and turn in the completed paper instead of the final assignment.

### Grading:

20% Class Participation

20% Weekly Arrow Diagrams

20% Film Response Paper

15% Term Paper Prospectus

25% Term Paper

### A Note on Assignments and Grading:

This is a discussion-based seminar class. It is essential that you carefully complete the assigned readings and be ready to discuss them in class. Your participation grade will assess your weekly contributions and your arrow diagram presentations. I will penalize your arrow diagram grade by a full letter for each missing assignment, and any late assignments will be penalized by a full letter grade. **Please label all assignments with your name and page numbers and submit them as PDFs.**

### Useful Websites for data and non-academic reports on agricultural globalization:

ACDI VOCA Value Chains Publications

[http://www.acdivoca.org/site/ID/ourwork\\_valuechainspublications](http://www.acdivoca.org/site/ID/ourwork_valuechainspublications)

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research

<http://www.cgiar.org/>

Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.

<http://www.fao.org>

Food First Institute for Food and Development Policy

<http://www.foodfirst.org/>

Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy

<http://www.iatp.org/>

International Food Policy Research Institute

<http://www.ifpri.org/>

International Fund for Agricultural Development

<http://www.ifad.org/>

Oxfam Agriculture Campaign

<http://www.oxfam.org/en/campaigns/agriculture>

Sustainable Food Lab Toolbox

<http://www.sustainablefoodlab.org/toolbox/toolbox>

Tufts Global Development and Environment Institute

<http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/>

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/>

United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database

<http://comtrade.un.org/>

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### ACADEMIC INTEGRITY:

- The highest standards of academic integrity are expected of all students. Violations of academic integrity include, but are not limited to, cheating, fabrication, tampering and plagiarism.
- You must reference all responses. To answer questions completely, students should research responses and use available resources (including textbooks, peer-reviewed journals, and credible websites). Sources must be documented with proper citations. Failure to properly cite references will result in academic penalties.
- All students are responsible for understanding and complying with the NYU Steinhardt Statement on Academic Integrity. A copy is available at: ([http://steinhardt.nyu.edu/policies/academic\\_integrity](http://steinhardt.nyu.edu/policies/academic_integrity)).

**ACCOMMODATIONS FOR DISABILITIES:** Any student attending NYU who needs a reasonable accommodation based on a qualified disability should register with the Moses Center for Students with Disabilities at [212-998-4980](tel:212-998-4980), 726 Broadway, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor (<http://www.nyu.edu/life/safety-health-wellness/students-with-disabilities.html>). Please present a letter from the Moses Center to the instructor at the start of the semester in order to be considered for the appropriate accommodations.

**FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT:** New York University has guidelines for the rules governing education records of students. Refer to the following website for more information (<http://www.nyu.edu/about/policies-guidelines-compliance/policies-and-guidelines/FERPA.html>).

**NYU ANTI-HARASSMENT POLICY:** NYU is committed to maintaining a learning and working environment that is free of bias, prejudice, and harassment. For more information, refer to the following website (<http://steinhardt.nyu.edu/policies/ahp>).

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### Class Topics and Readings:

#### **8 September - Introduction to Course:**

In this introductory meeting, we will discuss the public debate over agricultural globalization and its relationship to the academic study of the subject. We will also go over the course syllabus and take care of any administrative or scheduling issues.

#### ***Readings:***

“Food from Our Changing World: The Globalization of Food and How Americans Feel About It” Results of a Nationally Representative Survey.

<http://faculty.chass.ncsu.edu/wimberley/Global-Food/foodglobal.pdf>

Paarlberg, Robert. “Attention Whole Foods Shoppers.” *Foreign Policy*. May/June, 2010.

[http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/26/attention\\_whole\\_foods\\_shoppers?page=0,0](http://www.foreignpolicy.com/articles/2010/04/26/attention_whole_foods_shoppers?page=0,0)

Romero, Simon. “Boom Times in Paraguay Leave Many Behind.” *New York Times*. April, 24, 2013. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/04/25/world/americas/boom-times-in-paraguay-leave-many-behind.html?pagewanted=all>

Wise, T. “The True Cost of Cheap Food” *Resurgence*. 259. March/April 2010.

<http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/rp/TWG20ResurgenceMar10.pdf>

#### ***Listen:***

Warner, Gregory. “How An Ethiopian Bean Became The Cinderella Of Coffee” *NPR*. July 22, 2013. <http://www.npr.org/blogs/thesalt/2013/07/22/202969075/ETHIOPIAN-COFFEE-CINDERELLA-STORY>

***Assignment:*** In addition to completing the assigned readings before class, please come ready to give a 2-3 minute introduction about yourself, what your professional and academic interests are, and what you would like to get out of this class.

# FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

## Part I. Macro-Theoretical Perspective and Empirical Overview

### 15 September - Globalization, Institutions, and Agriculture

This class examines the debate about globalization in general and introduces distinct perspectives and analytical frameworks used in its study. A key cleavage in this debate is among those that view globalization as a process driving economic, institutional, and cultural convergence among distinct societies and those that predict national divergence in the face of globalization. Caporaso and Madeira and Berger provide an introduction to these debates. Goodman provides a preview of how they have been incorporated into the study of agricultural globalization and of the questions we'll examine over the semester. As you do the reading, notice what makes these perspectives distinct. What are the main assumptions behind each? What are the key variables in each perspective? What is the unit of analysis?

#### **Readings:**

Caporaso, J. A. and M. A. Madeira. *Globalization, Institutions, and Governance*. London: Sage, 2012.

Chapter 2. "Theories of Global Political Economy" pp.48-60

Chapter 3. "Domestic Responses to the Pressures of Globalization" pp.65-72

Chapter 6. "Winners and Losers of Globalization" pp.136-167.

Goodman, David. "World-scale Processes and Agro-food Systems: Critique and Research Needs." *Review of International Political Economy* 4.4 (1997): 663-687.

Krugman, P., & Wells, R. (2013). *Macroeconomics* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Worth.

Chapter 2: Economic Models: Trade-Offs and Trade. 26-29

Chapter 5: International Trade. 127-153

Van Evera, Stephen. "Hypotheses, Laws, and Theories: A User's Guide." In *Guide to Methods for Students of Political Science*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1997. pp 7-48.

#### **Suggested:**

McMichael, Philip. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective*. Fifth Edition edition. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2011.

Chapter 1. "Development: Theory and Reality." pp 1-23.

Chapter 3. "Globalizing Developments." pp 80-109.

Chapter 6. "The Globalization Project in Practice." pp 150-181.

**Assignment:** Please hand in your introduction essay and your arrow diagram electronically before class begins.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 22 September - Agricultural Modernization and National Development: Theoretical Accounts

This class examines theories of the role of that agriculture plays in the process of national economic development. The readings reflect the modernization theory perspective that dominated social science and development policy in the mid-twentieth century. It viewed national societies as more or less closed systems and predicted that poor countries would repeat the development process experienced by the U.S. and Western Europe. The suggested readings offer an extension and a critique of modernization theory by focusing on the role of commodity exports in the process of economic development.

Johnston, Bruce F, and John W Mellor. "The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development." *The American Economic Review* 51.4 (1961): 566-593. [GROUP A]

Lewis, W Arthur. "Economic Development with Unlimited Supplies of Labour." *The manchester school* 22.2 (1954): 139-191. [GROUP B]

Rostow, Walt Whitman. "The Stages of Economic Growth." *The Economic History Review* 12.1 (1959): 1-16. [GROUP C]

Timmer, P. 2009. "A World without Agriculture? The Historical Paradox of Agricultural Development" *American Enterprise Institute Development Policy Outlook* 1 (2009): 1-7.  
<http://www.aei.org/files/2009/05/18/01%20DPO%20May%202009g.pdf> [GROUP C]

#### **Suggested:**

Hirschman, Albert O. "A Generalized Linkage Approach to Development, with Special Reference to Staples." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 25.Supplement (1977): 67-98.

Singer, Hans W. "The Distribution of Gains Between Investing and Borrowing Countries." *The American Economic Review* 40.2 (1950): 473-485.

Watkins, Melville H. "A Staple Theory of Economic Growth." *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science/Revue canadienne d'Economie et de Science politique* 29.2 (1963): 141-158.

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 29 September - Agricultural Modernization, National Development, and the State: Empirical Studies.

This class examines the empirical and historical experience of national agricultural development and modernization in developing countries during the twentieth century. Bates and Grindle offer explanations of why States discriminate against agricultural development and smallholders in particular. Fox, Kay, and Skocpol examine partial exceptions to this tendency. Think back to the political economy approaches introduced in our second class. How well do institutional, domestic politics, international relations, or economic approaches explain the variation in these cases?

Bates, R. *Markets and States in Tropical Africa: the Political Basis of Agricultural Policies*. Berkeley: UC Press, 1981. **[GROUP C]**

“Introduction.” pp.1-8.

Chapter 1. “Policies Toward Cash Crops for Export.” pp.11-29.

Chapter 3. “The Food Sector: The Political Dynamics of Pricing Policies” pp. 30-44.

Chapter 5. “The Market as Political Arena and the Limits of Voluntarism” pp.81-95.

Fox, J. Chapter 4. “Implementing Food Policy: Interests and Inertia.” *The Politics of Food in Mexico: State Power and Social Mobilization*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992. pp.83-125. **[GROUP A]**

Grindle, M. Chapter 4. “The State and the Ideology of Modernization.” *State and Countryside: Development Policy and Agrarian Politics in Latin America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. pp.47-78. **[GROUP B]**

Grindle, M. Chapter 5. “Private Advantage and Public Consequences.” *State and Countryside: Development Policy and Agrarian Politics in Latin America*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. pp.79-111. **[GROUP C]**

Kay, Cristóbal. "Why East Asia Overtook Latin America: Agrarian Reform, Industrialization and Development." *Third World Quarterly* 23.6 (December, 2002): 1073-1102. **[GROUP A]**

Skocpol, Theda, and Kenneth Finegold. "State Capacity and Economic Intervention in the Early New Deal." *Political Science Quarterly* 97.2 (1982): 255-278. **[GROUP B]**

#### **Suggested:**

Fox, J. Chapter 3. “The Revolutionary Roots of reform from Above: State Initiative and the Mexican Food System.” *The Politics of Food in Mexico: State Power and Social Mobilization*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1992. pp.41-82

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 6 October - Agriculture, International Trade, and Shifting Food Regimes

This class examines the shift from national agricultural development toward international agricultural restructuring and globalization that occurred after the 1970s. This involved reducing trade barriers as well as eliminating or reforming many of the state structures and policies geared toward supporting nationally integrated agriculture. Friedman and McMichael and Hopkins provide two different explanations based on the international economic relations of food. Kenny et al. and Vail focus on the U.S. and Swedish cases. And the Pritchard and OECD give some more recent international empirical perspective. Use these readings to consider how national agricultural policies have evolved since the 1970s and what the effect has been on the international organization of the agri-food industry.

Friedmann, Harriet, and Philip McMichael. "Agriculture and the State System: The Rise and Decline of National Agricultures, 1870 to the Present." *Sociologia Ruralis* 29.2 (1989): 93-117. **[GROUP C]**

Hopkins and Puchala "Perspectives on the International Relations of Food." *The Global Political Economy of Food*. Madison: UW Press, pp. 3-38. **[GROUP B]**

Kenney, M., Lobao, L. M., Curry, J., & Goe, W. R. (1989). MIDWESTERN AGRICULTURE IN US FORDISM: From the New Deal to economic restructuring. *Sociologia Ruralis*, 29(2), 131–148. **[GROUP A]**

OECD (2013), Agricultural Policy Monitoring and Evaluation 2013: OECD Countries and Emerging Economies, OECD Publishing. doi: 10.1787/agr\_pol-2013-en **[GROUP A]**

Pritchard, Bill. "The Long Hangover From the Second Food Regime: A World-historical Interpretation of the Collapse of the WTO Doha Round." *Agriculture and Human Values* 26.4 (December, 2009): 297-307. **[GROUP B]**

Vail, D. "Sweden's 1990s Food Policy Reform: from democratic Corporatism to Neoliberalism" in *The Global Restructuring of Agrofood Systems*. Ed. P. McMichael. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, pp. 53-75. **[GROUP C]**

#### **Suggested:**

Josling, Tim et al. "Understanding International Trade in Agricultural Products: One Hundred Years of Contributions by Agricultural Economists." *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* 92.2 (2010): 424–446.

Rae, A, and T Josling. "Processed Food Trade and Developing Countries: Protection and Trade Liberalization." *Food Policy* 28.2 (2003): 147–166. ScienceDirect.

Van Berkum, Siemen, and Hans Van Meijl. "The Application of Trade and Growth Theories to Agriculture: A Survey." *Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics* 44.4 (2000): 505–542.

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 20 October - Agricultural Globalization and Global Value Chains

This class introduces the Global Value Chain perspective on globalization, which focuses especially on the role of multinational companies in coordinating international trade and shaping the process of economic development. Bair reviews the origins and development of this perspective, Gereffi et al. provide a theory of economic development based on “upgrading” within GVCs, Milberg and Winkler provide an empirical evaluation of that theory, and Ponte examines the relationship between quality conventions and the governance of GVCs. Compare these theories and the empirical phenomena they examine to those focused on national and fordist agriculture. What has changed? What effects does this have on agricultural development?

Bair, Jennifer. "Global Capitalism and Commodity Chains: Looking Back, Going Forward." *Competition & Change* 9.2: 153-180. **[GROUP B]**

Gereffi, Gary, John Humphrey, and Timothy Sturgeon. "The Governance of Global Value Chains." *Review of International Political Economy* 12.1 (February, 2005): 78-104. **[GROUP C]**

Gibbon, Peter, and Ponte, Stefano (S). “ *Trading Down: Africa, Value Chains, and the Global Economy*. N.p.: Temple University Press, 2005. **[GROUP B]**  
Chapter 1 “The Age of Global Capitalism” pp.1-33  
Chapter 4 “Global Value Chain Analysis” pp. 86-94

Milberg, William and Deborah Winkler. “Economic Development as Industrial Upgrading in Global Value Chains.” *Outsourcing Economics: Global Value Chains in Capitalist Development*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013. pp 238-283. **[GROUP C]**

Ponte, Stefano. "Governing Through Quality: Conventions and Supply Relations in the Value Chain for South African Wine." *Sociologia Ruralis* 49.3 (July, 2009): 236-257. **[GROUP A]**

### Suggested

Wilkinson, John. "Globalization of Agribusiness and Developing World Food Systems." *Monthly Review* 61.04 (2009). <http://monthlyreview.org/2009/09/01/globalization-of-agribusiness-and-developing-world-food-systems> 8pp.

Winkler, Deborah. “What Role for Comparative Advantage.” *Outsourcing Economics: Global Value Chains in Capitalist Development*. Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013.

UNCTAD. “TNCs and Agricultural Production in Developing Countries.” *World Investment Report*. Geneva: UNCTAD, 2009.  
<http://unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationArchive.aspx?publicationid=743> pp.95-132

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### Part II. Globalization along the Value Chain

#### 27 October - Supermarkets and the Globalization of Retail and Processing

These readings examine the “supermarket revolution” driven by multinational food retailers. As you read you should ask, empirically, how advanced is the globalization of food retail and processing? In what ways are global retail and food companies driving convergence in national food systems? What are the sources of persistent national diversity in the processing and commercialization of food?

Burch, D. and Geoffrey Lawrence. *Supermarket and Agri-Food Supply Chains: Transformations in the Production and Consumption of Foods*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar,

Chapter 3. Harvey, M. “The Rise of Supermarkets and asymmetries of Economic Power.” pp.51-73. **[GROUP C]**

Chapter 5. Burch, D. and G. Lawrence. “Supermarket Own Brans, New Foods and the Reconfiguration of Agri-food Supply Chains.” pp.100-128. **[GROUP A]**

Chapter 6. Campbell H. and R. Le Huron. “Supermarkets, Producers and Audit Technologies: The Constitutive Micro-Politics of Food, Legitimacy and Governance.” pp.131-153. **[GROUP B]**

Chapter 10. Neilson, J. and B. Pritchard. “The Final Frontier? The Global Rollout of the Retail Revolution in India.” pp.219-242. **[GROUP C]**

Filippaios, Fragkiskos, and Ruth Rama. "Globalisation or regionalisation? The strategies of the world's largest food and beverage MNEs." *European Management Journal* 26.1 (2008): 59-72. **[GROUP B]**

#### Suggested:

Chapter 13. McMichael, P. and H. Friedmann. “Situating the ‘Retailing Revolution’” In *Supermarket and Agri-Food Supply Chains: Transformations in the Production and Consumption of Foods*. pp.291-319.

Bolling, C. and M. Gehlar. “Chapter 5. Global Food Manufacturing Reorients To Meet New Demands” in *New Directions in Global Food Markets*. Ed. A. Regmi and M. Gehlar. Washington, D.C.: USDA Economic Research Service. pp. 62-73.

<http://webarchives.cdlib.org/sw15d8pg7m/http://ers.usda.gov/publications/aib794/aib794g.pdf>

Reardon, Thomas, Christopher B Barrett, Julio A Berdegúe, and Johan FM Swinnen. "Agrifood Industry Transformation and Small Farmers in Developing Countries." *World Development* 37.11 (November, 2009): 1717-1727.

Reardon, Thomas, C Peter Timmer, Christopher B Barrett, and Julio Berdegue. "The Rise of Supermarkets in Africa, Asia, and Latin America." *American journal of agricultural economics* 85.5 (2003): 1140-1146.

Wilkinson, John, and Rudi Rocha. "The Agro-processing Sector: Empirical Overview, Recent Trends and Development Impacts." Plenary paper: Global Agro-industries Forum April 2008 (FAO/UNID/IFAD/Indian Government) (2008). 64 pp.

**Assignment:** Data analysis assignment due in class today along with your weekly arrow diagram.

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### 3 November - The Globalization of Agricultural Input Industries

The globalization of the agricultural input industries is among the most contested aspects of agri-food globalization. To what extent do we observe international convergence in the structure and regulation of these industries and why? Sorj and Wilkinson provide background. Wilkinson and Castelli, Li, and Zwanenberg et al. examine the relationship between foreign and domestic companies in the input industries of Brazil, China, and Argentina. Falkner and Gupta, Filomeno, and Wilkinson and Castelli discuss the regulation of intellectual property and biosafety in the seed industry in multiple developing countries. McAfee and Scoons examine political responses to the adoption of GMO technologies. How do the capacities of these different States and domestic political actors shape the globalization and regulation of their input industries?

The Troubled Birth of the "Biotech Century": Global Corporate Power and its Limits. (2009). In J. Clapp & D. Fuchs (Eds.), *Corporate power in global agrifood governance* (pp. 225-251). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. **[GROUP A]**

Falkner, Robert, and Aarti Gupta. "The Limits of Regulatory Convergence: Globalization and GMO Politics in the South." *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics* 9.2 (2009): 113–133. **[GROUP B]**

Filomeno, Felipe Amin. "State Capacity and Intellectual Property Regimes: Lessons from South American Soybean Agriculture." *Technology in Society* 35.2 (2013): 139–152. *ScienceDirect*. Web. 22 Aug. 2014. Biotechnology, Controversy, and Policy: Challenges of the Bioeconomy in Latin America. **[GROUP B]**

McAfee, Kathleen. "Beyond Techno-Science: Transgenic Maize in the Fight over Mexico's Future." *Geoforum* 39.1 (2008): 148–160. *ScienceDirect*. Web. 22 Aug. 2014. Environmental Economic Geography. **[GROUP A]**

Van Zwanenberg, Patrick, Valeria Arza, and E. Farzo Maria. "Domestication of Agricultural Biotechnology within Argentina's Science and Technology Regime: The Case of GM Cotton." *9th GLOBELICS International Conference, November*. pp 27. **[GROUP C]**

### Suggested:

Scoones, Ian. "Mobilizing Against GM Crops in India, South Africa and Brazil." *Journal of Agrarian Change* 8.2-3 (2008): 315–344.

Sorj, Bernardo and John Wilkinson. "Biotechnologies, Multinationals, and the Agrofood Systems of Developing Countries." *From Columbus to ConAgra: the Globalization of Agriculture and Food*. Ed. Alessandro Bonanno, Lawrence Busch, William Friedland, Lourdes Gouveia, and Enzo Mingione. (Lawrence, KA: University of Kansas Press) 1991.

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 10 November - The Globalization of Farming and Land Markets

The globalization of farming in developing countries has two major and intertwined dimensions: the growth of international trade in farm products and increased international investment in land. Today's readings provide perspectives to evaluate the development effects of these changes, which turn largely on the question of the ownership and control of land. Lipton discusses the relationship between landholding size and efficiency. Berry provides a framework to understand the effects of agricultural export booms on the rural poor. The other papers provide empirical analyses of foreign land investment. Under what conditions is foreign investment in farming and land likely to create local development benefits? How common are these conditions? What are the alternatives?

Berry, Albert. "When Do Agricultural Exports Help the Rural Poor? A Political-economy Approach." *Oxford Development Studies* 29.2 (June, 2001): 125-144. **[GROUP A]**

Lipton, Michael. "Goals: output, efficiency, growth: Beyond the Inverse Relationship." *Land Reform in Developing Countries: Property rights and property wrongs*. New York: Routledge, 2009. (Or TBA) **[GROUP A]**

Lavers, T. (2012). "Land grab" as development strategy? The political economy of agricultural investment in Ethiopia. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 39(1), 105–132. **[GROUP C]**

Wilkinson, J. "Regional Integration and the Family Farm in the Mercosul Countries: New Theoretical Approaches s Supports for Alternative Strategies." in *Globalizing Food Agrarian Questions and Global Restructuring* ed. D. Goodman and M. Watts. Routledge London pp. 35-55. **[GROUP C]**

World Bank. *Rising Global Interest in Farmland: Can it Yield Sustainable and Equitable Benefits?* Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2011. **[GROUP B]**  
Overview  
Chapter 1. "Land Expansion: Drivers, Underlying Factors, and Key Effects" 9-48.  
Chapter 2. "Is the Recent "Land Rush" Different? 49-74  
Skim the rest of the document.

Zoomers, A. (2010). Globalisation and the foreignisation of space: seven processes driving the current global land grab. *Journal of Peasant Studies*, 37(2), 429–447. **[GROUP B]**

### Suggested:

Listen: Charles, Dan. "Mozambique Farmland Is Prize In Land Grab Fever" NPR. June 14, 2012. <http://www.npr.org/2012/06/14/155036821/mozambique-farmland-is-prize-in-land-grab-fever>

Listen: --"African Land Fertile Ground For Crops And Investors." NPR. June 15, 2012. <http://www.npr.org/2012/06/15/155095598/african-land-fertile-ground-for-crops-and-investors>

Evans-Pritchard, Ambrose. "The backlash begins against the world landgrab." *The Telegraph*. September 12, 2010. [http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/comment/ambroseevans\\_pritchard/7997910/The-backlash-begins-against-the-world-landgrab.html](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/comment/ambroseevans_pritchard/7997910/The-backlash-begins-against-the-world-landgrab.html)

Oxfam International. "Land and Power: the growing scandal surrounding the new wave of investments in land" Oxfam Briefing Paper. September 2011. 50 pp. <http://www.oxfam.org/sites/www.oxfam.org/files/bp151-land-power-rights-acquisitions-220911-en.pdf>

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 17 November - Farm Labor and Globalization

Agricultural labor is among the most vulnerable groups in the global economy. Globalization generates new demands for quality, safety, flexibility and low cost, and the burden often falls on workers. Today's readings examine the effects of agricultural export growth on agricultural workers. Aparicio et al. and Damiani describe high-road labor strategies that have arisen in Brazil and Argentina, while the other papers describe low-road strategies that rely on exploited labor. What do the readings suggest about the conditions under which farming enterprises and landowners likely to adopt one or the other strategy?

Aparicio, Susana, Sutti Ortiz, and Nidia Tadeo. "Have Private Supermarket Norms Benefited Laborers? Lemon and Sweet Citrus Production in Argentina." *Globalizations* 5.2 (June, 2008): 167-181. **[GROUP C]**

Barrientos, Stephanie, and Andriennetta Kritzing. "Squaring the Circle: Global Production and the Informalization of Work in South African Fruit Exports." *Journal of International Development* 16.1 (January, 2004): 81-92. **[GROUP C]**

Carton de Grammont, Hubert, and Sara Lara Flores. "Productive Restructuring and Standardization in Mexican Horticulture: Consequences for Labour." *Journal of agrarian change* 10.2 (2010): 228-250. **[GROUP B]**

Damiani, Octavio. "Effects on Employment, Wages, and Labor Standards of Non-traditional Export Crops in Northeast Brazil." *Latin American Research Review* 38.1 (2003): 83-112. **[GROUP A]**

Preibisch, Kerry. "Migrant Workers and Changing Work-place Regimes in Contemporary Agricultural Production in Canada." *International Journal of Sociology of Agriculture and Food* 19.1 (2011): 62-68. **[GROUP B]**

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### *Part III. The Globalization of Specific Agri-Food Industries and Value Chains.*

#### **24 November -Aquaculture and Fish Farming**

***In Class Film Showing:*** Darwin's Nightmare (2004).

You will receive additional instructions for the film viewing and your paper assignment before class.

***Reading:***

Mitullah, Winnie V. Lake Victoria's Nile Perch Fish Cluster: Institutions, Politics and Joint Action. University of Nairobi, Institute for Development Studies. Working Paper 87. 28pp. <http://www.oceandocs.org/bitstream/1834/1261/1/wp87.pdf> **[GROUP A]**

Thorpe, Andy, and Elizabeth Bennett. "Market-driven International Fish Supply Chains: The Case of Nile Perch From Africa's Lake Victoria." *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review* 7.4 (2004): 40-57. **[GROUP C]**

Wilkinson, John. "Fish: A Global Value Chain Driven Onto the Rocks." *Sociologia Ruralis* 46.2 (2006): 139-153. **[GROUP B]**

***Suggested:***

Goss, Jasper, David Burch, and Roy E Rickson. "Agri-Food Restructuring and Third World Transnationals: Thailand, the CP Group and the Global Shrimp Industry." *World Development* 28.3 (2000): 513-530. *ScienceDirect*. **[GROUP C]**

***Assignment:*** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 1 December- Grains/Feed/Animal Protein

Today's readings examine the animal protein chain. Poultry, farmed fish, and livestock all rely on similar grain-based feed inputs and are increasingly integrated. As you read, ask, how advanced is global integration in the animal protein chain? Is there an international division of labor? Or has this remained a national industry? What is the role of MNCs, specific governments, domestic capital, finance and other groups in driving globalization of the animal protein chain?

Schwartzman, Kathleen C. *The Chicken Trail: Following Workers, Migrants, and Corporations across the Americas*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2012. (Available electronically via Bobcat).

#### **Suggested:**

"China, Smithfield and the Global Meat Industry" Webinar from Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy. June 18, 2013.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FWtBayK8WA&feature=youtu.be>

Peine, E. K. (2013). "Trading on Pork and Beans: Agribusiness and the Construction of the Brazil-China-Soy-Pork Commodity Complex." In H. S. J. Jr (Ed.), *The Ethics and Economics of Agrifood Competition* (pp. 193–210). Springer Netherlands.

**Assignment:** Please hand in your film response paper electronically before class.

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 8 December - Traditional Tropical Commodities

Traditional tropical commodities have been produced and consumed as part of global economic circuits since the colonial period. They are generally consumed in highly processed forms that have created a clear global division of labor between consuming and producing countries. Talbot examines the history of the global coffee chain over the twentieth century. Cafaggi examines more recent experiences of coffee value chain governance in Brazil. Fold analyzes the governance of the contemporary cocoa chain. What do contemporary developments in these industries teach us about the difference between earlier and current processes of globalization? How has the regulation of coffee and cocoa evolved over time? How does it compare to the way that durable foods and meat complexes were regulated according to Friedman and McMichael in the second food regime? What and which actors are driving changes in the global governance of traditional tropical commodities?

Cafaggi, Fabrizio. "Accessing the GVC in a changing institutional environment: Comparing Aeronautics and Coffee." **[GROUP C]**

Section III "Coffee Sector" pp. 28-45.

Section IV "Comparative Analysis." pp. 45-47

Fold, Niels. "Lead Firms and Competition in 'Bi-polar'Commodity Chains: Grinders and Branders in the Global Cocoa-Chocolate Industry." *Journal of Agrarian Change* 2.2 (2002): 228–247. Print. **[GROUP B]**

Talbot, J. *Grounds for Agreement: the Political Economy of the Coffee Commodity Chain*. Rowman and Littlefield : Lanham, 2004.

Chapter 3. "The Coffee Commodity Chain under U.S. Hegemony, 1945-1972" pp.51-66.

**[GROUP A]**

Chapter 4. "Struggles over the Regulation of the Chain, 1973-1989" pp.67-100.

**[GROUP A]**

Chapter 5 "Globalization and Coffee Crisis 1990-?" pp.101-134. **[GROUP B]**

Chapter 7 "Outcomes of the Struggles: Where Does Your Coffee Dollar Go?" pp.163-196. **[GROUP C]**

**Assignment:** Film response paper is due by the beginning of class, along with your weekly arrow diagram

## FOOD-GE 2283 Advanced Topics: Agricultural Globalization

### 15 December - Fresh Produce

Today we will examine the fresh produce GVC and spend the second half of the class wrapping up with final reflections on the course. Fresh produce has been among the more recent food products to globalize. It is consumed in a less processed state and is highly perishable. How do these features shape the global value chain for fresh produce? What do Friedberg's comparison of green bean exports in Burkina Faso and Zambia and Raynold's examination of the Dominican Republic teach us about the governance of global value chains and its determinants? More broadly, what observations and new questions do you take away from the course overall? What were the biggest surprises you encountered?

Susanne Freidberg (2004). *French Beans and Food Scares: Culture and Commerce in an Anxious Age*. Oxford Oxford.

Chapter 3. "Burkina Faso: Rural Development and Patronage" pp. 61-93 **[GROUP C]**

Chapter 4. "Zambia: Settler Colonialism and Corporate Paternalism" pp.93-127  
**[GROUP B]**

McMichael, P. 1994. *The Global Restructuring of Agro-Food Systems*. Cornell University Press. Ithaca. **[GROUP A]**

Chapter 9. Raynolds, L. T. "The Restructuring of Third World Agro-Exports: Changing Production Relations in the Dominican Republic." pp. 214-237.

Suggested:

McMichael, P. 1994. *The Global Restructuring of Agro-Food Systems*. Cornell University Press. Ithaca.

Chapter 7. Friedland, W. "The global Fresh fruit and Vegetable System: An Industrial Organization Analysis." pp. 173-189.

Chapter 8. Llambi, L. "Comparative Advantages and Disadvantages in Latin American Nontraditional Fruit and Vegetable Exports." pp. 190-213.

**Assignment:** Please hand in your arrow diagram electronically before class.

**Final Papers Due December 22, 2015.**