



Literature

Peri-urban sustainability

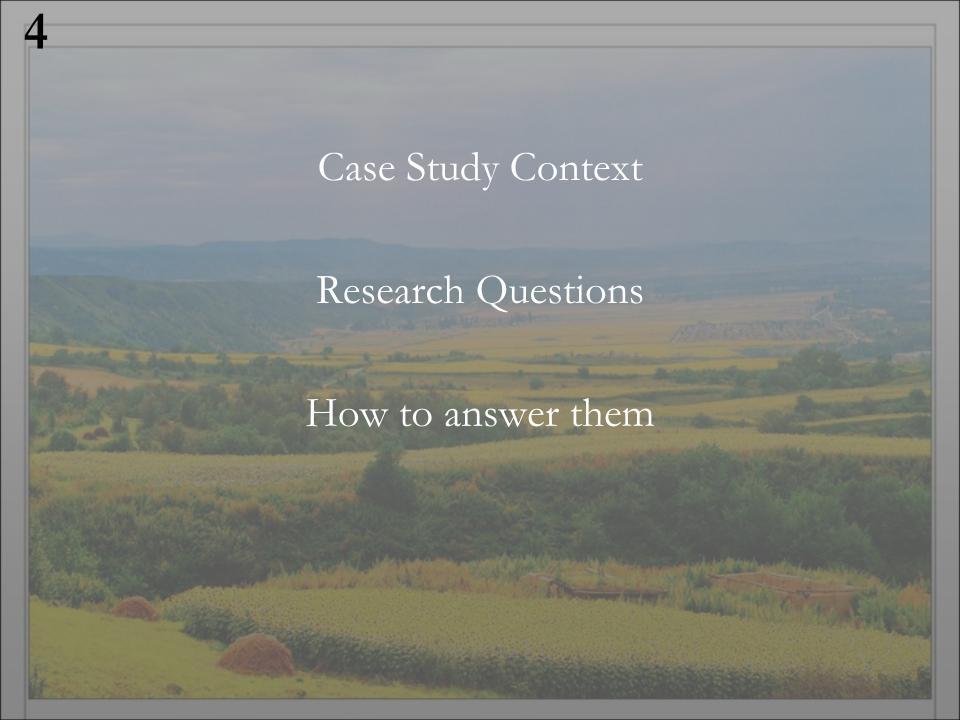
Marshall & Waldman et al. (2009), Webster (2002), Hudalah, Winarso et al. (2007), Simon (2008), McGee (2008), Tacoli (2006), Rees (2006).

Food system vulnerability

Ericksen (2008a & b), Tansey (2008), Smith (1998), Boyd, Osbahr et al (2008).

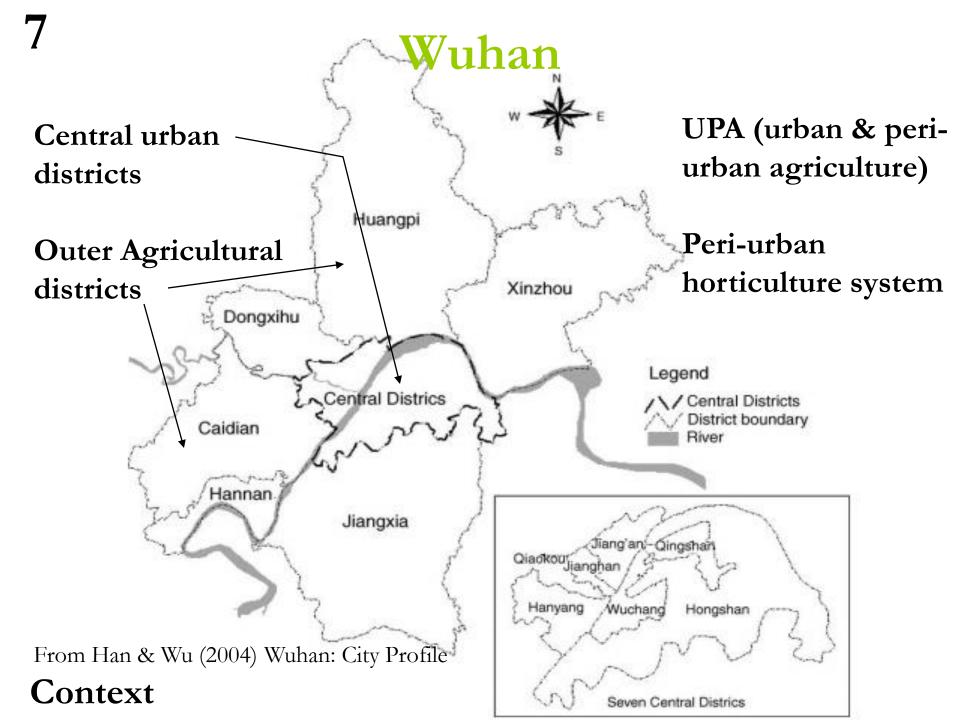
STEPS Centre sustainability & resilience

Leach (2008), Stirling and Smith (2008), Thapa, Marshall et al (2010), Thompson, Millstone et al. (2007).









Modernization of UPA in Wuhan

Developments in UPA (urban and peri-urban agriculture)

Larger scale, mechanised, monocropping of vegetable production for export and affluent urban consumption.

Rural land controlled by Village Committee.

Contracts with local farmers.

State owned land controlled by local governments.

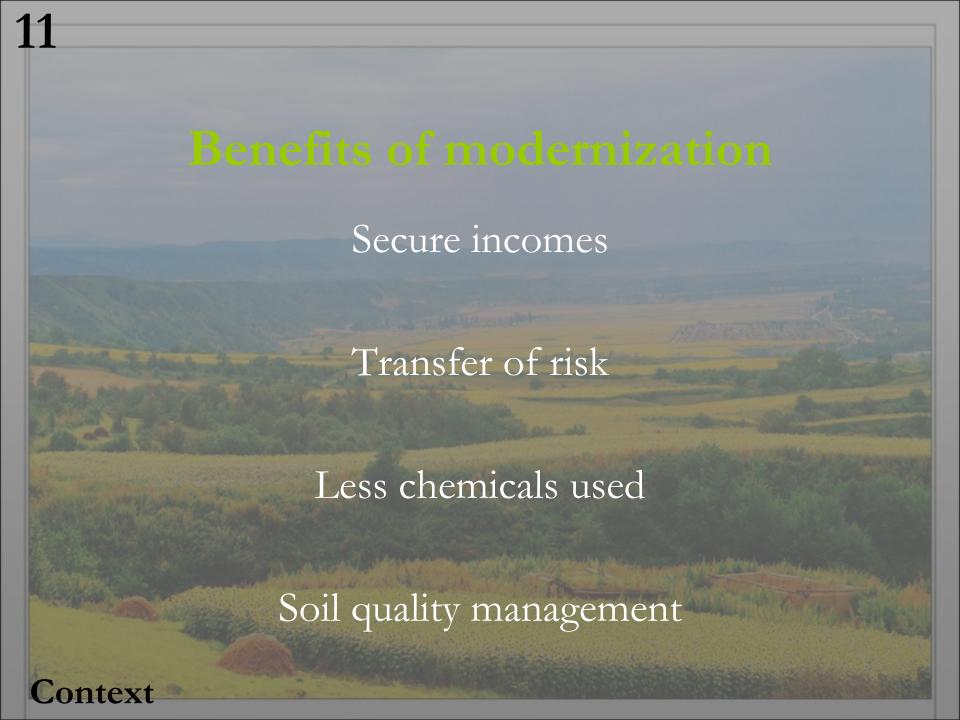
Leased to private enterprises who employ local farmers.



Hierarchy of Veg Brands

Led by local state & private enterprise Emphasises integration & standardisation





Costs of modernization

Farmers sell at lower prices

Less long term investment

Higher quality expensive veg, lower quality cheap veg

System vulnerable to shocks

Context

China-wide polical-economic changes

Decentralization and marketization

Reorganization of urban space

Urban local growth coalitions

Competition between city & district governments

Ma & Wu (2005), Shen (2005)

Context

14 Entrepreneurial governance Affluent consumption Commodification of food Redistribution of risks, costs and benefits

Context

Reflecting on Theory

Institutions to:

- 1. Enhance social justice and environmental integrity;
 - 2. Adapt to changes & stresses;
 - 3. Maintain enhanced functions.

Resilience approach, vulnerability etc.

Linking to Theory

Four sub-questions

- 1. What is the nature, extent and significance of peri-urban horticulture systems in Wuhan?
- 2. What are the main changes taking place within the system and how are these driven or influenced by government policy, multi-scale interactions, institutional arrangements and food system actors?
- 3. What are the implications of these changes for: the resilience of food availability against decreasing water availability; equity of access to affordable vegetables; and access to safe vegetables?
- 4. How do the various vulnerability and resilience approaches contribute to understanding and articulating peri-urban sustainability issues and what are the critical issues for their use in developing policy to promote social justice and environmental integrity in such contexts as highlighted by the empirical case study?

Research Questions

What's the point?

Inform Policy

Reflect on Theory

Inform methodological approaches to urban food systems

Research Questions

How am I going to do it?

11 months Chinese language training in Beijing.

First period of 5 months fieldwork in Wuhan.

3 months analysis in Brighton.

Second period of 5 months fieldwork in Wuhan.

Interviews, Documents, GIS & Stats

How To



Defining 'peri-urban'

Juxtaposition of urban and rural activities and institutions

Alternatives:

- place based 'urban fringe'
- process: transition from rural to urban, rural-urban interactions and flows.

Definition of a food system

Production
Processing & Packaging
Distribution & Retail
Consumption

Plus interactions with bio-geophysical and human environments.

Concept of 'urban food system'

Production
Processing & Packaging
Distribution & Retail
Consumption

Within city boundaries

Beyond city boundaries

Plus interactions with bio-geophysical and human environments.

Food Security

Food Security
Ecosystem Services
Social Welfare

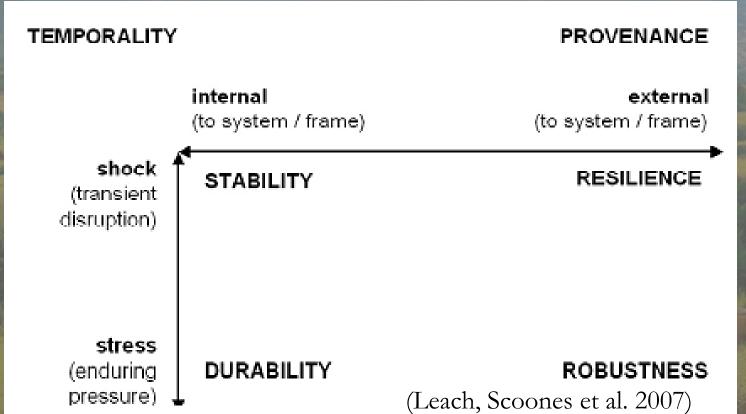
Food Security:

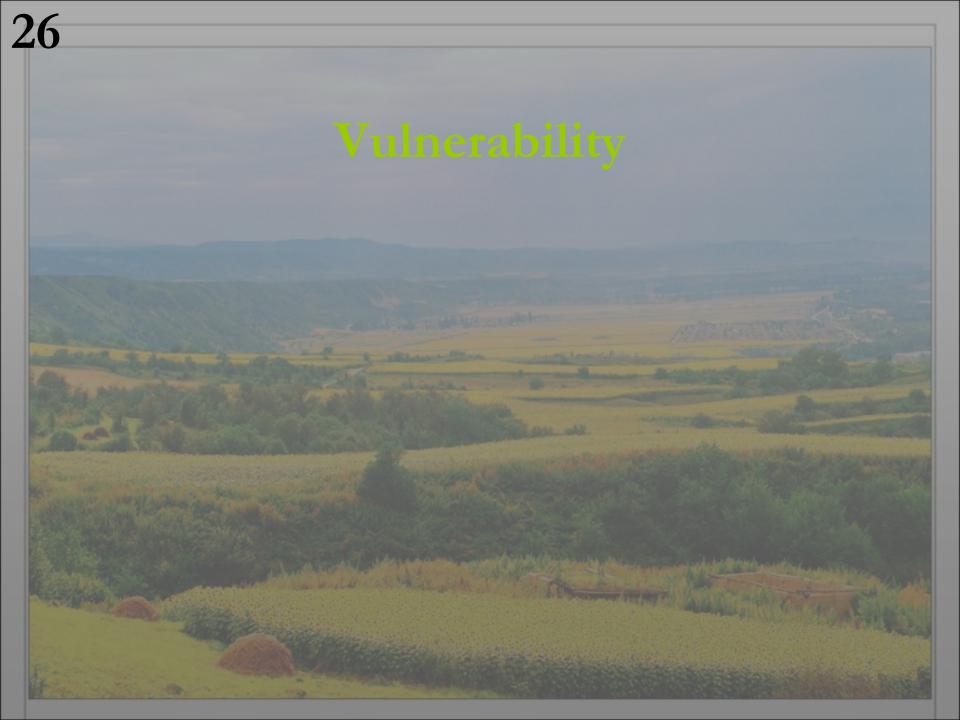
- Availability
- Access
- Utilization

Sustainability

Normative values

Stability, Resilience, Durability, Robustness





Resilience Approach

Identify and illustrate:

Key interactions within and between social-ecological systems.

Implications for adaptability

Multiple effects of certain changes.

Strategies for adapting to change.

Politico-economic analysis

Endowments – structures, institutions and resources which constrain and facilitate actors ability to seek certain interests.

Interaction and interdependency in pursuit of these interests prompting negotiation or exploitation (types of game: co-ordination, co-operation, conflict).

Assumes a certain level of rationality dependent upon knowledge leading to calculating behaviour of individuals to maximise payoffs.

Externalities and feedback – positive and negative effects on actors beyond the unit of analysis (distributive as well as institutional) which have feedback effects on the unit of analysis (evolution/coevolution).

Offe (1996) A New Handbook of Political Science