

**Integrating the local context into policy mechanisms,
decision making and development strategies.**

**Case study examples from European projects
and an exercise based on Georgian examples**

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ZALF PB3 WG Land use decisions in the spatial and system context

Seasonal School

Actual Problems of Landscape Sciences: Environment, Society, Politics

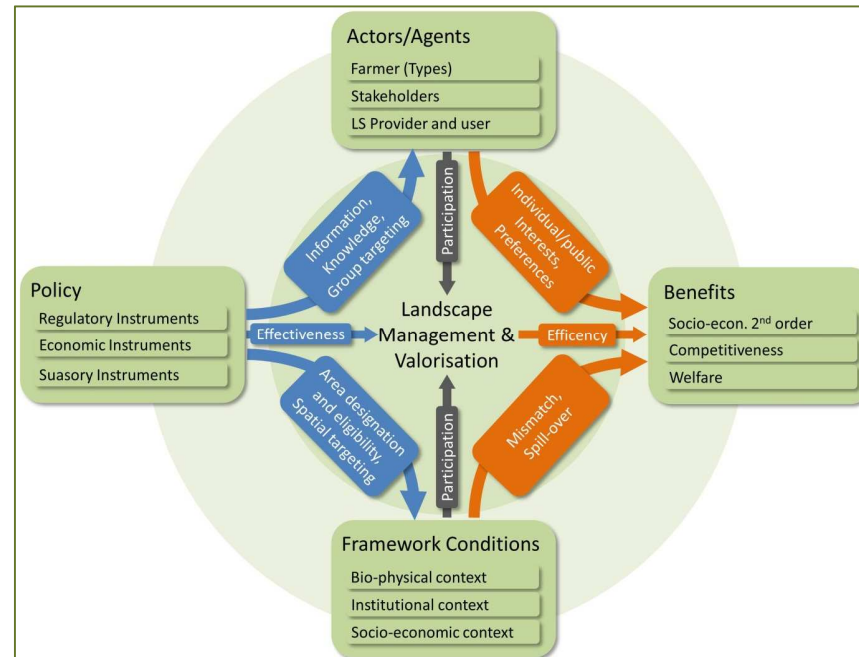
Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Date: September, 09-13, 2019

- Why integrating the local context into policy mechanisms, decision making and development strategies?
- Tools for such decision support
 - Tools from research projects
 - Examples from European case studies
- Exercise 1: Read and explain an infographic

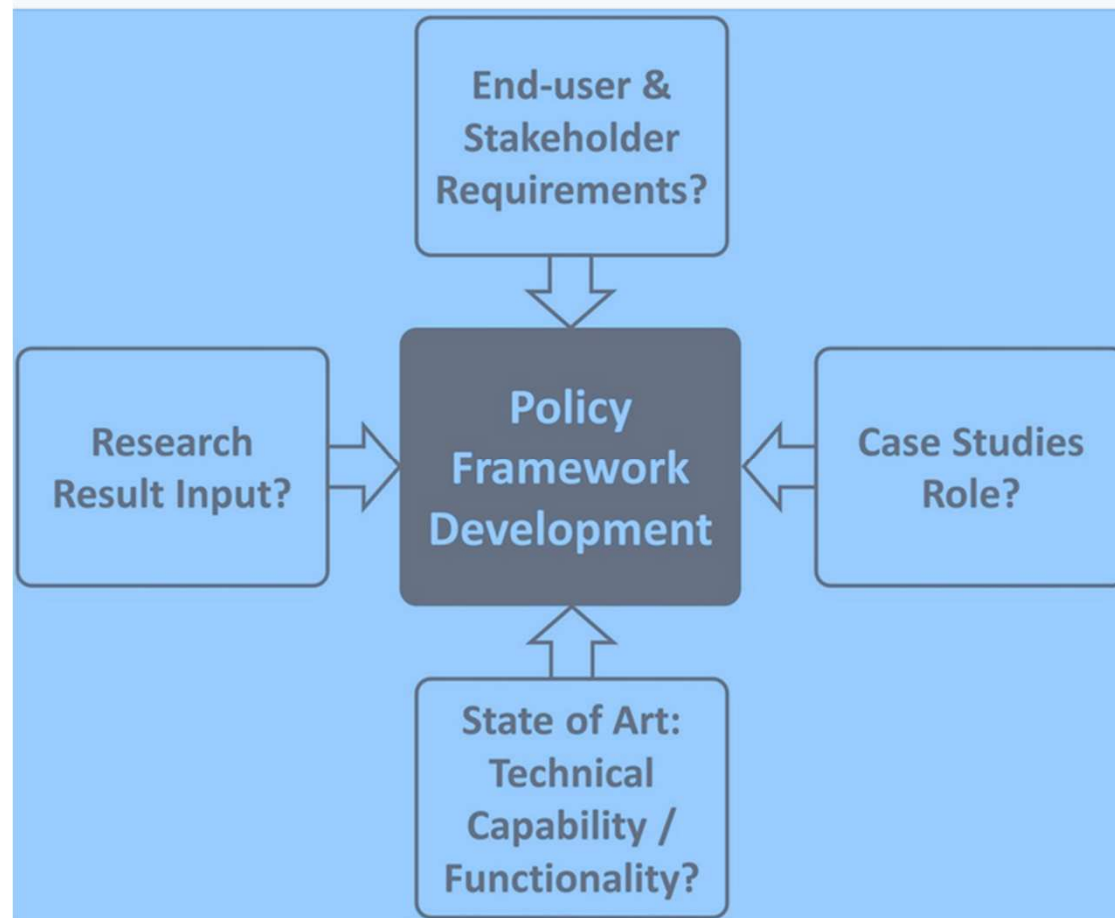
- Exercise 2: SWOT
 - Select an initiative from Georgia
 - Carry out a SWOT
 - Conclude on key enabling factors

- Why integrating the local context into policy mechanisms, decision making and development strategies?



- Because agricultural production systems, socio-economic and socio-ecological systems are narrowly interrelated
- Because policy as driver is the more effective and efficient the closer its territorial targeting
- Therefore: integrate local context into strategies (address all dimensions)

How should such a tool like like?

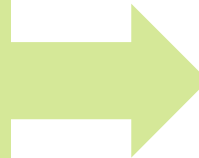


Ask the stakeholders and the end users!

		Agenda Setting, Policy Design	Policy Implementation	Policy Evaluation, Change
Content	Data / Information	 		
	Generic scientific knowledge		 	
	Problem-specific solutions / Best Practices			
Format/Exchange Flow	Gathering & Exchange (within EU-level, science, policy)			
	Bottom-up communication (local knowledge, etc.)			
	Top-down dissemination/ distribution			

STAKEHOLDER DEMAND

- Generic & problem-specific information
- Integrating existing information sources
- Good practice examples & concrete solutions
- Knowledge on policy measures & practices (and effectiveness on PG provision)
- Accessible & transparent information
- Information exchange & direct communication (within CoP & researchers)
- EU & Regional level addressed



PLATFORM ELEMENTS

- Online platform
- Combination of EU-level & Regional case study elements
- Narrative: Problem-assessment/valuation-solution
- Economic valuation and governance solution included
- Information type: Use of data, quantitative and qualitative information
- Comprehension: Use of graphics, illustrations, photos
- Interactivity, update, CoP integration
- Methodological information

- **Wide range of PGPB** (sustainability, environmental effects, policy evaluation frameworks)
- **Specific land use systems** (livestock, dairy, grassland, forest)
- **Intensity issues** (extensive/organic, crop rotation, pesticide input, irrigation, etc.)
- **Methodology development** (assessments, indicator (systems), modelling approaches, technology, etc.)
- Both, **academic and/or policy support orientation**
- **Heterogenic landscape of tools and platforms**
- Often tools **lack applicability** and actual use due to **mismatches** between user requirements on the one hand and actual functionality on the other

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What do we know about decision support systems for landscape and environmental management? A review and expert survey within EU research projects

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STRUCTURE & CONTENT



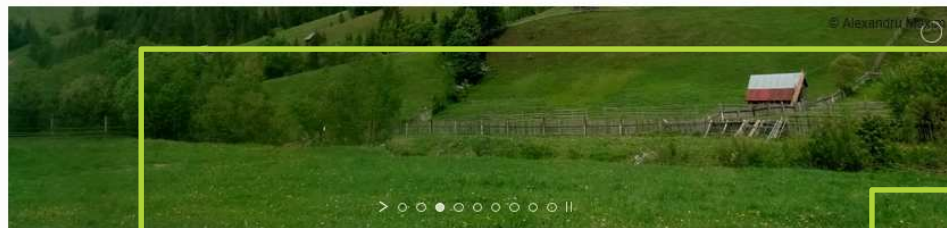
Stakeholder Maps Case study regions Public goods Valuation Governance Links



Search
function
Main menu

Home

Home



Twitter

Introductory
Main tool elements:
Links to sub-pages



PROVIDing smart DELivery of public goods by EU agriculture and forestry

14 partners from 13 different countries in the EU investigated the provision of public goods by agriculture and forestry. Examples are landscape, biodiversity, water quality and availability, soil fertility, climate stability, flood and fire protection, food security, animal welfare and rural vitality, as well as the management of the majority of land areas in the EU.

Aim of the three year project was to find smart and transferable solutions to meet a smart production of public goods, consistent with the current needs of productivity, bioeconomy strategy and rural development. Solutions found are innovative policy tools and mechanisms which were evaluated and valued.

This platform puts together an inventory of options, operational means for valuation and evaluation, and a selection of policy/sector mechanisms addressed in the five topic clusters and the categorized case studies.

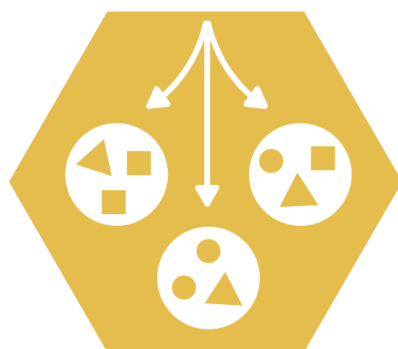




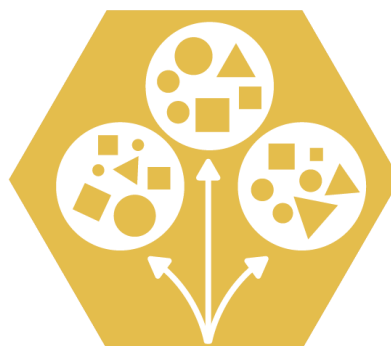
STRUCTURE & CONTENT

TASK 6.3 EU | ECONOMIC VALUATION

- Structured collection of PG demand & supply valuation
- Generalisation of regional results, determinants, benefit transfer
- Repository of economic valuation methods with short descriptions and overview of respective studies



Contingent
Valuation



Choice
Experiments



Revealed Preference
Methods

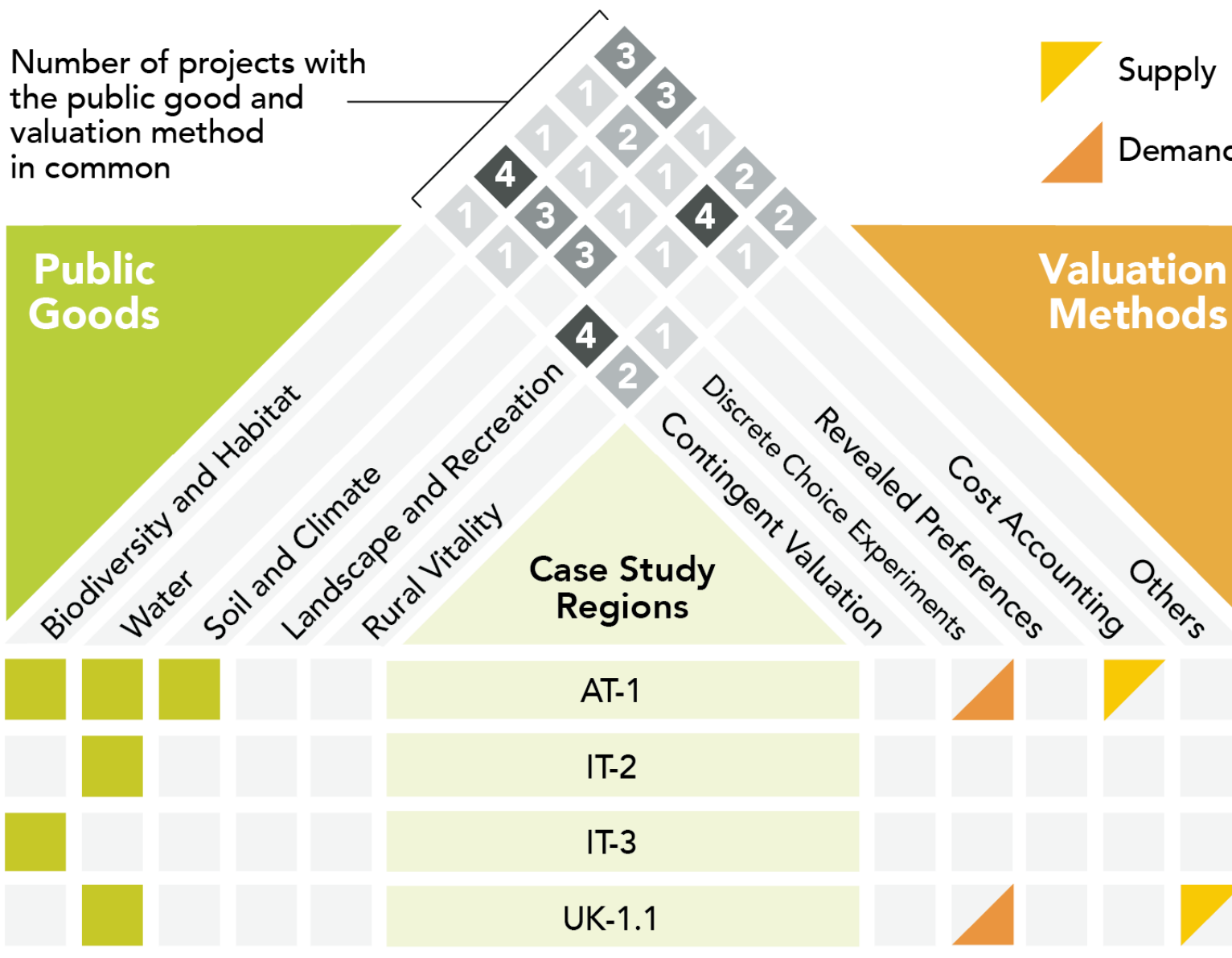


Cost
Accounting



STRUCTURE & CONTENT

TASK 6.3 EU | ECONOMIC VALUATION





STRUCTURE & CONTENT

TASK 6.3 REGION | ECONOMIC VALUATION



PG DEMAND: WATER QUALITY AND BIODIVERSITY

Aberdeen city and shire respondents of a survey would be willing to pay in order to help curb current pressures on farmland area in North Aberdeenshire

The survey presented a situation in which, by 2030, current pressures will be intensified by climate change and both water quality and the number of farmland bird species will decline without policy changes

Water Quality

Number of Farmland Birds

Average respondents are willing to pay ...

£47/year

to avoid business as usual and preserve current water quality (water bodies in poor to moderate condition; some good, some bad)

£21/year

to maintain 20 species (business as usual would mean 15 species)

£103/year

for larger improvements (water bodies in moderate to excellent condition)

£45/year

for greater improvements (25 species)



PG SUPPLY: BIODIVERSITY & SOIL FUNCTIONS (ES)

The Optimal Agri-environmental Scheme (AES) design

The results of the mathematical programming analysis:

Least stringent agri-environmental scheme scenarios (Integrated production and integrated plus)

Most stringent agri-environmental scheme scenarios (Organic plus and public goods provision)

5 to 11 bird species increase

17 to 23 bird species increase



7 to 12 t soil loss/ha

13 to 14 t soil loss/ha



payments below €200/ha

payments upwards of €200/ha

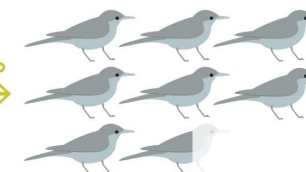
Adoption rate 80% and over

Adoption rate between 35-55%

The optimal design:

€90.7/ha payment

would lead to



An increase of 7.6 bird species per farm



STRUCTURE & CONTENT

TASK 6.3 EU | GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS & MECHANISMS

- Repository of governance solutions and mechanisms with short descriptions and overview of respective studies
- Potential success or trade-offs of the most promising governance strategies, enabling factors and barriers for uptake; Suitable combination of GMs



Financial
Incentives



Market Instruments



Directives, regulations
and binding standards



Collaboration and
Partnerships

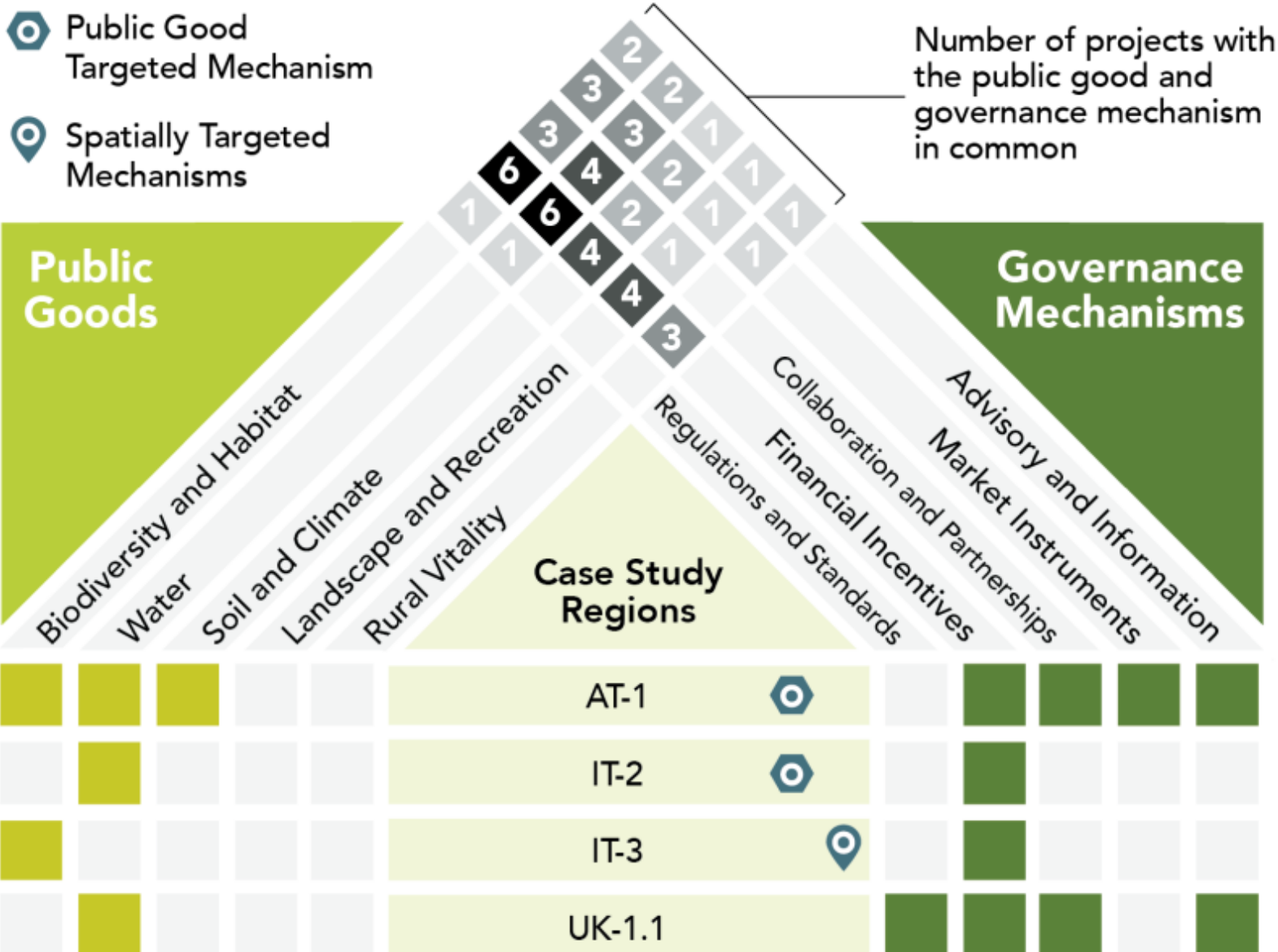


Advisory and
Information



STRUCTURE & CONTENT

TASK 6.3 EU | GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS & MECHANISMS





STRUCTURE & CONTENT

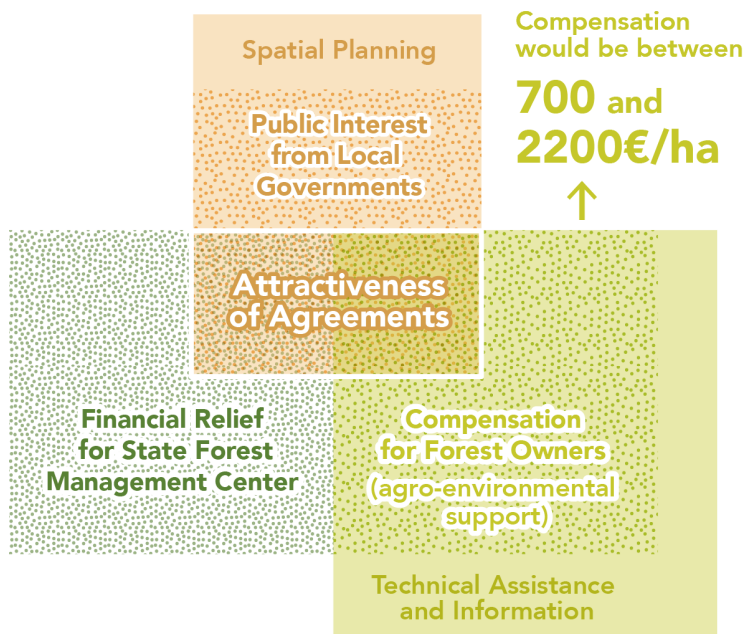
TASK 6.3 REGION | GOVERNANCE SOLUTIONS & MECHANISMS



COMPENSATION & VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS

Financial compensation enables voluntary agreements that lead to balanced forest management

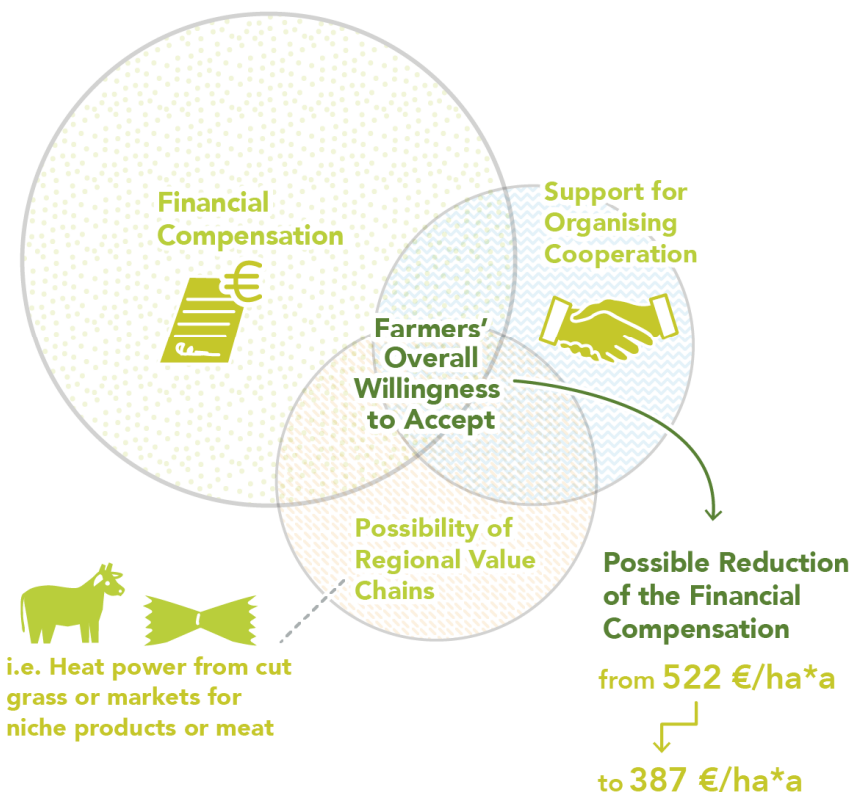
The attractiveness of agreements can be ensured by financially compensating forest owners fairly for cutting restrictions; for example the replacement of clear cutting with shelterwood cutting which would irritate the community less



INSTRUMENTS (AES, COOPERATION & MARKET)

Openness of Farmers to the Rewetting of Peatlands

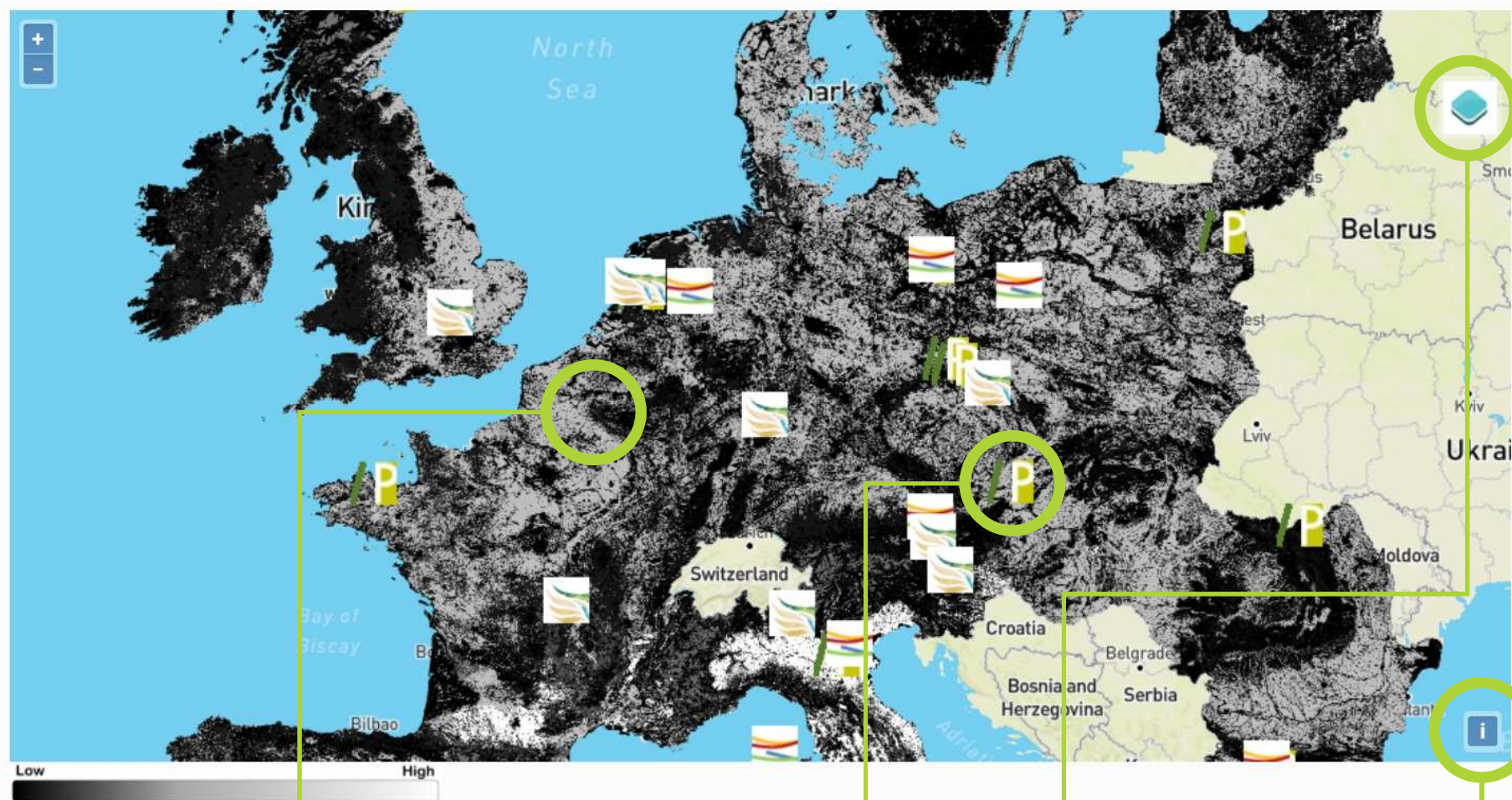
A combination of governance mechanisms would contribute to the social acceptance and willingness to participate





STRUCTURE & CONTENT

TASK 6.3 EU | SPATIAL DATA & MAPS



Raster data
<1 km²

Links to case studies of
CLAIM, PROVIDE &

15
Data

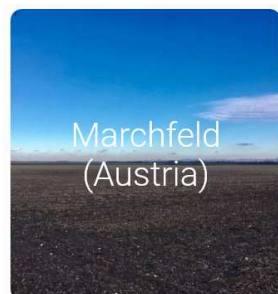
Further
information



FORMATS & FUNCTIONALITY

TASK 6.3 VISUAL GRAPHICAL ELEMENTS

TILES & BOXES



ICONS



Financial Incentives



Revealed Preference Methods

PICTURES



VIDEOS



GRAPHICS

(DEMAND, SUPPLY, GM)

Of four different evaluated LRVT (Landscape and Recreational Values Trading) options, "LRVT obligatory for visitors" was seen as the most suitable version

The Ruka-Kuusamo area has 0.5 million visitors per year and would have the participation of forest owners, representatives of tourism companies and the city of Kuusamo

Obligatory for Visitors	Company Based	Broad	Versatile
-------------------------	---------------	-------	-----------



The funds go to an association consisting of ...

Kuusamo Forest Owner Association	Ruka-Kuusamo Tourist Association	Administration of the Municipality
----------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------

They organise **contracts** with the forest owners for forests near important tourist attractions



Market-Based Financing Can Help Meet the Demand for a Well-Developed Touristic Infrastructure and Attractive Landscapes

A location advantage tax could help to replace public expenditures and fund local improvements for outdoor recreation

Public Financing



Facilities with an economic advantage due to their location charge a location advantage tax (e.g. cultural facilities, gastronomic facilities, accommodations)

The tax on products and services is funded by the recreationists



FORMATS & FUNCTIONALITY

TASK 6.3 STAKEHOLDER PORTAL



[Stakeholder](#)
[Maps](#)
[Case study regions](#)
[Public goods](#)
[Valuation](#)
[Governance](#)
[Links](#)

Stakeholder Portal Harju

Home > Stakeholder Portal Harju

Materjali

Ettevalmistamine

Northern Estonia – Case study region description

Avalike hüvite pakkumise vähenemine seoses intensiivse metsamajandamisega – Probleemikoha majandusliku hindamise meetodi esmane valik – [Koosolek 15.09.2016](#)

Avalike hüvite pakkumise vähenemine seoses intensiivse metsamajandamisega – Juhtimisstrateegia hindamise ettevalmistamine – [Koosolek 27.04.2017](#)

Avalike hüvite pakkumise vähenemine seoses intensiivse metsamajandamisega – Juhtimisstrateegia tõhususe ja tulemuslikkuse mudeli abil hindamise ettevalmistamine – [Koosolek 26.05.2017](#)

Avalike hüvite pakkumise vähenemine seoses intensiivse metsamajandamisega – Sisendandmed mudelisse – [Koosolek 14.11.2017](#)

Avalike hüvite pakkumise vähenemine seoses intensiivse metsamajandamisega – Juhtimisstrateegia rakendatavuse hindamine – [Koosolek 21.02.2018](#)

Avalike hüvite pakkumise vähenemine seoses intensiivse metsamajandamisega – Esitlus metsaühistute ja RMK metsaühistute seminaril – [Koosolek 23.05.2018](#)

Dokumendid

Providing Smart Delivery of Public Goods by EU Agriculture and Forestry – Management mechanism on example of Harju County (english) – [Report 2017](#)

One page summary of first regional PROVIDE workshops – [summary 3.03.2016](#)

Galerii

Published by [admin](#) at 8. März 2018

Categories: [Public goods](#)

Test stakeholder discussion forum

Do you like it? [❤️](#) 1

[💬](#) 1

Material
in
national
language
and topic-
related
Documentation
in PROVIDE
case study
Results
Documentation
Stakeholder
Discussion
Forum (Beta



PROVIDE KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

[HTTP://PROVIDEKNOWLEDGEPLATFORM.EU/](http://provideknowledgeplatform.eu/)



PROVIDing smart DELivery of public goods by EU agriculture and forestry

More tool examples:



CLAIM KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

[HTTP://CLAIMKNOWLEDGEPLATFORM.EU/](http://claimknowledgeplatform.eu/)

Role of the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in landscape valorization and the contribution of landscape management to the rural economy



FOODMETRES KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM

[HTTP://FOODMETRES-KP.EU/](http://foodmetres-kp.eu/)

Food Planning and Innovation for Sustainable Metropolitan Regions
Role of the European Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in landscape valorization and the contribution of landscape management to the rural economy

Exercise 1: Infographic

Objectives:

- Learn about methods
- Learn about policy mechanisms
- Learn about science communication



Task: understand an infographic and shortly explain it to your group membes

Procedure:

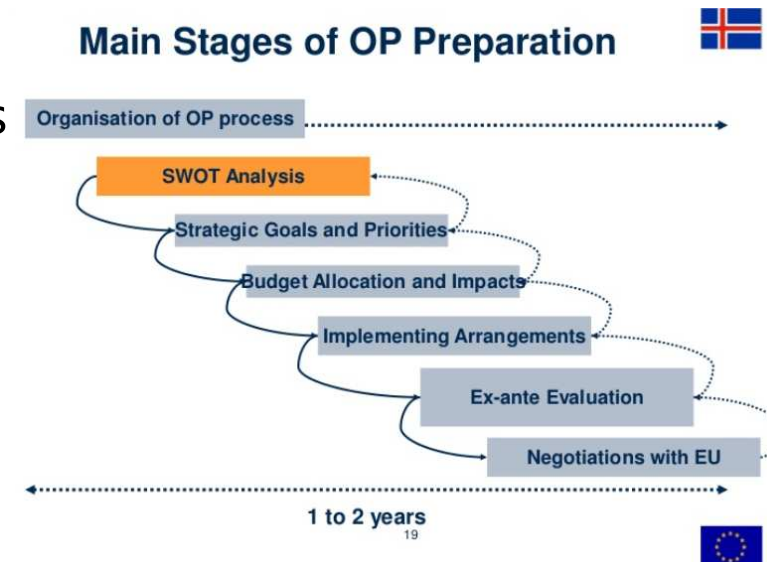
- Go To  **PROVIDE KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM**
[HTTP://PROVIDEKNOWLEDGEPLATFORM.EU/](http://provideknowledgeplatform.eu/)
- Choose „Case study regions“, „Public goods“ or „Governance“ as entrance door“
- Scroll down to the infographics, and choose and read one
- s report on the contents to your mini group

Excercise 2: SWOT for strategy development

Task: Carry out a SWOT Ananlysis (Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threats)

Objective:

- Introduce and apply a tool for strategy development
 - Sustainable Intensification
 - Diversification
 - Community based innovation (Community supported agriculture)
 - Marketing of agri-food systems in landscapes
- Learn to systematically identify and discuss development strategies
- Extract key enabling factors
- Better understand policy design processes



Procedure

- Take a possible/ ongoing development story from a region you know well

OR

- Go To <http://enpard.ge/en/enpard-stories/>
- Choose a topic/ area of your interest and where landscape context is relevant (preferably those marked in green)



The European Union Supports Preservation of Cultural Heritage and Women's Empowerment in Akhalkalaki



"Nature knows no borders. People set them up."



EU Support Boosts the Production of First Georgian Qvevri-Distilled Whiskey and Exclusive Wine Sorts



EU support empowers rural women: Success stories of three female entrepreneurs in Keda



ENPARD Terrace – The Best Place to Relax in Lagodekhi Protected Area



EU support improves mountain tourism and boosts number of visitors in Juta



EU support transformed traditional hospitality into family business in Juta, Kazbegi



"Every person tries somehow to create a better tomorrow. Every second day of my life is better thanks to the European Union support" – The story of Adjarian ecomigrant living in Lagodekhi



Tradition of Guda Cheese Production Comes Alive in Tusheti with EU Support – The Story of the Cooperative "Alaznistavi"



A success story of Bakuriani resident Zviad Mchedlishvili



Mitteldeier – Innovative Methodology that can Revolutionize Georgia Agriculture



Kazbegi Junior Rugby Team, a Real Proof that Nothing is Impossible



Thanks to EU support today we produce twenty times more wine than before, says Gogita Makaridze, the leader of the Cooperative Terjola Wine



Cooperative KONA success story



Story about cooperative Khulgumo 2014



Georgian Farmers Share the Experience of Italian Colleagues



Perspectives: European Journey of Georgian Honey



Story about Cooperative „Satsuri“



CRACKING THE NUT BUSINESS



A BLOOMING INDUSTRY: GEORGIA FACES A GROWING DEMAND FOR FLOWERS



"The success lies on the constant self-process"



Story of a Cooperative "Lelo 2014"



Story about Cooperative "Shua Chakvi"



Story about cooperative "Samegobro 2014"



Story about cooperative "Vardi-2014"



Story about cooperative "DK-Qelga"



Story about cooperative "Alieni"

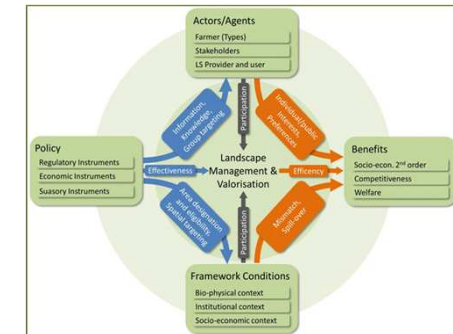


Story about cooperative "Gedi"

In your mini group

1. Collect strengths and weaknesses

- Consider internal factors
- Fill in the respective fields of the SWOT template



	Strengths (1)	Weaknesses (2)
Actors		
Site conditions		
Management (Agriculture)		
Policy/ Instruments		

2. Identify opportunities and risks.

- Consider external factors
- Fill in the respective fields of the SWOT template

	Opportunities (3)	Risks (4)
Actors		
Site conditions		
Management (Agriculture)		
Policy/ Instruments		

3. Derive Measures and Activities

- Consider the respective actors
- Fill in the respective fields of the SWOT template

	Strengths...	Weaknesses...
Opportunities...	How to use strengths in order to profit from opportunities?	How to use opportunities in order to overcome weaknesses?
Threats...	How to use strengths in order to avoid threats?	How to minimize threats in order to overcome weaknesses?

4. Conclude on the relationship between landscape and innovative agricultural activities/ measures

Supportive questions:

- What threats to landscape would have been maintained without the activity?
- Could the activity have been carried out identically at different places with achieving the same success?

5. Conclude on the main enabling factors making the initiative become a success story

Supportive questions:

- Are there any internal key factors feasible to trigger development dynamics e.g. knowledge, improved accessibility, community empowerment ?

6. Suggest desirable characteristics for success / key performance indicators

Example for Vashlovani National Park Region

	Strengths (1)	Weaknesses (2)
Actors	national park rangers well trained	rural econ, tourism , food and accom
Site conditions	unique and wild	accessibility for diff markets
Management (Agriculture)	monoculture and shifting pastoralism	missing integration NP and sourround
Policy/ Instruments	National park	sensitiveness to semi arid conditions
	Opportunities (3)	Risks (4)
Actors	various larger villages around	ageing and remoteness
	mobility	
	services	
Site conditions	integrate LAG and NP	loss of uniqueness
Management (Agriculture)	valorize transhumance products	power
Policy/ Instruments	diversification support, LAG, Sust. Int	intensification without sustainability

Example for Vashlovani National Park Region

SWOT Example Vashlovani

		Strengths	Weaknesses		
	Actors	national park rangers well trained	rural econ, tourism , food and accom		
	Site conditions	unique and wild	accesibility for diff markets		
	Management (Agriculture)	monoculture and shifting pastoralism	missing integration NP and sourroundings		
	Policy/ Instruments	National park	sensitiveness to semi arid conditions		
				key factors	indicators
	Opportunities				
Actors	various larger villages around mobility services	<i>How to use strengths in order to profit from opportunities?</i>	<i>How to use opportunities in order to overcome weaknesses?</i>	cooperation	number/ scope of collaborative actions
Site conditions	integrate LAG and NP			accessibility and integrated developme	existing focus themes for integrated developmen
					integration target defined
Management (Agriculture)	valorize transhumance products	Integrate NP and sust agr. Intensification	integrate Agric. Valoriz into tourism dev	access to land and finance	% area with legal clarification of land ownership
					% area with contracted/ agreed access rights
Policy/ Instruments	diversification support, LAG, Sust.			critical mass for policy intervention	number of participating entities
					number of jobs created
	Risks				
Actors	ageing and remoteness	<i>How to use strengths in order to avoid threats?</i>	<i>How to minimize threats in order to overcome weaknesses?</i>		
Site conditions	loss of uniqueness				
Management (Agriculture)	misinvestments at low investive power	develop org farm etc fitting the NP	young entrepreneurs, diversifiued business		
Policy/ Instruments	intensification without sustainabi				

Thank you





Thank you
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