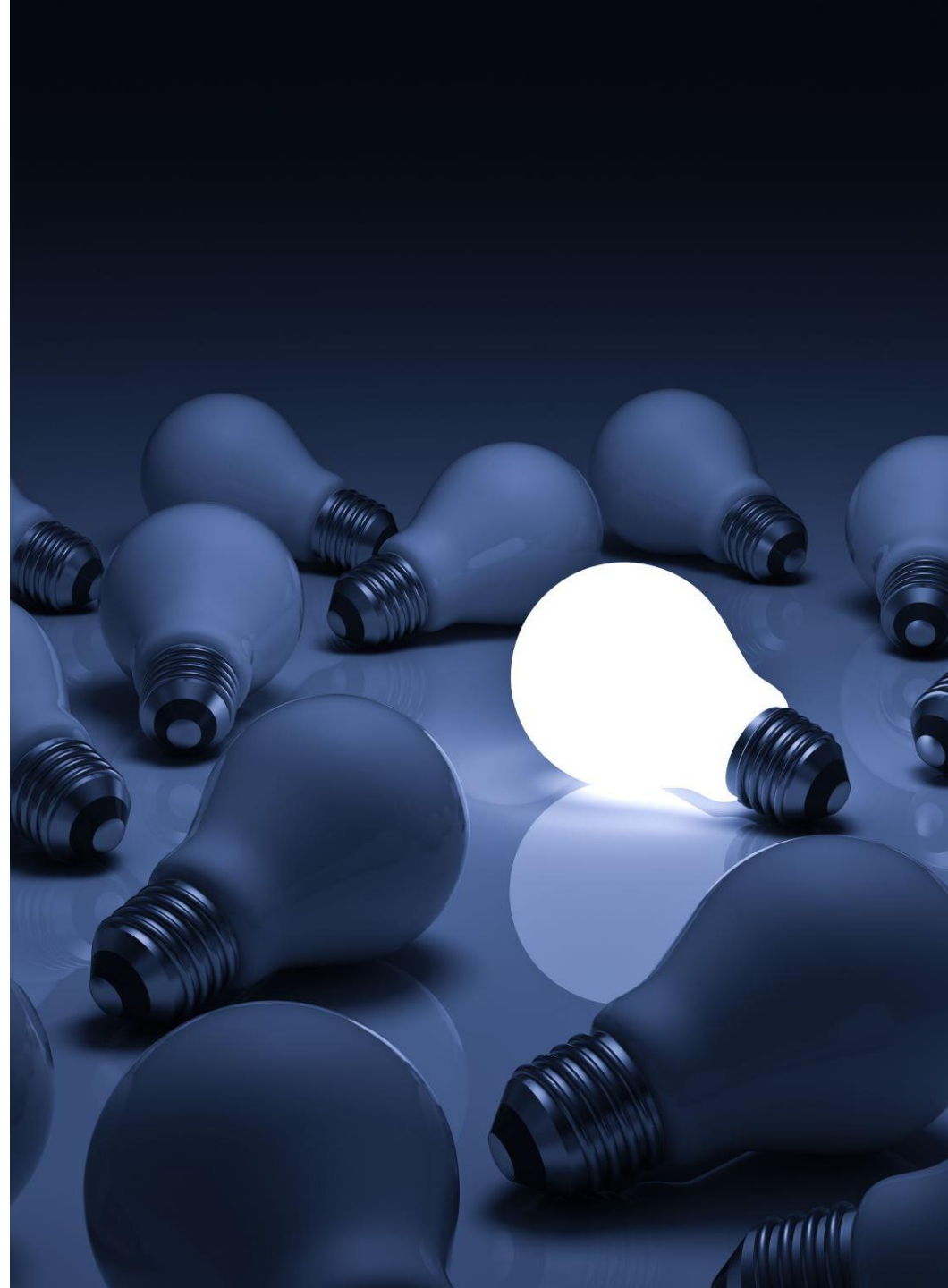
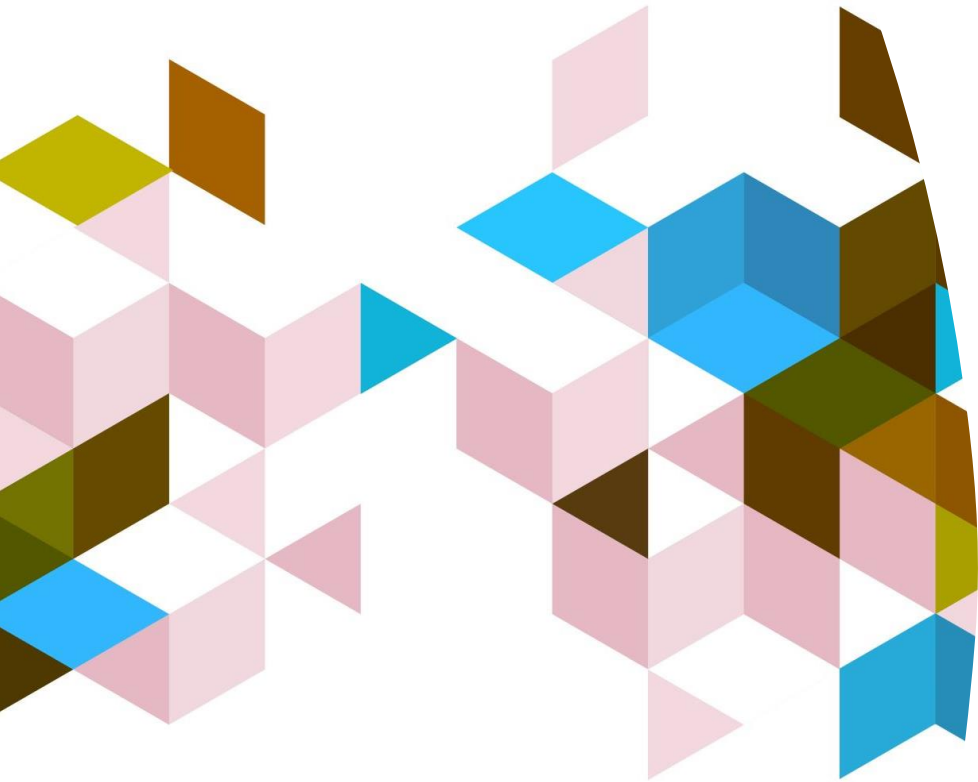


# Transitions and interfaces between science and policy: changing power configurations.

Terry Marsden.

Commemoration Seminar for Flaminia Ventura,  
San Pietro, Perugia. 16<sup>th</sup> May 2023.





# Polycrisis

- 5 interrelated dimensions:
- Climate change and carbon emissions
- Ecological and bio-diversity retreat and regeneration
- Human spatial vulnerability on thin layer of the Earth (vertically and horizontally)
- Human social and economic inequality and distortions in environmental rights.
- The end of the 'cheap' spatial fixes.

# Polycrisis and territorial rural development?

- From emerging policy coherence to disruptive governance.
- A final breakdown of the urban /rural post war contract/compromise.
- Rural development affected by polycrisis externalities
- State austerity measures limiting public sector spatial support mechanisms.
- New power configurations empowering consumers, environmental interests and producer groups.
- New forms of rural colonisation vis a vis endogeneity strategies
- Contested ecologicalisation: bio-economy v ecological economy

# Some key questions

- 1. A renewed need to focus on governance and market configuration in the evolution of heterodox/distributed/nested markets (as renewed 'commons').
- What are the competing networks operating and their relations and dialectics. The decline and rise of new networks and relations, and political cultures and governances?
- 2. How far will existing oligopolistic commodity markets dissolve? (e.g red meat, milk and rice)?
- 3. Continued reterritorialization and sustainable place-shaping as part of a more heterodox set of regional economies?
- 4. How far can policy design foster these developments?
- 5. The transitions to combinations of relative- decoupled; absolute decoupled; and **re-coupled** systems of ecology and economy.
- 6. Re-coupled production and exchange systems: distributed, diverse and devolved. e.g agro-ecology in Brazil and UK.



	1950-1985	1985-2008	2008-2020
Period	Agricultural modernization and intensification	Ecological modernization Rise of critics and of sustainability narratives	(Competing) agri-food-health-environment reconnections ?
Key global drivers	technical innovation Changing consumption patterns towards convenience Rise in agri-business globally	Environmental impacts and over-production WTO and globalization of trade CAP reform, agri-environmental schemes European rural development policies (Leader) Rise of corporate retailers in power in supply chains.	climate change and biodiversity debates Increasing effects of geopolitics on trade Digitalization, financialization, decarbonization Changing consumption patterns around healthier diets (but) rise in food poverty
Key national laws and regulations	State guaranteed prices and food price regulations Modernization (agricultural) laws 1960	Removal of price guarantees, milk quotas Multifunctionality framework 2001 Organic label 1985 Deregulation	Agroecological policy 2012 More support for organic conversions and diversification schemes Post-Brexit debates
Role of alternatives and niches	Marginalization of peasant and small-scale farming, scattered neo-rural initiatives in remoter areas	Development and legitimization of alternative farming networks (organic, peasant, extensive livestock etc.)	Proliferation of alternative niches. Higher focus on food justice
(National) power configurations and leading components	Powerful farming unions Co-management (agricultural sector and state)	Support to alternative networks by rural development policies. Rising influence of retailers and environmental groups	Corporate retailers diversify their stocking Institutionalization of short circuits and alternative farmers networks Environmental issues, animal welfare become key drivers

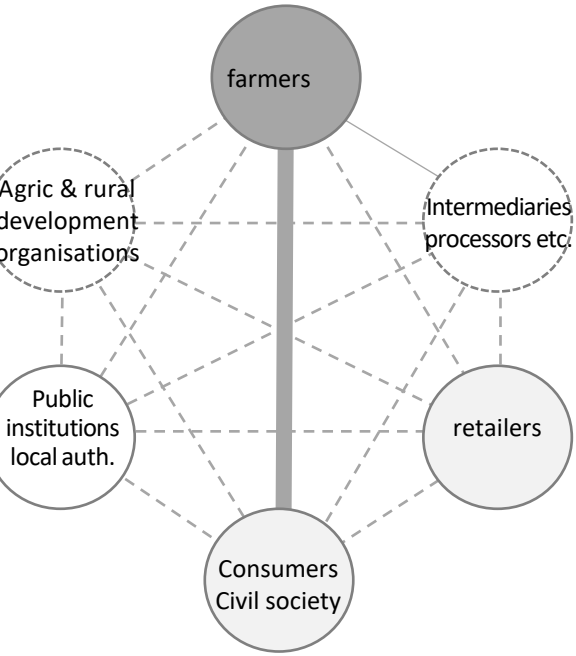
~~ICM For ?~~

# National trajectories UK and France

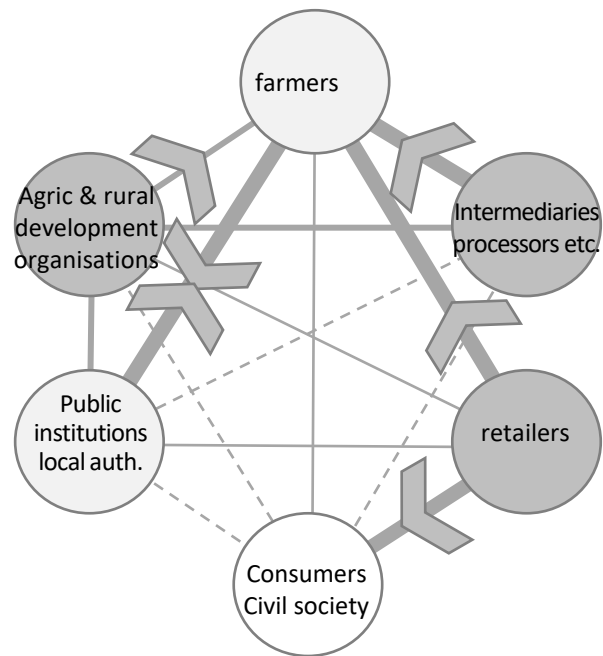
1990s – 2000s: Ecological modernisation  
Rise of critics and of sustainability narratives

Late 2000s on: Competing paradigms

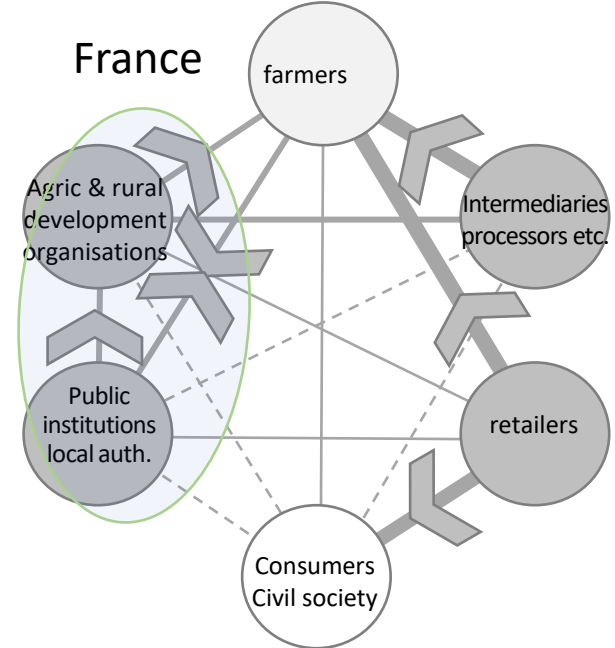
Until the 1950s



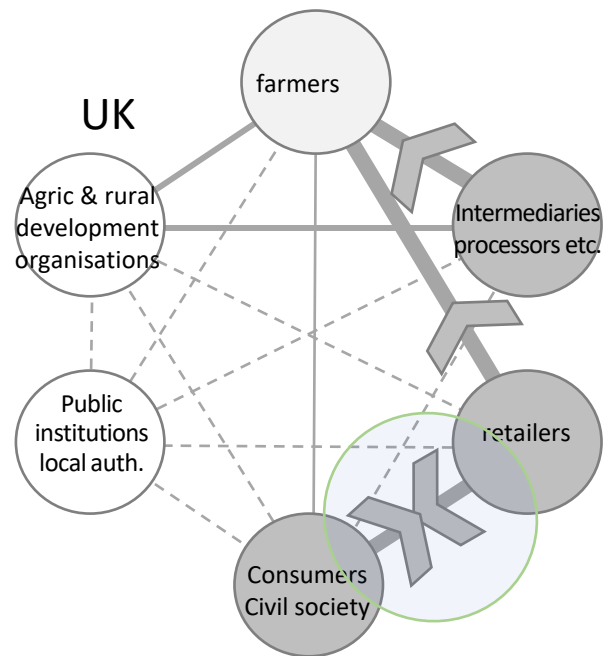
1960-1985  
Modernisation as a common pathway



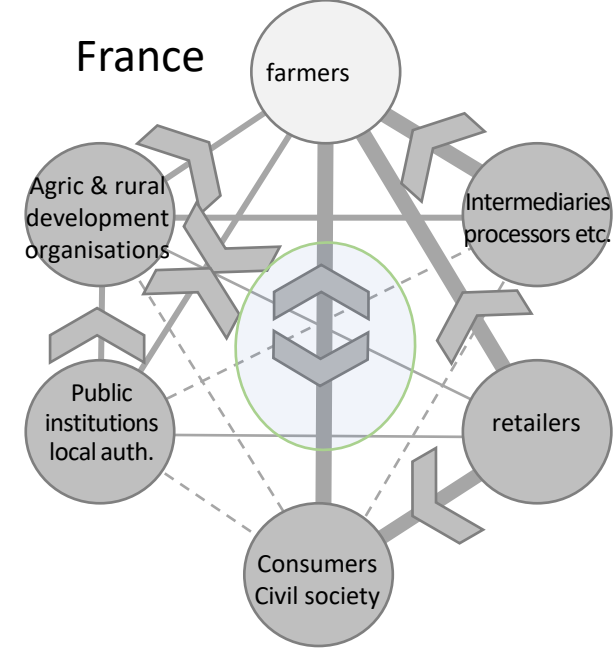
France



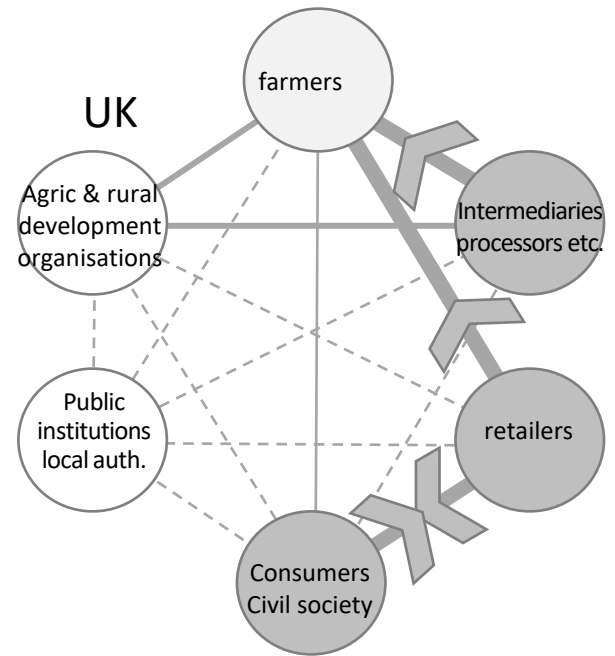
UK



France



UK



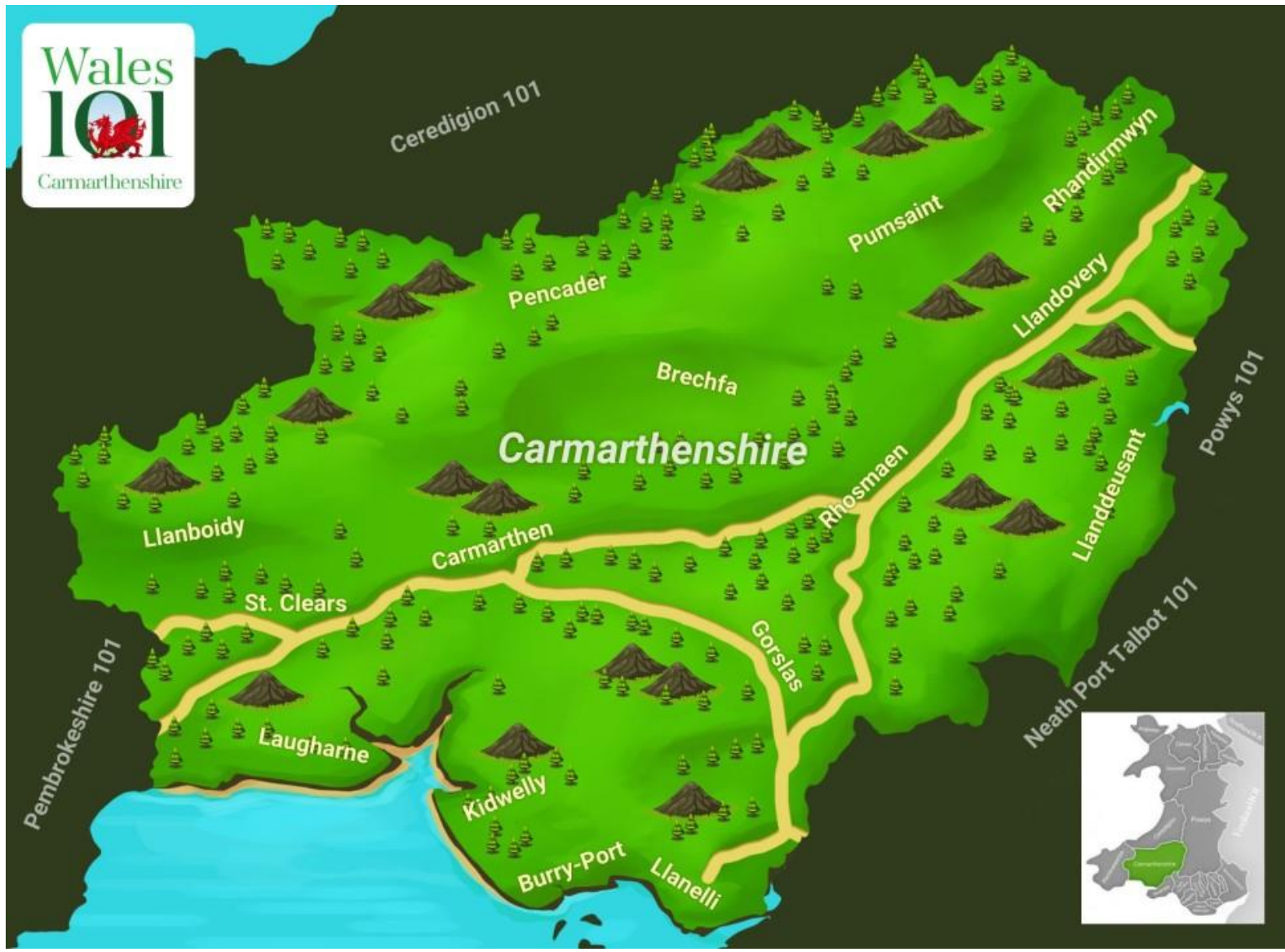
# Get to know Cheshire



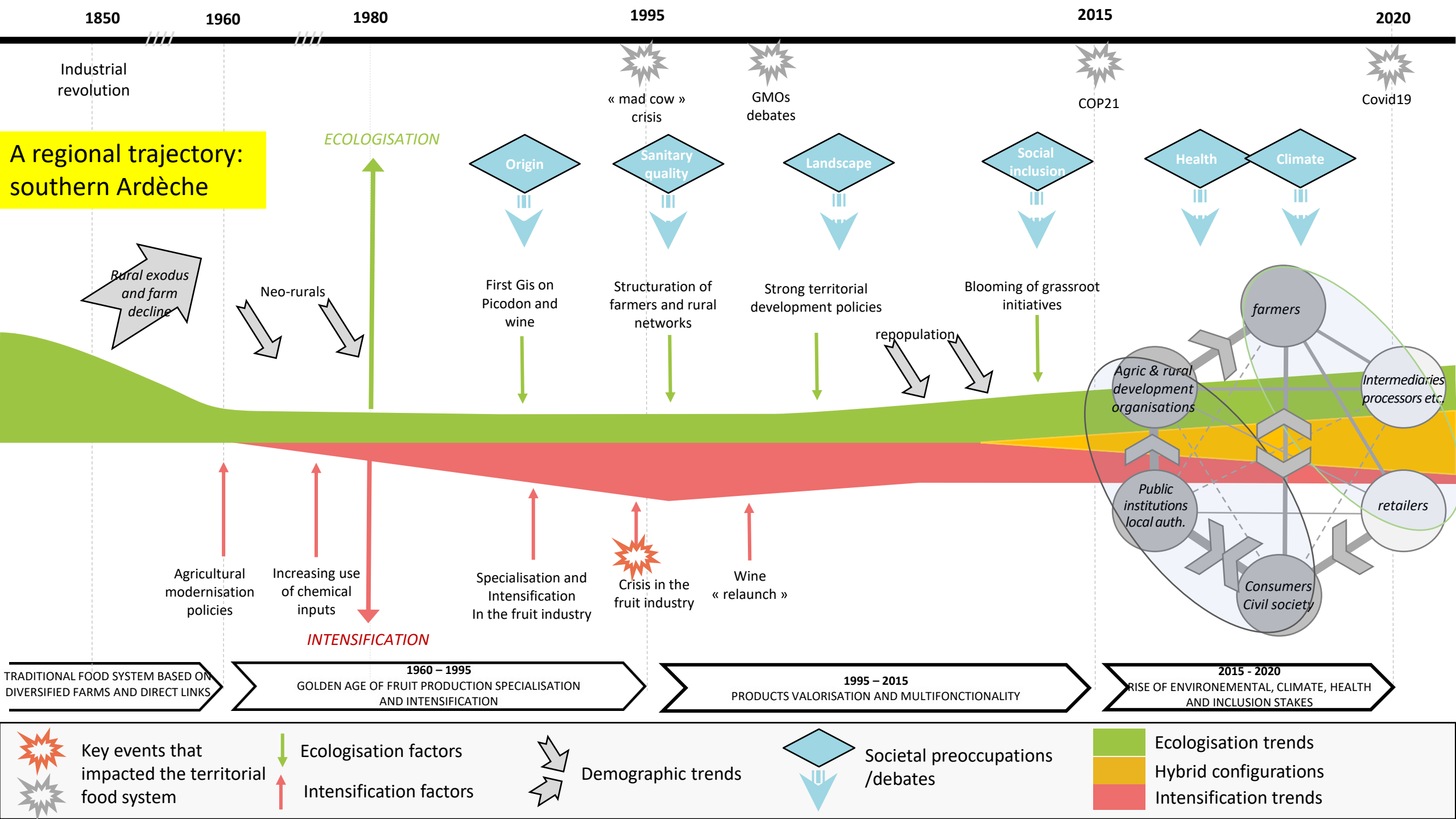
The World - Continents and Oceans

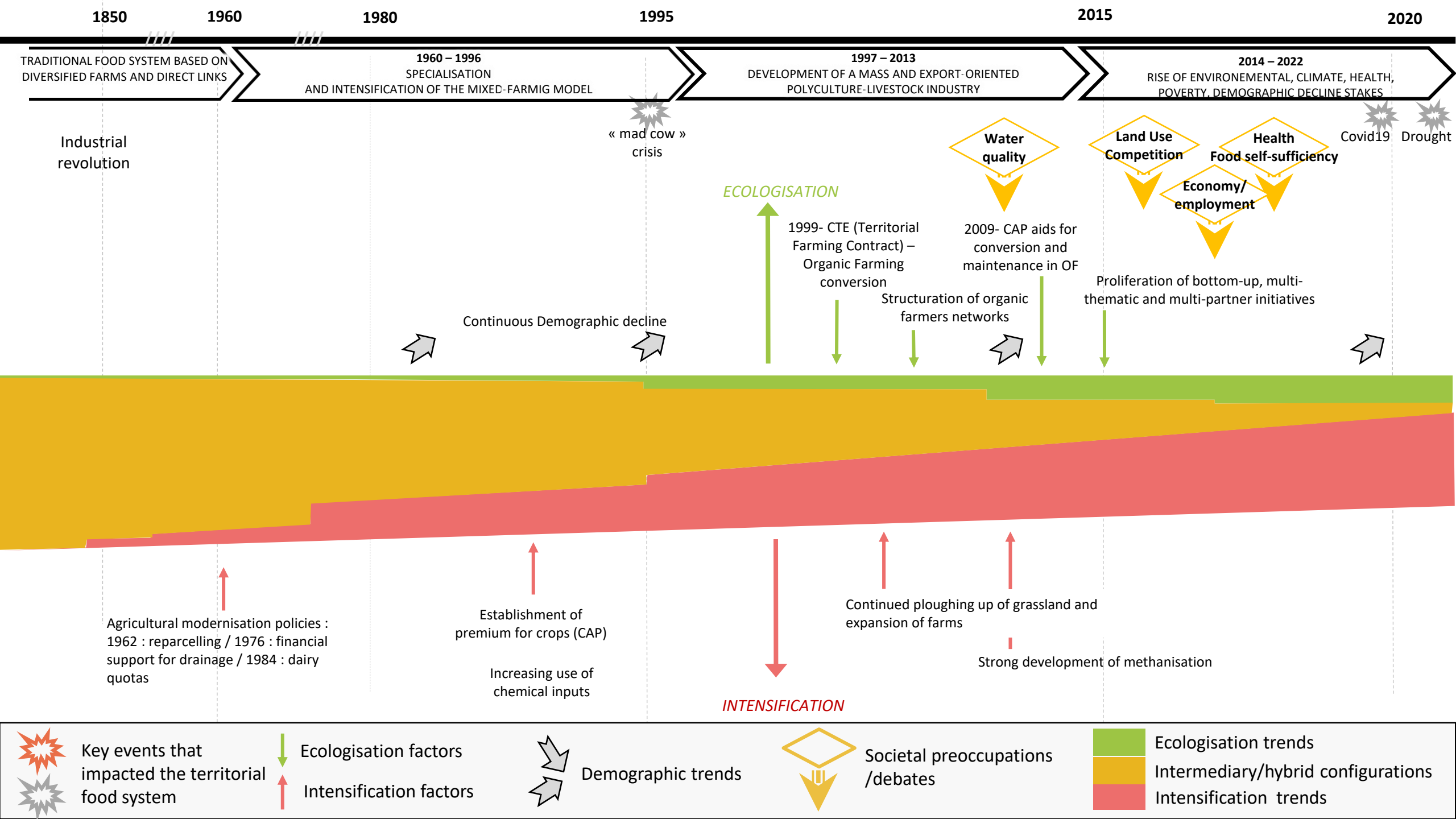


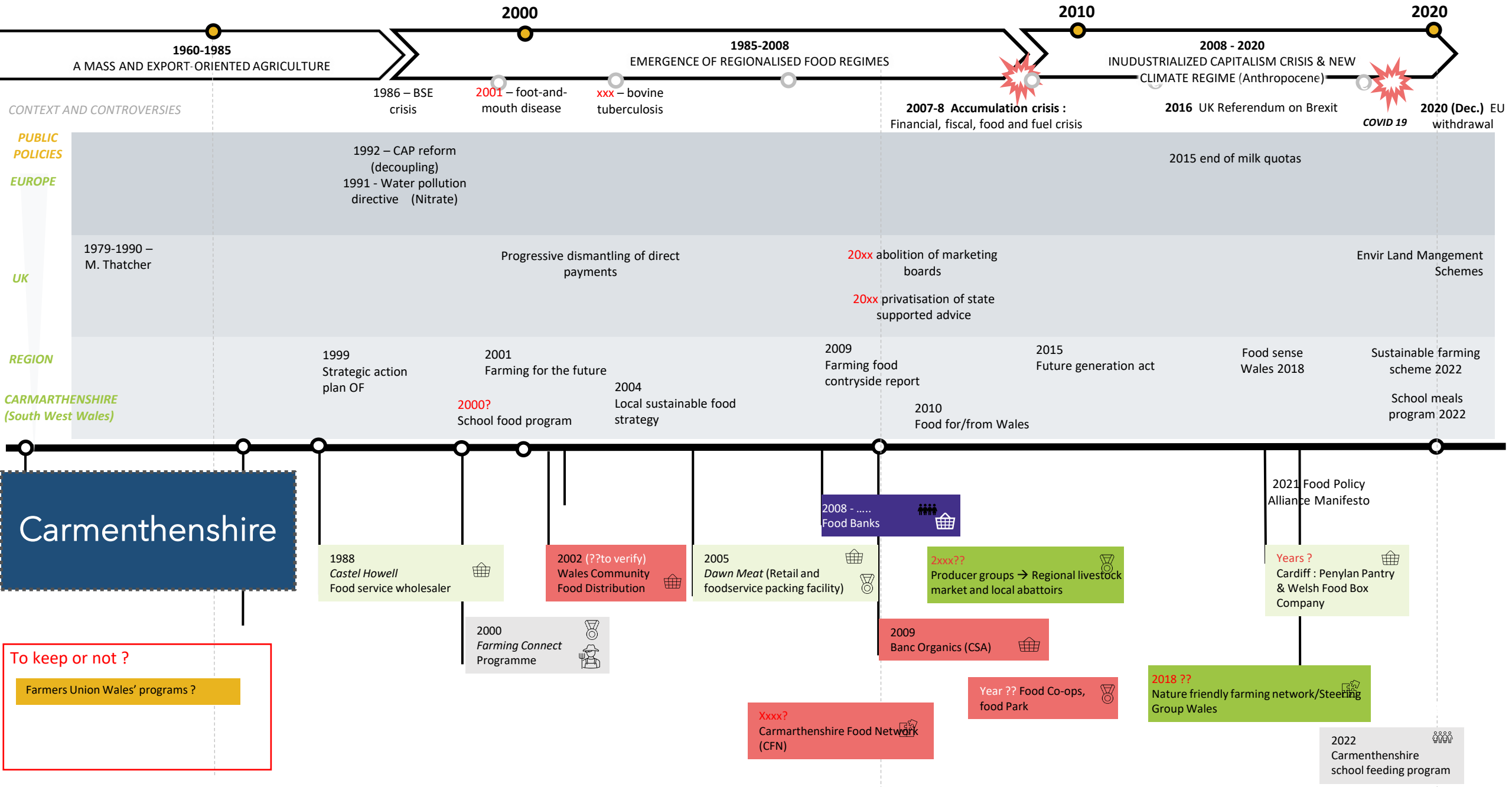
The United Kingdom









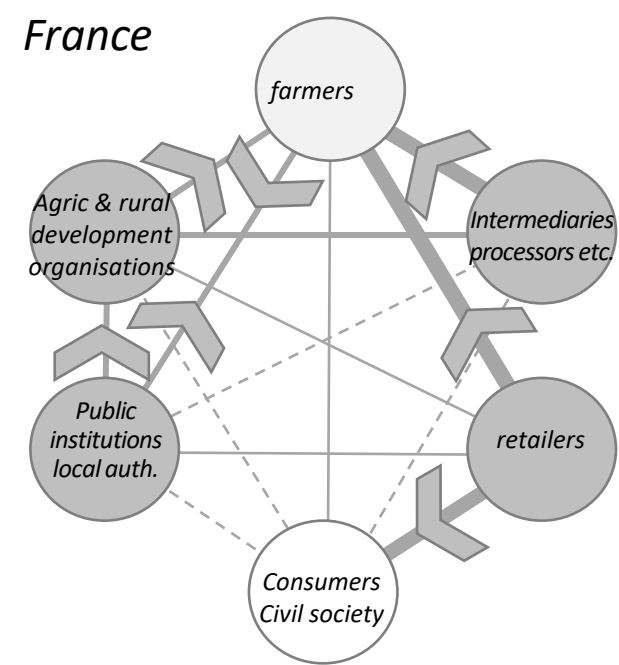


**Initiatives' leading actors :**

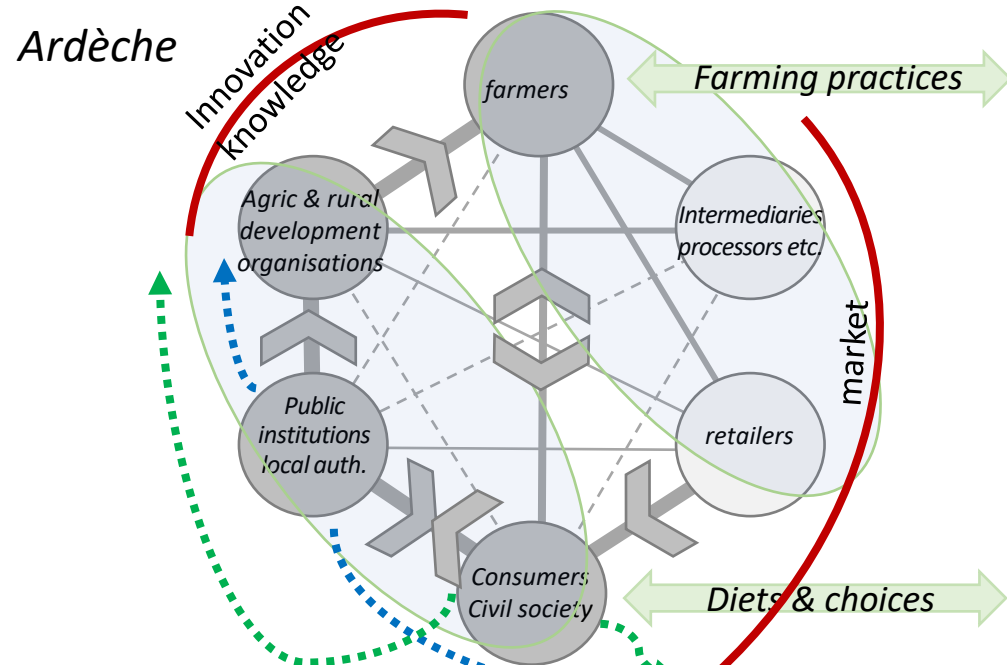
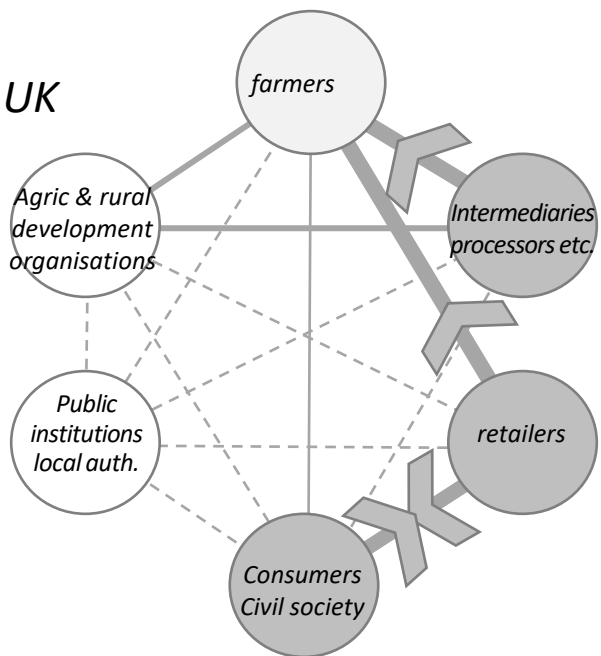
- Alternative farmers' networks
- Civil society organizations (non agric.)
- Education&research
- Public institutions
- Multi-actors
- Economical actors

**Initiatives' themes :**

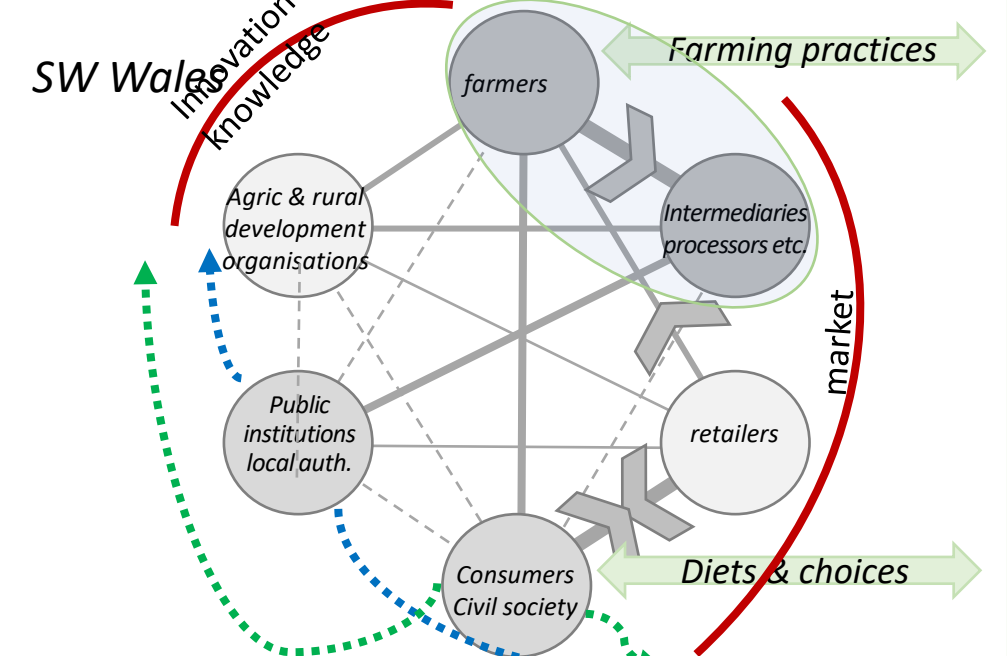
- Agricultural practices
- Commercialisation and consumption
- Valorization (transformation, marketing, ...)
- Inclusion/education/health
- Transition projects (=multi thèmes)



1990 – 2000s' national trajectories



Post 2000s' regional trajectories



Biophysical features

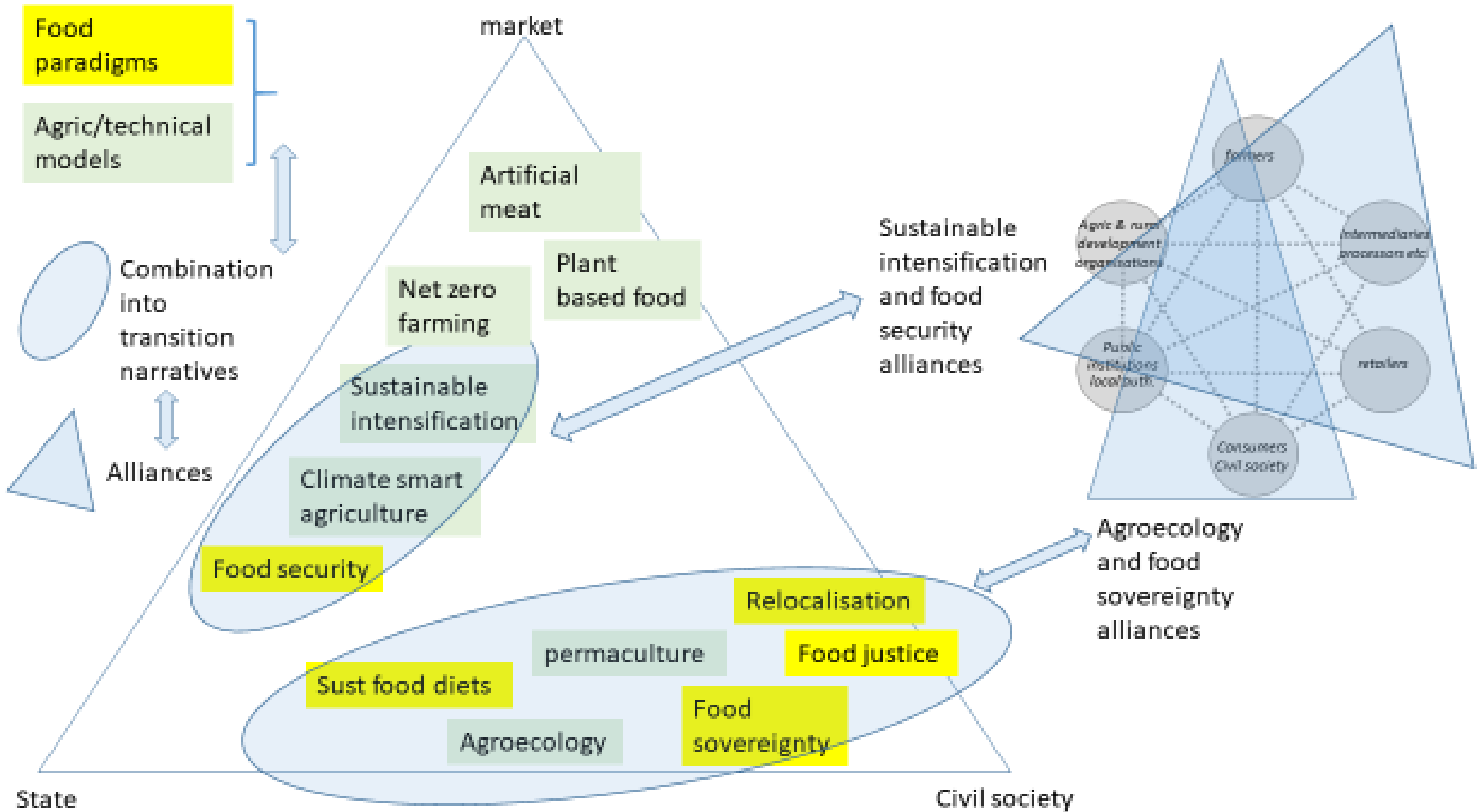
Articulations between biophysical-innovation-market-knowledge arrangements and power configurations

*In both regions (and in the period) farmers and consumers/civil society are partially (re)empowered in contrast to the previous periods.*

Biophysical features

*In Ardèche rural development organisations and civil society organisations are more strongly supported -and oriented- by public policies; but there are 2 contrasted dynamics (both complementary and competing)*

*In South West Wales, farmers gain more control over intermediaries and rural development organisations*



## Legenda

- Região COREDE Vale do Rio Pardo
- Municípios
- Rodovias federais

## Tipo IBGE 2010

- Rural
- Urbano

## Canais de Comercialização

- Feiras Convencionais
- Feiras Agroecológicas/Orgânica
- Feiras mistas
- Comércio com entrega domiciliar vinculado a AF
- Loja

## Localização

COREDE Vale do Rio Pardo - Rio Grande do Sul - Brasil



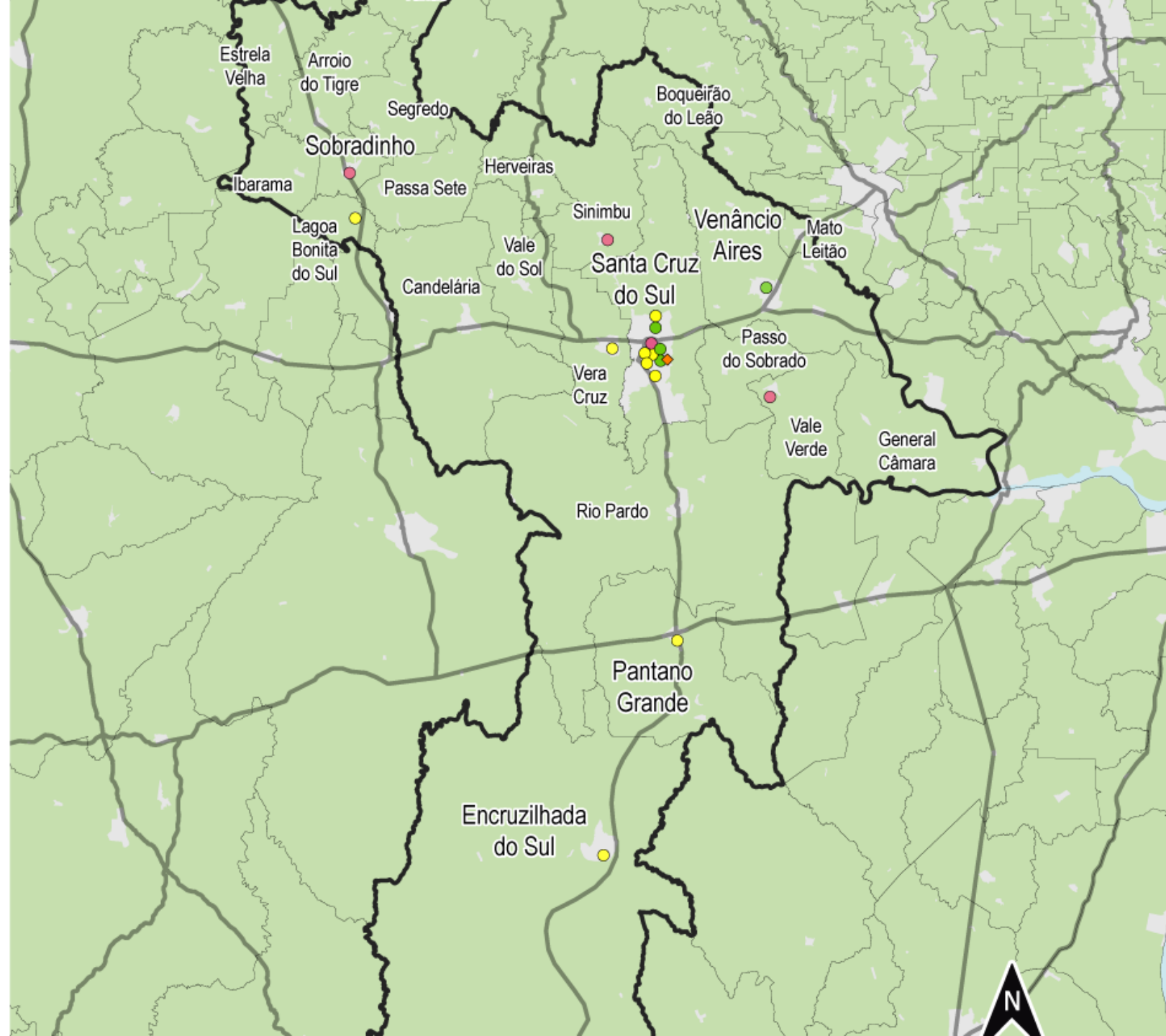
Mapa temático produzido por: Carolina Rezende Faccin (2020).

Base cartográfica: CENSO IBGE (2010).

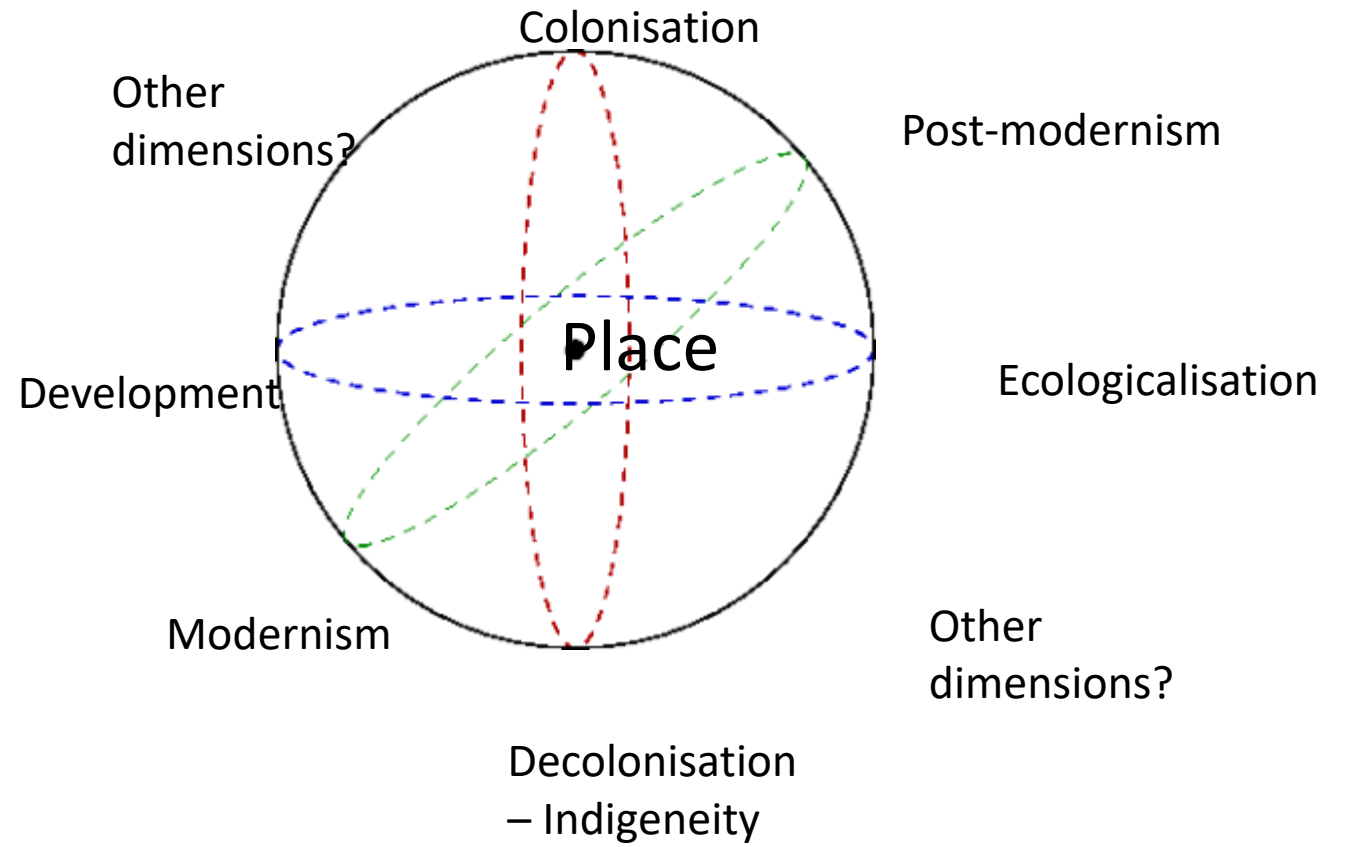
Sistema de Coordenadas: SIRGAS 2000/UTM22S.

Fonte de dados: CENSO IBGE 2010 e autores da pesquisa.

**O IMPACTO DA COVID-19 NA COMERCIALIZAÇÃO DIRETA DA AGRICULTURA FAMILIAR NO RS**



# PLACE DYNAMICS



# Conclusions: new science policy/politics interfaces: challenges facing rural researchers

- 1. Cosmopolitanism: consumerism, environment and the politics of development: political and scientific cultures.
- 2. Food security: what types of food and what types of agro-ecological practices?
- 3. Breaking up marketing monopolies and oligopolies
- 4. Re-stating the complexity and opportunities of sustainable territorial development.
- 5. New power –reconfigurations and coalitions linking the urban and rural domains and politics.