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Faculdade de Economia e Gestão

Globalisation, rural development and recreation in mainland Portugal

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Capita Selecta course 'European Recreation Landscapes'

Wageningen, The Netherlands, May the 8th of 2008

Outline



- 1. Growth and development in market economies.
- 2. Globalization, territories, and governance.
- 3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE.
- 4. Rural development and recreation in mainland Portugal.
- 5. References



I. Growth and development in market economies (I)

- Economics is the social science that studies the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. This definition is appropriated to all types of economies.
- Economics is the social science that studies human behavior as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses. This definition is appropriated to market economies. It is not appropriated to other types of economies.
- Economics is the study of how the forces of supply and demand allocate scarce resources (market economies).
- Economics is the study of resource allocation among agents with optimizing behavior (market economies).



I. Growth and development in market economies (II)

- Scarcity is the footprint (the genetic code) of market economies.
- Scarcity is the fundamental economic problem of market economies.
- Scarcity results from unlimited wants for goods and limited resources to produce them. Resources are scarce or insufficient to satisfy all wants. There are choices to make. Every choice implies to give up something.
- What will be produced? By what methods? Using what resources? For whom? The answers to these questions have to do with efficiency in the allocation of resources.
- Efficiency in the allocation of resources means to do the best we can with the resources we have.



I. Growth and development in market economies (III)

- Market prices are a sign of scarcity and solve it.
- Market prices conciliate unlimited wants with limited resources and result from demand and supply for each good.
- In competitive markets agents behave as if they were not able to influence market prices (price taking behavior).
- Competitive market prices are efficient prices. They inform consumers and producers to take efficient decisions.
- Inflation destroys price information. Price stability (inflation control) is important to keep price information and consumers and producers efficient decisions or behavior.
- Efficiency through time means economic growth.



I. Growth and development in market economies (IV)

- Growth is economic and development is human. Human development has other dimensions besides economic growth. Altogether we talk about quality of (human) life.
- Human development is seen by Sen (1999) as a process of amplification of individual freedom. It is the transformation of economic growth in social, environmental and territorial cohesion. Economic growth is a mean for human development and not the end itself.
- Sustainable development is the ability to satisfy the needs of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations (Brundtland report, 1987). It has three interconnected dimensions: the economic, the social, and the environmental dimensions (Brundtland report, 1987).



I. Growth and development in market economies (V)

- Sustainable development is sustainable growth. It is economic growth with social inclusion and respect for the environment. It is human development for a long period of time (many generations).
- There are two types of reasons for public intervention in the economy:
 - a) Efficiency reasons, such as the existence of market failures, public goods and externalities;
 - b) Non-efficiency reasons, such as other values pursued by society for which society is willing to sacrifice economic growth if needed.
- Efficiency means one euro one vote, that is, to allocate resources to the ones that value them the most.
- Non-efficiency means one Man one vote, that is, to allocate resources according to the majority rule.



I. Growth and development in market economies (VI)

- Environmental and poverty problems can be seen either as efficiency problems or as non-efficiency (equity in a broad sense) problems.
- In the general equilibrium model economic agents interact through prices. If the actions of one agent affect other agent without being through prices we have an externality.
- Public goods (bads) are goods (bads) that have the following characteristics:
 - Non-rivalry in consumption
 - Not efficient (efficient) to exclude from consumption the people not paying (receiving a compensation) for the goods (bads).
- Public goods or bads are a cause for the existence of externalities. Pollution is many times a public bad. Then its control is a public good.



I. Growth and development in market economies (VII)

- Cultural landscapes and heritage have characteristics of public goods.
- The market leads to the underprovision of public goods and to the need for public intervention (efficiency argument).
- There is a trade-off between efficiency and non-efficiency (equity in a broad sense) goals in each moment of time.
- Through time, the trade-off between efficiency and equity may not exist. Human development is the end but it can also be a mean for sustainable economic growth. It can be a way of avoiding market power and price distortion, in the future.
- The legitimacy of the market is democratic. If there is a trade-off between the market and democracy, democracy should prevail.

2. Globalization, territories, and governance (I)

- Globalization is the process of economic, social, and cultural integration of the countries of the world after world war II, the fall of the Berlin wall (1989), and the end of the cold war (1991).
- The internet, the revolution on new technologies of communication and transportation, that is, the Information Era, the preponderance of market economies in the world, the liberalization of trade and of capital flows, characterize the globalization process.
- In Europe, barriers are created to immigration (labor). However, European firms operate in other parts of the world. Europe is inundated by cheap products made by (also European) firms in other parts of the world.
- Global markets have failures and there is a lack of global regulation to correct those failures (Stiglitz, 2006, 2004, 2002).

2. Globalisation, territories, and governance (II)

- Portugal, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic (Ribeiro, 1945)

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MAPA VI — DIVISÕES GEOGRÁFICAS

Convenções. Norte atlântico: pontos; Norte trasmontano: quadrícula; Sul: traços, horizontais no Alentejo, verticais na Estremadura, oblíquos no Algarve. As bacias fluviais estão representadas por traços interrompidos, no sentido dos das áreas com que têm mais afinidade; os relevos calcários, com a convenção habitual desta rocha. Os pontos mais juntos, a quadrícula e os traços mais apertados indicam as regiões de maior relevo. Os números correspondem aos do texto. As áreas urbanas de Lisboa e Porto estão figuradas a preto. Os limites seguem pela maior parte os cuidadosamente traçados por Lautensach.

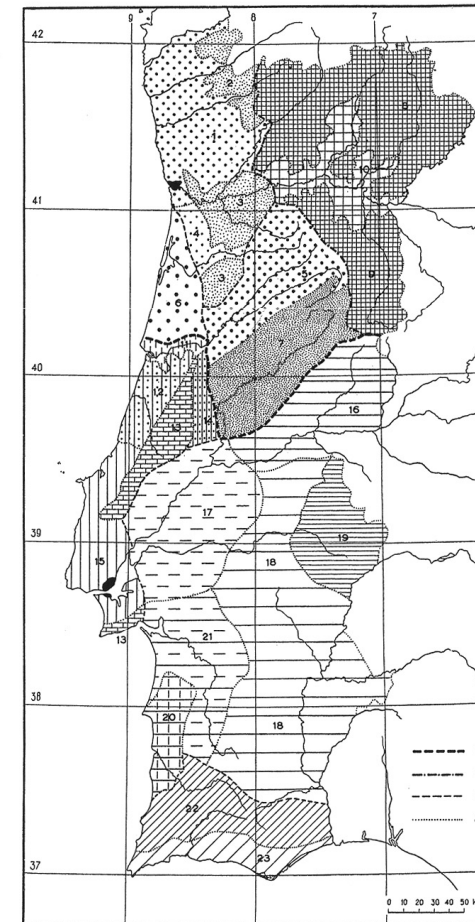
Limites:

- 1 — Limite entre o Norte e o Sul.
- 2 — Limite entre as áreas atlântica e trasmontana.
- 3 — Outros limites importantes determinados pelo relevo ou pela natureza das rochas.
- 4 — Limites entre áreas pertencentes ao mesmo conjunto de paisagens.

Unidades de paisagem:

- 1 — Entre Douro e Minho.
- 2 — Montanha do Minho.
- 3 — Montanhas do Norte da Beira e do Douro.
- 4 — Terras de média altitude da Beira litoral.
- 5 — Planaltos da Beira Alta.
- 6 — Beira litoral.
- 7 — Cordilheira Central.
- 8 — Planaltos e montanhas de Trás-os-Montes.
- 9 — Planaltos e montanhas da Beira trasmontana.
- 10 — Alto Douro e depressões anexas.
- 11 — Baixo Alentejo *Moudejo*
- 12 — Estremadura setentrional, geralmente baixa.
- 13 — Maciços calcários da Estremadura e Arrábida.
- 14 — Depressões e colinas entre 7 e 13.
- 15 — Estremadura meridional, geralmente acidatada.
- 16 — Beira Baixa.
- 17 — Ribatejo.
- 18 — Alentejo de planície com raras elevações isoladas.
- 19 — Alto Alentejo.
- 20 — Alentejo litoral com elevações.
- 21 — Depressão do Sado.
- 22 — Serra Algarvia.
- 23 — Algarve litoral ou Baixo Algarve.

As áreas mais homogêneas são o Minho, com parte da Beira (1 a 4), e o Alentejo, com prolongamentos naturais da Beira Baixa e Ribatejo (16 a 21). No Norte trasmontano o entalhe profundo do Douro e dos seus afluentes cria uma paisagem original (10). Relevo e natureza das rochas levam a distinguir duas áreas no Algarve (22 e 23). A maior variedade de paisagens encontra-se no litoral, entre o Douro e o Sado.



2. Globalization, territories, and governance (III)

- In the 1940's, Orlando Ribeiro distinguished three regions in mainland Portugal: The Northwest (Norte Atlântico), the Northeast (Norte Transmontano), and the South.
- The Northwest is temperate and humid, very much under the influence of the Atlantic Ocean. It has a disperse settlement pattern.
- The Northeast is a plateau with valleys separated from the Northwest by a chain of high mountains, which protect it from the Atlantic Ocean influence. Temperature variation is high and it is dry. The settlement pattern is mostly concentrated.
- The South is separated from the North by a chain of high mountains and by the Mondego River Basin. It is dominated by rolling plains (a rolling hilly landscape). The South has the strongest Mediterranean character of the country. It is arid. The settlement pattern is concentrated.

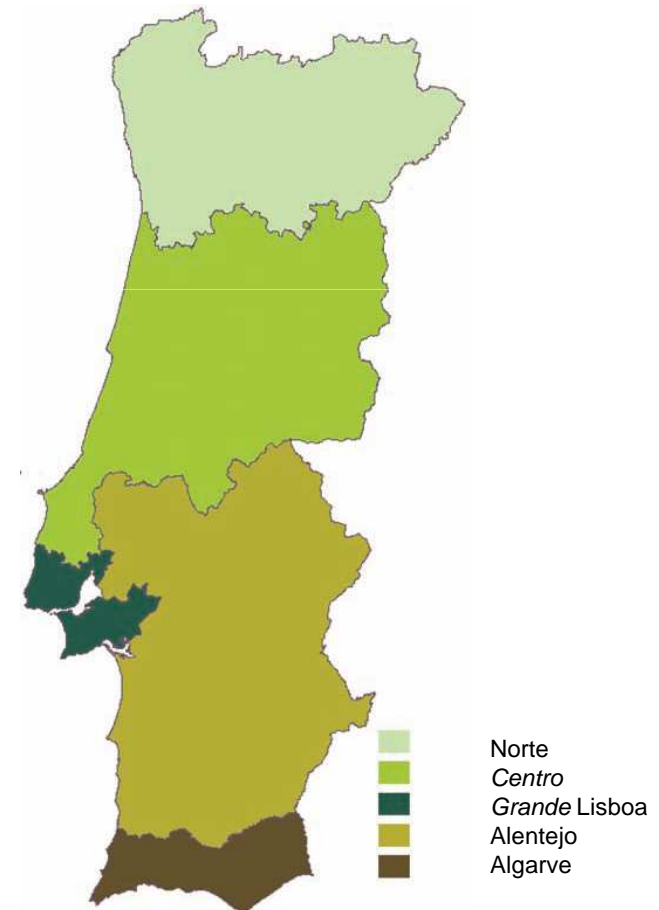
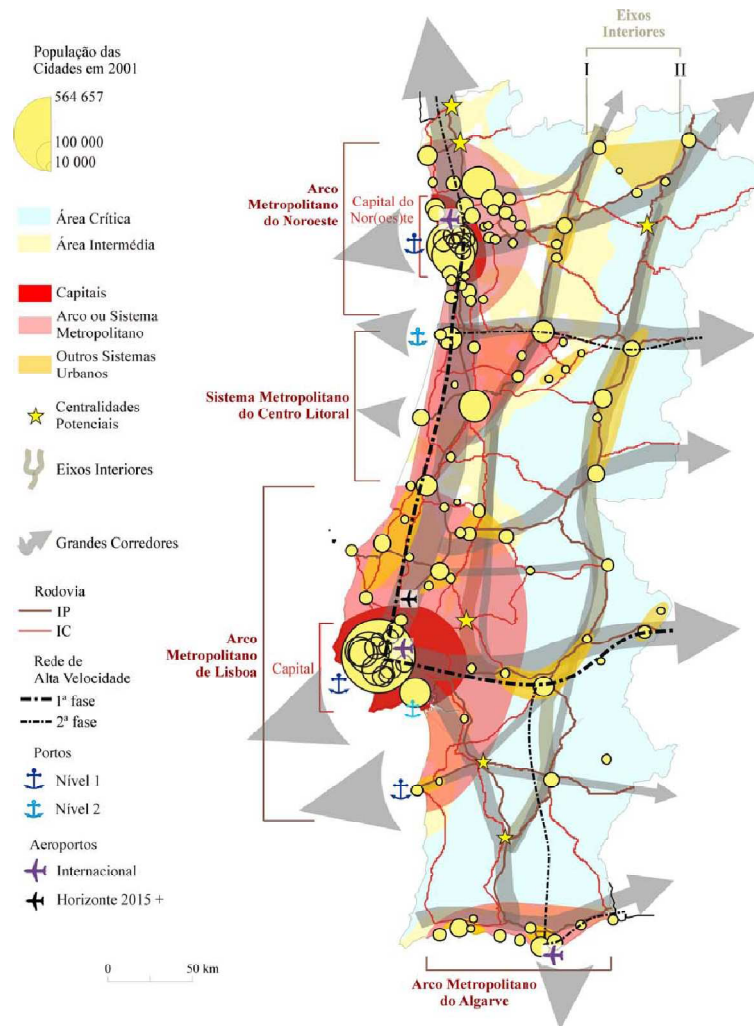


2. Globalization, territories, and governance (IV)

- Globalization, the Network Society, the Information Era, brought us the Metropolitan Regions (Megacities, Metapolis, Market Regions, Employment Basins, or big urban agglomerations (Castells, 1998, Borja & Castells, 1997, Ascher, 1995, OECD, 2007a,b,c)).
- The Metropolitan Regions have been made possible by the new technologies of information and communication and the by the new ways of communication and transportation. They are highly populated regions that concentrate employment, technology, and wealth. They are market regions or employment basins. They are platforms that connect each country to the world economy.
- The alternative low populated regions are the Rural Regions.
- Presently, mainland Portugal has three Metropolitan Regions – Northwest, Lisbon, and Algarve – and two Rural Regions – Northeast and the Southern Alentejo.



2. Globalization, territories, and governance (V)



2. Globalization, territories, and governance (VI)

- The Portuguese Northwest urban agglomeration, Megacity or Metropolitan Region goes from Aveiro (Coimbra?) to Braga/Viana do Castelo, passing by Porto. It concentrates more than 3 million people. Population is young and low qualified.
- It is in these regions that competitiveness and quality of life of each country in the world economy are established, particularly in the Metropolitan Regions.
- Each region (Metropolitan or Rural) has sub-regions. The sub-regions of Metropolitan and Rural regions can be Urban or Rural. Each sub-region (Urban or Rural) has territories (municipalities/counties) that can be Urban or Rural. Etc.
- There is a lack of policy for rural sub-regions of Metropolitan regions. These sub-regions can be important territories for recreation of urban populations.



2. Globalization, territories, and governance (VII)

- Different territories should correspond to different levels of public intervention. In Portugal we can identify five territorial levels for public intervention:
 - 1) National level: Justice, External relations, National Defense, Large sectoral goals, National standards, highways, railways, airports, etc..
 - 2) Metropolitan Regions and Rural Regions level: Development strategies, modulation, articulation and visualization of national sectoral policies, highways, railways, airports, etc..
 - 3) Metropolitan areas and Rural areas level: management of equipments and facilities such as the metro, cultural equipments and agenda, etc. Articulation and rationalization of policies implemented by the municipalities, etc.
 - 4) County or municipalities level: management of the cities and of the country side.
 - 5) Sub-county (Freguesia) level, management of the neighborhoods.



2. Globalization, territories, and governance (VIII)

- The Industrial Era was characterized by big and highly centralized national governments defining and doing everything. Globalization and the Information Era are giving place to small and decentralized national governments that make local partnerships with regional governments, municipalities, NGO, Universities, and/or the private sector, to refine and implement policies. Government gives place to Governance.
- Governance can be a way of improving our democratic systems, make people trust on public policy, and make public policy not only effective but also cost effective.
- The sub-regional or local level is the typical level to operate partnerships with civil society. It is at this local level that programs such as the LEADER+ of the CAP operate. In the case of LEADER + the European Union is one of the partners.



3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (I)

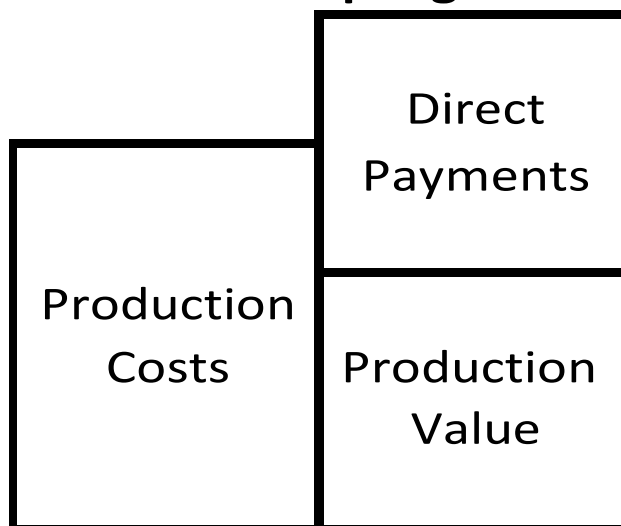
- After the 1992 MacSharry reform, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) changes have been characterized by:
 - Partial and/or full decoupling of price support to farmers (introduction of direct payments);
 - Reduction of market intervention mechanisms and support;
 - Agricultural European prices convergence to agricultural world prices;
 - Slightly correction of inequalities across countries.
- Since Agenda 2000 1999 reform, CAP has two pillars: the first pillar correspond to market/or income support. The second pillar corresponds to rural development and multifunctionality of European agriculture support.
- Fischler's 2003 CAP reform has introduced:
 - A decoupled Single Farm Payment;
 - Modulation and payments tranfers from CAP first to second pillar;
 - Revision of some Common Market Organizations (dairy, sugar, etc.);
 - Financial ceilings for farm support.



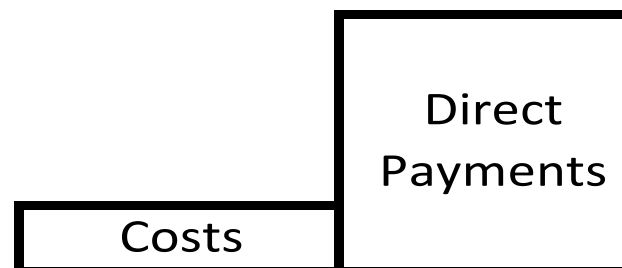
3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (II)

Decoupling of direct payments brought concerns about possible future land use and production changes and their impact on rural communities. Partial decoupling has been introduced as a possibility.

Before Decoupling



After Decoupling ?





3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (III)

- The Health Check (HC) of the CAP is driven by budgetary pressures (Financial Perspectives 2007-2013 revision).
- The HC wants (Arlindo Cunha, cunhas@netcabo.pt)
 - To improve and simplify the 2003 reform: simplify the Single Farm Payment (90% of Direct Aids), making it more uniform, area based instead of historical based, etc; simplify conditionality; check which payments should stay exceptionally coupled to production; increase modulation;
 - To revise or remove market management instruments and reduce to zero the intervention in cereals (maize is already);
 - To suppress the obligatory set-aside;
 - To prepare the end of milk quotas (soft landing);
 - To respond to new challenges such as risk management (HC, 2° pilar; 1° pilar after 2013), climate change, biofuel, water management, biodiversity, etc;
 - To reinforce CAP's second pillar with additional modulation (2%x4years).

3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (IV)



	Year	Unit	Portugal
Territorial area of Portugal	2005	km2	91909
Number of farms	2005	1000	324
Annual Work Units (AWU)	2005	1000	369
AWU Agriculture/Total employment	2005	%	7,7%
Family AWU	2005	1000	310
Family farm population	2005	1000	869
% of total population	2005	%	8%
Farm Area	2005	1000 ha	4779
% of territorial area	2005	%	52%
Total forest area	2001	1000 ha	3349
Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA)	2005	1000 ha	3679
Arable land (as main crop)	2005	1000 ha	1240
Permanent crops	2003	1000 ha	649
Permanent pastures	2005	1000 ha	1769
Gross Value Added at basic prices (GVAbp)	2005	million euros	2559
% of GDP at basic prices	2005	%	2,0%
Subsidies – Taxes	2005	million euros	554
External trade – Imports	2005	million euros	4780
External trade – Exports	2002	million euros	2204
EAGGF payments to Portugal	2005	million euros	1233
1st Pillar	2005	%	57,8%
2nd Pillar	2005	%	42,2%

3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (V)



Structure of agricultural final output for some EU MS, 2005

	Cereals	Vegetables	Fresh fruit	Olive oil	Wine	Industrial c	Cattle	Pigs	Milk	Sheep&goats
FR	14.8	5.0	4.1	0.0	11.6	5.2	13.9	4.8	12.8	1.4
NL	0.7	9.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.3	10.4	17.6	0.9
PT	2.5	10.9	12.8	2.3	14.1	1.2	10.2	8.4	12.1	2.3
EU 25	10.3	8.6	6.5	2.5	4.8	4.4	9.5	9.4	14.3	1.9



3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (VI)

Some recent developments in Portugal:

- An increase of wheat and barley areas. A reduction of durable wheat area. An increase in cereal prices.
- Generalized augments of animal products, particularly of bovines (+35%) and pigs (+15%). Unfavorable price evolution for bovines and favorable price evolution for pigs.
- An increase of milk production in the Northwest Entre Douro e Minho (EDM) former agrarian region, in the Alentejo, and in the Azores. A decrease in all the other regions. An increase in the prices of dairy products.
- Problems with cross compliance of dairy farms in regions such as the EDM (Northwest).
- An increase of organic farming in the interior part of the country, being the southern Alentejo the leading region.



3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (VII)

More recent developments:

- Development of High Natural Value and Cultural Heritage farms and landscapes in some mountain areas of the Northwest, in the Douro region, in the southern Alentejo region, and in the Azores islands.
- Development of rural tourism infrastructures and circuits.
- Bioenergy as a destiny for maize and sugarbeat production.
- The Alqueva dam.
- Development of extensive (low input) farms and of organic farming in these farms (Northeast and southern Alentejo).
- Development of high quality products and markets.
- Development of quality certification processes such as organic farming, geographical origin, etc, that support extensive (low input) farms and their cultural heritage products and landscapes.



3. From CAP to CARPE and CREPE (VIII)

Need for:

- Multifunctionality and new services provided by farms: tourism, bioenergy, control of carbon emissions, control of nitrogen, water management, biodiversity.
- Pricing the new services (which can be compatible with the WTO).
- Regional and cross-sectoral approaches.
- Local (sub-regional) partnerships for policy refinement and implementation.
- Moving CAP first pillar direct aid to the second pillar.
- Crossing CAP second pillar with the EU structural funds in financing rural development.
- Shaping CREPE (Common Rural and Environmental Policy for Europe, Julian Hoskins, the Rural European Platform (REP)).



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (I)

Cases:

- National protected areas of the North, Northern Portugal
- Ponte de Lima county, Northwest Portugal
- Barcelos county, Northwest Portugal
- Network of Leisure Parks for the Great Metropolitan Area of Porto, Northwest Portugal
- Douro Region, Northeast Portugal
- Alentejo Region, Southern Portugal

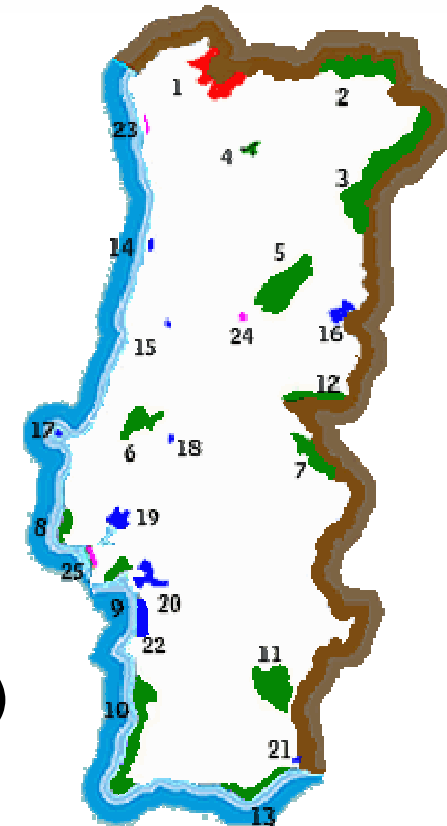


4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (II)

National protected areas of the North

1. Peneda-Gerês
2. Montesinho
3. Douro Internacional
4. Alvião

Source: Paulo Castro
(pvcastro.natura@gmail.com)



The protected areas are managed by the government body ICN, Instituto de Conservação da Natureza



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (III)

- The four northern protected areas (parks) have extensive low input agricultural systems producing a large variety of cultural heritage products with labels recognized by the European Union.
- In 13 counties of these four parks there are 5 types of autochthonous bovines, 4 types of goats, 3 types of sheep, 1 type of pig, 1 type of smoked ham (“presunto”), 8 types of smoked sausages, 4 types of honey, 1 type of potatoes, 1 type of almonds, 1 type of olives, 1 olive oil, 6 wines (pvcastro.natura@gmail.com).
- There is a proposal for the branding of these parks – Parques Com Vida (meaning Parks With Life or Parks That Invite You – Convida). The idea is an integrated network strategy to promote the products and services offered by the parks to the visitors. These services would be provided by a partnership of ICN with local agents. Something like this is being done in Peneda-Gerês park with the help of LEADER +.

Peneda-Gerês



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4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (IV)

Ponte de Lima

- Ponte de Lima is a rural county located in the mountains of the Northwest Metropolitan Region. The village of Ponte de Lima is the oldest of Portugal (1251), has about 2800 inhabitants, and is located nearby the Lima River. The village has a middle age architecture and many manor houses (Solares). The county had 44 343 inhabitants (2001) and has 321,20 square kilometers.
- The county is located in the Northwest Metropolitan Region of Portugal (with more than 3 million of people), close to the Spanish Region of Galiza (also with more than 3 million of people). Two main highways cross the county. Accessibilities to the county have been negotiated by the Mayor with the central government. From the city of Porto to Ponte de Lima it takes about one hour by car.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (V)

- The Mayor has also negotiated support from the central government for the classification of Bertandos Lagoon as a site of Natura 2000, as a protected landscape and as a center of recreation and environmental education. There are trails to bike and walk in the lagoon area.
- The county sells its rural characteristics to the urban population of the Portuguese Northwest Metropolitan Region (more than 3 million people) and of the Spanish Galiza Region (also more than 3 million people) during the weekends, holidays, and vacations.
- Rural characteristics are the manor houses and the agricultural landscapes, products, and foods (vinho verde wine vineyards surrounding the fields, vinho verde wine, smoked sausages (“chouriços” and “salpicões”), etc.), and the rural recreation events.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (VI)

- Small and traditional farms in Ponte de Lima became “post modern” farms.
- The promotion of traditional cultural events such as the Garrano horse fair, which is related to a rural world that has somehow disappeared, it is side by side with the promotion of modern cultural events such as horse races, theater performances, the gardens festival, etc.
- Ponte de Lima success is partly due to the fact of being a rural county located in an Urban Region – the Portuguese Northwest Metropolitan Region. If it was located in the Portuguese Northeast (low populated) Rural Region its possibilities wouldn't be the same.
- Ponte de Lima has a LEADER+ program (ADRIL is implementing it).
http://www.leader.pt/fotos/pic_adril.htm
- Ponte de Lima sells its characteristics to various segments of tourists.

Ponte de Lima



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Ponte de Lima, Bertandos Lagoon



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4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (VII)

Barcelos

- Barcelos is a rural county located in Northwest Portugal south of Viana do Castelo and Braga. It had about 122096 inhabitants (2001), 20625 inhabitants (2001) in the village. It has 89 sub-counties (freguesias), and 378,70 square kilometers.
- About 50% of the national milk production is located in the Northwest Metropolitan Region.
- In the last decades, small farmers were invited to exit the dairy sector in the Region. The result was concentration of milk production in a few farmers (economies of scale) and in a few counties such as Barcelos, milk collection costs reduction, and environmental problems such as contamination of the aquifer beneath.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (VIII)

- Dairy production may disappear from the region. Farmers don't have the money to do the necessary investments to comply with conditionality of CAP first pillar payments (licensing and effluents control).
- There are conflicts between dairy farms and urban uses of land such as secondary residences.
- However, the potential of Barcelos as a rural territory within the Portuguese Northwest Metropolitan Region is enormous.
- Dairy farms could play functions other than non differentiated milk production.
- The CAP is not adjusted to help promoting these other functions in these type of farms and territories.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (IX)

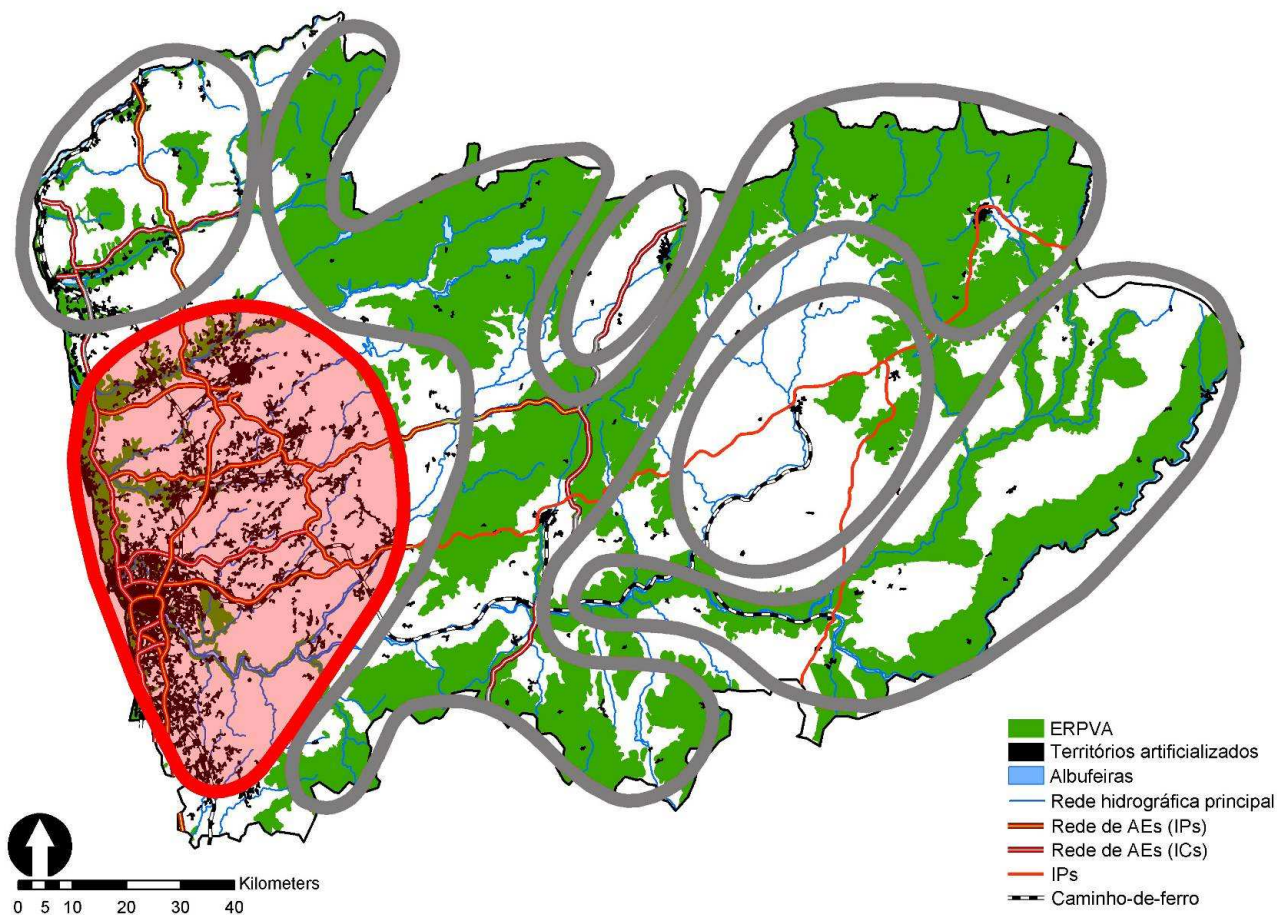
Network of Leisure Parks for the Great Metropolitan Area of Porto (GMAP)

- It is a project developed by ICETA from the University of Porto with the 14 municipalities of the GMAP. In 2001 these 14 counties totalized 1 759 958 inhabitants within a territory with 1573 km².
- Some of the counties of the GMAP, such as Porto, are urban and others, such as Arouca, are rural.
- The objective is to identify and create a network of leisure parks for the GMAP population.
- Among other things, it is projected to connect these parks with bike routes.



Northwest Metropolitan Arc

Source: ICETA, CCDRN, PROT Norte



City Park of Porto

Source: ICETA



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Agricultural field with a vineyard

Source: ICETA





4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (X) The Douro Region

- The Douro Region is located in Northeast Portugal. It is the first recognized vineyard region of the country (decree of the Marquis of Pombal, eighteenth century). It is a low density populated (sub-) region. Most of the people from Northeast Portugal have migrated to the major cities of the country or abroad. The few people living in the region are mostly old people.
- The landscape with hills, man made walls from the eighteenth century, and vineyards has been classified by UNESCO.
- Port wine (designated as such since the XVII century) is produced in this region. The region is assisting to a revolution in what concerns to the quality and the marketing of its table wines.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (XI)

- The above wine revolution is common to other regions of the country but it is particularly expressive in this region, where some companies are increasing the exports of table wines.
- Besides wine another sector emerging is tourism. Wine and tourism are progressing very much.
- The tourism developments are connected with the region vineyard cultural heritage landscapes and more recently with visits to wine farms. There are boats picking the tourists in Porto and transporting them to Régua, the latter being a village located at the hearth of the Douro region.

Douro Region



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Douro Region



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Douro Region



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4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (XII)

The Alentejo Region

- The Alentejo southern region is a low density populated region bordering the Metropolitan Region of Lisbon.
- Before the liberal revolution of the XIX century the Alentejo belonged to the church and/or military and religious orders.
- After the liberal revolution the land was expropriated from the church and sold to the emerging bourgeoisie class that bought titles of nobility (the barons – os barões). During the XX century living conditions of the workers of the farms (herdades) was very bad. People starved and emigrated to the Lisbon Region and to foreign countries.
- With the democratic revolution of 1974 there was an attempt of land reform that failed. Social conflict persisted for more than one decade.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (XIII)

- Although mainly occupied by extensive (low input) farms, the Alentejo is the strongest rural region of the country. Because of its former pattern of cereals production, and because of the influence of its farmers in the country agricultural policy, the Alentejo has benefit from the CAP not always for the better reasons (example: the sunflower subsidy).
- In our days many farmers in the region are producing high quality products such as the Porco Alentejano (Iberian Pig) smoked sausages and meat, traditional brands of beef cattle and sheep, wine, olive oil, sheep cheeses, honey, cork, etc.
- The Alentejo is currently the organic farming leading region of the country.



4. Rural development and recreation in Portugal (XIV)

- The entire region is selling its agricultural products, sometimes organic products, its landscapes (Montado), its silence, its history (many stone age and roman vestiges, many herdades were former roman villas), its agro tourism schemes, itself as a rural tourism destination.
- The Alqueva dam and some tourism facilities developments also on the coastal area of the region are, can be seen, somehow, as the other side of the coin.

Alentejo



Alentejo



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Alentejo, Tourist village of São Gregório

It is possible to rent the entire village





Alentejo

Évora, Pre historic monument of Almendres

Évora, Roman Temple of Diana

Mértola, Muslim Mesquite

Extensive low input sheep farm



5. References (I)

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