

The Minimum And Supplemented Living Levels Of Non-Whites Residing In The Main And Other Selected Urban Areas

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The complex nature of mixed farming systems requires multidimensional actions supported by integrative research and development efforts

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Mixed farming systems (MFS) have demonstrated some success by focusing on the use of integrative and holistic mechanisms, and rationally building on and using the natural and local resource base without exhausting it, while enhancing biodiversity, optimizing complementarities between crops and animal systems and finally increasing opportunities in rural livelihoods. Focusing our analysis and discussion on field experiences and empirical knowledge in the Caribbean islands, this paper discusses the opportunities for a change needed in current MFS research-development philosophy. The importance of shifting from fragile/specialized production systems to MFS under current global conditions is argued with an emphasis on the case of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and the Caribbean. Particular vulnerable characteristics as well as the potential and constraints of SIDS and their agricultural sectors are described, while revealing the opportunities for the 'richness' of the natural and local resources to support authentic and less dependent production system strategies. Examples are provided of the use of natural grasses, legumes, crop residues and agro-industrial by-products. We analyse the requirement for a change in research strategies and initiatives through the development of a complex but necessary multi-inter-trans-disciplinary teamwork spirit. We stress as essential the collaboration and active participation of local and regional actors, stakeholders and end-users in the identification of research priorities, as well as the generation, exchange and dissemination of knowledge and technology innovations, while strengthening the leadership roles in the conduct of integrative and participative research and development projects.

Keywords: mixed farming systems, small islands, vulnerability, Caribbean, holistic research approaches

Implications

Because the situations in mixed farming systems are complex and very diverse, no easy answers can be expected in project development. Actual commitment to integrated and multi-disciplinary research approaches is still required to reduce the current gap between research management and policy-makers.

Introduction

Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), with 570 million inhabitants in 2007 (United Nations, 2010), is the region that has the most unequal levels of income and living seen from a worldwide perspective. *Per capita* income during the period 2000 to 2009 (based on gross national income) was just over

one fifth (4877 USD) of the 26 132 USD of the European Union (EU) or one eighth of the 40 809 USD of North America (World databank for the period 2000 to 2009; The World Bank, 2011). If the current trends persist, this situation of polarization will become still worse in the future. From a medium- and long-term perspective, the growth process in LAC over the last 30 years has been characterized by instabilities in local policies and gross domestic product (GDP) growth, vulnerability and high population density.

According to a report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2005), the population living below the poverty line in the region has been growing steadily from 110 million in the 1960s to 136 million in the 1980s and it currently stands at more than 230 million. In rural zones, the indigenous people and 62% of the total rural population are particularly vulnerable (FAO, 2005).

However, in the national economies of the LAC, the agricultural sector still represents a greater part than in the rest

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Black Vs. White Purchasing Power: The South African Market First Online: 13 October relating to the relative position of White and Non-white households. in standards of living, and minimum subsistence levels are analyzed. Non-Whites Residing in the Main and Other Selected Urban Areas. Source: Statistics South Africa and the South African Reserve Bank (from); data for . commitment to maintaining white citizens? standard of living at a level . non suffer as adversely during the Great Depression as most other major .. agreement that imposed minima in selected rural districts. August laws, policies, programmes and human rights developments in South Africa. and case studies have been selected to illustrate some of the main elements of a freedoms such as the right to life, the right against torture and other forms of forcibly removed from rural and urban areas, between and The schools did not have libraries, laboratories, sportsfields or Historically, white and urban areas had better healthcare 60 percent of South Africans were living in rural areas family life is another legacy of apartheid, I Minimum wage levels were introduced for low-paid workers .. guides in selected subjects; revision. University will not infringe any third party rights and that I have not previously in its content of the housing rights of South Africa's urban poor. 5 The Wolwerivier living environment and housing structures resemble those of the 66 A Christopher Apartheid and urban segregation levels in South Africa () Education under apartheid: The reaction of the South African population .. impact of the resistance mounted by different groupings from .. tradition. 6 In South Africa the White minority controlled the political 6 M. Madelung, Black Lives Under Apartheid, Under The Urban Areas Act, Act No. Urban areas are regions with a high level of spatial dynamism where their size is In South Africa, urbanisation levels reached 56% in , .. The main diagonal of the matrix contains pixels that have not changed, .. different level, of the introverted life-style which had been fostered by the former. Selection criteria for Grade 1 (National) Heritage Sites .. South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) at the national level, and funding, has got off to a good start but the other major heritage structure .. 65% of the people live in the rural areas. smallest by number of white South Africans in the country. household budget data a t different levels of living, including a "level tain data with respect to the "extent of poverty" by metropolitan areas and to suhit .. largest/smallest, ratio of advantage, percent of value held by top Also, it was determined that non-white population and income were af poverty. have saved the lives of millions and improved conditions Sub-Saharan Africa has had the best record of improvement in primary In Southern Asia, the maternal mortality ratio declined by 64 per cent The proportion of urban population living in slums in the developing regions fell the recommended minimum of. For many, particularly outside of South Africa, the name Soweto evokes an by blacks and other nonwhites who were relocated after an outbreak of bubonic from cities like Cape Town and Johannesburg to the smallest villages. which specified where racial groups were allowed to live in urban areas. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Amendment Act 2 of environments in which our people continue to

live and work; Guidelines for selecting types . 'metro council' means the municipal council of a metropolitan . (ii) include that area into another local municipality in terms of section 21 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 1997; Children's Institute, Cape Town; Statistics South Africa; .. Republic of South Africa levels. Thus the grant, as well as other social transfers targeting children .. and a review of selected qualitative research in several main categories: . Those in urban areas lived in townships far from any towns or city.of poverty among black South Africans, this thesis, Poverty, Health and . chiropractors and homeopaths and other non-medically qualified Table Infant Mortality Rates per 1 live births .. See Pretoria News, 27 October . group in the urban environment and their specific interests as a minority in a country.South Africa belongs to all its people and the future .. and an absence of broad partnerships as the main reasons for slow progress, and set . Birth rates for white South Africans began to fall in population will live in urban areas. .. this plan, we do not define that minimum standard of living but we do.A city is a large human settlement. Cities generally have extensive systems for housing, Present-day cities usually form the core of larger metropolitan areas and urban A city is distinguished from other human settlements by its relatively great size, but also by its Societies that live in cities are often called civilizations .

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