# How to define, monitor and deal with land abandonment The Galician experience

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## Outline

- Definition
- 2 Significance & Location
- Oriving forces
- 4 Impacts
- Policy & Instruments



#### Regional Law 7/2007

- Uncultivated land
- Abandoned land
- Neglected land





Regional Law 7/2007

#### Uncultivated land

- "Land used for agricultural purposes until recent times but not currently cultivated, with a noticeable cover of shrubs"
- ullet Area covered by shrubs > 50%

#### Abandoned land

- "Land not subject to any cultivation practice (including conservation agriculture), nor intended for grazing"
- $\bullet$  Area covered by shrubs > 75%





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## Neglected land

Any of the previous cases, when they pose a threat to neighbour owners:

- Risk of wildfires
- Risk of erosion
- Propagation of pests
- Definitions established for regulation of fines
- Time frame is left undefined (but fallow land explicitly excluded)





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# Significance

How much abandoned land?

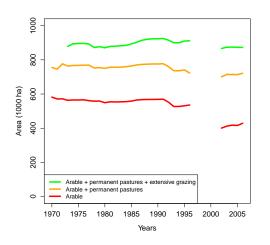
#### Difficult to assess:

- Several cartographic / statistical sources available
- Disagreeing legends, scales, scope



## Significance

How much land taken out of agricultural use?

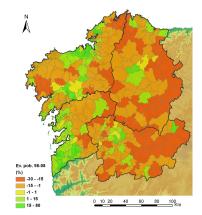


Source: Agric. Statistical Yearbooks, Spanish Min. of Agric.

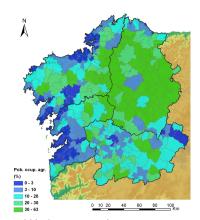


## Location

#### Southern provinces



Population at municipal level (1998-2008)



Work in agriculture in 2001 (% of active pop.)

- Farm closing
- 4 High fragmentation of property
- Low mobility of land market





1. Farm closing

## Small-scale, family farms

- 433,000 farms in 1962
- 270,000 farms in 1999

## Lack of viability

- Economic
- Demographic





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2. Fragmentation of property

## Basic figures

- 13 M parcels (in 2.9 M ha)
- 1.6 M owners (2.7 M inhabitants)

Two kinds of fragmentation

- Many owners
- Many parcels / owner





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3. Low mobility of land market

## Paradigm of agricultural economics in Galicia

- Based in data from Agricultural Census
- Relative stagnation of farm average area

## (Some) Proposed reasons

- Land as asset
- (Expected) Demand for urban use
- Competition of forest use
- Low taxes on land



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What does exactly "low mobility" refer to?

- Sale
- Rental (formal written agreement)

Non-written (precarious ?) agreements are common

Case study: 80% of parcels receiving CAP subsidies

Farmers do not necessarily perceive them as "precarious"



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3. Low mobility of land market: Types of agreement

- Writen agreements
- Oral agreements (also legally binding)
- Precarious agreements (no time-frame defined, no guarantees)



#### Perceived as

- "Loss of a richness of social interest that a country can not afford" (Law 7/2007)
- Obstacle for enlargement of
- Loss of cultural landscapes and
- Environmental / social /



Vigo, August 2006 (Photo: A. Rodríguez Seijo)



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- Zoning regulations
  - Protected agricultural areas (municipal planning)
- Land Bank
- Forest Management Units



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Land Bank of Galicia

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- Provide guarantees (to owners & tenants)
- Stablish reference prizes

- Symbolic fee





#### Land Bank of Galicia

#### Increase mobility of the land market

- Improve information flow
- Provide guarantees (to owners & tenants)
- Stablish reference prizes
- Voluntary basis
- Middleman in rental agreements (Contracting party)
- Symbolic fee
- Posibility of covering extraordinary expenses
- Does not change property but only tenure

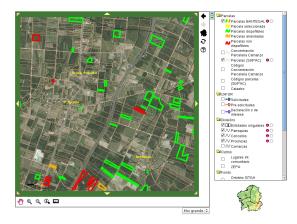




SITEGAL: web-gis for the Land Bank (http://www.bantegal.com/sitegal/)

## Developed by USC & UdC

- Information flow
- Transparency
- e-Administration

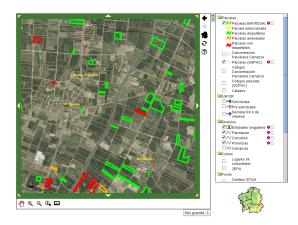




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- Based on free software
- Exportable





Thank you for your attention

