

Pathways towards policy integration for sustainable agricultural landscape systems

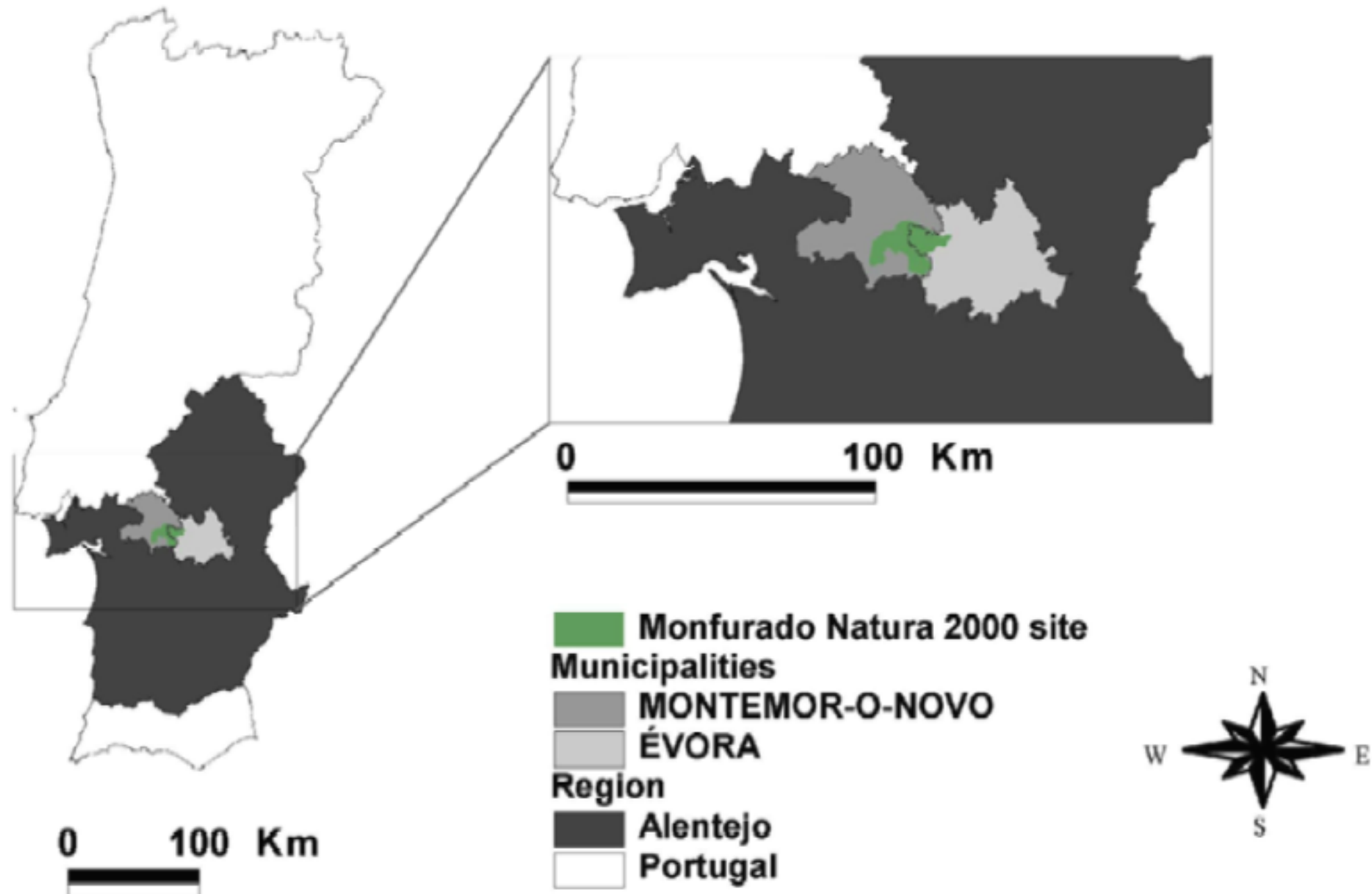
Copenhagen 2-3rd September 2011

Capitalizing on public goods provision for the management of fragile agricultural systems:

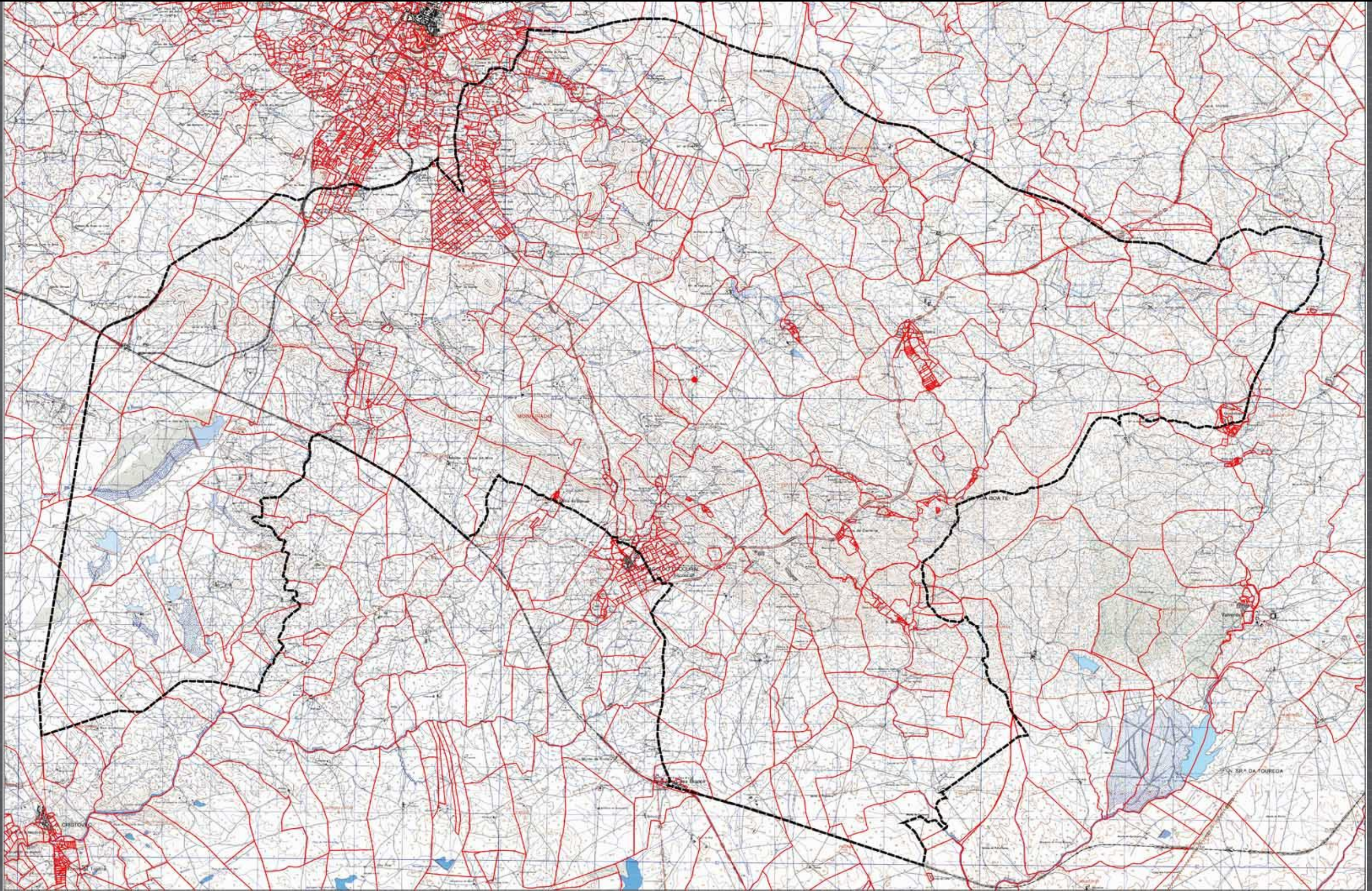
differentiation in innovation capacity of land managers in the face of conflicting policy regimes

The region of Alentejo, southern Portugal

Monfurado Natura 2000 site, a diversified landscape, 100km from the metropolitan area of Lisbon



The property structure: small scale mosaic + very large estates



two types of HNV: High Nature Value Farming Systems

Type I

Farmland with high proportion of semi-natural vegetation

- Large scale holdings (> 100 ha)
- Silvo pastoral land use, Montado
- Extensive grazing
- Hunting



Type II

Farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements

- Small scale
- Olive groves, grazing and vegetable gardens
- Multiple uses



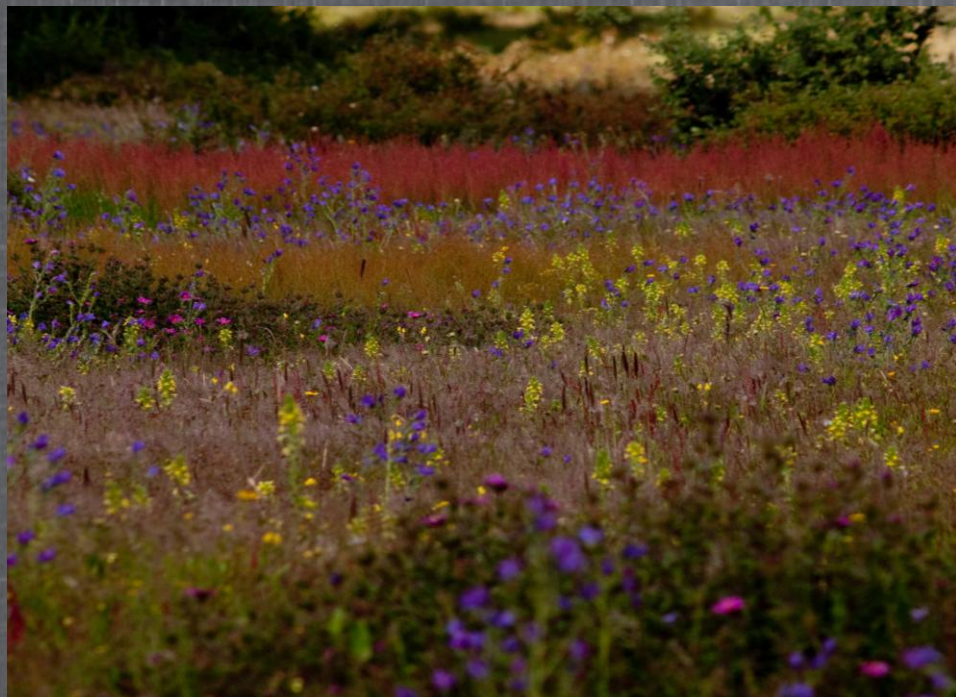
Type II Small scale mosaic, close to town:
high heterogeneity, mixed farming
attractive for hobby farming + residence + 2nd home



Type I MONTADO: *agro-silvo pastoral system* open oak forest + extensive grazing



MONTADO: a biodiversity hotspot multiple public goods



Highly resilient land use system, but threatened due to

INTENSIFICATION

- Over-exploitation of tree cover, both cork harvest and pruning for charcoal production
- Over-grazing leading to soil compaction, increased erosion, hinders tree regeneration and reduces diversity
- Mechanized and deep ploughing affect root system and weakens the trees

EXTENSIFICATION

- Extreme decay of cultivation in under-cover rotation
- Shrub encroachment and increased fire risk
- Forest closing and decreased heterogeneity
- Simplification of the landscape pattern

MULTIFUNCTIONALITY

no market or market failure for public goods provision
public policies non integrated

MONTADO: public policies disconnected intervention

Still coupled payments for livestock production >>

Maintain system productivist rationale

Leads to increased grazing density

Contributes to a status-quo maintenance: no need to innovate
even in the public goods era

Conflicting with agri-env. extensification strategies

Tensions between *public goods* and *working lands* model:

Natura 2000 site: management plan only normative + a
LIFE project supporting extensive management in
selected plots and no consequence in changing land
owners behaviour

Environmental payments: for those with lobbying capacity

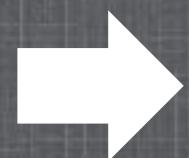
Rural development: focused on small scale farmers, a
minority and a disappearing type

MONTADO: which strategies for future management?

It is a space of production,
a space of consumption
a space of conservation

amenity values depend on the
productive land use system in place,
fragile in a globalized market context

the transition to post-productivism
may be the sustainable path
for the survival of rural identity and
landscape character



but it is not straightforward

What are land managers aiming at ?

In the Montado, as in other extensive land use systems in the periphery of Europe, a conservationist behavior MAY NOT mean a post-productivist strategy:

previous surveys show it may be grounded in awareness of

environmental constraints x heritage values

...or even lack of entrepreneurship

... property structure

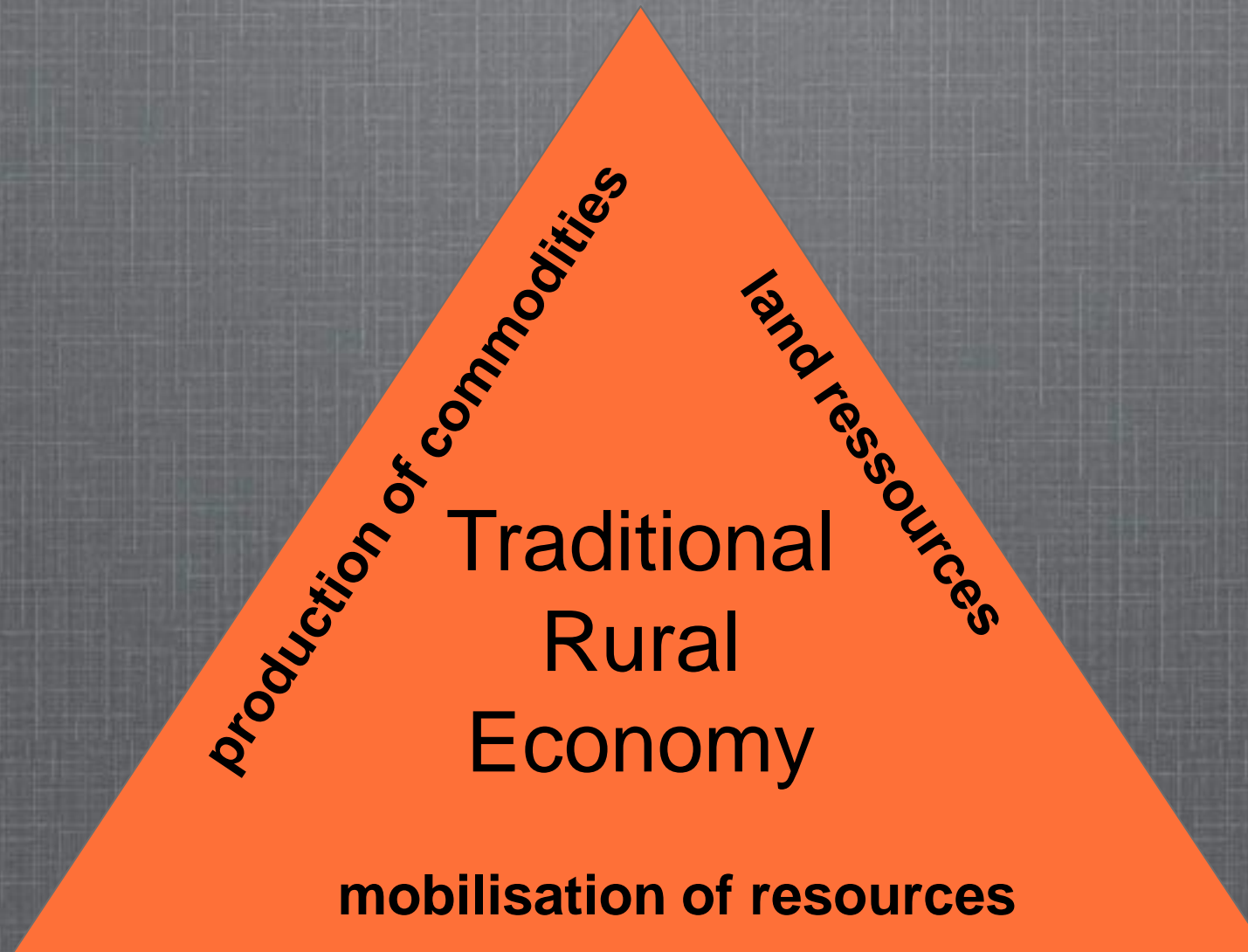
... tax system

...

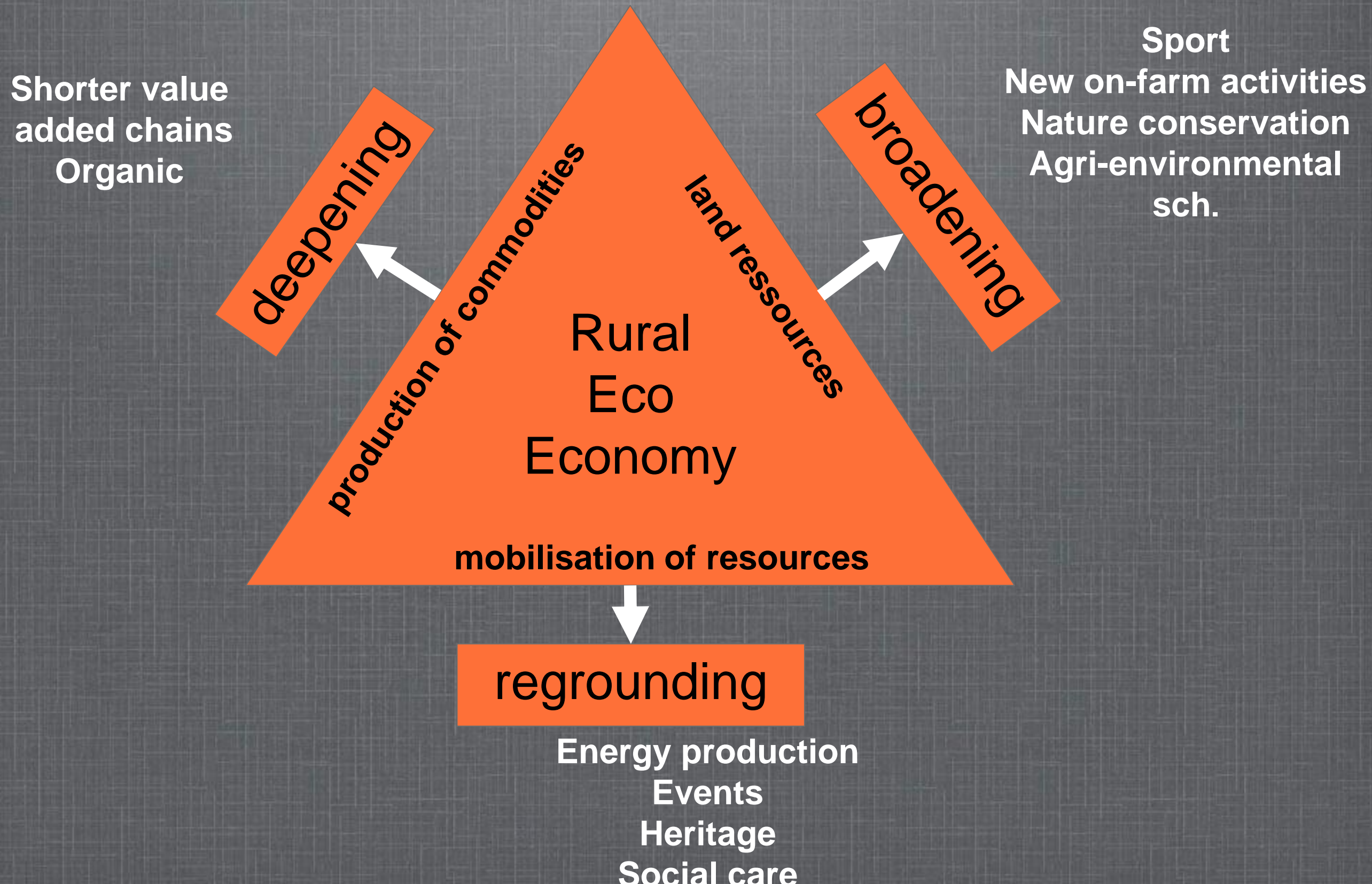


What is grounding their options ?

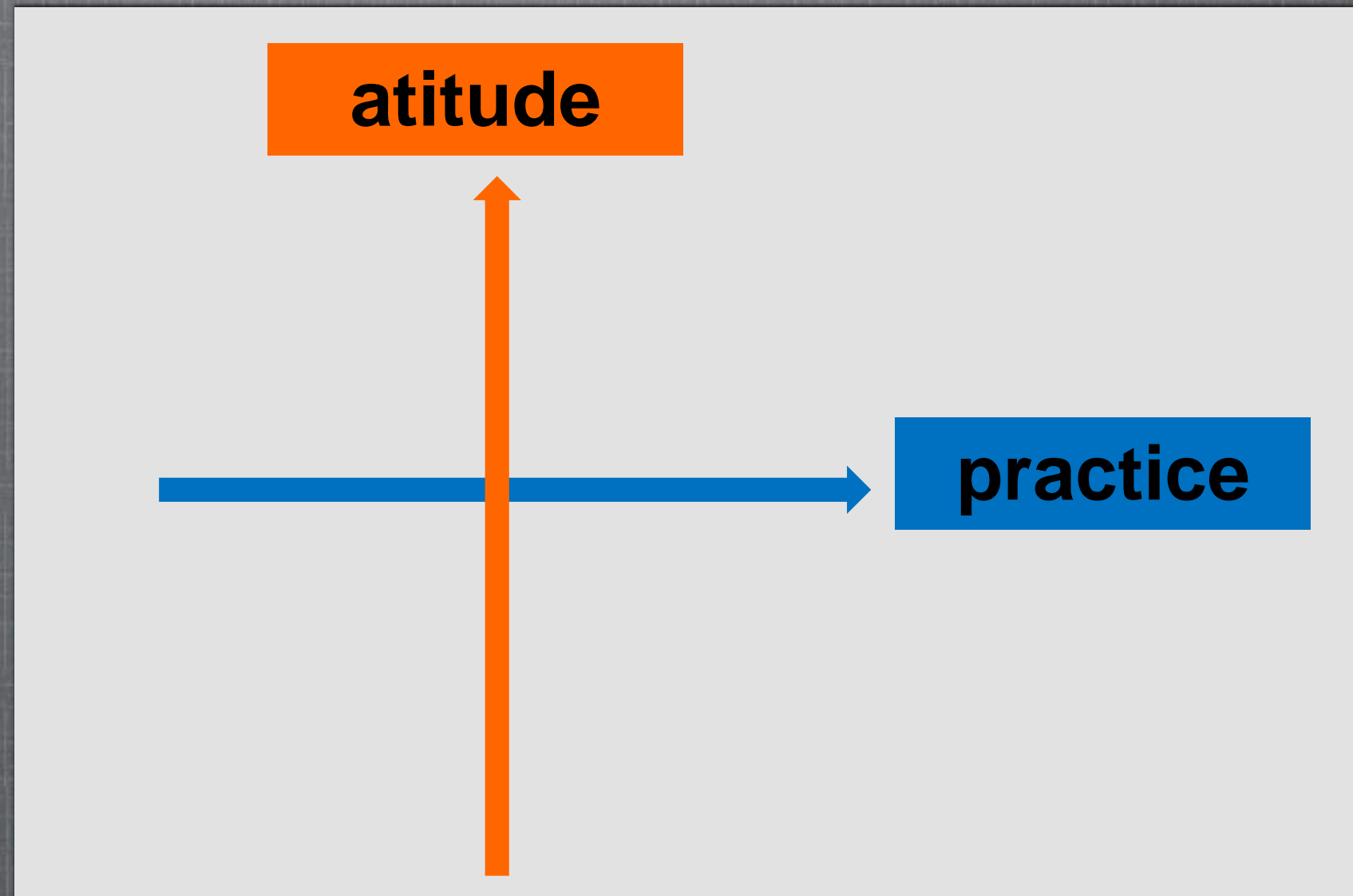
...business as usual



...or exploiting innovation paths and engaging in a transition process?



looking behind the land management in place: the land manager self-concept



a step forward:
understanding the relation between productivist
and post-productivist **action and thought**

Survey of Monfurado land managers (n=70)

Adapted from Wilson's dimensions of productivist and post-productivist action and thought:

1. Agricultural policies
2. Ideology
3. Governance of rural spaces
4. Food regimes and agro-commodity chains
5. Agricultural production
6. Farming Techniques
7. Environmental impacts

>> questions make it possible to locate answers in a spectrum between productivism and post-productivism

Adapted Productivism & Post-Productivism sub-dimensions

1. Strong financial state support.
2. More/Less faith in the ability of state to regenerate agriculture.
3. Strong/Reduced financial state support for production only.
4. More/Less security of property rights.
5. More/Less planning control over agricultural activity.
6. More/Less importance of agriculture in rural areas.
7. Positive/Negative impact of farmers in the rural landscape.
8. Idyllic landscape more/less connected to farming.
9. More/less marginalization of nature conservation interests.
10. Positive/Negative impact of newcomers (urbans) in rural landscape.
11. More/less recognition of increasing demands of rural spaces.
12. More/less support of Fordist regime through product selling.
13. More/less support of Fordist regime through product consuming.
14. More/less critique of market liberalization.
15. More/less emphasis on securing national self-sufficiency for agricultural commodities.
16. More/Less intensive cultures.
17. More/less surplus production.
18. More/less specialization.
19. More/less farm animals (normal heads)
20. More/less activities/functions in the farm besides farming.
21. More/less use of farm machines.
22. Strong/reduced labor inputs (work force).
23. More/less use of biochemicals in the farm.
24. Replacing/not replacing physical inputs on farms with knowledge inputs.
25. More/less collaboration with nature conservation projects and representants.
26. More/less efforts to re-establish lost or damaged habitats

2. More/less faith in the ability of state to regenerate agriculture
(ATTITUDE - Lickert –Scale sentences)

Ex. LICKERT SCALE SENTENCE:
State has the ability to regenerate agriculture.

+ P



+ PP



LICKERT SCALE

2 – Totally agree

1 – Agree

0 – Don't agree or disagree, don't know

-1 – Disagree

-2 – Totally disagree

Ex.

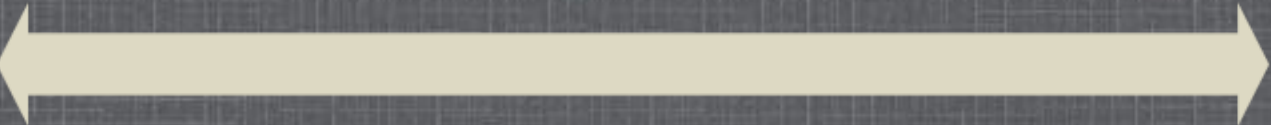
20. More/less activities/functions in the farm besides farming
(BEHAVIOR – Scaled open questions)

→ 20. More/less activities/functions in the farm besides farming (BEHAVIOR – Scaled open questions)

Ex. OPEN QUESTION:

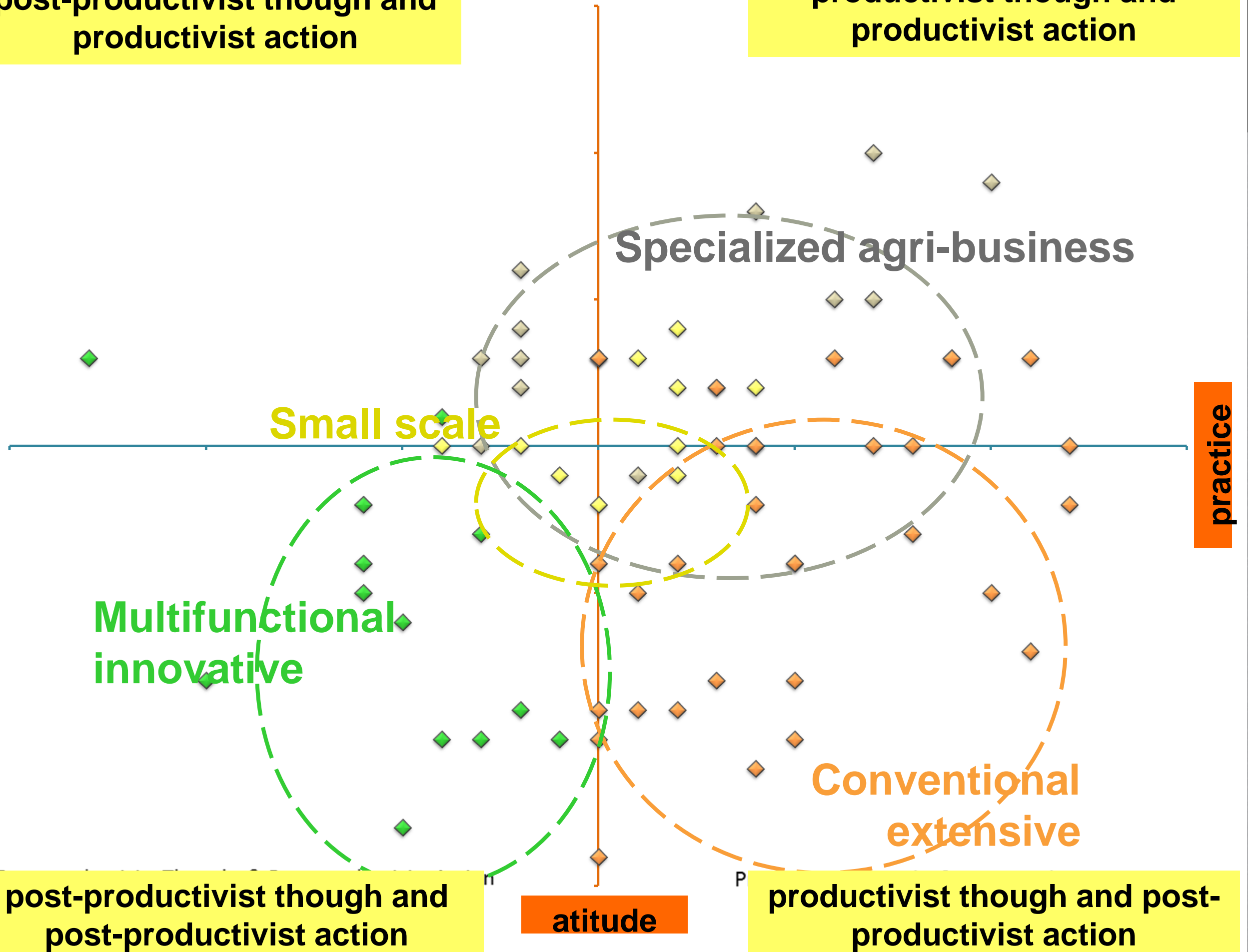
Do you have any activities in the farm such as bee-keeping, tourism, **walking trails**, hunting, specific areas for nature conservation?

Dimension it refers to	Aspect to be measured	Scale from post-productivism (-2) to productivism (2): Land managers who...					Literature
		-2	-1	0	1	2	
3. Governance of rural spaces 5. Agricultural production	Multifunctionality – walking paths, visits	organizes or promotes, receiving direct or indirect income	incentive but does not intend to receive money for it	does not incentive or favor; farm size not adapted or interesting	don't like having people walking around the farm, but do not prevent it	don't want and don't allow visitors to enter the farm	Present study field work (survey application); Sharpley and Vass, 2006

+ PP

+ P

post-productivist though and
productivist action

productivist though and
productivist action



Small scale

Specialized agri-business

Multifunctional
innovative

Conventional
extensive

practice

attitude

productivist though and post-
productivist action

post-productivist though and
post-productivist action

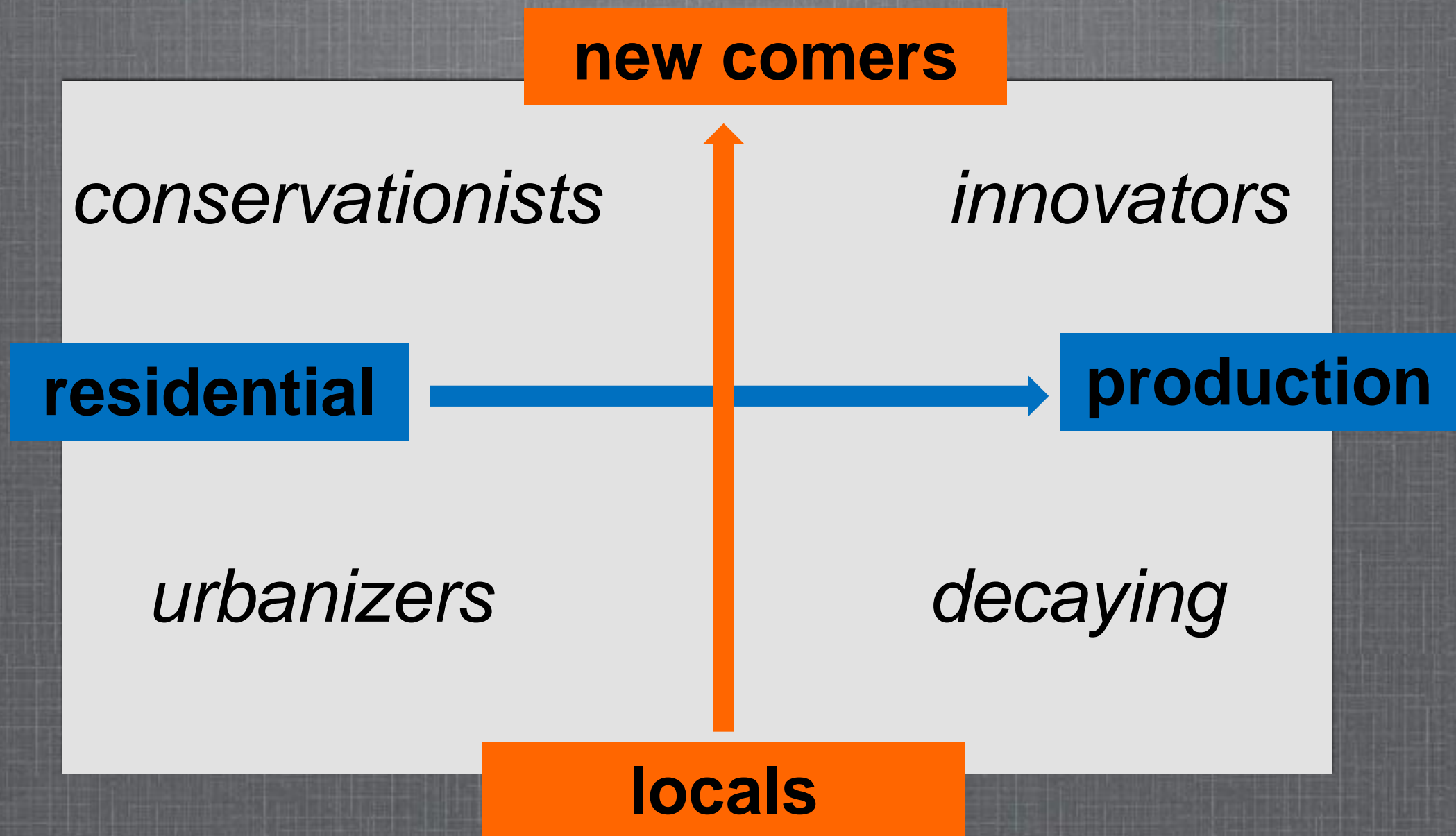
Small scale land managers a mixed group



António Casa-Branca, 81, 4 school years: family farm, 20 ha, 30 sheep, vegetable garden, traditional life style

Susana Raposo, 40, 9 school years, family farm, 2ha intensive organic production and short supply chain, renewed traditional lifestyle

small scale land managers: new dimensions



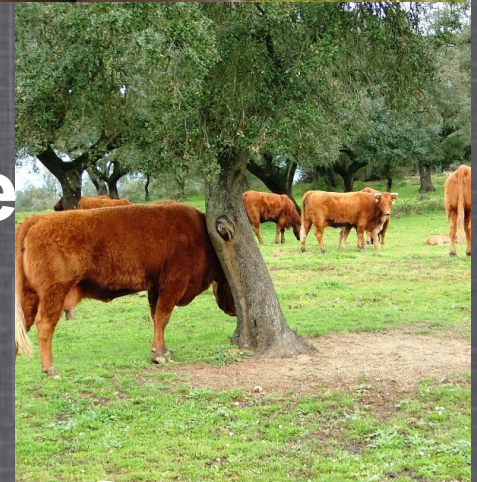
>> traditional management is disappearing but high potential for innovation and investment

Multifunctional innovative land managers: aware of public goods support and practices according, innovating in tradition



José Cid, 62, high education, bought farm, 20 ha, organic, 50 sheep, olive oil production on farm, direct sale, bee keeping, renewed traditional lifestyle

Simão Comenda, 70, technical education, working with his son, family farm + rented land, 288ha, 124cows, extensive natural grazing + 15ha irrigated cultures for cattle fodder, self sufficient in fodder, nature care, natural oak regeneration, soft shrub control, bee keeping

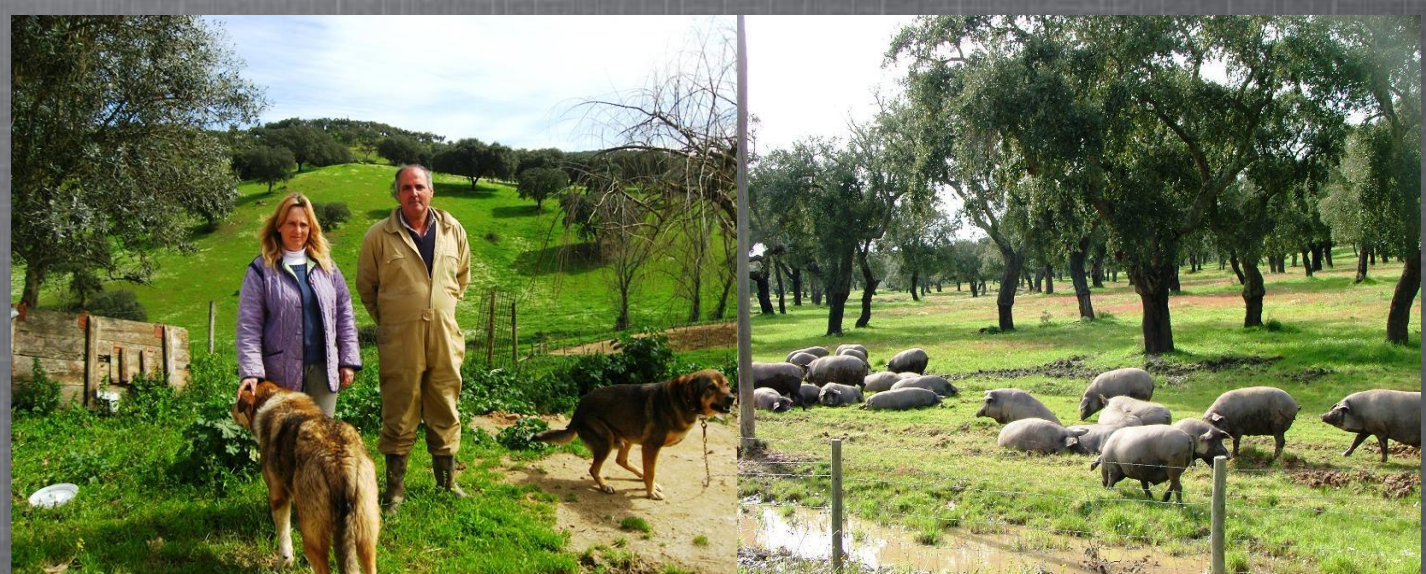


Specialized agri-business land managers: maybe aware of public goods, but follow production paradigms and intensify maintaining the silvo-pastoral rationale



Paulo Vacas, 60, high education, working in town and farming as secondary activity, family farm + rented land, 180ha, 125cows , cultivated grazing + olive production, would like to intensify, touristic hunting

Conventional extensive land managers: not aware of public goods provision, productivist identity in traditional Montado management >> conservationist behaviour

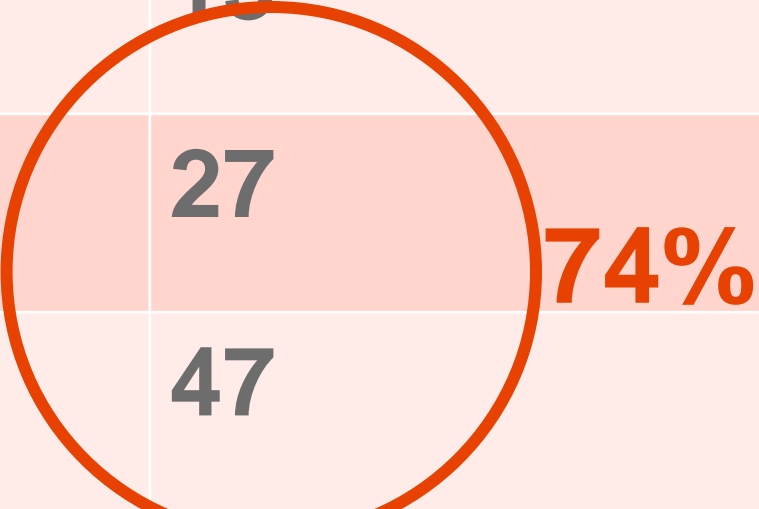


Simão da Veiga, 30, technical education, family farm, 500ha, 250 cows, extensive grazing in natural and cultivated pastures, touristic hunting, bee keeping

Rogério Godinho, 60, 9 years school, bought farm, 182 ha, 80 cows, organic extensive grazing + some cultivated fodder, tourist hunting, nature conservation projects, on-farm tourism

Post-productivism is NOT on the way

	Number	% Area
Small scale	1	13
Multifunctional Innovative	13	13
Agri-Business Specialized	15	27
Conventional Extensive	28	47



Montado management as a extensive silvo-pastoral system: there is some innovation, but no transition into a multifunctional model >> fragile in face of changing policies and new pressures

The importance of land managers self concept

Failing to observe the productivist ideal can have a significant and direct impact on the social position of farmers within the agricultural community and strong influence their ability to perceive themselves as good farmers

In Alentejo, several historical conditions explain

- . weakness of rural institutional framework**
 - . absence of capacity building networks**
 - . lack of social fabric open to new developments**
- >> difficult conditions for the innovative and skilled rural entrepreneur**

Will it be possible to capitalize on public goods ?

*a working
land
approach
may not be
enough:*

**need to work
with land
managers for
a broader
change in
attitudes and
innovative
empowrment**



THANKS !