Workshop 3.1: Territorial differentiation – CAP doesn't really address this issue.

Novel pathways for regional agricultural policies.

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what is the role of territorial conditions in shaping decision making by various farming actors?

and how does this change across scales and in different contexts?

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I. Role of territorial differentiation in driving decision making in farming systems across Europe, including;

I.a. Eliciting territorial conditions

I.b. Current knowledge about strategies and institutional arrangements

II. Joint debate: Towards a better understanding of territorial conditions and decision making.

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A. Introduction; justification and key objectives

- **Territorializing farming systems:** space, place and landscape

- **Economic sustainability:** soft or hard?

B. Methods and Case Studies

C. Results and discussion

D. Conclusions and next steps forward

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WHAT?.....and WHY?

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Background

- In the current context, agriculture is increasingly **shaped by global value chains**,
- furthermore, global value chains lead to the **disaggregation of production and consumption**,
- this is shifting strategies in different farming systems, underpinned by a move toward technological and capital intensification, which ultimately lead to **de-territorialisation**,
- nonetheless, for certain systems**, territorial conditions** are still influential in decision-making (e.g. *Terroir* for wine),
- by **conditions** we refer to the whole farms' business environment, that is, the array of determinants influencing producers' behaviours,
- the **concept of territory** refers to the ownership and control of a piece of land by any given human group, either through management, regulations or policies,

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- our interpretation of territorial stems from the concept of "**territorial agriculture**";

- this is an **approach to agricultur**e with a multifunctional character, and with a potential for contributing to the maintenance of rural populations, thus being considered as an asset for a more sustainable rural development rather than merely for increased food production,

- thus, by **territorial conditions** we refer to the set of factors (natural, cultural and/or structural) influencing farming decision making in which governance and management decisions are linked to, or stem from, a given piece of land and the diverse human groups that own, control and are attached to it,

- thus, in our view, territorial conditions expand the limited, and yet commonly accepted range of conditions in the farming system literature (e.g. in the CSP model) by acknowledging the **relevance of space, scale, landscapes and place**, among other territorial concepts, to help unravel how and why decisions within different farming systems are context-dependant,

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- we thereby argue that the nature and outreach of territorial conditions **differ across European contexts and farming systems**,

- nonetheless, **empirical evidence** is largely missing to be able to prove such a point,

- In response, we tackle the following **questions**;

- what is the role of territorial conditions in shaping how farming systems currently operate?,
- how does this become apparent across various regional and commodities in Europe?

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Territorializing farming systems

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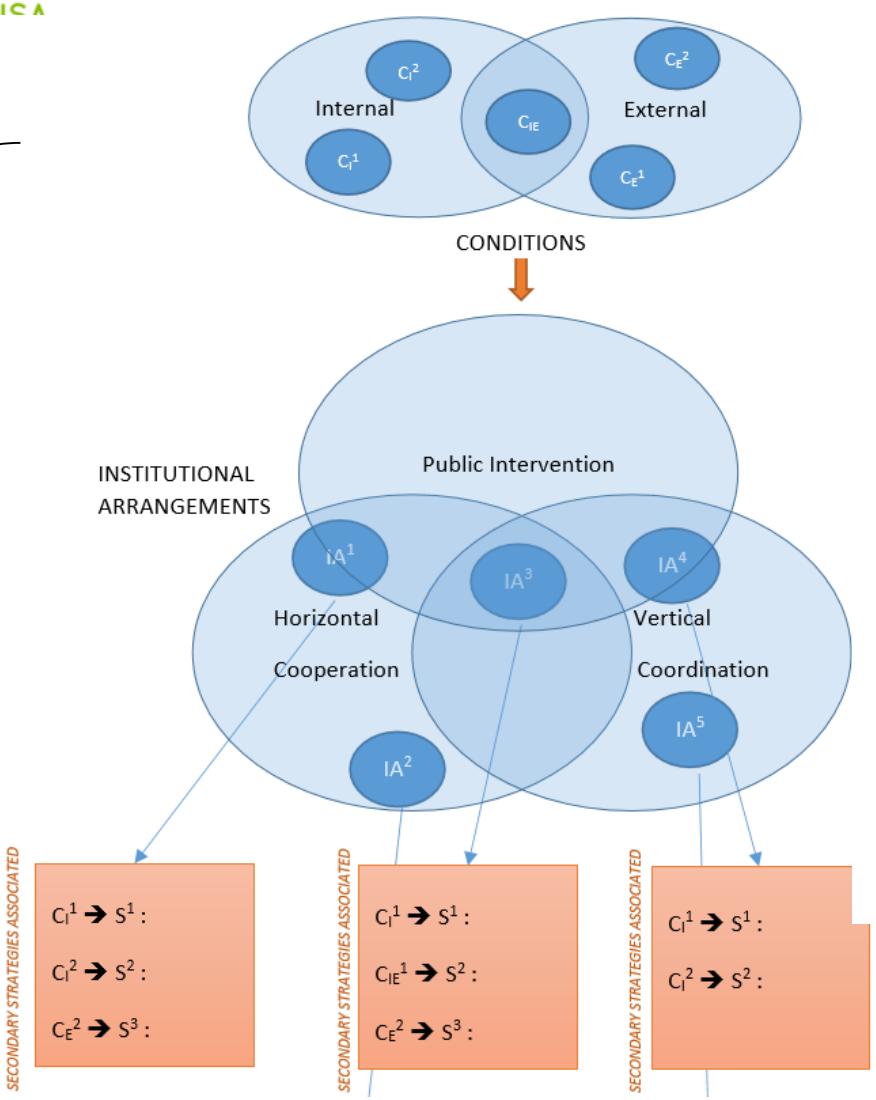

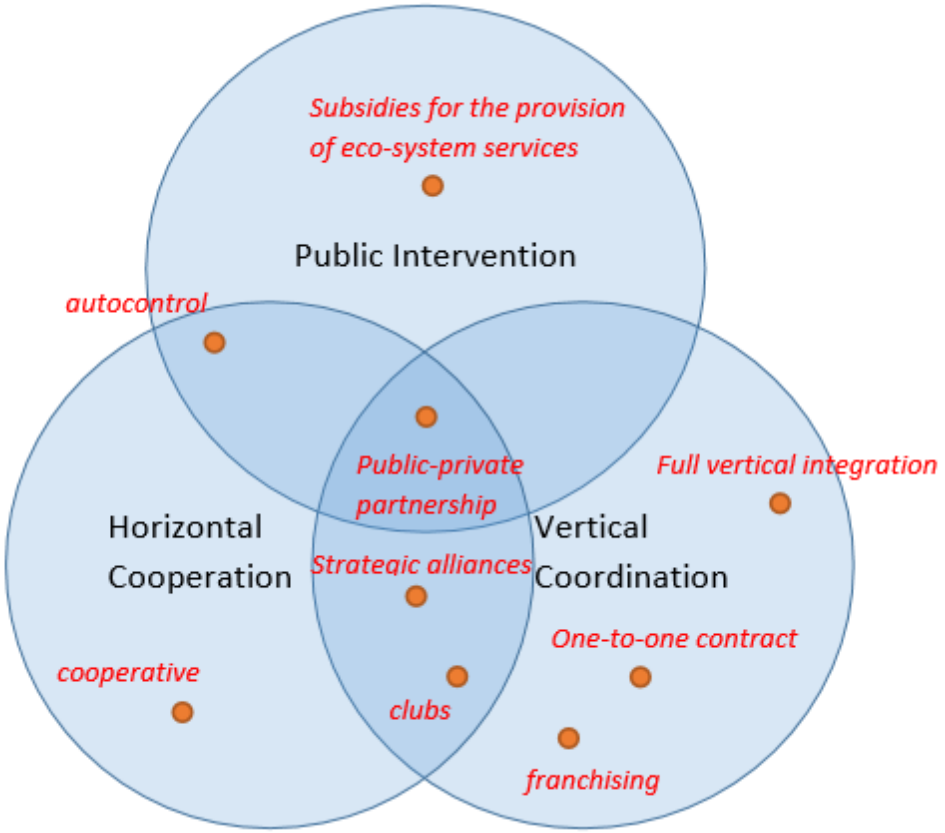

Bonjean & Mathijs (2016)

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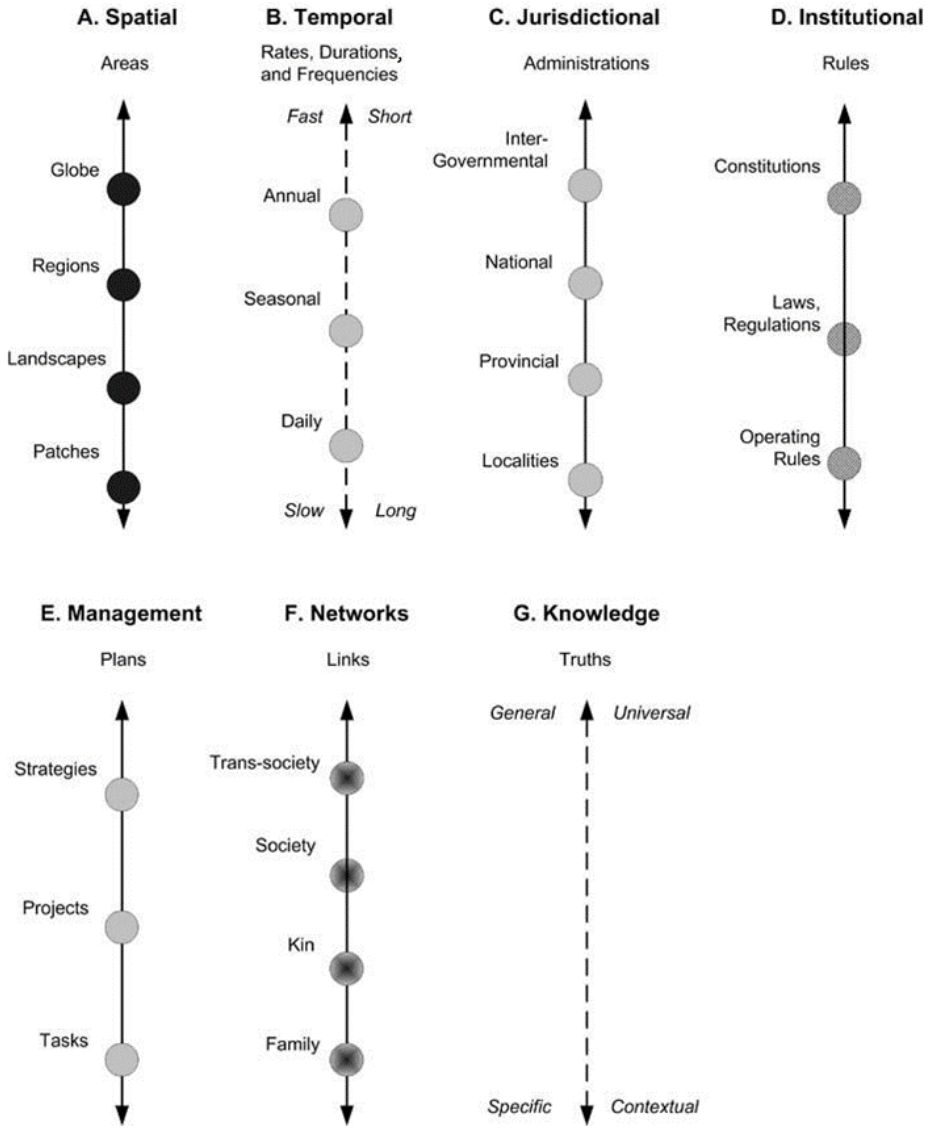
acc. To Gibson (2000);

Scale = the spatial, temporal, quantitative, or analytical dimensions used to measure and study any phenomenon,

levels = the units of analysis that are located at different positions on a scale.



Cash *et al*, 2006

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Place is socially constructed and operating, including interactions between people and groups, institutionalized land uses, political and economic decisions, and the language of representation (Saar & Palang, 2009)

attachment belonging countryside identity land
landscape local pride society spatial subjectivity terroir village

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Landscape is *an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors* (CE, 2000)

http://www.ecomilenio.es/sobre-eme

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Landscape as;

- image/identity,
- scale,
- functional unit,
- management/planning unit,
- governance tool (e.g. cooperation),
- territorial diagnostic instrument.

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Economic sustainability

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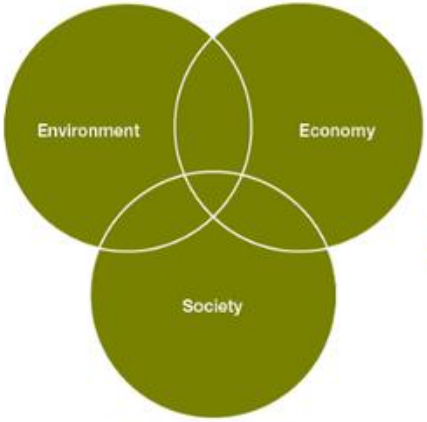
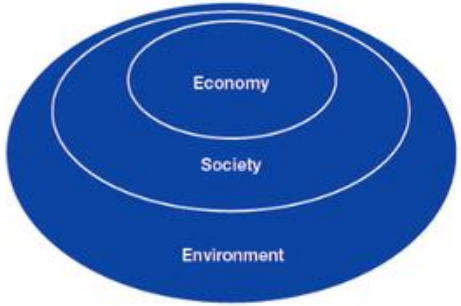
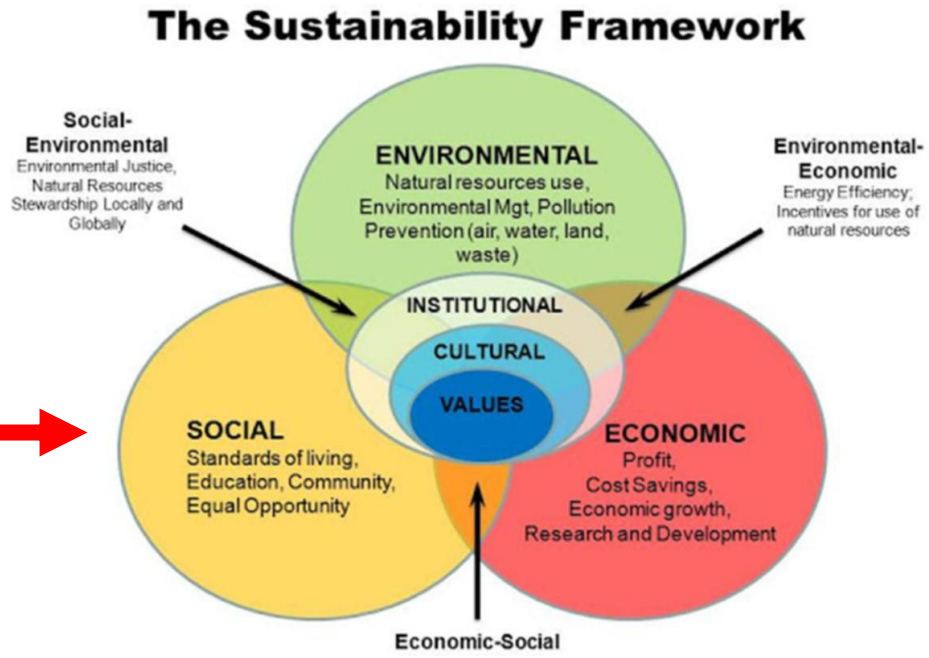


Weak Sustainability



Strong Sustainability

Source: Maureen Hart—Sustainable Measures



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Environ Dev Sustain (2018) 20:223–232
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-016-9878-4

CrossMark

The idea of weak sustainability is illegitimate

Katharina Biely[1] · Dries Maes[1] · Steven Van Passel[1,2]

Received: 24 August 2016 / Accepted: 20 October 2016 / Published online: 31 October 2016

Abstract Since the introduction of the sustainability challenge, scientists disagree over the interpretation of the term "sustainability." Weak and strong sustainability are the two main interpretations of sustainability, which are opposing each other. Some researchers stated that the interpretation of the term depends on the context; others disagree pointing out that it always implies the meaning of continuation. The term "sustainability" can be used as attribute, which adds a certain characteristic to the noun. If something can be attributed as being sustainable, it can also be unsustainable. The sustainability challenge consists of shifting from the current unsustainable towards a sustainable system. This paper outlines that the weak sustainability term is illegitimate, as it leads to a contradiction with the acknowledged assumption that the current state is unsustainable. This contradiction is revealed through an analysis of the occurrence of decoupling in agriculture: Agricultural land use could be decoupled from agricultural production, but only with the trade-off of massive increases in fertilizer, pesticide, energy and water usage. This paper outlines an inherent inconsistency within the ongoing discussion about the interpretation of sustainability. Through identifying the invalidity of the weak sustainability interpretation the focus can be shifted form the discourse to the sustainability challenge itself.

Keywords Weak sustainability · Strong sustainability · Decoupling · Agriculture

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B.

HOW?

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- Harvesting **further extra Conditions and Strategies** that directly relate to these concepts to the **conceptual framework**, eg.;

  - for **sense of place** we added some subjective and perceptive variables, whilst

  - for **space** we looked at **spatial relationships** and location of farms in relation to their neighbours,

- In the the design and implementation of of **participatory events and stakeholder interactions**, e.g;

  - for sense of **place** we addressed specific points of debate regarding the set of **conditions and strategies that would be specific to their farming systems** and/or within the context of their regions and localities, whilst

  - for **space** we looked at **spatial location** both in terms of accessibility/connectivity/remoteness to markets and decision-making nodes, but also in terms of bio-physical barriers, limitations and opportunities, including in the design of a sampling method for a large survey (300 farmers).

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Map of the case studies

B.

Commodity	Country	Region	Farming System and Production Mode
Cattle	Portugal	Alentejo	Montado-Extensive silvo-pastoral rangeland system
Wine	Italy	Toscana	Traditional/Extensive
Milk	UK	Somerset	Open Grassland/Extensive
Olive Oil	Portugal	Alentejo	Extensive/Traditional, Intensive/Irrigated and Super-Intensive
Poultry	Denmark	Central Denmark	Intensive/Industrial
Germany	Oilseed Rape	Wetterau	Extensive/Rain-Fed

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Feed the SUFISA condition with those related to territory B.

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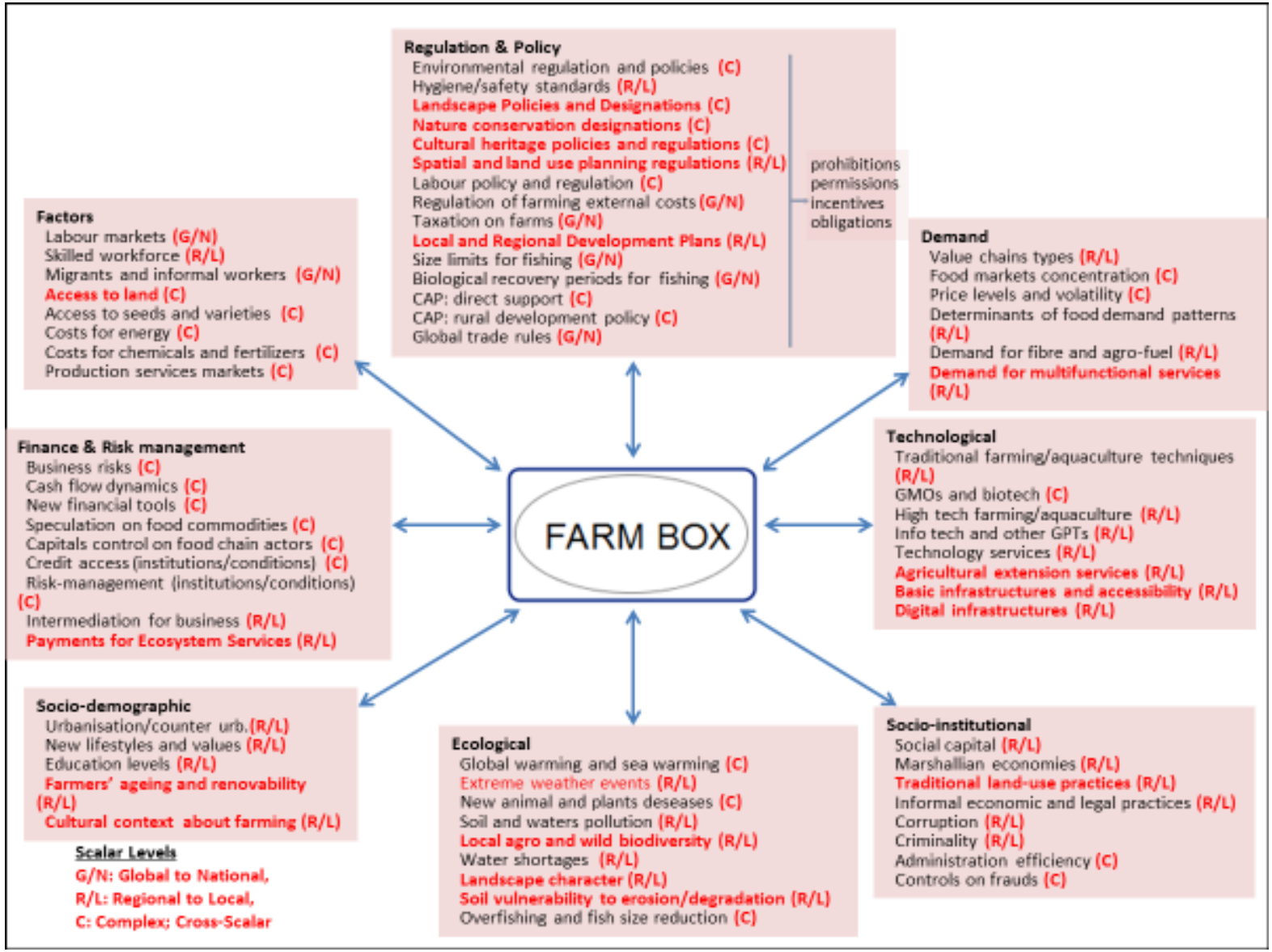

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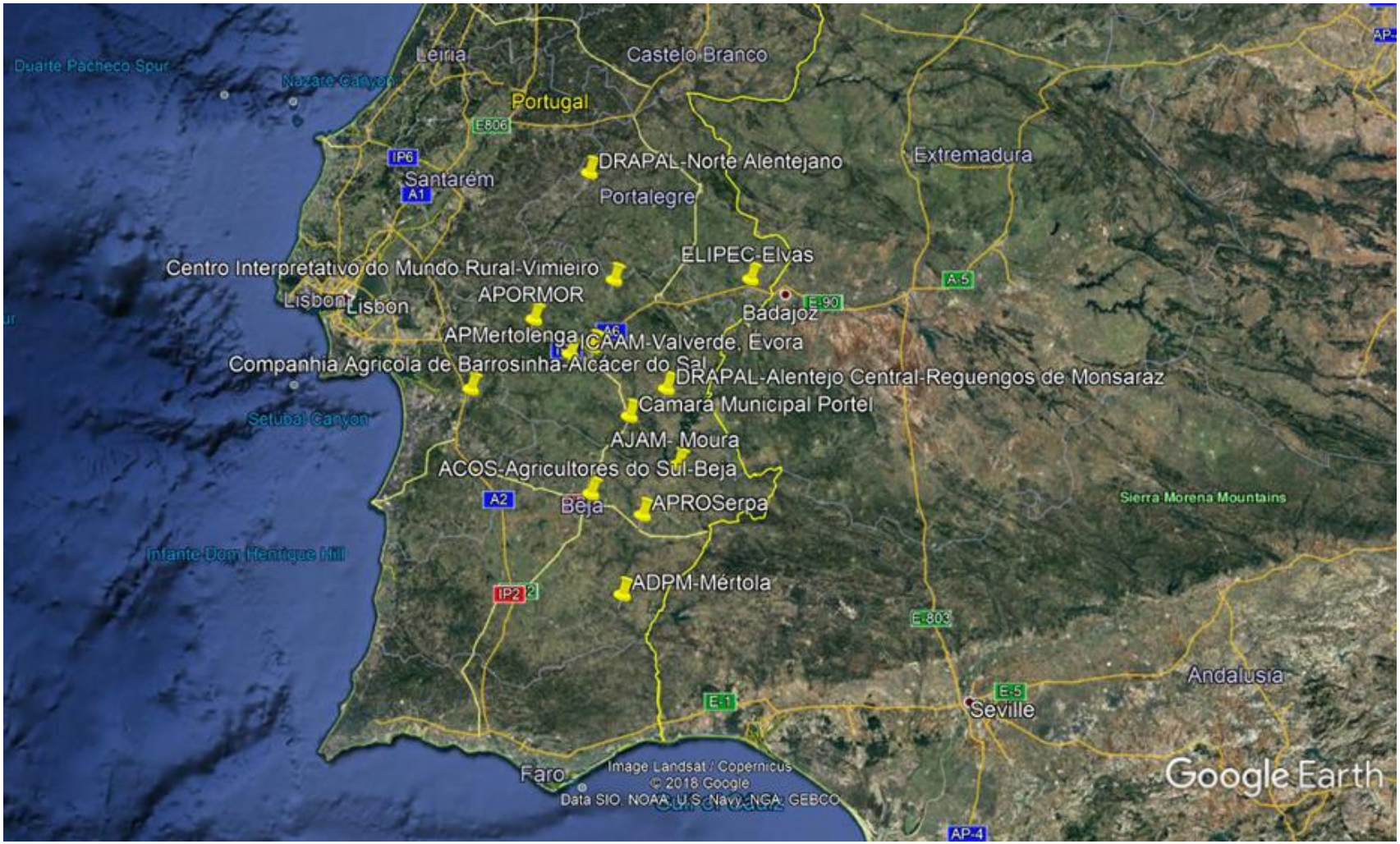

https://sufisa.files.wordpress.com/2018/05/d-2-2-portugal-national-report.pdf

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QA.1.1. Do you breed your animals in a Montado system?, do you have Montado in your farm?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Farm management	Addition to QA.4	Farm characteristics
QA.1.2. If YES, what % of Holm Oaks and Cork Oaks in the Montado?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Farm management	Addition to QA.4	Farm characteristics
QA.5.1.) How is the herding management implemented?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Farm management	Addition to QA.4	Farm characteristics
QA 6.1. Do you have any other types of certification?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Quality	Addition to QA.4	Farm characteristics
QD. 25. Which CAP funds do you receive?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Subsidies	Income	Strategy
QD. 26. Which proportion of your Net yearly income derive from such CAP Scheme?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Subsidies	Income	Strategy
QD. 27. Would you be interested to participate in a results-based Agri-Environmental Payment Scheme?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Subsidies	Income	Strategy

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QD. 28. Do you receive any technical support?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD. 29. If response to QD.28 was Yes, from whom, and how frequently?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD. 30. Would you accept for technical support?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD.31. Is their any other type of support you receive?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD.32. If you require to consult a key issue arising, who do you consult firstly?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD.33. With who else do you collaborate?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD.34. Which is the main objective of that collaboration?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Support	Production system	Strategy
QD.35. To wrap up, what would you need to to turn your business more sustainable?	Increase knowledge on futures prospectives for sustainability.	yes	Support	Sustainability	Strategy
QD.36. What is required for this last challenge to be implemented?	Increase knowledge on futures prospectives for sustainability.	yes	Support	Sustainability	Strategy

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QA 4.1. What is the number of trees/hectare?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Crop area	Addition to QA.4	Farm characteristics
QA.4.2. Which are the main varities used? If required, please indicate percentages of trees for each variety overall for the farm as a whole.	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Crop variety	Addition to QA.4	Farm characteristics
QA 4.3. Do you use irrigation in the olive grove?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Irrigation of land	Production system	Farm characteristics
QA 4.3.1. If that is the case, how much water do you use?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Irrigation of land	Production system	Farm characteristics
QA 4.3.2. Do you monitor the quantity of water used for irrigation?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Irrigation of land	Production system	Farm characteristics
QA 4.3.3. Which is the origin of the water employed for irrigation?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Irrigation of land	Production system	Farm characteristics
QA 6.1. Do you have any other types of certification?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Quality	Production system	Farm characteristics
QA 6.2. How do you harvest olives?	Improve characterisation of the system.	yes	Farm management	Production system	Farm characteristics
QD. 25. Which CAP funds do you receive?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements..	yes	Subsidies	Income	Strategy
QD. 26. Which proportion of your Net yearly income derive from such CAP Scheme?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Subsidies	Income	Strategy
QD. 27. Would you be interested to participate in a results-based Agri-Environmental Payment Scheme?	Increase knowledge on Institutional arrangements.	yes	Subsidies	Income	Strategy
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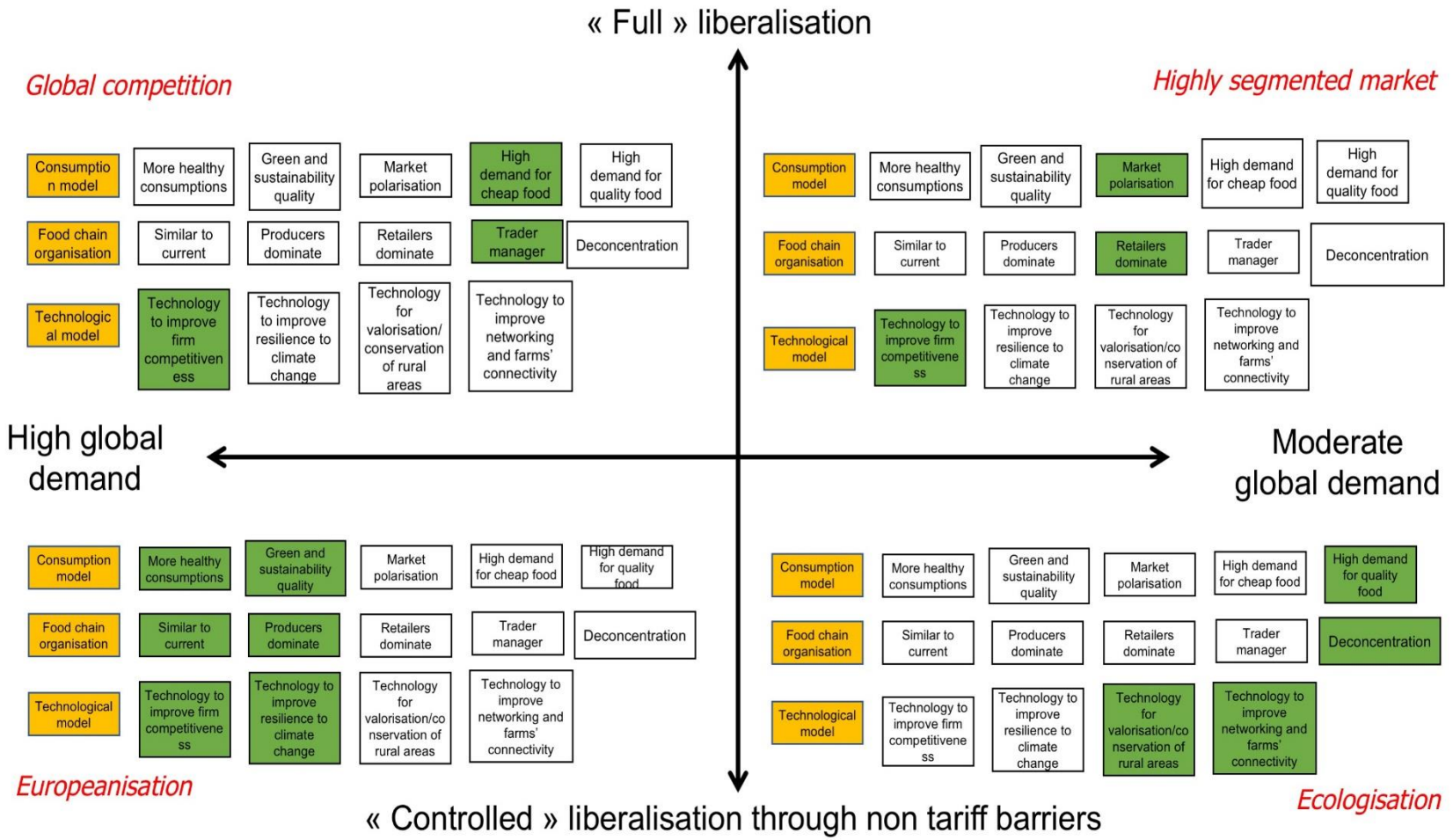

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B.

International competition	High Market Segmentation
Potential impacts/opportunities:	**Potential impacts/opportunities:**
Individual strategies: **Collective strategies:** **Institutional solutions:**	**Individual strategies:** **Collective strategies:** **Institutional solutions:**
Europeanization	**Ecologization**
Potential impacts/opportunities: .	**Potential impacts/opportunities:**
Individual strategies: **Collective strategies:** **Institutional solutions:** .	**Individual strategies:** **Collective strategies:** **Institutional solutions:**-

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Main cross-cutting issues:

Issues addressed
i Greater attention to the valorization of the territory - Increase producers' coordination and horizontal cooperation - Increase the ability to represent the territory at an institutional level - Increase the provision of policy measure to support cooperation actions - Increasing policy measure for the promotion of the wine under CMO **ii Preserve rural activities and increase resilience** - Focus on quality and to the development of a unique brand at regional level - Need to increase support measure to enhance investment and quality **iii - Links between environmental and economic issues:** - Developing more communication of organic productions (focus on method and not on the brand or just the product) - Increase communication effort on environmental contents and green labelling - Improve the technology and the production efficiency - Address climate change with research of new grape varieties and clonal selection

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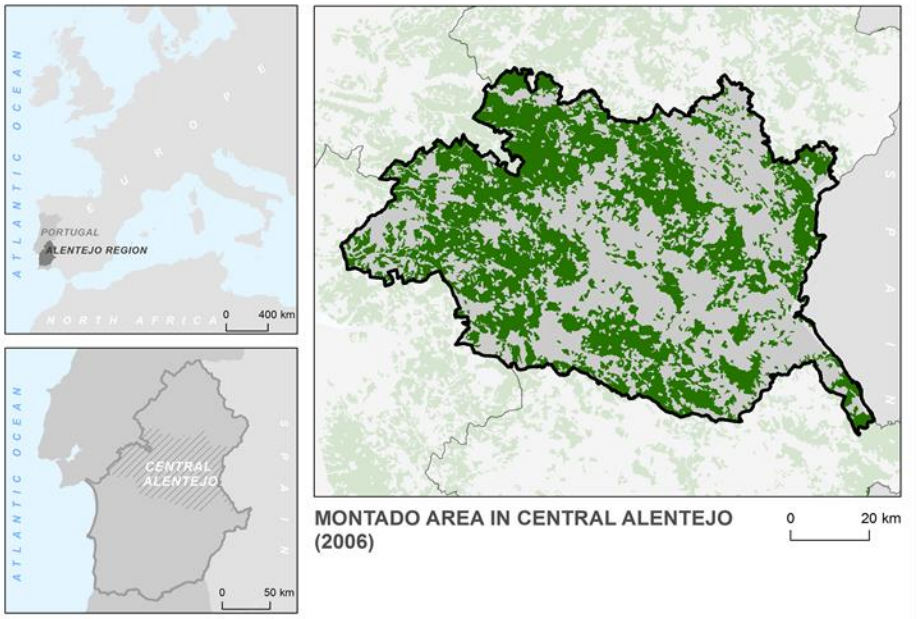

- territorial complexity & diversity,
- ecological & cultural richness,
- multi-functionality,
- social & political recognition,
- policy and planning asset.

Fuente: www.alentejo.sitiosnobres.pt

- quantitative & qualitative decay,
- intensification/specialisation/ homogenization,
- miss-match with commodity-logic,
- farmers´renewal declining,
- lower financial sustainability.

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B.

- **Scale;**

- Montado (multi-)functionality **beyond the farm-scale**,
- **economies of scale**, fundamental for new/external markets,
- scalar **coordination + cooperation** = essential for competitiveness, yet
- public **policy mechanisms & instruments** = insufficient.

- **Place;**

- Sense of belonging, intimately linked to **Montado farmers´motivations**,
- **regional and territorial identity**, asset for regional development, but
- difficult to express/implement in policy/economic management terms.

- **Landscape;**

- Common ground for **participation & sharedund understanding** and values,
- **functionally apt scale** for management and planning (e.g. HNV-approaches),
- valuable **diagnostic tool for changes** and dynamics (positive & negative), but,
- dettached from current **economic & agricultural policies** & financial mechanisms.

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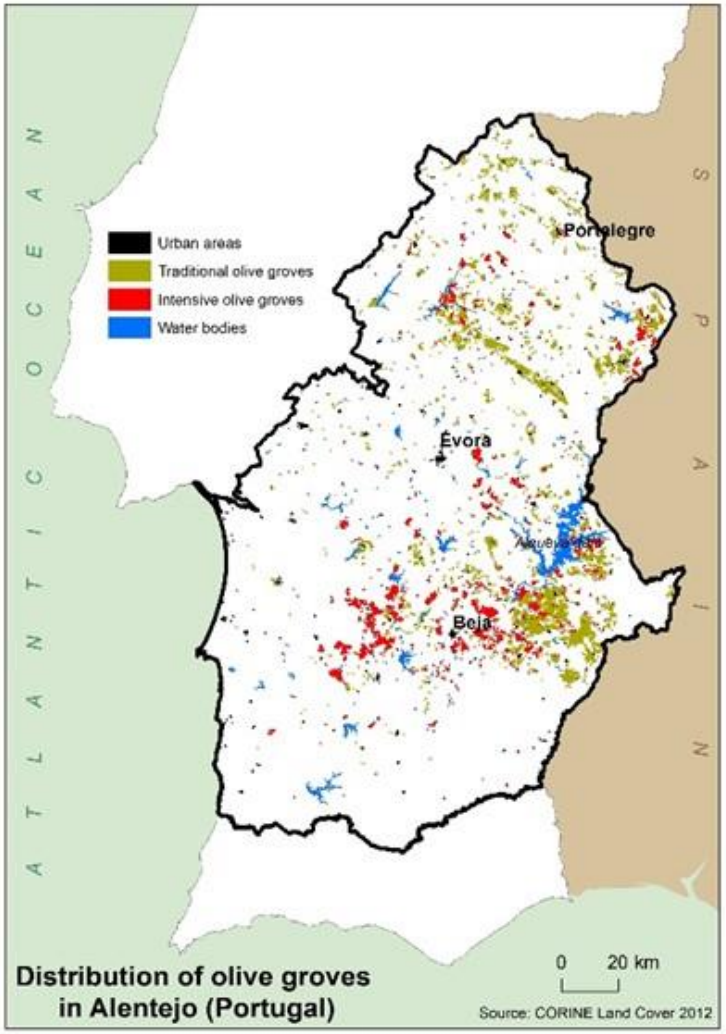

Distribution of olive groves in Alentejo (Portugal)

- financial sustainability & profitability,
- asset for economic regional development,
- high international demand & quality,
- social & political acceptance.

http://ecoliveiras.blogspot.pt/2008/10/do-norte-ao-sul-do-pas-crescem-os.html

- drastic landscape changes,
- ecological impacts & pressures,
- financialisation of the production model,
- exogenous control of the sector,
- policies lagging behind markets.

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B.

- **Scale;**

- Complex cross-(spatial & institutional)**scalar relationships & miss-matches**, incl.,
- **time-scale miss-matches** between policy (5-10 years) & management (n*decade) objectives,
- **economies of scale**, fundamental for new/external markets.

- **Place;**

- **decay in sense of belonging** linked to transition towards intensification & financialization,
- **regional and territorial identity**, partly menaced by such processes of change,
- resulting in **novel challenges** for territorial & regional/local policies (e.g. planning).

- **Landscape;**

- **Differentiated approach** between extensive/traditional (+) vs intensive (indifferent),
- asset for **conservation of traditional practices** & related economic potentialities,
- **rapid/drastic changes**, difficult to absorb, polictically & socially, and
- detached from **current economic & agricultural policies** & financial mechanisms.

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SO WHAT?

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C.

Case Study & Country / Territorial Variables	Cattle production in Montado (Portugal)	Olive Oil Production: Intensive + Extensive (Portugal)	Wine (Italy)	Milk (UK)	Poultry (Denmark)	Oilseed Rape Germany
Space	xxx	xxx (Traditional) xx (Intensive)	xx	xx	x	xx
Place	xxx	xx (Traditional) x (Intensive)	xxx	x	x	x
Landscape	xxx	xx (Traditional) x (Intensive)	xxx	x	x	xxx

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C.

- **Space (location)** is, in principle, more influential in traditional and extensive farming systems and production modes,
- however, some **spatial qualities** (e.g. accesibility, both physical and market-wise) may become more relevant for the viability and implementation of farming systems geared towards (geographically) wider markets, not necessarily linked to sustainability,
- **place distinctiveness** is especially relevant in commodities and farming systems where uniqueness and quality are key marketing and value-adding tools,
- however, this is insufficiently explored in some concrete cases (e.g. Beef production in a Montado context), where the system is more **complex and multi-functional**,
- the former can also be argued for **landscape**, which is a powerful marketing tool for sustainable production and farming systems, and yet is insufficiently explored,
- thus, more innovative and **territorial-based strategies/tools** are required beyond the existing ones (POD, PGI…), that in many cases will imply a mind-set shift.

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C.

Case Study & Country / Sustainability Variables	Cattle production in Montado (Portugal)	Olive Oil Production: Intensive + Extensive (Portugal)	Wine (Italy)	Milk (UK)	Poultry (Denmark)	Oilseed Rape Germany
Ecological	xxx	xx(Traditional) x (Intensive)	xx	x	x	xx
Social	xxx	xx(Traditional) x (Intensive)	xx	xx	xx	xx
Economic	x	x (Traditional) xxx(Intensive)	xxx	xx	xxx	xx
Institutional	xx	xx (Traditional) xxx (Intensive)	xxx	x	xxx	xxx
Community	xxx	xx (Traditional) x (Intensive)	xx	xx	xx	x

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C.

- **Obvious trade-offs** remain unresolved between ecological (↑ extensive/traditional) and economic (↓ intensive/super-intensive) aspects of sustainability,

- furthermore, overall picture is **much more complex**, with social, institutional and community aspects of sustainability further justifying the requirement to address decisions based on multi-criteria (MC) and multi-objective (MO) approaches,

- **economic (hard) sustainability** interpretations largely prevail, although not for all systems (e.g. Montado, where social (cultural, family) and environmental are fundamental to decisions),

- this raises **multiple challenges** related to:

- **fairness and justice**, (should less viable farming systems be publicly financed?)

- **efficiency** (how to best address multiple trade-offs?, and who should be responsible?)

- **implementation** (how to overcome institutional/cultural barriers?)

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D.

AND THEN, WHAT?

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D.

- **Territorial dimensions** (e.g. place, space and landscape) are seldom considered in the analysis of farming strategies towards sustainability,
- paradoxically, they are acknowledged to be especially influential in the context of **gradually globalised** markets and institutions,
- a **key challenge** remains to progress analytically so that territorial dimensions are incorporated in the economic analyses and sustainability assessments of farming systems,
- looking at **6 empirical case studies**, we advanced knowledge on the kinds of strategies undertaken by farmers, and of their effects on the different dimensions of sustainability (including expanded ones, such as institutions and communities),
- furthermore, this approach can also be used to alert about the frequently overlooked (and complex) **trade-offs** faced when defining future strategic options for farming businesses,
- in addition, it can also be useful to gather information about, and **engage with multiple stakeholders** with key roles in defining strategic futures for the farming sector,

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D.

- results are **limited to a few case studies**, and improved actions will be required before more definitive conclusions can be drawn,

- this includes **comparative inter-regional and inter-commodity analyses** which can be co-constructed by various teams of regional/local and commodity experts,

- **Resuming**:

- farming Strategies (including Institutional Arrangements) by farmers and other stakeholders are influenced by the different **territorial conditions** under which they operate,

- differences among farming systems with diverse conditions frequently **occur as expected**,

- however, adding a territorial perspective allows to justify the need to expand the range of **sustainability** dimensions to the analysis, with new challenges arising.

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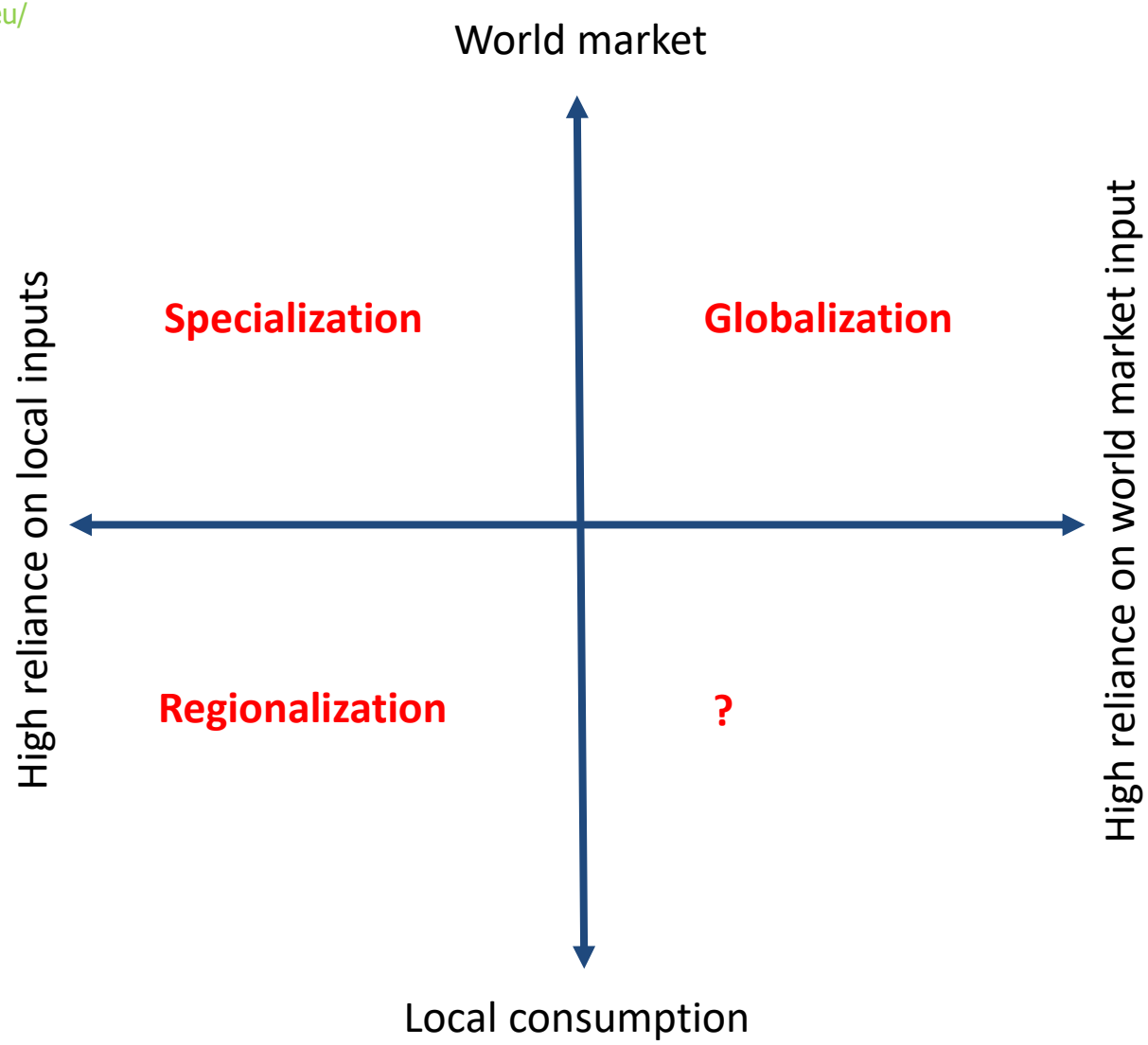
Market embeddedness



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E.

Joint debate: Towards a better understanding of territorial conditions and decision making.

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what is the role of territorial conditions in shaping decision making by various farming actors?

and how does this change across scales and in different contexts?

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A. Theoretical approaches; what alternatives?

B. Implications and solutions from a market (value-chain) perspective

C. Implications and solutions from a policy (CAP) perspective

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Dziękuję Ci!

Thank you!

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