



Agència  
de Gestió  
d'Ajuts  
Universitaris  
i de Recerca

## Memòria justificativa de recerca de les convocatòries BCC, BE, BP, CTP-AIRE, INEFC i PIV

La memòria justificativa consta de les dues parts que venen a continuació:

- 1.- Dades bàsiques i resums
- 2.- Memòria del treball (informe científic)

Tots els camps són obligatoris

### 1.- Dades bàsiques i resums

**Nom de la convocatòria**

**BP**

**Llegenda per a les convocatòries:**

BCC	Convocatòria de beques per a joves membres de comunitats catalanes a l'exterior
BE	Beques per a estades per a la recerca fora de Catalunya
BP	Convocatòria d'ajuts postdoctorals dins del programa Beatriu de Pinós
CTP-AIRE	Ajuts per accions de cooperació en el marc de la comunitat de treball dels Pirineus. Ajuts de mobilitat de personal investigador.
INEFC	Beques predoctorals i de col·laboració, dins de l'àmbit de l'educació física i l'esport i les ciències aplicades a l'esport
PIV	Beques de recerca per a professors i investigadors visitants a Catalunya

**Títol del projecte:** ha de sintetitzar la temàtica científica del vostre document.  
Food security, food safety and small farmers

**Dades de l'investigador o beneficiari**

Nom: Marta Guadalupe  
Cognoms: Rivera Ferre

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**Dades del centre d'origen**

Fundació Centre de Recerca en Economia i Desenvolupament Agroalimentari

**Número d'expedient**

2009-BP-B 00170

**Paraules clau:** cal que esmenteu cinc conceptes que defineixin el contingut de la vostra memòria.

Food security, food sovereignty, artisanal transformation, gender, climate change, traditional knowledge

**Data de presentació de la justificació**

6/03/2013

MARTA GUADALUPE RIVERA

Nom i cognoms i signatura  
del/de la investigador/a



Vist i plau del/de la responsable de la sol·licitud



Generalitat de Catalunya  
Departament d'Economia  
i Coneixement



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**Resum del projecte:** cal adjuntar dos resums del document, l'un en anglès i l'altre en la llengua del document, on s'esmenti la durada de l'acció

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**Resum en la llengua del projecte** (màxim 300 paraules)

Some of the elements that characterize the globalization of food and agriculture are industrialization and intensification of agriculture and liberalization of agricultural markets, that favours elongation of the food chain and homogenization of food habits (nutrition transition), among other impacts. As a result, the probability of food contamination has increased with the distance and the number of "hands" that may contact the food (critical points); the nutritional quality of food has been reduced because of increased transport and longer periods of time from collection to consumption; and the number of food-related diseases due to changes in eating patterns has increased. In this context, there exist different agencies and regulations intended to ensure food safety at different levels, e.g. at the international level, Codex Alimentarius develops standards and regulations for the marketing of food in a global market. Although governments determine the legal framework, the food industry manages the safety of their products, and thus, develops its own standards for their marketing, such as the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) programs. The participation of the private sector in the creation of regulatory standards strengthens the free trade of food products, favouring mostly large agribusiness companies. These standards are in most cases unattainable for small producers and food safety regulations are favouring removal of the peasantry and increase concentration and control in the food system by industrial actors. Particularly women, who traditionally have been in charge of the artisanal transformation process, can be more affected by these norms than men. In this project I am analysing the impact of food safety norms over small farms, based on the case of artisanal production made by women in Spain.

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**Resum en anglès** (màxim 300 paraules)

See below, the language of the study is English

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**2.- Memòria del treball** (informe científic sense limitació de paraules). Pot incloure altres fitxers de qualsevol mena, no més grans de 10 MB cadascun d'ells.

During these two years I have been working in the research topic of the BP fellowship, and contributed also to the generation and development of new projects. In total, the amount of funding generated has been **53400 eur**. In that manner, through the acquisition of new projects I have been able to coordinate a group of three postdoctoral researchers (one was from the Juan de la Cierva program and the other was located at the Autonomous University of Barcelona but linked to my projects) and two PhD candidates (who are still performing their research). Furthermore, I have supervised during this period of time 9 MSc thesis.

**a) In relation with the topic of the BP fellowship: food security, food safety legislation and small farms:**

Given the increasing number of people suffering from foodborne diseases it can be stated that food safety is a major social problem. Food safety is in fact a component of the wider concept of food security (access, availability and use-safety). The main cause of lack of food safety is the globalization of food and agriculture, characterised, among other elements, by industrialization and intensification of agriculture and liberalization of agricultural markets. All of them favour elongation of the food chain and homogenization of the type of food consumed worldwide (*nutrition transition*). As a result, the probability of food contamination has increased with the production system, the high degree of food processing, the distance and the number of "hands" that may contact the food (critical points); the nutritional quality of food has been reduced because of increased transport and longer periods of time from collection to consumption; and the number of food-related diseases due to changes in eating patterns has increased. Different public agencies and regulations exist aiming at ensuring food safety at different levels, e.g. at the international level, Codex Alimentarius develops standards and regulations for the marketing of food in a global market. Despite governments determine the legal framework, the food industry manages the safety of their products, and also develops its own standards. That is the case of the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) programs, first proposed by FAO but adopted by private companies. The participation of the private sector in the creation of regulatory standards strengthens a global agri-food system, which mostly favours large agribusiness companies. These norms are unattainable for small producers and food safety regulations are used as a tool for removal of the peasantry, increasing concentration and control of food system in the hands of few. In developing countries this may result in a reduction of food security. My research in this area is focused on the role of food safety norms from the standpoint of food sovereignty that prioritizes local markets and economy, and promotes small-scale production to boost the right of people to decide their own food and agricultural systems.

a.1. I have coordinated a research project funded by the organization Mundubat (3400 eur) to determine the problems found by artisanal women as related to the food safety regulation as well as the requirements to start or continue the activity. In Spain, food safety is regulated through State bodies with reference to the international and European standards. Food safety policy development and implementation is ultimately made by Spanish regions that regulate production, processing and distribution of food in each territory. It must be noted in this context, that there is not a unified regulation, thus, food safety is regulated slightly different depending on the Spanish regions. Although there are common requirements, there are different issues that vary depending on the region; i.e. the number of workers in an artisan industry which considers a medium industry the same as a familiar industry in some regions. Thus, artisan people and craft products are subject to different requirements and administrative controls depending on the region to which they belong. Our pilot study show these differences in Catalonia, Aragon, Basque Country, Castilla León and Andalucía. Discrepancies may also exist within one region, due to the lack of clarity of the legislation. In that manner, we have found cases in which two similar transformation projects in one region, one has

been approved and the other not, depending on the criteria of the veterinary inspector. There are also differences in how different agricultural trade unions treat the issue. We have found that these unions in which the women section is part of the organization's organigram have better and stronger proposals regarding artisanal regulations.

A report with all these findings has been published, and we are currently writing an article, as well as broadening the study to more regions in Spain, and to interview more women. The results of the project were presented at the XIII World Congress on Rural Sociology, Lisbon, 29 July – 4th August, 2012. It has also been presented in different conferences, at the Plataforma Rural biannual meeting and at the CERES (women peasant association) meeting. A short presentation text has been published in the magazine "Soberanía Alimentaria, Biodiversidad y Culturas".

El informe se puede descargar en:

<http://www.derechoshumanosdelcampesinado.org/es/descargas.html?func=fileinfo&id=200>

a.2. I have contributed to a report for the EMAUS organization looking at the international legislation that have direct implications on small farmers, and more specifically, the existing national legislation that is related to the right to food or food sovereignty in all countries except Europe<sup>1</sup>. To perform this work, I have accessed the constitutions of all countries, together with some specific norms, such as Agricultural codes in African countries. Our research shows that only a few countries worldwide recognise the food sovereignty as a principle to guide their agricultural policies, whether in the constitution or other national norms. There is however many countries that recognise directly or indirectly the right to food, although there is a lot of variety on how the right to food is collected in all different constitutions.

This recognition is important because the right to food recognises that the access to productive resources, as land, water or seeds, is one of the most important strategies to guarantee the right to food (United Nations, 2005). This recognition favours small farmers worldwide which is the social group with higher vulnerability to external drivers and food insecurity. It is widely recognised that people suffering from hunger and poverty live on rural areas and depend on agriculture or related activities (artisanal fishing, pastoralists, etc.), more exactly, 73% of people suffering hunger live in rural areas (United Nations, 2010). The reports can be found at

<http://www.desarrollohumanosostenible.org/?q=node/192>

It is expected to write a scientific article summarising the main findings of this research. One oral presentation was presented at the XIII World Congress on Rural Sociology, Lisbon, 29 July – 4th August, 2012

a.3. I am currently writing an article with the most relevant conclusions I have obtained from my reading of the existing literature on food safety and small farming, This article revises the social importance of food safety, the concept of food safety as part of the mother concept food security, the birth of the food safety rules, their main objectives, the privatization process of food safety norms and the prevalent role of retailing companies (supermarkets). This review later analyses the impact on small farmers with a focus on food sovereignty. The work is based both on documents analysis and interviews to key actors. One oral presentation was presented at the XIII World Congress on Rural Sociology, Lisbon, 29 July – 4th August, 2012

## **b) Other projects out of the BP topic**

b.1 I have coordinated a project for the organization VSF-E (16500 eur), under the framework of an European project within the **EuropeAid program**, in which we performed a research on the role of small scale livestock farming (SSLF) on climate change CC.

Since the FAO Livestock's Long Shadow Report in 2006, there has been an important increase in research regarding the importance of livestock for food security, the growth suffered by the sector,

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<sup>1</sup> The case of Europe was analysed by other researcher in a different institution.

and the impact on climate change (CC). As of 2000, the livestock sector is estimated to have contributed 18% anthropogenic GHG emissions. Other authors suggest that this value is underestimated and that the real value is of 51% of total GHG emissions. In any case, these emissions

make livestock a major target for mitigation options. In addition, livestock sector utilizes 58% of directly used human-appropriated biomass, 70% of agricultural land (from which 33% is for feedcrop production) and 30% of land globally. Still, only few attempts exist aiming to address the issue of livestock and CC that differentiates among the different categories of livestock farming systems and thus, proposes specific policy measures to differentially tackle the problems for each category.

The report aims at contextualizing the role that SSLF plays in the CC debate and its potential contribution to food security. The two main hypotheses of the study were that SSLF can contribute to CC mitigation and needs to be considered into the policy discussions, and that autonomous adaptation of local communities, mostly based on local traditional knowledge, can be a reliable group of adaptation measures to CC while at the same time contributing to global food security. The questions that this study aimed to address can be summarized as follows: (i) how small-scale livestock farming systems are sustainable and could contribute to CC mitigation; (ii) how they are efficient at producing animal source foods for the growing populations and contribute to future food security challenges; (iii) how SSLF communities have traditionally adapted to climate variability and whether these strategies can be valid for CC adaptation. Along this report we will illustrate how SSLF, and particularly pastoralism, may play an important role in these new solutions required.

To address all these issues the report first proposes a different categorization of livestock production systems, going a step further than conventional categories. Our attempt is to introduce in the classification process not only the inputs utilized by different livestock farming systems, but to link this with the scale of each type of production system, so as to add a food system approach to the categories. Later the report critically assesses the existing literature in terms of livestock production and mitigation alternatives. Finally, based on four case studies, it presents the adaptation measures undertaken by small scale livestock farming communities in Turkana (Kenya), Alaotra Lake (Madagascar), Khar-o-Touran (Iran) and Huancavelica (Peru), as well as the main socio-economic drivers intensifying the CC's effects they encounter, which hinder their adaptation capacity.

It is expected to publish at least three papers from this research. The report can be downloaded from: <http://www.smallscalefarming.org/it/downloads/viewcategory/7-studies.html>. We presented the results of this study at the Annual meeting of the FIRAB association in Milan; the farmers meeting organised by IFAD in Rome, the FAO-CIHEAM annual meeting and at the XIII World Congress on Rural Sociology, Lisbon, 29 July – 4th August, 2012. An article has been published:

*López-i-Gelats, F., Bartolomé, J. and M. Rivera-Ferre. 2012. Vulnerability to Climate Change of Turkana pastoralists of dry savanna. Options Méditerranéennes (Special Issue "New approaches for grassland research in a context of climate and socio-economic changes") 102: 69- 72.*

Also, the latest issue of FAO's journal "Animal Genetic Resources" (Animal Genetic Resources 2012, 51: 158) has published a review article to this work. This can be found at:

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=8790060&fulltextType=BR&fileId=S2078633612000677>

b.2. I coordinated a project for the Consultative Group of International Agricultural Research (CGIAR, 20.000 USD) to perform a research on the role of local traditional knowledge for food security in the adaptation to climate change in the Indogangetic Plains Region (IGPR). Its focus is on the role that local traditional knowledge in agriculture (LTKA) can play for the communities in the adaptation to climate change in the region. More specifically, this report performs a comprehensive review of the available literature, regarding LTK practices in agriculture, particularly adjustments to climatic

parameters (e.g., water/soil/land/pest and disease management) in the IGPR. Furthermore, an inventory of LTKA practices in the region is presented. To fill in the gaps detected in the literature review, a one-month field work was performed through a semi-structured on line questionnaire, oriented to regional and local IGP experts on LTK, CC, and other related issues such as endogenous development or Agroecology. The report is organised as follows: (i) an introduction to contextualise and present the linkages between climate change and food security in general, and the specific situation in the IGP; (ii) a general description of what local traditional knowledge is, its main characteristics, its potential role to adapt to climate change, and the main barriers that constraint its implementation; (iii) a compilation of specific practices of LTKA in the IGPR, as detected in the literature and organised by groups of strategies according to their fundamental function; (iv) description of several communities and their related LTKA, as detected in the literature, in the four IGP countries, aiming at providing a whole picture of the complexity of the utilization of LTKA and the synergies and interactions it entails; finally (v) the role of gender in LTKA is briefly assessed.

We are currently writing two scientific papers from this research.

b.3. Food Sovereignty indicators: I have continued this work that I started during my stay at the UAB. One article is currently being revised at the Journal of Agriculture and Environmental Ethics, written with other colleagues in this field of research. I applied for a project within the Ministry of Economy and Innovation annual call of non-oriented research projects that was not approved. I also coordinated three MSc students, to use the set of indicators developed to analyse the degree of food sovereignty in Latin America, Subsaharan Africa and Mediterranean countries.

b.4. Intermon Oxfam: After a first direct contact of Intermon Oxfam (IO) with the UPC Sustainability Institute, I leaded a research consultancy that IO asked to CREDA (15000 euros). The objective was to evaluate IO's irrigation schemes and projects in Mauritania. I have leaded this work with a group of three researchers. The report, which aims at providing valid information to the organization to improve its irrigation project's, has a good reception by IO. In that manner, they want to repeat the collaboration with CREDA to evaluate other irrigation projects in Burkina Faso and if possible, other african countries.

b.5. JPI-FACCE Climate change and Food security in Europe. Given my expertise on climate change and food security, I represented CREDA (as part of IRTA) in one European Joint Program Initiative called MACSUR (Modelling European Agriculture with Climate Change for Food Security). MACSUR is a knowledge hub within FACCE-JPI (Joint Programming Initiative for Agriculture, Climate Change, and Food Security). The FACCE-JPI Scientific Research Agenda defines five core research themes to address the impacts of climate change on European agriculture. MACSUR gathers the excellence of existing research in livestock, crop, and trade science to describe how climate variability and change will affect regional farming systems and food production in Europe in the near and the far future and the associated risks and opportunities for European food security. A knowledge hub is an innovative, tailor-made instrument developed by FACCE-JPI, associating 3 complementary dimensions: networking, research and capacity building. The knowledge hub consists of 73 partners from 17 countries all over Europe and Israel. The overarching challenge is to develop a pan-European capability in the development, use and interpretation of models to perform risk assessments of the impacts of climate change on European agriculture. The project focusses on the technical and informational integration of suitable existing models and their application in regional case studies that reflect the European diversity in soil, climate, socio-economy and agricultural systems. More information can be found at <http://www.macsur.eu/>

### **c) Others**

As member of the IPCC (intergovernmental panel of climate change of the United Nations), during this period I have participated in three lead author meetings (Tsukuba, Japan; San Francisco, USA and



Buenos Aires, Argentina). Furthermore, I applied for a Complementary Action (3000 euros) to the Ministry of Economy and Competitiveness

I participate at the Scientific Committee of the "Observatorio Pirenaico del Cambio Climático".  
I have been invited as keynote speaker at several conferences (Italian association of organic farmers meeting 2011, Farmers Forum of IFAD 2012, IV International Congress of agroecology 2012)

During this period I have supervised, 6 MSs thesis and 3 PhD thesis (one already finished). I have taught at the UPC MS on Sustainability the subject on Environmental and Ecological Economics.

### **Summary of academic achievements (2010-2012)**

#### **Participation in research projects**

Título del proyecto: Políticas públicas y Soberanía Alimentaria  
Entidad financiadora: EMAUS  
Entidades participantes: Emaus, Vía Campesina, VSF  
Duración, desde: 1/1/2010 hasta: 31/12/2011  
Cuantía de la subvención: 11000  
Investigador responsable: Fernando Fernández Such  
Número de investigadores participantes: 3

Título del proyecto: Ganadería y Cambio climático (The role of small scale livestock farming in climate change and food security)  
Entidad financiadora: UE, VSF-Europe  
Entidades participantes: CREDA  
Duración, desde: 1/07/2011 hasta: 30/06/2014  
Cuantía de la subvención: 25000  
Investigador responsable: Marta G. Rivera-Ferre  
Número de investigadores participantes: 2

Título del proyecto: Local traditional knowledge, food security and climate change in the Indo Gaenian Region. Understanding the Role of Local and Traditional Agricultural Knowledge in a Changing world.  
Entidad financiadora: CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research)  
Entidades participantes: CREDA, UCO  
Duración, desde: 17/10/2011 hasta: 17/01/2012  
Cuantía de la subvención: 20000USD  
Investigador responsable: Marta G. Rivera Ferre  
Número de investigadores participantes: 5

Título del proyecto: Mujeres campesinas y Soberanía Alimentaria desde nuestro Norte  
Entidad financiadora: Mundubat  
Entidades participantes: CREDA  
Duración, desde: 1/11/2011 hasta: 30/06/2012  
Cuantía de la subvención: 3900  
Investigador responsable: Marta G. Rivera Ferre  
Número de investigadores participantes: 3

Título del proyecto: Asistencia a Reuniones IPCC  
Entidad financiadora: MICINN (CSO2011-13568-E)  
Entidades participantes: CREDA  
Duración, desde: 1/12/2011 hasta: 31/12/2013  
Cuantía de la subvención: 3000



Investigador responsable: Marta G. Rivera Ferre  
Número de investigadors participants: 1

Títol del projecte: Global and Local food chain assessment: A MULTIdimensional performance-based approach

Entidad financiadora: UE (FP7)

Entidades participantes: UAB, AIAB, UW, City Univ., IIED, CLM, INRA, KUL, ETHZ, CRPA, U. Gloucestershire, UWA, NBSA, Aalborg Univ., Univ. Belgrado

Duración, desde: 1/02/2013 hasta: 31/01/2016

Cuantía de la subvención:

Investigador responsable: Han Wiskerke

Número de investigadores participantes: 20

Títol del projecte: Modelling European Agriculture with Climate Change for Food Security

Entidad financiadora: UE (FP7: FACCE-Joint Programme Initiative) e INIA

Entidades participantes: CREDA, UW,

Duración, desde: 1/01/2012 hasta: 31/01/2016

Cuantía de la subvención:

Investigador responsable: Han Wiskerke

Número de investigadores participantes: 20

## Articles

### International peer-reviewed journals

1. Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2012. Framing of agri-food research affects the analysis of food security: the critical role of social sciences. *Int. J. Soc. Agr. Food* 19 (2): 169-175
2. López-i-Gelats, F., Bartolomé, J. and M. Rivera-Ferre. 2012. Vulnerability to Climate Change of Turkana pastoralists of dry savanna. *Options Méditerranéennes (Special Issue "New approaches for grassland research in a context of climate and socio-economic changes")* 102: 69- 72.
3. Binimelis, R., Tendero, G., Badal, M., Heras, M., Gamboa, G., Ortega, M, Rivera-Ferre, MG. Assessing Food Sovereignty: a need for new indicators (under revision in *Agriculture and Human Values* )
4. Rivera-Ferre, MG., Ortega, M. and Baumgaertner, J. Improving the design of sustainable agricultural policies. (under revision in *PNAS*)
5. Reidar Almås, Hilde Bjørkhaug and Marta G. Rivera-Ferre. 2011. Agriculture and Climate Change: Introduction. *Int. J. Soc. Agr. Food.* 18: 162-166
6. Rivera-Ferre, MG. and Ortega, M. 2011. Recognizing ignorance in the decision-making process: Towards a more sustainable agri-food system. *EMBO Reports* 12: 393-397
7. Rayner, G., Gracia, M., Young, L., Mauleon, JR, Luque, E. and Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2010. Why are we fat? Socioeconomic dimensions and responses to obesity. *Globalization and Health* 6:7.
8. Ortega-Cerdà and Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2010. Design and implementation of international food sovereignty indicators. Developing new tools for new agricultures. *REVIBEC* 14:53-77.

### National Journals

1. Rivera-Ferre MG. 2011. Cambio climático, conflictos ecológicos y agricultura. *Boletín ECOS* 15: 1-4.
2. Rivera-Ferre MG. 2011. Sin soberanía alimentaria no hay seguridad alimentaria. *Soberanía Alimentaria, Biodiversidad y Culturas* 5: 11-17
3. Rivera-Ferre MG. 2010. La Evaluación Internacional del Conocimiento Agrícola, la ciencia y la tecnología para el desarrollo y la Soberanía Alimentaria. *Ecología Política* 37: 119-121

Mauleón, J.R. and Rivera-Ferre M.G. 2010. Consumo para la Agricultura del Siglo XXI. *Ecología Política* 38: 53-62

4. Marina di Masso Tarditti and Marta G. Rivera Ferre. 2010. La inseguretad alimentària al món: crònica d'una crisi anunciada. *Nous Horizons* 197: 68-76

#### **Book – refereed Chapters**

1. Handbook of Global Environmental Change. Section 1.8. Food security and Global Environmental Change. Springer. (Invited editor). To be published in 2014
2. Convergence and Divergence in Alternative Agrifood Movements (Editor). Emerald. To be published in 2014

#### **Book chapters and International Reports**

1. López-i-Gelats, F. and Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2012. *The role of small scale livestock farming in climate change and food security.* EU-VSFE project
2. Rivera-Ferre, MG., di Masso, M., Moilhos, M, López-i-Gelats, F., Gallar, D., Vara, I. and Cuellar, M. 2012. *Understanding the Role of Local and Traditional Agricultural Knowledge in a Changing World Climate: The case of the Indo-Gangetic Plains.* CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research): Program on Climate Change Adaptation and Food Security (*in press*)
3. Binimelis, R.; Tendero, G.; Badal, M.; Heras, M.; Gamboa, G.; Ortega Cerdà, M. and Rivera Ferre, MG. 2012. *La necesidad de indicadores para la construcción de la Soberanía Alimentaria.* En: Cuellar M. and Gallar, D. (Eds). Soberanía Alimentaria y Agroecología Emergente. Barcelona, Icaria Antrazyt (*in press*).
4. Gallar D. and Rivera Ferre, MG. 2012. Soluciones a la inseguridad alimentaria: Soberanía alimentaria y derecho a una alimentación adecuada. En: Cuellar M. and Gallar, D. (Eds). Soberanía Alimentaria y Agroecología Emergente. Barcelona, Icaria Antrazyt (*in press*).
5. Fernández-Such, F., Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2011. *Capítulo III. Avances en el derecho humano a la alimentación. Reconocimiento constitucional. Reconocimiento de los derechos humanos campesinos.* In: Políticas Públicas para la Soberanía Alimentaria 2002-2012. Avances y retrocesos en el diseño y aplicación. Análisis Internacional. Emaus Fundación Social, San Sebastián. Pp 127-214
6. M. Soler, Rivera-Ferre, MG., Calle, A. 2011. *La democracia alimentaria: Soberanía Alimentaria y Agroecología Emergente.* In: Democracia Radical: Entre vínculos y utopías. Pp 213-238. Barcelona: Icaria Antrazyt
7. Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2011. *Cambio climático, conflictos ecológicos y agricultura.* In: La conflictividad que viene. Dossier Ecosocial. CIP-Ecosocial – FUHEM, Madrid. Pp. 26-28
8. Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2010. *Livestock and climate change.* In: A viable food future. Part II. Norwegian Development Fund /Utviklingsfonde, Oslo. Pp. 93-104.

#### **Participation in Congresses**

1. Ortega-Cerdà, M. and Rivera-Ferre MG. 2010. New principles for new agricultures. *Conference of the International Sustainable Development Association.* Montpellier (FR).
2. Soler, M. and Rivera-Ferre, MG. 2010. Urban agriculture, sustainable development and food sovereignty. *Conference of the International Association of Sociology (RC-40)* Gothenburg (SE)
3. M. Soler and M.G. Rivera-Ferre. 2010. Agricultura urbana, desarrollo sostenible y soberanía alimentaria. *X Congreso de la Federación Española de Sociología (Comité Investigación Sociología de la Alimentación).*
4. M.G. Rivera-Ferre, M. Soler. 2010. El enfoque de la Soberanía Alimentaria: más allá de la Seguridad Alimentaria. *X Congreso de la Federación Española de Sociología (Comité Investigación Sociología de la Alimentación)*
5. Rivera-Ferre, M.G. 2011. Science and Policy Making for Food Sovereignty. *24 European Congress Rural of Rural Sociology.* Chania (Greece), 21-25 August

6. Rivera-Ferre, M.G. y Ortega-Cerdà, M. 2011. Recognising ignorance in decision-making. *European congress on Agricultural Economics*. Zurich, 30 August-2 September
7. Rivera-Ferre, M.G. 2012. Public policies and Food Sovereignty: good practices. *XIII International Congress of Rural Sociology (IRSA)*. Lisboa (Portugal), 29 July-4 August 2012
8. di Masso, M., Rivera-Ferre, M.G., Zógrafos, C., Espluga, J. 2012. The movement for food sovereignty in Catalonia: different rhetorics for different actions. *XIII International Congress of Rural Sociology (IRSA)*. Lisboa (Portugal), 29 July-4 August 2012
9. di Masso, M., Rivera-Ferre, M.G., Espluga, J. 2012. The concept of quality and the shaping of weak or strong alternative food networks. *XIII International Congress of Rural Sociology (IRSA)*. Lisboa (Portugal), 29 July-4 August 2012
10. Escuriol, V. and Rivera-Ferre, M.G. 2012. Production regulations of food products related to food safety and its relationship with the decrease of food sovereignty in Catalonia. *XIII International Congress of Rural Sociology (IRSA)*. Lisboa (Portugal), 29 July-4 August 2012
11. López-i-Gelats, F. and Rivera-Ferre, M.G. 2012. Adaptation capacity of pastoralism to climate change: Implications for food security. *XIII International Congress of Rural Sociology (IRSA)*. Lisboa (Portugal), 29 July-4 August 2012
12. Binimellis, R., Escuriol, V. and Rivera-Ferre, M.G. 2012. Women, food sovereignty and artisanal food processing. *XIII International Congress of Rural Sociology (IRSA)*. Lisboa (Portugal), 29 July-4 August 2012
13. López-i-Gelats, F., Bartolomé, J., Rivera-Ferre, M.G. Vulnerability of Small-Scale Livestock Farmers to Climate Change in Turkana (Kenya). *14th meeting of FAO/CIHEAM subnetwork on Mediterranean pastures and fodder crops: "New Approaches for Grassland Research in a Context of Climatic and Socio-Economic Changes"* Samsun (Turkey), 3-6 October.

#### **Teaching/Conferences organisation and invitations/ MSc and PhD supervision**

Supervision of 6 MSc theses and 3 PhD thesis (one presented in December 2012) .

Coordinator of the on-line postgraduate course *Food Sovereignty* (UAB, Barcelona).

Teaching and coordination of Theme 1, of the International University Expert Course on *Food Sovereignty and Emergent Agroecology* (23 ECTS). (UNIA, Baeza); Teaching at the *MSc Sustainability* (UPC) of the subject Ecological and Environmental Economics (42 and 20 h)

Key-note speaker at the IFAD Farmers Forum (Rome, 2012); AIAB-FIRAB annual meeting (Milan, 2012), IV International Congress of Organic Agriculture and Agroecology (Vigo, 2012)

#### **Relation with the institution:**

CREDA has provided me with an excellent research environment that has facilitated my development as independent researcher. Certainly this was my third postdoctoral stay and for the first time I felt I was totally responsible (with the support of the director) of my research. The confidence that the director has put on my person as researcher facilitated my implication in the application of projects with a very good result. Also, I was in charge of the Sustainability unit of the center and participated as senior researcher in the core group of the center, attending all the internal and organizational meetings. Furthermore, many students come to CREDA and this has facilitated the participation of some of them in my research projects.