

地域農林経済学会ニューズレター

The Association for Regional Agricultural and Forestry Economics

2023. 9.25 第36号

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1. 『農林業問題研究』 発刊の案内 **Publication of the Journal of Rural Problems**

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井上憲一

<書評>Book Review

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中村貴子

編集後記 Editor's Postscript

今年の夏は大変厳しい暑さでしたが、皆様お変わりありませんでしょうか。学会誌231号をお届けします。個別報告論文が7本、書評リプライと書評が1本ずつとなっています。査読を担当いただいた皆様、原稿執筆をいただいた皆様、どうもありがとうございました。この後の号でも個別報告論文の掲載が続きます。初めて常任編集委員となり、いろいろと教えてもらいながら進めています。編集業務に携わるたびに、私自身も研究や論文執筆を少しでも進めなければ、と気が引き締まります。皆様の投稿をお待ちしております。(H. K.)

2. 第7回国際ワークショップの開催報告 Report of the ARAFE 7th International Workshop

2023年7月15日(土)9:00~17:00に立命館大学大阪いばらきキャンパスで、第7回国際ワークショップを下記の要領で開催いたしました。国際ワークショップとしては初めて、対面とオンラインを組み合わせるハイブリッド方式で開催し、対面参加者17名、オンライン参加者30名、合計47名の方々にご参加いただきました。ご協力いただいた皆さまにお礼を申し上げます。今年度はこれまでより多くの報告申込をいただき、報告者の研究テーマや所属大学、国籍、年齢層は多様化する傾向にあります。詳しいプログラムと報告要旨は、学会ウェブサイト(<https://a-rafe.org/2/2/677>)からアクセス可能です。

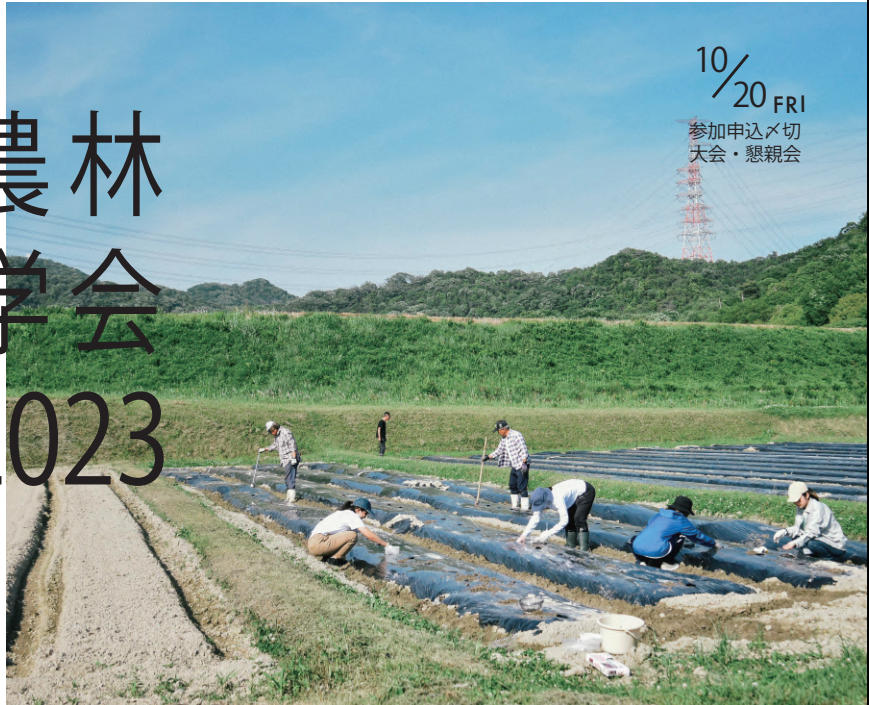
The 7th International Workshop was held on Saturday July 15, 2023 from 9:00 to 17:00 at Osaka Ibaraki Campus of Ritsumeikan University. For the first time as an international workshop, it was held as hybrid combining in person and online with a total of 47 participants, including 17 in person and 30 online. We are grateful for their cooperation. This year, we have received more papers than ever before, and the subjects, affiliations, nationalities, and generations of the presenters tend to be diversified. The detailed program and abstracts of the presented papers are accessed from the ARAFE website (<https://a-rafe.org/2/2/677>).

(国際化担当：関根、増田、高篠)

3. 第73回地域農林経済学会大会の開催案内 The 73rd Annual Meeting of the ARAFE

THE ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY ECONOMICS

第73回
地域農林
経済学会
大会2023



10/20 FRI
参加申込×切
大会・懇親会

SAT
28
13:00-16:15

大会講演会 Lecture meeting

みどりの食料システム戦略と有機農業技術普及の課題～欧州の経験と示唆

会長講演 秋津元輝 / 京都大学、基調講演：中島紀一 / 茨城大学名誉教授
若手講演 浅井真康 / 農林水産政策研究所 (現 OECD派遣中)、石倉 研 / 龍谷大学、
Simona Zollet / 広島大学

SUN
29
14:00-16:00

International Symposium

sponsored by the Japanese Society of Organic Agriculture Science

Scaling up Agroecology from Policies to Practices :
Emerging Policies and Contradictions in the Global North

Presenter PENKER Marianne / University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna
Nina F. Ichikawa / Berkeley Food Institute, University of California, ISHII Keichi / Tohoku University

SAT-SUN
28-29

個別報告 Individual Presentation

28日 9:00-12:00, 29日 9:00-14:00

reception opens 8:30
*End time is subject to change

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OCT 27^{FRI}-29^{SUN}

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4. 2023 年度 国際シンポジウムの開催案内 2023 International Symposium Information

「政策および実践におけるアグロエコロジーの普及—日欧米におけるアグロエコロジー政策の展開と矛盾—」

(主催：地域農林経済学会、後援：日本有機農業学会)

座長：関根佳恵(愛知学院大学)

司会：増田忠義(近畿大学)

高篠仁奈(立命館大学)

2023 年 10 月 29 日 (日) [14:00~16:00]

本大会では、以下のテーマで、国際シンポジウム(主催：地域農林経済学会 後援：日本有機農業学会)を開催いたします。

2023 International Symposium of the Association for Regional Agricultural and Forestry Economics sponsored by the Japanese Society of Organic Agriculture Science

Scaling up Agroecology from Policies to Practices: Emerging Policies and Contradictions in the Global North

Date: 14:00-16:00 Sunday, October 29, 2023 (JST=CET+7)

Venue: Hiroshima University + Online (Zoom Webinar)

Language: English

Participation Fee:

ARAFE full member 3,000 JPY,

ARAFE student member 1,000 JPY,

Non-ARAFE member 4,000 JPY for attendees in person, 1,500 JPY for Webinar

Chair:

Prof. SEKINE Kae (Aichi Gakuin University)

Moderators:

Assoc. Prof. MASUDA Tadayoshi (Kindai University), Assoc. Prof. TAKASHINO Nina (Ritsumeikan University)

Concept of the Symposium

At the Second International Symposium on Agroecology held in Rome in 2018, the United Nations (UN) initiated the Scaling Up Agroecology Initiative, to transcend the global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, hunger, and social inequality. Echoing this initiative, the countries in the Global North recently launched their respective new agri-food policies aiming to transform their current food systems toward more sustainable systems. The European Green Deal, 2019 and Farm to Fork Strategy, 2020; the United States' Agriculture Innovation Agenda, 2020; and Japan's Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems (MeaDRI), 2021 are examples of these efforts.

Although these greening policies are rapidly gaining visibility in agri-food debates, they are also highly questioned by scientists, farmers' organizations, civil society organizations because of their insufficiency, incoherency, lack of budget or support, and missing participatory approaches. The UN Food System Summit held in 2021 was a symbolic event for both countries that promoted their greening agri-food policies and the civil society organizations that boycotted and overtly criticized these initiatives.

Against this backdrop, the Association for Regional Agricultural and Forestry Economics (ARAFE) will organize two consecutive international symposia on "Scaling Up Agroecology from Policies to Practices" in 2023 and 2024. The international symposium of 2023 focuses on "Emerging Policies and Contradictions in the Global North." We have invited three speakers to analyze the greening of agri-food policies and their consequences and contradictions in the EU, the US, and Japan with interdisciplinary approaches.

Program

14:00-14:10 Welcome Address:

President of ARAFE, Prof. AKITSU Motoki
(Kyoto University)

President of JSOAS, Prof. TANIGUCHI Yoshimitsu
(Akita Prefectural University)

14:10-14:15 Opening:

Prof. SEKINE Kae (Aichi Gakuin University)

14:15-14:35 Presentation 1: Emerging Policies and Contradictions in the EU: A Fair, Healthy and Environmentally Friendly Food System by 2030

by Prof. PENKER Marianne (University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna)

14:35-14:50 Presentation 2: Emerging Policies and Contradictions in the US: The Organic Label as a Agroecological Policy Lever

by Ms. ICHIKAWA Nina F. (Berkeley Food Institute, University of California)

14:50-15:10 Presentation 3: Emerging Policies and Contradictions in Japan: Pathways to Agroecology within the Framework of a Production-oriented Agricultural Policy

by Prof. ISHII Keiichi (Tohoku University)

15:10-15:25 Comments by

Prof. MAHARJAN Keshav Lall (Hiroshima University)

Prof. KOHSAKA Ryo (The University of Tokyo)

15:25-15:50 Discussion

15:50-15:55 Concluding Remarks:

Prof. SEKINE Kae (Aichi Gakuin University)

15:55-16:00 Closing Remarks:

Vice President of ARAFE, Prof. ADACHI Yoshihiro
(Kyoto University)

Symposium Coordinators

Executive Board Members for Internationalization of the Association for Regional Agricultural and Forestry Economics

Prof. SEKINE Kae (Aichi Gakuin University)

Assoc. Prof. MASUDA Tadayoshi (Kindai University)

Assoc. Prof. TAKASHINO Nina (Ritsumeikan University)

Presentation 1

Emerging Policies and Contradictions in EU: a fair, healthy and environmentally-friendly food system by 2030

Prof. Dr. PENKER Marianne

BOKU - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Vienna

Abstract: In the context of the European Green Deal, the Biodiversity Strategy seeks to halt biodiversity loss by 2030, and the Farm to Fork Strategy aims to facilitate a transition towards a sustainable food system. The latter involves moving from a linear understanding of the food system to a more circular view, with ecological targets such as having 25% of EU agricultural land under organic farming and halving the use and risk of chemical pesticides by 2030. The policy innovation, however, is also seen in the integration of goals on health and a fair distribution of benefits along supply chains. After the publication of the Farm-to-Fork and Biodiversity strategies in May 2020, several debates emerged. Two controversies had stronger involvement of scholars:

1. Food as a commodity, common good, or human right? The Farm-to-Fork strategy did not follow the guidance of the EU's Group of Chief Scientific Advisors, which suggested that a more sustainable food system requires "moving from food as a commodity to food as more of a common good." Drawing on SAPEA (2020) and Jackson et al. (2021),

I will discuss how different framings of food shape food policy development, arguing that the Farm to Fork strategy is locked into a "food-as-commodity" framing. Framings of "food as a human right" or "food as a common good" gained some attention with inflation and rising food prices. Public authorities intervene in markets and civil society organisations seek to help people facing soaring food prices.

2. Food security by lowering or increasing ecological ambition? IFOAM Organics Europe and nature conservation organisations were delighted to see that many of the points they had advocated for were included in the strategies and associated action plans. In 2022 however, greening priorities were questioned when the armed conflict in Ukraine disrupted food supply chains and caused turbulences in international markets. With the argument of safeguarding food security, the EU Commission allowed member states to temporarily derogate from greening obligations (e.g., allowing production on ecological focus areas previously set aside for biodiversity). A group of scientists and civil society organisations, in contrast, called for a comprehensive agroecological change to also ensure food security. They cautioned against undermining agroecological practices and argued for prioritizing grain for food over livestock feed and biofuel production. These debates show the difficulties in reforming Common Agricultural Policy in wartime.

The new legislation on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which came into force on 1 January 2023, should pave the way for a fairer and greener agricultural policy. The European Land Owner organisation, producer, pesticides and food industry organisations raised major concerns regarding CAP alignment towards the strategies. The national strategic plans for the implementation of CAP 2023-

27 show much heterogeneity in ambition and tools, not all of them are in line with the farm-to-fork strategy. The future will show whether the CAP can be the key leverage in reaching the ambitions of the Farm to Fork and Biodiversity strategies.

Biography: Marianne Penker is a Professor of Rural Sociology and Rural Development at the BOKU Institute of Sustainable Economic Development. She is an internationally recognized expert in the governance of food and cultural landscapes. She co-authored the State-of-Knowledge Report "A Sustainable Food System for the European Union" for SAPEA (Science Advice for Policy by European Academies), which informed the Scientific Opinion of the European Commission's Group of Chief Scientific Advisors and the EU Farm to Fork Strategy. She presented the report's key findings to the European Parliament. She also serves as a member of the Scientific Council of AREPO (Association of European Regions for Products of Origin) and chairs the Austrian UNESCO Man & Biosphere National Committee at the Austrian Academy of Sciences.

Presentation 2:

Emerging Policies and Contradictions in the US: The Organic Label as a Agroecological Policy Lever

Nina F. Ichikawa

Berkeley Food Institute, University of California

Abstract: Agroecology has gained important traction internationally among producers, researchers, and policymakers. Its environmental benefits have only become more pronounced as a tool to mitigate the effects of climate change and even help reverse it. However, the concept remains largely foreign in American policymaking, for a

number of reasons. One is cultural, as chemical-intensive agriculture has been established as the American “norm” and systems and institutions are slow to pivot to the different demands of agroecological agriculture. Another is political, as political systems have excluded agroecology advocates for decades. For example, the USDA’s research strategy titled “The US Agriculture Innovation Agenda,” was released scarcely a week before the end of the Trump administration and while it lists a number of organic advocacy organizations as “engaged stakeholders,” their recommendations for either organic or agroecology were not included in the final agenda. The report’s release was overshadowed by then-Undersecretary Hutchins’ decision to dismantle a number of USDA internal research agencies and his own background as a retired executive at Dow-Dupont. Furthermore, the central premise of the Agenda is to “increase American agricultural production by 40 percent,” a goal which has no consensus among American farmers, consumers, researchers, or environmentalists.

Agroecology in the US has also had a geographic disadvantage: seminal definitions for agroecology in the US emerged out of California (Gliessman, 1990) and the first state law governing the implementation of agroecological practices was passed in California (California Organic Food Act, 1979), 4500 km and three time zones from Washington, DC. A timeline of a review paper on organic and sustainable agriculture in California (Etienne, 2012) mentions “agroecology” 12 times, an indication of how interwoven the three concepts has been. Yet only one term (organic) was enshrined in federal law, with the establishment of the Organic Foods Production Act in 1990. Considering their intertwined evolution, this was a watershed moment for agroecology, while the meaning of organic continues to be contested and

considered with each quarterly open meeting of the National Organic Standards Board. While these challenges have led to repeated efforts to create third-party standards that better reflect the goals and ideals of agroecology (biodynamic, regenerative, “beyond organic,” etc.), organic remains a key policy tool to scale up agroecology in the Global North, including in the US. Organic trade equivalency agreements between the US and EU (2012) and US and Japan (2013) have the potential to undermine the agroecological origins of organic by preferring large-scale industrial operations, to amplify and strengthen an international movement for sustainable agriculture, both, or neither. Either way, the standardization of organic across the Global North represents a political opportunity for agroecology, in all its regional diversity.

Biography: Nina F. Ichikawa is the Executive Director at the Berkeley Food Institute, an interdisciplinary research hub at the University of California at Berkeley. She launched the Institute’s policy program, creating a model for students and faculty working on food systems at UC Berkeley to learn about and engage with local, state, and federal policy.

She previously served in the office of US Senator Daniel K. Inouye and with the US Department of Agriculture’s “Know Your Farmer, Know Your Food” Initiative in Washington, DC. In 2011, she was named a Food and Community Fellow by the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy. She was the founding Food and Agriculture editor for Hyphen magazine, and has contributed to the New York Times, Civil Eats, Grist, Al Jazeera America, NBCNews.com, and Rafu Shimpo. Her writing was featured in *Eating Asian America: A Food Studies Reader* (NYU Press: 2013).

Following research on sustainable food systems in Japan and Mexico, Nina received a BA in

Interdisciplinary Studies/Food Policy from UC Berkeley and a MA in International Relations/Food Policy from Meiji Gakuin University in Tokyo.

Presentation 3:

Emerging Policies and Contradictions in Japan: Pathways to Agroecology within the Framework of a Production-oriented Agricultural Policy

ISHII Keiichi

Tohoku University

Abstract: In May 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries launched the Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems in Japan. Numerical targets indicated were: 50% reduction in pesticide use (risk equivalent), 30% reduction in chemical fertilizer use, and 25% or more of organic farming area under arable land area by 2050. Such ambitious targets have surprised many people involved in the Japanese agricultural sector. These targets are similar to those of the Farm-to-Fork Strategy in the European Union (EU); however, while the year of completion is 2030 in the EU, 2050 does not appear to be imminent. In this presentation, I will focus on the context behind this difference in comparison with the EU countries.

First, Japan has a mountainous terrain with narrow plains, and suitable land for agricultural production is in intense competition with urban usage. As a result, higher land productivity is required for agricultural production, and a high-input production system has been developed. In addition, after World War II, the food self-sufficiency ratio steadily declined due to the westernization of the diet, rise in currency values, and liberalization of agricultural trade. Since the enactment of the Basic Law on Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas in 1999, improving food self-sufficiency has been a flagship policy goal that is yet to be achieved. It can be said that the

pursuit of high yields remains normative in Japanese agriculture.

Second, a traditional consumer-supported agricultural scheme has set a high standard for agricultural protection. Direct payments are limited to converted crops from overproduced rice, such as wheat and soybeans, and have no additional environmental conditionality. Budgetary spending on environmental payments is extremely small. Direct payments play a less important role in providing incentives to farmers to adopt environmentally sustainable practices.

Third, the 2050 targets rely on technological progress based on eco-efficiency and input substitution, not on the redesign of the agricultural system. Techniques and farming practices that result in reduced yields are difficult to accept.

While such productivist agricultural policies have been dominant, the purchasing power of consumers who should support organic farming and other environmentally sustainable agriculture is low, as represented by the rise in the Engel coefficient in recent years. The driving force towards the shift to agroecology comes mainly from the promotion of agricultural exports to meet overseas demand and the pressure from international fora, such as the UN Food System Summit, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention on Biological Diversity, to achieve corresponding goals and outcomes.

Biography: Keiichi ISHII is a Professor at the Graduate School of Agricultural Science, Tohoku University. After finishing his study in the Graduate School of Agriculture at Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, he worked as a researcher for the Policy Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. During this time, in 1994-1995, he studied at the

Department of Economics and Sociology of the National Research Institute of Agricultural Sciences, INRA (Dijon Center, France) as a French government grant holder. His specialty is rural economics, particularly the comparative study of agriculture and rural policies. He has recently

worked on research that would help design systems for the development of organic agriculture in Japan by analyzing the processes of promoting organic farming, technology diffusion, and innovation, based on EU and French agricultural policies.

5. 長期学生会員について Long-Term Student Member

常任理事会において、長期学生会員の存在および対応の方法が議題として挙がりました。本来ならば、卒業時に本人より卒業/就職の旨を自己申告頂き、会員種別を学生から普通会员に切り替える必要がございます。ですが、5年以上（最も長い会員で19年）学生会員のままの方が10数名存在することがわかりました。

ご自身が学生会員に該当するか否か、今一度確認および対応を願えたらと思います。なお、大学院修了後、常勤的な職業に就いておられず、継続して学生会員として登録申請する際は、下記の連絡先に問い合わせください。

問合せ先：組織・広報担当

柴崎浩平 shibazaki.k@shse.u-hyogo.ac.jp

編集後記 Editor's Postscript

会員相互のよりよいコミュニケーションにむけて、皆様からのご意見やご要望、ご提案をお待ちしております。組織・広報担当常任理事（柴崎浩平 shibazaki.k@shse.u-hyogo.ac.jp または長命 洋佑 chomei@hiroshima-u.ac.jp）まで、積極的にお知らせ下さい。（柴崎）

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