

2017

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

4th Edition

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



25-27 May 2017 | University of Algarve, Faro, Portugal

Organizers:

CIEO - University of Algarve www.cieo.pt
CRIEL - University of Insubria www.eco.uninsubria.it/site/criel/
CES - University of Coimbra www.ces.uc.pt

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CCDR Algarve - Algarve Regional Coordination and Development Commission
Faculty of Economics - University of Algarve

Municipality of Faro
UMPP - University of Évora
European Commission – Regional Policy
S3 Smart Specialisation Platform
APDR - Portuguese Association for Regional Development
ERSA - European Regional Science Association
RSAI - Regional Science Association International
RSA - Regional Studies Association

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Artur Rosa Pires, University of Aveiro (Portugal)
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Hugo Pinto, University of Coimbra & University of Algarve (Portugal)
José Reis, University of Coimbra (Portugal)
Teresa de Noronha, University of Algarve (Portugal)

Invited chairs for Special Sessions:

António Ramos, AD&C - Cohesion and Development Agency
Dora Agapito, University of Algarve
Marisa Cesário, University of Algarve
Pedro Pintassilgo, University of Algarve

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WELCOME TO THE ICLD 2017! WELCOME TO FARO!

The ambition, since the first edition of the International Award on Local Development is to emphasize the need to mobilize ideas and projects for development based on the valorisation of local resources. We want to help connecting academic research with the practice or regional and local planning and practice. We are moved by the willingness of collective action towards a consensual and desirable future. The award distinguishes four types of prizes: essays, young researchers, territories and enterprises. The essay award typically underlines the outstanding contributions of a leading scholar to territorial development, even in his capability to push policy makers and local actors in launching development programmes and projects. The young researcher award distinguishes and promotes great works at PhD level which can provide insights for future development in the field. The territories' award underlines the relevance of the efforts and success stories of economic, social and institutional actors in launching programmes and projects towards endogenous and sustainable territorial development. The enterprise award recognizes the role of private initiatives in pulling other firms and organizations towards a territorial dynamics, pushing cooperation among actors and showing social responsibility's orientation. The conference represents the final event of this initiative and it will include the awards' delivery ceremony. It is even an opportunity to promote future collaboration and networking among different territories in Europe and beyond.



Hugo Pinto



Gioacchino Garofoli

The origins of both Award and Conference are directly related with an international network of researchers who worked deeply on territorial development both with theoretical analysis and with experiences of “field-research” on specific case-studies. Some scientific and academic associations were heavily involved in specific initiatives at the basis of the launching of the Award and in the previous editions: the Association of Economists of Latin Languages (AENL), the Italian Association of Regional Science (AISRe), the French Language Regional Science Association (ASRDLF), the Portuguese Association for Regional Development (APDR) and the Spanish Association of Regional Science (AECR). This network includes many academics and actors concerned on the problems of development, especially in European countries and in Latin America.

In this edition we decided that the event should be located in a region that faced the problems of the crisis and austerity. The Algarve is one of these regions. During the economic turmoil it was the Portuguese region - and one of Europe - with the highest increase in unemployment and sharpest fall in GDP. The evidence that the region was eager for structural change was evidenced by its own smart specialisation strategy but also by the dynamics of many new activities, new forms of tourism and other knowledge-based sectors. The region is now recovering its development trajectory but hopefully it was also capable of learning with the crisis and generating more resilient structures, behaviours, and actors.

The conference programme will consist in a series of keynote presentations, the award ceremony, and parallel workshops. We expect to debate many topics from innovation and territorial development, rural development and agro-industrial systems, valorisation of cultural resources and territorial development, trajectories and policy tools for industrial districts and clusters, to the transformation, governance of territorial development.

A topic of particular attention in the 2017 Conference is smart specialisation. Smart specialisation emerged as a crucial concept since its appropriation by European Regional Policy for the preparation of regional strategies and as an ex-ante mechanism conditionality of European Structural and Investment Funds. From a conceptual origin associated to research and innovation, typically based in technologist policies, smart specialisation is assuming a regional, place-based character, anchored both in learning modes based in S&T and in doing-using-interacting and tacit knowledge. A roundtable to debate these matters is organized by the European Commission S3 Platform - that is pushing the process and providing guidance in this subject to many territories in Europe and beyond.

Finally, it was not easy to obtain the necessary support to engage in an initiative like this Award and this Conference. But step-by-step we have reunited the necessary resources, tangible and intangible, that give us all the opportunity to be in Faro... We are thankful to all organisations and people that supported our idea of organising this event and Award.

We hope you enjoy the Conference and have the opportunity to share your knowledge with us.

Hugo Pinto & Gioacchino Garofoli

GENERAL PROGRAMME

Thursday - 25/05/2017

Museum of Faro
15h00 Reception

15h15 Pre-Event Special Session on “Master scholars on economic development” - organized by the Association of Economists of Latin Languages (AENL) in memory of Giacomo Becattini
Speakers: G. Dei Ottati, A. Ybarra, J. Reis

17h00 Opening session
Welcome address by the Municipality of Faro and Hugo Pinto (in representation of CES & CIEO)

17h30 Plenary session 1
Keynote Speaker 1: António Vázquez Barquero “Endogenous development in a global world: challenges and answers”
Keynote Speaker 2: Elvira Uyerra “Challenges of place based innovation policies”
Chair: Gioacchino Garofoli

19h00 Port wine tasting

Friday - 26/05/2017

Faculty of Economics, Campus de Gambelas
09h00 Reception

09h30 Welcome address by Rui Nunes (Director of the Faculty of Economics) and Catarina Cruz, Director of Regional Development Services of CCDR Algarve

10h00 Plenary session 2
Keynote Speaker 1: José Reis
“Lost in translation: territory as the “missing bag” of public policies”
Keynote Speaker 2: Teresa Noronha “Recent advances in regional and local development higher education”
Chair: Hugo Pinto

11h00 Coffee-Break

11h30 Parallel Sessions 1 and 2

13h00 Lunch Break

14h30 Plenary session 3
Roundtable on “Smart specialisation and local development” the European Commission Joint Research Centre
Chair: Mark Boden, European Commission Joint Research Centre

16h30 Coffee-Break

17h00 Ceremony - International Award on Territorial Development
Chair: Efigénio Rebelo, in representation of the Scientific Council of the Faculty of Economics
Hugo Pinto in representation of UMPP – to deliver Young Researchers Award
Catarina Cruz in representation of CCDR Algarve – to deliver Enterprises Award
Representative of CM Faro – to deliver Territories Award
Gioacchino Garofoli – to deliver Essays Award

Key-note address by the winner of the Essays Award
18h30 End of Ceremony

Saturday - 27/05/2017

Faculty of Economics, Campus de Gambelas

09h30 Special Session “Alternative economic policies for Europe and beyond” - organized by AENL
Speakers: G. Garofoli, S. Holland, C. Courlet

11h00 Coffee-Break

11h30 Parallel Sessions 3 and 4

12h45 Closing Address: Patrícia Pinto (vice-president of CIEO), Gioacchino Garofoli & Hugo Pinto

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS



Antonio Vázquez Barquero is Full Professor of Economics, Emeritus Professor of the Autonomous University of Madrid and Visiting Fellow in several other universities. He has collaborated in projects of the EU, OECD, WB, ILO and UNDP and in the design and implementation of local and regional development policies of emerging and late development countries. He has published more than one hundred books and articles in academic journals. His most recent books include *Endogenous Development* (Routledge, London and New York) and *The New Forces of Development* (Antoni Bosch Editor, Barcelona). Among his research lines are: endogenous development, spatial organisation of production, innovation and technological change, and local development policy.

Endogenous development in a global world: challenges and answers

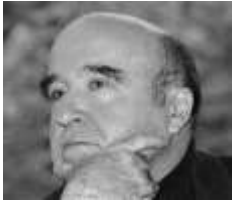
The presentation aims among others aspects to identify both the challenges the territories are facing in times of globalization and the challenges of local development initiatives and policies today. In order to do so, it compares how the experiences and initiatives of local development arose forty years ago and how they are arising today. In this way it is intended to stimulate the discussion that will follow the presentation on issues such as: What is the contribution of local development policy to improve the well-being of the territories? What factors influence territorial development? What role do institutions play? How development forces are activated today? To what extent local initiatives are conditioned by global markets?



Elvira Uyarra is Senior Lecturer in Innovation Policy and Strategy at Manchester Business School and member of the Manchester Institute of Innovation Research at The University of Manchester. Elvira holds a Ph.D in Science and Technology Policy (Manchester), an MSc in Technical Change and Regional Development (Cardiff) and a BSc ('licenciatura') in Economics (University of the Basque Country). Elvira's research activities centre mainly on: regional science and innovation policy; spatial dimensions of knowledge and innovation; evolutionary approaches to public policy, universities and regional development, and the innovation impact of public procurement. She has conducted research and consultancy activities funded by the UK ESRC, the EC (DG Research, DG Regio, DG enterprise), IADB, OECD, NESTA and national and local government agencies in the UK and internationally. Her work has been published in leading journals in geography, innovation studies and management, including *Research Policy*, *Technovation*, *Regional Studies*, *TASM*, *Research Evaluation*, *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, *European Planning Studies*, *Environment & Planning C* and the *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*.

Challenges of place based innovation policies

The presentation will reflect on key dimensions of innovation policy that are likely to have a key bearing on peripheral regions. It will first discuss the evolution of innovation policies and the recent rhetoric towards place based policies. It will argue, however, that efforts to implement place base policies are severely constrained by an innovation landscape and underlying rationales that are dominantly place-blind. It will give the example of public procurement of innovation, were possibilities of a more spatially and socially sensitive approach are suggested.



José Reis is a Member of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development [2005-] and Coordinator of the Doctoral Program in Governance, Knowledge and Innovation. [2005-] in the University of Coimbra. He was President of the Centro Region Coordination Commission [1996-1999], Secretary of State for Higher Education [1999-2001] and President of the Scientific Council [1992-1994 and 200-2004] and Director of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Coimbra [2009-2015]. José Reis holds a PhD in Economics from the Faculty of

Economics of the University of Coimbra and graduated in Economics in 1978. It has developed research in three broad areas: the organisation and evolution of economic systems, taking into account productive dynamics, work and employment systems and provision; the processes of globalization and the forms of relationship in the supranational framework; Governance and institutions of the economy

“Lost in translation”: territory as the “missing bag” of public policies

Territory has been correctly conceived as a set of structural conditions, practices, knowledge, qualifications and forms of authority (power) – in fact, it may be seen as an institution. All these conditions have promoted territories as a key player in development and convergence strategies. And there is a successful story to tell about national and European processes of development. In a general political and economic environment characterized by the transition from a regional and national level of rationalization of policies (articulated with the European level) to a sort of “liberal-federal” level, and from democratic deliberation to bureaucratic and non-scrutinized powers, a dramatic change occurs in the trajectories of development, especially in those economies and societies that have a fragile power, particularly the peripheries.

The privilege given to the circulation of financial capital, to a (precarious) economy of services, to non-regulated labour markets, and the corresponding lack of attention to productive spaces, was dangerously critical to territories. The institutional framework of all these circumstances is a set of macroeconomic conditionalities that “govern” economies in a very strict way. From a territorial point of view, the main problem is that infra-national policies of development tend to be a single declination of macroeconomic philosophy, instead of a contra tendency. They are also built on strict, external and previous conditions, i. e., ex ante conditionalities. Under these conditions, territory as a general framework to economic activity and to industrial systems (industrial marshallian districts) gave place to the only two subcategories of territories that are notorious in a poor landscape: the metropolitan ones, and the “exceptional” innovative successful local activities. The former are those that have the benefice of a financialized economy, of a growing mobility and displacement of people and of a surplus of skills and qualifications. The later are those that can answer the “conditionalities” that formed contemporary public policies of “development”.



Teresa de Noronha is Full Professor of Economics at the Faculty of Economics, University of Algarve, Portugal. She is the present President of the Board of Counsellors (2015 -) and was past chairman of the Executive Committee of the CIEO - Research Centre for Spatial and Organizational Dynamics (2007 – 2015). She is the Director of the Doctoral Program in Innovation and Land Use Management. She lectures and coordinates the courses in Regional Economics and Economics of Innovation at the Faculty of Economics in the same University. Her recent research points to the frontiers of innovation and local development as well as agro food economics.

Recent advances in Regional and Local Development Higher Education

This presentation aims to revisit, within the contents of Regional Science, those new tools and methods (some related to ICTs, for example) assisting and mobilizing institutions to better formulate and implement public policies. Outspreading such tools will enlarge regional and/or local knowledge bases and expand the spectrum of multidisciplinary to be explored. As new frontiers are being outlined, a simultaneous reinforcement of partnerships between HEIs, industries or other social partners is called to set new relational forms. Novelty and different perceptions of reality may favour and enhance authorities to formulate and implement more adequate policies in a highly interactive learning process amongst the several actors of regional and/or local systems.

ROUNDTABLE ON SMART SPECIALISATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Chair: Mark Boden, European Commission Joint Research Centre, Lagging Regions Project

The Territorial Agenda of the European Union 2020 (2011) states that the use of social capital, territorial assets, and the development of innovation and smart specialisation strategies in a place-based approach can play a key role in ensuring that stronger local economies make a contribution to overall development goals. The smart specialisation approach underpins spending on research and innovation by the EU's Cohesion Policy. National or regional strategies (RIS3) identify a limited number of priorities based on specific strengths and potential. At its core is the entrepreneurial process of discovery, an interactive process whereby the priorities are identified, shaped and modified by the entrepreneurial community. This roundtable will explore how capabilities can be built for local development actors to link their own strategies to wider trends in research and innovation in a regional, national and European context. In addition it will consider how governance structures can be designed that increase the participation of locally driven clusters, innovation dynamics and development groups. This question of smart specialisation and local development is particularly important for less developed regions where these capabilities are much weaker, and the roundtable will both draw on and feed into the ongoing work by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre in its project on 'targeted support to lagging regions'.

Participants:

António Ramos, AD&C - Cohesion and Development Agency, Portugal

Antonio Viader, Auren Balears, Spain

Artur da Rosa Pires, University of Aveiro, Portugal

Hugo Pinto, University of Coimbra & University of Algarve, Portugal

Paolo Casalino, Region Puglia, Italy

AENL SESSIONS PROGRAMME

Thursday - 25/05/2017 - 15h15

Museum of Faro

Pre-Event Special Session on “Master scholars on economic development” - organized by the Association of Economists of Latin Languages (AENL) in memory of Giacomo Becattini

Chair: Gioacchino Garofoli, Insubria University

Gabi Dei Ottati, Università di Firenze

The evolutionary processes of industrial districts addressing globalisation

The paper will focus on the transformations that the radical changes in the competitive context brought about in the economic and social structure of the district, as well as changes in its internal and external relations. Drawing on the recent literature on restructuring of Italian industrial districts, the paper will summarize the main changes in the productive system of the districts. As an industrial district is not just a cluster of firms but also a community of people, the paper will deal also with the changes in the society and institutions. Despite all those changes data show that industrial districts are still the mainstay of the Italian economy. Finally, in the paper an attempt to re-define the evolutionary processes of the industrial district model to cope with the new competitive context will be made.

Josep-Antoni Ybarra, Universidad de Alicante

¿Qué distritos industriales en el siglo XXI?

La recomposición industrial del siglo XXI está por venir. Por lo que respecta a la organización industrial, nada será como es. Tres aspectos están haciendo que se modifique sensiblemente la forma y los lugares de producción industrial. Estos tres aspectos son, en primer lugar la globalización; en segundo lugar la tecnología, y ya por último la gobernanza. Si trasladamos estos mismos condicionantes al comportamiento de los distritos industriales, a las concentraciones de pymes que pueden existir en diferentes lugares del mundo, el resultado puede ser preocupante. Sin embargo, aún hoy los distritos industriales tienen la posibilidad de situarse en la senda del desarrollo económico y social en diversos lugares. Para ello es preciso diseñar opciones de futuro en el marco de la previsión, la innovación y los compromisos colectivos. Contrariamente, la espontaneidad que ha presidido a la política industrial a lo largo del siglo XX, será una restricción para su desarrollo.

José Reis, Universidade de Coimbra

Economic Thought and Ideas on Development to push for Democracy in Portugal in the 1970's: GEBEI as a crucial Institution

The proposed paper does not deal with an author but with an institution: a Group of Basic Studies on Industrial Economy (GEBEI). This group that existed within Portuguese public administration between 1973 and 1979, stimulated by clever people, and coordinated by a great economist, João Cravinho, combined scientific activities with some direct experiences of political responsibility both in national government and in the European Parliament.

Saturday - 27/05/2017 – 09h30
Faculty of Economics

Special Session “Alternative economic policies for Europe and beyond” - organized by AENL

Chair: Artur Rosa Pires, University of Aveiro

Gioacchino Garofoli, Insubria University

Italian economic development: Lessons for alternative economic policies in Europe

The paper deals with the Italian economic development, explaining the main features and the crucial variables in the long-term transformation process. The Italian economy has been analysed taking into account the different and changing international rules in medium and long-term to understand their role on the development strategies and on the changing competitive position of the country. The comparative international analysis on selected crucial variables shows some contradictions between expectations and effective outcomes of changing institutional rules and introduced economic policies. This underlines both the emergence of unexpected trajectories and economic performances and the lasting of structural differences among European countries. The selection of consistent economic policies in Europe, then, should take into account these phenomena. The paper underlines the crucial role of long-term economic analysis to fully understand not only the crucial structural variables but even opportunities and challenges for strategic decisions in the current economic crisis.

Stuart Holland, University of Coimbra

Back to the Future? Reflections on Progress and Regress in Regional Theory and Policy

This paper recovers key features of regional theory and policy in both François Perroux and Gunnar Myrdal. It recalls that both framed their case in the context of their perceptions of globalisation, with Perroux stressing the role of dominant firms and Myrdal, consistent with Marx, and anticipating Hymer, stressed positive spread and negative backwash effects from uneven development. It illustrates how early evidence on the success of industrial districts in the Third Italy has been overtaken globally by major industrial zones in Asia. It also relates Perroux's under-recognised emphasis on the role of the State in promoting 'entirely new' industries to the scale of this in federal sponsorship and synergising of innovation in the US and illustrates the case for surfacing tacit knowledge and implicit skills in extending innovation trajectories between small firms through networking. It criticises the failed innovation policies of the EU, and the need to realise the commitment of the post-war European project to policies for economic and social cohesion by drawing on bond finance on the model of the US New Deal. It also has extended the interrelation of structural, social and spatial dimensions both of economic activity and of policies in terms of micro, meso and macro analysis.

Claude Courlet, Université de Grenoble-Alpes

Dynamiques et disparités territoriales: Lessons for a European regional and industrial policy

The analysis of regional and territorial dynamics and regional disequilibria in Europe and beyond underlines the role of territorial fracture. The “field work” research in several countries, and especially in France and Morocco, explains the difficulties and opportunities for endogenous development with deep involvement of local economic and social actors. The comparison of development process (but even of the effects of the present economic crisis) in different areas could help an evaluation of regional and territorial policies introduced in Europe in the last decades and could offer some lessons for a European regional and industrial policy.

PARALLEL SESSIONS PROGRAMME

Friday - 26/05/2017 11h30-13h00	
Parallel Session 1: SMART SPECIALISATIONS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Room: 3.E IDIOM: ENGLISH	Parallel Session 2: SOCIAL INNOVATION, TOURISM AND LOCAL DYNAMICS Room: 3.B IDIOM: LATIN LANGUAGES
Chair: Dora Agapito, University of Algarve <i>Smart LEADER: Challenging Smart Specialisation in the scope of Rural Development</i> Mª Angeles Muriel González, Joaquin Lopez Muñoz <i>Creative Economy and Human Development - the case of informality in the music sector, in the city of Natal / RN (Brazil)</i> Fernando Manuel Rocha da Cruz <i>Local development from literary festivals in Praia de Pipa/RN (Brasil)</i> Fernando Manuel Rocha da Cruz <i>Smart Specialisation and the Entrepreneurial Discovery: Mapping Regional Priorities with Network Analysis</i> Hugo Pinto, Chiara Carrozza, Raphael D'Emery, Carla Nogueira	Chair: Pedro Pintassilgo, University of Algarve <i>Olivar y desarrollo rural: capital, conocimiento y tradición</i> Juan Carlos Rodríguez-Cohard, Universidad de Jaén <i>Programa de Desenvolvimento do Campus Fiocruz Mata Atlântica: Iniciativas e Desafios para o Desenvolvimento Local</i> Cláudia F.M. Santos Picanço <i>Linking creativity to place: towards local development and a more creative and sustainable tourism</i> Sónia Cabeça, Alexandra Gonçalves, João Filipe Marques & Mirian Tavares <i>Public-Private Partnerships and Local Tourism Development: The Case of Terras de Bouro, A Rural Municipality in Northern Portugal</i> Jorge Coelho
Saturday - 27/05/2017 11h30-12h45	
Parallel Session 3: PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Room: 3.C IDIOM: ENGLISH	Parallel Session 4: PLANNING, GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Room: 3.E IDIOM: ENGLISH
Chair: António Ramos, AD&C <i>Hors des métropoles, point de salut? Les capacités de développement des territoires non-métropolitains</i> Doré Gwénael <i>The industrialization and the construction of the alpine city-territory</i> Roberto Segá <i>Potential of local production systems of food industry and tourism in chosen regions of Slovakia</i> Veronika Debreceniová, Hugo Pinto, Danka Moravčíková <i>Grass Root Collective Action for territorially integrated food supply chain: A Case Study from Tuscany</i> G. Stefani, G.V. Lombardi, D. Romano, L. Cei	Chair: Marisa Cesário, University of Algarve <i>Process management in Cantabria: What is the current implementation level?</i> Lidia Sanchez-Ruiz, Beatriz Blanco <i>Do European funds support new firms' formation? New evidence on the role of public expenditure for entrepreneurship in Italy</i> Andrea Ciffolilli , Eleonora Cutrini , Marco Pompili <i>Social innovation and smart specialisation: Challenges and opportunities for Mediterranean regions</i> Carla Nogueira, Hugo Pinto <i>Resilience, crisis and innovation dynamics: Evidence from Portuguese Firms during the Economic Turmoil</i> Hugo Pinto

PARALLEL SESSIONS ABSTRACTS

PRESENTATIONS:

Each paper is assigned with 20 minutes, which includes 15 minutes to present the paper, and 5 minutes for discussion.

ROOMS:

All parallel sessions take place in the 2nd floor of the Faculty of Economics.

CERTIFICATES:

The certificates of participation are distributed by the chair of each session in the end of each presentation. The certificates of attendance can be collected at the registration desk

26/05/2017

PARALLEL SESSION 1

SMART SPECIALISATIONS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Smart LEADER: Challenging Smart Specialisation in the scope of Rural Development

M^a Angeles Muriel González, Joaquin Lopez Muñoz - TAGUS

Innovation and locally based participatory processes are increasingly viewed as critical factors for rural development in the EU and the rest of the world. After the deployment of research and innovation methodologies based on smart specialisation for regional/national contexts, there is a growing interest in adapting the techniques and lessons learned to other scenarios, among them that of the rural environment, which is discussed here. At the TAGUS Local Action Group we have run pilots around smart specialisation for the area we work in (Tajo-Salor-Almonte, Extremadura, Spain), and building on these experiences we propose the new Smart LEADER theoretical framework as a methodology for rural innovation within the realm of EU's LEADER activities.

Creative Economy and Human Development - the case of informality in the music sector, in the city of Natal / RN (Brazil)

Fernando Manuel Rocha da Cruz - Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte

Music is a traditionally informal activity in the city of Natal and the state of Rio Grande do Norte, in Brazilian northeast. In the present research carried out with musicians who live - or lived - informally of this activity, we try to understand how it can contribute to human development. The Creative Economy has been assuming itself as cultural policies that aim to promote conditions for cultural and human development, but also for the generation of income and professionalization in the cultural sphere. The research carried out is of a qualitative nature, resulting from the application of semi-structured interviews to local musicians and bands. We believe, therefore, to be pertinent to criticize the current reality of this informal sector and the State's own action in favour of human development. In addition, the State's failure to implement effective policies to promote the Creative Economy, when referring to the definition at federal level, of its principles.

Local development from literary festivals in Praia de Pipa/RN (Brasil)

Fernando Manuel Rocha da Cruz, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte

The Praia de Pipa, locality of the municipality of Tibau do Sul in the state of Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), has assisted of the development and promotion of the literature sector, both through book launching and through book fairs and literature festivals. We highlight the Pipa Literary Festival and the Pipa Alternative Literary Festival in this urban area. In this context, our objectives are to understand how these events contribute to local development, based on the analysis of the economic cycle of the literary sector and its interdependence with other sectors in Praia da Pipa. In this sense, we opted for qualitative research of ethnographic content that has been carried out on the theme in this locality, since 2014. As conclusions, we emphasize the phenomenon of tourist attraction and we want to highlight the importance of promotional activities, as well as the involvement of public authorities and traditional sectors linked to tourism

Smart Specialisation and the Entrepreneurial Discovery: Mapping Regional Priorities with Network Analysis

Hugo Pinto, Chiara Carrozza, Raphael D'Emery, Carla Nogueira - Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra

The 'entrepreneurial discovery' - the finding of a new sector or activity emerging from existent localized capacities and market demands - is not an original idea, in practice it has always happened in any structural change process and most of the time in a spontaneous way. The novelty within 'smart specialisation' strategies is the formal and explicit character of the 'entrepreneurial discovery'. This paper discusses several approaches to the process of 'entrepreneurial discovery', through standard socio-economic analysis and participatory models. The communication gives particular attention to the use of Structural Network Analysis (SNA) as a relevant method to identify a priori relational capital in a given region and to map inter-sectoral linkages and related variety domains. It is suggested that this method may contribute to the definition of a more robust evidence-based strategy.

26/05/2017

PARALLEL SESSION 2

SOCIAL INNOVATION, TOURISM AND LOCAL DYNAMICS

Olivar y desarrollo rural: capital, conocimiento y tradición

Juan Carlos Rodríguez-Cohard - Universidad de Jaén

Los territorios olivareros han experimentado un fuerte cambio con la globalización económica y financiera. Las nuevas técnicas de plantación están facilitando la reducción de los costes de recolección y el aumento de las cosechas. La mejora de los procesos de cultivo y gestión de la cadena de valor están, a su vez, propiciando la aparición de mejores calidades de aceite que se posicionan en mercados cada vez más específicos. Los aceites de oliva se valoran como productos saludables y naturales, lo que facilita no sólo su mayor consumo, sino también un interés por conocer la tradición olivarera, propiciando la diversificación hacia el turismo, la cultura, el medio ambiente y la salud. Estas oportunidades han atraído capital financiero a la actividad oleícola, que invierte en nuevas formas de negocio que se están implantando más allá de los territorios tradicionales, donde se debaten entre la gestión del conocimiento del sector y las restricciones que también impone la tradición.

Programa de Desenvolvimento do Campus Fiocruz Mata Atlântica: Iniciativas e Desafios para o Desenvolvimento Local

Cláudia F.M. Santos Picanço - Universidade Federal Fluminense & Fundação

Oswaldo Cruz

O trabalho apresenta algumas reflexões sobre as iniciativas e desafios do Programa de Desenvolvimento do Campus Fiocruz Mata Atlântica - PDCFMA/RJ a partir da articulação de políticas intersetoriais e da implementação de tecnologias sociais para o desenvolvimento local. O objetivo é contribuir com uma abordagem prática-teórica sobre a importância da questão socioambiental para maior equidade e igualdade social em territórios vulnerabilizados. Além de uma breve revisão bibliográfica, o trabalho aborda a importância do planejamento, articulação intersetorial e gestão de práticas sustentáveis para o desenvolvimento local. No estudo de caso destacam-se as características do território assim como o contexto e contribuições do PDCFMA para o desenvolvimento local. Na análise, conclui-se ser fundamental o incentivo e a implementação de projetos e tecnologias sociais com o envolvimento dos diversos atores locais para a melhor integração e o desenvolvimento de um território saudável.

Linking creativity to place: towards local development and a more creative and sustainable tourism

Sónia Cabeça, Alexandra Gonçalves, João Filipe Marques & Mirian Tavares* - CIEO, *CIAC, University of Algarve

CREATOUR - Creative Tourism Destination Development in Small Cities and Rural Areas - is a research project that aims to connect the cultural/creative and tourism sectors in order to implement new tourism offers. At a local level, CREATOUR goes beyond "Sun & Beach" – the traditional Algarve's tourism offer – to boost innovative and creative tourism experiences. By linking creativity to places, and promoting the

visitor an immersion experience within the local culture, creative tourism generates economic and social value to regions. Creative tourism is a sustainable tourism that contributes meaningfully to Algarve's cultural and economic development. We intend to discuss the role of creative tourism in local development, and introduce the initiatives held by the project. In a partnership with cultural organizations, pilot creative tourism offers are being implemented throughout Portugal – and in Algarve in particular - boosting creativity, ideas, synergies and network dynamics.

Public-Private Partnerships and Local Tourism Development: The Case of Terras de Bouro, A Rural Municipality in Northern Portugal

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The study focuses on the analysis of strategic cooperation between public and private sectors for local tourism development, more specifically in rural territories. The main objective of the research is to evaluate the agreement celebrated in the municipality of Terras de Bouro, Portugal, between the city council and the tourism companies association Gerês Viver Turismo. The theoretical review enabled approaches to local tourism development, establishing a framework related to public-private partnerships, participation, capacity building and governance. The empirical research is based on a qualitative methodology. From the research, was reached a broad vision on the case studied; on its genesis, functioning and what results were obtained so far. Conclusions suggest that partnerships, namely in rural areas, are capable of uniting different sectors, aiming the development of the community by focusing on tourism sustainability, with a joint strategy to achieve its implementation.

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PARALLEL SESSION 3

PRODUCTIVE SYSTEMS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Hors des métropoles, point de salut? Les capacités de développement des territoires non-métropolitains

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A l'heure où les atouts des métropoles sont loués tant du côté des économistes que des politiques, nous soulignons les avantages comparatifs des territoires ruraux et des villes petites et moyennes, et en particulier la résistance des tissus productifs de ces espaces au-delà de leur attraction résidentielle. Nous cherchons à dégager les alternatives à la métropolisation et nous attachons à mettre en avant les marges de manœuvre des territoires en dehors des tendances à la métropolisation largement soulignés par les approches théoriques de la "Nouvelle Economique Géographique". Notamment, face aux tendances lourdes à la polarisation, les aménités sont susceptibles de constituer un cadre favorable à l'attraction d'entreprises qui suivraient ainsi les ménages, dans un contexte de recherche de main-d'œuvre de plus en plus qualifiée. Plus fondamentalement, nous estimons que l'avenir de ces territoires non métropolitains repose sur leur capacité d'organisation.

The industrialization and the construction of the alpine city-territory

Roberto Sega

Industry has had a decisive role in dictating the entity of the urban and infrastructural development of the alpine region. In the post-Fordist era this emancipatory role has notably decreased. The territories – where possible – have rebalanced their economy insisting in exploitation of the mountain through accrued development of tourism and urban expansion. Assuming that today intensive tourism cannot occupy in exclusive way the horizon of the economic development of the Alps and that we should control the urban polarization of the territory, this contribution aims to foster the debate on the role of secondary sector in the construction of the alpine city-territory. The hypothesis of this paper posits that industry could be able to direct the socio-economic/demographic development of the alpine region, with greater equilibrium and environmental awareness than in past times. As an exemplary case study, I will present a work of reading and conceptualization of two cross-border valleys.

Potential of local production systems of food industry and tourism in chosen regions of Slovakia

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In the era of sustainable development, we have heard many calls for developing tourism and agricultural industries in accordance with sustainability. This communication seeks to explore the possibilities to join these two sectors for developing a tourism product based upon local agro-food production that would contribute to regional development and increase the competitiveness of two tourism regions of northern Slovakia. By developing a SWOT analysis this dissertation describes the current situation of the cross-sectoral cooperation in the region of Liptov and Spis from the stakeholders' point of view. Furthermore, Social Network Analysis is developed to track the relationships of the different stakeholders and show the key actors and nature of cooperation amongst them. The lack of cross-sectoral cooperation and clear division of the two regions has been detected, as much as the importance of member associations highlighted. This study aims at encouraging dialogues between the policy makers, academia and involved stakeholders to enhance the potential of LPS of agro-food sector, tourism and gastronomy in order to boost economic viability and competitiveness of the two tourism regions.

Grass Root Collective Action for territorially integrated food supply chain: A Case Study from Tuscany

G. Stefani, G.V. Lombardi, D. Romano, L. Cei - University of Florence

In recent years more and more concerns have emerged about the sustainability of the cultivation of modern varieties of several crops, including wheat. These high yield varieties are known to have an important ecological impact and they are often linked even to some nutritional concerns. These reasons have led an ever increasing number of farmers to the cultivation of ancient varieties performing better in face of climate change and being useful in developing functional foods. Their lower input requirement not only leads to reduced environmental threats, but also allows farmers to bear lower production costs. Our aim is to present a Tuscan case study (in Montespertoli, a village near Florence) where a complete local food supply chain has been established relying on ancient wheat varieties and to analyse it through the analytical framework proposed by Ostrom (2007, 2009) and Ayer (1997). This framework has been built in the context of the common property studies in the management of public natural resources and provides a multilevel nested scheme in order to analyse the outcomes produced in the socio-ecological system. This is articulated in four interacting subsystems: the resource system, the resource units, the governance system and the users. The collection of data has been carried out through semi-structured interviews and group interviews to the chain actors in order to understand the supply chain characteristics and to perceive the features, threats and opportunities they consider as most relevant for their structure. In light of the achieved results some of the attributes identified by Ostrom (2007) as facilitating self-organisation and sustainable management of resources are founded in the Montespertoli case a resource perceived as highly salient, low discount rates in terms of benefits from the resource use, higher level of trust and reciprocity over time and a certain degree of autonomy in deciding some of their rules.

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PARALLEL SESSION 4

PLANNING, GOVERNANCE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Process management in Cantabria: What is the current implementation level?

Lidia Sanchez-Ruiz, Beatriz Blanco - Universidad de Cantabria

The constant, and sometimes radical, changes that are taking place in the business environment demand that companies develop more agile mechanisms and management systems that enable them to adapt and, above all, to be competitive. In order to do this, they need to develop agile and flexible structures. Process management is one of the mechanisms that arise to meet these new needs, giving the company the flexibility to develop their business in today's competitive environment. The aim of this paper is to determine the number of Cantabrian companies with more than 20 employees that practised process management in order to know the level of implementation achieved in the region. This project is the first step of a wider project which tries to analyse the current situation of process management techniques in

Cantabria (region in the North of Spain) so that improvement initiatives could be proposed in order to improve the performance of Cantabrian companies which are, most of them, SMEs.

Do European funds support new firms' formation? New evidence on the role of public expenditure for entrepreneurship in Italy

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This paper analyses the relation between the European expenditure for entrepreneurship in 2007-2013 and new firm formation in the Italian provinces (NUTS3 level). Binomial regression models are used to estimate the effects of public spending as well as of a set of relevant control variables, drawing upon the literature on new firm formation. We find that EU spending has a positive and significant effect on new firm formation. We also find a clear evidence of positive effects of: human capital, demand growth, and density of economic activity. The findings confirm that even in a time of recession, the resources used for entrepreneurship policy had the desired effect and that it is worth replicating these initiatives, even extending their scope and coverage.

Social innovation and smart specialisation: Challenges and opportunities for Mediterranean regions

Carla Nogueira, Hugo Pinto – Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra

Regional development strategies emphasized for a long period the need of peripheral territories to emulate successful models from more technology intensive regions. There was a limited attention to alternative paradigms of innovation to activate regional development. This communication emphasizes the relevance of social innovation to answer the problems faced in the Mediterranean. Social innovation is understood here as the development and implementation of new ideas to meet explicit or latent social needs using shared and co-produced knowledge. Nonetheless its recurrent utilization, this concept remains fuzzy but encloses great potential to address complementarities among technology and “traditional” domains where the tacit dimension and collective learning is critical. This communication connects social innovation with the concept of “smart specialisation”. Smart specialisation emerged has a stepping-stone in the 2014-2020 period and suggests that regions should understand their capacities and select domains, technological or not, where they can excel compared to others. Based in the S3 – Smart Specialisation Strategies designed and implemented in the capital regions of Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain, the study compares through content analysis the attention and dimensions of social innovation. The communication closes with policy implications regarding the implementation of S3 in less developed regions.

Resilience, crisis and innovation dynamics: Evidence from Portuguese Firms during the Economic Turmoil

Hugo Pinto – Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra

Recent research has found evidence of a variety of business profiles regarding innovation during the economic downturn. Several studies reported that firms have reduced or abandoned innovation activities and dropped related expenses while others have found that some firms have explored the economic turbulence as an opportunity for creative destruction and to gain competitive advantage. This communication uses the data collected from the last waves of CIS (Community Innovation Survey) in Portugal (2006-2008-2010-2012) to understand the changes in the determinants of the development of innovation activities, product and process innovation, before, during and in the peak of the crisis. The empirical study presents limited dependent variable models to analyse the relevance of structural factors, absorptive capacity and strategic variables in the different periods. The article concludes with implications for the behaviour of firms and the resilience of innovation

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