

Options in realizing multifunctional approaches in Europe

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LIAISON

Optimising interactive innovation



- Nordic-Baltic
- Danube / Balkan States
- Mediterranean
- Atlantic / North Sea
- Non-EU



LIAISON: Better Rural Innovation Linking Actors, Instruments and Policies through Networks

How to speed up innovation in agriculture and rural areas?

What characterizes processes leading to innovation?



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme agreement No 773418. This document presents the authors' perspective but not the position of the European C



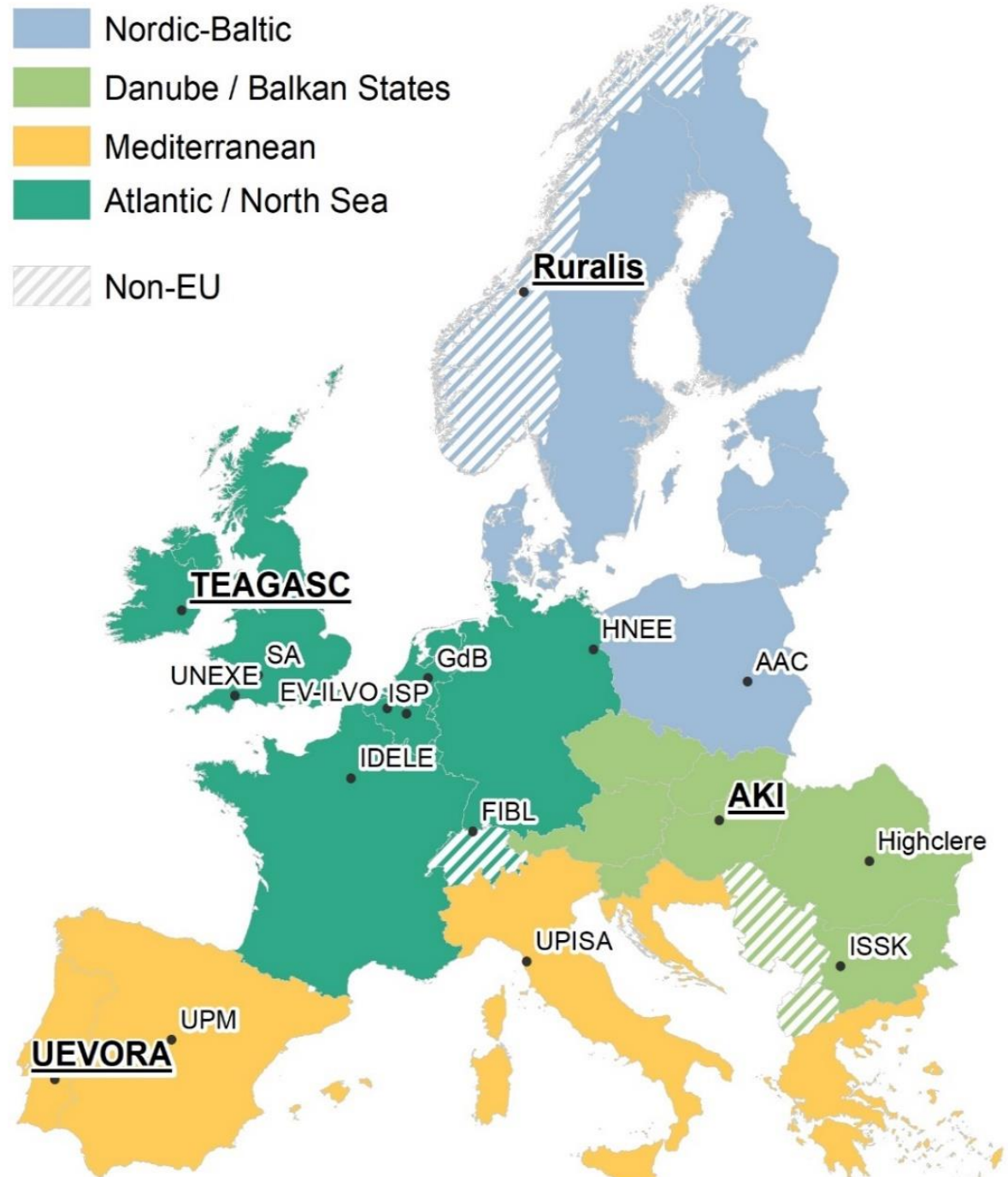
LIAISON Better rural innovation: linking actors, instruments and actors through networks

- Horizon2020 Grant agreement no 773418.
- **The European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-Agri) is an agricultural policy concept, which aims to speed up EU research and innovation.**
- This concept is based on the idea that mixed groups of farmers, extensionists, researchers, rural entrepreneurs and/or members of education/training organisations work together, and develop innovative solutions for farming, forestry and the related rural supply chains. The aim of these interactive innovation groups is the **enhancement of the cooperation and coordination of the joint work for an efficient and sustainable primary production.**
- EIP-Agri is embedded in a complex environment of both the relatively new agricultural policy programmes, and the established agricultural and forestry knowledge and innovation systems on the local/regional or national level.

Multi-actor projects

- Investigating from a base of 900 projects, 200 undergoing light-touch review, and 34 projects in depth
- EIP-Agri, OG, H2020, Interreg, LIFE, national projects/programmes/initiatives and “under the radar projects/initiatives”
- EURIC – European Innovation Contest

Geographical Coverage and Macro-Regions



Nordic-Baltic stakeholder meeting – some reflections from stakeholders:

- Besides many differences between Nordic – Baltic countries:
- Trust a main capital asset in Nordic countries
 - lowers transaction costs
 - How did trust come to be? Reliable institutions, sharing of benefits, high welfare levels
- A great number of many positive projects, initiatives, innovations, but...
- Concern regarding a project based societal development approach, while institutions, public services are merged, centralized or built down
- Need for predictable structures and public functions
- Project fatigue
- How to maintain knowledge, networks and competence after project end?

Securing of future welfare levels: Norwegian prime minister: Make more babies

– Lag flere barn, ber statsministeren i sin nyttårstale

Det fødes for få barn her i landet til at den norske velferdsmodellen kan videreføres, ifølge statsminister Erna Solberg (H). Hun ber nordmenn lage flere barn.



Kilde: NTB

Publisert 1. jan. kl. 20:48

Oppdatert 1. jan. kl. 20:58

Projected annual population growth (2017-2030)

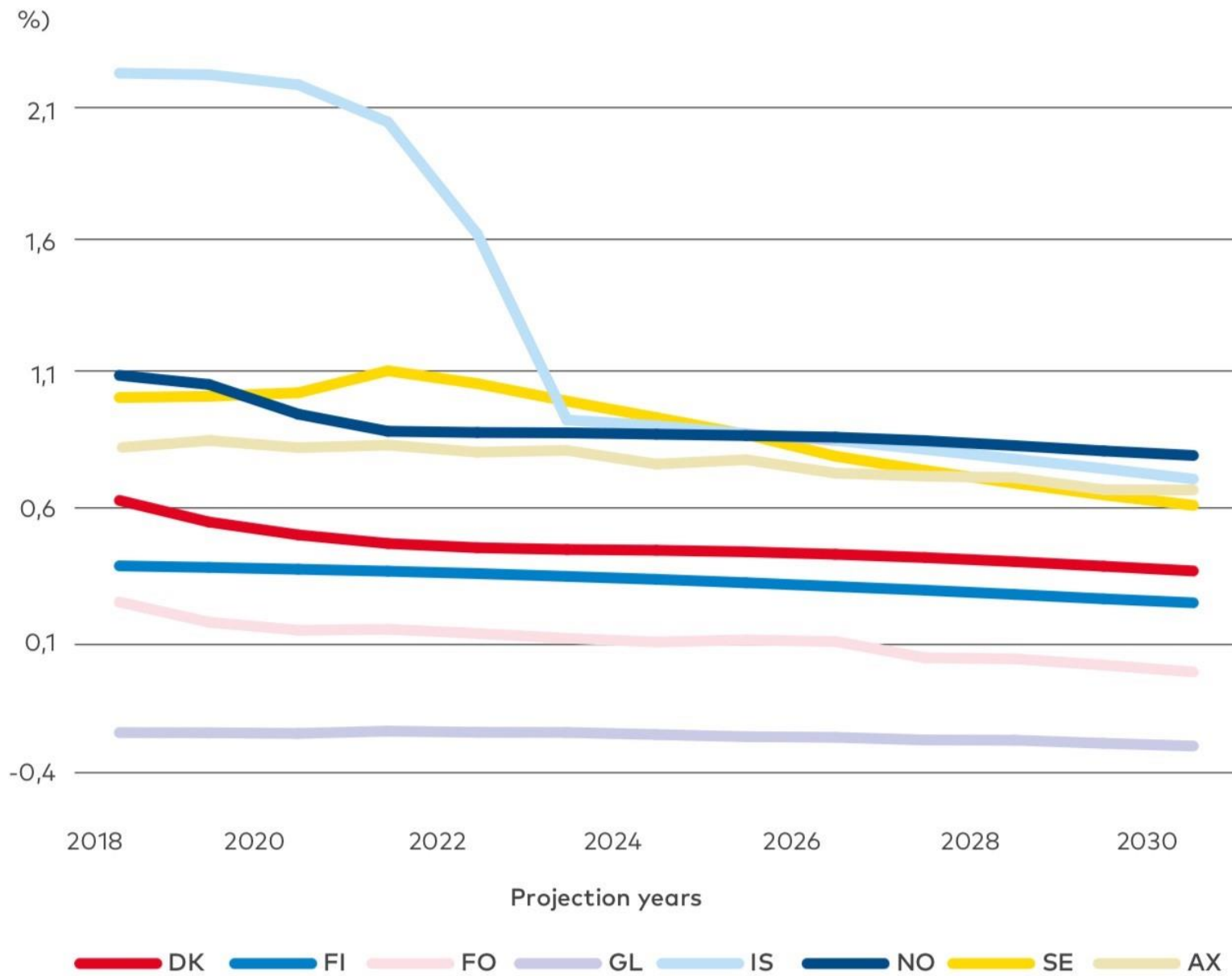
- **Projected population size 2030:
(diff to 2017)**

- NO: 5 900 000 (+ 642 000)
- IS: 400 000 (+61 700)
- SE: 11 300 000 (+ 1 000 000)
- DK: 6 100 000 (+ 352 000)
- FI: 5 700 000 (+ 226 000)

- GL: 54 000 (- 1 800)

- **Uncertainties:**

- Level of immigration, fertility rates,
- mortality rates



Source: Grunfelder, Rispling & Norlèn, 2018

Effect of immigration on population change

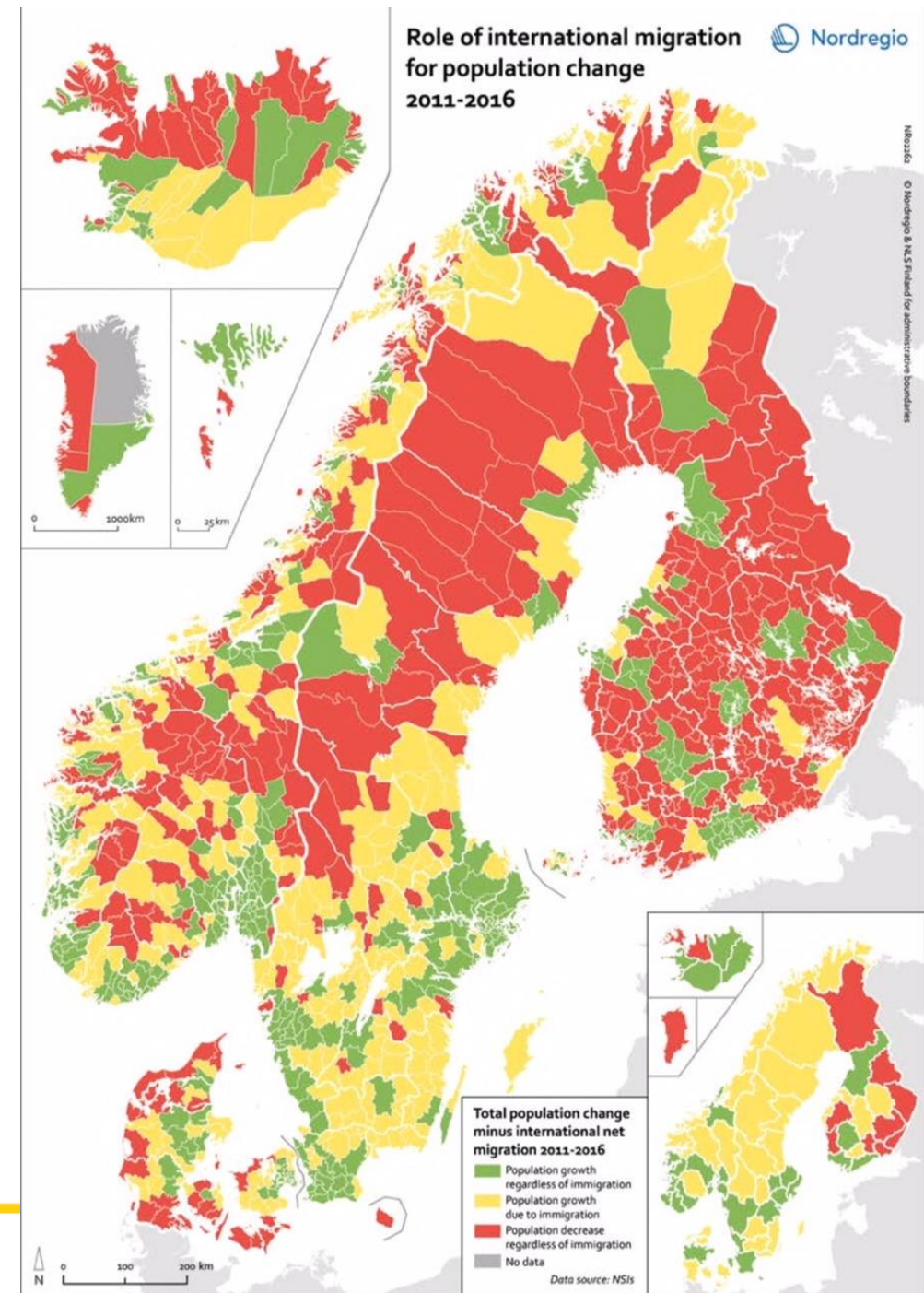
Green : Population growth independent of immigration

Yellow: Population growth because of immigration

Red: Population down regardless of immigration

Immigration now going down

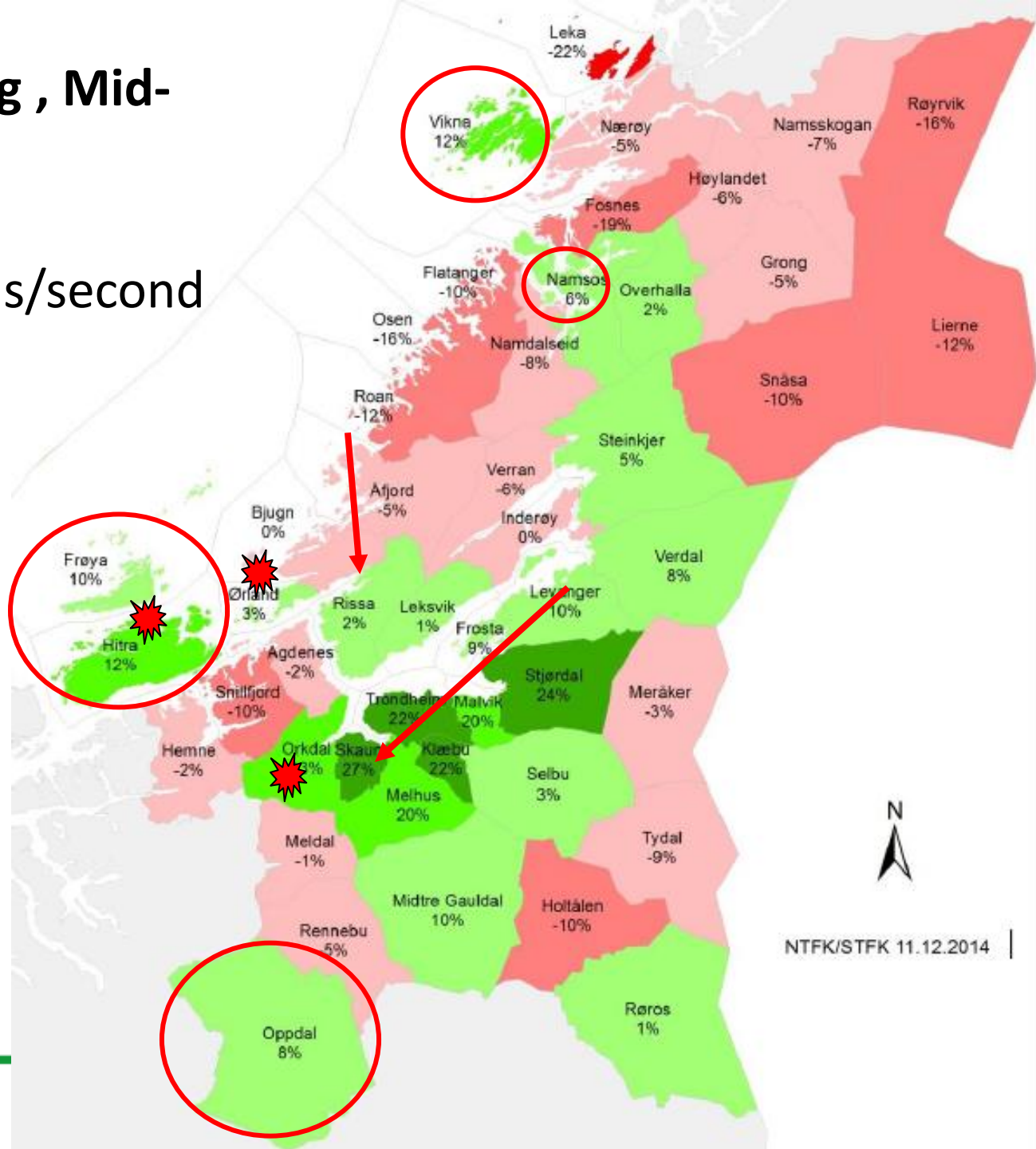
Source: Grunfelder, Rispling & Norlèn, 2018



Population change Trøndelag , Mid-Norway (2000-2014)

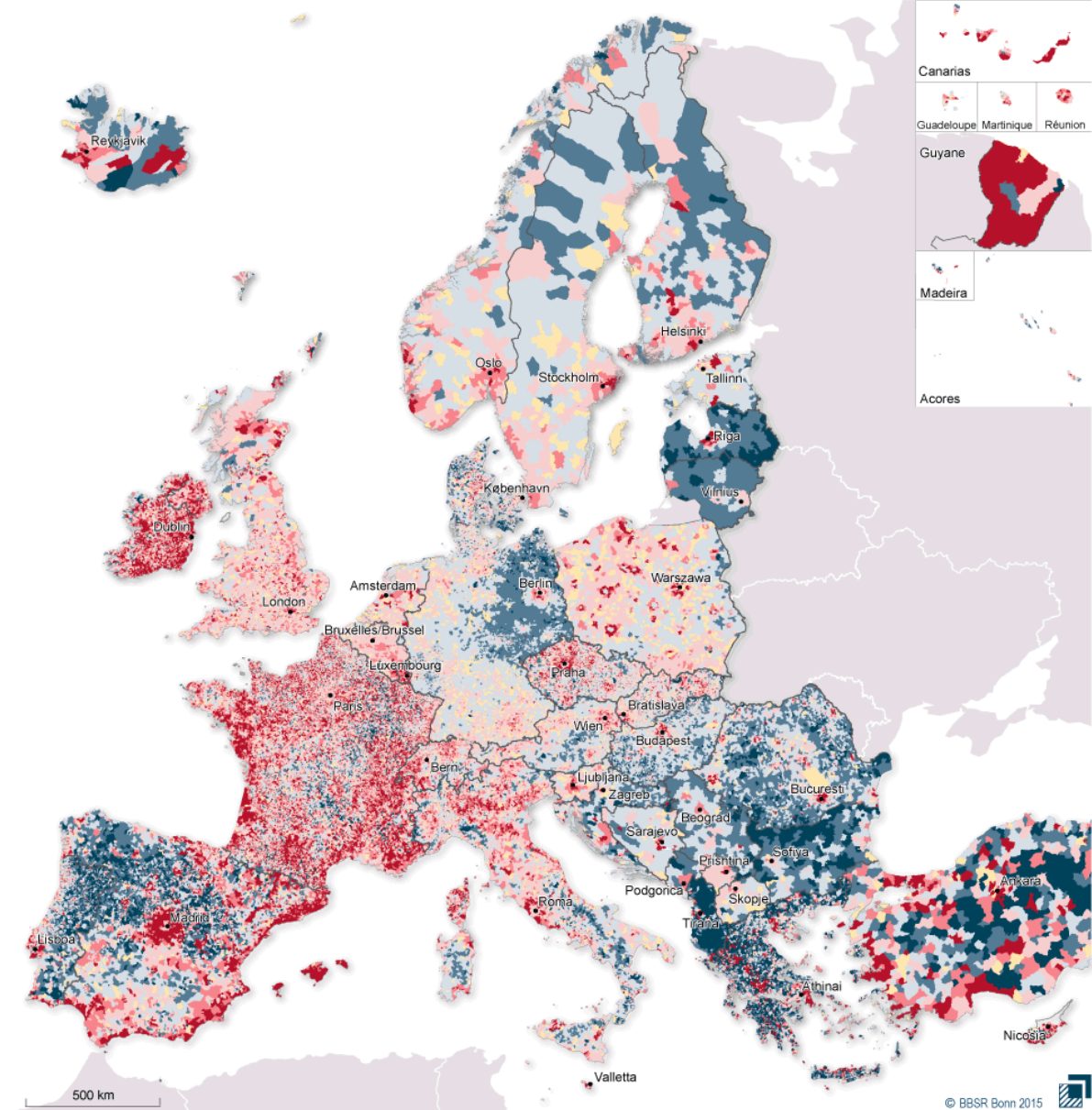
- Aquaculture, tourism, cabins/second homes, educational centres

Also some rural municipalities experience growth in Norway, but urban areas/cities grow more because they have more national migration



Red: Population growth

Average annual population development in European Local Administrative Units



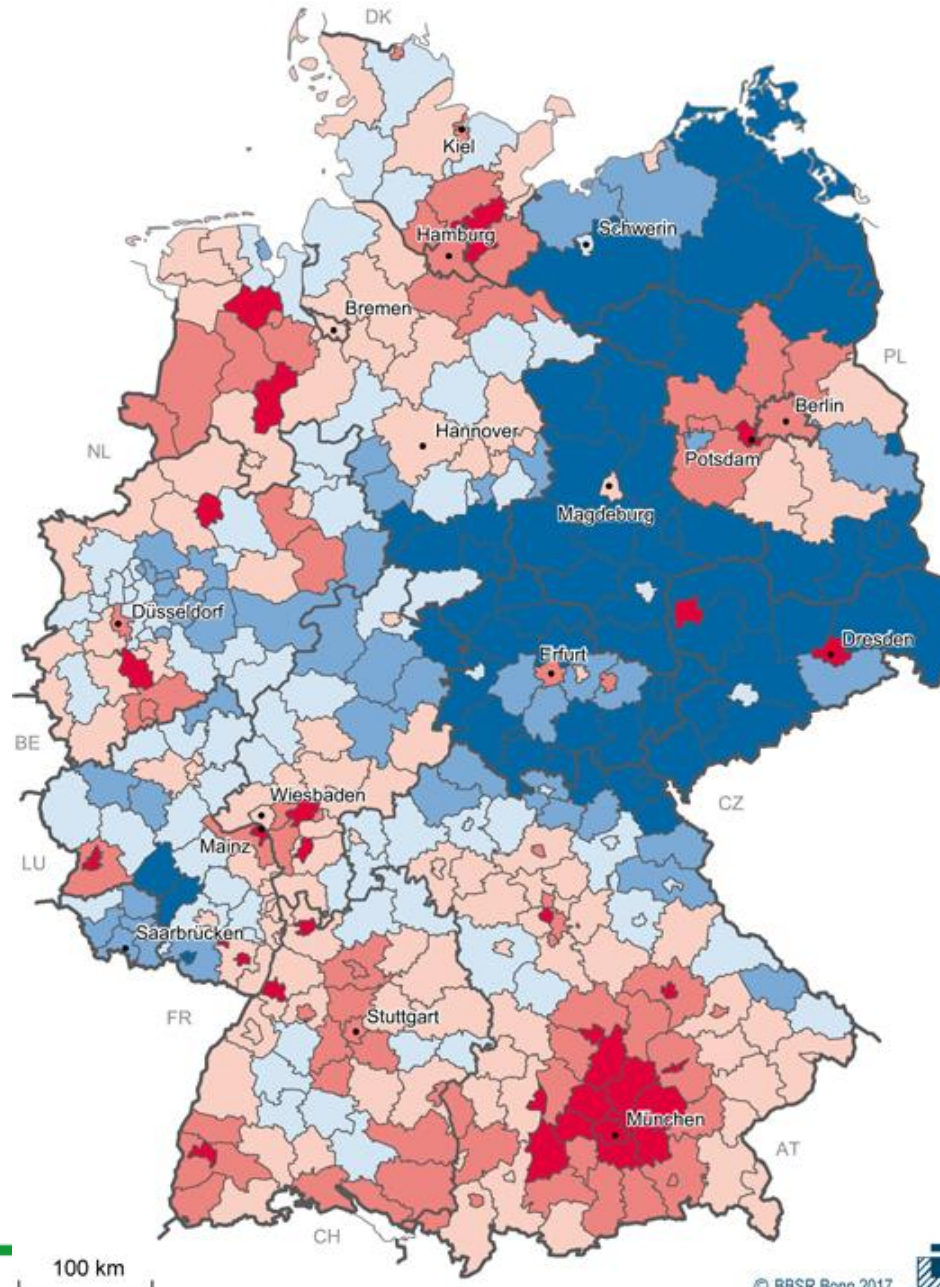
Average annual population development 2001-2011* in % in Local Administrative Units LAU2**



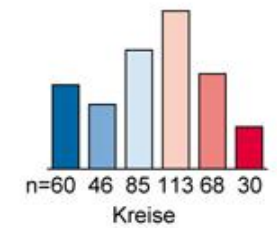
* Population data: 2001, 2011 censuses;
 BG: 2004, 2011; FR: 1999, 2009; IT, IE, NL, PL, SI, RO: 2002, 2011;
 BA: 2007, 2014; ME: 2003, 2011; MK: 2007, 2013
 Register-based censuses: DK: 2007, 2013; KS: 2011, 2013
 ** Local Administrative Units: LAU2; BG, LT, ME, MK, TR: LAU1
 Equivalent territorial units: LAU2 equivalents: AL, FO, GR
 LAU1 equivalents: BA, KS, RS

Database: Spatial Monitoring System for Europe.
 Origin of data: national statistical offices
 Geometric basis: GCR GeoMarketing
 except UK Data Service for the United Kingdom
 and IGN GEOPLA for the French overseas departments
 Authors: R. Binn, L. Bräuer, N. Köster-Blaßberg,
 T. Panwinkler, V. Schmidt-Seiwert

- Dark blue:
until below -10%



Entwicklung der Bevölkerung*
2000 bis 2015 in %



Minimum: -22,1 %
Maximum: 20,5 %
Bundeswert: 1,5 %

* zensuskorrigierte Entwicklungsrate

Datenbasis: Bevölkerungsfortschreibung des Bundes und der Länder, Zensuskorrektur BBSR, Laufende Raumbewertung des BBSR
Geometrische Grundlage: Kreise (generalisiert), 31.12.2015 © GeoBasis-DE/BKG
Bearbeitung: A. Milbert



Securing of future welfare levels: Norwegian prime minister: Make more babies

– Lag flere barn, ber statsministeren i sin nyttårstale

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Where are these babies to be born – and grow up?

Norwegian rural riot – not yellow vests, but national/regional costumes – bunad - against closing down of hospitals/birth clinics, teaching inst. etc

Sykehusopprør på Nord-Møre

Starter bunadsgerilja for fødeavdelingen

- Kvinner på Nordmøre har fått nok av at menn bestemmer hvor vi skal føde, sier «geriljaleder» Anja Solvik (44).



Demonstrerer i bunad utenfor Stortinget

Kvinner demonstrerer i bunad. – Vi protesterer mot å stenge fødeavdelinger i Norge,

«Closing down of rural Norway is against Norwegian tradition, that's why we put on the bunad»

Kjenner du krafta fra bunaden, Erna?

Nedleggelse i distriktet strider mot all norsk tradisjon. Derfor tar vi på oss bunaden når vi er forbanna.



Å kutte blodtilførselen til distriktet, er ikke å tro på Norge, skriver kronikkforfatteren til statsminister Erna Solberg. Hole går hardt ut mot at både sykehus og studiested trues med nedleggelse på hjemstedet.

FOTO: HANS PETTER SØRENSEN / FAROUTFOCUS.NO



Catrine Hole

Lærer og medlem av Bunadsgeriljaen

Publisert i dag kl. 14:33

Oppdatert for 6 timer siden

Erna møtte opprør på Helgeland

- Nok er nok, Erna

Hundrevis av bunadsaktivister, verftsarbeidere, skoleungdom og andre helgelendinger møtte statsministeren utenfor Sandnessjøen sykehus i dag.

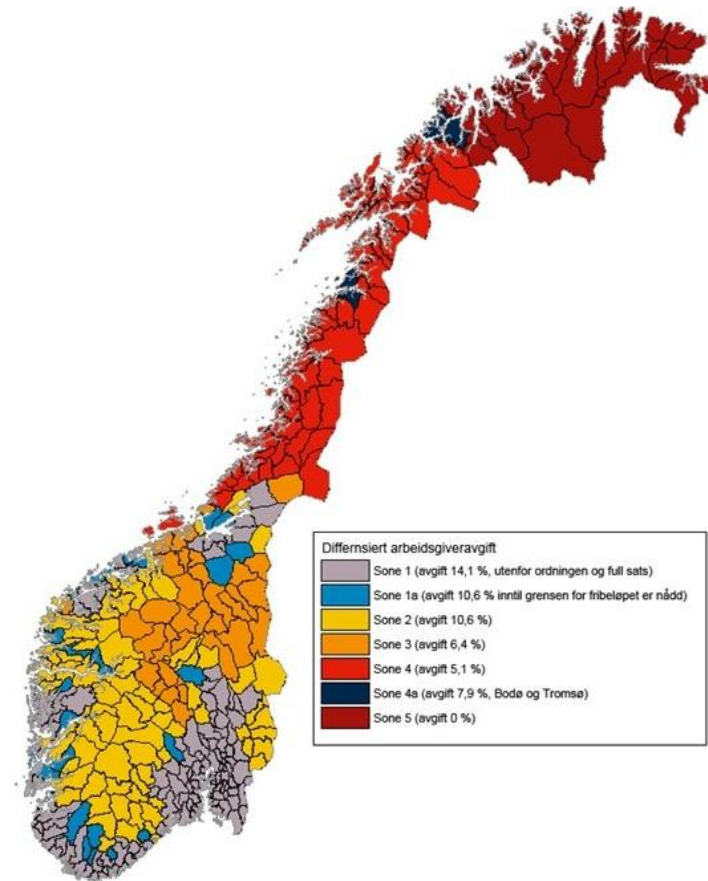


So strong regional/rural and agricultural policies represent «Norwegian tradition»

- Political will to take the whole country into use, and keep up settlements and natural resource utilisation, eg farming, fisheries
- Broad ownership to property, + land use rights
- «Geographically blind welfare state»
- The right to use natural resources is LOCAL – taxes, income from hydropower, mines etc to local communities (+ oil nationally)
- School policies – regional colleges
- Oil money contributed to a much *larger* volume of these services, but the *principles* were established long before the oil revenues

Differentiated employers taxers: main regional policy instrument and the world's cheapest and most efficient regional policy instrument

- 7 zones of differentiated taxes:
 - 14,1 % in central areas
 - **0 % in Finnmark and Nord-Troms**
- Not for all types of businesses
 - Required harmonisation with EU and EEA



Administrative reforms provide a series of seemingly never-ending stories across the Nordic political system”

(Grunfelder et al. 2018, 13 -14)

- Reforms – municipality and regional reforms, merger and centralisation of hospitals, schools, police, education – and also of teaching and research institutions
- One worry linked to agricultural research: closing down of regional research stations that reflect the diversity of production conditions – which may become even more important with climate change
- Centralisation of veterinary functions – when expecting spreading of more severe diseases due to climate change, travels.
- Can technology overcome distance?

The Swedish rural committee:

- Wants to introduce impact analyses for the balance between rural and urban linked to all major reforms, which become an important premise for the process (rural proofing)
- Suggests all of Sweden to be digitized- all access to min100 Mbit/s within 2025.
- Recommends relocation of 10.000 public work places to rural areas

The new era of possibilities in rural areas?

- Hvorfor:
 - «The new oil» localised in rural areas:
 - Bioeconomy
 - Green shift
 - Wind power
 - Mining in the global north
 - Tourism
 - High-tech



Hydrocarbons



Hydrocarbons



Hydrocarbons



Hydrocarbons



«The new bioeconomy»

BIOSMART, Ruralis,
project coordinator Rob Burton

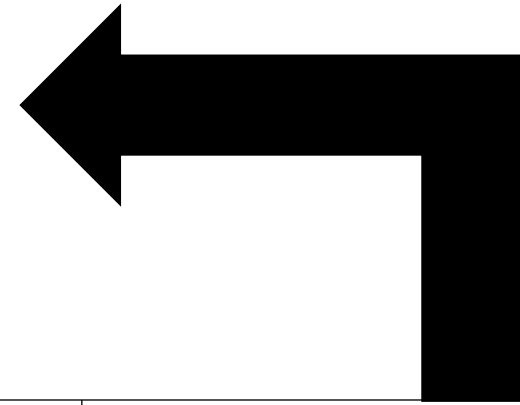


Bio-science

+



Bio-material



Food



Housing



Clothing



Energy



Medicine

THE BIOECONOMY – BIOSMART PROJECT

- Bioeconomic development is about more than a continuation of current directions in the farming, forestry and fisheries sectors. Rather it is about a societal shift from an economy based on non-renewable resources to an economy based on resources that can be grown (forestry) or farmed (farming, fisheries). To do this, we need to develop technologies capable of transforming biomass into the raw inputs for agriculture, industry and production (such as biomass to fuel, fish food, and so on). In addition, the development of a bioeconomy will place different needs on the bio-production sectors and the people that work the land and oceans.
- The bioeconomy will be part of the development of society and economy over the coming decades. Norway's biomass riches promise a potential replacement for a diminishing oil supply, but the question is how do we best manage them?

Here, Biosmart recognises two main points.

- 1) Many possible pathways. Managing the transition process is therefore critical.
- 2) Currently the bio-sectors operate independently of each other – doing independent research, making independent investment decisions, operating in different regions, being influenced by different policies, and so on. To develop a “smart” (knowledge based and wisely managed) bioeconomy we need to think of how these sectors can work together in the future. If we can achieve this, investments can be made that help all sectors involved in the bioeconomy integrate – thus cutting waste, optimising the knowledge sector of Norway, and leading to a more sustainable economy.

- Cooperation with besides research inst; organisations, businesses, consumers (acceptance) etc
- Changes to legal rights (e.g. with new neoliberal policies) could play a major role in the type of bioeconomy that develops.
- Public versus individual rights will also be important.
- Intellectual property (IP) poses another challenge. If the bioeconomy is to meet the growing need for sustainability and food security technological progress needs to be rapid but, as Calvert (2012) observes, the current IP system can limit the pace of development.

Challenge for research/scientists/ institutions

- Scale matters – biodiversity, pollination, ownership structures, land use control
- Land investments
- Land use rights
- IP rights

- Interdisciplinarity, cross-sectoral cooperation, institutional cooperation, social sciences....
- Merging is hardly the answer? (NIBIO versus Ruralis)

BIOSHARE

Bioeconomy as 'the new oil'.

Sharing of benefits from natural resources
in the future welfare state

**BioShare : What potential and possibilities
are there for sharing benefits from natural
resources in the future bioeconomy?**

Project manager Frode Flemsæter, Ruralis

National, international partners, Sweden, USA, New Zealand



BIOSHARE

Havbruk



Bioprospektering



THE GREEN SHIFT IS NOT NECESSARILY GOING TO BE PRETTY

- While the bioeconomy is promising – and challenging for coordinating scientists, experts, organisations, enterprises – across siloes,
- Research, innovation and development still will have to relate to ‘traditional’, conventional and agricultural economies and socio-economic structures
- Maintaining / managing landscape, biodiversity, ecosystems, and cultural heritage even more crucial today than when «agricultural multifunctionality» came on the agenda in the 1990s-2000s
- Climate versus biodiversity? Mutually interacting and reinforcing negative developments

PROTEIN 2.0

Rob Burton, Ruralis, coordinator

- Is soon here?
- Technology is developing fast
- Consumers are here? Cfr veganism, animal rights, anti red meat, health, climate arguments

AGRICULTURE STILL CRUCIAL

- For the bioeconomy
- Basis for innovation

- For settlement and less pressures on the growth regions
- Food, food security, resilience, pollination
- SCALE – and multifunctionality - mutual dependency
- Ownership – land control
- **Multifunctionality – also diversity in terms of scales?**

Nordic welfare states and the future rural

- Rural studies – source of knowledge and understanding
 - Do we present our knowledge in a format that easily feed into policy making?
 - Are we daring enough intellectually?
 - Are we being pointed in other directions by funders?
- How do we ensure real interdisciplinarity and cooperation, building down siloes (without being overburdened by structural /bureaucracy reforms??)
- Through research projects, but also longer term cooperation platforms
- H2020 /EU is of course crucial, but also regional-cross country cooperatons
- National funding mimics EU – necessarily good?