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**研究会 : Promoting the smart, sustainable and
inclusive development of inner areas.
what chances for Europe and East Asia ?**

(11th September, 2018 | Torino)

The term ‘inner areas’ refers to territories often located substantially far from centers offering essential services and characterized by depopulation and socio-economic hardship. Both in Europe and East Asia, it may connote remote rural areas as well as islands, isolated border regions as well as sparsely populated mountain territories : progressively deprived of a growing number of services, such areas have gone through a steady period of abandonment in favor of urban areas. Interventions targeted to safeguard, rehabilitate and revitalize inner territorial areas have been thus deemed necessary to the promotion of territorial cohesion, as access to essential services such as education, mobility and healthcare is crucial to guarantee an adequate level of quality of life among inner areas’ inhabitants. However, the promotion of smart, sustainable and inclusive development of inner areas presents a number of challenges, that may vary as a consequence of their intrinsic territorial characteristics as well as of the institutional framework in which their development shall be promoted. In this light, this international conference aims at challenging scholars from both East Asian and European Union countries to address some of the following questions :

- What key features characterize inner areas in Europe and East Asia ?
- Which territories are at risk of becoming inner areas ? What processes may drive marginalization and how can these be reversed and/or overcome ?
- How can inner areas explore and utilize their territorial potentials, support their competitiveness, create jobs and improve the quality of life for their citizens given their conditionality ?
- What (European) national, regional and local strategies for inner areas, including more functional cooperation approaches and governance aspects, could be considered in order to improve their situation ?

龍谷大学地域公共人材・政策開発リサーチセンター（LORC）は2018年9月11日、トリノ（イタリア）で国際会議「中山間地域の活性化をめぐる国際比較研究——欧州と東アジア」を開催した。トリノ工科大学、トリノ大学と協働し、駐ミラノ日本総領事館、トリノ市、トリノ都市圏センターの協賛を得た。以下の論文は、当該会議でプレゼンテーションされた発表の草稿である。

LORC 活動報告①

New prospects of social and solidarity economy in the post-disaster affected areas of Tohoku, Japan

Fumihiko SAITO

The Triple disasters of earthquake, tsunami, and nuclear power plant accident hit Tohoku, Japan on 11th March, 2011. The occasion of 3.11 accelerated the long term structural changes of rural Japan: depopulation and decay of local community. After seven years since the disasters, there have been some noticeable progress on rebuilding physical infrastructure. However, rebuilding local communities have been facing daunting challenges. One positive sign that has been emerging in the post-disaster areas in Tohoku is that there are some networks of producers and consumers who are reciprocally connected. Before 3.11, the relations between producers and consumers were very weak, such weak ties did not provide a foundation for effective risk communication. As 3.11 was a triple disaster, this ineffectiveness was devastating for both rural producers and urban consumers. After the disasters of 3.11, some networks are formed through agricultural cooperatives and others are promoted by the coordinated support for renewable energy. These diverse networks may promote an emergence of a new type of economy: social and solidarity economy (SSE). My presentation will critically examine both possibilities and limitations of SSE, which is still fragile yet potentially significant in making rural societies more resilient and sustainable than before.

Among the several examples of SSE in Tohoku, Japan, probably the most noticeable

endeavor is Tohoku Food Communication (TFC). TFC is a package of magazine and food, monthly delivered to the doorstep of subscribers. The first was issued in July 2013, about two years after 3.11. TFC was started by Mr. Hiroyuki Takahashi, who was born and raised in rural Tohoku but attended college and worked in Tokyo for several years. Upon returning home, he served as a lawmaker for the prefectural assembly and was eager to rejuvenate primary industries in Tohoku even before 3.11. Then, 3.11 provided a critical occasion for him to launch TFC, which he believed as an effective means to connect primary producers in rural areas and consumers in urban centers.

The TFC package includes a limited amount of food produced by those who appear in that issue of the magazine. The monthly subscription price initially is now ¥2580 (about \$23). The number of subscribers is limited to a maximum of 1500, and recently it stands around 1200. There is roughly an equal number of men and women among the subscribers.

The overall concept behind TFC is interesting. Their vision is, "Read, Eat and be Connected". "Think with both head and tongue" is also their favorite expression. These phrases present their ideas very well. The organizers of TFC prepare various opportunities for mutual interaction between producers

and consumers. Often, events are hosted either at places of consumption or production. For example, featured producers join parties attended by consumers in Tokyo. For the producers, these parties present a rare opportunity to understand the reactions of consumers. In other instances, consumers can also partake in some farming activities together on farms. Through these occasions, it is considered that the link between producers and consumers has become strengthened. TFC therefore advocates, “Remaking the world is reworking your food”.

TFC and its associated activities present a very interesting example of social movement. It started as a post-disaster initiative to connect rural producers and urban consumers. One of the reasons why the rationale of TFC came to be well accepted is the very fact that the each needed the other as partners. For producers, they obviously needed customers who not only purchase their produce but also understand well about agriculture and fisheries. For consumers, once 3.11, the very compounded disasters, paralyzed their ordinary life in cities, many of them came to know the origins of their food production, which were undergoing structural difficulties. Without good mutual understanding, primary industries and food production may not be able to play their social functions. No single human being can survive without food. For food to be sustainable, both producers and consumers need to share a wholistic vision. Primary industries and food consumption need to be seen not only by its cost-effectiveness but also by social-relations as

well. This sort of reasoning came shared by many in Japan and thus, the number of Food Communication (FC) subsequently spread to the extent that there is now 37 FCs throughout Japan. (And FC is about to start in Taiwan.)

The future of TFC, however, presents a mixed picture. Their production scale is limited, and these products are not going to compete with major food items sold in big supermarket chains. Yet, these unique products may consolidate their niche market. The spreading of TFC to other parts of Japan is one evidence that this sort of reasoning is well supported. When consumers start to realize their unique value by knowing the producers, they appreciate the commodities differently from conventional consumers. Apparently, the price matters, and the prices of the TFC products are unlikely to compete with those in mass production markets. However, once the customers appreciate valuable stories behind the products, these stories may be able to form firm criteria for choice. Thus, enriched human relations between producers and consumers is important. Furthermore, this sort of human network is one way to create a circular economy of local production, local consumption. This realization is also a pathway towards a sustainable lifestyle. In Japan, it is often said that “Slow and steady wins the race”. The TFC example is illustrating that this is not a quick fix to the complex issues of modern and post-modern society. But, this may be a much-assured way to tackle compounded challenges in Japan and the rest of (post) modern world.

LORC 活動報告②

Local autonomy and inter-local partnership in the mountainous rural area : toward sustainable community formation in Japan

Tatsuro NIIKAWA

1. Population Decline and Regional Issues

Japan is facing decreasing population and aging society. Regional and local society in Japan is placed in inevitable degenerating societies, whether in cities or rural areas. Although this situation will probably reach a certain equilibrium state after two generations, it is necessary to respond to the sudden social change to that point. In other words, it is necessary to think about regional development based on the transient period of decades from now to the steady state in the future. To that end, in order to raise the sustainability of the region, there must be the attempts such as creation of jobs for young people responsible for regional reproductive development, improvement of child-rearing conditions to meet the needs of young people, and town planning to ensure safety living. In this report, we will clarify the problems faced by the mountainous area of Japan. And point out that it is necessary to collaborate cooperatively among multiple localities in order to solve the problem. Based on those, we will discuss the problem solving by partnership in local stakeholders and multilayered network.

2. Population declines in mountainous and rural area and what is being questioned there

Mountainous and rural area has been traditionally regarded as a disadvantageous area. The sustainability of the community in that area is being questioned. Such areas have been called marginal settlements so far. This term was used in the sense of a settlement with no sustainability. In addition, the impact of the population diminished society has been pointed out by the problem of the disappearing city or the disappearing local government in the sense that not only the village, but also the survival of the local government itself including it will be compromised. It is predicted that half of the 1,700 municipalities in Japan are unsustainable.

Certainly the population is decreasing, the conditions of “living” do not get better and “living” is getting thinner. In reality, however, various efforts have been reported for each locality. It is not necessary that every locality that has been regarded as a marginal settlement has disappeared. Rather, the survival and extinction of each village is a result of each circumstance. Simply it cannot be said that the disappearance of the mountainous and rural area is necessarily inevitable

3. Sustainable Strategy to Utilize Local Resources

In order to enhance the sustainability of the community, it is fundamental to utilize local resources. It is required to use local resources wisely, not to consume, but to produce, to increase rather than exhaust, and to create if necessary. Such local resources include natural resources such as climate, geography, topographical features, soil and water, air, animals and plants, and the like. As industrial social resources, there are agriculture, forestry and fishery, commerce and tourism, various businesses such as other manufacturing and service industries, and workers engaged in them. The government sector including national and local governments, and the civil society sector of schools, welfare organizations, volunteers and civil society organizations, NPONGO, etc. are also important local resources.

Infrastructure resources include roads, bridges, river infrastructure, public transportation, urban planning and housings. As social-cultural resources related to cultural circumstance, there are regional cultures, traditions, history, experience, and residents' consciousness. Human social resources also include human resources, organization resources, and network resources.

A strategy to make use of these local resources is necessary. To do this, it is necessary to first discover the value of local resources or re-evaluate the resources that have been overlooked. Among these resources, the recycling of degraded resources and the further development of rare resources may be promoted. Of course, as long as the missing resources become clear, it is obviously possible to create them or introduce them from the outside. It is important that these

networks that mutually utilize resources are made among insides and outsides.

4. Securing services through inter-local cooperation

The inter-local cooperation has been utilized as a network that utilizes resources. The special purpose cooperation between neighboring local governments is well known. In familiar places, cooperatives such as waste disposal and fire fighting have been done. In addition, libraries and cultural facilities are used mutually among different municipalities, and also multiple municipalities may jointly establish facilities. The various cooperative relationships are assembled even among remote local governments, such as mutual support agreement at the time of disaster. It is also done to set up administrative facilities in other municipal areas. There are many cooperation such as making a route of sightseeing in an inter-local and inter-regional area and advertising tourism promotions in cooperation.

Sometimes municipalities cooperate in an equal relationship, while the central city provides services to neighboring municipalities. Besides cooperation among local governments, mutual use of facilities by residents and the private sector and mutual cooperation of private organizations are progressing. In the communities where the population declines and the aging of the population has progressed, we can maintain social life functions through voluntary cooperation from other areas. In a declining community, such mutual support is indispensable.

5. "Machizukuri" local development through network and collaboration toward realizing sustainable local community

In order to raise the sustainability of the

locality, it is necessary that the local community and its inhabitants make mutual partnership which utilizes resources within the region and external resources to be effectively allied. Various actors outside and inside the local community form a network to utilize or revitalize domestic and foreign resources. Realizing collaboration by various actors through a network of local resources leads to an increase in sustainability. “Machizukuri” town development by collaboration that enhances local sustainability is aimed at building diverse actors’ participation both inside and outside Japan, forming a network among them, building collaboration among actors that make up the network, and providing activities that meet the needs of each local community.

Conclusion

Local communities in the mountainous and

rural area facing the declining population cannot be maintained only by the activities of the local government. Although public sector support such as central government and prefectural governments is important, autonomous activities of local residents and residents’ organizations and their networking and cooperation must first be promoted. But there is a limitation that we cannot compensate for the lack of resources in the local community. Exchange with external resources must be implemented not only between governments but also between private sectors. By utilizing vitality of domestic and outside governments and the private sector, for the first time, it is possible to raise the sustainability of the region. For that reason, it is important key factor for the residents and the activities that make up the network connecting the local community and the inside and outside effectively.

LORC 活動報告③

Kyoto alliance for local public human resource development : collaboration between communities and universities

Kazuyo MURATA

This presentation introduces “Kyoto Alliance”, a collaborative platform across government, industry, academia and civil society, which was established in order to overcome the issues in inner areas in Kyoto.

The Japanese population is both decreasing rapidly and ageing due to low birth rates and longer life expectancies. Kyoto Prefecture is also facing the chronic or persistent pressures. They include (1) population decline through migration to the Prefecture’s southern districts or to other areas of Japan and (2) low economic performance, particularly in small and medium enterprises, which has resulted in reducing job opportunities. Within inner areas, such as the Northern Area of Kyoto Prefecture, the situation is becoming very serious because stagnation of economic activities, along with depopulation and ageing, are making traditional community functions fragile.

In order to tackle these challenges, the Kyoto Alliance was started in 2012. It is a platform across government, industry, academia and local community, and aims to enhance socio-economic alliances and local collaboration by developing local public human resources in Kyoto. The core members of the alliance are nine universities, two local governments, and seven organisations, as well as the Consortium for Local Public Human Resources Development (COLPU), which was established to certify public human resources

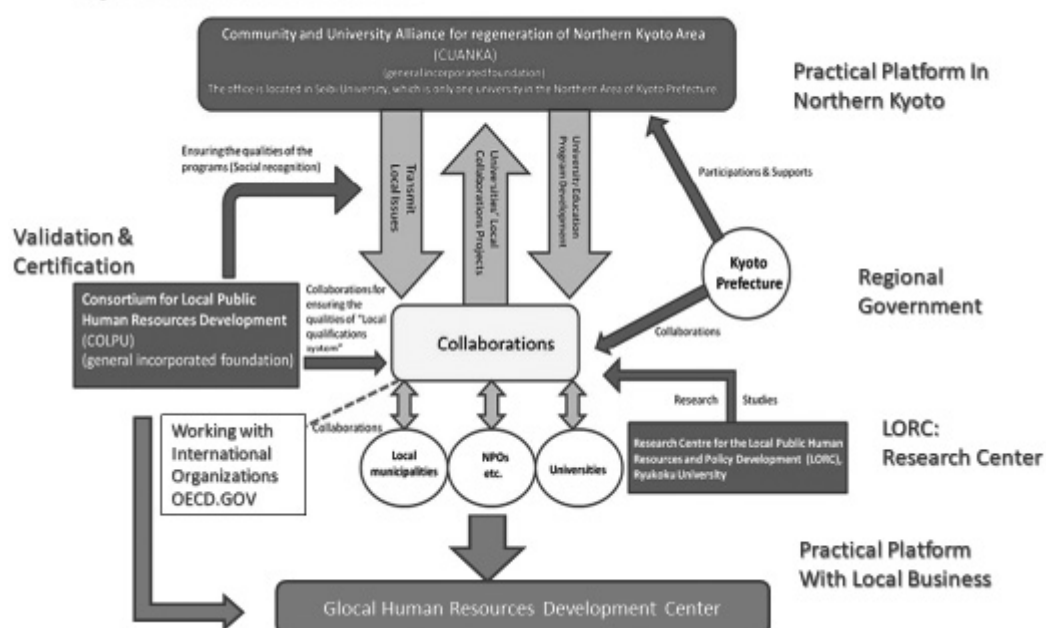
qualifications. The collaborative project also established the Community and University Alliance for the regeneration of Northern Kyoto Area (CUANKA) in 2012 and the nonprofit Global Human Resources Development Centre in 2013, both of which provide educational programmes for the qualifications certified by COLPU. Through the process of proceeding the whole project, LORC has played an essential role as a research center.

The local public human resources are those who will be major players in initiatives related to (1) revitalisation of the local community and (2) revitalisation of the local economy. One of the alliance programmes is the development and operation of a local qualification framework called “Certified Manager of Public Policy”. The Certified Manager of Public Policy programme was designed to provide VET (Vocational Education Training).

The program focusses on collaborations between universities and stakeholders in local communities and designed to enable students and community members to learn from each other. Learners will experience practical involvement in local community activities, and also study academic approaches and practical policy analyses at universities. The program is designed

The Kyoto Alliance has demonstrated a successful model for collaboration between

Kyoto Alliance Scheme



communities and universities, and played an influential role not only in Kyoto but also in Japan.

LORC 活動報告④

Social innovations in hilly & mountainous area led by immigrated entrepreneurs in Japan

Naoko OISHI

This presentation lays out the current situation and issues in Japan's traditional small farming villages confronting population decline, tracks the efforts for community revitalization centring on new young farmers from outside, and discusses new, sustainable forms for farming villages.

1. The Role of Japan's Hilly and Mountainous Areas

Within Japan, population decline and aging are particularly marked in hilly and mountainous areas. Hilly and mountainous areas account for 70% of the land area. The conditions in these areas are less favourable to agriculture, but even today, they account for 40% of cultivated lands nationwide by area, with the number of farmers also making up about 40% of the total, meaning that they occupy an important position in Japan's agricultural sector.

These areas are called "satoyama": this cyclical model of living in which humans coexist with nature characterises Japan's farming villages. It has produced a diversity of local characteristics, where wisdom about ways of life rooted in the area and seasonal ingredients year-round have nurtured a rich food culture. It is no mistake to say that this is something which has shaped Japanese people's identity. Moreover, the secondary natural environments in such areas are said to play an

important role in sustaining and improving biodiversity. If these secondary natural environments are no longer preserved, due to depopulation, this becomes a cause of ever greater natural disasters. Insufficient management of planted forests has been indicated as a cause of the growing damage from heavy rains in recent years. From the perspective of food security, also, the preservation and revitalization of agriculture in hilly and mountainous areas is essential to Japan.

2. The national policy for the regional revitalization

A policy with the slogan of "regional revitalization" was launched by the national government in 2014. Under this framework, a certain amount of the budget is devoted to agricultural reform projects, due to the severity of the issues.

Take, for example, the cultivation of agricultural workers. The certain amount of subsidies are paid for 7 years to people under 45 who start working in agriculture. In fact, the number of new agricultural workers under 44 has started to increase. However, the number of agricultural workers is falling by some 100,000 people each year, risking a large-scale departure from agriculture a few years from now. It is a fact that there is a lack of agricultural workers and a growth in abandoned and uncultivated farmland. Under these circumstances, what is important is the

rationalisation and expansion in scale of agriculture, as well as the acquisition of various skills such as business, management, planning, digitals among the farmers responsible for these lands.

3. Technical innovation and implementation in the traditional agriculture

A project being promoted by the government as a measure to deal with this is all-round agricultural innovation making use of ICT and AI. The Project for the Development and Rapid Deployment of Innovative Technology is the focus of efforts, with 11.7 billion yen being set aside in a supplementary budget.

Although it is said that Japan lags behind the West, it is certainly not the case that the country has no technological strength. Japan leads the world in sensing technology. Growth and taste management and the acceleration and spread of the acquisition of technological knowhow are possible through the accumulation and analysis of data. Certain number of research projects on such kind of technology for reforming agriculture led by companies collaborating with universities but there is lack of practical skills or knowledge for applying those technologies in real farming villages. It is not a discourse of technical application but a management of traditional local communities in farming villages.

4. The possibility of new venture farmers from outside of farming villages

To discuss on the new form as sustainable farming villages, we focus on the innovative activities of a venture farmer who has been involved in a collaborative project which has realized multi-partnerships among private, public, academic and social sectors in Uda city,

a traditional foresting and farming village of Nara prefecture.

Uda is a city located in the north-east of Nara prefecture, surrounded by forests and mountains which account for 72% of the land, typical Satoyama village. In the city, a founder of an environmental NPO, also recognized as farmer, business consultant and engineer, has started a project to implement a new style agriculture applying a sensing technology and consulting local farmers to revitalize the local communities with collaboration to all of the local stakeholders: governments (city and prefecture), a famous medicine company, local community organizations, farmers, researchers and university students. His mission is to make Japanese agriculture good business in a sustainable way and foster young farmers to become his business counterparts.

As an concrete evidence of the success through the activities in Uda, it can be showed that in 2016, the Nara prefecture and Uda city and the company established an institute /foundation "Next Commons Lab Okuyamato" to foster entrepreneurship in the food sector in the hilly and mountainous area(Less Favoured Area).

5. Implication and Conclusion

Studying on the case of Uda, we can observe the social system change. Through the activities of the venture farmer which had never occurred before, new relationships among the various sectors (the local government, local communities, private companies and universities) has developed. More to say, it can be observed that the combination among multi-level governments has emerged by the activities of the venture farmer as a bottom up approach and generate synergy effects on the revitalization of Uda.

To foster social innovations in rural areas,

‘change agents’ as social innovators are demanded. In this case the venture farmers have played a role of ‘change agents’. However, a single actor cannot generate such social innovations as give impact to the society and change any social systems.

To realize such social innovations, we need to develop interactions and connections beyond sectoral, spatial and scale boundaries (from the public sector to the academic / from rural side to urban / from local level to global). There needs cross scale and cross system to give an

dynamic impact and to reach to system change. Observing the case of Uda, there is the prominence of social innovation. However, in order to cultivate the seed of social innovation so as to reach a social system change, the continuity of small and local innovative activities. To establish this ecosystem for fostering social innovations, it should be emphasized that the awareness and participation of inhabitants to the activities is essential.

LORC 活動報告⑤

Battle against the triple Ds : mainstreaming energy policy for local sustainability

Nobutaka MATOBA

Japan is a “front runner” for facing the issues of triple Ds : Depopulation, Deindustrialisation, and man-made Disasters. Especially, rural areas are experiencing both economic and demographic shrinkage and are in danger of extinction. Moreover, the Great East Japan Earthquake and the following nuclear accident in Fukushima in 2011 starkly presented the urgent need for the reorientation of energy sources.

Rural towns and villages are thus facing two difficult challenges : “sustaining the locality” and “achieving energy shift and autonomy”. As Japanese society is gradually maturing and cannot expect dramatic economic growth nor a sudden increase in the birth rate, we need to seek an alternative way of sustainable development, especially for rural areas.

Considering the regeneration of rural areas in Japan, forest resources have regained attention for some time from both practitioners and researchers in this field. 70% of Japan's land is covered with forests and forestry was once the key industry for rural areas, until it started to fall into decline in the 1980s. Reactivating forest resources has the positive potential to contribute to local regeneration as we have witnessed many successful cases around the world, including in European rural towns and villages.

In this presentation, two local governments in rural areas : Shimokawa Town, Hokkaido, and Nishiwakura Village,

Okayama Prefecture, will be introduced as advanced cases for such challenges in Japan. Both local governments set the forestry and renewable energy-related industry as the core of the local economy, and develop strategic visions and implementation frameworks in close partnership with the local stakeholders. They set the energy policy as the mainstream of local governance and have been trying to create holistic approaches towards local sustainability.

Analysing these two cases, several success factors will be extracted and discussed. Here are the key elements :

1) Strong leadership and local government foresight

Both governments recognised the imminent local problems from the relative early stages, and by working with local stakeholders, succeeded in developing and sharing the future vision, which contributed greatly to implementing the collaborative and innovative local initiatives. They acknowledged that renewable energy-related industries would produce a stable profit once they made a solid investment, because energy can be expected to be in constant demand even in rural areas.

2) Reinvigorating local industry utilising local resources

Both governments decided to reinvigorate local forestry by promoting the multilateral use of timber, such as firewood, cosmetics and

essential oils, and reinvigorated them as new local industries. The increased profits were then used to improve other local public services such as education and welfare services for the elderly. This attracted new venture companies and jobs, and increased the number of incomers. The energy-related industry has the potential to be a core industry as energy is essential for life and a certain level of stable demand can be expected.

3) Existence of able local government officers

In Japanese local governments, officers are generally relocated every 2 to 3 years unless they are employed in a professional position, but in both these local governments, the key officers in charge have worked in the same sections for a relatively long time. This has enhanced their expertise and allowed them to build good relationships with the local stakeholders. And most of all, their passion, enthusiasm and tireless efforts have been able to move things forward in these localities.

4) Collaborations with external organisations and human resources

Local governments in rural areas do not normally have enough officers in terms of both numbers and professional knowledge. Those able officers mentioned above recognised this problem well and therefore proactively tried to create collaborative relationships with external organisations and human resources.

5) Creating an alternative image of the rural lifestyle

Some local governments in Japan have started to consider energy autonomy and relocate the profits and savings from their electricity businesses to improve other public services. What Shimokawa and Nishiawakura make special, however, is that they are offering new lifestyles in their locality by presenting alternative styles of forestry and versatile uses of forest resources. It seems that their series of efforts have raised the level of liveability in their local areas, and those who are sympathetic to their values and development visions started to move into the localities, and open new businesses or find jobs for permanent residence.

LORC 活動報告⑥

Endogenous development through community building in Korea

—Focused on the case of Jin An County—

Seong Kook Youn

Local autonomy in Korea

In August 1948, the government of the Republic of Korea was established. From 1961 to 1987, Korean people passed through one of the longest and darkest tunnels in Korean history, so called 'the military regime'. But in June 1987, Korea experienced a drastic change, 'democratization'. Democratization brought the restoration of local autonomy which was suspended in 1961 by the military regime in the name of social order and national solidarity. Since then, local autonomy has been highly valued in Korean society.

Balanced growth as a 'policy' and regionalism

Since the democratization and the restoration of local autonomy, Korea has experienced unprecedented regional economic disparity. To solve this problem, Korean government concentrates its resources on the nationwide policy so called 'balanced growth' for which one of the most important policy tools is financial assistance to local governments such as subsidies and grants. Politicians pretend that policy tool can be a solution to regional economic disparity. But, in Korean political context-regionalism-, equivalent to pork barrel politics, the 'balanced growth' policy has no economic rationality but political

rationality which only exacerbates economic disparity among local governments.

Why does endogenous development matter in Korean local governments ?

Korean local governments face serious challenges such as depopulation, ageing, not to speak of financial austerity. Challenges facing local governments in rural area are much more serious than those in urban area. This leads Korean local governments to try to achieve endogenous development.

Endogenous development through community building in Jin An County

1. Jin-An County at a glance

Jin-An County is located in the mountainous region of southwestern Korean peninsula, with the population of about 26,000 (2018). 82.4% of the territory is mountainous area. About 34% of the population is over 65s, and about 70% of the population is engaged in agriculture.

2. What takes place in Jin-An ?

As mentioned above, Korean local governments including Jin-An County are keen to achieve endogenous development. Even though many of them activate mainly economic resources to achieve endogenous development, practices utilized in Jin-An are quite different



Location of Jin-An County

• Source : Homepage of Jin-An County

from others and deserve attention.

In Jin-An, there are two vehicles that would achieve endogenous development through community building; community organizing and economic independence.

Needless to say, economic independence is one of the factors indispensable for endogenous development. That is also the case in Jin-An. But, economic independence doesn't overweigh community organizing in Jin-An. Because neighborhood leaders in Jin-An think community organizing is a major way that communities unite as well as the vehicle that brings broad social cohesion to neighborhoods which gradually and continuously produces potential not only for economic independence but for community building itself. In Jin-An, building social capital is one of the most important tools of community organizing.

The leading local participant is 'Jin-An Community Building Support Center' which plays a key role as a coordinator in community building. It has two partners. The one is 'Jin-An Neighborhood Leaders Council', the other is 'Jin-An Farmer's Cooperative'. The former was registered as an NGO in 2009, currently consists of 31 neighborhood leaders, who are in charge of social capital building and community

organizing. The latter was established and started local food business in 2011. Local food business is expected to contribute to achieve economic independence.

In Jin-An, a wide variety of practices are utilized for community building, ranging from simple events like small study clubs and meetings of neighborhood leaders to larger-scale efforts such as local food business, mass festivals and ecotourism planning and management that involves local participants rather than outside contractors.

Local authority doesn't play a key role but local participants do in Jin-An. And, the role of local authority is not control but cooperation with local participants thus leading them to play a key role.

Conclusion

There are two reasons why it is said that Jin-An is a pioneering case.

Firstly, what should be the role of local participants and local authority for the process of endogenous development? In Korea, existing participatory process tends to be merely a tool of political legitimacy. But, in Jin-An, local participants act responsibly and local

authority doesn't control them but cooperate with them. Secondly, as mentioned above, in Jin-An, economic independence doesn't overweigh community organizing. In that meaning, the process of endogenous development is well-developed.

Even though Jin-An is a pioneering case, it

also faces challenges that would affect its future such as depopulation, ageing, low birth rate. To cope with those challenges and involve local participants who act responsibly in the process of endogenous development, human resource development is one of the most urgent issues in Jin-An.

LORC 活動報告⑦

Nurturing agricultural humanities at the inner tea town via the x-turn youth and e-farmers in Pinglin Taiwan

Shenglin Elijah Chang



Agriculture has been the single most significant root of civilizations in human history. Unfortunately, since the advent of the agricultural industry, the majority of modern citizens have seldom planted their own food or touched the soil. Farming has turned into a professional occupation that a small group of agro-laborers control.

Meanwhile, rural decline has been deeply related to the “agri-industry” and WTO in the twentieth century. To rebuild and revitalize depressed rural areas, we have to re-search for “agri-culture”, the so-called agricultural humanities proposed here. We face food shortages, climate change, and an energy crisis in the 21st century.

People, especially those young generations who reside in cosmopolitan areas, need to re-connect to agriculture to save the environment. Only nurturing the x-turn youth (including u-turners, i-turns and go-betweeners of urban and rural) and e-farmers to embrace

agricultural humanities as their values, can we re-establish eco-friendly rural development with biodiversity and cultural diversity as a whole. In my case, I'd define the phenomenon of the rising e-farmers in the Internet era of Taiwan. Not because they use the Internet for farming, the e-farmers I discussing are the x-turn young generations of Taiwanese engaging in agriculturally related careers who concern farming as a way of protecting the mother earth. These e-farmers are not conventional farmers anymore.

They embody the Internet way of thinking and appreciate sharing economics. I observe that e-farmers are the ones who incorporate four core abilities: (1) the abilities to take environmentally friendly actions; (2) the abilities of internet networking and self-media; (3) the abilities of interdisciplinary integrations; and, (4) the abilities of local agricultural innovations.

My case located in the northeast corner of

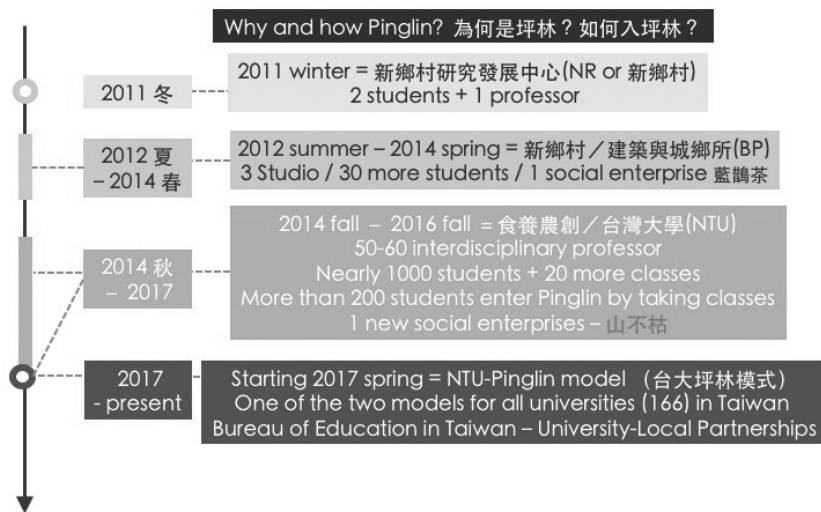


Taiwan, Pinglin Township of the New Taipei City. Pinglin tea town features a population of 6,000 living in an area of 170 square kilometers on the outskirts of Taipei. It is the site of Feitsui Reservoir, the primary source of drinking water for six million people living in the Taipei basin. Restrictions of land use within the water protection zone leave tea farming and small industry as the only means for residents to make a living, so younger residents prefer to relocate to Taipei to pursue urban white-collar careers. Besides, for the past two decades, the local market for tea products has been saturated with cheap tea imported from China, dramatically damaging the

viability of local teas. Also, the completion of a highway tunnel has routed potential tourist traffic away from Pinglin. Due to these factors, local economic performance sharply declined.

The processes of entering Pinglin tea town and engaging x-turn youth and e-farmers, as well as the National Taiwan University, have been initiated since the winter of 2011. My team was the pioneer back then. The Agricultural Humanity Project of the National Taiwan University plugged in since fall 2014. Now, more than 30 more local young generation tea farmers return to Pinglin and joined together to develop new brands and services to promote Pinglin.





More importantly, the NTU-Pinglin model has been promoted to all universities in Taiwan.

From 2012 to present, we have established one social enterprise team, the Sanpuku Tea Brand. 16 professors join together and offer eight interdisciplinary courses that support more than 250 students learning. Courses

include climate changes, local sounding landscape and traditional music, film productions, as well as sociology and humanity based field research. A service learning based after-school club also established in 2017 that offers tea farmers' children better educational services.



LORC 活動報告⑧

Social innovation and social change in Italian inner areas

Filippo Barbera, Tania Parisi

The centrality of the city as a place of innovation is well-known and, indeed, the population of social innovators is still typically urban-based. The large urban conglomerates, thanks to the simultaneous presence of services and informal exchange spaces, facilitate the contamination of knowledge and the hybridization of practices through forms of “buzzing”. However, there is an important role for social innovation aimed at inner areas far from key services: for example, the “green communities”, the innovative models in social services, health and education, shared mobility and social housing solutions, the valorization of agro-food short supply chains and jobs related to the search for “low-profit” lifestyles. In rural areas, we think of the “new peasants” and the “new mountaineers”, in the urban areas we may think of technological craftsmanship, renewable energies and urban commons. In a less and less sporadic way, inner areas (both urban and rural) can also be places in which to create forms of social innovation at the margins, but not marginal, supported by dedicated policies. The reference is to the various forms of territorial development in which market and economic sustainability are connected to processes of community construction, the establishment of forms of inclusive governance, individual and collective empowerment and social impact. Even in inner areas, therefore, it is possible to create the favorable conditions for innovative

solutions that try to contrast some of the wicked problems which characterizes places left behind: economic and social inequalities, exclusion from fundamental “citizenship” services such as transport, education and services, without forgetting the most impalpable “recognition inequalities” that – charged with symbolic and identity value – have lit the fuse of the “revenge of places that do not count”. These and other examples overturn a “conservative” and stereotypical image of the (typically urban) aesthetics of the “historical landscape” of the inner areas as a place of the urban middle-class *loisir* in search of “uncontaminated nature”, in favor of their vision as “places of innovation” where entrepreneurship holds together economic value, active citizenship and territory. However, this standpoint requires not to conceive of social innovation as a set of “solutions” that would spring “magically” from the self-organizing capacity of the civil society, tackling and solving economic problems as well as social and environmental issues. Social innovation practices must be conceived as the possible effect of the action of *change agents* who design new markets, products, services and organizational models. Moreover, these agents should not be understood as heroic individuals with exceptional, unique and unrepeatable characteristics, but as a sub-population that triggers individual and collective actions rooted in specific context conditions.

LORC 活動報告⑨

Promoting the smart, sustainable and inclusive development of inner areas. what chances for Europe and East Asia ?

Claudia Cassatella

From remote wilderness to livable place.
Evolution of an alpine park in the framework of
the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism

Protected areas are considered to be on-site and on-going workshops for testing sustainable development strategies. The Federation of Nature and National Parks of Europe (EUROPARC) promotes the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas (ECST, 2010) with the motto “Good for Parks, Good for People!”. The ECST is a label which can be obtained thanks to a participatory process focused on defining, implementing and monitoring an Action Plan. The Val Grande National Park (Piedmont, Italy) is highly engaged in sustainable development strategies. In 2013, joining the ECST gave momentum and a model. This paper will discuss how the Park took this new pathway of sustainable development, changing a long-lasting paradigm, in particular, adopting the “protected landscape approach” (Brown, Mitchell, Beresford 2005; Philips 2003), and so shifting its goal from being a mere “nature sanctuary” to becoming a place to live.

Italian National Parks usually were established in inner areas, marked by natural processes. However, no portions of the Italian territory may be considered to be “wild”, according to international standards (see for instance IUCN, and EU 2013). In fact, the entire

territory was inhabited or affected by human activities since remote times, so that part of the richness of habitats and species is due to pasture, agriculture or forestry. In the past Century, the designation of protected areas was often opposed by local people, worried about restrictions to activities as hunting, fishing and such. For this reason, protected areas’ boundaries usually exclude main settlements.

More recently, thanks to International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN) initiatives and Congresses, in the parks’ community a new paradigm emerged (Philips 2003), which identifies protected areas as places meant not for separating Man and Nature, but for testing forms of coexistence, so also promoting the economic development of local communities. Italian Natural Parks are particularly open to this perspective. It has to be noticed that the most part of our parks can be classified as “protected landscapes”, the IUCN V category of protected areas, which is increasing in Italy as well as in Europe. Using the “landscape” concept instead of “nature” has many implications, among which paying attention to cultural and perceptual dimensions, to local identity, material and immaterial heritage and traditional activities (Philips, 2005).

The Val Grande National Park fully adhere to the above mentioned perspective of sustainable development, but adopting the

landscape approach means changing its long-lasting image. In Val Grande a Nature Reserve exists since 1964, and, in 1993 the National Park was established under the motto “the widest Wilderness area in Europe” (today, “the widest Wilderness area in Italy”). The area is located in the Alps, between Italy and Switzerland, near to Monte Rosa, one of the highest peaks of the European Continent. Its peculiar and spectacular geology deserved the designation as UNESCO Geopark. It can only be reached by trails traced by shepherds, by military army during the wars, and, more recently, by hikers. Being famous for its remoteness, the Park attracts visitors from all over the world interested in extreme adventures, or even in spiritual experiences such as hermitage (one hermit actually lives there). The consequence of this fame is that the Park has to manage the rescue of visitors, and a few mortal accidents occurred.

No surprise that the Park would prefer to attract a different kind of visitors, such as ordinary backpackers and families. To this aim, the Park focused on the resources which may be mobilized, enhanced or re-invented in order to change its image from a wild and remote area to an accessible and livable one. How to do? The landscape concept provided a new narrative (Bagnati T., in Cassatella 2016). The Park Authority carried out and commissioned a series of studies on its cultural heritage and historical features (PNVG, 2018), besides the ordinary research activity on biodiversity and geology. Among the recent ones, a specific study on the park’s landscape dimensions was commissioned to Politecnico di Torino – DIST (Cassatella C., editor, 2016).

The strategies aimed at innovating the park perception according to the landscape approach include re-positioning the park, heritage storytelling and participative

processes. The first step is positioning the park in the accessibility network. In fact, despite its remoteness, the area is very close to the one of the main corridor between Italy and Switzerland, the Ossola Valley, and to the Maggiore Lake, one of the major Italian touristic spots. One of the strategies is to extend the park’s territory so to have a direct gate on the Lake, adding the so-called “Terre di mezzo” [In-between territories]. This may lead to more visibility among the lake’s tourists.

The second step is heritage storytelling. History is always about selecting specific times, themes, and resources, building upon them for today needs. The park is interesting in the story of how its valleys were inhabited and cultivated, so to re-discover the conditions for an actual new process of re-colonization. The Ecomuseum of the “Terre di mezzo” was set up.

Historically, the life of the inhabitants was marked by the seasonal changes: in summertime, the shepherds move the herds up to the pastures on upper mountains, while in wintertime they lived in settlements located at middle-height. In order to cultivate, where some forms of agriculture and forestry were hardly carried on for their own subsistence. Here, to cope with the slope, the mountain was terraced, creating artificial soil and a peculiar landscape. The main material was stone, which gives a special character to both architecture, villages, terraces, and infrastructures.

Nowadays, the shepherds’ shelters on the peaks, which were more than 300 in the past century, almost disappeared. The most part of the historical settlements and terraced landscape is abandoned and covered by forest, due to natural processes of colonization. Nevertheless, the Park Authority would like to bring back inhabitants, as well as tourists.

The third step then is to involve people in

the identification of landscape values so to straighten local community. The ECST Action Plan was draft thanks to the participation of local entrepreneurs as well as ordinary people and associations. A peculiar and interesting role was and is played by the “Parks’ Women Association”, as they are engaged, since 20 years now, in preserving and transferring knowledge related to local products, receipts, handicrafts, costumes, tales and religious legends, which they show and tell during special events but also into the classrooms.

The research commissioned to the Politecnico di Torino was entitled “From landscapes of subsistence to wilderness. The Val Grande National Park’s territory as a workshop for assessing landscape diachronic processes” (2015) and was aimed at identifying the useful resources for the new development perspective and future scenario looking at landscape values and their possible perception. Besides some thematic and multidisciplinary analysis, a series of interviews were carried out (Seardo, in Cassatella 2016), exploring social perception in two directions: values that people relate to places and landscape features, and aspirations for the future. The second is the most difficult task, and a specific set of questions was set up to facilitate the discussion. The results are twofold.

People value as place for community life the churches with their iconic tower (each one symbol of a specific community), market places, but also woods and pastures which were used in common, as well as springs, fountains, and infrastructures. Forest, on the contrary, is a negative element in local perception.

Reducing forest in order to re-gain farmland is a shared hope, along with examples in other alpine areas, which were promoted by associations or cooperatives. Still, the new inhabitants who come into the area for creating new business (rural tourism, cheese

production) are felt to be not integrated in the community. In general, there is a feeling of weakening of sense of community.

The recent works for improving trails and their signage system are considered as highly positive both for locals and for tourists, as well as the promotion of local receipts and related products.

Tourists are increasing in the area, while the number of inhabitants, 434, is stable at the moment (Corrado F. & Pettenati G. in Cassatella 2016), despite a few “amenity migrants” who decided to move there.

Finally, the research results gave some answers to the Park Authority, but not all of them in line with its expectation, or profitable for the new storytelling. Living in Val Grande, when analyzed in an historical perspective (Tosco C., in Cassatella 2016), shows a picture of suffering conditions and hard struggles against natural agents. Cultivating Val Grande was made possible by huge works which moved stone and soil, but nowadays, after the colonization processes, cutting trees is not a simple solution. In fact, on one hand, trees and dry-stones walls are definitively intertwined, so that removing trees would eventually result in demolishing the walls and inducing landslides too. On the other hand, the soil changed its intrinsic quality, so that bringing new soil would be needed in order to cultivate again (Larcher F., in Cassatella 2016).

In conclusion, while some experts correctly indicate the path of “coming back to living in the mountains” as a sustainable development perspective, the landscape approach gives some cautions. Landscape is a made of irreversible processes that cannot be inverted. This means both that attention to preserve existing livable conditions must be kept, and that the future can only be created by innovation.

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Despite the classification as a wilderness area, in Valgrande the presence of humans dates back to prehistoric times. Some environments are the result of natural processes of re-colonization after abandonment by human activities



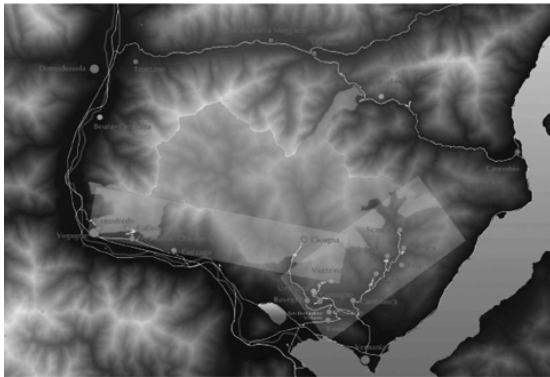
Val Grande National Park can only be reached by trails.



The “Women of the Park” Association is engaged in preservinbg and transferring traditional knowledge, tales, costumes, receipts and techniques.



The “in-between” territories , according to the Park’s strategies, may be re-inhabited and re-cultivated.



Val Grande National Park is located in Northern Italy, close to Mount Rosa, to the Italy- Switzerland corridor, and to the Maggiore Lake, among the major Italian touristic spots.

All the images: Archive and Copyright Val Grande National Park

LORC 活動報告⑩

Inner areas in the European Union : a matter of cohesion

Giancarlo Cotella

Inner areas represent a multifaceted and multidimensional phenomenon. Distinctive feature of such phenomenon in Europe is the degree of disconnection with neighbouring territories and networks and not only their geo-graphical position distant to centres. Their general performance, levels of development, access to services, or quality of life are relatively worse when compared with their neighbouring territories. Whereas such areas have been traditionally identified as overlapping with border areas, their marginality is not primarily related to the presence of administrative borders, rather to socio-economic and cultural frontiers. They tend to be remote from regional centres or capitals, often they are rural or mountain areas including small urban centres, functionally autonomous rather than embedded in larger urban systems. Such areas generally present low or negative job creation rates, both in the primary sector and in manufacturing and tertiary sectors, which concentrate in major urban centres or in areas which are functionally connected to them (ESPON and KU Leuven, 2014). Generally speaking, Inner areas present a number of common characteristics (ESPON, 2017):

- Large distance to regional centres
- Large distance to main services of general interest
- Out-migration of the young and highly-skilled people
- Decrease of population

- High old-age dependency ratio
- A lack of skilled workforce
- An economic sector often based on traditional activities

As such, they constitute a threat to European Integration, as the latter has been historically associated to the political condition of promoting even development levels without leaving anyone (i.e. any territory) behind. As matter of fact, among the main objectives of the European Union (EU) the reduction of territorial unbalances plays a pivotal role since the objective of social and economic cohesion has been explicitly included within the Single European Act in 1988, in turn leading to the reform of the EU expenditure policy towards a further territorialisation (Dühr et al., 2010). As time went by, it gained further conceptual depth with the publication of the European Spatial Development Perspective (CEC 1999), implicitly included in the policy aim of “Polycentric Spatial Development and a New Urban-Rural Relationship”. The momentum continued to increase with the publication of the Territorial Agenda (DE Presidency, 2007), the addition of a territorial dimension to the cohesion objective in the Lisbon treaty ratified in 2009 and, finally, with the publication of the European Territorial Agenda 2020 (HU Presidency, 2011).

The latter, in particular, specifically targets regions that have been left behind, either as a result of natural territorial trends, or as a side-effect of development strategies

focusing on promoting the competitiveness of stronger areas throughout the EU space or within national systems. The policy document explicitly speaks of inner areas as “unique types of rural peripheries in European terms. The vast majority of these areas are located in Central and Eastern and in Southeast Europe and most of them have serious problems. Their peripherality comes primarily from their poor accessibility and paucity of real urban centres where central functions can be concentrated. These problems derive from the historical under-development of these territories and they are often compounded by specific features of the settlement network or social characteristics. The main problems of these areas are their weak and vulnerable regional economies and their lack of appropriate job opportunities. In these circumstances negative demographic processes, notably out-migration and ageing of the population, are getting stronger and stronger. These trends create the conditions for social exclusion, and even territorial exclusion, from mainstream socio-economic processes and opportunities.” (p. 57)

The described recognition of this uneven territorial dynamics and of the long-standing difficulties to address structural spatial problems, progressively led to the development of a number of actions and initiatives with an explicit territorial flavour. Beside mainstream EU cohesion policy, that since the 1988 structural funds' reform targets with high level of investments those regions characterised by low GDP levels, inner areas have through time become the main target of the EU cross-border cooperation agenda (i.e. INTERREG program), one of the most successful spatial planning and development initiatives directly addressed by the EU.

As time went by, EU policies targeting inner areas progressively evolved, also as a consequence of a number of documents

focusing on the progressive reform of cohesion policy. Among them, the most relevant is perhaps the so-called Barca report, and the place-based approach it advocated (Barca, 2009). In short, the “place-based approach is a long-term strategy aimed at tackling persistent underutilisation of potential and reducing persistent social exclusion in specific places through external interventions and multilevel governance. It promotes the supply of integrated goods and services tailored to contexts, and it triggers institutional changes. In a place-based policy, public interventions rely on local knowledge and are verifiable and submitted to scrutiny, while linkages among places are taken into account” (p. VII). As a consequence of this approach in recent years a revival of the debate about inner areas has been prompted, leading to an increasing attention to the potential for development and “reconnection” provided by the (endogenous) mobilization of local assets. On this basis, a number of initiative had taken-off, among which Community-Led Local Development (CLLD) program clearly focus on inner areas development by mean of leveraging local economic development through investments in tourism and mobility infrastructure and in labour force qualification.

However, while episodes of success certainly exist, a number of studies had shown how the implementation of a place-based approach to the whole European space needs to take into account the full variety of historical factors and local specificities behind the marginalisation of inner areas and their different characterisation. The precondition for reducing territorial unbalance is the thorough identification of actual and potential factors which characterise the peripheral status on any region. In this perspective, a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of the driving forces of peripheralisation as well as of

local potentials and development capabilities is arguably still incomplete (Servillo et al. 2016).

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The Italian national strategy for inner areas : the case of Piemonte

Elena Pede

The promotion of local and regional development in Europe is currently taking place in a context of ongoing changes into territorial governance and spatial planning systems. In several countries, territorial administrations are undergoing numerous modifications, including the emergence of new bodies (e.g. metropolitan cities), as well as the transfers of power, competences and resources between administrative layers. Local and regional authorities increasingly find themselves managing and mediating large networks of stakeholders as a pre-requisite to develop and implement plans. Moreover, the post-2008 financial crisis and subsequent austerity policies have added complexity, putting additional pressure on public budgets and resources. In the same way, societal challenges, such as economic competitiveness, social inequity, migration, ageing and climate change present new challenges for cities and territories. New opportunities are, however, also emerging. The recent discussion on place-based approach is strengthening the role of local and regional actors in promoting change and development. Territories are increasingly defined by networking and cooperation between stakeholders situated in areas that do not correspond to coherent administrative units. Moreover, in the light of a new connection between urban and rural areas, new topics and narratives such as ecosystem services, climate change and quality of life are driving the debate of EU territorial cohesion

policies.

The present contribution presents a general overview of the objectives, the instrumental equipment and working practices of the Italian Strategy for Inner Areas underlying in light of the above debate, its main potential attainments and pitfalls. In 2012, the Italian Minister for Economic Development launched the 'National Strategy for Inner Areas' (SNAI). The term 'inner areas' define territories characterised by small, sparsely populated municipalities that do not have adequate offers of, or access to, essential services (mostly education, health, and mobility) and are characterised by important environmental (water, agricultural systems, forests, natural and anthropic landscape) and cultural (archaeological and historical settlements, abbeys, museums, etc.) resources. Since the 1950s, in Italy, the more remote rural areas have gone through a process of marginalisation with a lengthy and steady period of de-population in favour of urban areas with high social costs in terms of economic development but also hydrogeological instability, decay and soil consumption. The SNAI programme aim to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas and, in long term, to revert demographic trends. The novelty of the strategy lies in the adoption of a new perspective based on the concept of 'service accessibility' to overcome the urban/rural dichotomy as well as the

promotion of place-based approach in triggering local development processes. The Strategy adopts a complex methodology for the identification of 'inner areas', based on mapped functional areas, according to the distance (intended as travel time) from the nearest '*service centre*' – the latter offering an exhaustive range of secondary schools, at least a first level hospital department and at least a medium or small railway station offering a medium-level service (Lucatelli et al., 2013). The identification of the *degrees of remoteness* was followed by the examination of the characteristics and dynamics of demographic and socio-economic structure, and then filtered using the territorial knowledge developed within each regional authority.

The SNAI also provides for the involvement of several actors located at different territorial levels (from government to local level) through strong vertical and horizontal integration that included also the typologies of funding. The programme is thus financed by national and regional funds or EU funds from the 2014-2020 programming period. Another element of interest concerns the local level where municipalities are required to work jointly and to build on previous experiences of formal and/or informal cooperation in order to overcome the high administrative fragmentation at the local level. Private actors and citizens are also included in the Strategy due to the participatory approach used to define the local development strategy.

The contribution will explore the implementation of SNAI programme in the case of Regione Piemonte highlighting the key

dimensions of the place-based approach (actors role, funding priorities and the governance of strategies and projects), the innovations in the process and the emerging of new trends. Regione Piemonte is a noteworthy case in the Italian framework due to its hyper administrative fragmentation and the presence of a specific regional strategy for mountain development.

Finally, the SNAI has several levels of interest. At the EU scale it represents a pilot project in promoting development of peripheral areas, supporting the debate on the post 2013 reform of EU cohesion policy and the place-based narrative. The Italian experience of the SNAI programme addresses this debate by demonstrating routes for cohesion policy to be aligned with a place-based development approach. In particular, it shows the increasing interest in integrating all the available Community funds (ERDF, ESF, EAFRD, EMFF) and the need to overcome the urban/rural dichotomy. In the national context, SNAI is a very interesting case because it is the first strategy that deals with the issue of peripheral areas at national scale without a distinction between North and South of Italy. It is also the first strategy that explicitly aims at sustaining polycentricity in Italy. Moreover, the SNAI problematizes the mechanisms of vertical and horizontal governance, the scarce institutional capacity building at local level in managing complex projects, and make explicit the urge to align sub-regional, regional strategies to national and EU-level perspectives.

LORC 活動報告⑫

Rural “inner” landscapes of the Alpine region. Preserving the peculiarities of traditional vineyard landscapes through place-based and integrated landscape and territorial intervention in the Metropolitan City of Torino (Italy)

Claudia Cassatella, Federica Corrado, Bianca Seardo

The rural “inner” landscapes of the Alpine region have known divergent dynamics. On the one hand the urbanization of the valley floor (think of the abundance of water resources and timber, for example), on the other a general abandonment of places once devoted to production, cultivation, breeding and worship often located at higher altitudes or in contexts of difficult accessibility. The resulting loss of traditional rural landscape, biodiversity and built and intangible heritage is incalculable.

Traditional vineyard landscapes are a still-living patch of this wider cultural landscapes, usually deserving the international attention through the creation of protected areas, UNESCO WHL sites, GIHAS and so on, for embedding unusual cultural and ecosystem values.

In the metropolitan area of Torino (Italy) traditional cultural vineyard landscapes were very widespread in the past and were embedded in very different landscapes from hillsides to mountain regions, thus shaping peculiar terraced landscapes. But due to socio-economic dynamics, since the 20th Century, these landscapes are becoming marginal, fragmented and abandoned, the same is occurring to their peculiar immaterial traditional knowledge.

Nowadays, thanks to their peculiar scenic and “architectonic” structure, traditional vineyard landscapes are stimulating new collective processes connected to cultural re-discovery, identity re-appropriation, territorial and socio-economic development. A number of specific policies and research projects have now been undertaken.

Among the other, the EU-funded ALCOTRA project named “ROUTE DES VIGNOBLES ALPINS – V.I.A.” is promoted by the Metropolitan City of Torino involving a number of partners. Main object of the project is tourism improvement through landscape enhancement.

Within this complex context, main challenges emerge, which will be addressed by this research :

1. Due to abandonment processes and to the vastness of the metropolitan area surface, administrators need to improve knowledge about these little considered – but high cultural value – landscapes. Research will help to map traditional vineyard landscapes in a more complete way by providing a landscape characterization of the vineyard landscapes, thus analyzing the landscape peculiarities that are often underestimated and poorly represented in agricultural and territorial policies.

2. Abandonment processes, but also urbanization, have contributed to fragment and these landscapes. Moreover existing databases employed for PAC funding monitoring and current policies for farming do not take into proper account measure to preserve and enhance the traditional landscape. Aim of the research is to apply advanced scenic and landscape analysis in order to identify principal characters and problems and to then give practical addresses to territorial planning in order to preserve, restore and enhance the typical landscape character, also by increasing its coordination with rural development policies.
3. Proper studies will also help to identify particularly landscape resources suitable for tourism attractiveness, also thorough stakeholders and community involvement.
4. Informed policies and planning activities have also to take into account global climate change dynamics affecting the traditional landscape maintenance. To this purpose, a number of interviews to experts will be carried out in order to identify current changes to landscape and future perspectives for its conservation.

Unlike other wine-growing landscapes (for example the world-famous *Langhe and Roero*

UNESCO World Heritage Site, again in Piedmont region), in these inner areas landscape value is at risk of erosion although embedding a depository of historical-landscape peculiarities unique in the regional context, among which : the persistence of low-intensity agricultural activity to which the preservation of a widespread built and intangible heritage is due ; characteristic terraces and traditional forms typical of vine cultivation ; harmonious relationship with other elements of the environment such as wooded frames, historical settlements and roads ; ancient capillary flood-regulation infrastructure system harmoniously integrated into the landscape ; persistence of use of traditional materials (wood, stone, willows...).

The distinctive feature, comparing to other not-Alpine contexts, is the low-intensity agricultural activity, which has made it possible to preserve this whole series of elements and the traditional landscape of polyculture as a whole.

Maintaining these peculiarities is a challenge subject to different dynamics : landscape, socio-economic...but it is also fundamental to understand the immaterial factors related to the emotional involvement of individuals and communities producing these landscapes daily.

LORC 活動報告⑬

Urban food policies : a chance to reconfigure urban-rural relationships. The case of Turin metropolitan area.

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The perspective of urban food policies is progressively establishing itself in the North as well as in the global South by investing a growing number of cities.

In addition to the initiatives of organizations such as FAO, with the project “Food for cities” an important role is played by the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact, one of the most important legacies of Expo Milano 2015, signed by over 160 mayors of cities, large and small, of all the world.

This perspective, starting from food, leads to connect and integrate a plurality of actions, projects and policies. It allows and requires at the same time to rethink urban-rural relations in a different way.

In this perspective the concept, known for some time in the regional sciences, of the city-

region is proposed again. The City Region Food System is the perspective with which to analyze and build the territory of urban food policies.

This contribution, after summarizing the key elements of the international debate on urban food policies, will propose in-depth analyzes and reflections on the case of the metropolitan city of Turin, addressed in the project *Atlante del cibo* (Food Atlas) of Torino metropolitana.

We will highlight the importance (and the difficulties) of thinking about a polycentric and multi-scale food governance, able to connect local micro-scales, up to metropolitan and megapolitane ones, thinking about the relationship between Turin and Milan.