



The Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities (*Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas - FCSH*) forms part of the *Universidade Nova de Lisboa*.

Created in 1977 to offer social sciences courses that were absent in the Universidade de Lisboa.

Teaching Staff	306
Adm Staff	107
research Units	25

(2012)

	Number Students	Number Courses
Undrg	2909	14
Master	1718	44
PhD	642	20
Total	5269	78

Aplicações Sites sugeridos Importado do le biblioteca eletrónica (76) webmail da FCB eaf



UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA

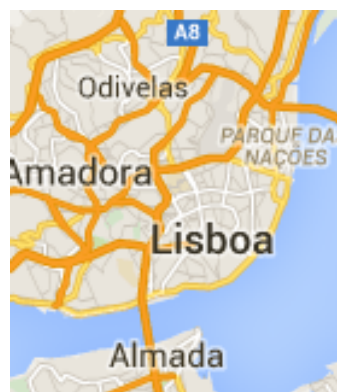
INTERNACIONAL

A NOVA oferece uma gama diversificada de ofertas nas áreas da formação e investigação a estudantes e investigadores interessados em trabalhar nas nossas faculdades e institutos, bem como a todos os que desejam ir estudar para o estrangeiro.

[saber mais](#)




CURSOS INTERNACIONAL INVESTIGAÇÃO EMPREENDEDORISMO E-LEARNING ESCOLA DOUTORAL PUBLICAÇÕES CIENTÍFICAS



Post Graduate Offer in Human Ecology at FCSH-Nova

Master Program in **Human Ecology and Contemporary Social Problems**

4 semesters, 120 ECTS (6 seminars during 2 semesters plus 2 semestres to write the thesis)

PhD in Human Ecology

8 semesters (5 seminars during 2 semesters plus 6 semesters to write the thesis)

PhD research Issues

Environmental refuges;
Management of the commons; artisanal fisheries; local ecological knowledge;
Eco critic, earth condominium;
management of protected areas; health and the environment

Objetivo / Aims

Ao organizar este Simpósio, que conta com a participação de investigadores e docentes de renome internacional, pretendemos ampliar o debate em torno da ecologia humana na contemporaneidade, a sua praxis transdisciplinar, o seu estatuto científico, a sua capacidade de intervenção nas realidades sócio ambientais e a inserção do ecólogo humano no mercado de trabalho. Tirando partido da diversidade de oradores pretendemos igualmente discutir e partilhar abordagens metodológicas da ecologia humana ibero-americana e explorar possíveis colaborações no âmbito de redes de investigação.

Programa / Program

O programa do Simpósio está organizado em 3 grupos de trabalho. Para cada um deles existirão oradores e um relator. O papel dos oradores será o de expor ideias, controversas e propostas para estimular o debate entre os participantes.

Ao longo do evento estará disponível uma mostra de livros de Ecologia Humana, o lançamento do 1º número da Revista de EH, da Sociedade Brasileira de Ecologia Humana (SABEH) e do livro Ecologia Humana: Uma Visão global, a entrega do Prémio do Concurso de Fotografia e uma exposição de fotografias e textos *IMAGENS DE IMAGINAR: Feche os olhos para ver melhor*.

By organizing this symposium, which includes the participation of researchers and internationally renowned academics, we intend to broaden the debate on contemporary human ecology, its transdisciplinary praxis, its scientific status, its ability to intervene in social and environmental realities and the insertion of human ecologist in the labor market. Taking advantage of the diversity of speakers we also aim to discuss and share methodological approaches concerning the Iberian-American human ecology and to explore possible collaborations in research networks.

The Symposium program is organized into three working groups. For each of them there will be speakers and a rapporteur (reporter). The role of the speakers will be to expose ideas, controversies and proposals to stimulate debate among participants.

Throughout the event some activities will be available: a display of Human Ecology books, the release of the 1st issue of the Journal of the Brazilian Society for Human Ecology (SABEH), book Release Human Ecology: An Overview, photography Contest Award Delivery and an exhibition of photographs and texts *IMAGES FOR IMAGINING: Close your eyes to better see*.

Maiores informações: <http://ecologiahumanaufcsH.weebly.com>



Comércio Justo

Comércio Justo

DIA DO COMÉRCIO JUSTO
8 de Maio, FCSH
Av de Berna 26 C
Auditório 1, piso 1 TB

10h Apresentação da Iniciativa
10h15 – 10h30
Dados estatísticos sobre o CJ

10h30-11h00
Ana Isabel Castanheira, Instituto Marquês de Valle Flor
Fruta Tropical Justa- Promover as frutas tropicais justas no Ano Europeu para o Desenvolvimento e pós-2015

11h00-11h45
Comércio Justo 3 vertentes complementares: produção, comercialização, consumo

11h00-11h15 Produção
Produtor de azeite

11h15-11h30 Comercialização
Dénia Claudino, responsável pela Loja de CJ do CIDAC

11h30-11h45 Consumo
abelarama, grupo de consumidores de produtos biológicos

11h45-12h30 Vídeos



IMAGENS DE IMAGINAR
Feche os olhos para ver melhor

FOTOGRAFIA
FERNANDO TATAGIBA
TEXTO
LARISSA MALTBY

FLAUTA
ANDRÉA LUISA TEIXEIRA
VÍDEO
MARCIA CALAZANS
LUIS ELVAS

Lisboa
02 a 27
fevereiro
de 2015

Não vislumbra
serido em nada
que ensegura,
então, sonhava
o momento em
que alguém a
pudesse ver.

Lisboa: Espaço de Exposição Grupoama
Av. De Berna, 24-D - 1069-170 Lisboa

Organização: Assistida a Doutoramento em Ecologia Humana/Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas, Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Coorganização:
Ivo Pires, Ana Luísa Luz, Larissa Maltby, Luís Elvas, Sónia Nabre
Apoio:
Grupoama Seguros / Empreendedor.com
Ceticos - Cooperativa para o Ensino e o Desenvolvimento de Cidadãos Indaptáveis de Cascais



Prof. Emílio Moram, Michigan State University, EUA



Prof. Amado Insfrán Ortiz (Facultad de Ciencias Agrarias, Universidad Nacional de Asunción, Paraguay



Prof. Zbynek Ulcak Lukáš Kala
Department of Environmental Studies
Masaryk University, Brno, Check Republic



<http://ecologiahumanafcsh.weebly.com/>

Urban Gardening in Lisbon City



Iva Pires Im.pires@fcsh.unl.pt

Brno, May 2016

What is Urban Gardening

“an industry that produces, processes, and markets food, fuel, and other outputs, largely in response to the daily demand of consumers within a town, city, or metropolis, on many types of privately and publicly held land and water bodies found throughout intra-urban and peri-urban areas. Typically urban agriculture applies intensive production methods, frequently using and reusing natural resources and urban wastes, to yield a diverse array of land-, water-, and air-based fauna and flora, contributing to the food security, health, livelihood, and environment of the individual, household, and community industry located within or on the fringe of a town, city or metropolis, which grows or raises, processes and distributes a diversity of food and non-food products” Smit *et al.* (2001: 1)

Elements that tended to be present:

- the **location** in which urban agriculture occurs;
- the **types of activities** included under urban agriculture;
- the **legality and type of land tenure** under which the urban agricultural activities occur;
- the **scale** of urban agricultural activities;
- the **purposes** of the activity,
- and the **types of groups involved** in agricultural production

Urban Gardens

Land tenure

Location

- Private urban gardens - found in backyards or balconies of private homes

Peri-urban

- Institutional urban gardens - where property and land management are done by institutions such as schools, prisons and hospitals – and

Intra- urban

- Urban gardens located on vacant land that is public property.

FAO (2001). *Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture: A briefing guide for the successful implementation of Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture in Developing Countries and Countries of Transition*

FAO (2007)



Apartments in Phuket, Thailand. Pic viasreetartutopia.com



“UA practitioners’ actions are based on the resources in the urban setting. Often utilizing vacant lots or other abandoned places within the neighborhood” (Opitz et al, 2016)



“Victory Gardens” during WW2

The War Food Administration created a National Victory Garden Program, which set five main goals.

1. lessen demand on commercial vegetable supplies and thus make more available to the Armed Forces and lend-lease programs.
2. reduce demand on strategic materials used in food processing and canning
3. ease the burden on railroads transporting war munitions by releasing produce carriers
4. maintain the vitality and morale of Americans on the home front through the production of nutritious vegetables outdoors
5. preserve fruit and vegetables for future use when shortages might become worse

(Heimer, 2008)





Urban Gardeners in Berlin, 1946.

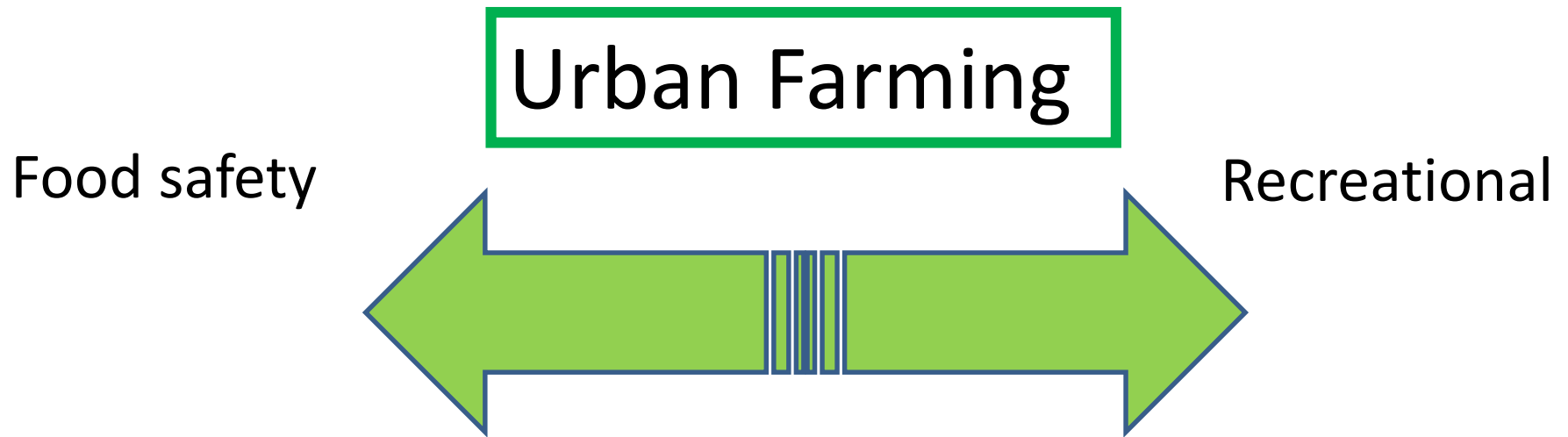
<https://sidewalksprouts.wordpress.com/history/wwii/>

During the post war period the Urban Gardens flourished throughout Europe in order to respond to the economic difficulties and the scarcity of food. As a result, in Russia and other Eastern European countries, many families began to produce food in their backyards, on patios, factories, hospitals, in parks and even along roads (Heimer, 2008).

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)

It was introduced in 1962 and through a system of agricultural subsidies to farmers and other programmes increased the food production in the EEC .

It has undergone several changes since then to reduce the cost (from 71% of the EU budget in 1984 to 39% in 2013) and to also consider rural development in its aims.



Periods of economic crises, of
conflict../less developed
countries
Food production to ensure food
safety

Periods of stability/more
developed countries
Recreational, aesthetic, social,
environmental, didactic

The **benefits of urban gardening** are well reported

creation of social capital and social support through social connections (Kingsley & Townsend, 2006; Firth, et al., 2011)

environmental education and to combat "social amnesia" regarding our dependence on nature (Bendt, et al., 2013)

acting as reservoirs of "socio-ecological memory" and contributing to maintain ecosystem services (Barthel et al., 2010)

promoting social justice and public participation through environmental practices (Milbourne, 2012)

contributing to food security (Barthel & Isendahl, 2013)

Pollution and chemical contamination

The main concern regarding the practice of urban agriculture has to do with its proximity to populated areas that in some cases are polluted.

Food produced in polluted environments by chemical and debris may cause contamination to the population either by direct contact with the products - for gardeners - either by residues in food that they eat - for consumers

Urban gardening is also enjoying a revival, which is appeased by several factors, among them, the desire of people to connect with the production of healthy food and with the Nature, and to develop a spirit of community.

“Community gardens have enjoyed a resurgence in popularity in many developed market economies in recent years, including in the UK, the USA and Australia. This upsurge is influenced by the desires of people to reconnect with food, nature and community. e” - Firth, Maye & Pearson (2011: 555)

Firth, C., Maye, D. & Pearson, D. (2011). Developing “community” in community gardens. *Local Environment*, 16, 555 - 568;

Urban farming has become an increasingly relevant topic in the science and planning of urban food systems aimed at reducing **food insecurity** at the level of the household and community.

The current global crisis and the acknowledgment that, in coming decades, the world population will be predominantly urban, brings about new necessities and demands for innovative approaches to **food systems' planning**.

The need urges to identify the most efficient and consistent ways to deal with problems concerning **economic and energetic efficiency, environmental quality, food security, job creation and urban development**.

In the past few years, the international political and scientific agendas, strategies for food security in metropolitan areas, both in and out of Europe, highlight the need to **re-localize production-consumption systems** through more efficient shorter supply chains, as a means to promote **sustainable urban development via place-based approaches**.



Looking into an urban food system as a **Foodscape** considered as the spatialization of foodways and the interconnections between people, food and places (in Kenneally and Lebel, 2009:69) relies on an integrated and systemic approach that is useful either to the conceptual framework or the communication ability on a collaborative urban food planning process.

Lisbon City

548,000 inhabitants in 2011
LMA 2.5 million

the term "Urban Gardens" refers to the Intra-urban Agriculture on land owned by the Municipality of Lisbon, and where the vegetable production is used to meet a variety of needs of gardeners.



http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-G4AWJ9KjzJ0/Tdb7qxlfaci/AAAAAAAAUfi/qKeMAdqKcCY/s1600/portugal_mapa.gif



<http://jregiao-online.webnode.pt/products/hortas-%C3%A0-beira-do-ic19-ajudam-a-alimentar-desfavorecidos/>

Lisbon City

On the reverse of other European cities where urban gardening has been integrated on the urban planning, in Lisbon it **occurred spontaneously as a response to social and economic needs.**

They started to grow spontaneously since the early 60's mainly in the peri-urban areas related first with the migration from rural areas to the city and in the 80's associated with migrant communities especially those coming from former Portuguese colonies. (Cabannes and Raposo, 2013). They used private void spaces or mostly municipality owned lands.



<https://www.publico.pt/ciencia/noticia/lisboa-vai-ter-mais-e-melhores-hortas-urbanas-ate-2011-1382724>



<http://jra.abae.pt/plataforma/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/221.jpg>

The economic crises transformed this small farming production into a fundamental mean of subsistence for many families

More recently middle income families are showing increasing interest mainly driven by the desire to establish a healthy life style, to connect to nature and to ensure the quality of food products they eat.



increasing demand for allotments

The Municipality decided to intervene

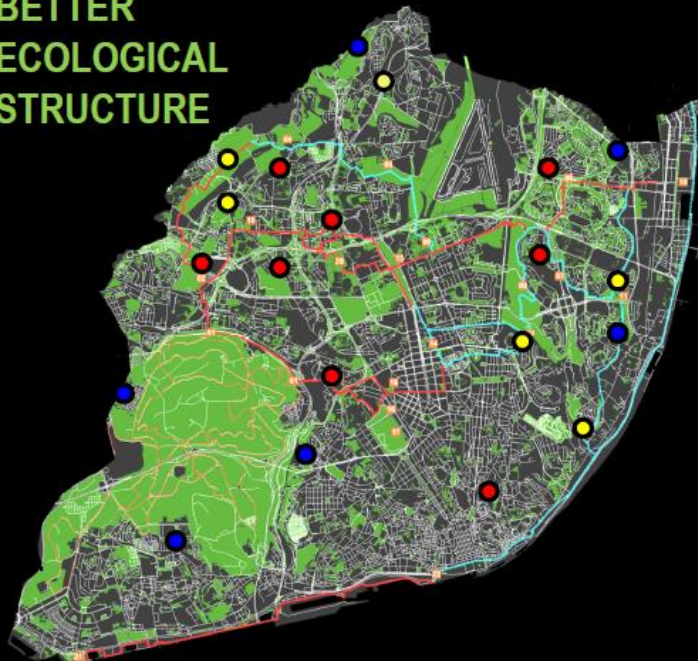
to control and organize the
allotments



Integrating them in the city
green infrastructure and
incorporate them into urban
planning



**BETTER
ECOLOGICAL
STRUCTURE**



**URBAN FARMING
PLAN**

- **OPEN**
PARQUE DA QUINTA DA GRANJA
HORTAS DOS JARDINS DE CAMPOLIDE
TELMEIRAS NASCENTE
OLIVAIS POENTE
QUINTA N.S. DA PAZ
HORTAS NO PARQUE BENSÁUDE
PARQUE HORTÍCOLA DO VALE DE CHELAS
HORTAS DA GRAÇA
- **TO BE OPEN IN 2014**
QUINTA DAS FLORES
VALE DA AMEIXOEIRA
CASALINHO DA AJUDA
OLIVAIS NASCENTE
BELA-FLOR
BOAVISTA
- **IN STUDY**
VALE FUNDÃO
PARQUE PERIFÉRICO / D^a PADRE CRUZ
NUCLEO DE CARNIDE
MADRE DE DEUS
PARQUE OESTE
CASAL VISTOSO

This process of reorganization of illegal urban farming is part of the Lisbon's Green Plan, adopted in 2007, where agriculture was assumed as an important component of the ecological structure of the city

Within this framework a Strategy for Urban Agriculture was defined and projected the construction of 20 horticulture parks (sets of urban farms integrated in defined areas) until 2017.

In 2015 10 horticultural parks already opened to the public.

This Strategy for Urban Agriculture aimed at responding to several challenges:

- The scarcity of available green spaces in the city (*green space availability*: 27.8m² per capita, Mata, 2014).
- the objectives of the Green Plan to link most green spaces through ecological corridors;
- to mitigate the impact of channeling waterlines by creating water basins in strategic valleys to reduce the impact of flooding (Telles, 2010).
- The need to reorganize allotments that were growing fast (partly due to economic crisis and rising unemployment) and unorganized
- Increasing demand for allotments

multifunctional spaces



urban gardens should be included in Horticulture Parks, consisting of urban infrastructures used by farmers but also open to the public keeping different leisure uses and creating pathways for pedestrian and bicycles, approaching the agricultural activities of the remaining population (Henriques, 2009).

This orientation is in line with the European Commission (2013) “**Green Infrastructure – Enhancing Europe’s Capital Natural**”, where there is an explicit call for the inclusion of this “strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas” in the spatial planning and territorial development policies.

The urban agriculture provides not only food but several ecosystem services that are essential to establish a green infrastructure to connect urban, peri-urban and rural areas in a functional basis.





In 2007 the municipality started a process of regularization of these areas. In 2009 started the implementation by displacing the farmers working there to re-integrating them once the project was finished.



The creation urban farm parks in Lisbon was a step by step process :

1. Mapping of existent allotments
2. Mapping of potential allotments according to soil conditions (master plan)
3. Creating a municipal regulation to distribute the allotments
4. Implementation process/creation of Horticultural Parks
5. Provide skills and education programs for urban farmers
6. Supervision

(Interview with a staff member from the Municipality)

ASSEMBLEIA MÓVEL EM HORTAS URBANAS

TERÇA-FEIRA, 8 MARÇO,
A COMEÇAR ÀS 10H NA HORTA DA DAMAIA

PERCURSO:

10H - HORTA DA DAMAIA

LOCALIZAÇÃO: TRASEIRAS DA FRACETA MARQUÊS DE
CASTELO NOVO, PARALELA A AV. PAZ DA DAMAIA

11H30 - HORTA DE TELHEIRAS

LOCALIZAÇÃO: RUA PROF MÁRIO CHICO, ENTRE AS
VIVENDAS E A ESCOLA

13H - HORTA DO MONTE

LOCALIZAÇÃO: INTERSECÇÃO DA CALÇADA DO MONTE DA
GRAÇA COM A RUA DAMASCENO MONTEIRO

14H30 - HORTAS DE CHELAS

LOCALIZAÇÃO: PERTO DO METRO DA BELA VISTA



<http://ephemerajpp.com/2011/03/06/hortas-urbanas/>

When the process started farmers in illegal allotments were afraid of losing the access to the land and feel that the Municipality was not giving them the adequate information on what she was planning.

In 2011 the farmers organized a “moveable assembly” to discuss their concerns about the process of reorganization of allotments and to share information.



The process of organization of urban farming parks implied

-The reorganization and standardization of the size of the allotments

- The creation of infrastructures namely:

- access to potable water sources

- collective shelter for tools protection

- The reintegration of previous farmers and the selection of new ones

-And a supervision:

-to ensure that all farmers are fulfilling the rules,

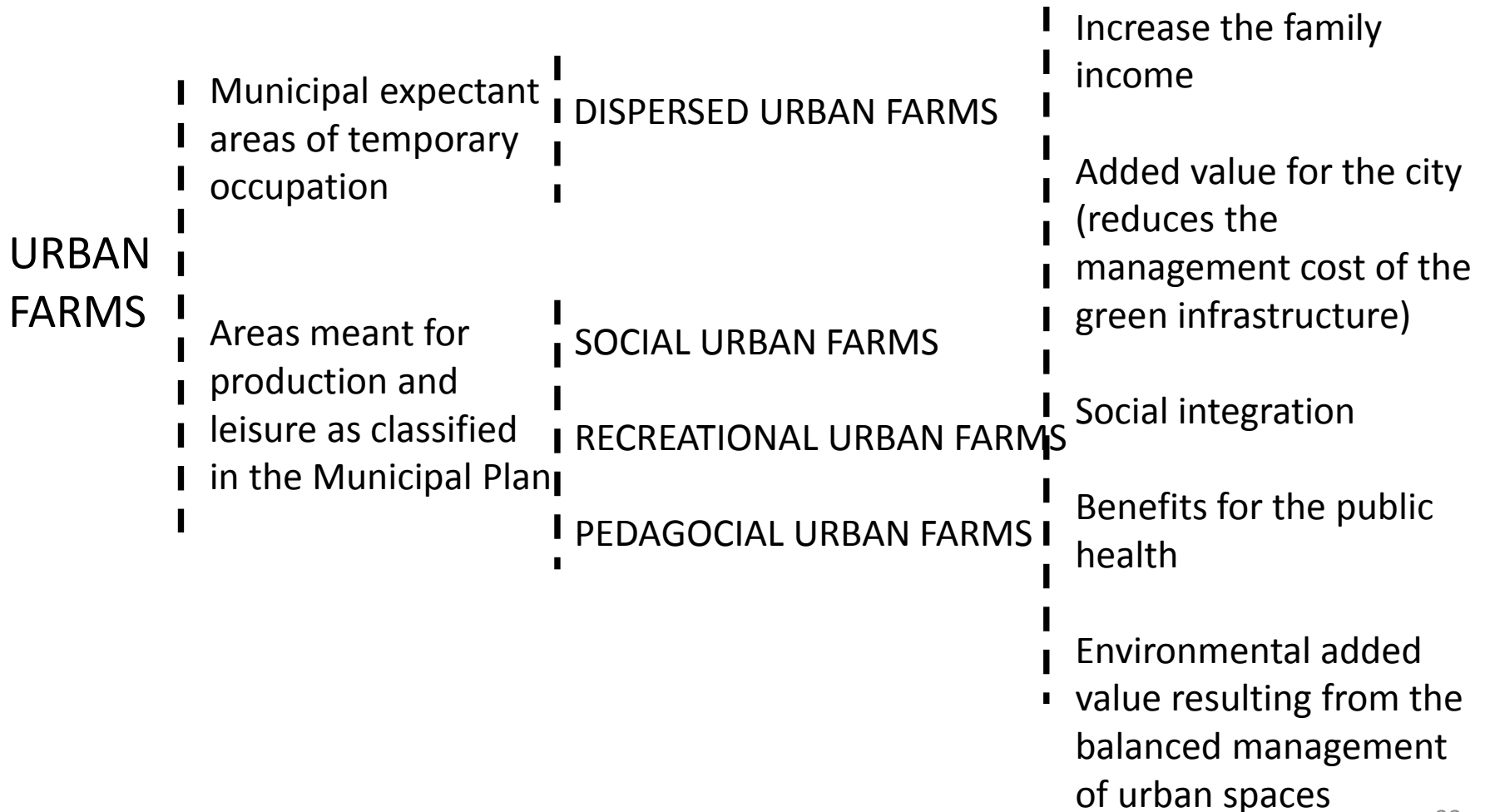
-are using the organic mode of production

- to impede the construction unauthorized types of fences or shelter structures

The process of organization of Horticulture Parks implied

- Reorganizing and unifying the plots, providing infrastructures, water access, and small sheds for tools storage
- The re-integration of previous users and the selection of new ones
- And a supervision to ensure that all farmers fulfill the rules:
 - namely the organic mode of production (after technical training offered by the municipality), composting, no chemical pesticides or herbicides, no chemical fertilizers, no Genetic Modified Organisms (GMO) and no use of infesting species.
 - to hinder the construction of unauthorized types of fences or shelter structures, or to plant trees

Tipology of Lisbon urban farms according to the Municipality



TIPOLOGY OF MUNICIPAL ORGANIZED URBAN FARMING PARKS IN LISBON

SOCIAL

- Goal: Sustenance.
- Minimum parcel area: > **100m²**.
- Price: Yearly, Mandatory
- Organic production mode: **no mandatory**
- On Municipal Urban Parks:

80% discount over general price of 1,6EUR/m²/Year + MAINTENANCE COSTS

90% DISCOUNT FOR ASSOCIATIONS

RECREATIONAL

- Goal: Recreational, for fun, educational
- Minimum parcel area: > **50m²**.
- Price: Yearly, mandatory
- Organic production mode: Mandatory.
- On Municipal Urban Parks

20% discount over general price of 1,6EUR/m²/Year + MAINTENANCE COSTS

90% DISCOUNT FOR ASSOCIATIONS



Spontaneous

Gentrification?



Organized plots

In this process from spontaneous and illegal to regulated urban gardening:

-What happened to the previous “farmers” (mainly immigrants, unemployed, low income families)?

-Where they excluded from the process?

-Do they have the conditions to access the new organized plots?

Interviews are in course in this reorganized social urban farms in order to evaluate the integration of the farmers that were settled there before the city council's intervention.

To observe if there were a kind of “gentrification” process with the substitution of the old farmer for a new ones

as nowadays it is a fashion to be a “urban gardener” but also the demand for the allotments increased due to the economic crisis and the high unemployment



The Horticultural Park in Vale de Chelas is the city's largest, covering about 15 hectares, of which 4.5 are used for urban gardens.

This park includes about 200 plots, each with 150 square meters, with a part directly attributed to the nearly 100 people who were already occupying the place, and the remaining reserved for a public tender that occurred in 2013.

From the 17 farmers interviewed ;13 men and 4 women
5 are unemployed; 8 are retired; and 4 are employed.

Portugal, Cape Verde, Angola and India.

Within the group of "old" farmers, the practice of urban gardening varies from over 30 years to 3-4 years. The "new" farmers arrived between December 2013 and February 2014.



Motivation

In general people have the will to fill their time with something that gives them pleasure and that allows them to socialize. The contribution to the household income, although mentioned by most of the farmers, does not seem to be the priority among these 17 farmers.

But 7 farmers mentioned the contribution for the household income to be the main aim before anything else and 4 sell their products on a regular base.

One women said that she was testing Indian native species in her plot, to find out if the soil and the weather were appropriate and case of being successful she intends to sell the products to Indian restaurants in the city.

Motivations

In recreational parks

with the growing concern about ingesting better quality products as more and more people prefer, nowadays, an organic production with the use of natural resources and mechanisms of natural regulation, in detriment of the conventional way, specially couples with young children

(Gonçalves, 2014)

Social Relations

The relationships among them are reported to be very good and conflicts are rare.

The exchange seeds, products but also good practices.

The Cap Verdean farmers are known among the urban gardeners to be very skilled in the use of water for irrigation and they teach those techniques to the other farmers.

Organic production mode

implies higher production cost

In the case of social farms there is some contradictory information

- On one hand the official information states that it is not mandatory for the social farms
- But farmers are not aware of this option; they all attended courses on organic farming and assume that its is a rule that they have to fulfill
- 1 old farmer said that he was abandoning his gardening because of the high cost involved in organic farming and that it was not rentable anymore
- Another one although remaining for the moment wasn't satisfied not due to economic difficulties but because in his opinion nobody should pay to have access these allotments and they shouldn't be obliged to use organic production

Quality of the soil

Also, quality of the soil is reported to be very low.

At the time the city council flattened the irregularities of the topography, soil was brought to fill the gaps. This soil is said to be very muddy and very hard to work. When it rains it turns to mud, and when the sun comes and dries the land it becomes very hard and compact.

So, to get some results people have to invest on composting and fertilization which increases the costs.

According to the “old” farmers the land was better before the city council’s intervention.



Quality of the infrastructures

Farmers sometimes report to other farms, such as the one in Olivais or Quinta da Granja to compare with their own, namely in what regards the pathways between the allotments.

“When it rains it becomes impossible to walk here, the Municipality should do something. I have been doing it around my allotment, but it is their duty”. “If you go to the Olivais farms you will see the difference, everything is uptight, with stone paths, not as it is here”.

The pathways are perceived as being responsibility of the Municipality and thus this situation brings farmers the idea that they “don’t care about us”!

Accessibility

The fact that cars are not allowed in the area was reported by most of the interviewees. People have many difficulties to carry heavy things through the stairs, it is quite a long way to arrive with 10 kgs bags of (organic) fertilizer.

Also, families or friends with mobility problems (old people, disabled people, there were cases of both) just can't reach the farms. The state of the pathways on rainy days also hinders the access to these people.

In general farmers don't have any complaints regarding the project itself.

As one farmer said “well, it is a good project anyway, they could have just thrown us out but because we were illegal they didn´t and it is more beautiful now, more organized”.

Before

No infrastructures
Difficult access to water
Poor working conditions

Free use
Total freedom to chose the types of cultures
Total freedom to chose mode of production
They new all each other well
They could organize barbecues

After

They have to pay to have access to those allotments

They have to follow the rules defined for the use of those spaces

They have to use organic mode of production

They improve their working conditions
They have access to water and other infrastructures
They have access to courses and technical support namely on
 Composting and fertilization techniques
 Pests and diseases control
 Natural hedgerow conceptions
 Water management
 Increased food production and quality

Nevertheless, the creation of Horticultural Parks was a **top-down** very organized process where previous users had no participation.

Activities in the farms are supposed to respect a certain **aesthetics conception**. By proposing certain behaviour, such as planting flowers on the fences, or by prohibiting certain uses which are considered to be less aesthetic, the Municipality ensures that his aesthetic concept will be maintained by the farmers.

Apart from this top-down process led by the Municipality also a bottom-up process occurred.

In Alta de Lisboa the users created an association (**AVAAL – Associação para a Valorização Ambiental Alta Lisboa**) to discuss with the Municipality the reorganization of the space and had an active participation in the creation of this park



<https://grupocomunitarioalta.files.wordpress.com/2010/01/junho-2009.jpg?w=450&h=337>

The poster features the AVAAL logo at the top, which consists of three stylized green 'A' shapes followed by 'al' in a grey sans-serif font. Below the logo is a green horizontal bar with the text 'PARQUE AGRÍCOLA DA ALTA DE LISBOA (PAAL)' in white. Underneath is a yellow horizontal bar with the text 'QUER CANDIDATAR-SE A UM TALHÃO DE PRODUTOS HORTÍCOLAS NA ALTA DE LISBOA ?' in black. The main body of the poster is a map of the PAAL area, showing a grid of plots and green spaces. To the right of the map, the text reads: 'Dia 13 de Maio 20h30 Escola Básica N.º 34 Vamos realizar uma reunião com todos os interessados para:'. Below the map, it says 'Fazer ponto de situação do projecto, confirmar inscrições, organizar passos seguintes'. At the bottom, there is contact information: 'Para mais informações consultar: www.avaal.pt, contactar avaal.agral@gmail.com / Telf. 918673007 ou pode visitar-nos: Rua Lus Piçarra, N.º 5 B, Alto do Lumiar, Lisboa.' On the right side, there are logos for 'FUNDAÇÃO CALOUSTE GULBENKIAN' and 'CIDADE DE LISBOA'.

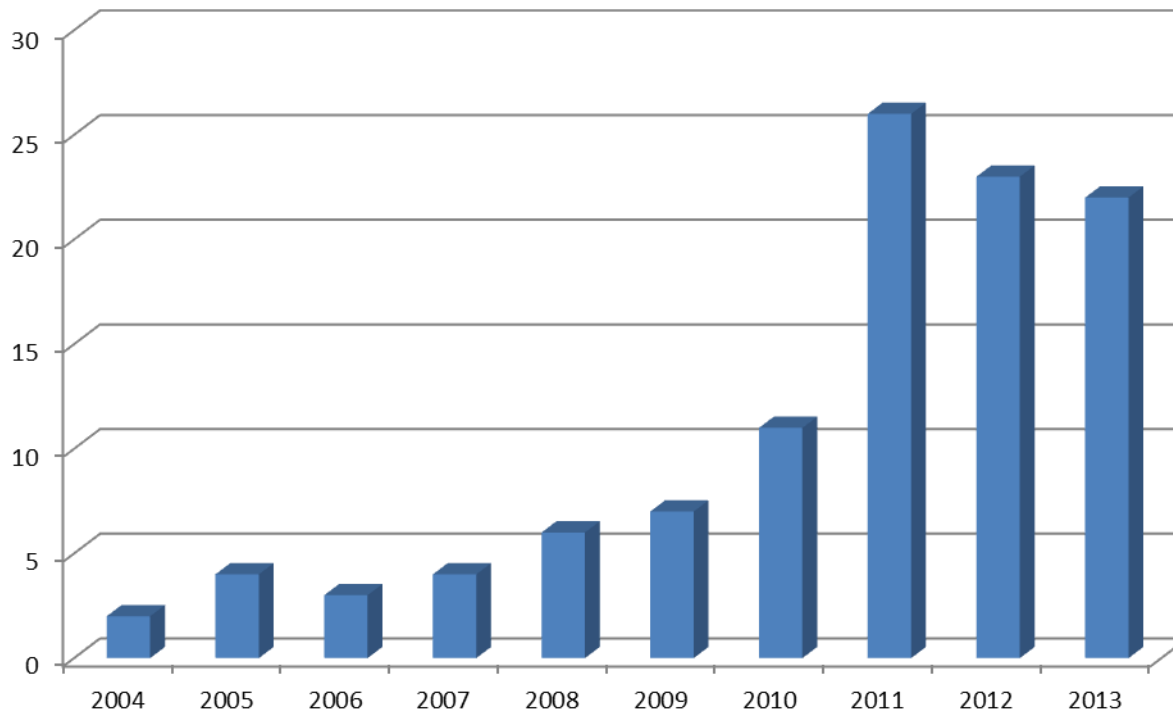
Discussion

This new Horticultural parks respond to several challenges:

- they improved capacity of producing food and providing quality food (organic production is mandatory or highly incentivized);
- they provide new green spaces for inhabitants as well as for tourists (they quickly appropriated this parks for leisure activities);
- They contribute to control flooding which is very common in the city during the rainy season, providing ecological services
- In general farmers are happy with the change. The availability of water is considered the most important aspect in their positive evaluation of this process of reorganization and legalization of allotments

Discussion

- In the social farms the users report positive impacts in socialization (those who are retired), food security of the family (in the case of unemployed) and even creating opportunities for small scale entrepreneurship;
- in what regards the hypothesis of “gentrification” of the urban farms through the legalization of these areas, our preliminary results do not confirm it. In general farmers do not find the fee they have to pay too high, except for two of them (one that already gave up), all of the others intend to continue farming in the new allotment parks.
- finally, in the case of Alta de Lisboa it also contributed to a learning process of participatory governance, for the community as well as for the municipality .



Total
allotment gardens – 3327
Area – 234419 m²

Source: internet research

Number of Horticultural Parks created in the main cities in Portugal

The image shows a screenshot of a Facebook page for 'Novos Rurais - Farming Culture'. At the top, the Facebook logo is on the left, and a search bar with the text 'E-mail ou telemóvel' and 'Palavra-pa' is on the right. Below the search bar is a green 'Regista-te' button. The main content area features a large banner with a background image of a dirt road through a rural landscape. Overlaid on this banner is a white box with the text 'Novos Rurais - Farming Culture está no Facebook.' and 'Para te ligares a Novos Rurais - Farming Culture, regista-te no Facebook ainda ho'. Below this text are two buttons: a green 'Regista-te' button and a blue 'Iniciar sessão' button. Below the banner, there are several smaller images: a man planting a tree, a sheep, a table with fruit, and a rock with orange lichen. A 'Contacta-nos' button is visible in the bottom right corner of the banner area. At the bottom of the page, there is a navigation menu with the following items: 'Cronologia', 'Sobre', 'Fotos', 'Gostos', and 'Mais'.

The “New Rural”

Noocity Urban Ecology is a luso-brazilian start-up, based in Oporto (Portugal) focused in developing equipment for urban agriculture. The name Noocity comes from mixing the prefix NOO, representing collective consciousness (based on the noosphere concept), with the word CITY, representing the urban universe.



Monteiro Can't stop thinking about the product!



José Ruivo Plans to turn each one of you into a farmer!



Leonor Babo Keeps explaining our dream to everyone!

Further Steps

- ❖ Continue interviews in other horticultural parks
- ❖ Analyze their impact in the city's economy by estimating its contribution to the urban food supplying.