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

Claim

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

Topic: 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



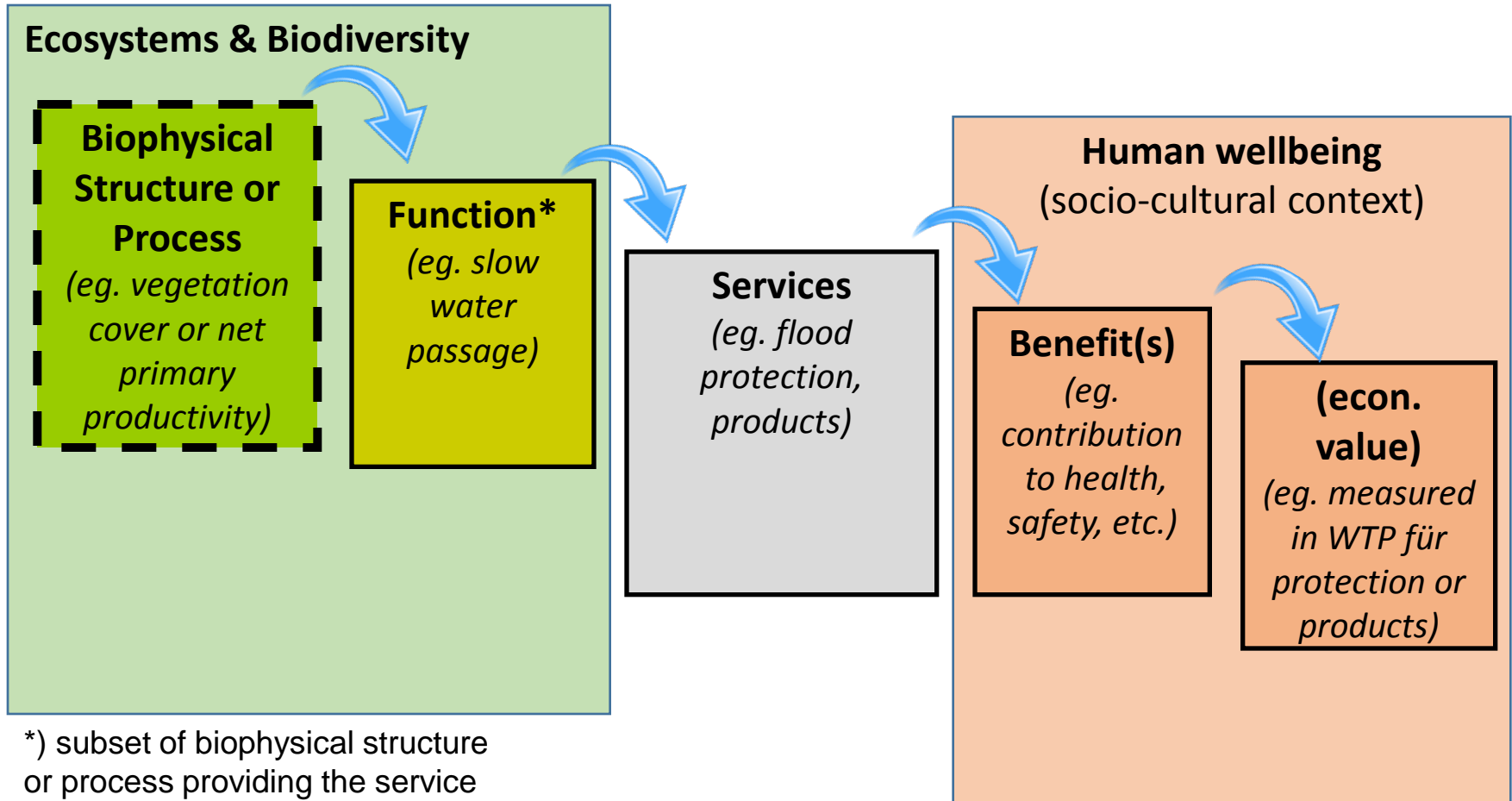
Pazardzhik - BG

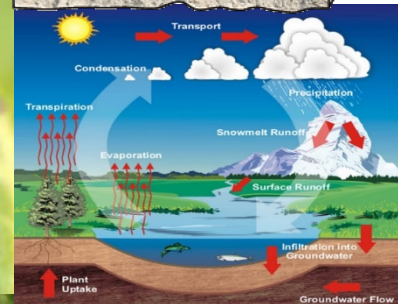
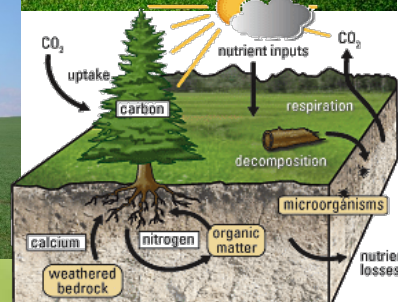
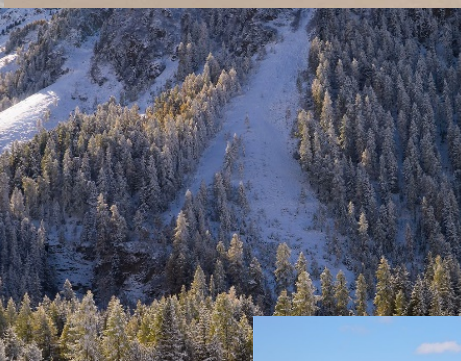


North Corse - FR

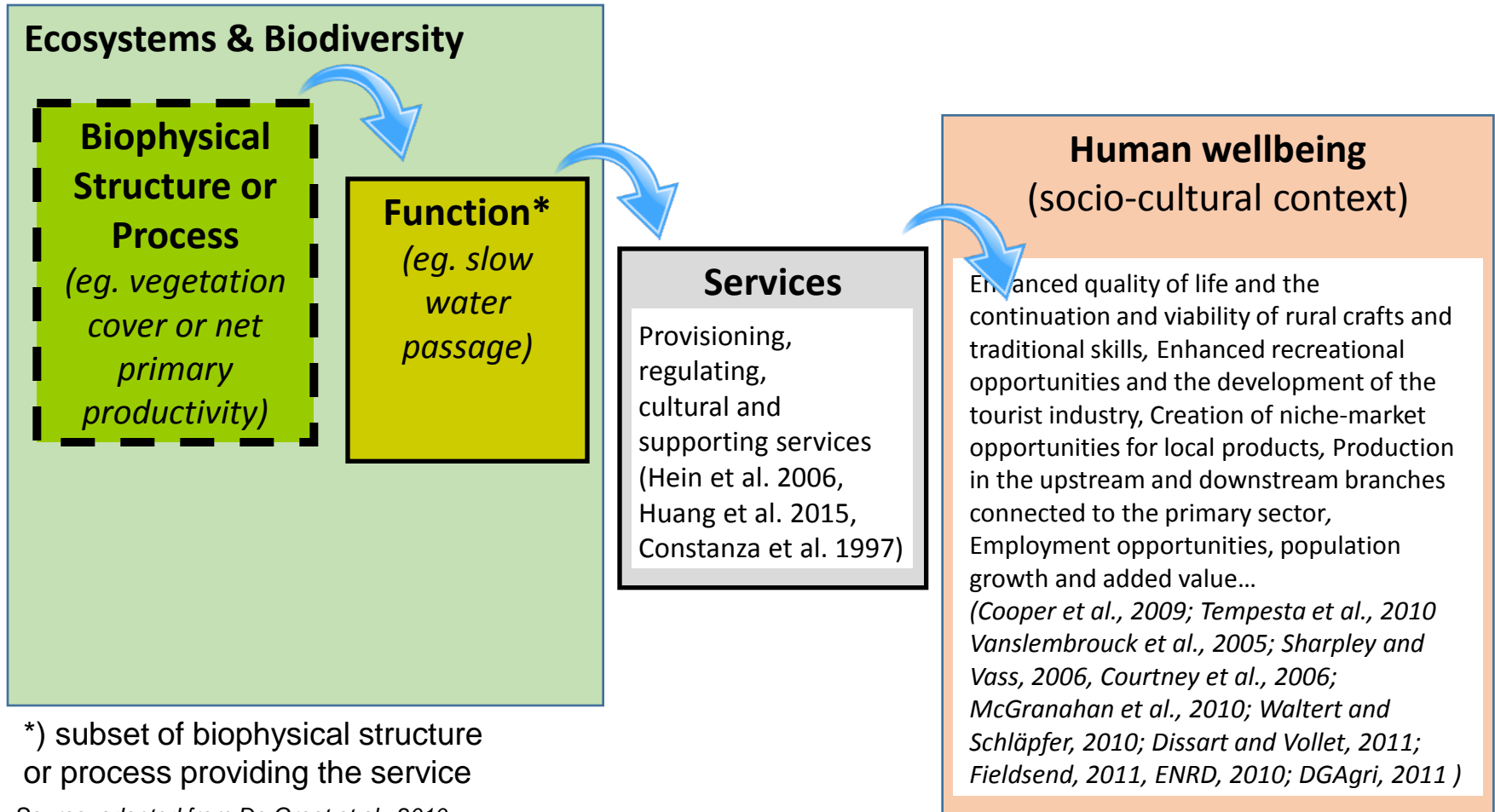


Ecosystem services as drivers for socio-economic benefits





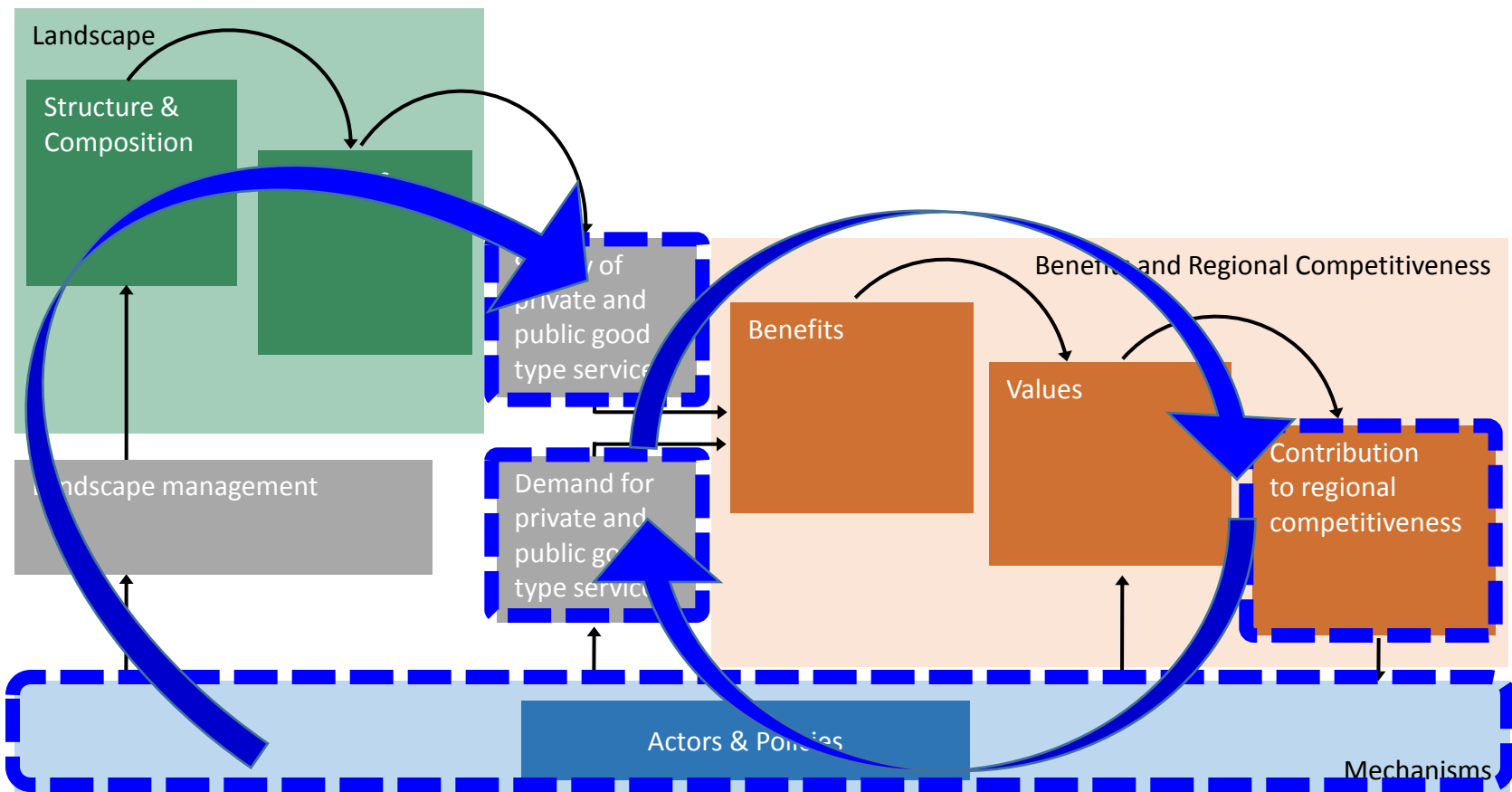
Ecosystem services as drivers for socio-economic benefits



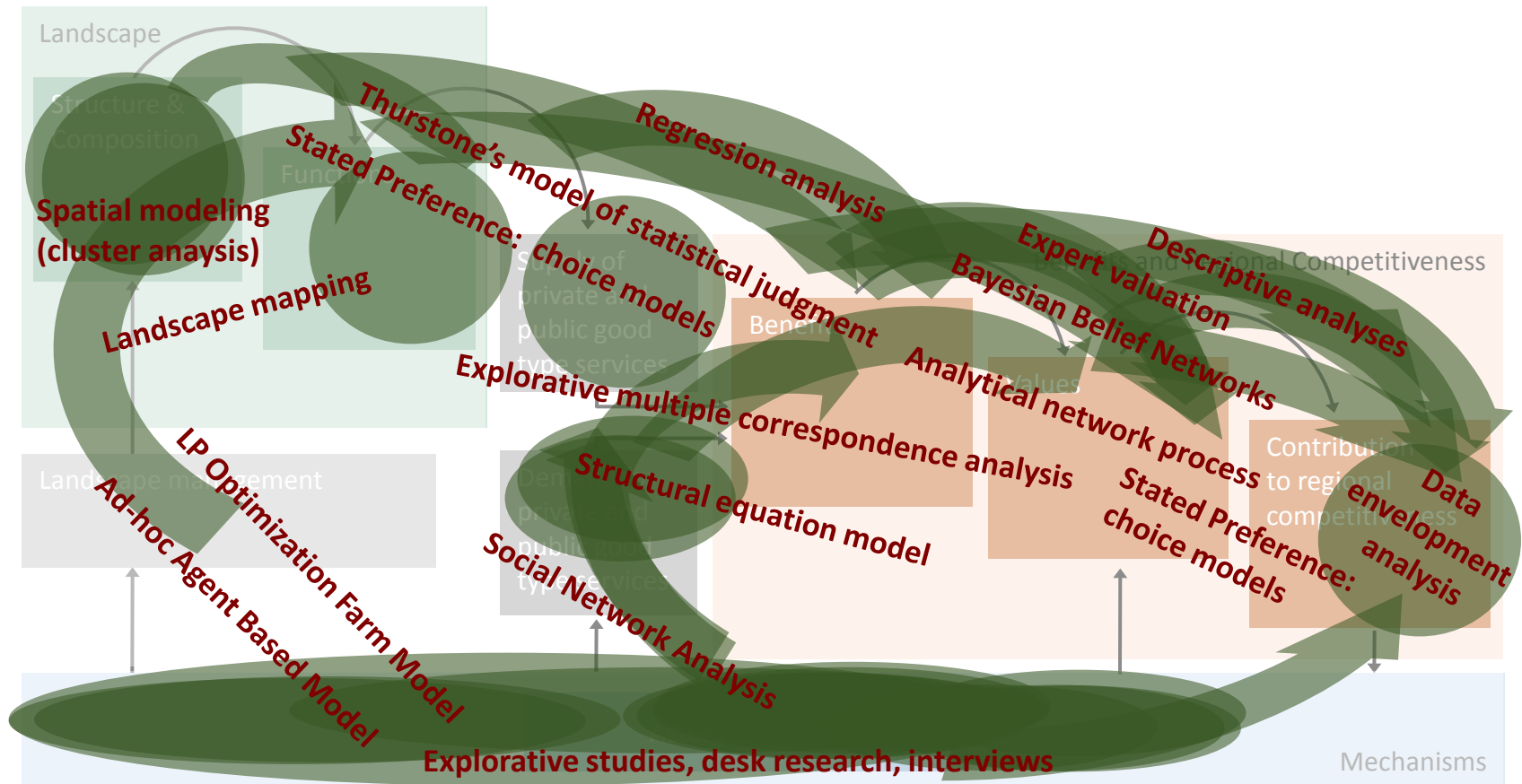
*) subset of biophysical structure or process providing the service

Source: adapted from De Groot et al., 2010

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



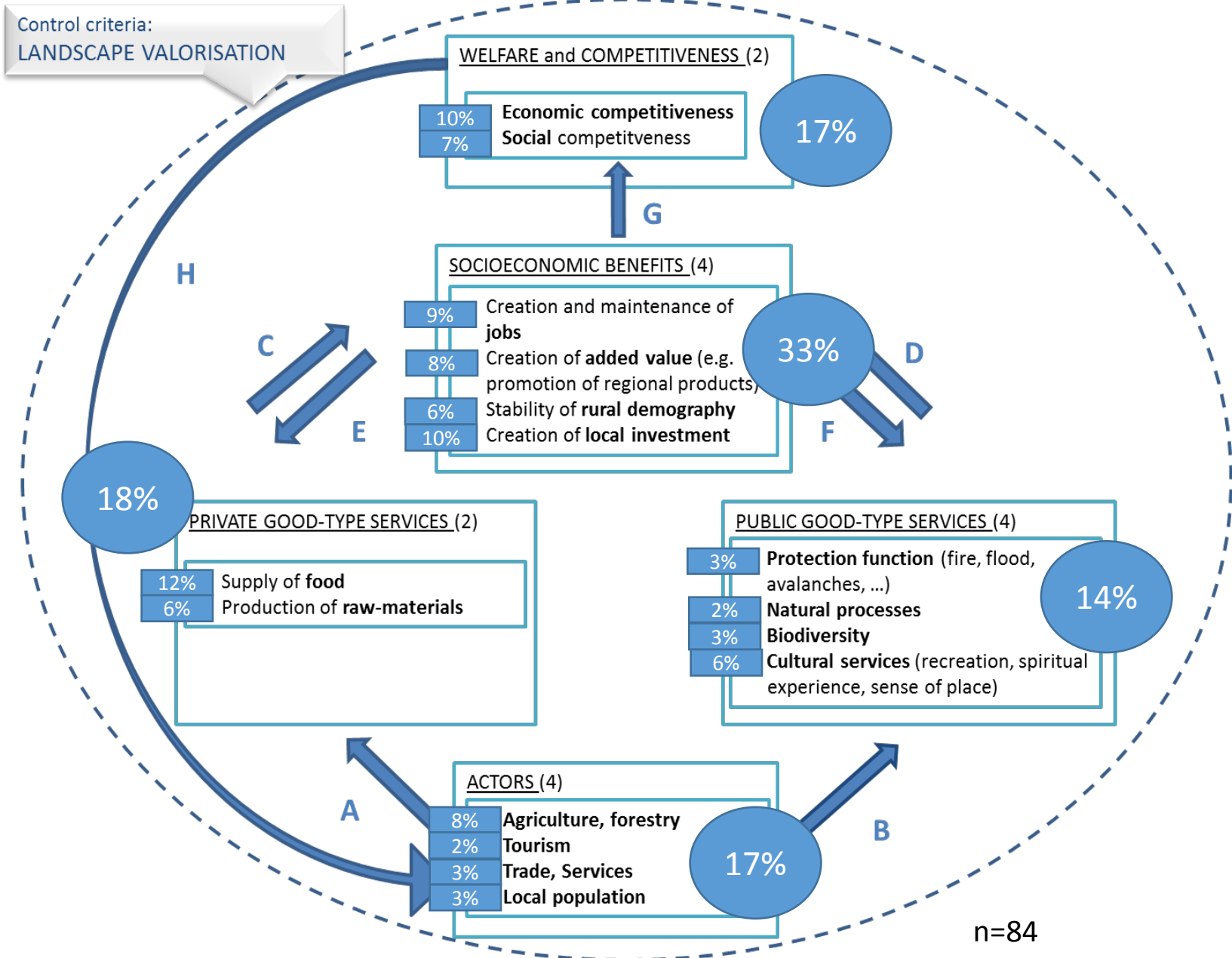
Chlapowski Park – Poland

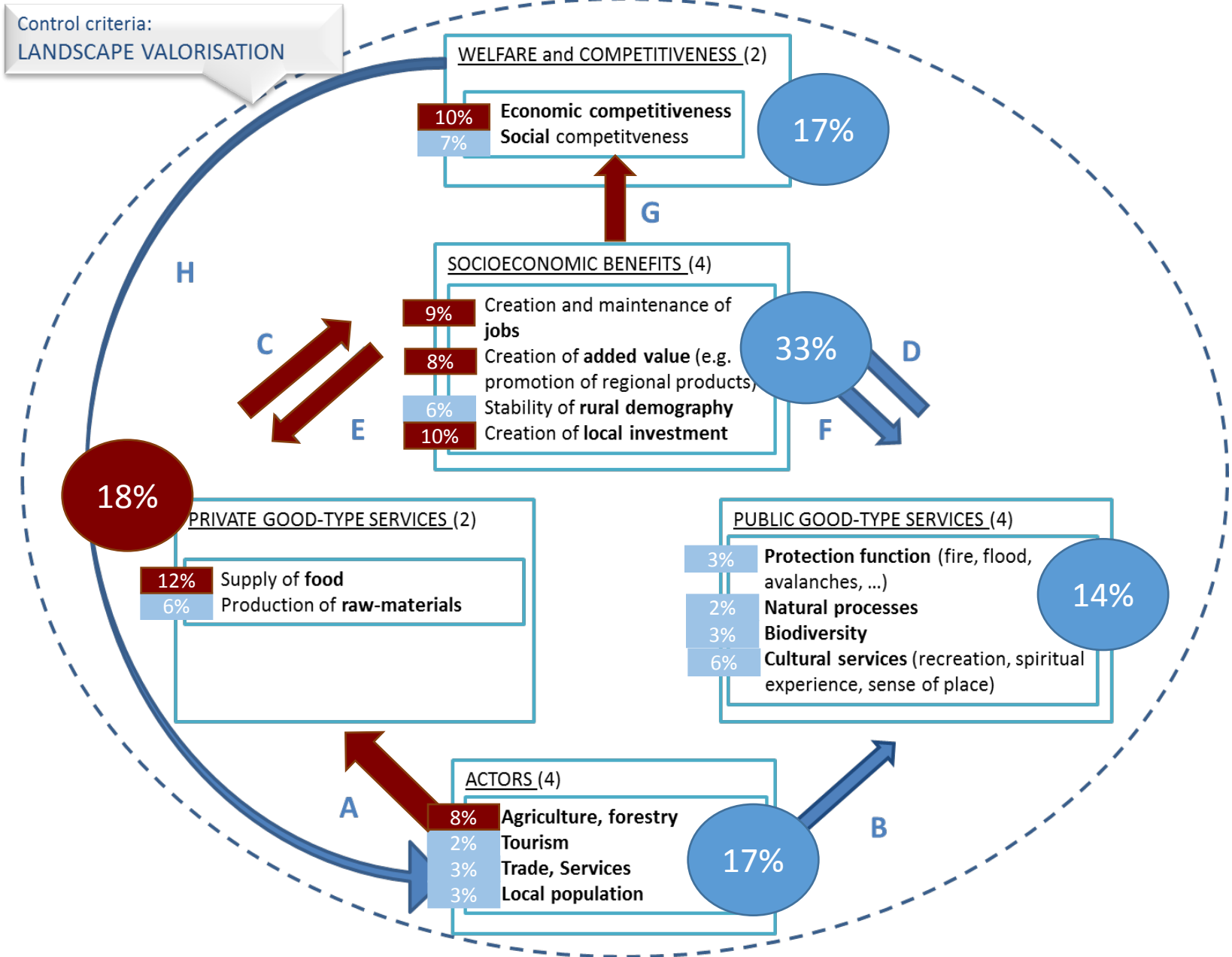
- Contribution of landscape elements to regional competitiveness
- e.g. shelterbelts support competitiveness via [protection → yield], [aesthetic → tourism → employment] and [habitat → tourism → employment]

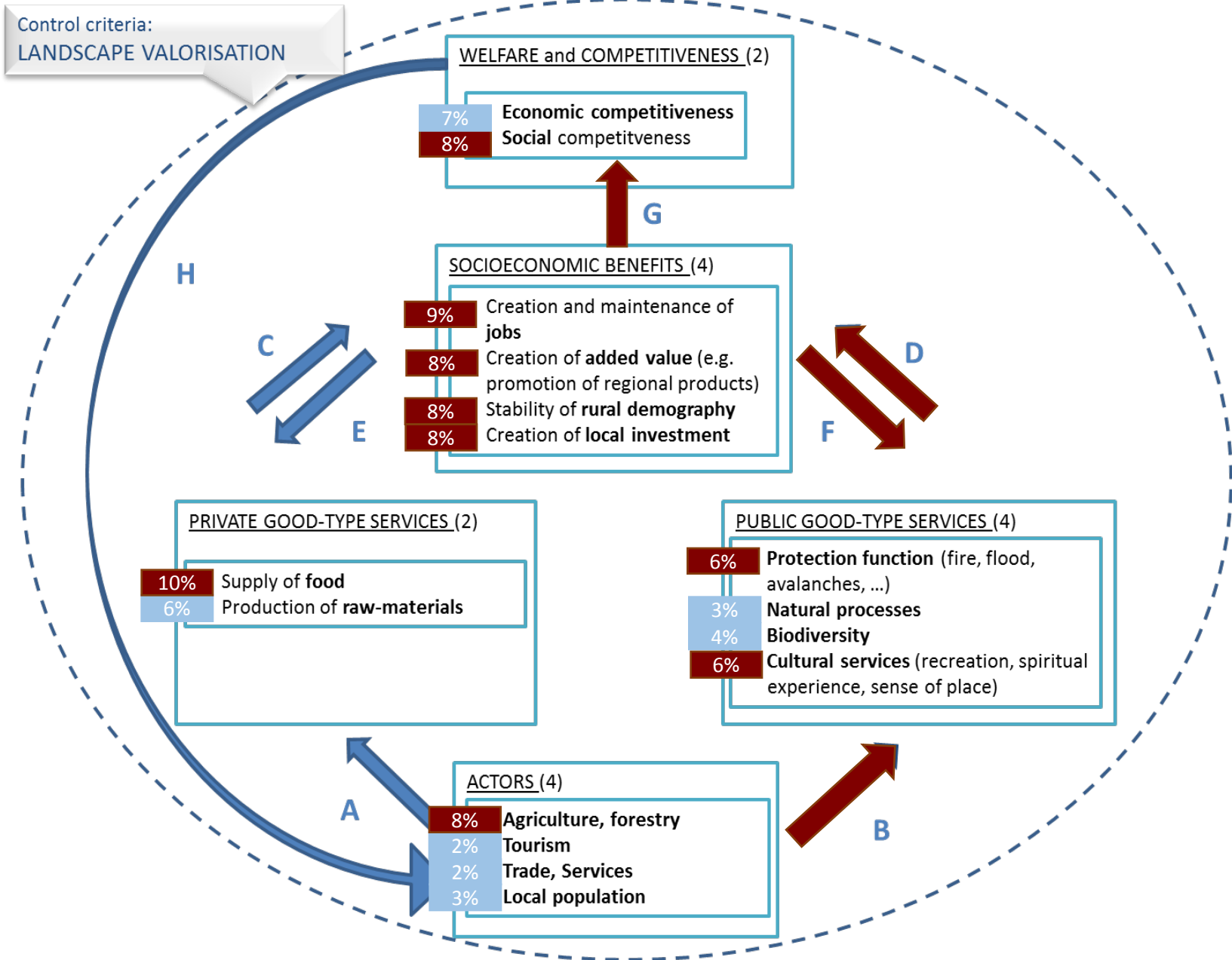


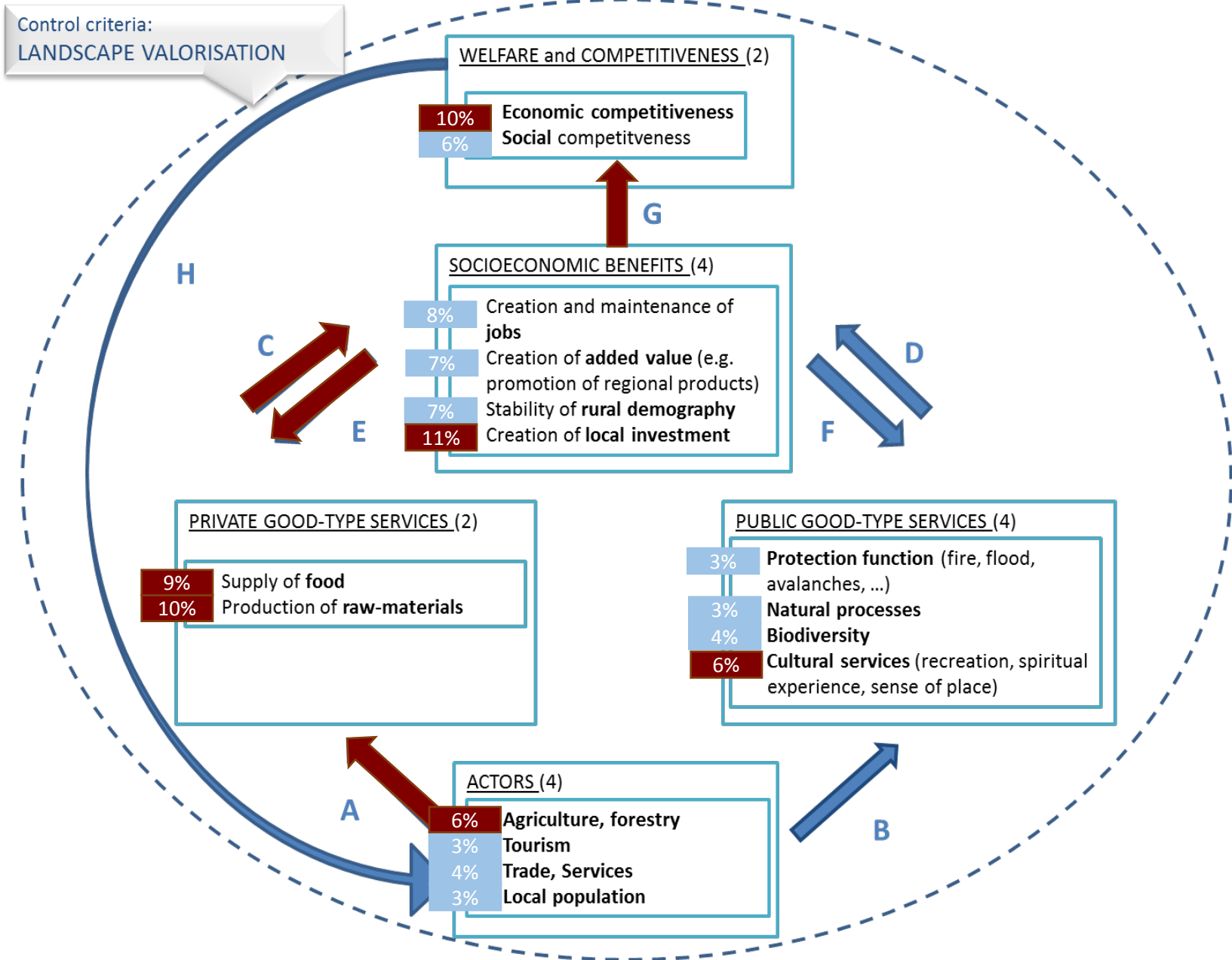
Lowlands of Ferrara – Italy

- 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]









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 good-type services due to often \Rightarrow complex cause-effect chains and distinctly \Rightarrow 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



PROVIDing smart DELivery of public goods by EU agriculture and forestry

Main project aim

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

