

Paysages Ruraux Européens: dynamiques et enjeux de gestion et d'aménagement

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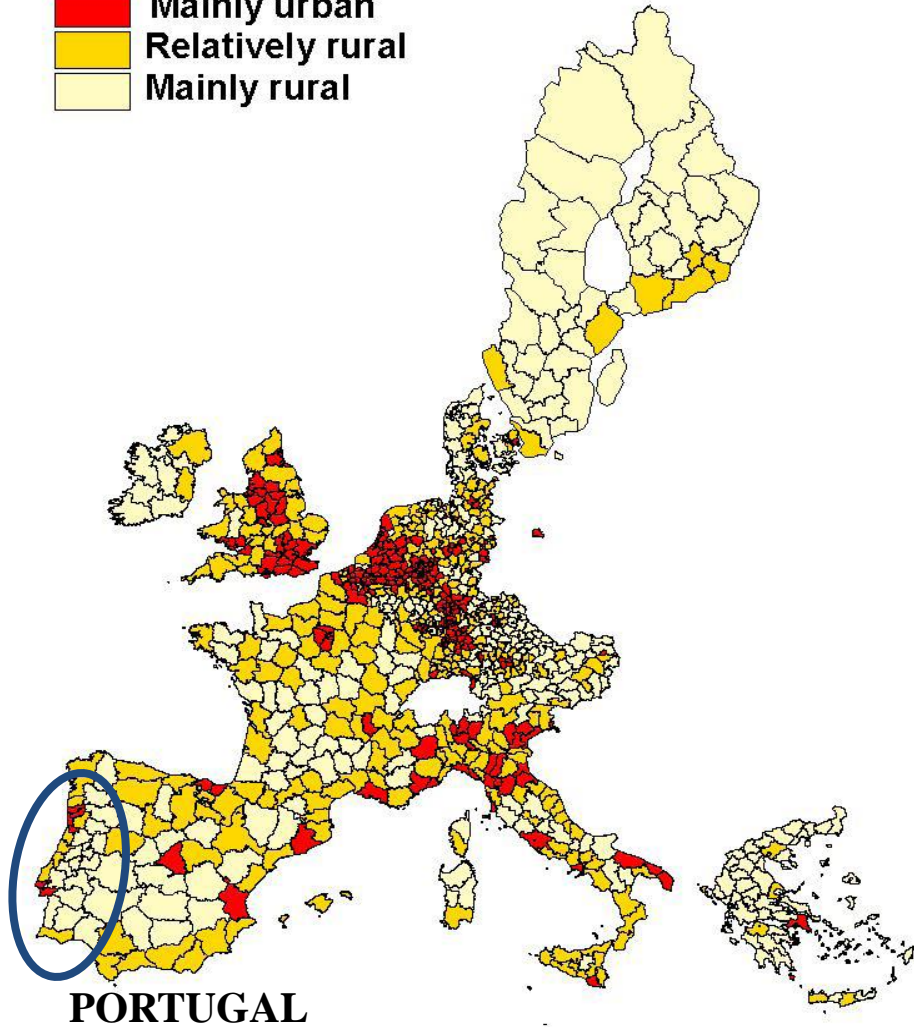
24 Mars 2014

the landscape I come from

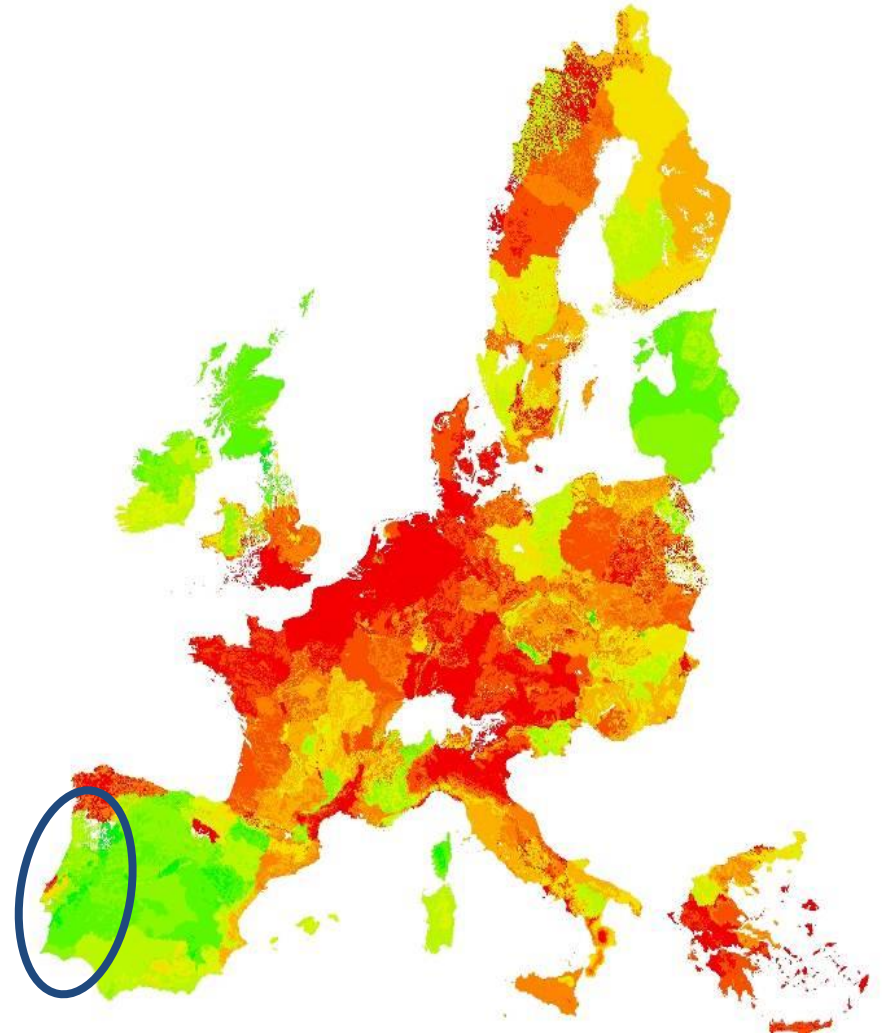


a particular context

Rural / Urban



Farming intensity



a complex mosaic



multiple activities



a multiple society



Differentiation of space trajectories

*Domon 2011, Holmes 2006 and 2012;
Marsden 2013; Marsden and Somino 2008; Wilson 2007*

Transition theory suggest that there is a spatial, temporal and structural co-existence of several **processes of transition** from productivism to post-productivism, and further to bio-economic productivism, going on in rural areas in Europe, resulting in an increasing diversification of rural space

 **changing drivers of landscape**



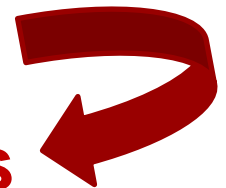
How to understand the landscapes of today ?



**questioning the changes and
the drivers for these changes**

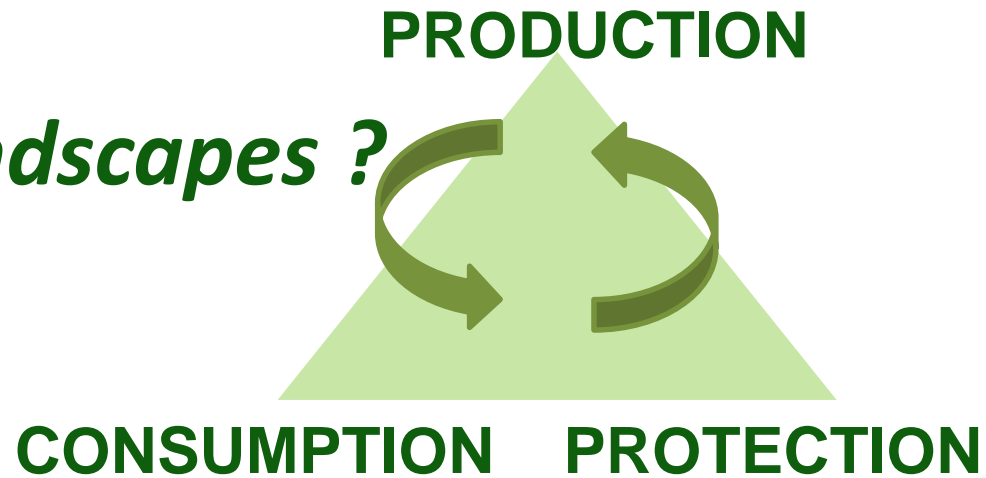
- * re-defining relations space-people-activities**
- * grasping new demands >> new modes of rural occupancy**
- * understanding the role of new actors**
- * assessing multi-scale interactions and decision-making**

behind the pattern, unfolding the processes



Changing modes of rural occupance: an on-going dynamic process

*what is driving
the use of the rural landscapes ?*

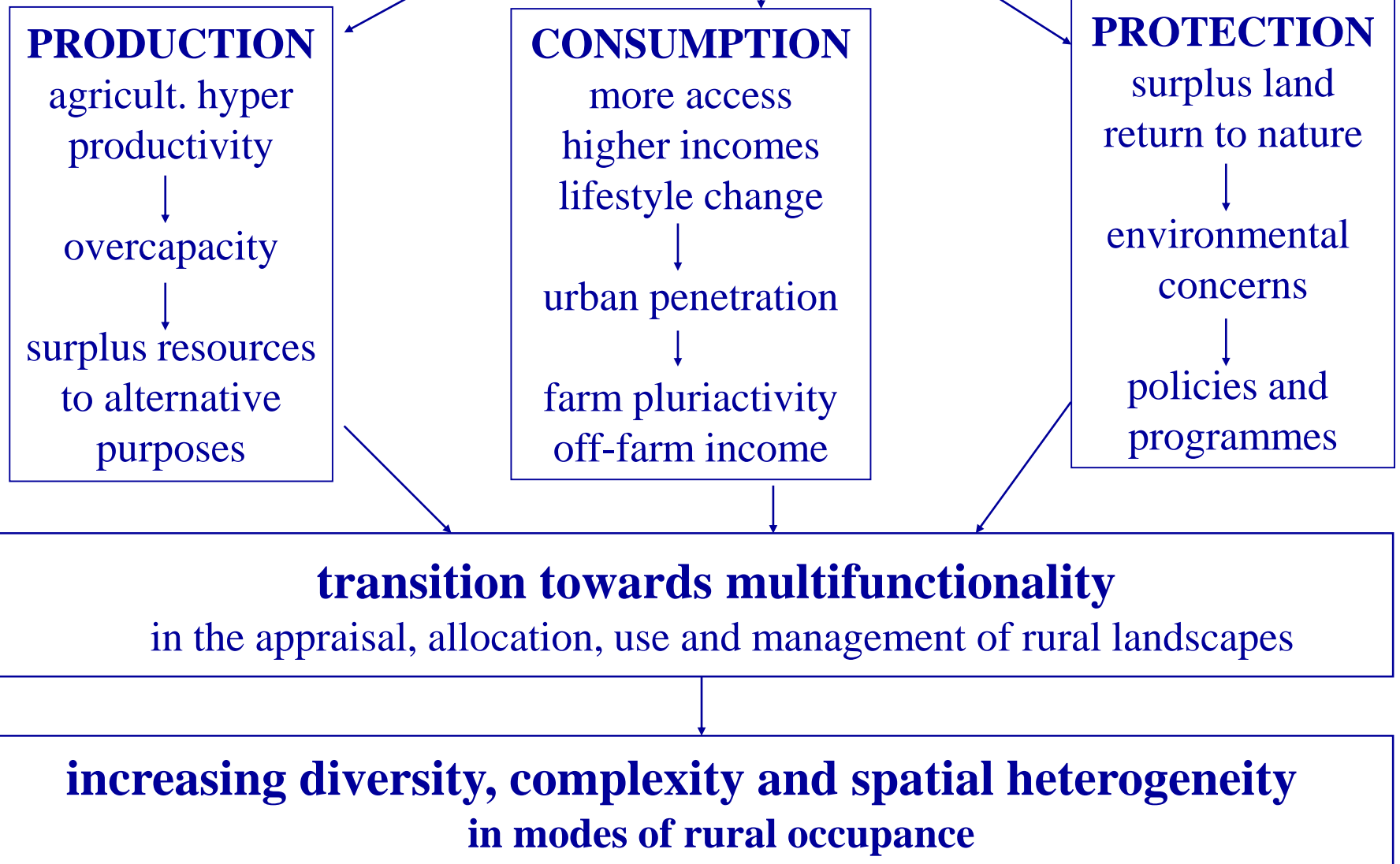


➡ relative weigh of production, consumption and protection are being altered, and often re-arranged again >> contradictions and complex dynamics



new management models

driving forces in the revaluation of rural landscapes



reshaped balances:

new modes of rural occupance

(Holmes 2006)

PRODUCTION

productivist
agriculture

marginalized
agriculture

peri-metropolitan

pluri-active

??

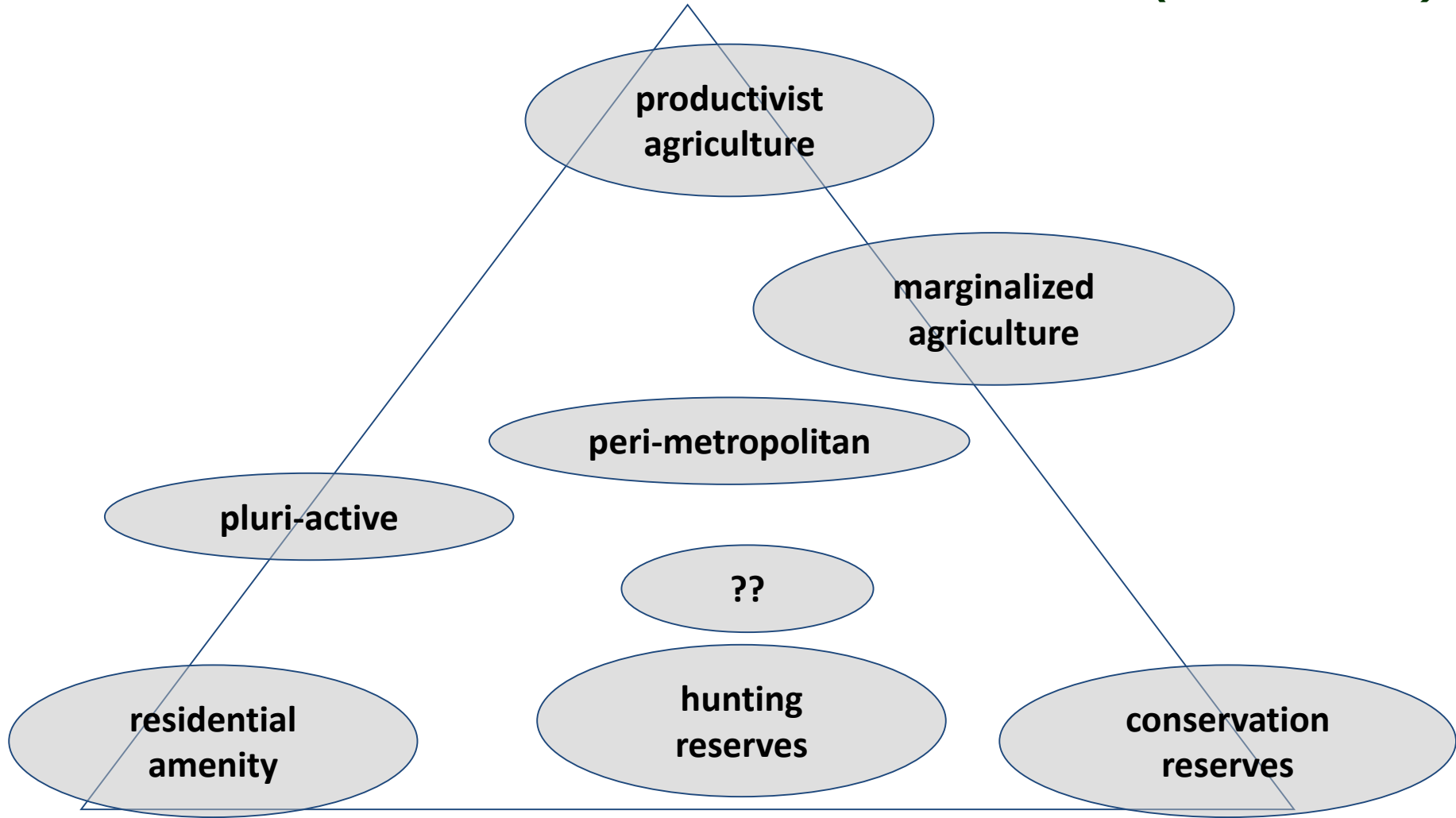
hunting
reserves

residential
amenity

conservation
reserves

CONSUMPTION

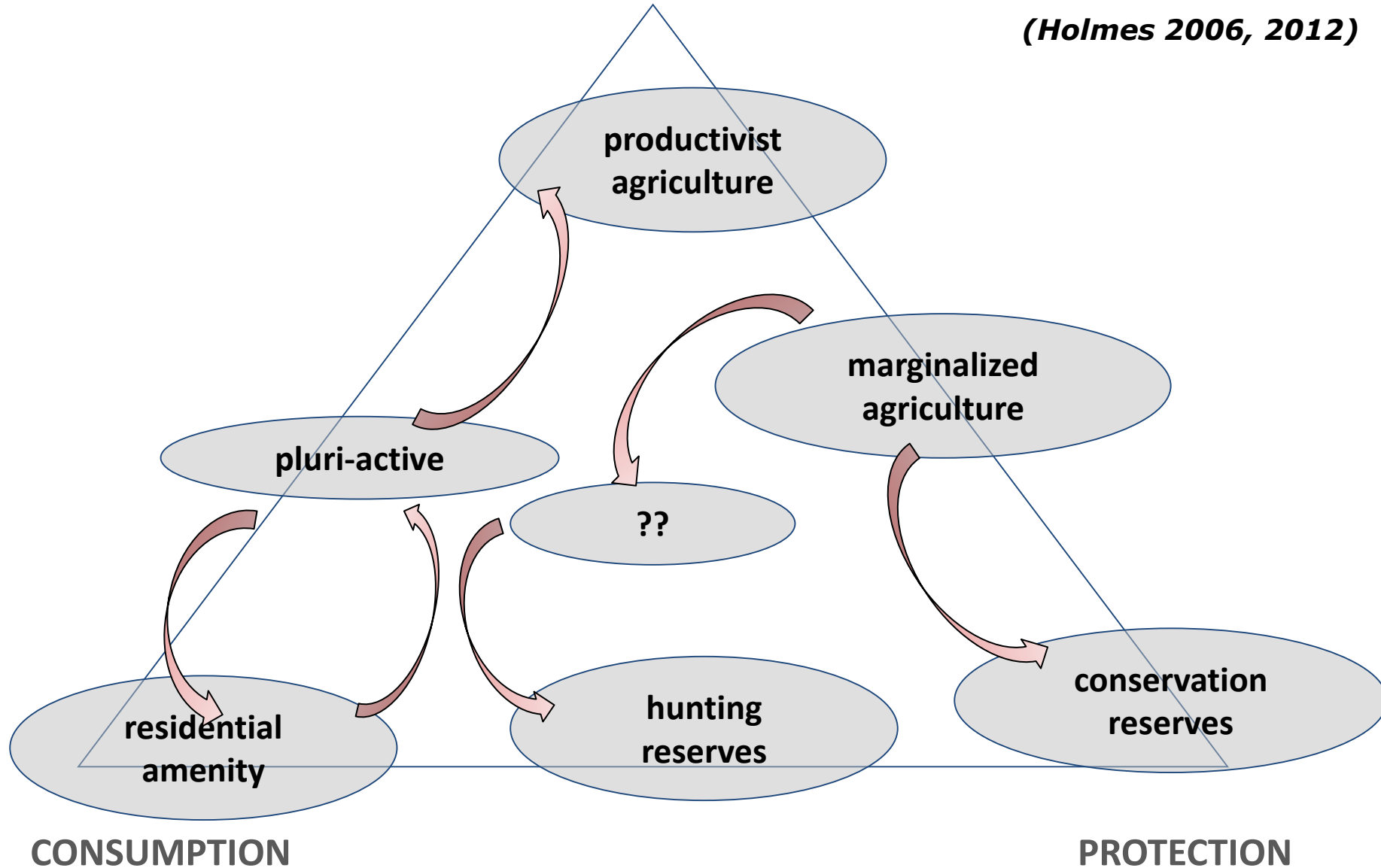
PROTECTION



positions may change...

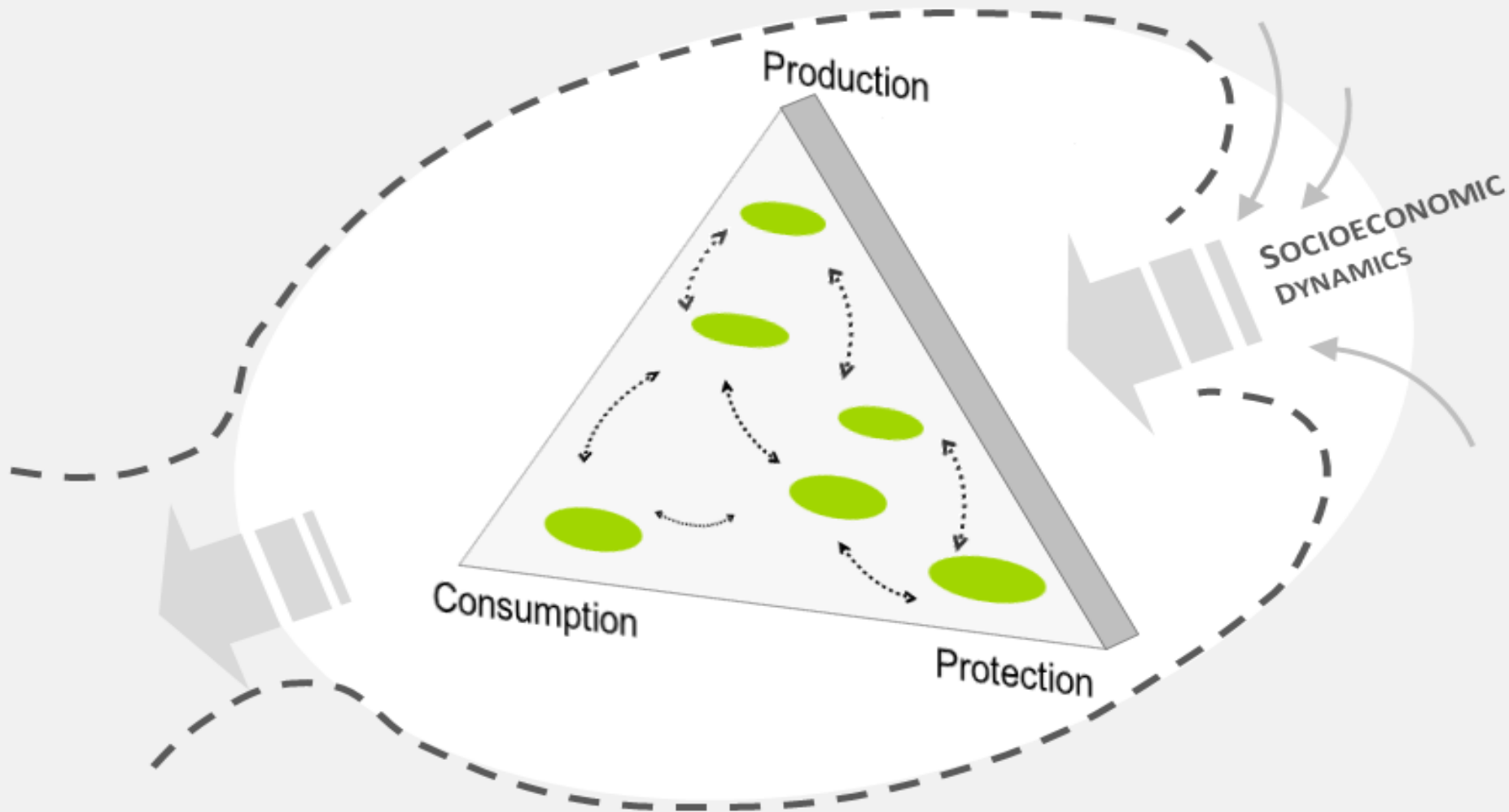
PRODUCTION

(Holmes 2006, 2012)

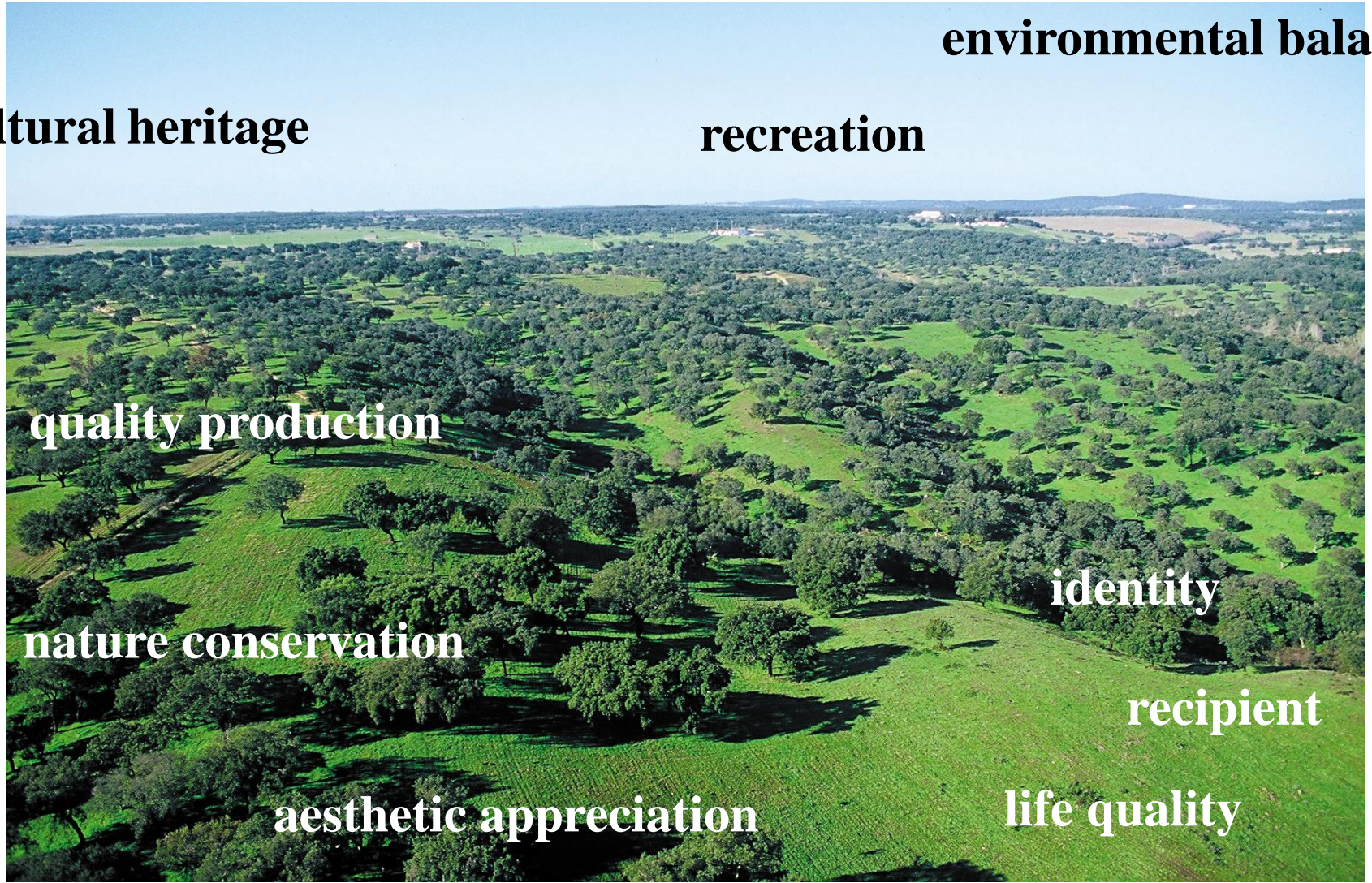


..and each particular socio-economic context has a decisive role

(Ribeiro, Madeira and Pinto-Correia 2013)



the extensive silvo-pastoral systems:increasingly multifunctional



environmental balance

cultural heritage

recreation

quality production

identity

nature conservation

recipient

aesthetic appreciation

life quality

from production



to (also) consumption and protection



Projecto GAPS - Gestão Activa e Participada do Sítio de Monturado
Apojado pelo Programa LIFE-Natureza (LIFE03/NAT/PT00019)

Acções de Gestão
C2 - Implementação de sistema integrado de monitorização, detecção e combate a fogueiras florestais
C3 - Acções de gestão em áreas protegidas de granitica e arenosa
C4 - Recuperação e valorização de habitats especiais

Objectivos / Resultados:
O presente projecto tem como objectivo a implementação de um sistema integrado de monitorização, detecção e combate a fogueiras florestais em áreas protegidas de granitica e arenosa. Este sistema inclui a instalação de sistemas de monitorização, a realização de actividades de manutenção e a implementação de medidas de prevenção e combate a fogueiras florestais. Este sistema inclui a instalação de sistemas de monitorização, a realização de actividades de manutenção e a implementação de medidas de prevenção e combate a fogueiras florestais.

Execução:
Miguel José de Sousa Carvalho Padeira Nunes

Apoios:

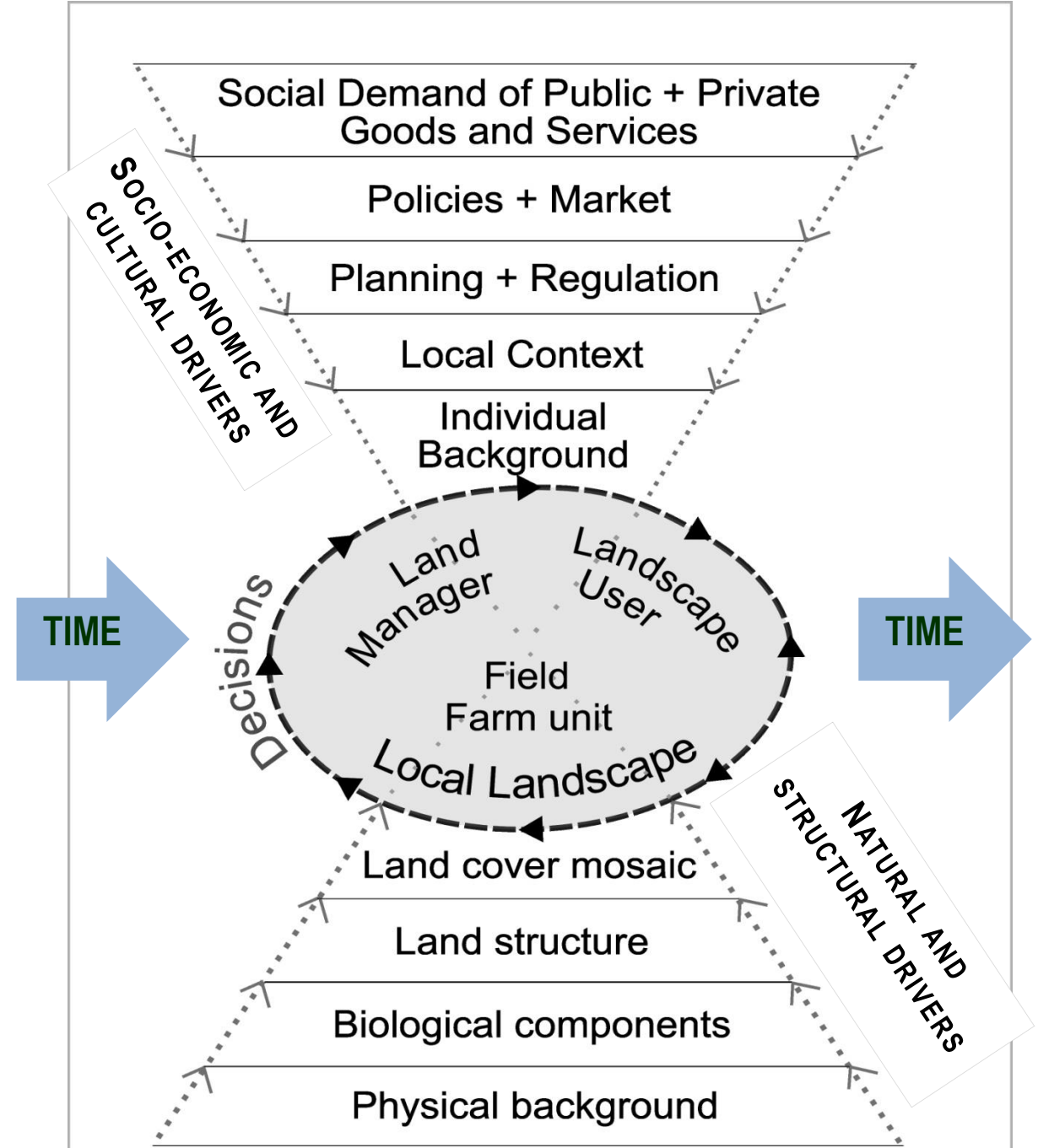
landowners are landscape decision-makers



between global and local drivers,
between constraints and opportunities
they may not be aware of this paradigm shift
but in their farm and fields, **they interact with other users**

**In the interplay
between
different drivers,
need to
acknowledge
new set of
actors**

**the landscape
as the
meeting arena**



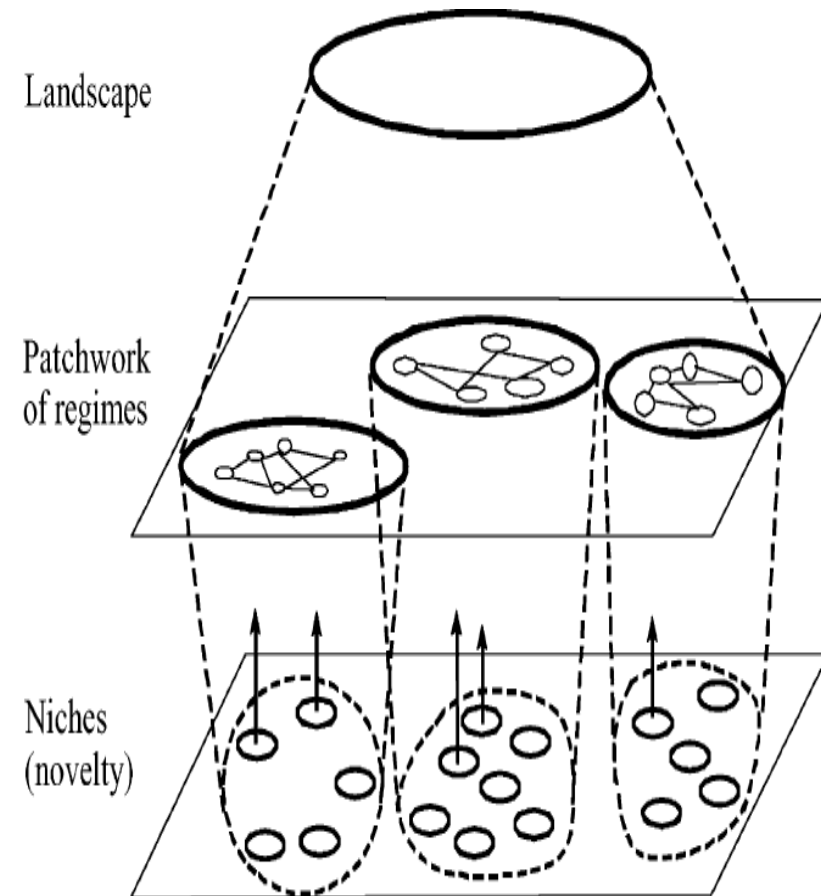
(Pinto-Correia and Kristensen 2013)

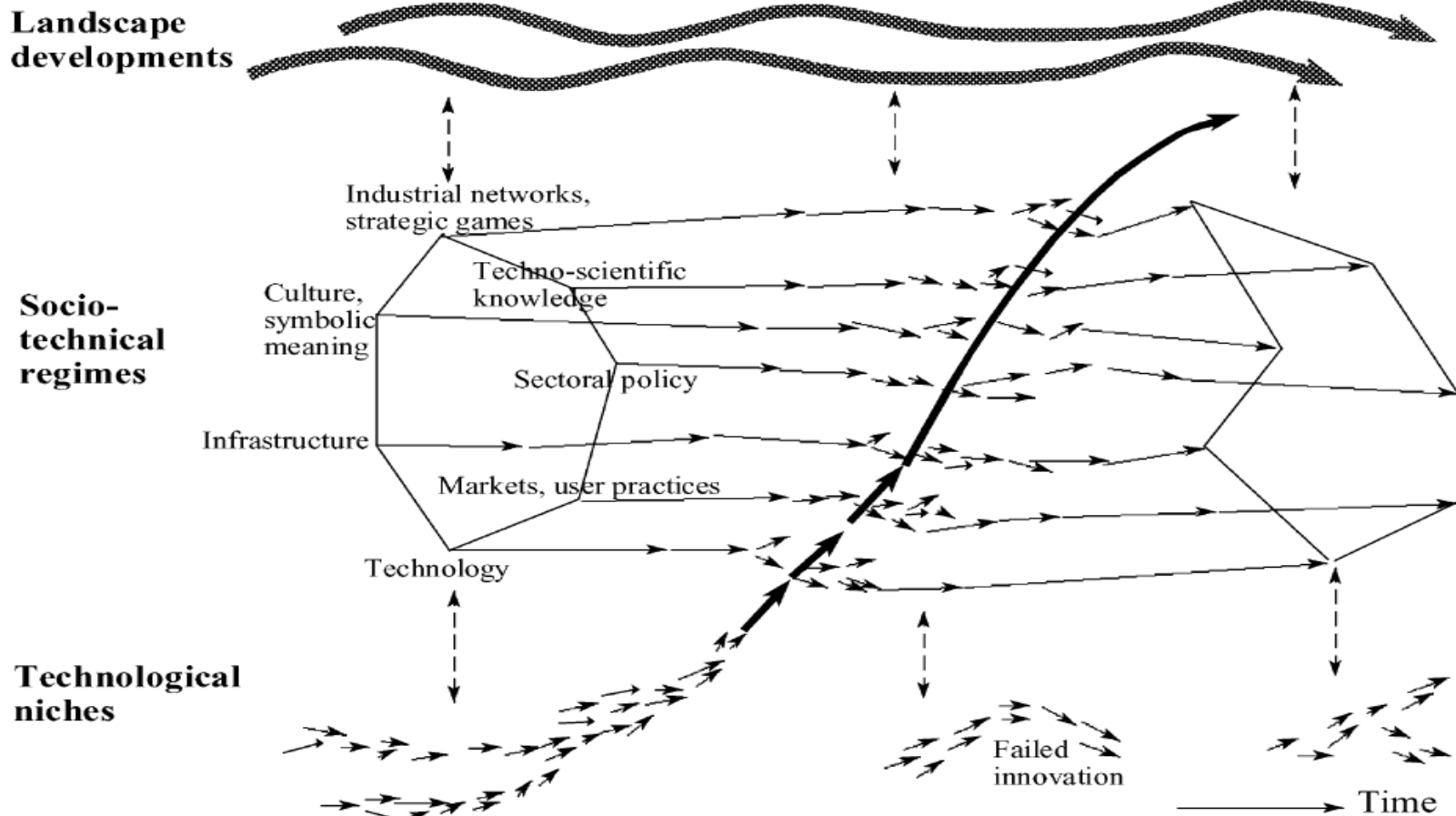
Contributions from social theory

Transition theory: the multi-level perspective

(Elzen et al 2004; Geels 2004; Geels and Shot 2007; Grin, Rotmans and Schot 2010)

- **Landscape**
 - Broad background structures, external context, society
- **Regime**
 - Regulations, markets, sector infrastructures with stable configurations
- **Niche**
 - Entrepreneurs and innovators
 - Actively construct niche





Landscape press the regime

Opens a window of opportunity: influence mediated by actors' perceptions, agendas, negotiations

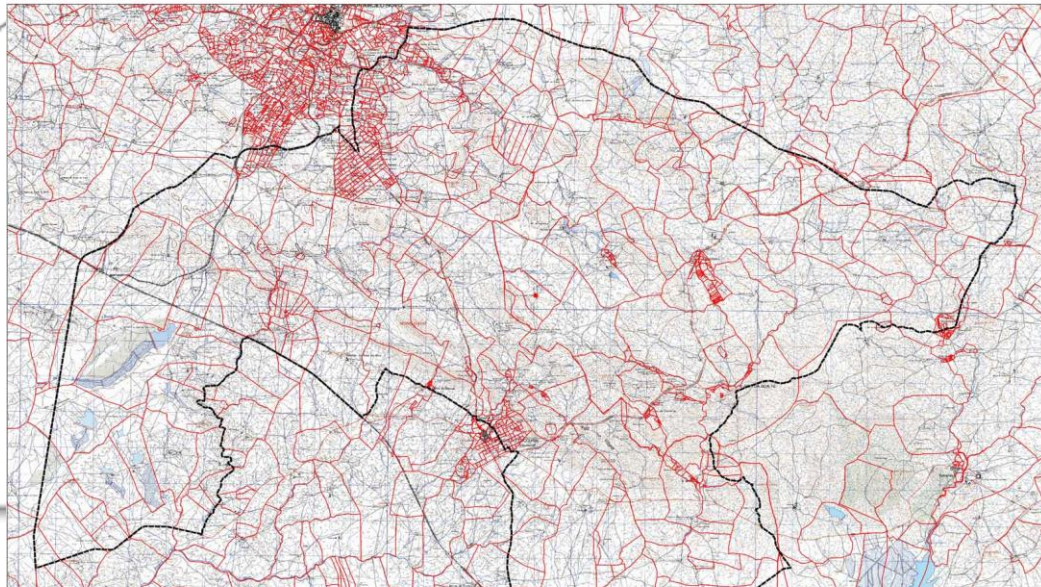
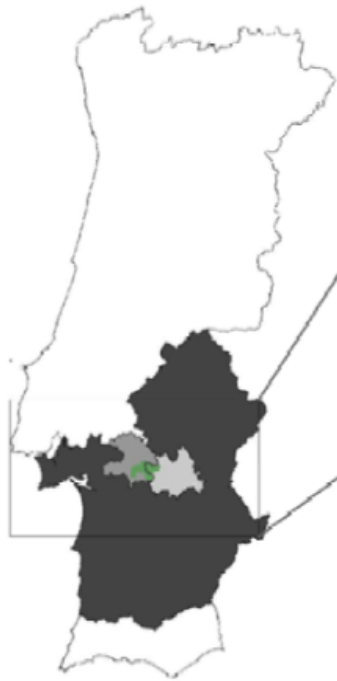
Regime fails to offer solution >> niches emerge

Anchoring of niche in regime > adaptative management

> change in regime > mainstreaming

Montemor-o-Novo

100 km east of Lisbon
and 25 km from Évora
Natura 2000 site



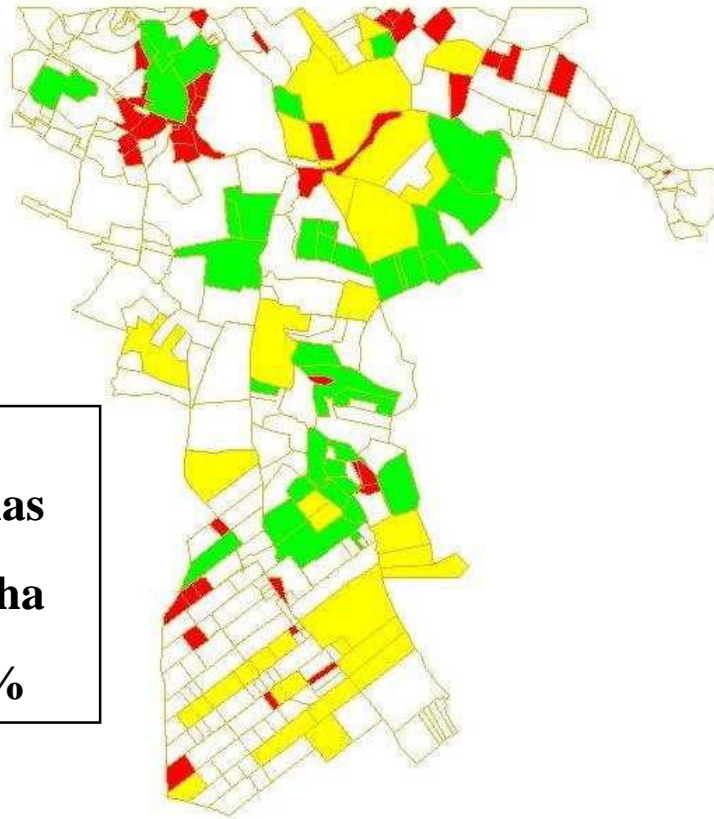
An attractive town,

where people look for the surrounding landscape...



and the specific farm systems decaying

main management driver



113
parcelas
338,8 ha
40,5%

Legenda

propriedades



classifica



Produção para autoconsumo **5,4%**



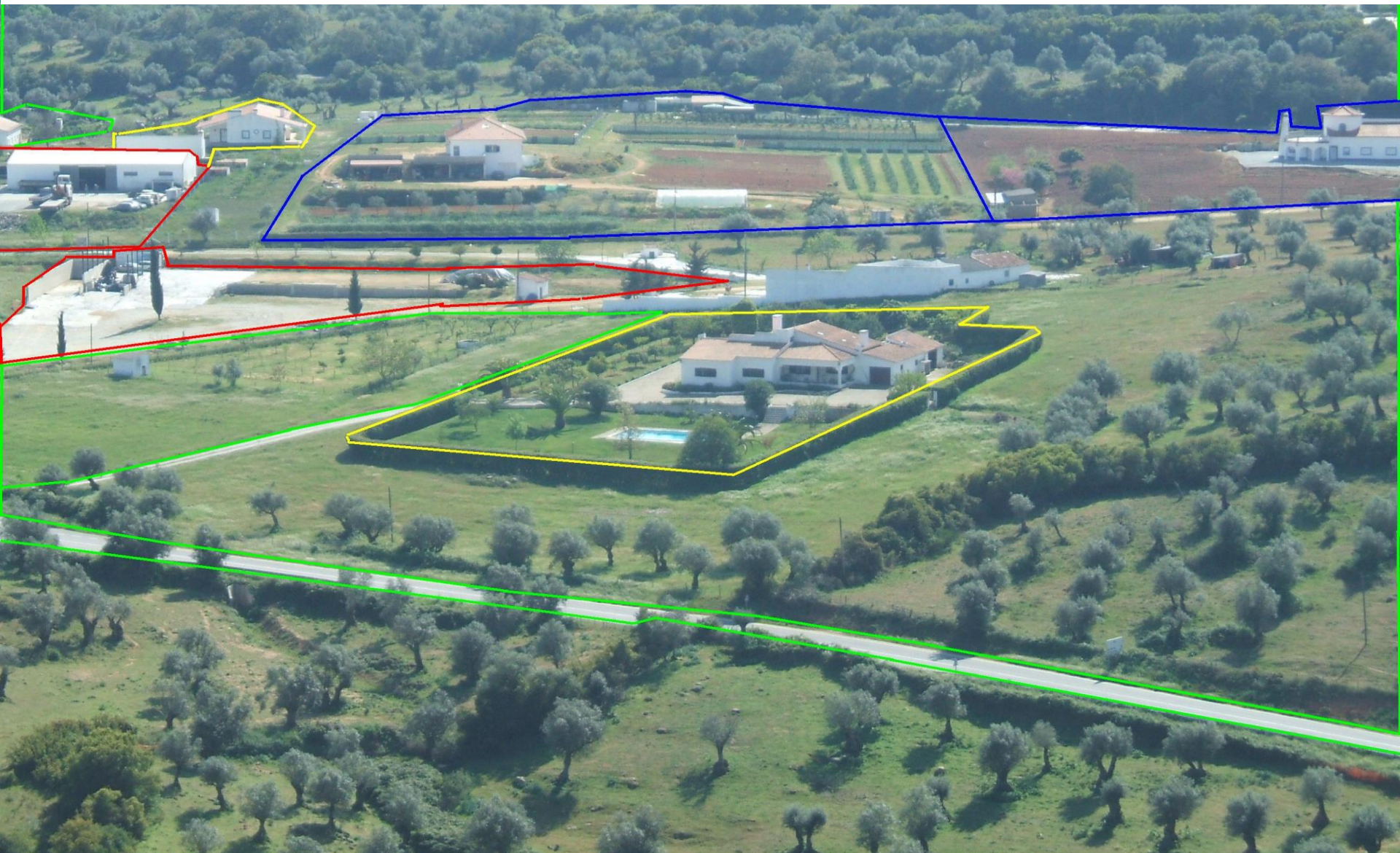
Produção para mercado **19,6%**



Produção para mercado e autoconsumo **15,5%**

0 1 2
Kilometros

new functions in old patterns
.... or changing patterns ? >> a mismatch



the tragedy of the landscape ??

The tragedy of the commons (Hardin 1968)

Multiple individuals, acting independently, and solely and rationally consulting their own self interest, will ultimately deplete a shared resource even if it is clear that it is not in anyone's long term interest that this happens.



➔ Is this landscape disappearing ? under risk ?

Consumption as a driver of farm and farmland management

..grounded in a quest for rural lifestyle, healthy food, leisure,

 which may or may not be closely linked to production
Lifestyle farming: the income generated from

agriculture is not the main motivations for the choices taken

> multiple new types of actors
and new community compositions

> changed approach to farming
and therefore to land management

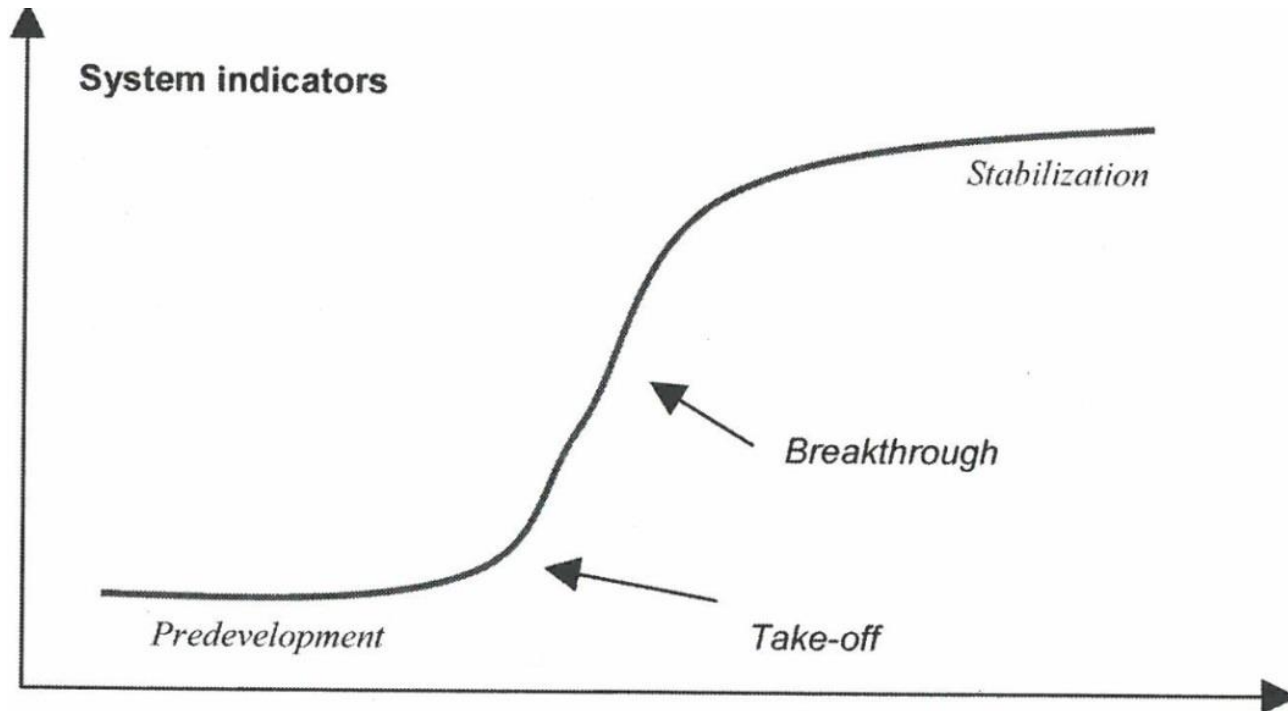
*opportunities for innovation
in landscape care*

Lifestyle farming seems to be a niche

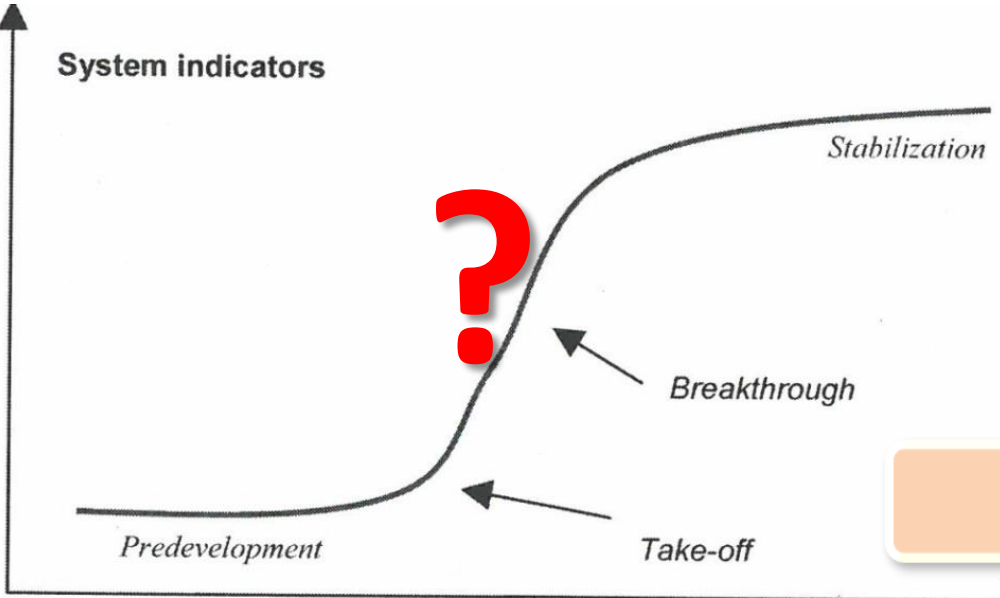
Assessing the anchoring >> the niche:

- is in the take-off stage ?
- is actively engaging with the regime ?
- becomes mainstream ?

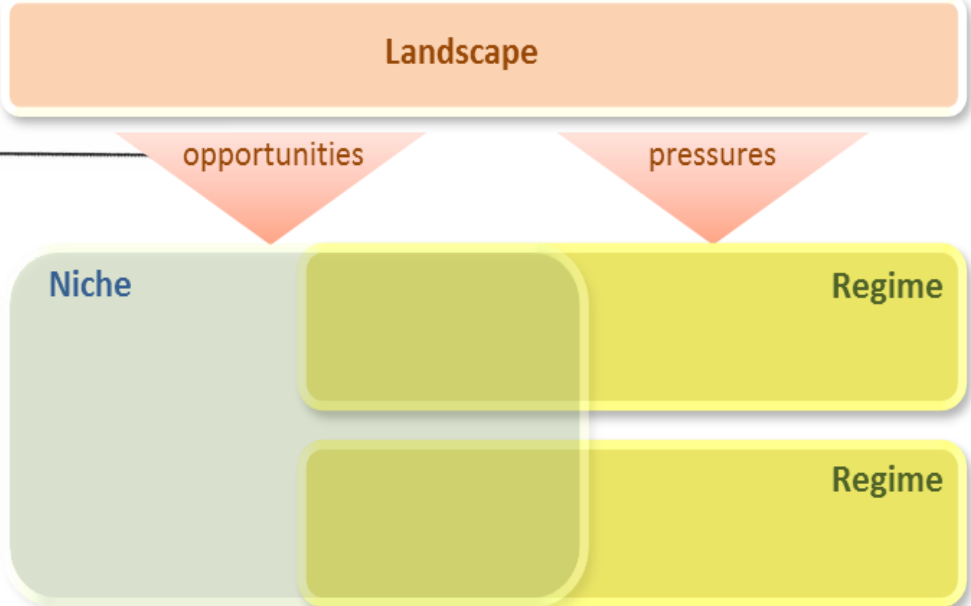
Is it acknowledged as a new paradigm in land and landscape management ?



How to analyse what is going on ?



- Identifying actors at all levels + hybrid actors
- Structured interviews + indicators
- Assessing opportunities and constrains registered by niche
- Measuring changes in regime



LANDSCAPE TRENDS

Increased societal amenity demands

Concerns with food security

CAP still favoring large scale farming

Globalization of markets

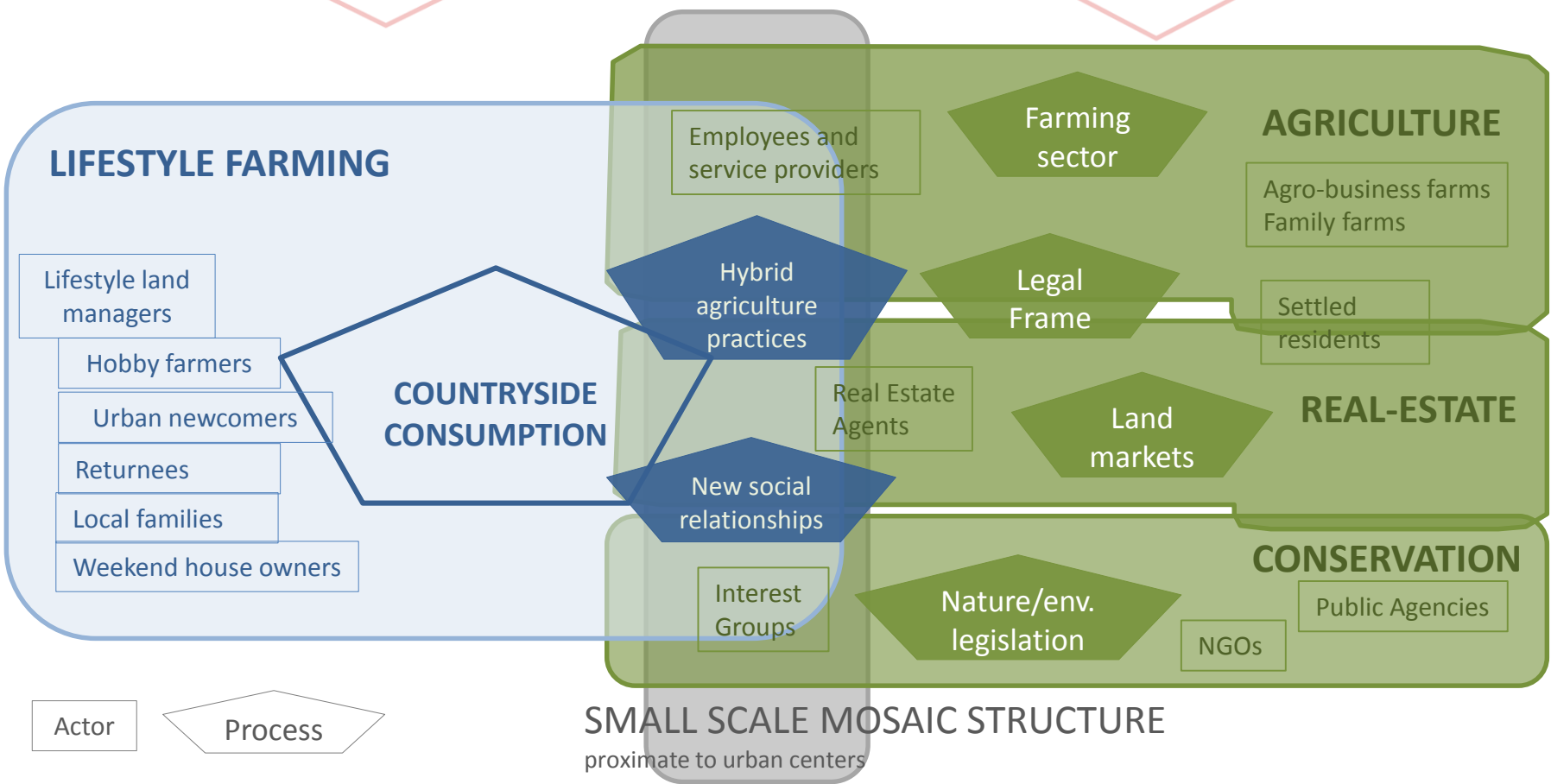
Economic Recession

OPPORTUNITIES

Increased accessibility and mobility
 "Green" and "good life" ideologies
 Available land, surplus housing
 New IT possibilities

PRESSURES

Declining small scale agriculture / Decrease in agricultural income and employment
 Increasing attraction by urban users
 Lacking farm successors



New management arrangements?

Innovation and retro-innovation in farming

Association with older farmers

and transmission of traditional knowledge and practices

Reshaped production goals and systems:

organic, permaculture, specialised niches,...

Land bank and share of resources

Local food / short supply chains and autonomy

Valorisation of local seeds: focused associations, exchange website

Creation of new land related jobs

New interplay of actors+new roles in a reshaped community

>> a place based process

landscape + food + community *are at the centre*



...but still an unseen process

and unseen farmers

- * **No interaction** between the concerned regimes
- * Conservation regime has opened up for the relevance of lifestyle farming << *but it is the weakest player*
- * Real-estate regime: adapts, has a **determinant role**, but does not consider farming
- * Agricultural regime: pressures from the landscape are deviated
 - ** policies remain strongly focused on commercial production >> *supported by equally focused analytical models*
 - ** Difficult access to support measures (ex. short supply chains)
 - ** Same legal requirements (ex. livestock reporting)
- * No normative institutional anchoring:
no formal or informal rules about what is desirable, which could be embedded in laws, regulations or policies

an opportunity which is being lost

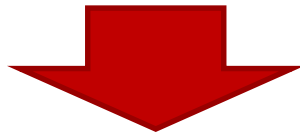
- Re-linking farming with the local landscape
 - Re-shaping the role of farming in the rural community
 - Creating jobs in farming and land care
 - Valuing and producing quality food
 - Attracting external investment and entrepreneurship
-
- **PLACE BASED AND CENTERED IN THE LOCAL LANDSCAPE**
 - **NEW PLACEMENT OF RESPONSABILITIES IN RELATION TO THE LANDSCAPE**

(Sutherland et al, forthcoming; Pinto-Correia et al forthcoming)

Why is this opportunity being lost ?

The established mindset is not only the one of farmers,
but also the one of many other regime actors

>> change in
management paradigms require a transition pathway
where multiple factors need to play together



a new challenge for multi scale governance

a new challenge for transdisciplinary research

THANKS !

ook through



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