

Land Reform – new development tracks

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SEGES, 18 november 2021

SEGES

Promilleafgiftsfonden for landbrug

STØTTET AF



SEGES and Danish Agriculture & Food Council

Organisationsændring fra 1. januar 2022

- 531 nuværende SEGES medarbejdere virksomhedsoverdrages til SEGES Innovation P/S.
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KØBES AF SEGES INNOVATION P/S FRA L&F:

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Land reform - changing ownership structures



Beliggenhed af jorde (med rød farve) på en typisk heltidsb
Kilde: Esben Munk Sørensen, Aalborg Universitet 2014.

Før udskiftningen 1780'erne



Efter udskiftningen 1820'erne-1950



Land reforms in Denmark

- From 1800: Ownership for farmers. Civil liberties – fundamental freedoms
- From 1920: "Lensafløsningen", feudal structure, bigger estates reduced for smaller farms.

Point of departure for landreforms: Normative ideas. (!!!)

How about a future land reform based on normativity???

New obligations for Denmark:

- Climate
- Nitrate reduction EU-water framework directive
- Size of production units – owner structures
- Biodiversity – international obligations
- Recreation – population detached from farming

Danish conditions

- 61% arable land
- vulnerable fjords
- relatively high level of monitoring of environmental impact

Further demands for reduction of water environmental impact in relation to farming.

General regulation vs. local solutions

- taking peat soil out of production – reducing drivehouse gas emmissions and reducing nitrate leaching to the vulnerable water environment of Denmark

There is a need to integrate local knowledge in water planning!

Question:

Should a new land reform:

A: - solve immediate problems?

or

B: - be a new normative agenda?

Land consolidation – a part of a land reform

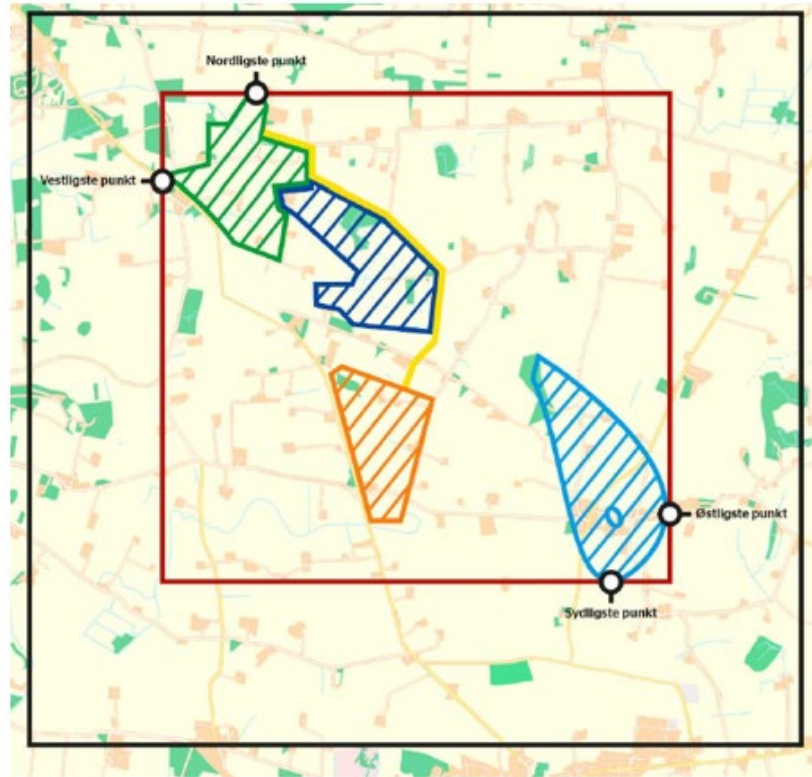


Before land consolidation



After land consolidation

Multifunctional land consolidation – a part of a new land reform



- Kerneområde
- Planområde
- Skovrejsning
- Lavbundsområde
- Naturpleje
- Drikkevandsbeskyttelse
- Stisystem

Land consolidation based on public demand for "bi-products" and for sustainable landscape planning.

The new deal:

10 mio. kr. for consultants facilitating farmers taking out peat soil of production.

How is that going to happen?

World upside down

Human beings make decisions - afterwards we might find a cause to the decision.

A: to see people as rational entities

B: to meet people as social entities

A: Information and scientific knowledge => rational decision

B: Acknowledgement from friends motivates for action

A: We introduce farmers for ready-made solutions => farmers say YES! (?)

B: We and farmers combine knowledge in a collective acknowledging process => we all motivate each other.

Different sorts of knowledge

- Environmental – technical knowledge
- Farm technical/economic knowledge
- Historical knowledge
-

WHEN

farmers contribute with their knowledge in a communitive

AND

the knowledge is integrated in the development of solutions,

THEN

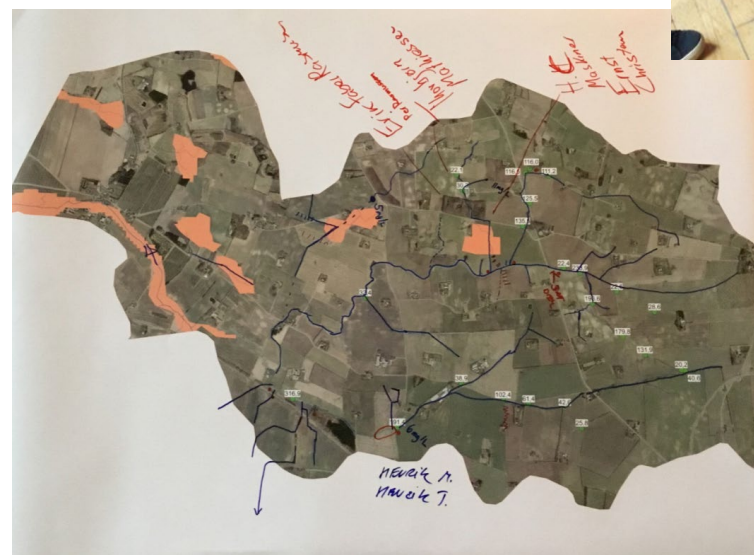
a strong collective commitment can be created

Collective start-up meetings

All farmers (5-15) in small catchment areas invited to discuss possibilities for implementation of water environmental solutions.

Agenda:

1. Welcome by local Farmers Union Pres.
2. Information on possible solutions
3. Map on the table, drain-pipe knowledge, solutions
4. Deciding which solutions to be chosen and where



Different solutions



Problems not solved in the perspective of land reforms:

Does the initiatives solve particular problems?

Does the initiatives contribute to bureacratic needs?

Does initiatives contribute to a land reform?

How to find democratic legitimacy for a land reform.

Normativity

Who do we actually work for?

What is the target of our work?

What is my normative point of departure?