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Agricultural landscapes as a driver for socio-economic benefits in rural regions





Supporting the role of the Common agricultural policy in LAndscape valorisation: Improving the knowledge base of the contribution of landscape Management to the rural economy

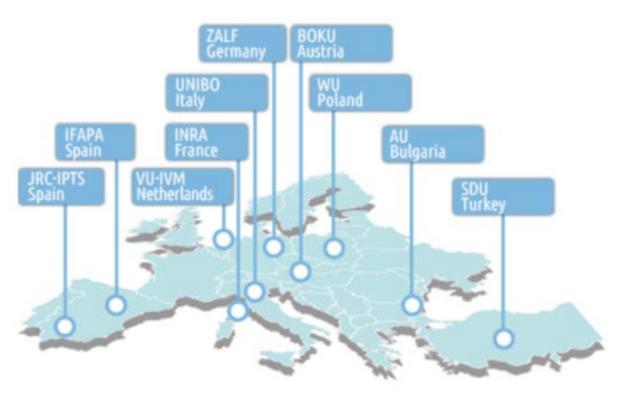


<u>Topic:</u> The CAP and landscape management

2012 - 2015







Main project aim

Develop a conceptual framework which disentangles the connection between agricultural management, agricultural landscapes, the valorisation of agricultural landscapes and its contribution to rural development and competitiveness.





CLAIM study regions

Ferrara - IT



Styria - AT



Brandenburg - DE



Winterswijk - NL



Montoro - ES



Chlapowski Park - PL



Isparta - TU



Pazardzhik - BG



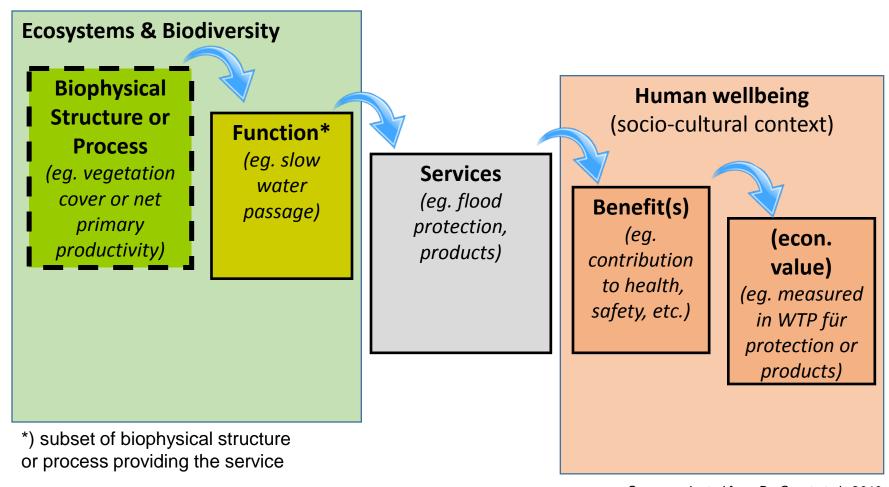
North Corse - FR







Ecosystem services as drivers for socio-economic benefits



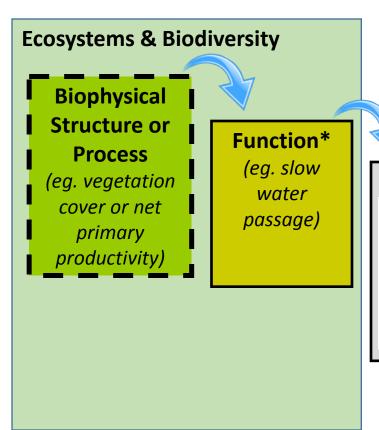
Source: adapted from De Groot et al., 2010







Ecosystem services as drivers for socio-economic benefits



*) subset of biophysical structure or process providing the service

Source: adapted from De Groot et al., 2010

Services

Provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services (Hein et al. 2006, Huang et al. 2015, Constanza et al. 1997)

Human wellbeing

(socio-cultural context)

En anced quality of life and the continuation and viability of rural crafts and traditional skills, Enhanced recreational opportunities and the development of the tourist industry, Creation of niche-market opportunities for local products, Production in the upstream and downstream branches connected to the primary sector, Employment opportunities, population growth and added value...

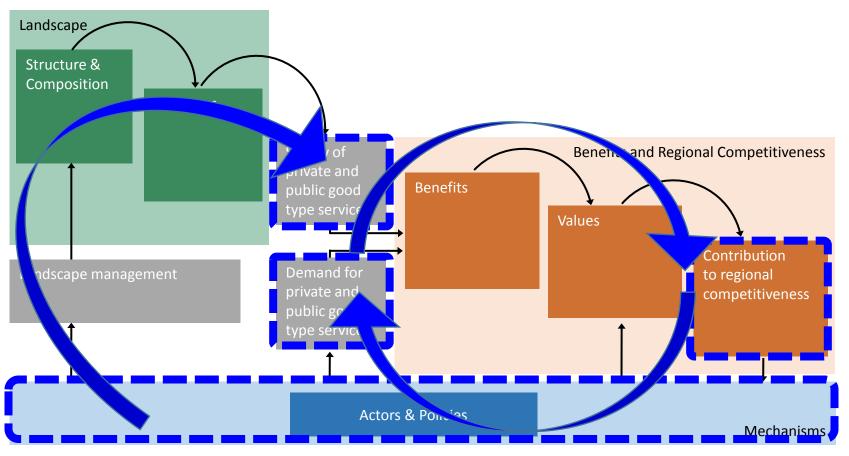
(Cooper et al., 2009; Tempesta et al., 2010 Vanslembrouck et al., 2005; Sharpley and

Vanslembrouck et al., 2005; Sharpley and Vass, 2006, Courtney et al., 2006; McGranahan et al., 2010; Waltert and Schläpfer, 2010; Dissart and Vollet, 2011; Fieldsend, 2011, ENRD, 2010; DGAgri, 2011)





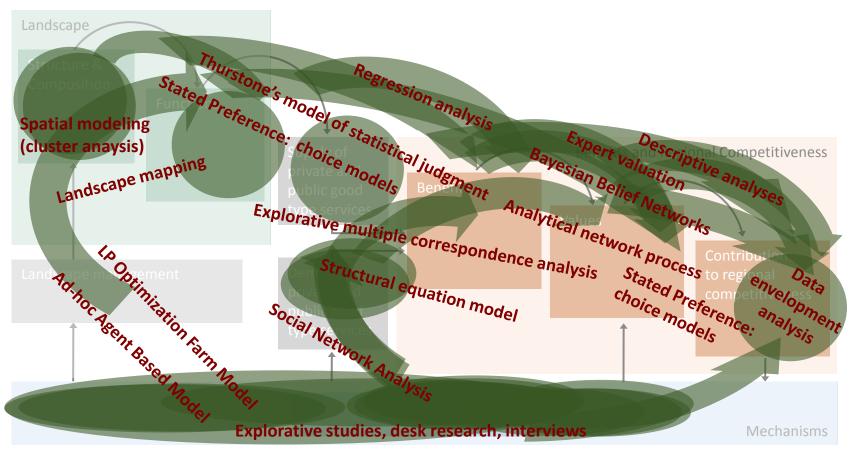
Cause-effect chains and socio-economic benefits from the use of agricultural ecosystem services in the CLAIM framework







Cause-effect chains and socio-economic benefits from the use of agricultural ecosystem services in the CLAIM framework





Analysing cause-effect chains between agricultural landscapes and regional competitiveness with Bayesian Belief Network



Chlapowski Park – Poland

- Contribution of landscape elements to regional competitiveness
- e.g. shelterbelts support competitiveness via [protection → yield], [aesthetic → tourism → employment] and [habitat → tourism → employment]

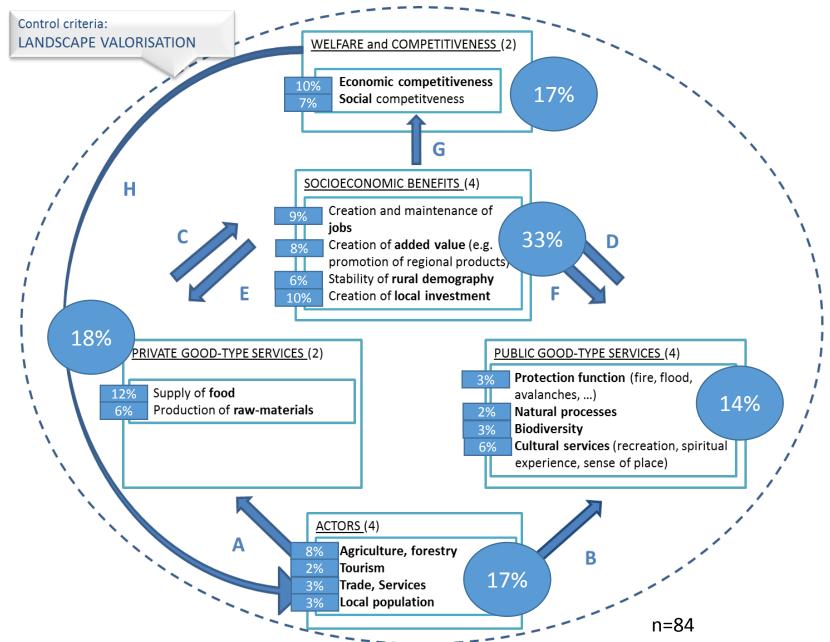


Lowlands of Ferrara – Italy

- Contribution of landscape on the creation of second order effects: the case of agritourism
- e.g. wetlands cover support number of jobs and value added via [landscape attractiveness → agritourism → seats for eating], [wetlands residents' perception → landscape attractiveness] and [seats for eating → residents frequency]

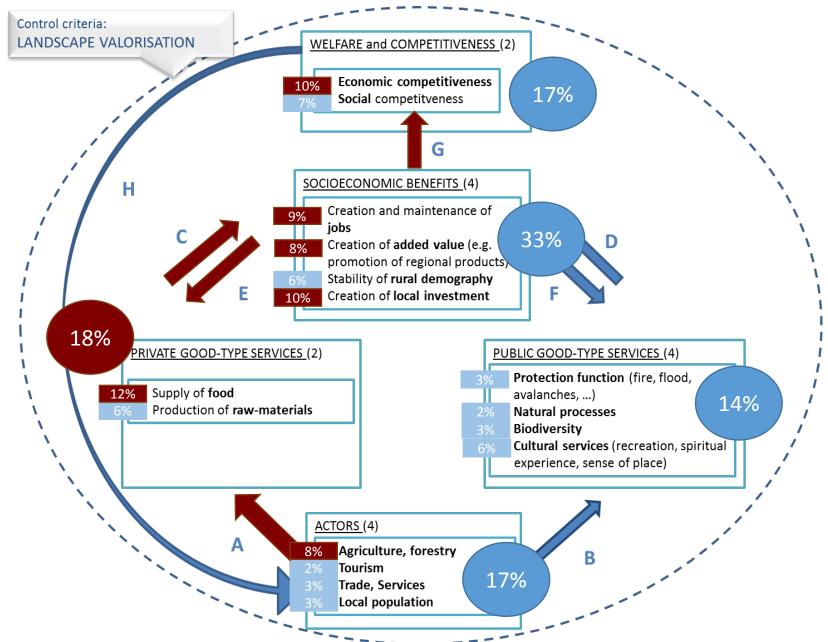
Analytical Network Process





Analytical Network Process

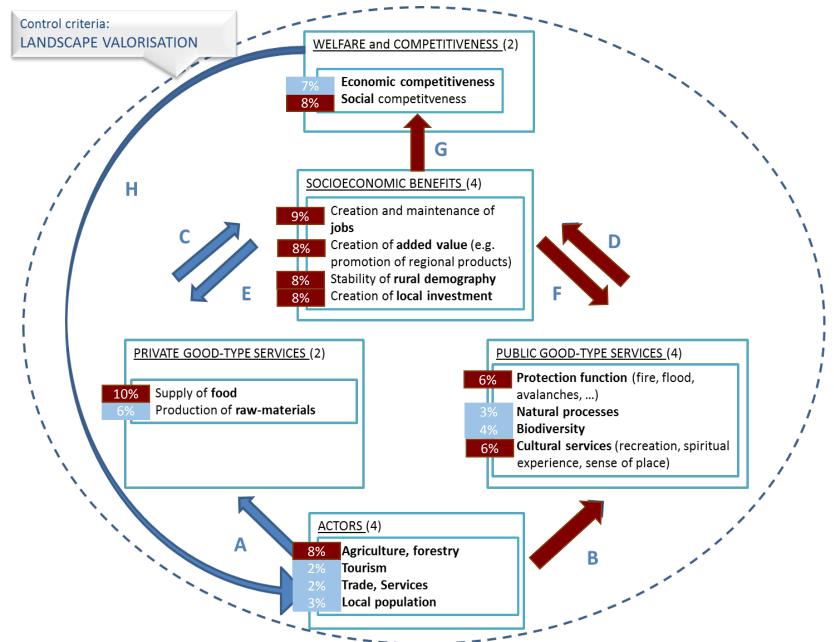






ANP results Austria

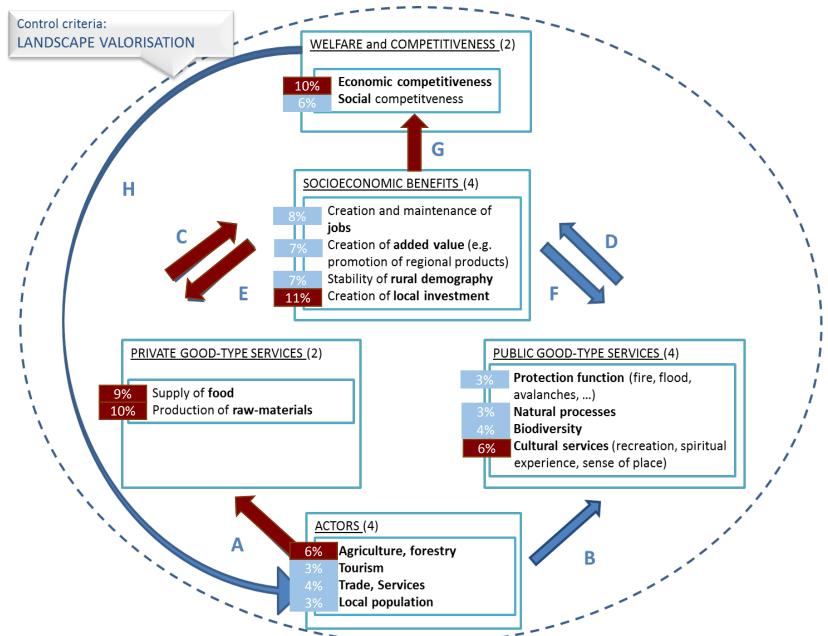






ANP results Bulgaria







CLAIM main conclusions

- ➤ Agricultural landscapes are a driver for socio-economic benefits in rural regions.
- > High consciousness towards private good-type services
- ➤ Low consciousness towards economic benefits of public goodtype services due to often ⇒ complex cause-effect chains and distinctly ⇒ region specific character
- ➤ Improve the awareness of stakeholders for public good-type landscape services
- > Foster respective governance strategies
- ➤ Be context-specific and consider regional conditions





Outlook – steps to put the concept into practice



Main project aim

Develop and test governance mechanisms to support the "smart" provision of public goods by EU agriculture and forestry

