

**Review report Portugal
Workpackage 3 DOLPHINS**

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WP3 – LINK BETWEEN OLPs AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

REVIEW REPORT

1- Papers/Studies

CÊA, A. C.; MATOSO, A. J.; BRITO, M. P. (1994). Productos Regionais Certificados: Uma Nova Oportunidade. *O Minho, A Terra e o Homem*, Ano XI, N. 28, Braga: DRAEDM, pp 22-28.

CRISTOVÃO, A (1998). *Em busca da Esmeralda Perdida? Contributo para a Reflexão sobre o Mundo Rural Português.* UTAD (Comunicação ao Seminário “Mundo Rural e Agricultura” promovido pela Comissão Parlamentar de Agricultura, Desenvolvimento e Pescas, 13 Out. 1998).

CRISTOVÃO, A e TIBÉRIO, M. L. (1992.) Valorização dos Recursos Naturais de Qualidade do Barroso; Elementos para uma Estratégia de Desenvolvimento Endógeno. *A Rede para o Desenvolvimento Local*, N.º 9/10, pp 24-29.

DINIS, I., (1999). *Denominação de Origem e Desenvolvimento Rural: O caso do “Queijo da Serra da Estrela”.* Lisboa: UTL-ISA-DEASR.

DINIS, I. R., (1995). *Os produtos Tradicionais de Qualidade e o Desenvolvimento Rural: A Denominação de Origem “Queijo Serra da Estrela”.* Lisboa: UTL-ISA .Tese de Mestrado em Economia e Sociologia Rural, (MSc Thesis).

FRAGATA, A ; ALBERTO, D.; SEITA, I. (1999) . Social and economic impact of a PDO cheese (“Queijo de Nisa”) on the local cheese production and processing (North of Alentejo, Portugal). In J. P. LAKER AND J. A. MILNE (Eds.) *Livestock production in the European Less*

Favoured Areas, LSIRD network, Macaulay Land Use Research Institute, Aberdeen, pp. 175-178.

FRAGATA, A. e SOUSA, F. (1995). Práticas dos criadores de bovinos Mirandeses e melhoramento da raça. *Rev Ciências Agrárias*, VOL XVIII, nº 3, pp.5-9.

HENRIQUES, M. A. (1994). LEADER: Apoio à valorização dos produtos agroalimentares tradicionais de qualidade na Beira Litoral. *Semente*, nº8/9, pp.14-17.

LARCHER GRAÇA, L. e CARVALHO, A.(2 000). Investigação Participada e Desenvolvimento Rural In LARCHER GRAÇA, L. e SANTOS, H. (eds) *Cadernos da Montanha – Peneda 1*. Braga: DRAEDM, pp 9-17.

MARREIROS, C. (1999) *O marketing e as denominações de origem e indicações geográficas. O caso da Região Alentejo*. Lisboa: APDEA.

MARTINS, A. P. L. e VASCONCELOS, M. M. P. (1999) Queijos portugueses: limitações estruturais e tecnológicas ao crescimento do sector das DOP ; a formação e a qualidade da matéria prima. *Investigação agrícola*, Ano2. Lisboa: INIA-MADRP, pp 54-56.

RIBEIRO, M., e MARTINS, C. (1998) From Mothers to Daughters – Constructing and Reconstructing the History (a great part) of “Products with History”. In TRALLOSMONTES (1998) *Proceedings of the Agriculture and Food Products International Meeting*. Mirandela: TRALLOSMONTES, Associação para a Valorização dos Productos de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro.

RIBEIRO, M., e MARTINS, C. (1996) La certificación como estratégia de valorización de productos agroalimentarios tradicionales: La alheira, um embutido tradicional de Trás.- os-Montes. *Agricultura y Sociedad*, Madrid: SGT- MAPA. N. 80-81, pp 313-334.

RIBEIRO, M., e MARTINS, C., (1995). A tradição já não é o que era dantes. A valorização dos productos tradicionais face à mudança social. *Economia e Sociologia*. N. 60- -Évora: ISEEGIAS, pp 29-45.

SOUSA, F. e FRAGATA, A. (1994). Mirandês cattle breed: genetic base and breed improvement. Proceedings of the third international symposium on Livestock farming

systems: research, development socio-economics and the land manager. Aberdeen, September, 1994. EAAP Publication N° 79, 1996.

SOUSA, F. J. R. (1992). Sistemas agrários e melhoramento dos bovinos de raça Mirandesa. O caso da freguesia de Paçó. Tese de mestrado em Extensão e Desenvolvimento Rural. Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro, (MSc Thesis)..

TIBÉRIO, I.; CRISTOVÃO, A.; ROCHA, F. (1997) As Raças Bovinas Autóctonos e o Desenvolvimento das Regiões de Montanha. *Revista Portuguesa de Zootecnia*, Ano IV, n. 1, pp. 69-92.

TRALLOSMONTES (1998) *Proceedings of the Agriculture and Food Products International Meeting*. Mirandela: TRALLOSMONTES, Associação para a Valorização dos Productos de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro.

2- Main Results/ Abstracts

- Legislation and procedures relative to OLP penalise traditional/typical products (cheese and pork products examples) in disadvantaged and mountain areas in opposition to the expressed goals in OLP policy (DINIS, I. R., 1995; RIBEIRO, M., MARTINS, C., 1996; TRALLOSMONTES, 1998 - Rural Development Meeting).
- In OLP process, initiatives seldom came from public institutions (local or non local) with insufficient attention paid to other actors, mainly to local farmers, resulting in little interest and participation of a large board of local actors and in doubtful “Specific Agreements” (TRALLOSMONTES, 1998; DINIS, I. R., 1995). Participation of local population and local institutions is considered a main key for success in rural development process (CRISTOVÃO, A 1998; CRISTOVÃO, A e TIBÉRIO, M. L., 1995; LARCHER GRAÇA, L. e CARVALHO A. 2 000).
- Others rural policies related with OLP set objectives in contradiction with farmers interests, the case of DOP fresh meat producers in Trás-os Montes region (FRAGATA, A. e SOUSA, F. 1995; SOUSA, F. e FRAGATA, A. 1994; SOUSA, F. J. R. 1992).
- Social and economic evolution of rural societies had negative impacts in the “quality” of traditional products with or without certification; research in technological processing is needed in order to overcome these problems: cheeses (MARTINS, A. P. L. e VASCONCELOS, M. M. P., 1999), pork products (RIBEIRO, M., e MARTINS, C., 1995).
- Initiatives in promoting a PDO product may have positive effects in other traditional regional products and activities (FRAGATA, A , ALBERTO, D., SEITA, I. ; 1999)

CRISTOVÃO, A TIBÉRIO, M. L., (1995).

The paper presents alternatives for rural development in the area of Barroso, based in local resources. Local, typical products can find long distances niche markets, but local tourism is considered the most interesting alternative as it may generate and integrate different initiatives for natural resources valorisation. Participation of local population and local institutions in the definition and application of plans, measures, process, for valorisation of local products and resources is considered a main point in the promotion of local rural development.

DINIS, I. R., (1995).

Initiative of public services, PDO cheese “Serra da Estrela” was created in 1984, in an economically depressed mountain area, with a well-known traditional cheese. Although cheese production gives better returns, about 30% of sheep farms sell their milk production to local cheese industry. Farms’ traditional cheese sales reached some 1,100 ton/year but only 2% are certified 24 farmers (1996/97) less than 1.2% of the total farmers involved in cheese market. Inquiring local farmers the author presents the main reasons: investment requirements and procedures for cheese production units licences keep away many producers; PDO cheese gets higher prices but producers may lose income choosing PDO certification as PDO organisation does not work efficiently.

MARREIROS, C. (1999)

Review of OLPs products in Alentejo region. Weak results in OLP olive oil. Positive effects in OLP fresh meat sector: better prices, distribution guaranty. A significant part of the rent created by OLP reverted to farmers supported by a strong farmers association. Other positive result: creation of qualified jobs.

RIBEIRO, M., e MARTINS, C., (1995)

The article describes the evolution and distribution of typical pork products (ham, bacon, and various sausages) in Trás-os-Montes region. Better social and economic conditions introduced changes in farming systems, pig breeding and in manufacturing of pork products with impacts in the “quality” of traditional products. Research should look for scientific and technological solutions in order to allow keeping specific qualities of traditional products in a process of economic and social changes.

RIBEIRO, M., e MARTINS, C., (1996)

Officially national and EC authorities declare that certification, PDO products, are considered an important tool to promote better incomes and better life conditions for families living in disadvantaged areas like Trás-os-Montes. In fact, legislation and procedures relative to PDO penalise local possibilities and initiatives in production, especially in traditional animal products, such as sausages and cheese.

RIBEIRO, M., MARTINS, C., (1998)

The paper analyses the women's role in traditional products (sausages) of Tràs-os-Montes region. Women have the monopoly of know-how: rituals, techniques and the process in general. They are the authors and the guardians of these products' history, an important part of local culture.

TRALLOSMONTES (1998)

Discussion on Rural Development Meeting: PDO legislation and licences proceedings are not adapted to small farms regions and/or disadvantaged and mountain areas, where rural development is strictly linked to "quality" products; although official authorities consider quality products as priority there isn't an effective support to production in order to keep with the offer growth.

DISCUSSION REPORT

Needs for New Research/ Policies

Research should try to give an answer to:

- National policy on OLP products failed in its main objectives: rural development with priority to disadvantage and mountain areas.
- Few PDO products are a marketing success and even less have an impact in local rural development.

In Portugal most of PDO products were created very recently although typical, traditional products, have a history centuries old. In the transition from tradition to PDO some cases were successful but the great majority was not. Difference may be found between products (wine is a privileged product), differences between regions, differences between groups of actors involved - strategies, etc. In OLP area there are only few studies, the majority being focused in the supply chain paying little attention to local actors: rural structure, institutions, groups' interests and initiative leaders, etc. The analysis of existing studies should be done in order to identify the keys of success and non-success, but more case studies, with focus in rural development, should be carried on, in order to build a larger basis for comparisons. This option also implies research in methodologies and indicators adequate to evaluate impacts on local rural development.

- Public policies related to rural development have insufficient, or non-existing, articulation at territory level and may pursue contradictory objectives, for example, in mountain areas inside Natural Parks. In OLP initiatives and process, public services, mainly agriculture public services, play a main role; on the other hand, and public policies mix different kind of objectives, for example: -preservation of indigenous animal breeds with DOP certification, restraining the access to DOP to a few local actors.

Research should be carried on public policies related to rural development and OLP and also on the institutional framework as well as on public services models and strategic choices. Comparisons with other EC countries would be very useful.