



# MOVING

## European foresight

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# One of the MOVING Objectives



Identifying the socio-ecological factors that will shape the future of mountain value chains by 2050.



# Study scales



## Three levels for the foresight



**Pan-European** (1)



**Archetypes** (4)



**Local/Regional – micro level** (22)

# Long-term forces



- ✓ Unpredictable for the local actors
- ✓ Significant long-term impact
- ✓ Outside the direct influence of local players

**Building long-term resilience** (in the context of WP6) is :

to resist to shocks, even if their recurrence is very low (each 50 years for ex.),

by:

- inventing **new monitoring tools to anticipate shocks**,
- **adapting (or inventing new) tools and infrastructures**,
- through a transformation pathway which can build on **radical changes**.

## Long-term forces and local capacity to adapt and change



Some foresight groups are highly pessimistic and do not trust governance, public authorities, nor politicians.

Indeed, some members of the mountain communities may already be or become passive. This means that they see only constraints and limitations, and hardly possible path to a better future.

On the contrary, proactive members of mountain communities show a strong desire to take control of their own affairs and to move forward, to stop being just "victims »: indeed, some local communities already influence long-term forces!

# Key Variables



Determine the performance of value chain.

**Empowerment**, **Collective action** and **Governance** are characteristics of the local community that support the adaptation to the pressures of the long-term forces on the key variables.

# Long-Term Forces and Key-Variables



- Long Term forces can be influenced by appropriate policies at national level, and ambitions for convergence between national and international levels (Paris Climate Agreement).

BUT

- Certain aspects can be mitigated by individual private initiatives, by local collective initiatives, and supported by local policies (0-emission territories, circular economy).



# Long term force Climate Change

## MOUNTAINS SPECIFICITIES



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MOUNTAIN VALORISATION THROUGH  
INTERCONNECTEDNESS AND GREEN GROWTH

- Mountains are areas known as:
  - Having high forest cover
  - Greater need than lowland areas for heavy infrastructure due to the rugged terrain (roads, railways, protection against avalanches and forest fires)
  - New and very significant needs for natural disaster preparedness (landslides, fires) due to the rugged terrain and difficult access
  - Contrasting effects between dry and wet mountains
- The stakeholders most affected by the CC are farmers, foresters, tourism and hydroelectric power producers
  - Local populations are concerned by impacts of CC
  - But all stakeholders except farmers in the 22 Value Chains are not yet very concerned (e.g. those involved in value chain processing).



# Long term force Markets

## MOUNTAINS SPECIFICITIES



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INTERCONNECTEDNESS AND GREEN GROWTH

- Significant limitations to the agronomic potential of the mountains (few plant products depending on relief and altitude) - High production costs due to major productivity differences with the plains (climate, relief, difficulty or impossibility of mechanisation/robotisation)
  - Heritage, identity and cultural value
  - The price can be high (reputation, rarity of the product)
- Protection of the link with origin (to preserve quality and reputation, and therefore the price)
  - Local raw materials (PDO) vs. imported raw materials (PGI or without quality mark but local recipes)
- Risk of hyper-specialisation leading to increasing the vulnerability
  - Reduction of diversity: reduced or even disappearing availability of farmland to grow diverse food
- Community phenomenon around (diversification) products to regain a sense of belonging to the community (ex. Chestnut)
  - Traditional local diet vs. products for tourists and for export outside the region
  - Local transmission to young generation, learning processes about gastronomy and food culture

# Long term force Demography

MOUNTAINS  
SPECIFICITIES



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INTERCONNECTEDNESS AND GREEN GROWTH

- Historical trend: demographic decline
  - A trend that is worsening in most European mountain areas
- Local players are concerned about the risk of desertification and land abandonment
  - Disappearance of services (schools, dispensaries, local shops, post offices, social amenities such as village pubs).
- Some regions (out of our 22 case studies) have reached demographic equilibrium (rarely growth)
  - Mainly thanks to tourism
- Mountain areas are both attractive (natural setting, landscape, authenticity, cool climate) and sometimes unliveable (medical deserts)

## *Long term force* **Tourism Dynamics**

MOUNTAINS  
SPECIFICITIES



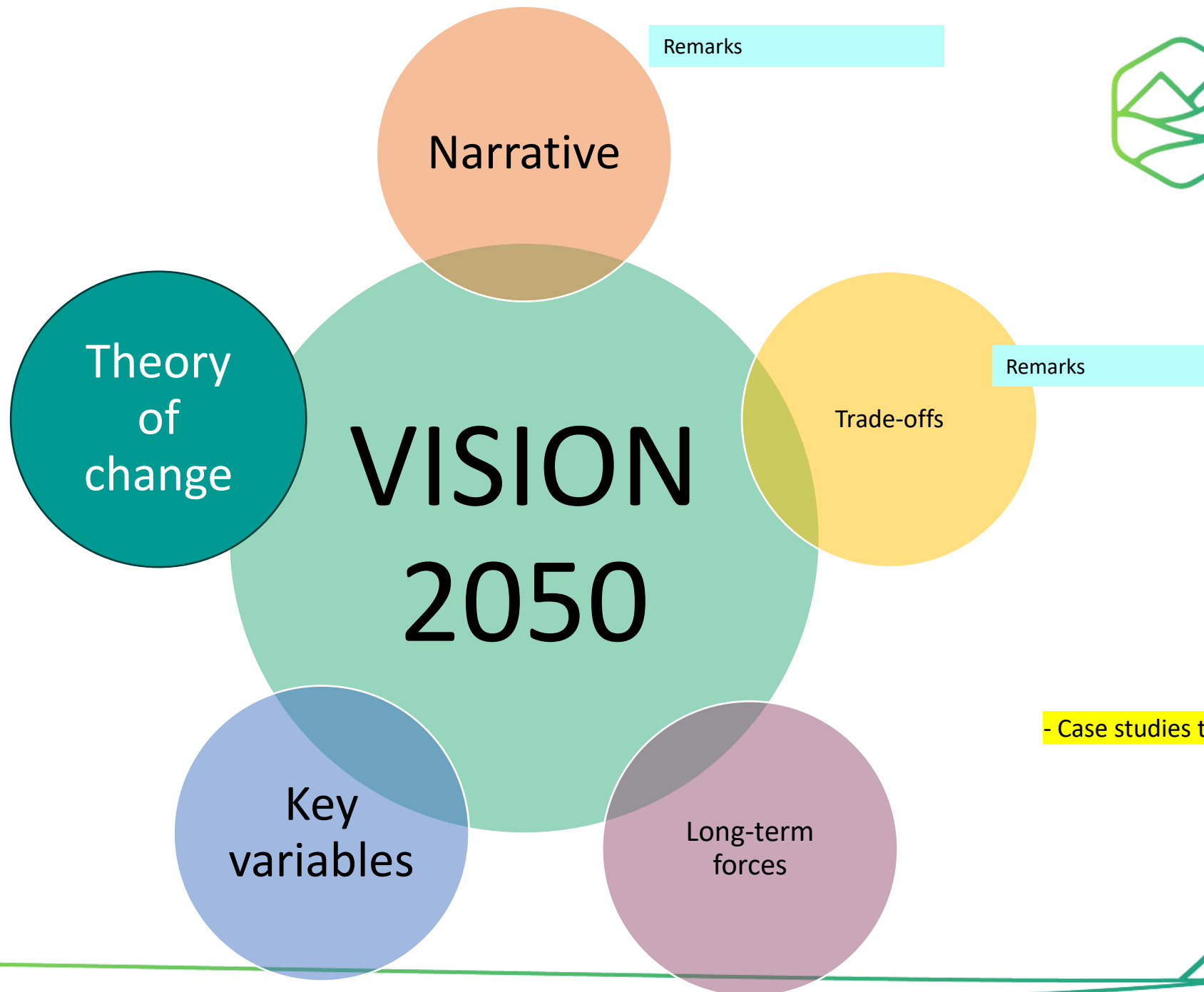
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- Strong marker of the MOUNTAIN identity
- Impacts depend on the type of tourism dynamics, which is not governed by tourism development policies ("luxury", "mass", "soft", "sustainable")
  - Winter tourism is heavily impacted by climate change
  - Tourism in all seasons is impacted by technological change, incl. social media
- Tourism dynamics puts a strain on natural resources and landscapes, even though the grandiose character of landscapes and nature (landscapes, biodiversity, air and water quality) attracts tourists.

# 4 Archetypes, 4 driving Motivations



- **Economy driven**
  - Linking with Quality schemes (GI, Mountain EU labelling scheme, Organic), 1<sup>st</sup> (Cooperation measures, Producers Organisations and Operational Programmes) and 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar of CAP (in particular the investments and some agri-environmental schemes), LEADER supported initiative
- **Nature driven**
  - Linking with Natural and Regional Parks, 2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar of the CAP (agri-environmental schemes), Nature Preservation strategies like NATURA2000 at EU level
- **Knowledge and Innovation driven**
  - Linking with European Innovation Partnerships, R&D (European Research Programmes, INTERREG), Innovation support, Digitalization, Smart Villages
- **Niche Products and Diversification driven**
  - Adapting the production to the local markets, short circuits, « close to nature » and « rural tourism », Organic, Permaculture, Small-scale and family farming, Micro-farms, On-farm activities



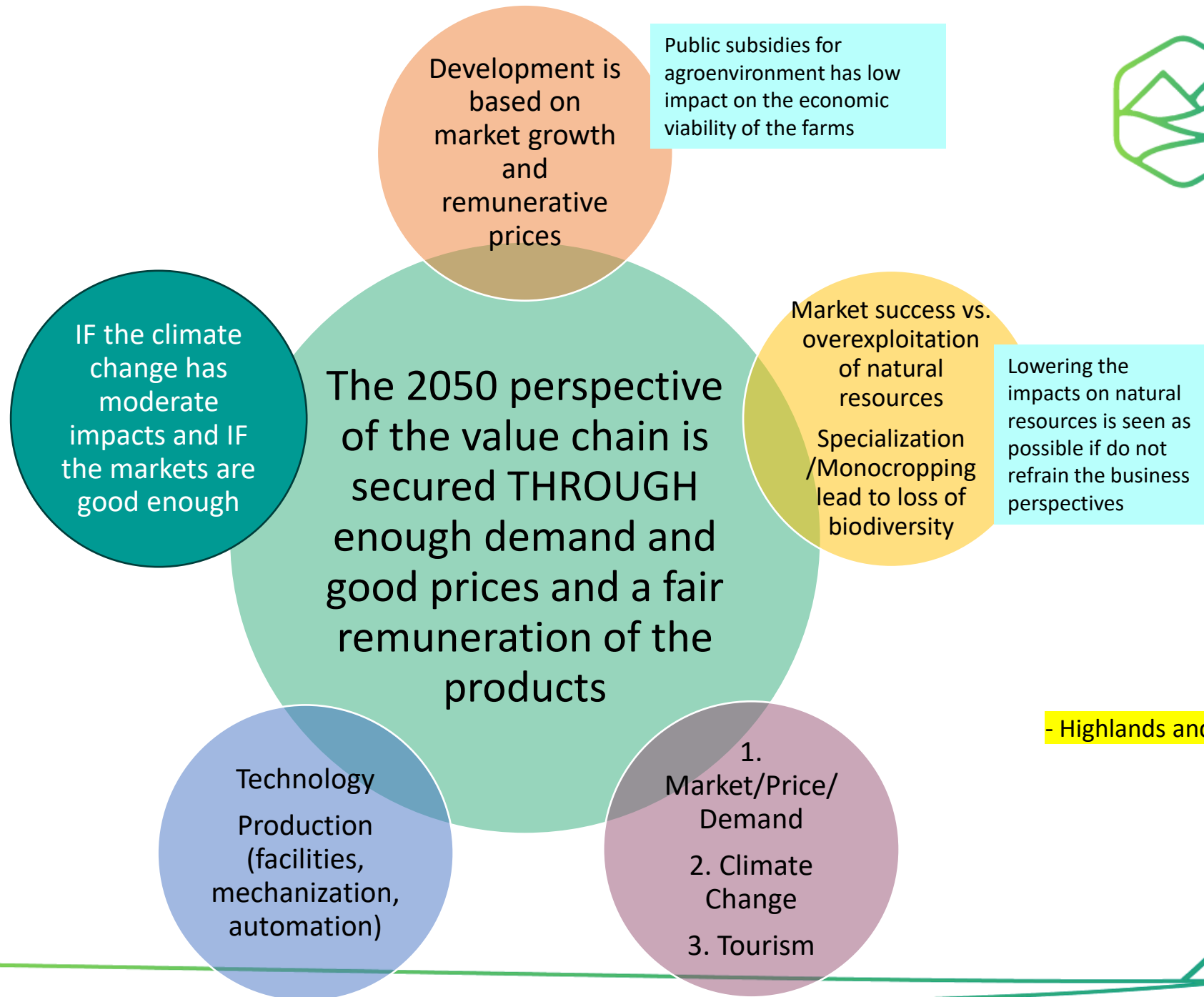
**Nick name  
of the  
archetype**

- Case studies that fit the archetype



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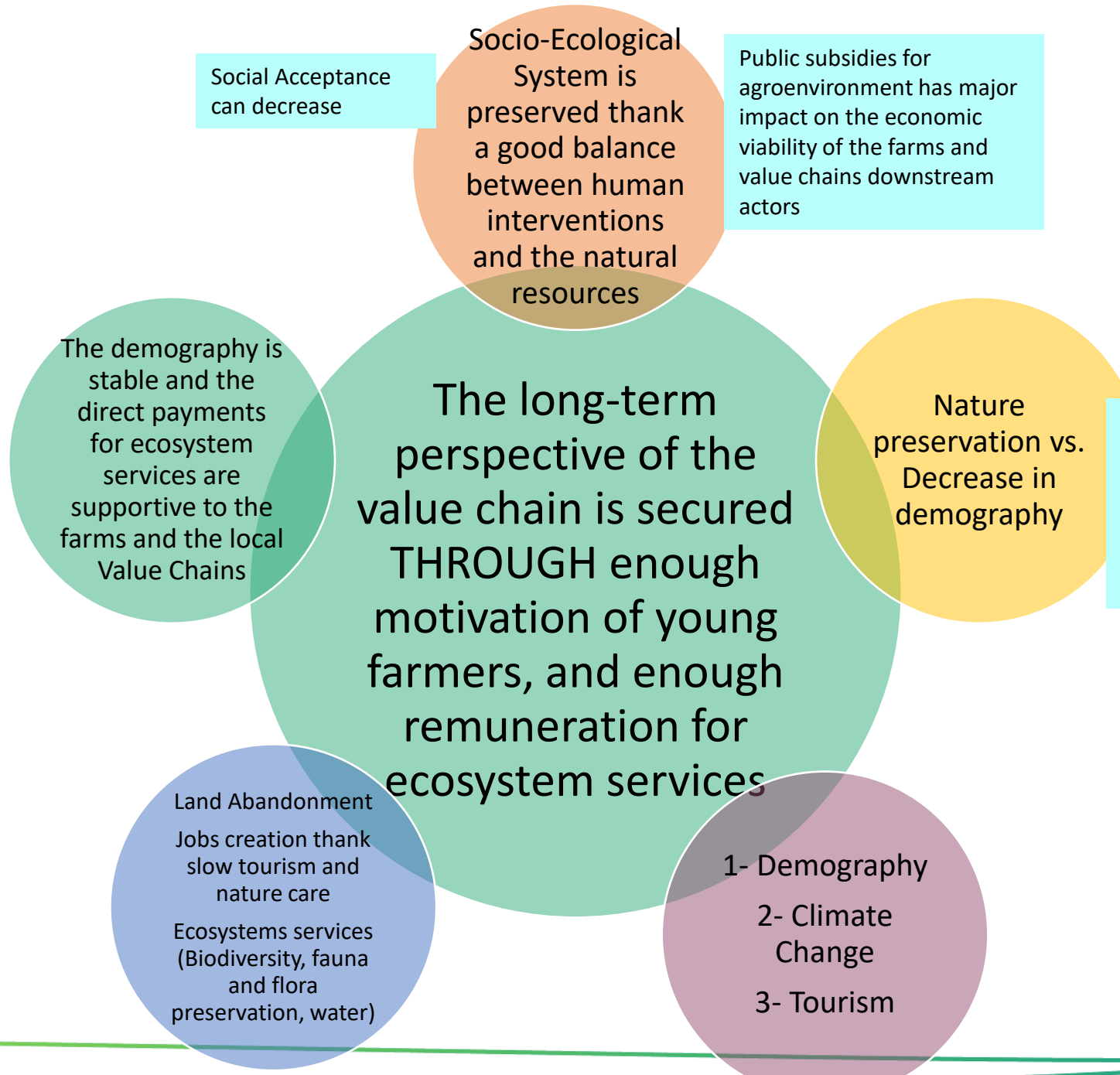
## Economic Driven



- Highlands and Islands (Scotch Whisky), UK-Scotland



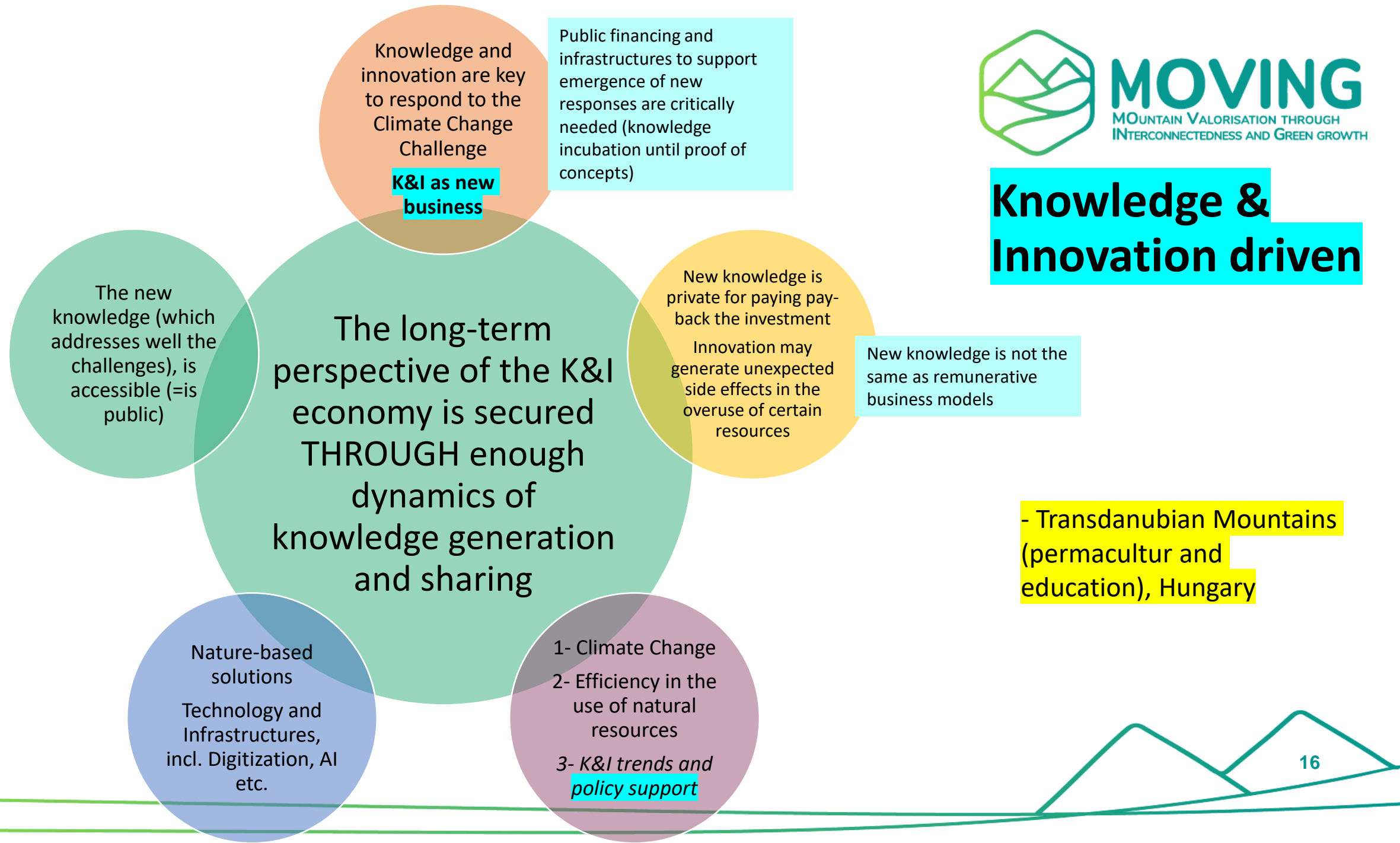
# Nature driven



Slovak carpathians mountains

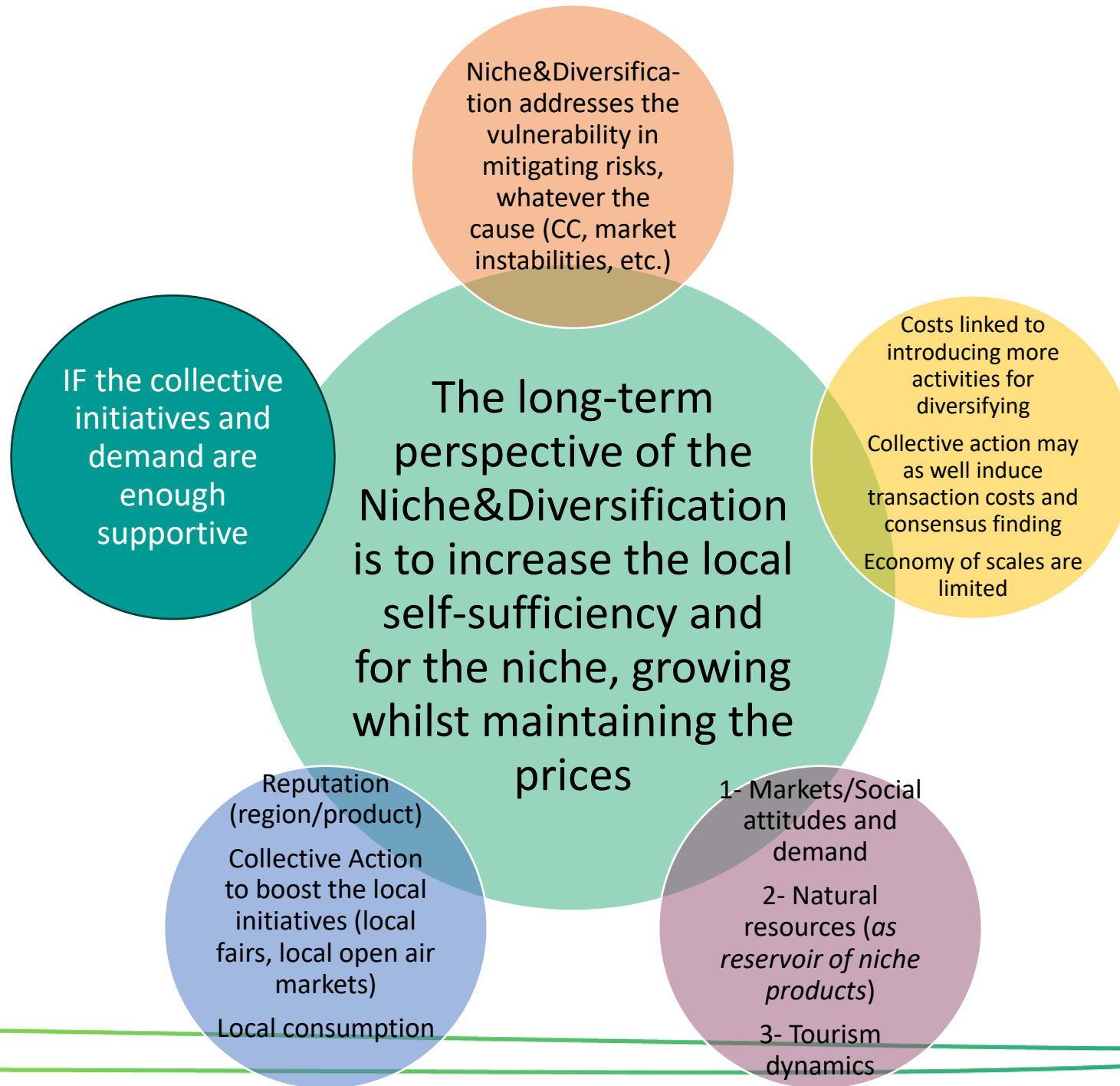


# Knowledge & Innovation driven



## Niche & Diversification driven

- Swiss Alps (Gran Alpin, cereals), Switzerland



# Aims of our European Foresight workshops



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INTERCONNECTEDNESS AND GREEN GROWTH

- Propose and discuss « Strategic Options »

One «Strategic Option» is defined by:

- Challenges to address
  - Governance
  - Funding
  - Set of interventions
- Identify policy recommendations that help scaling-up the strategic options at national/EU levels

# Strategic Option



**A Strategic Option is defined as:**

**An « approach » or « tool » to be adapted/customized to local contexts**

(for ex. Appellation d'Origine or LEADER, SMART VILLAGES)

Characteristics which are key to define one « Strategic Option »

1. Challenges
2. Objectives
3. Governance
4. Funding
5. Interventions

A Strategic Option not a new NORM!

# Focus Group Discussion – session 1

## Harvesting Strategic Options/Selecting 3/Describing



**MOUNTAIN specificity should be in 1<sup>st</sup> line in the focus**  
**Making LTVRA and Rural Agenda specific to MOUNTAINS**

*Duration: 1,5 hour – 4 groups in parallel (one per Archetype)*

1. Round of short presentation of the participants
2. The facilitator presents the Archetype and its narrative, illustrated with a MOVING case study
3. One presenter pitches a Strategic Option
4. Harvesting ideas of existing and possible SO (*splitting in groups of 2-3 persons*)
5. Coming back in the Group for Presenting/Brainstorming around the SO
6. Participants selecting for 3 SO that will be elaborated further (what is really innovative/promising AND specific to Mountains and to the challenges)
7. Describing/Designing 1 SO on posters (*according to a template*) (*3 small groups*)

# Up-scaling



A Strategic Option can be a stand-alone response, in a particular context, for a certain period of time.

The up-scaling of a Strategic Option is when this SO is identified as an appropriate option for other contexts

The up-scaling may happen in 2 ways:

- "copy and paste"
- "case-by-case"

Policies can support or even define Strategic Options in order to give it greater visibility and a better chance of taking hold

## Focus Group Discussion – session 2



Duration: 1,5 hour – Splitting per Archetypes (same group)

- The participants comments their Posters (3 SO per focus group)
- A presenter pitches a Strategic Option, which benefitted from a specific Policy Support (fund/tool/initiative led by the policy level) - Q&A
- Brainstorming about up-scaling potential and policy needs for this up-scaling (*splitting in same 3 groups*)
- Coming back in the Archetype Group to brainstorm around the support to the SO



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