

## Rural Livelihood Systems A Conceptual Framework

Taking a multidisciplinary approach, this book evaluates the relations between globalization and Africa's multifarious challenges and identities. The nineteen chapters coalesce to demonstrate that the forces and processes of globalization have increased Africa's marginalization, deepened its crises, escalated and intensified its conflicts, and undermined its ability to determine the content and direction of its cultural changes and economic future.

This book is about the effects of AIDS on women and food security in C(te d'Ivoire, West Africa. AIDS is more than a problem. Rural households and women in particular have to cope with the lack of labour in agriculture which threatens their food security. For the matrilineal Agni women land ownership appears to be an unexpected burden, rather than a safeguard from poverty. Culture matters, but not in similar ways everywhere. Matrilineal or patrilineal kinship organisation, gender inequality, and norms about sexual relationships very much influence the differences in Agni and migrant women's vulnerability to AIDS. African women are often seen as victims of AIDS. This study shows that women may also use their creativity and social networks to battle and to be resilient against the effects of the illness in their everyday household activities. Using a combination of quantitative statistical data and qualitative methods, this research questions the effectiveness of mainstream AIDS policy and interventions in C(te d'Ivoire. Victimising the poor does not help. Instead, multi-sector policy intervention can mitigate the social effects of AIDS by improving household food security and by changing cultural practices through local leaders who have historical legitimacy and power.

Livelihood systems are more than sets of material and economic conditions. They cater to a number of human needs. The contributors to this volume maintain that a livelihood system embraces not just economic conditions for physical subsistence but provides material continuity and cultural meaning to the life of a family.

This third edition of a successful, established text provides a concise and well-illustrated introduction to the ideas behind, and the practices flowing from the notion of sustainable development.

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In 'The arena of everyday life' nine authors look back and forward at developments in the sociology of consumers and households. Nine chapters show variety in the employed methods, from multivariate analyses of survey data to classical essays. The contributions are organised around four themes. In the first theme, two chapters entail a critical discussion of the concepts livelihood and household. The second part deals with health, in particular food security, hygiene and aids/HIV. The third theme focuses on female opportunities to foster income procurement of household by respectively microfinance and entrepreneurship. The fourth theme concentrates on two topical societal developments in a Western society, the first chapter dealing with the issue of creating opportunities for tailor-made services to older people, the second one focussing on the home-work balance of telecommuters. This publication, written by international researchers, once supervised by prof. Anke Niehof, while writing their PhD dissertation, or (former) colleagues of Niehof, covers the many issues and reflecting her work and interest. The arena of everyday life is what her research and teaching evolved around, as shown in this book.

This book deals with the effectiveness and the capability of microfinance institutions (MFIs) to enhance women's livelihoods and empowerment and to mitigate the effects of HIV and AIDS in Côte d'Ivoire. The results show that MFI credit causes positive and negative effects. MFI credit has improved incomes, the level of farm production and human and social capital. MFI credit has also enhanced women's decision-making power within households due to their new ability to contribute to the improvement of the household standard of living. Furthermore, women's empowerment regarding the demand for and the use of credit give them more opportunity to obtain MFI credit. Despite the positive effects of MFIs on women's income, this publication shows that loan repayment was not successful among some female borrowers due to the fact that the loan has not been used for investment purposes. For MFIs, the diversion of loans can endanger their functioning and sustainability and therefore their effectiveness in rural areas. Regarding HIV, this book highlights the diversity and the specificity of the way HIV-affected individuals are financially supported by credit institutions. Both the direct and indirect effects of HIV and AIDS on women's livelihood and MFIs are analysed.

During the last decade the food and nutrition situation in developing countries has changed dramatically. For better or worse, urbanization and globalization have altered the diet and nutrition in both rural and urban areas. In many developing countries a persistent level of under nutrition exists both in rural areas and in urban slums due to less access to food needed for an active and healthy life. On the other hand, over-nutrition, or eating too much, has emerged among the middle-income groups. It is essential to have a better understanding of how people deal with their food in developing countries, in order to plan and implement food and nutrition programmes. This manual deals with the process of changing food habits and consumption patterns in developing countries. Nutritional implications, together with practical information is discussed in relationship to conducting field surveys. Part one of the manual provides insight into the dynamics of food habits and consumption and its socio-economic and cultural dimensions. Part two gives practical information on small scale surveys to be carried out within the framework of a nutrition issue; including data collecting on food habits and the measurement of food intake. This manual addresses professionals with practical or academic training and those who are involved in various types of food and nutrition programmes or related activities. It can also be used as a handbook in food and nutrition training courses at higher and at academic level.

In Delivering Development, author Edward Carr calls into question the very universal, unquestioned assumptions about globalization, development, and environmental change that undergird much of development and economic policy. Here he demonstrates how commonly held beliefs about globalization and development have failed the global poor. Over his 13 years of working along what he calls "globalization's shoreline," a world region buffeted by the economic, political, and environmental decisions of those living in wealthier places, Carr has concluded that most experts misunderstand what they are trying to fix, and cannot tell if they are fixing it. Delivering Development is an eye opening, you-are-there book that compels the reader to question conventional wisdom, redefines what assistance to the

developing world really means, and explores alternative ways of achieving meaningful, enduring improvements to human well-being.

Inventories and overviews for different areas of the world; Agro-chemicals use and sustainable agriculture; Efficiency and producers' knowledge and perceptions; Determinants of fertilizer and pesticide use; Policy instruments and policy analysis: LDCS; Policy instruments and policy analysis: industrialized countries; Perspectives for the 21st century.

An empirical account of one of India's largest indigenous populations, this book tells the story of the Gonds—who currently face displacement and governmental control of the region's forests, which has crippled their economy. Rather than protesting and calling for state intervention, the Gonds have turned toward an informal economy: they not only engage with flexible forms of work, but also bargain for higher wages and experience agency and autonomy. Smita Yadav conceives of this withdrawal from the state in favour of precarious forms of work as an expression of anarchy by this marginalized population. Even as she provides rich detail of the Gonds' unusual working lives, which integrate work, labour, and debt practices with ideologies of family and society, Yadav illustrates the strength required to maintain dignity when a welfare state has failed.

The land holding of the farmer is decreasing day by day due to urbanisation and there is no chance for horizontal increase in agricultural land. To increase the income of the farmers, few steps for vertical increase in agricultural production have been discussed in this book. A detailed and comprehensive information regarding the historical background of farming system, farming system and its components, integrated farming system and allied enterprises, integrated farming system models in different agroclimatic zones, role of integrated farming system in agriculture and livelihood security, resource cycling and flow of energy in different farming systems, role of crop residues in agriculture, farming system of dryland agriculture, role of agroforestry in farming system, scope of organic farming in farming system have been given. A detailed information regarding the latest concepts of agronomy like conservation agriculture strategies in cropping system, sustainable agriculture, scope of hydroponics techniques in agriculture have also been discussed. In the end tools for determining production and efficiencies in cropping and farming system have also been given.

Rural livelihood systems: Conceptual framework. International Potato Center Rural Livelihood Systems Research Conceptual and Methodological Issues The role of genetic resources in rural livelihood systems. International Potato Center Participatory Research and Development for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management: Understanding participatory research and development IDRC This revised edition text examines the complex challenges presented by the goal of sustainable development at the local and global level. Areas covered include the challenges and opportunities for the developing world in the search for sustainable development.

Both livelihoods and diversity have become popular topics in development studies. The livelihood concept offers a more complete picture of the complexities of making a living in rural areas of low income countries than terms formerly considered adequate, such as subsistence, incomes, or employment. Diversity recognizes that people manage by doing many different things rather than just one or a few things. This book sets out the rural livelihoods approach within the larger context of past and current themes in rural development. It adopts diversity as its principal theme and explores the implications of diverse rural livelihoods for ideas about poverty, agriculture, environment, gender, and macroeconomic policy. It also considers appropriate methods for gaining quick and effective knowledge about the livelihoods of the rural poor for project and policy purposes.

This book is the fifth in the AWLAE series. The AWLAE titles address the issue of gendered impacts of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. The present book is based on research in a village in Tanzania about the role of social capital in mitigating AIDS impacts, at the level of the household and within the local community. It contributes to the current knowledge base on social capital by questioning general assumptions on the role of social capital in rural livelihoods in a context of high HIV/AIDS prevalence. Using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, the research yielded empirical evidence about the limitations of social capital as a resource for the poor. Both the generation and sustenance of social capital at household level are severely challenged by declining access to other livelihood assets as a consequence of HIV/AIDS. In a situation where HIV/AIDS is still shrouded in secrecy and stigma at the community level, a decline of trust in social relations and community institutions as well as a proliferation of witchcraft accusations, could be observed. This insightful publication provides a timely contribution to the discourse on the significance of social capital for the poor, ensuring that social scientists will never look at social capital in quite the same way.

With reference to Mahudi, Mahunala, and Bodiya villages of Gujarat, India.

What a pleasure to find, at long last, a book on rural livelihoods which does not package sustainability through the straightjacket of assessment, numbers and capital' - Development and Change Livelihood systems are much more than sets of material and economic conditions. They have to cater to a large number of human needs including food and shelter. The contributors to this important volume adopt a holistic approach to understanding rural livelihood systems. They maintain that a livelihood system embraces not just economic conditions for physical subsistence, but all the elements that provide material continuity and cultural meaning to the life of a family in a community. This book tries to understand 'rural livelihood systems' from different angles and throws light on the question of what people need in order to feel secure within their systems.

This study aims to sensitize those concerned with Africa's development to the scope and limits of peasant livelihood securing activities. It combines results of research in the fields of peasant actions, food security, gender relations, and labour migration to a livelihood approach. Analyzing peasant life in western Sudan leads to the demand to keep options open. A review of the development programmes which affected the Sudanese rural population between independence and 1994 discloses that peasants' efforts have largely been obstructed.

"IEE--Institute of Development Research and Development Policy, Ruhr-Universität Bochum"--Cover.

This book is a collective effort by researchers affiliated with the CERES Research School in Development Studies in the Netherlands. These experts discuss themes and concepts crucial to the overlapping fields of globalization and development research. Individual chapters examine the notions and issues of globalization, livelihood, identity, governance, transnationalism, and knowledge.

This is the first collection of its kind. It presents a critical political economy of the agrarian question in post-apartheid South Africa, informed by the results of research undertaken since the transition from apartheid started in 1990. The articles, by well-known South African, British and American scholars, cover a variety of topical theoretical, empirical and policy issues, firmly rooted in an historical perspective.

Research and development can no longer be the exclusive domain of scientists. To find sustainable solutions to development problems, a wider range of actors must be involved. It is crucial, for example, that local stakeholders provide input to the process. Participatory research and development (PR&D) offers such an inclusive model. This three-volume sourcebook provides easy access to field-tested PR&D concepts and practices for practitioners, researchers, and academic. As well, it presents a comprehensive overview of PR&D and will serve as a general reference for trainers, policymakers, donors, and development professionals. The sourcebook captures and examines PR&D experiences from

over 30 countries, illustrating applications in sustainable crop and animal production, forest and watershed management, soil and water conservation, and postharvest and utilization.

This book provides a timely analysis and assessment of the potential of organic agriculture (OA) for rural development and the improvement of livelihoods. It focuses on smallholders in developing countries and in countries of economic transition, but there is also coverage of and comparisons with developed countries. It covers market-oriented approaches and challenges for OA as part of high value chains and as an agro-ecologically based development for improving food security. It demonstrates the often unrecognised roles that organic farming can play in climate change, food security and sovereignty, carbon sequestration, cost internalisations, ecosystems services, human health and the restoration of degraded landscapes. The chapters specifically provide readers with: an overview of the state of research on OA from socio-economic, environmental and agro-ecological perspectives an analysis of the current and potential role of OA in improving livelihoods of farmers, in sustainable value chain development, and in implementation of agro-ecological methods proposed strategies for exploiting and improving the potential of OA and overcoming the constraints for further development a review of the strengths and weaknesses of OA in a sustainable development context

[www.wageningenacademic.com/awlae4](http://www.wageningenacademic.com/awlae4)

This book is about the gender dimensions of natural resource exploitation and management, with a focus on Asia. It explores the uneasy negotiations between theory, policy and practice that are often evident within the realm of gender, environment and natural resource management, especially where gender is understood as a political, negotiated and contested element of social relationships. It offers a critical feminist perspective on gender relations and natural resource management in the context of contemporary policy concerns: decentralized governance, the elimination of poverty and the mainstreaming of gender. Through a combination of strong conceptual argument and empirical material from a variety of political economic and ecological contexts (including Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Thailand and Vietnam), the book examines gender-environment linkages within shifting configurations of resource access and control. The book will serve as a core resource for students of gender studies and natural resource management, and as supplementary reading for a wide range of disciplines including geography, environmental studies, sociology and development. It also provides a stimulating collection of ideas for professionals looking to incorporate gender issues within their practice in sustainable development. Published with IDRC.

Using tissue-cultured technology is a potentially important way for smallholder banana farmers to improve their yields and income. In the situation of the impoverishing effects of high HIV/AIDS-prevalence in a rural banana-farming community, this applies even more. The research documented in this book examines the balance between required inputs and potential benefits of applying the tissue-cultured technology among HIV/AIDS-affected and non-affected households in Maragua district, Central Kenya, using a livelihood approach. The results show that adoption of the technology and its continued use differs according to the resources endowment of the farming households. Lack of financial and physical capital, notably a water tank, inhibits adoption, irrespective of HIV/AIDS-status. However, households headed by elderly females dominate among the poor households and the HIV/AIDS-affected households. This illustrates how HIV/AIDS interfaces with poverty and, thereby, indirectly with the feasibility of sustainable technology adoption. The research also shows that livelihood decisions and strategies of farming households are influenced by land tenure status (having title deeds or not) and labour constraints at the household level. The latter arise as a consequence of HIV/AIDS-related morbidity and mortality.

This exciting new book brings together renowned international scholars to explore the gender effects of the current transformation of agriculture and rural life. It presents a comparative perspective on key research themes of rural gender relations, with each section beginning with a comprehensive overview. Five themes are addressed: developments in rural gender theory and research methodology; changes in farm households; patterns of rural migration; the impact of national and international policies; and the construction of gender identities as a result of rural changes. Contributors include scholars from Europe, North America, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

This book, which contains 15 separately authored chapters, discusses both the principles and applications of an integrated approach to natural resource management. Such an approach must embrace the complexity of systems and redirect research towards the greater inclusion of issues such as participatory approaches, multi-scale analysis and an array of tools for system analysis, information management and impact assessment. Case studies, particularly from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are included. This book is of interest to a wide range of readers in many disciplines, including forestry, soil and management sciences, agriculture, and development studies.

The gender irresponsive nature of most textbooks for postgraduate studies in agriculture contributes immensely to the prevalence of gender inequality in the agricultural profession, production, policies, and budgeting, which promotes rural poverty and food insecurity in most developing countries of Africa, including Nigeria. This book is an appropriate resource for gender responsive and advanced agricultural teaching, research, and rural community development services. (Series: Spektrum. Berliner Reihe zu Gesellschaft, Wirtschaft und Politik in EntwicklungsLänderändern/Berlin Series on Society, Economy and Politics in Developing Countries - Vol. 107)

These papers address roles and issues related to social and institutional innovations and approaches in food security in Southern and Eastern Africa. They include implementation of food security policy, rural livelihood and agricultural innovation, land consolidation for food security, interdisciplinary school-based health for food security, harnessing indigenous and modern knowledge for food security, household food resource handling for food security, institutions for technological innovation, the role of land tax in food security, trade protectionism and food security, and gender-power relations in food security.

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