

VITAL LANDSCAPES

2CE164P3

Collection of Good Practice

Workpackage 3, Action 3.1.2

Central Europe

March, 2011



The Project Vital Landscapes

Theoretical and practical approaches of sustainable regional and landscape development get more attention since the 1980s, especially in Germany and Austria. Since the formulation of the European Landscape Convention in 2000, landscape became an important topic in all CE countries. The adoption of the Territorial Agenda of the EU in 2007 finally underlined the urgent need to link landscape and nature protection with sustainable socio-economic development.

International contacts between the partner structure of Vital Landscapes raised the awareness of common CE landscape values and the ongoing damages by insensitive development. Furthermore, the partners realized that all countries are faced with similar problems in this field (e.g. the gap between nature protection and economic development) and thus decided to extend the mutual co-operation towards a common EU project, the project VITAL LANDSCAPES.

VITAL LANDSCAPES contributes to the goal of strengthening territorial cohesion in Central Europe (CE) in several ways:

- First of all, the project is linking key actors in the field of regional development and landscape protection by the joint development and implementation of innovative methods of integrative landscape management.
- The three years of close co-operation are accompanied by different activities of exchanging experience and know-how. This exchange as well as the joint development of tools will contribute to close the gap in regional development and landscape protection in the old and new member states.
- The project enables the perception of CE cultural landscapes as a common value, common heritage, and part of our common history. This trans-national dimension on the other hand will facilitate the development of respective measures and tools on national and regional level in the partner regions.

The project will promote the cohesion and integration of CE mainly by promoting cultural landscapes as a common CE heritage and a common value and as an important factor for the future development of the CE regions. Furthermore, the collaboration within the project and the exchange of knowledge will help to maintain and develop typical landscapes in CE. In this regard, the joint development of methods of sustainable regional development (including innovative tools to visualize landscape development scenarios), linking nature preservation and economic development, will help to achieve common CE standards in integrative and participative regional und landscape management in a mid-term perspective.

Furthermore, the maintaining and valorization of cultural landscapes will contribute to enhance the competitiveness of Central Europe. The richness and extension of cultural landscapes belong to the most significant characteristics of the CE regions (e.g. compared to densely populated urban areas in Western Europe). Thus, landscapes of high quality will support the competitiveness e.g. by

- strengthening the regional economy: The linkage of nature protection, landscape valorization and regional development will support social welfare and economic prosperity.
- promoting tourism: Original landscapes of high quality and regional characteristic will become more and more attractive as recreation area of the inhabitants of urban regions.

- creating regional products: Since most goods are available globally, a new demand of regional products arises. As many regions in Western Europe show an intelligent regional branding and marketing may safeguard jobs and support sustainable growth on the regional level.

Finally, the project also contributes to a balanced development of urban, sub-urban and rural regions by the concept of sustainable development. This will help to avoid migration, to meet negative impacts of demographic change and to avoid additional costs to support deprived areas.

Workpackage 3 - Innovative Participation and Visualization Techniques

The aim of Workpackage 3 (WP3) within the project VITAL LANDSCAPES is to develop tools and procedures to visualize and moderate the creation of landscape development scenarios and to negotiate landscape development objectives in local and regional communities.

During the parent project CULTURAL LANDSCAPES (INTERREG IIIB) as well as other projects and experiences of the PPs, three closely connected main problems of sustainable landscape development had been identified:

- Regional stakeholders, decision makers, politicians and inhabitants do not realize, sometimes even do not know the values of 'their' cultural landscapes.
- Landscapes change fast and often without reflection about alternative solutions. The actors involved mostly are not willing or able to imagine the impact of interventions (e.g. new constructions) on landscape.
- There is a lack of mutual communication and understanding amongst different landscape relevant actors on all levels, e.g. between nature protection and regional (economic) development.

Against this background, WP3 focuses on the development/adaptation of innovative tools/procedures of visualization and participatory moderation of landscape development scenarios. VITAL LANDSCAPES will develop different tools to visualize landscape changes. Based on a given situation in concrete regions (actual and historical landscape images) they will demonstrate different development scenarios. The tools will be tested in pilot regions and used as a base for participatory discussion processes of regional stakeholders. In addition, the Project will use participatory procedures to discuss and agree regional development scenarios, using modern moderation techniques and involving different regional stakeholders. In this regard, the Project will use experiences from regional development processes (Agenda 21 approach) in Austria and Germany.

Aim of the good practice collection

To include existing approaches and advanced knowledge, WP3 starts with an analysis of existing experiences in Action 3.1.2, of which this report is the main input. This collection of good practice represents examples of all participating countries. Action 3.1.2 furthermore contains an evaluation of 15 previous projects in landscape and regional development in the partner regions to identify factors of success and failure and to compare successful approaches.¹

¹ Neugebauer, G., Stoeglehner, G., Freyer, J., Kolbmüller, B. (2011): VITAL LANDSCAPES - Evaluation report of existing practice. Wien-Magdeburg-Weimar.

Method of the survey

The selection of examples for this good practice collection corresponds to the methodology used in for the evaluation (see Neugebauer et al. 2011)¹. The criteria for selection are grounded on the basic terms and concepts of the project VITAL LANDSCAPES¹ and reflect a holistic view on sustainable landscape development. Therefore, the criteria include the following thematic areas of landscape development addressing contents and procedures of the case studies under survey:

- environment and nature (7 criteria);
- social issues and culture (6 criteria);
- economic issues (5 criteria);
- participation (5 criteria);
- implementation methods (6 criteria);
- spatial criteria (4 criteria).

The criteria were transformed into an evaluation questionnaire which was filled in by the project partners for each case study. The case studies selected had to develop goals and measures for at least one thematic area of landscape development, had to represent different levels of decision making and strategy building from the transnational to the regional and local level and had to be implemented in different funding schemes in the respective countries. The following table shows an overview about the cases selected by the national partners:

Project/process title	Partner responsible for analysis	Country
LEADER Unteres Saaletal Petersberg	PP1	Germany
ObstNatur in aller Munde	PP1	Germany
Integrated Direct Marketing	PP1	Germany
Dübener Heide	PP2	Germany
Regional Agenda 21 Mühlviertler Alm	PP3	Austria
INTERREG PANet 2010	PP4	Slovakia
INTERREG Carpathian Project	PP4	Slovakia
LEADER Center for non-profit sector in Malenice	PP5	Czech Republic
INTERREG PANet 2010	PP5	Czech Republic
UNEP-GEF	PP5	Czech Republic
Vértes Naturpark	PP6	Hungary
TEKA Project	PP6	Hungary
INTERREG Cultural Landscapes	PP7	Poland
Green Belt	PP8	Slovenia
L.O.T.O.	PP8	Slovenia

The collection of good practice is organized in the following way: First, a summary is given that introduces the basic data of the project like project executing organization, location of the project, activities etc. Second, the aims and effects of the project are characterized by filling in the evaluation questionnaire. The questionnaire also allows for insights how the criteria were implemented in the respective case studies. It is important to note that the filling in of the questionnaires including the yes/no classifications was the sole responsibility of the national partners.

VITAL LANDSCAPES

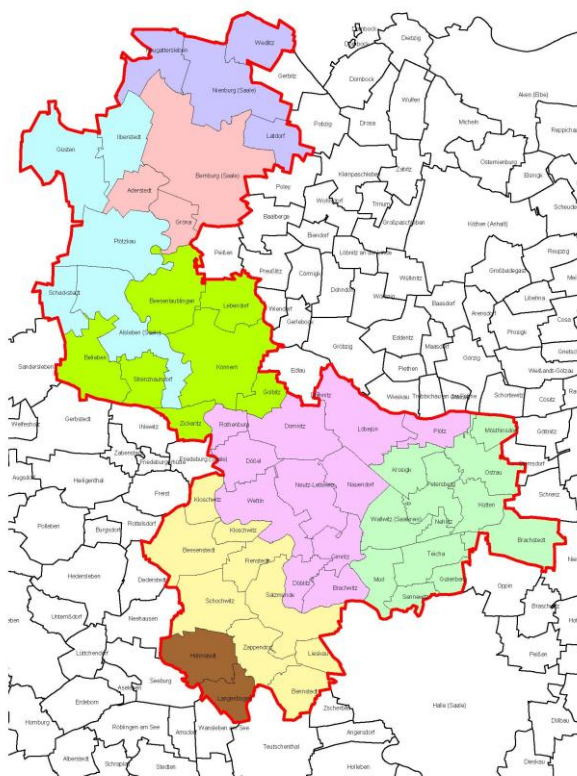
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

LEADER LOCAL ACTION GROUP UNTERES SAALETAL PETERSBERG

A) general information:

Country	Germany
Location	Nature park Unteres Saaletal (Lower Saale valley), in the centre of federal state Saxony-Anhalt
Spatial characteristics	620km ² (40 km N-S, 15 km W-E) and 62.000 inhabitants (100 inh. per km ²); rural area next to high-order centre of Halle/S.
Project partnership	LAG Unteres Saaltal Petersberg; members come from nature conservation, economy, agriculture, associations and public authority.
Project website	www.leader-saale-petersberg.de
Duration of implementation	LAG was founded in 2006, integrated development strategy decided in 2007, professional LEADER-management since 2009
Funding	ELER

Location:



B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>Since 1990 the region along the Saale river between Halle and Bernburg lost around 25 percent of inhabitants. Especially young woman keep moving into larger cities as Halle or Magdeburg or directly leave the region . The jobs beyond agriculture are often more promising elsewhere.</p> <p>The founding of local action group within LEADER initiative is one of several tools to support sustainable development within the region in future. According to an integrated development strategy innovative actions are to be developed and implemented.</p>
objectives	<p>The integrative development strategy includes all relevant branches (nature conservation, agriculture, economy, culture and social issues). The guidelines are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site-oriented conservation and development of the rural economy, agriculture and landscaping in harmony with the natural environment. The LAG supports explicitly education, research and regional networking. 2. Nature, landscape and cultural heritage as a basis for the strengthening of regional identity, the development of an attractive network of local recreation and tourism and regional marketing.
main activities	<p>2006/07: panels of experts, workgroups, public workshops to develop integrated development strategy</p> <p>2007: application and as local action group for LEADER</p> <p>2008: confirmation</p> <p>since 2009: project implementation, support in project development, regular meetings of general assembly and steering group as well as information meetings</p>
results	<p>Since start of implementation in 2009 following projects connected to cultural heritage, local identity, marketing of regional products and tourism have been finished:</p> <p>05/2009 renovation of well in Zappendorf</p> <p>01/2010 construction museum Petersberg</p> <p>07/2010 Landscape Park Ostrau</p> <p>09/2010 Wind mill Krosigk</p> <p>11/2010 association Vine Road "Mansfelder Seen" founded</p> <p>12/2010 DVD on artists in nature park Unteres Saaletal</p> <p>02/2011 restaurant "Zum Schleedorn" opened next to Saale cycle path</p> <p>[divers] church renovations</p>

C) participation:

number of participants	during development phase (2006/07): panels of experts, workgroups, public workshops (approx. 500 participants) during implementation phase: general assembly (today 54 members) information workshops (approx. 500 participants)
decision making	meeting of members / General Assembly
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	

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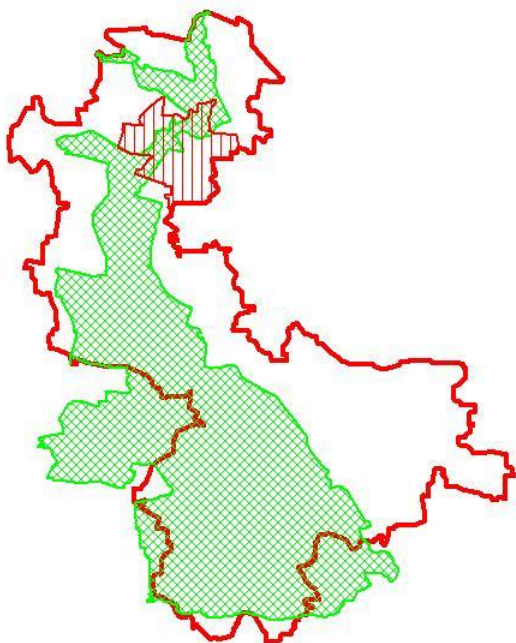




Foto 1



Foto 2



Foto 3

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: Object of study: network of LEADER Local Action Group "Unteres Saaletal-Petersberg" (LAG) and its recent activities and strategies. LAG refers to a region of 620km² and 62.000 inh. LAG was founded in 2006, integrated development strategy decided in 2007, professional LEADER-management (by LGSA) since 2009 (more information: http://www.leader-saale-petersberg.de)</p> <p>Question A.1: The preservation natural heritage in its narrow sense plays a minor role since regional actors understand their region as a cultural landscape completely reshaped by man.</p>	
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity:</p>	
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Landscape preservation is part of the regional strategy (conservation and development of the rural economy, agriculture and the countryside, p 19). Implemented LEADER projects within the region are not allowed to contravene conservation of countryside. But there has been no project so far, that deals with conservation of countryside / landscape preservation itself.</p>	
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development: Landscape development as to highlight and amend cultural heritage is an important topic (see also B.3)</p>	
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: see C.3 / C.5</p>	
A.6	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: Projects related to wood chips and short rotation forestry are currently in preparation (not implemented so far).</p>	
A.7	<p>Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:</p>	

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: To contribute to raise life quality within the LEADER region projects to be implemented have to fulfil certain criteria. These criteria refer to the guidelines of the LAG development strategy (see also E.2). Depending on the project orientation relevant questions would be: Does project contribute to vitalisation of the villages and small towns / Does the project contribute to tourism development / Are regional products resp. value added chains to be generated Partly these topics are supported by projects already (implementation only runs since 2008/09)</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: see B.1</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Second action line of LAG development strategy clearly refers to topic: Enhancement of cultural heritage by fostering local recreation, rural tourism and regional identity (p 20). Many current and finished projects document that maintainance of cultural heritage is a central objective of LAG: Vine Road Mansfelder Seen, Landscape Park Ostrau, Salina Johannahall, Wind mill Krosigk (Bockwindmühle), numerous church renovations, documentary on artists living in the region etc. So far the LEADER activities all together contributed successfully to the maintainance of cultural heritage.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: Local actors are aware that emigration of youth and its consequences could not be stopped. On the other hand the realization of mentioned goals to vitalize villages and their centers, to support regional (agricultural) products shall contribute to give at least some of the local kids a perspective to stay here. A project to strengthen regional identity could influence migration of youth (even if only on a very small scale): Local kids produced a documentary on artists in Lower Saale Valley and learned many new things about their homeland by doing so. A strong local / regional identity is not for everybody an important aspect during choise of place of life / work. At least for some (young) people local / regional identity could be decisive to stay or to come back one day though.</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: One implemented project shall exemplary be mentioned here: The Wine Road</p>	

Mansfelder Seen promotes a rich landscape, but not with focus on picturesque landscapes. It is more about communicating the successful combination of traditional and modern landuse (vineyards vs. wind energy plant). This might also be a key in general discussions concerning cultural landscape. It is not about preserve "beautiful" ensembles of landscapes, it is about mixing old and new in a compatible way.

B.6 Does **local / regional identity** play a role in the project / process? yes

Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity:

Strengthening regional identity is an important task of LAG. The shaping of such an identity often refers to landscape units. The fact that the LEADER region is almost congruent with the Nature Park Lower Saale Valley is to be regarded as a helpful precondition to foster regional identity.

The concentration on landscape units as reference of regional identity is even more important since local and regional administrative units do not offer the necessary constancy: During the last 15 years a number of municipalities and counties have changed / merged. Within the new units there is often a lack of a functional relations and/or common history.

Implemented project that deals with local / regional identity: See B.4

C	Economic issues	
C.1	Does the project / process affect the economic capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: see C.2 - C.5	yes
C.2	Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture ? Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: Nothing relevant implemented so far. One project dealing with plant of specialized crop is in preparation.	no
C.3	Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: Part of the above (B.5) mentioned project Vine Road Mansfelder Seen is the direct sale through vinegrowers during and after vintage. In Preparation: regional slaughterhouse, bio-energetic recycling of wood chips and short rotation forestry.	yes
C.4	Does the project / process affect regional labour markets ? Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: The development strategy of LAG foresees 10 new jobs per year. Regarding the last three years this goal could by far not be reached. A couple of current projects could establish 1-2 jobs each. Example: In February 2011 restaurant "Zum Schleedorn" opens in the village of Gröne (tourist accomodation is planned).	yes
C.5	Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation ? Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: Example for implemented project: Taverns within the vineyard got a liquor license for 4 months during and after vintage. Regional vine is sold directly on-spot and contributes to enhancement of tourism within the region.	yes

D	Participation	
D.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks?</p> <p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:</p> <p>In general the LEADER process aims to create and to support regional networks. Since founding in 2006 the network within Lower Saale Valley / Petersberg has been established step by step. Today LAG counts 54 members from nature conservation, economy, agriculture, associations and public authority.</p> <p>Since November 2010 there exists an association dealing with the Vine Road Mansfelder Seen. This association is a result of close cooperation within the LAG members.</p> <p>The LEADER management currently prepares work groups related to regional topics ("Türme im Unteren Saaletal" - focussing on regional towers and spires; "Route der Wettiner" - focussing on a tourist route in relation to the House of Wettin, an old Saxonian dynasty, originally coming from Lower Saale Valley; "Blaues Band" - tourist marketing along rivers).</p>	yes
D.2	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches:</p> <p>The integrated development strategy was commonly elaborated by the members of the LAG. Relevant discussion and harmonization took place during panels of experts, workgroups, public workshops and the general assembly of LAG members. To gather ideas to be implemented specific project sheets with a fixed structure (goals, measures, finance plan) are to be filled. Institutions / persons willingly to implement a local project within the LEADER network have to become a LAG member first.</p>	yes
D.3	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:</p> <p>The meeting of members of LAG decided first the integrated development strategy (20.9.2007). Since then once a year the meeting of members decides the right order of submitted project ideas to be implemented. To get EU / national funds the specific projects have to fit into the guidelines (see E.2) of the development strategy.</p> <p>The superior public authority that is releasing the EU and national funds (here: Amt für Landwirtschaft, Flurneuordnung und Forsten) has to accept the decided order of projects.</p>	yes
D.4	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation:</p> <p>During implementation of specific projects within the LEADER process the guidelines (see E.2) of the development strategy have to be followed. The development strategy itself grants that superior goals are considered appropriately.</p>	yes
D.5	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of</p>	yes

strategies:

Monitoring: LAG development strategy identifies indicators to value the achievement of goals, as: 10 implemented projects per year, 5 new members per year, 50 consultations per year, 1 transnational cooperation, 5000 page views on projects website per year, 25 secured jobs per year, 10 new jobs per year etc.

Twice a year the LEADER management reports the progress to the contracting body (here: County administration Salzlandkreis). The report is also provided to the LAG general assembly.

Evaluation: Once a year an external process evaluation of LEADER quality is done on behalf of Land government Saxony-Anhalt. Furthermore according to the LAG development strategy an internal evaluation has to be done. This has not yet taken place.

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The integrative development strategy includes all relevant branches (nature conservation, agriculture, economy, culture and social issues). The guidelines are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Site-oriented conservation and development of the rural economy, agriculture and landscaping in harmony with the natural environment. The LAG supports explicitly education, research and regional networking. 2. Nature, landscape and cultural heritage as a basis for the strengthening of regional identity, the development of an attractive network of local recreation and tourism and regional marketing. 	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: The LAG members indeed deal with the question of process sustainability after the end of co-financing. So far there is no harmonized strategy yet. Several options are possible: integration of LEADER management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) into ILE regional management, b) into the Lower Saale Valley Nature Park Association, c) other. 	no
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: The network provides an internal knowledge transfer (LAG general assembly, steering group, working groups [planned]) as well as an external knowledge transfer (e.g. thematic information events). LAG website serves as a valuable regional information source: www.leader-saale-petersberg.de. Besides the work of LAG member "Umweltbildungseinrichtung Neugattersleben" focusses on environmental education.</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:</p>	no
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: see D.5</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts:</p>	no
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: Specific projects aim to renovate local churches, to develop tourist infrastructure and the renovation or conversion of former agricultural buildings. In some cases, even local roads in town are co-financed with LEADER funds.</p>	yes
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation: Urbanization in the sense of concentration of population, supply and work in (large) cities should explicitly not be supported - on the contrary: LEADER would like to contribute to absorb this process in favor of rural areas. Urbanization in the sense of bunching basic needs and economic efforts within small towns and larger villages of the rural areas is indeed intended by relevant directives of Land government of Saxony-Anhalt. In practise this approach is not followed very strictly. Numerous implemented LEADER projects in the region Lower Saale Valley / Petersberg were implemented outside of such central spots.</p>	no
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: All action within the LEADER-Region is concentrated to the focus of strengthening rural areas and improving local living conditions (securing jobs, maintaining cultural heritage, preserving ecological diversity - three-dimensional sustainability).</p>	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
LEADER LOCAL ACTION GROUP UNTERES SAALETAL PETERSBERG

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP1 LAND COMPANY SAXONY-ANHALT
Contact	<p>Land Company Saxony-Anhalt Jörn Freyer Große Diesdorfer Str. 56/57 D-39110 Magdeburg</p> <p>+49 391 73 61 730 freyer.j@lgsa.de www.lgsa.de</p> <p>LANDGESELLSCHAFT SACHSEN-ANHALT MBH</p> 

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Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

„OBSTNATUR IN ALLER MUNDE“ - LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION – ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION – MOBILE JUICE MAKER – MARKETING

A) general information:

Country	Germany
Location	Thuringia
Spatial characteristics	Rural areas
Project partnership	Regional environmental association GRÜNE LIGA Thüringen e.V., in collaboration with local associations and local people
Project website	www.obstnatur.de
Duration of implementation	2010 - 2012 (eventually prolongation)
Funding	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development ELER, regional government of Thuringia

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	Old fruit trees are an important part of the landscape and at the same time important habitats / biotops. However, they are mostly neglected and rarely used - but traditional orchards need regular care. With actions in different towns and villages the project brings these specially protected habitats back into use. The project wants to motivate the participants to tackle and to teach the basis of orchard maintenance with concrete examples. To attract as many people as possible for the days of action, the project works together with key stakeholders such as local government, farmers, associations in the region and social institutions.
objectives	To raise the awareness and to develop the skills of local people to maintain old fruit trees / orchards and thus to maintain a rich and diverse landscape are the main objectives of the project - in the sense of civic engagement as well as in the sense of preserving traditional cultural knowledge. In the cultural field, the preserving of traditional cultural landscapes (that for centuries consist of old fruit trees) form the main objective of the project.
main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey and evaluation of orchards in selected areas of Thuringia - Estimation of orchards with regard to exploitation and marketing measures of fruits, environmental education, leisure and recreation values - Development of maintenance concepts and cultivation plans of selected orchards - Elaboration of regional marketing analyses and need assessment of fruit products - Realisation of tending strategies in selected orchards - Development and realization of sustainable economic and

	<p>marketing activities of orchard fruits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase of the quantity of harvested and treated fruits in the target regions (marketing project) - Opening of new local exploitation opportunities by a mobile juice maker - Augmentation of number of farmed and maintained orchards - Information campaign to inform and to sensitize local people and regional stakeholders
results	<p>a) The maintenance of old orchards contributes to a rich and diverse landscape and strengthens the quality of life for inhabitants and visitors as well as the habitats of many species.</p> <p>b) The processing of fruits opens new perspectives of rural economy.</p>

C) participation:

number of participants	some hundred per year
decision making	5
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	<p>The main aim of the project is a) to raise the awareness of local people and stakeholders to the value of their old orchards and b) to develop the skills of local people to maintain old fruit trees. With the help of these skills and due to the new awareness local people will take care of their trees also in future.</p> <p>The project was initiated and is run by a regional environmental organisation. However, the activities have been carried out with the help of quite different local and regional (cultural, social, environmental, heritage) organisations.</p> <p>The activities to inform and to train local people take place directly in the villages and towns of the region. Furthermore, a mobile machine moves from place to place to produce apple juice from the local fruits.</p>





Foto 1



Foto 2



Foto 3



Foto 4

UMWELTBILDUNG

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

MOBILE MOSTEREI

MOBILE JUICE MAKER

VERMARKTUNG

MARKETING

LANDSCHAFTSPFLEGE

LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION

Streuobstwiesen brauchen regelmäßige Pflege.

Mit Aktionen wie hier in Ettischleben und Flurstedt bringen wir dieses besonders geschützte Biotop wieder in Nutzung. Wir animieren die Teilnehmer dazu, mit anzupacken, und lehren die Grundlagen zur Obstwiesenpflege vor Ort.

Um möglichst viele Menschen für die Aktionstage zu gewinnen, arbeiten wir mit wichtigen Akteuren wie Gemeindeverwaltung, Landwirten, Vereinen und sozialen Trägern in der Region zusammen.

Traditional orchards need regular care.

With actions, for example in Ettischleben and Flurstedt, we bring these specially protected habitats back into use. We want to motivate the participants to tackle and to teach the basics of orchard maintenance with concrete examples. To attract as many people as possible for the days of action, we are working together with key stakeholders such as local government, farmers, associations in the region and social institutions.

ETTISCHLEBEN



Teilnehmer (participants): 24

Kooperationspartner (cooperation partner): Kultur und Sportverein e.V.

FLURSTEDT



Teilnehmer (participants): 27

Kooperationspartner (cooperation partner): Heimatverein Flurstedt e.V.

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: The project focuses on maintaining old fruit (apple, plum) trees in the landscape inside and outside of settlements by activating local people. The impact on the natural capital / heritage is manifold: On the one hand, (old) trees form an essential part of the (cultural) landscape - they are important biotopes, habitats for birds etc. On the other hand, old apple sorts are an important genetic pool and part of our cultural heritage. Moreover, old trees in the landscape are also a traditional aesthetic value.</p>	
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: By maintaining old fruit trees in the landscapes and around the settlements, the project helps to keep a network of biotops and habitats all over the country.</p>	
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Old orchards are an essential part of the landscape, above all in Central Europe - a landscape without fruit trees is hardly to imagine. Thus, preservation of old fruit trees means at the same time preservation of landscape, and vice-versa.</p>	
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development: The project focuses on the maintenance and use (harvest) of old fruit trees. If local people become aware of this cultural, ecological and economic potential, it is to be expected that at least some of them will take care of old orchards in their neighbourhood and also plant new trees if necessary in future.</p>	
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: By offering opportunities (mobile machines) to produce apple juice, the project helps to strengthen the consciousness of local and regional resources and thus to develop and to support regional resource cycles (e.g. the consumption of regional produced apple juice).</p>	
A.6	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:</p>	
A.7	<p>Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:</p>	

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: Orchards are essential for the image and the perception of the regional landscape. Above all, areas around the villages are hardly to imagine without old fruit trees. Furthermore, they offer shadow, fruits and a better microclimate.</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: The training of local people, often with the help of local associations, develops their skills and at the same time supports regional networks. To attract as many people as possible for the days of action, the project works together with key stakeholders such as local governments, farmers, associations and social institutions of the region.</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Everywhere in Central Europe, old orchards form an essential part of the traditional cultural landscape. Old apple sorts are an important genetic pool and part of our cultural heritage. Moreover, old trees in the landscape are also a traditional aesthetic value.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change:</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: So far, most of the people and politicians are not aware of the values and potentials of old fruit trees in the landscape. This holds true above all for Eastern Germany and the new EU member states. After the unification in 1990, new shopping centres offered cheap and "nice looking" fruits from all over the world - local fruits seemed to be no more necessary. Meanwhile, more and more people become aware of the "regional taste". The project supports this awareness raising by a PR campaign and public demonstrations.</p>	
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: Many local people, above all in smaller villages, are aware of the importance of old trees in "their" landscape. However, they mostly don't realize that these trees need to be maintained and harvested. The project helps to make aware the value of this part of our landscape and at the same time develops the necessary skills for maintaining. Thus, the project strengthens at the same time the regional identity.</p>	

C	Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The project offers the opportunity to produce "own" apple juice with the help of a mobile machine that moves from place to place in the region. Even if this is not to sell the apple juice, this "self service" also has an economic potential.</p>	yes
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture:</p>	no
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: Fruits are of course a traditional regional resource, e.g. for food, juice, confiture and other products. Furthermore, the skills to maintain orchards as well as old fruit sorts may be regarded as regional resources as well.</p>	yes
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets:</p>	no
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation?</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: See A.5 and C.1.</p>	yes

D	Participation	
D.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks?</p> <p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: The project helps to connect and to support local people and regional NGOs interested and engaged in the field of maintainance of old orchards, and in nature and heritage protection in general.</p>	yes
D.2	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches:</p>	no
D.3	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:</p>	no
D.4	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: The activities to inform and to train local people take place directly in the villages and towns of the region. Furthermore, a mobile machine moves from place to place to produce apple juice from the local fruits. The project itself was initiated by a regional NGO.</p>	yes
D.5	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:</p>	no

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The project was initiated and is run by a regional environmental organisation. However, the activities have been carried out with the help of quite different local and regional (cultural, social, environmental, heritage) organisations.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: The main aim of the project is a) to raise the awareness of local people and stakeholders to the value of their old orchards and b) to develop the skills of local people to maintain old fruit trees. With the help of these skills and due to the new awareness local people will take care of their trees also in future.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: The project develops / extends a) the knowledge of local people how to maintain old fruit trees and b) the regional knowledge about tradiional apple sorts.</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:</p>	no
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms:</p>	no

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	Does the project / process impact land use management ? Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts:	no
F.2	Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure ? Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure:	no
F.3	Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation ? Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:	no
F.4	Does the project / process affect rural development ? Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Rural development is affected twofold: a) The maintenance of old orchards contributes to a rich and diverse landscape and strengthens the quality of life for inhabitants and visitors as well as the habitats of many species. b) The processing of fruits opens new perspectives of rural economy.	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

“OBSTNATUR IN ALLER MUNDE” – LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION – ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION – MOBILE JUICE MAKER - MARKETING

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP1 LAND COMPANY SAXONY-ANHALT
Contact	<p>Land Company Saxony-Anhalt Jörn Freyer Große Diesdorfer Str. 56/57 D-39110 Magdeburg</p> <p>+49 391 73 61 730 freyer.j@lgsa.de www.lgsa.de</p> <p>LANDGESELLSCHAFT SACHSEN-ANHALT MBH</p> 

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Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

LEADER PROJECT „INTEGRATED DIRECT MARKETING OF LOCAL PRODUCTS“

A) general information:

Country	Germany
Location	Saxony-Anhalt
Spatial characteristics	Less-favoured rural area
Project partnership	Project lead partner: Nature Park Saale-Unstrut-Triasland e.V.
Project website	www.leader-saale-unstrut.de
Duration of implementation	2009 - 2013
Funding	LEADER

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>After the German unification in 1990, new shopping centres offered products from all over the world - the local products seemed to be no more necessary or of less quality. Meanwhile, more and more people become aware of the "regional taste", mostly directly linked to the regional landscape, its fruits and its animals. Furthermore, people living in urban areas will be motivated to travel through the region and thus perceive the beauty of their landscape nearby.</p> <p>The preservation of the (traditional) cultural landscape requires permanent agricultural activities. These activities will be supported by better marketing and promotion measures of regional agricultural and handicraft products.</p>
objectives	<p>The project supports the direct marketing of regional products, some of them closely linked to the natural heritage of the region (e.g. regional fruits and products based on cattle breeding). Main aim of the project is to support the economic development of the region, above all the in rural areas, by promoting regional products. Thus, inhabitants as well as visitors of the region shall become motivated to buy products of regional farmers and craftsmen.</p>
main activities	<p>So far, about 24 regional firms and individuals present their products and the whole region by common PR activities, e.g. on fairs, markets and by printed material (brochure, flyer, web-presentation). The heart of the presentation is a common brochure that presents in details all participating partners.</p> <p>In addition to the "normal" technical information (e.g. address, contact details and opening hours of the shops) the brochure provides background information about the partners and their products, their "philosophy", main public activities (like open days and special events) and detailed information about the product. Furthermore, a map of the region facilitates to find the most suitable offers next to the home of potential customers.</p> <p>The project includes a PR campaign of regional products and thus</p>

	strengthens the regional identity.
results	The project directly supports and strengthens the regional economy in a less favoured rural region faced by decrease of population and high unemployment rates. Since most of the offers concern agricultural products, the project mainly supports the activities of (mostly small) farmers and other suppliers. The existence of a developed regional economy and especially of active farmers is an important precondition for the future development of the landscape in the region.

C) participation:

number of participants	24 regional craftsmen and farmers (network still growing)
decision making	10 (LEADER Action Group LAG)
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	<p>The project encourages people from urban areas nearby to buy local products, especially food, from their own region. Thus, the need for "global" transportation will decrease and above all the money of the consumers will stay in the region.</p> <p>The elaboration of a common brochure, has largely supported the cooperation of different regional suppliers and thus created a kind of socio-economical network. Furthermore, the project has stimulated common activities in the region and beyond like open days and common presentations on markets and fairs.</p>

Logo:





Foto 1



Kontakt:

Bäckerei Rolf Block
Salzgasse 1
06618 Naumburg

Tel.: 034465/20461
Fax: 034465/22017

info@baeckerei-block.de
www.baeckerei-block.de

Inhaber:

Rolf Block

Öffnungszeiten:

Filliale City Kaufhaus
Naumburg
Mo - Fr:
08.00 - 18.00 Uhr
Sa:
07.30 - 12.00 Uhr

Stammhaus
Klosterhäseler
Mo - Fr:
06.00 - 11.00 und
15.00 - 17.30 Uhr
Sa:
06.00 - 11.00 Uhr
und nach Vereinbarung
für Hochzeitstortenbe-
ratung (mit Verkostung)

Produktpalette:

Backwaren nach traditionellen Rezepten,
Brötchen und Brot nach DDR Rezepten, Kon-
ditoreiwaren, Baumkuchen, Torten, Hochzeit-
storten, Kuchen - auch als Kuchenplatten im
gemischten Sortiment erhältlich, Petits Fours,
Schokoladenartikel (Saison von September bis
Mai), Pralinen in verschiedenen Variationen,
Tafelschokoladen, Schokoladentörtchen, Marzi-
panfiguren, Teegebäck

betriebliche Aktivitäten:

- Teilnamen an verschiedenen Winzerfesten
- Weinmeile
- Krimiwanderung im Weingut Zahn
- Hoffest beim Landesweingut Klosterpforta
- Weinbergfest in Kaatschen/ Weingut Zahn
- Stände auf Weihnachtsmärkten
- Offene Höfe in Naumburg
- Weihnachtsstübchen im Ratskeller
- Weihnachtsmarkt der Winzervereinigung
Freyburg
- Weihnachten in der Mühle in Klosterpforta
Große Weihnachtssaisoneroöffnung mit un-
serer Weihnachtsausstellung im Ratskeller
Naumburg immer am letzten Oktoberwo-
chenende

Produktaustausch mit anderen Unternehmen in der Region:

- Wir verwenden ausschließlich Mehl aus der
Mühle Zeddenbach
- verschiedene Gebäcke sind im Hofladen der
Mühle erhältlich

Kontakt:

Berbig's Hofladen
Dorfstraße 7
06636 Hirschroda

Tel./Fax.: 034462/21386

hirschroda@berbig's-hofladen.de
www.berbig's-hofladen.de

Inhaber:

Karl Berbig

Öffnungszeiten:

Mi & Fr:
15.00 - 19.00 Uhr
Di Wurstsuppe:
ab 16.00 Uhr

Produktpalette:

- Leberwurst, Blutwurst, Sülze, Bratwurst
(Knackwurst), verschiedene Schinkensorten,
Speck, Gehacktes, Roster
- Honig, Eier, Kartoffeln
- Weine aus der Region
- Sonderwünsche werden gerne
entgegengenommen, ebenso Präsentkörbe
nach Kundenwünschen gefüllt

Über uns:

Berbig's Hofladen wurde im August 2009
von Karl Berbig in Hirschroda eröffnet. Das
kleine Dorf gehört zur Gemeinde Balgstädt,
im Burgenlandkreis gelegen.
Ein kleines Lädchen wurde auf dem
ehemaligen Bauernhof eingerichtet. Hier
wird die hausschlachtene Wurst verkauft.
Produziert wird nebenan nach alter
Hausschlächtertradition in handarbeit.
Die Schweine dafür kommen von privaten
Züchtern und werden schlachtwarm
verarbeitet.
Frisch und geräuchert kommt die Wurst
zum Verkauf und wird auch im Glas
angeboten.



Vorwort

„Aus Liebe zur Region“, unter diesem Motto steht dieser Wegweiser zu Betrieben, die mit Sorgfalt ihre Qualitätsprodukte in der Region erzeugen und vermarkten.

LEADER als 4. Schwerpunkt innerhalb des ELER (Europäischer Landwirtschaftsfond für die Entwicklung des ländlichen Raumes) unterstützt und initiiert Netzwerke im ländlichen Raum. Somit war es für die zwei LEADER-Regionen im Burgenlandkreis eine besondere Freude, die einheimischen landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe und ihre Produkte in einem Netzwerk zu präsentieren. Die LEADER Regionen „Naturpark Saale-Unstrut-Triasland“ und „Zeitz-Weißenfelser Braunkohlerevier“ laden nicht nur die Einheimischen sondern auch die Gäste dazu ein, anhand der detaillierten Karte die Verkaufsstätten mit ihrem besonderen Charme zu besuchen. Die Broschüre stellt überwiegend die Mitglieder der „Gemeinschaft der Direktvermarkter in der Elster-Saale-Unstrut Region“ e.V. vor. Darüber hinaus werden Unternehmen integriert, die im Rahmen der LEADER-Förderung Unterstützung fanden. Um ein besonderes Qualitätsprodukt der Region, den heimischen Wein präsentieren zu können, sind alle Weingüter des Weinanbaugebietes Saale-Unstrut aufgeführt.

Ich lade Sie herzlich dazu ein, unsere regional erzeugten Lebensmittel zu probieren.



Ihr Landrat Harri Reiche

Informationen zu LEADER:

LEADER-Management Zeitz-Weißenfelser Braunkohlerevier,
Herr Seidel,
Telefon: 034441/42129, Leader-blk-zwb@gmx.de

LEADER-Management Naturpark Saale-Unstrut-Triasland,
Frau Hübner,
Telefon: 034461/22086, info@naturpark-saale-unstrut.de

Burgenlandkreis, Wirtschaftsamt Frau Joseph
Telefon: 03445/731689, joseph.monika@blk.de



LEADER – Management

Lokale Aktionsgruppe „Naturpark Saale-Unstrut-Triasland“



Einrichtung eines Hofladens mit Schlachtraum in Hirschroda

Antragsteller:

Herr Karl Berbig

Der neu eröffnete Hofladen von Karl Berbig in Hirschroda ist längst kein Geheimtipp mehr. Mit Hilfe der Unterstützung aus dem Förderprogramm RELE wurde der Hofladen mit Schlacht- und Verarbeitungsraum eingerichtet. Möglich war dieses durch die Umnutzung der leer stehenden Stallungen und Scheunengebäude zu einem betrieblichen Zweck. Vorhaben wie diese, mit denen die Schaffung eines Arbeitsplatzes verbunden sind, erhalten eine hohe Priorität. Das Projekt wurde mit dem LEADER – Bonus versehen, da neben den Wurstprodukten auch weitere regionale Erzeugnisse angeboten werden, wie z.B. Honig, frische Eier, Kartoffeln, oder Nudeln.



Karl Berbig in seinem Hofladen.

Lokale Aktionsgruppe „Naturpark Saale-Unstrut-Triasland“

Vorsitzende: Frau Hübner

Regionalbüro der LAG:

LEADER-Managerin Anja Weise

Naturparkverwaltung „Saale-Unstrut-Triasland“

Unter der Altenburg 01, 06642 Nebra

Tel 034461 / 22086, Fax 22026
info@naturpark-saale-unstrut.de

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Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: The project supports the direct marketing of regional products, some of them closely linked to the natural heritage of the region (e.g. regional fruits and products based on cattle breeding).	
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ?	no
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity:	
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: The preservation of the (traditional) cultural landscape requires permanent agricultural activities. These activities will be supported by better marketing and promotion measures of regional agricultural and handicraft products.	
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape development: The project directly supports and strengthens the regional economy in a less favoured rural region faced by decrease of population and high unemployment rates. Since most of the offers concern agricultural products, the project mainly supports the activities of (mostly small) farmers and other suppliers. The existence of a developed regional economy and especially of active farmers is an important precondition for the future development of the landscape in the region.	
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: The project encourages people from urban areas nearby to buy local products, especially food, from their own region. Thus, the need for "global" transportation will decrease and above all the money of the consumers will stay in the region.	
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ?	no
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:	
A.7	Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation ?	no
	Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:	

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life?</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: Regional products with a "specific face" and a typical taste will enrich the daily meals etc. and thus contribute to a better and diverse life apart from the unification of the offers of super markets and fast food restaurants.</p>	yes
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: The project, e.g. the elaboration of a common brochure, has largely supported the cooperation of different regional suppliers and thus created a kind of socio-economical network. Furthermore, the project has stimulated common activities in the region and beyond like open days and common presentations on markets and fairs.</p>	yes
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Many of the products presented in the brochure are linked to traditional cultural specifics of the region, e.g. regional sausages, regional wines, regional crafts.</p>	yes
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change?</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change:</p>	no
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape?</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: After the German unification in 1990, new shopping centres offered products from all over the world - the local products seemed to be no more necessary or of less quality. Meanwhile, more and more people become aware of the "regional taste", mostly directly linked to the regional landscape, its fruits and its animals. Furthermore, people living in urban areas will be motivated to travel through the region and thus perceive the beauty of their landscape nearby.</p>	yes
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: The project includes a PR campaign of regional products and thus strengthens the regional identity.</p>	yes

C	Economic issues	
C.1	Does the project / process affect the economic capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The project directly supports regional firms and farmers by promoting their products.	yes
C.2	Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture ? Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture:	no
C.3	Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: Typical regional products are of course a traditional regional resource, e.g. food and wine production, crafts and other products.	yes
C.4	Does the project / process affect regional labour markets ? Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets:	no
C.5	Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation ? Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: See A.5 and C.1.	yes

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: The project helps to connect and to support (mostly small sized) regional suppliers, farmers and enterprises by common marketing activities.	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: The project was proposed, developed and agreed by the regional LEADER Action Group LAG.	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: The information and marketing activities take place directly in the villages and towns of the region.	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The project unites actors, experiences and approaches from the fields of economy, culture, agriculture and environment.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: The common brochure forms the framework of different regional suppliers and other (e.g. cultural) actors. The experiences of the common PR activities and the visible results (e.g. encrease in turnover) will lay the ground for their future and sustainable cooperation.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions:</p>	no
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:</p>	no
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms:</p>	no

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	Does the project / process impact land use management ? Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts:	no
F.2	Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure ? Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure:	no
F.3	Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation ? Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:	no
F.4	Does the project / process affect rural development ? Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: The common marketing and PR activities support regional farmers, craftsmen and other economic actors and thus strengthens the regional economy in a less favoured rural region. A well developed and diverse regional economy is an important precondition for the future rural development in the region.	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

LEADER PROJECT “INTEGRATED DIRECT MARKETING OF LOCAL PRODUCTS”

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP1 LAND COMPANY SAXONY-ANHALT
Contact	<p>Land Company Saxony-Anhalt Jörn Freyer Große Diesdorfer Str. 56/57 D-39110 Magdeburg</p> <p>+49 391 73 61 730 freyer.j@lgsa.de www.lgsa.de</p> <p>LANDGESELLSCHAFT SACHSEN-ANHALT MBH</p> 

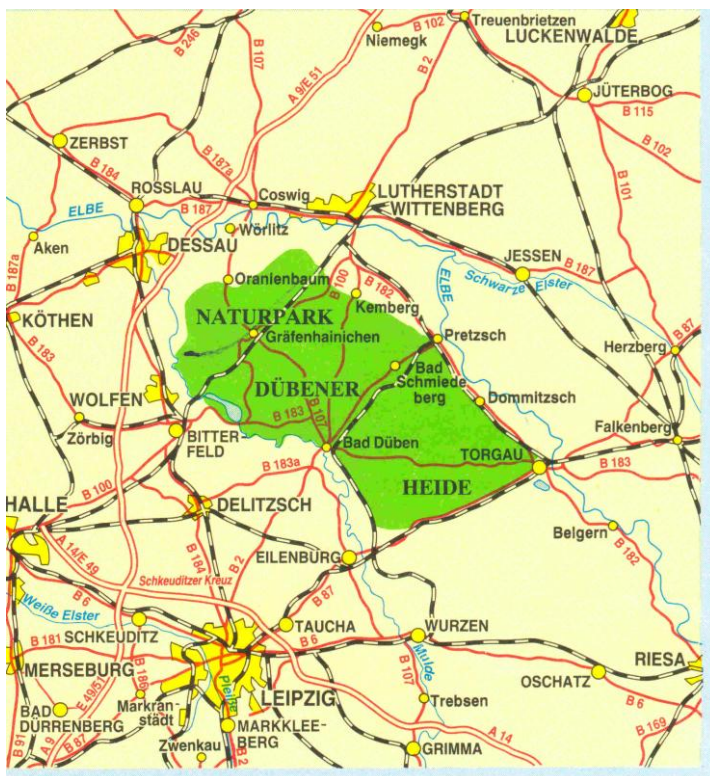
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Case study profile for Action 3.1.2. NATURPARK DÜBENER HEIDE

A) general information:

Country	Germany
Location	<i>Naturpark Dübener Heide (eastern part of Saxony-Anhalt)</i>
Spatial characteristics	<i>peripheral rural region</i>
Project partnership	<i>Naturparkverwaltung and regional association of Dübener Heide (NGO)</i>
Project website	
Duration of implementation	<i>between 2004-2007</i>
Funding	<i>implementation of project funded by suitable programmes (Lotto-Toto and provincial funding, ESF, private investment)</i>

Location:



B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<i>regional planning and regional management without local inhabitants</i>
objectives	<i>The process aims for</i> - sustainable regional development - strengthening of the regional identity - implementation of projects and organisational structures for the sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life in particular for young and elder people - strengthening of the regional tourism and environmental issues
main activities	<i>inspection with the local mayors</i> <i>participation on public meetings of the municipal councils</i> <i>press releases</i> <i>talks with personalities</i> <i>spreading the questioning sheets</i> <i>participation of the project workers on local club meetings</i> <i>analysis in the places of the answers to the questioning sheets</i> <i>recording of cultural landscape elements with the locals</i> <i>regional management recommendations and their discussion</i> <i>The question sheet covered 4 topics:</i> <i>general biography related data (moreover gardens, livestock, regional background, corporate citizenship)</i> <i>It had to be filled anonymously.</i>
results	<i>436 filled and evaluated questionnaires; amongst them 157 pupils, 255 local inhabitants (Krina: 53, Bergwitz: 73, Uthausen: 31, Schwemsal: 40, Bad Schmiedeberg: 16 and 42 others), 20 from Wittenberg</i> <i>in total 227 mental maps; amongst them 77 from local inhabitants, 150 from pupils</i> <i>appr. 50 stories about experiences in the local woods</i>

C) participation:

number of participants	<i>cooperation with local associations (NGO)</i> <i>administration of the natural park Dübener Heide</i> <i>6 workshops (2003-2007, each approx. 50 participants), dialogue boards at the 6 villages, kick-off events and project presentations (2003)</i>
decision making	<i>administration of the natural park Dübener Heide</i>
level of participation	<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Informing</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Consultation</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Collective planning and implementing</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Co-decision</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>self responsibility of (sub-)tasks</i>

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	



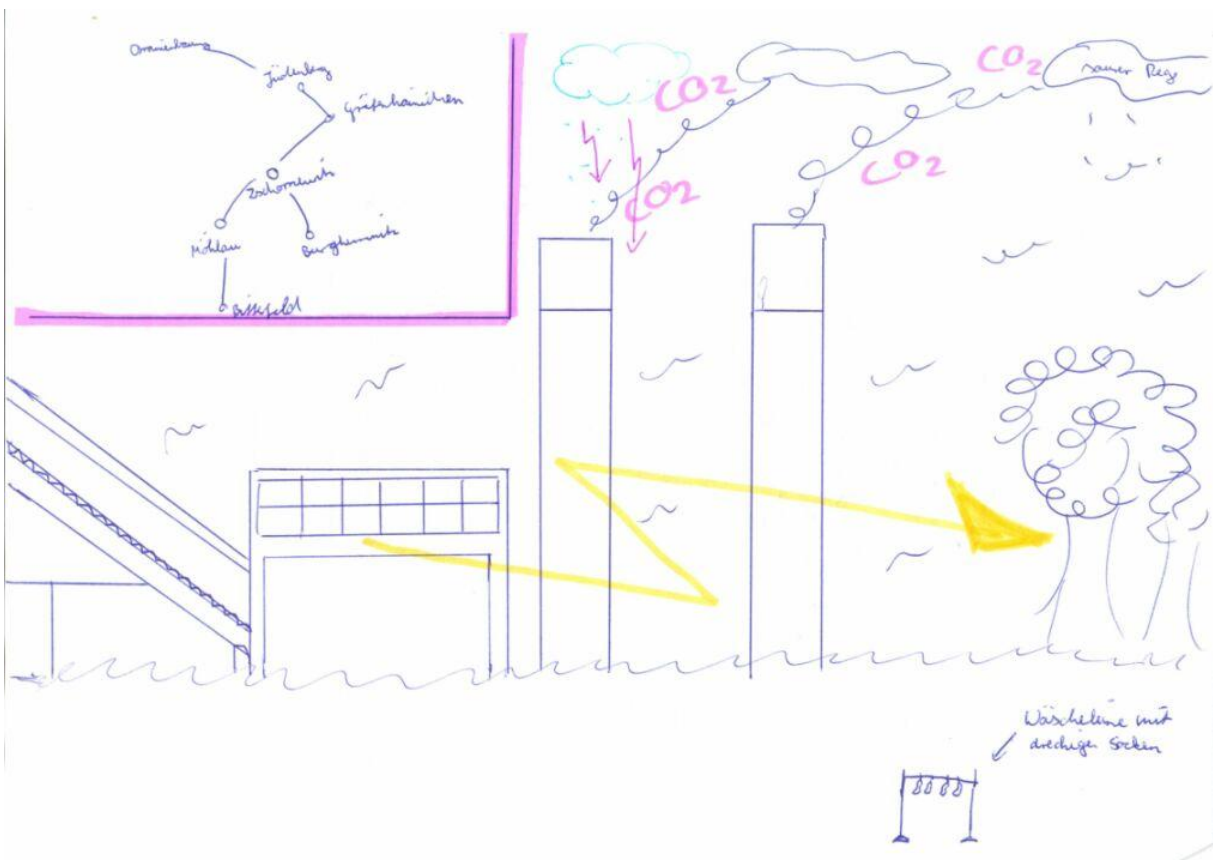
Foto 1

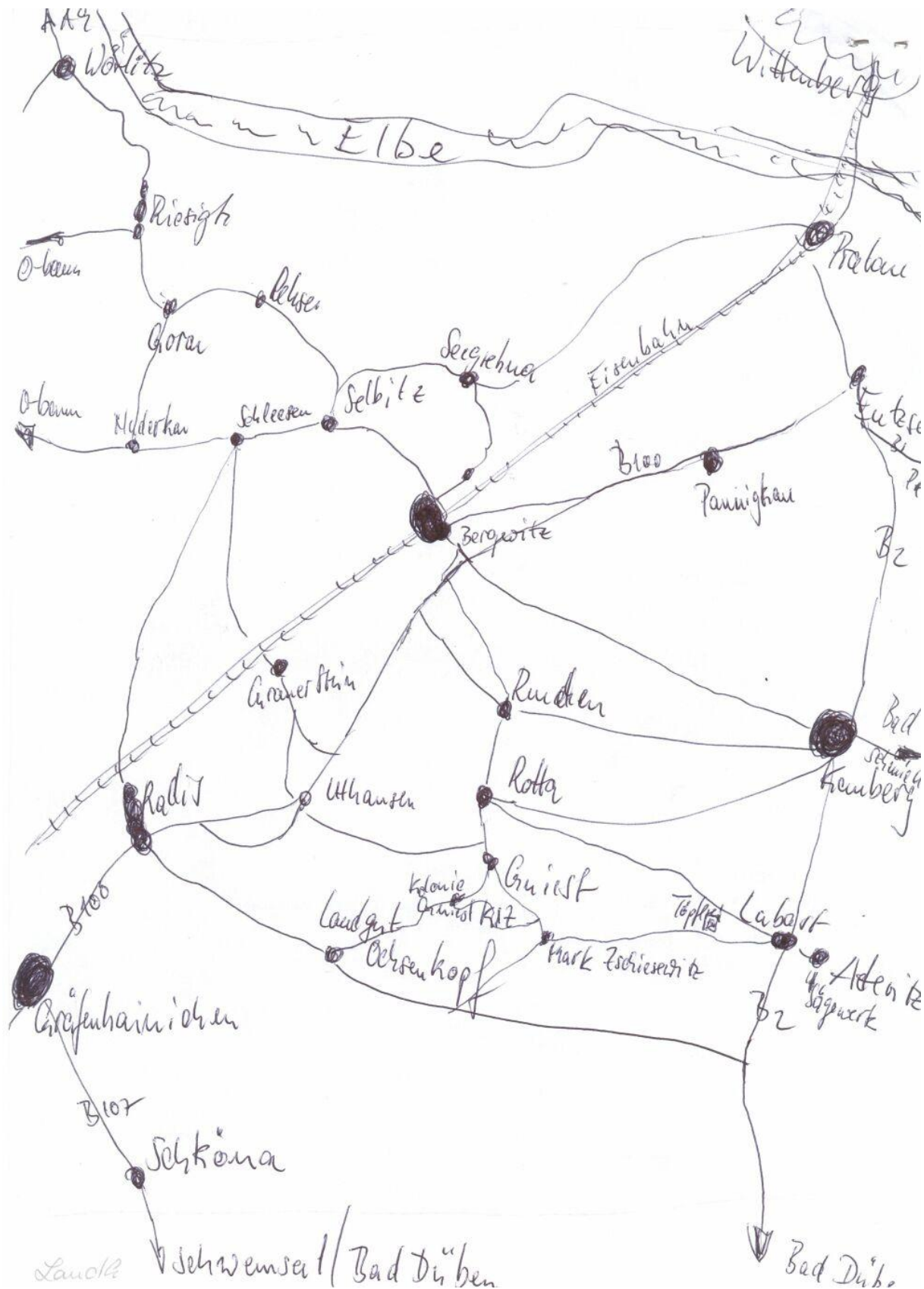


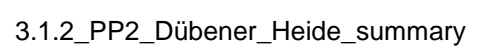
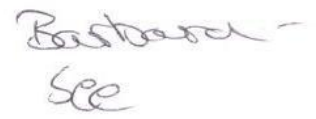
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Foto 3







VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ?	yes
	<p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage:</p> <p>The project area is the "Dübener Heide" Nature Park. The project examined local inhabitants' identification with their environment, with particular regard to spatial and landscape-related aspects (for example, the importance of woodland, lakes, the cultural landscape in general). The natural heritage therefore played a central role. The resulting effects were/are, however, only indirect, e.g. in the form of ideals such as a greater awareness, recognition of and conservation of the cultural heritage.</p>	
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ?	no
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity:	
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ?	yes
	<p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation:</p> <p>The involvement of the local population is a main prerequisite for the long-term conservation of natural environments and landscapes. This applies equally for "Nature Parks" which offer a comparatively 'weak' degree of protection. In this context, the project makes an indirect contribution to landscape conservation by consulting and 'activating' the local population.</p>	
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ?	yes
	<p>Describe the contributions to landscape development:</p> <p>In the declaration of Nature Parks, the aspect of development, for example of tourism potential, is a central aspect. This is particularly important in regions lacking in local infrastructure and those suffering population decline (e.g. through outward-migration), a problem facing many regions in the former East Germany. As such, social commitment to the local environment (in this case the Dübener Heide Nature Park) is an important aspect for the future, sustainable development of landscapes. In this respect, the conclusion of the final project report recommends that "local inhabitants need to be made aware of the importance of nature and landscape for regional marketing – for tourism, local recreation and ecologically-oriented, sustainable economic development".</p>	
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ?	yes
	<p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles:</p> <p>The strengthening and establishment of regional life cycles represents an opportunity to stabilise the local economies of regions lacking infrastructure, such as the Dübener Heide. In this respect, one result of the project was to "highlight the relationship between economic value and natural capital in the Nature Park for regional life cycles, for example through publicity and education within the Nature Park and through regionally active associations.</p>	
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ?	no
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:	

- A.7 Does the project / process affect **climate change adaptation and / or mitigation?** no
- Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: In this respect, the project brought forth several indirect results, for example through an improved awareness of the local region and its quality of living by communicating better knowledge of the landscape and its values. The final report states that “the local inhabitants identify strongly with the Dübener Heide as a local recreation area. Both adults as well as schoolchildren were very aware of the attractions and value of Dübener Heide Nature Park as a recreational landscape. Most inhabitants viewed tourism positively and spent own recreation time in the region. As in many areas of Germany, the local residents particularly enjoy nature-oriented recreational activities that do not require any specific sports facilities, for example cycling and walking. The lakes in the region bedded in unspoilt woodland are particularly popular among young people for bathing outdoors”.</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital:</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: A central aspect of the project was to stimulate interest among local residents in maintaining the natural form of the cultural landscape and historical elements of the cultural landscape. The final report notes that “the majority of local residents are against large-scale commercial or industrial initiatives that could spoil the landscape, for example technological plants or wind parks. This opinion was shared by people of all age groups and professions.” In addition, the “Dübener Heide” project encouraged the local heritage association to start training and educating local cultural landscape guides.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: Indirectly yes: by strengthening local identification with the environment and improving the positive image of the region, the project helps to counteract population decline through outward migration.</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people’s / politician’s consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people’s / politician’s consciousness / awareness of landscape: The project had only limited influence on political decision makers. Among the local inhabitants, however, as well as among young people, the influence of the project was most positive. “An examination of the potential for voluntary help in the local conservation of the natural environment revealed a considerable degree of untapped assistance. Interestingly, many of the adults who expressed a willingness to help did not necessarily want to become part of a concrete organisation or association, but were willing to supporting individual initiatives and projects. The situation among schoolchildren was similar: although many would be quite willing to become involved in an association, they would prefer to take part in specific, project-oriented work”.</p>	

B.6 Does **local / regional identity** play a role in the project / process? yes

Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity:

One of the main aims of the project was to examine local awareness and the sense of regional identity. The final report notes that “the majority of the residents of the Dübener Heide view it as their homeland in the sense of having an ‘emotional connection to a socio-cultural region that provides them with a sense of identity, security and enables them to lead an active way of life’, not just because they come from the region but also because they associate it with a sense of ‘well-being’.”

C Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: From an analysis of available potential and interviews with local inhabitants, the project developed a number of different proposals for sustainable economic development, for example by improving links between locations and different actors, through the targeted development of tourism, the creation of new recreational destinations and the development of alternatives sources of energy.</p>
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture:</p>
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: The perception and use of regional resources (nature, landscape, woodland, peace and quiet, ...) for sustainable tourism and as a factor for stimulating regional identity was one of the main focuses of the project.</p>
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: Indirectly, for example by raising awareness of the tourism potential of the region, which stimulate ideas for new relevant tourism initiatives, in turn contributing to long-term job security.</p>
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: See points A.5 and C.1.</p>

D	Participation	
D.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks?</p> <p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:</p> <p>The project called for and promoted better cooperation between associations and local municipalities and their approaches (see also point B.5). The final report notes that “because the importance of socio-cultural facilities is so great, cooperation between different locations must be improved. Municipalities need to understand that their problems, for example as a result of outward migration, need to be tackled at a regional scale, rather than concentrating solely on themselves in an attempt to minimise their losses.”</p>	yes
D.2	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: A standardised questionnaire was used to inform, consult and invite residents to take part. The final report remarks “that our questionnaire was met with a positive response by the local residents and stimulated a series of discussions at different levels. Not infrequently, residents communicated their views on their living environment and how it could be improved. Many of the development possibilities mentioned have been incorporated in one or the other form in various different planning documents or are already being implemented. A further aim of the project was to find out which projects were most important or emotive for local residents as well as for visitors to the region.”</p>	yes
D.3	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: The project aims to promote greater democracy in regional decision-making processes, and in particular to involve children and young people more strongly. The final report concludes: “The local inhabitants demonstrate great interest in their local environment and a willingness to take responsibility for its future. Because the emotional and aesthetic dimension is particularly important to all age groups, improving the quality of the region as a space for recreation will further heighten the local residents’ identification with their environment. The local administration for the Nature Park, the Heide Association and other regional managers must therefore continue to promote social commitment so that responsibility for the future of those who live and work in the region is shared among more people. In this respect, the region is a larger entity, a ‘homeland’ for the people who live in it.”</p>	yes
D.4	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: A central project aim is to strengthen social commitment and involvement through regional development measures and projects: The final report notes: “The openness and willingness of the Heide residents to contribute is relatively pronounced and can be seen both in nature and landscape conservation as well as socio-cultural areas, among them the members of the Dübener Heide Association, the members of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, local historians etc. Strengthening local commitment is a central aim of local associations</p>	yes

and politics in the region. For this, however, there needs to be a culture of motivation and recognition of such commitment – which has to become established and be acknowledged. To bring about social commitment at this level requires an organisation that operates at a regional scale, such as the Dübener Heide e.V. The work of the association should therefore be supported so that they are able to establish local groups in each location and intensify contacts with existing local associations (such as the nature conservation group in Bergwitz).


D.5 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies?** no

Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:

E Implementation methods		
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The project was interdisciplinary in nature and included experts from the fields of ethnology, history and geography with representatives from the historical, natural and cultural sciences.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: The results of the Dübener Heide project provided a basis for the "VITAL LANDSCAPES" EU project, in particular with regard to the education and training of local cultural landscape guides.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: The project has contributed towards a better knowledge and awareness of the local (historical) cultural landscape. Among other things, a regional database of historical cultural landscape elements has been proposed. The results of the project have been published as a book entitled "Der Wald, die Ruhe und das Dorffest".</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:</p>	no
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: Consultations are held at regular intervals with branch associations throughout the region, which offer an opportunity to exchange experiences.</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	Does the project / process impact land use management ? Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts:	no
F.2	Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure ? Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure:	no
F.3	Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation ? Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:	no
F.4	Does the project / process affect rural development ? Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development:	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
NATURPARK DÜBENER HEIDE

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP2 CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSOCIATION OF SAXONY-ANHALT
Contact	<p>Cultural Heritage Association of Saxony-Anhalt Dr. Annette Schneider Magdeburger Str. 21 D-06108 Halle (Saale)</p> <p>schneider@lhbsa.de www.lhbsa.de</p> 

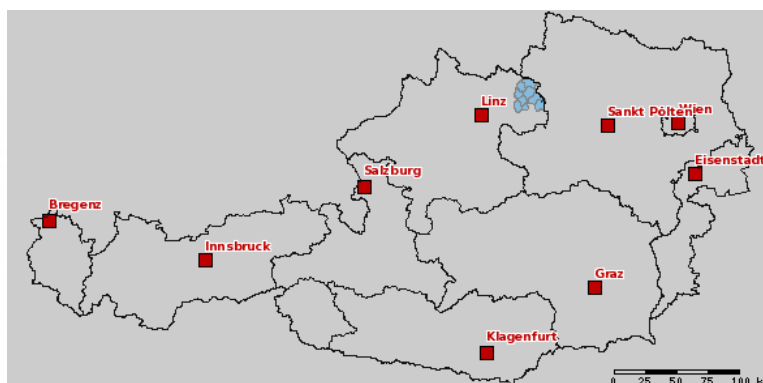
VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2. REGIONAL AGENDA 21 MÜHLVIERTLER ALM

A) general information:

Country	Austria
Location	Mühlviertel (northeastern part of Upper Austria), district Freistadt and district Perg
Spatial characteristics	peripheral rural Czech-Austrian border region
Project partnership	regional development association (formed by 10 municipalities and two regional tourism associations)
Project website	www.muehlviertleralm.at
Duration of implementation	since 2001 to date, phase 1 (preparation phase): 2001-2002, phase 2 (development phase): 2003-2006, phase 3 (implementation phase): 2006-2008, phase 4 (continuation of implementation): since 2009
Funding	provincial and municipal funding (Regional Agenda 21 process), implementation of projects funded by suitable programmes (municipal and provincial funding, LEADER, agricultural and nature protection subsidies, ERDF, ESF, private investment)

Location:



Logo:



B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>In the 1990ies, migration, a high share of commuters and structural changes in agriculture gave rise to resignation and bad mood in the Mühlviertler Alm region. The background of the Agenda 21 implementation can be described as follows: The Mühlviertler Alm region is one of Austrias structurally weakest areas. A large proportion of the population makes a living from farming, the region offers only few jobs, so that many residents have to commute between their dwellings and their place of work. Commuting and migration, especially of the young popluation, pose a serious challenge for the MA region. Most of the work places are located in the metropolitan area Linz. The average distance to Linz is around 50 km, to the district capital Freistadt around 35 km. Long distances and poorly developed transport systems (roads, public transport) cause long travel times for commuters.</p>
objectives	<p>The process aims for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> sustainable regional development >> strengthening regional identity >> implementation of projects and organisational structures for the sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life in particular for young and elder people >> strengthening of the regional economy >> stop of migration and brain drain
main activities	<p>2001: start of phase I Regional Agenda 21 (public participation for the formulation of the regional development strategy); discussion fora (Zukunftswerkstätte) involving approx. 120 inhabitants</p> <p>2001/2002: survey in MA municipalities (2500 questionnaires) to capture public mood</p> <p>2002: dialogue boards at municipla level (approx. 1500 participants)</p> <p>2003: regional development strategy (Zukunftsbuch Mühlviertler Alm)</p> <p>2003: start of phase II Regional Agenda 21 (implementation of projects)</p> <p>2004: kick-off events and project presentations at municipal level (approx. 1000 participants)</p> <p>2005: planning for phase III Regional Agenda 21 (implementation of project Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm)</p> <p>2006: kick-off Lebensregion: holistic sustainable regional development and revision of the regional development strategy (Zukunftsbuch) covering the following 12 subject areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) social capital building 2) economic area and labour market 3) energy and renewable resources 4) our youth as driving force of regional development 5) women as driving force of the Mühlviertler Alm region 6) creative tourism 7) regional cooperation 8) living space Mühlviertler Alm 9) region of knowledge 10) farmers' land 11) technology and innovation 12) culture and identity <p>2007: application and confirmation as local action group for LEADER</p>

	<p>2007 - 2013</p> <p>since 2008: continuation of project implementation, dialogue boards at municipal level on sustainability taking into account climate protection, sustainable energy supply, demographic change, social equity, families, migration, integration, regional capital, knowledge and social capital.</p>
results	<p>implementation of projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> >> cooperation of restaurant owners/innkeepers (Mühlviertler Alm Wirte) www.almwirte.at farm yard sale of bioproducts (Volle Urkraft fürs Leben - Ab-Hof-Verkauf) www.biogasthof.at, www.biofleisch.biz, www.honeder-baecker.at >> cultural centre Meierhof with farm yard sale (Ausbau des Meierhofs als Kulturstube mit bäuerlicher Direktvermarktung) >> regional timber - cooperation of forest enterprises (Mühlviertler Alm - Holz) www.almholz.com >> theme park (Jagdmärchenpark Hirschalm) - animals, herb garden, hunt, flock formations - www.hirschalm.at >> nature trail - timber (Waldreich St. Georgen) >> gender equality (CHIRON - CHancengleichheit in der RegiON) www.chrion.muehlviertleralm.at >> bath in sheep's wool and sheep wool products (Wollnesswerkstatt Weitersfelden) www.original-wollbad.at >> awareness raising for supply with regional products (Pro Nahversorgung) >> regional network for youth work (Jugendtankstelle) www.jugendtankstelle.at >> farmer's shop (Dorfladen St. Leonhard) >> language training centre (Sprachalm Unterweißenbach) www.sprachalm.at >> awareness raising and information campaign, support for the installation of local heating plants, 2003 - 2007 (Biomasseoffensive Bezirk Freistadt) >> ecologically sustainable economic activities in the MA region (Ökowiirtschaftsregion) >> low intensity horse riding tourism (nachhaltiger Wanderreitourismus)

C) participation:

number of participants	<p>2 discussion fora - Zukunftswerkstätte (2001/2002, each approx. 120 participants), survey (2001/2002, approx. 2500 participants), dialogue boards at municipal level (2002, approx. 1500 participants), kick-off events and project presentations at municipal level (2004, approx. 1000 participants)</p>
decision making	regional development association
level of participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:

Additional information:



Foto 1: Agenda 21 Project “Jugendtankstelle” – www.jugendtankstelle.at



Foto 2: GENUSS REGION – Mühlviertler Alm Weidegans (BMLFUW/Rita Newman)

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- draft for discussion -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: Valuable and manifold nature areas are protected by sustainable use of cultural landscapes. According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 3, natural common goods) the region's strategy "Zukunftsbuch der Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (ZLMA 2006) defines the responsibility to protect, to preserve and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods (area 8, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Measures shall be implemented to >> improve water quality, save water, and use water more efficiently, >> promote and increase biodiversity, and extend and care for designated nature areas and green spaces, >> improve soil quality, preserve ecologically productive land and promote sustainable agriculture and forestry, >> improve air quality.</p>	yes
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 10, local to global) the region's strategy defines the responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development and climate protection (area 1, principle 5, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, measures shall be implemented to >> promote fair trade products. The region Mühlviertler Alm (MA) forces the collective project "Ökowiirtschaftsregion Mühlviertler Alm" to strengthen local supply with regional products (area 2, principle 3, ZLMA 2006). Awareness raising for a sustainable use of regional renewable energies and raw materials creates a demand and consequently a market (area 3, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, measures shall be implemented to >> promote wood as regional building material, >> provide the infrastructure for the use of renewable energies and raw materials (wood, water, solar power, biogas), >> support the installation of local heating plants. Joining the climate alliance is a key component of the region MA (area 3, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). The project region strives for a >> regional energy supply on the basis of renewable energy resources (energy self-sufficient region). >> New heating systems and rebuildings shall be realised only on the basis of renewable energies. Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> positioning of the region MA also as bio-region, >> promotion of regional specialities (goose, ox) in the gastronomy. Valuable and manifold nature areas are protected by sustainable use of cultural landscapes. According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 3, natural common goods) the region's strategy defines the responsibility to protect, to preserve and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods (area 8, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Measures shall be implemented to >> reduce primary energy consumption, and increase the share of renewable energies, >> preserve ecologically productive land and promote sustainable agriculture and forestry. Near to nature agriculture, promotion of bioproducts as well as safeguarding and supporting a supply with regional products contribute to the preservation of</p>	yes

agricultural income (area 10, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).

- A.3 Does the project support **landscape preservation**? yes
Describe the contributions to landscape preservation:
Valuable and manifold nature areas are protected by sustainable use of cultural landscape. According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 3, natural common goods) the region's strategy defines the responsibility to protect, to preserve and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods (area 8, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Measures shall be implemented to >> promote and increase biodiversity, and extend and care for designated nature areas and green spaces, >> improve soil quality, preserve ecologically productive land and promote sustainable agriculture and forestry. Near to nature agriculture, promotion of bioproducts as well as safeguarding and supporting a supply with regional products contribute to the preservation of agricultural income (area 10, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).
- A.4 Does the project support **landscape development**? yes
Describe the contributions to landscape development:
Valuable and manifold nature areas are protected by sustainable use of cultural landscapes. According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 3, natural common goods) the region's strategy defines the responsibility to protect, to preserve and to ensure equitable access to natural common goods (area 8, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Measures shall be implemented to >> promote and increase biodiversity, and extend and care for designated nature areas and green spaces, >> preserve ecologically productive land and promote sustainable agriculture and forestry.
- A.5 Does the project / process affect **regional resource cycles**? yes
Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles:
Awareness raising for regional renewable energies and raw materials creates a demand and consequently a market (area 3, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, measures shall be implemented to >> promote wood as regional building material, >> provide the infrastructure for the use of renewable energies and raw materials (wood, water, solar power, biogas), >> provide information on wood-processing companies and renewable energies in the project region - "Mühlviertler Alm Hausbaumappe" (set of information material).
- A.6 Does the project / process affect the application of **renewable energy sources**? yes
Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:
Awareness raising for a sustainable use of renewable energies and raw materials. Therefore, measures shall be implemented to >> continue awareness-raising and the information campaign, support the installation of local heating plants, >> provide information on wood-processing companies and renewable energies in the project region - "Mühlviertler Alm Hausbaumappe" (set of information material).
Joining the climate alliance is a key component of the region MA (area 3, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). The project region strives for a >> regional energy supply on the basis of renewable energy resources (energy self-sufficient region). >> New heating systems and rebuildings shall be realised only on the basis of renewable energies.
- A.7 Does the project / process affect **climate change adaptation and / or mitigation**? yes
Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:
Joining the climate alliance is a key component of the region MA (area 3, principle 2,

ZLMA 2006). The project region strives for a >> regional energy supply on the basis of renewable energy resources (energy self-sufficient region), and shall >> support awareness raising in schools. >> New heating systems and rebuildings shall be realised only on the basis of renewable energies.

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: MA residents appreciate women's contribution to quality of life at family, society and regional level (area 5, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). The MA defines itself as a region, where women and men equally contribute to regional development (area 5, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). For instance, assistance in child care increases one's quality of life. In addition, the region's strategy illustrates the farmers' positioning in the region Mühlviertler Alm as a basis of quality of life for the local population (area 10, principle 2, ZLMA 2006) and highlights awareness-raising for the quality, the value and the performance of agriculture and its contribution to quality of life in the region Mühlviertler Alm (area 10, principle 4, ZLMA 2006). Furthermore, the strategy aims to enhance the value of culture as a factor of quality of life and a potential for tourism and economy (area 12, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and deals with spirituality as a source of quality of life (area 12, principle 2, ZLMA 2006).</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: The MA region's strategy deals with social capital mainly in thematic area 1: Focus is set on communication and strengthening the self-esteem and the sense of cooperation and responsibility of the local population (area 1, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, the MA implements measures to improve the communication flow (internet discussion platform, public internet access at municipal offices, regional newspaper) and supports the project CHIRON (gender equality / CHancengleichheit In der RegiON). The region's strategy indicates a new value of the social area to become more responsive to the needs of citizens (area 1, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, a dialogue forum to work out social guidances and new measures and an information service for handicapped people are implemented. Principle 3 aims at social equity and obligates according to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 9, social equity and justice) to securing inclusive and supportive communities (e.g. integration of psychosocially disadvantaged and handicapped persons, barrier-free construction of public buildings, association Immanuel - labour market integration of psychosocially disadvantaged, social experts in each municipality). In addition, the strategy indicates the value of older people to the society and proposes e.g. mobile services, housing and living options for older people, independent living for older people (area 1, principle 4, ZLMA 2006) and specifies in consideration of demographic changes family-oriented acting, e.g. regional organisation of child care to enable reconciliation of work and family life (area 1, principle 6, ZLMA 2006). Social services provide new jobs in the region Mühlviertler Alm (e.g. nursing home, social enterprise, integrated kindergarten, sociomedical services) (area 2, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). The MA region sees its youth as driving force of regional development. Therefore, shall be implemented a regional network for youth work - project Jugendtankstelle (area 4, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Collective activities of young and elder people make a contribution to overcome intergenerational prejudices (area 4, principle 4, ZLMA 2006). The region's strategy describes in thematic area 5 women as the region's shaping force. MA residents appreciate women's contribution to quality of life at family, society and regional level (area 5, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). The MA defines itself as a region, where women and men equally contribute to regional development (area 5,</p>	

principle 2, ZLMA 2006). For instance, assistance in child care increases one's quality of life. The MA region fosters gender equality by involving women in all essential boards (area 5, principle 3, ZLMA 2006) and aims at reconciliation of work and family life (area 5, principle 4, ZLMA 2006).

- B.3** Does the project / process affect the **cultural capital / heritage**? yes
- Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> vitalization of historical cultural monuments castle ruin Prandegg and ruin Ruttenstein, >> organisation of regional guides, >> implementation of touristic infrastructure to promote culture, history and old traditions, >> special SLOW COUNTRY offers, >> combination arts - culture - cultural landscape. The region's strategy illustrates the farmers' positioning in the region Mühlviertler Alm as source of traditional rural culture (area 10, principle 2, ZLMA 2006) and aims to enhance the value of culture as a factor of quality of life and potential for tourism and economy (collective cultural offers, ruin Ruttenstein and castle ruin Prandegg as cultural centres of supra regional attraction, conservation of valuable buildings) (area 12, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).
- B.4** Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of **demographic change**? yes
- Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: The region's strategy indicates the value of older people to the society and proposes e.g. mobile services, housing and living options for older people, independent living for older people (area 1, principle 4, ZLMA 2006) and specifies in consideration of demographic changes family-oriented acting, e.g. regional organisation of child care to enable reconciliation of work and family life (area 1, principle 6, ZLMA 2006).
- B.5** Does the project / process raise **people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape**? yes
- Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> positioning of the region Mühlviertler Alm as bio-region (bio-competence), >> experiential education offers (e.g. mushroom hunting course). Furthermore, the strategy suggests the development of "motion in nature" offers and the positioning of the Mühlviertler Alm as region of motion (e.g. hiking, riding, running, nordic walking, mountain biking, cycling) (area 6, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).
- B.6** Does **local / regional identity** play a role in the project / process? yes
- Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 8, vibrant and sustainable local economy) the region's strategy obligates to create and ensure a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment (area 2, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). The MA region is described as an attractive location for new and existent companies. Takeover or formation of new companies shall be supported by broad awareness-raising activities.

The MA region sees its youth as driving force of regional development and fosters awareness of living in the Mühlviertler Alm region by strengthening regional identity via collective activities (area 4, principle 2, ZLMA 2006).

Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> positioning of the region Mühlviertler Alm as bio-region (bio-competence), >> combination arts - culture - cultural landscape.

The region's strategy highlights awareness-raising for the quality, the value and the performance of agriculture and its contribution to quality of life in the region Mühlviertler Alm (e.g. award and promotion of the region's top 10 quality products) (area 10, principle 4, ZLMA 2006).

Furthermore, the strategy aims to enhance the value of culture as a factor of quality of life and a potential for tourism and economy (collective cultural offers, ruin Rutenstein and castle ruin Prandegg as cultural centres of supra regional attraction) (area 12, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).

C	Economic issues
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 8, vibrant and sustainable local economy) the region's strategy obligates to create and ensure a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment (area 2, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). The MA region is described as an attractive location for new and existent companies. Takeover or formation of new companies shall be supported by broad awareness-raising activities. The region forces the collective project "Ökowirtschaftsregion Mühlviertler Alm" to strengthen local supply with regional products and to safeguard existent and create new employment (area 2, principle 3, ZLMA 2006). Awareness raising for a sustainable use of regional renewable energies and raw materials creates a demand and consequently a market and increases regional income and creates employment (area 3, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, measures shall be implemented to >> promote wood as regional building material, >> provide the infrastructure for the use of renewable energies and raw materials (wood, water, solar power, biogas), >> provide information on wood-processing companies and renewable energies in the project region - "Mühlviertler Alm Hausbaumappe" (set of information material). Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> positioning of the region MA also as bio-region, >> promotion of regional specialities (goose, ox) in the gastronomy. The strategy illustrates cooperation as one of the region's strengths. New areas of cooperation are developed and regional cooperation supports sustainable connecting of important areas of life (area 7, principle 2, ZLMA 2006), e.g.: social area - employment - economy; collaboration of culture, economy and tourism; children - youth - economy; education - tourism; cooperation of farming community, commerce and trade within the project "Ökowirtschaftsregion"; youth - regional products - bio - fair trade (project b-fair). A high-capacity data network in the region MA allows broad networking and teleworking and consequently safeguards employment (area 11, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Farmsteads are under examination as possible locations for technology-oriented companies. The MA region needs an excellent road network to offer good connections to urban areas (area 11, principle 3, ZLMA 2006) and therefore lobbying activities for traffic route development are carried out.</p>
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: The strategy illustrates cooperation as one of the region's strengths. New areas of cooperation are developed and regional cooperation supports sustainable connecting of important areas of life (area 7, principle 2, ZLMA 2006), e.g. cooperation of farming community, commerce and trade within the project "Ökowirtschaftsregion".</p>

The MA region safeguards agricultural income by: 1) preservation of near to nature agriculture and promotion of bioproducts under a regional label in the metropolitan area, 2) generation of additional income, e.g. handcraft (promotion of regional traditions), 3) safeguarding and supporting a supply with regional products and 4) accessing adequate remuneration from public funds (area 10, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Accordingly, the MA establishes a distribution network for the regional label "Urkraft", searches for new partner companies to promote regional products (goose, ox) and implements consulting and information service, and furthermore advances touristic offers, e.g. farm holidays.

The region's strategy illustrates the farmer's positioning in the region MA as the shaping force of the manifold cultural landscape with its characteristic flora and fauna, as a source of traditional rural culture, and finally as a basis of quality of life for the local population (area 10, principle 2, ZLMA 2006).

C.3 Does the project / process affect the application of **regional resources**? yes

Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources:
The MA region forces the collective project "Ökowiirtschaftsregion Mühlviertler Alm" to strengthen local supply with regional products and to safeguard existent and create new employment. The development of an harmonious overall offering keeps consumer purchasing power in the project region by connecting different branches (area 2, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).

Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> positioning of the region also as bio-region, >> promotion of regional specialities (goose, ox) in the gastronomy.

The region's strategy highlights awareness-raising for the quality, the value and the performance of agriculture and its contribution to quality of life in the MA region (area 10, principle 4, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, the region acknowledges top quality products by granting an award and promoting the "Almkistl" (gift set of regional products).

C.4 Does the project / process affect **regional labour markets**? yes

Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets:
According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 8, vibrant and sustainable local economy) the region's strategy obligates to create and ensure a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment. The MA region is described as an attractive location for new and existent companies. Takeover or formation of new companies shall be supported by broad awareness-raising activities and maintaining entrepreneurial thinking. The MA region supports resident youth in establishing a business in the region and promotes potential business locations. The MA region defines itself as a region of quality. Orders from companies in the MA region mainly shall adress regional suppliers (area 2, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Social services provide new jobs in the MA region (e.g. nursing home, social enterprise, integrated kindergarten, sociomedical services) (area 2, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). The region MA forces the collective project "Ökowiirtschaftsregion Mühlviertler Alm" to strengthen local supply with regional products and to safeguard existent and create new employment. The development of an harmonious overall offering keeps consumer purchasing power in the project region by connecting different branches (area 2, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).

The MA region sees its youth as driving force of regional development and fosters awareness of living in the MA region by supporting farmsteads in the search for adequate successors and attempting to create employment for youth (apprentices) and well-educated young adults as a precondition for the long-term continuance of regional specialist companies (area 4, principle 2, ZLMA 2006).

In thematic area 5 the region's strategy describes women as the region's shaping force and aims at reconciliation of work and family life by implementing the following measures: >> support for single-parent families (e.g. enlarging child care offers), kindergarten offers including lunch and afternoon childcare, >> job-sharing and part-time jobs in companies located in the MA region; >> paternity leave for fathers; support of re-entry after paternity leave (area 5, principle 4, ZLMA 2006).

Aim of the region's strategy is to safeguard farmsteads as working and attractive living space for countrified families, who enable their children and elderly to bear a charmed and healthy life (area 5, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).

A high-capacity data network in the region MA allows broad networking and teleworking and consequently safeguards employment. Farmsteads are under examination as possible locations for technology-oriented companies (area 11, principle 2, ZLMA 2006).

C.5 Does the project / process support **regional economic cycles** and **regional income generation**? yes

Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 8, vibrant and sustainable local economy) the region's strategy obligates to create and ensure a vibrant local economy that gives access to employment without damaging the environment (area 2, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). The MA region is described as an attractive location for new and existent companies and defines itself as a region of quality. Orders from companies in the MA region mainly shall address regional suppliers (area 2, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). The MA region forces the collective project "Ökowiirtschaftsregion Mühlviertler Alm" to strengthen local supply with regional products and to safeguard existent and create new employment. The development of an harmonious overall offering keeps consumer purchasing power in the project region by connecting different branches (area 2, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).

Awareness raising for a sustainable use of regional renewable energies and raw materials creates a demand and consequently a market (area 3, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, measures shall be implemented to >> promote wood as regional building material, >> provide the infrastructure for the use of renewable energies and raw materials (wood, water, solar power, biogas), >> provide information on wood-processing companies and renewable energies in the project region - "Mühlviertler Alm Hausbaumappe" (set of information material).

Joining the climate alliance is a key component of the region MA (area 3, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). The project region strives for a >> regional energy supply on the basis of renewable energy resources (energy self-sufficient region). >> New heating systems and rebuildings shall be realised only on the basis of renewable energies. The strategy illustrates cooperation as one of the region's strengths. New areas of cooperation are developed and regional cooperation supports sustainable connecting of important areas of life (area 7, principle 2, ZLMA 2006), e.g.: cooperation of farming community, commerce and trade within the project "Ökowiirtschaftsregion".

D	Participation
D.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks? yes</p> <p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:</p> <p>The MA region's strategy focuses on communication and strengthening the self-esteem and the sense of cooperation and responsibility of the local population (area 1, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, the MA implements measures to improve the communication flow (internet discussion platform, public internet access at municipla offices) and supports the project CHIRON (gender equality).</p> <p>The MA region sees the resident youth as driving force of regional development. Therefore, shall be implemented a regional network for youth work - project "Jugendtankstelle" (area 4, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Aim of the strategy is to involve the resident youth in regional development by implementing a permanent representation of the youth in MA boards and organising youth-parliaments in the MA municipalities (e.g. St. Georgen am Walde) (area 4, principle 3, ZLMA 2006). Creative tourism is based on the region's natural and cultural potential - to be advanced within the project "Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm" (area 6, principle 1, ZLMA 2006) and includes inter alia the following measures: >> positioning of the region MA also as bio-region, >> organisation of regional guides.</p> <p>The strategy illustrates cooperation as one of the region's strengths and aims to support networking of groups, insitutions and people, who strive for similar goals, by implementing a >> MA private network for regional cooperations (e.g. search for project partners, car pool, exchange of ideas and products) and an >> open communication platform via internet (area 7, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). New areas of cooperation are developed and regional cooperation supports sustainable connecting of important areas of life (area 7, principle 2, ZLMA 2006), e.g.: social area - employment - economy; collaboration of culture, economy and tourism; children - youth - economy; education - tourism; cooperation of farming community, commerce and trade within the project "Ökowirtschaftsregion"; youth - regional products - bio - fair trade (project b-fair). The MA region maintains cooperations within the region and to partners from the outside (e.g. working committee for cooperation of municipalities) (area 7, principle 4, ZLMA 2006).</p> <p>The MA region implements regional policies beyond municipal level and assigns regional priorities over individual interests (e.g. concertation of community development plans) (area 8, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).</p> <p>Skills and knowledge is assembled within the MA region, Skills and knowledge are assembled in the MA region, made accessible to everybody and utilised by many people (network of knowledge). The MA region develops lecturing material about the region and implements a regional knowledge database via internet (area 9, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).</p> <p>The MA region safeguards agricultural income by: 1) preservation of near to nature agriculture and promotion of bioproducts under a regional label in the metropolitan area, 2) safeguarding and supporting a supply with regional products (area 10, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Accordingly, the MA establishes a distribution network for the regional label "Urkraft", searches for new partner companies to promote regional products (goose, ox) and implements consulting and information service, and furthermore advances touristic offers, e.g. farm holidays.</p> <p>Innovations require a corresponding environment. The MA region aims to create appropriate conditions to facilitate social, ecological and technological innovations (core team regional agenda 21) (area 11, principle 1, ZLMA 2006).</p>

The strategy aims to enhance the value of culture as a factor of quality of life and a potential for tourism and economy (area 12, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Cultural activities are jointly organised and promoted within the cultural network MA.

D.2 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches** for the development of strategies? yes

Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: Broad public participation is a fundamental prerequisite of sustainable development. Therefore, Local Agenda 21 proceeds with broadly based participation and activation of the population combining top-down and bottom-up strategies. Accordingly, the Austrian expert group "Decentralised Sustainability Strategies - Local Agenda 21" elaborated on the basis of the "Joint Declaration on Local Agenda 21 in Austria" a policy document "Sustainability through participation", that defines minimum requirements for public participation within Agenda 21 processes. At least the first three of the five defined quality levels for participation have to be implemented:

- 1) Informing: Concerned citizens are informed in time and actively, otherwise people also have to make use of the offered information possibilities (municipal newspaper, press releases, access to plans and files, mailings and informative meetings). Information is an important precondition for participation, but can never replace the following levels of active participation.
- 2) Consulting: Citizens are invited to cooperate on concept finding and entitled to introduce their own ideas (e.g. advisory board, hearing, comment, discussion fora). However, detailed planning, decision-making and implementation proceed without participation.
- 3) Collective planning and implementation: People are invited to collaborate on finding ideas and planning and to cooperate in explicit defined and transparent realisation steps. (e.g. co-operation in project groups, project management). The municipal council approves the formulated realisation proposals and the required budget and participation continues in the realisation phase.
- 4) Co-decision: People are not only invited to cooperate and co-arrange, but also to decide collectively within specified limits (e.g. decision about budget allocation). Participatory decision-making is achieved e.g. by co-decision within institutions, temporary and well-defined competences in co-decision or the promise of policy makers to accept democratically negotiated conclusions.
- 5) self-responsibility of (sub-)tasks: Policy maker delegate (sub-)tasks to the citizens. Project ideas are elaborated and realised in coordination with the municipal council. Consequently, the citizens assume responsibilities for organisational and financial issues (autonomy): e.g. self-governing youth clubs, private solar power plants, projects that result in the establishment of associations, self-organized learning aid etc.

In case of the Regional Agenda 21 Mühlviertler Alm all five levels of participation were achieved during the process implementation:

2001: start of phase I Regional Agenda 21 (participation and formulation of a regional development strategy); discussion fora - Zukunftswerkstätte - involving approx. 120 inhabitants

2001/2002: survey in MA municipalities (2500 questionnaires) to capture public mood

2002: dialogue boards at municipal level (approx. 1500 participants)

2003: "Zukunftsbuch Mühlviertler Alm", regional development strategy

2003: start of phase II Regional Agenda 21 (implementation of projects)

2004: kick-off events and project presentations at municipal level (approx. 1000 participants)

2005: planning for phase III Regional Agenda 21 - Lebensregion Mühlviertler Alm
2006: kick-off Lebensregion: holistic sustainable regional development and revision of the regional development strategy (Zukunftsbuch)

Local Agenda 21 manages to address and involve population groups that were previously on the outside of municipal/regional development. For instance, aim of the MA strategy is to involve the resident youth in regional development by implementing a permanent representation of the youth in MA boards and organising youth-parliaments in the MA municipalities (area 4, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).

- D.3 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up decision making** about the adaptation of strategies? yes

Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:
According to the guidelines for Agenda 21 processes the regional development strategy (Zukunftsbuch) was elaborated (2002) and adopted (2006) with the intensive involvement of the public. Co-decision and self-responsibility of (sub-)tasks are fundamental qualities of an Agenda 21 process. A core team of local people/stakeholders is involved in the process of decision making and finally, the citizens assume responsibilities for organisational and financial issues of further project implementations.

- D.4 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up implementation?** yes

Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation:
To ensure and improve the quality of LA21 processes in Austria was implemented a quality management tool and the Austrian expert group "Decentralised Sustainability Strategies - Local Agenda 21" defined basic quality requirements concerning firstly, the process implementation, secondly, public participation and finally, content related requirements.

A Local Agenda 21 process is characterised by an active discussion on the principles, objectives and issues of sustainable development. The public is informed about the process and the activities, invited to participate and actively involved in the process implementation. Involving the public, a cross-sectoral guiding principle with a clear focus on sustainability is elaborated, that conforms to the content related quality requirements (dealing with all the three thematic areas environment and natural resources, economy and social issues and quality of life / meeting at least 50 % of the mentioned criteria). A local Agenda 21 process subsequently follows a controlled process of continual improvement of goal definition, measure planning, implementation and evaluation.

Implementation steps in the MA region:
since 2001 three regional discussion fora (Zukunftswerkstätten) - each involving approx. 120 participants
12 work groups for the elaboration of the regional strategy "Zukunftsbuch Mühlviertler Alm"
2002 dialogue boards at municipal level (approx. 1,500 participants)
2004 kick-off events and project presentations at municipal level (approx. 1000 participants)
2005 thematic meetings for the revision of the regional strategy "Zukunftsbuch Mühlviertler Alm"

- D.5 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies?** yes

Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:

Concerning the process implementation, the basic quality requirements for Local Agenda 21 processes in Austria define the imperative of process evaluation. A local Agenda 21 process subsequently follows a controlled process of continual improvement of goal definition, measure planning, implementation and evaluation. In fixed evaluation cycles, the Agenda process is accompanied by progress control (e.g. by indicators that measure the achievement of set goals).

Therefore in September 2006, a regional survey was carried out in the Mühlviertler Alm to evaluate the process implementation with the following target groups: decision makers as political representants, board members of regional associations (LEADER, tourism, Agenda coreteam, farmers), project group leaders and other active people in the local and regional community.

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>yes</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures: The Regional Agenda 21 process resulted in the implementation of several projects, that contribute to the preservation of near to nature agriculture and promotion of regional bioproducts: >> promotion of bioproducts under the regional label "Urkraft" in the metropolitan area >> farm yard sale of bioproducts (Volle Urkraft fürs Leben - Ab-Hof-Verkauf von Bioprodukten) www.biogasthof.at / www.biofleisch.biz / www.honeder-baecker.at >> promotion of regional products (goose, ox) - Mühlviertler Almochs, Genussregion Mühlviertler Alm Weidegans</p>	
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>yes</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: Agenda 21 aims at safeguarding and improving the quality of life for the present and future generations and helps understanding complex interrelations. Agenda 21 is based on an integrative approach in terms of combined ecological, economic and socio-cultural objectives. Local Agenda 21 is the model approach towards the implementation of Sustainable Development at a communal and regional level. While not seeking to replace existing approaches, it is understood as an integration and networking tool (Basic Consensus on Local Agenda 21 in Austria).</p>	
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>yes</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: Agenda 21 aims at safeguarding and improving the quality of life for the present and future generations and is designed for the long-term. Agenda 21 favours solutions that are desirable also from the viewpoint of future generations. Awareness raising, small implementation steps and cost-efficient realisation are given high significance within Agenda 21 processes. Priority have soft skills and Agenda 21 focuses on help towards self-help to bring about tailor-made solutions (making potential visible, activating local know-how that cannot be replaced by external expertise).</p> <p>Agenda processes follow a controlled schedule of continual improvement of goal definition, measure planning, implementation and evaluation. Successful Agenda processes do not expire with the formulation of the vision and the implementation of some projects, rather, Agenda 21 aims at the continuation of the implementation. Subsequent to the first implementation phase shall start another phase of brainstorming and continuous implementation of manifold and innovative projects to improve the quality of life. Finally, each implementation phase is accompanied by progress control (e.g. by indicators that measure the achievement of set goals).</p>	
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>yes</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions:</p>	

According to the Aalborg commitments (chapter 10, local to global) the region's strategy defines the responsibility for peace, justice, equity, sustainable development and climate protection (area 1, principle 5, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, regional discussion fora shall focus on initiatives and projects as "Global Marshall Plan", "B-Fair", "Ökolog-Schulen" (ecological schools), UN decade of "Education for sustainable development".

The strategy aims to develop the MA with unutilised abundance of experience, knowledge, common sense and wisdom to a region, that combines old wisdom and new knowledge in an innovative way (area 9, principle 2, ZLMA 2006). Therefore, the region makes visible and maintains old, traditional knowledge and skills in combination with new forms of knowledge acquisition and application.

>> touristic offers for school groups

>> arts and crafts as touristic offers in case of bad weather

>> educational films and documentations of oral traditions of "old" knowledge (project "village of craftsmen")

The MA region aims to collect, to make it accessible and to use skills and knowledge (regional network of knowledge) by development of a MA schoolbook applying creative methods of knowledge transfer or by implementation of a internet-based knowledge database (area 9, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).

The MA region offers extended learning opportunities, that help people to find work or start one's own business (area 9, principle 4, ZLMA 2006) by installing a vocational school in regional cooperation, organising summer courses for slow learning children or offering a "school of rural handicrafts".

- E.5 Does the project / process comprise an **environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?** yes

Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:

Agenda processes follow a controlled schedule of continual improvement of goal definition, measure planning, implementation and evaluation. The implementation phase is accompanied by progress control (e.g. by indicators that measure the achievement of set goals).

Applying the project check on sustainable development (Upper Austrian example), planned and realised Agenda 21 projects are evaluated with a self-evaluation tool, that measures impacts on all dimensions of sustainable development (www.agenda21-ooe.at).

- E.6 Are **monitoring mechanisms** provided in the project / process? yes

Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms:

After the elaboration of a strategy and at the end of the implementation phase, the Agenda core team carries out the project and process evaluation supported by the regional management for sustainable development and environment (Upper Austrian case study):

>> in form of a self-evaluation

>> carried out by the core team


>> impacts with regard to the strategy are made visible

>> evaluation results are integrated in the implementation and presented to the municipal council and the broad public

In Upper Austria, for the evaluation of Agenda processes exist several tools: a checklist for the evaluation of strategies, a project check and a set of local indicators for sustainable quality of life (www.agenda21-ooe.at).

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: The MA region establishes and implements regional policies exceeding municipal boundaries and assigns priorities beyond individual interests (area 8, principle 1, ZLMA 2006). Cooperation between municipalities is applied by coordination of local spatial development strategies as well as the regional distribution of projects and institutions.</p>	yes
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: The MA region deals with built environment by intensifying the use of the existing building stock. Aim of the strategy is the conversion of the use of vacant rural buildings, e.g. settlement of companies or building of apartments (area 8, principle 3, ZLMA 2006).</p>	yes
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:</p>	no
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Agenda 21, the programme for global Sustainable Development, was resolved by 180 countries at the UN Earth Summit in Rio in 1992 and reaffirmed at the UN World Conference on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. The municipalities and regions have a significant part to play in the implementation of Sustainable Development: "Every municipality/every region is to enter into a dialogue with their citizens, organisations and business, and resolve and implement a Local Agenda 21, a guiding principle for Sustainable Development." (Agenda 21, Chapter 28). Local Agenda 21 is the model approach towards the implementation of Sustainable Development at a communal and regional level. While not seeking to replace existing approaches, it is understood as an integration and networking tool. (Basic Consensus on Local Agenda 21 in Austria)</p>	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
REGIONAL AGENDA 21 MÜHLVIERTLER ALM

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP3 UNIVERSITY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND LIFE SCIENCES VIENNA, INSTITUTE OF SPATIAL PLANNING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
Contact	<p>University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Institute for Spatial Planning and Rural Development Georg Neugebauer Gregor Mendel Straße 33 A-1180 Wien</p> <p>georg.neugebauer@boku.ac.at www.boku.ac.at</p> 

VITAL LANDSCAPES

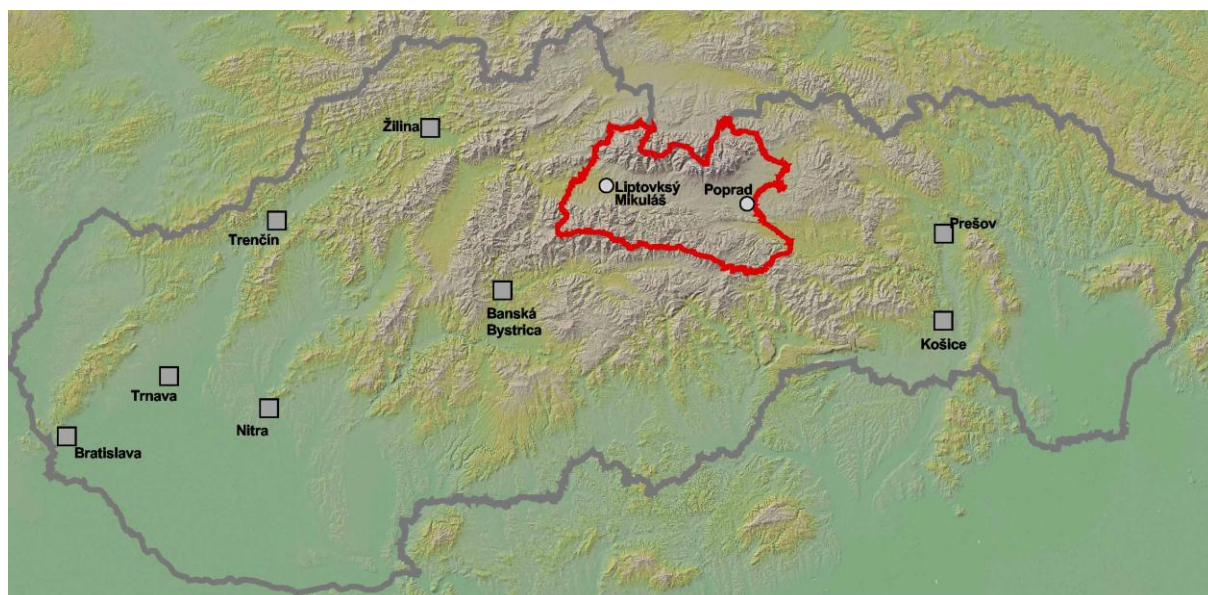
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

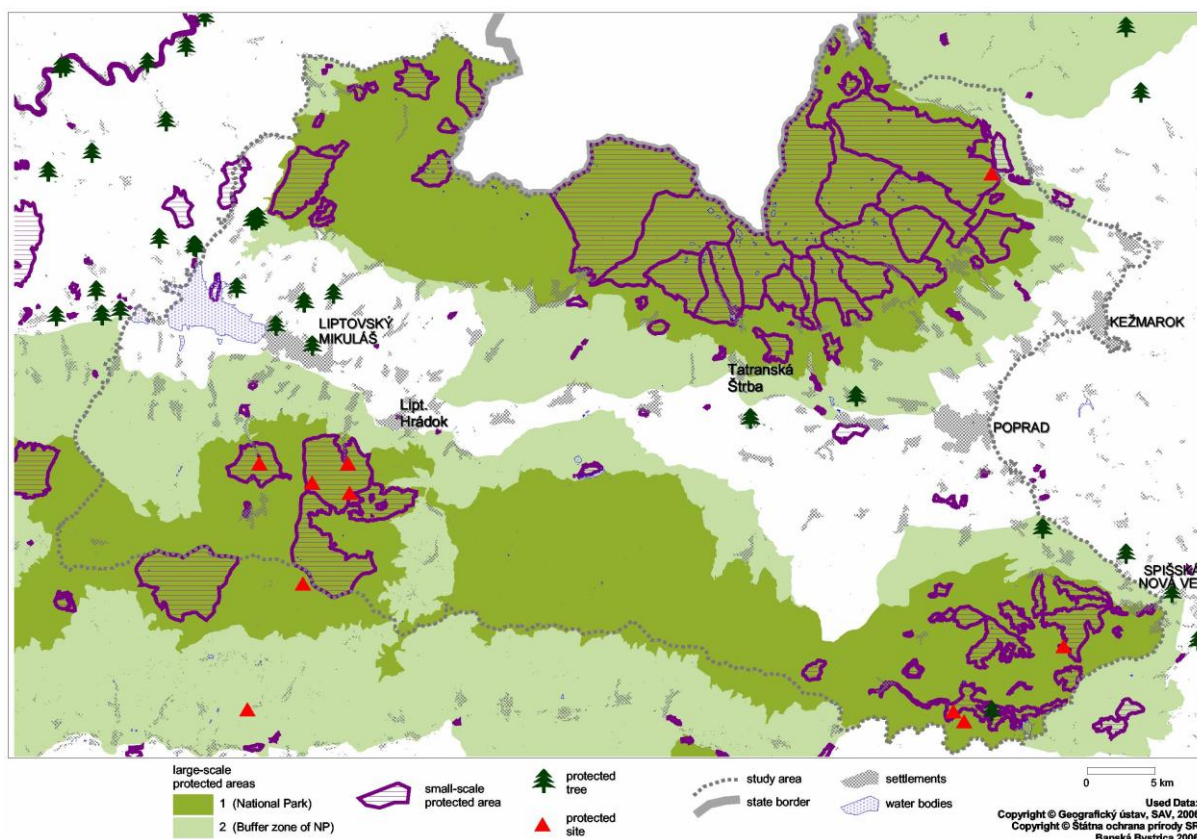
Improvement of the protected areas network in the Tatra Region

A) general information:

Country	Slovakia
Location	The Tatra region, area in north-central Slovakia, part of Presov and Zilina administrative districts
Spatial characteristics	The Tatra region (limited as Tatra national park (NP), Low Tatras NP, Pieniny NP, Slovenský raj NP with adjacent basins area) as a region of the highest natural and landscape values in Slovakia.
Project partnership	Executed as one of the pilot projects within Community Initiative INTERREG III B CADSES, Protected Area Networks - Establishment and Management of Corridors, Networks and Cooperation (acronym PANet 2010), other PPs from AT (LP),CRO, CZ, I, PL, SLO
Project website	http://www.panet2010.info/
Duration of implementation	04/2006 - 03/2008
Funding	ERDF

Location:





B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>The protected areas (PAs) network is seen as a multidimensional system where real network represented by elements of the natural landscape couples with virtual, immaterial networks (managing, institutional and organizational aspects), it is appropriate to specify the proposals of PAs network improvement in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The landscape-functional area, <input type="checkbox"/> The area of management, and <input type="checkbox"/> The institutional area.
objectives	<p>The proposal for improvement of PAs network functional elements based on principles of integrated sustainable landscape management.</p>
main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - qualitative assessment of recent landscape structure and PAs - analysis of mutual relations among PA from the point of view of optimal landscape structure functioning. Setting the conflicts between nature protection and human activities - assessment of important recent social, cultural and economical changes in social environment which have real or potential impact on PA network integrity - analysis and interpretation of standardized interviews - assessment of perception and expectations of local communities towards PA network - integration of PA network into sustainable development strategy of the region <p>The project implementation included several meetings and seminars</p>

	with local stakeholders (independent nature protection experts, national park administrations, municipalities, regional and local administration, NGOs)
results	<p>Four principal core areas (nodal points of the network) characterized by the high PAs concentration in a relatively small area were identified. The core areas display the best prerequisites for connecting the PAs (integration and expansion of the area). The generation and/or improvement of the connecting lines regarding the PAs density and conservation of the natural landscape is relatively very effective and corresponds with the idea of setting as many homogenous core zones at the NP as possible.</p> <p>The proposed measures in terms of management measures are based on knowledge of the socio-economic structure and are results of assessment of human potential and activities. The future development of the whole territory will be viable provided the region remains stable in socio-economic and resource exploitation terms.</p>

C) participation:

number of participants	the total number of participants in all events within the pilot project is estimated to 180-200 persons
decision making	
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	

Logo:





Foto 1



Foto 2

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: In methodical level - contribution to proper protected areas (PAs) management	
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: Through the improving of network of PAs and networking itself	
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Through the improving of network of PAs and networking itself	
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape development: Setting of PAs network and its buffer zones is at the same time part of landscape development and affects the limits for landscape development	
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: Setting of PAs network clarifies the limits of use of regional resources and contributes to their proper use	
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ?	no
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: Project has no visible impacts on renewable energy sources	
A.7	Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation: The networking of PAs is based on the principles of sustainability and in this way it can have indirect impact on climatic change adaptation and mitigation	

B Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: Networking of PAs improves the landscape quality which is one of prerequisites of high quality of life</p>
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: No impact expected</p>
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Partial impact - PAs network set partly in a cultural landscape can be appreciated as a part of cultural heritage</p>
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: No impact expected</p>
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: PAs in functional network can be an example of properly functional landscape and in this way the project could contribute to increase of people s awareness of landscape</p>
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: Properly established and managed PAs network can play certain role in regional/local identity</p>

C Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: PAs network means improved landscape function (stability, diversity, etc.) which is economic capital for itself (less erosion, floods and other hazardous natural processes means less funds for mitigation measures and protection against them)</p>
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: No impact expected</p>
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: No impact expected</p>
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: No impact expected</p>
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: Well established network of PAs means better preserved nature which can support soft tourism and in this way regional income generation</p>

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	no
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: Project is oriented to creation and support of PAs network, but has minimal impact on social networking	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: Project does not deal with this issue	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: Project does not deal with this issue	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: Project does not deal with this issue	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies: Project does not deal with this issue	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures: No infos about implementation so far</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: Integrative approach is one the cornerstones of the project</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: Ideas of the project were further published in scientific papers, and are implemented on educational level (PhD thesis, lectures on universities, etc.)</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: Project contributes by creating new ideas and new facts about the area</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods: Project directly contributes to sustainable development and its principles are involved in project</p>	yes
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: No monitoring mechanisms</p>	no

F Spatial criteria		
F.1	Does the project / process impact land use management ? Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: Land use management is crucial point of the project	yes
F.2	Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure ? Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: Indirectly-network of PAs can create limits for building of all kinds	yes
F.3	Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation ? Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation: Indirectly-network of PAs can create limits for urbanisation /suburbanisation	yes
F.4	Does the project / process affect rural development ? Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Indirectly-network of PAs can create limits for rural development.	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

Improvement of the protected areas network in the Tatra Region

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP4 SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY
Contact	<p>Slovak Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography Dr. Jan Hanusin Stefanikova 49 SK-81473 Bratislava</p> <p>jan.hanusin@savba.sk www.savba.sk</p> 

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

Monograph on Cultural-Historical and Social Topography (CHST) of the microregion Sources of White Carpathians

A) general information:

Country	Slovakia
Location	Trencin administrative district, western Slovakia
Spatial characteristics	Cadastrs of 14 municipalities in the NE part of the White Carpathians mountain and Ilavska kotlina basin
Project partnership	Implemented within "Protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians in the transnational framework" with the financial support of the European Commission program INTERREG III B CADSES.
Project website	http://www.carpathianproject.eu/portal/ http://www.rec.sk/DOCUMENTS/Karpatsky/monograph_KHSTBK_EN.pdf
Duration of implementation	2006-2008
Funding	INTERREG III B CADSES

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	One of starting assumptions of the CHST is the idea that it is in principle possible and socially desirable to ensure development which will enable to harmonise basic civilisation trends with the current conservation or renewal and maintenance of unique cultural and social phenomena and values of a concrete and identical environment.
objectives	The main objective of the CHST is to renew and maintain harmony between the man and its environment which the man uses and governs. The determining idea is an assumption that we recognise historicity of the environment and necessity to renew a natural continuity of development based on respecting values and major properties of the environment.
main activities	The CHST methodology includes four main phases: - topography and analysis – identifying and summarising structures and values in a concrete environment or territory from the points of view of given aspects – natural, social, economic and in particular cultural-historical; - assessment (synthesis) – assessing phenomena, structures and values identified from the point of view of general cultural importance, hierarchy, sustainability, potential, revitalisation and mutual influence;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strategy – defining principles of territory's development from the points of view of criteria and limits of sustainable development; - recommendations and proposals – defining concrete steps for development of a territory of the given strategy or for further procedure and application in a concrete territory with regard to cultural-historical interlinkages and sustainable development.
results	Setting 4 alternative scenarios of further development of the study microregion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zero variant scenario - Scenario of quantitative development/growth (growth scenario) - Conservation scenario with superordinate protection function - Scenario of efficient protection of nature, landscape and monuments with prevailing qualitative development

C) participation:

number of participants	The total number of participants in all events within the project is estimated to 100-120 persons (Only Slovak part of the project).
decision making	REC Slovakia, Bratislava
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	

Logo:





Foto 1: Bolešov od Váhu



Foto 2: Červený Kameň



Foto 3: Vrsatec a Pruské

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: Indirect impact through the local mayors and their engagement in the project	
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: Through the set of recommendations how to improve ecological carrying capacity	
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Through the set of recommendations how to improve nature and landscape preservation	
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape development: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable development	
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: Via recommendations	
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: Potentially yes - via recommendations	
A.7	Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation: Indirectly - via sustainable development scenarios	

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life ? Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: In the case of the realisation of the relevant recommendations	yes
B.2	Does the project / process affect the social capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable social development	yes
B.3	Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable cultural development and heritage conservation	yes
B.4	Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change ? Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable demographic development	yes
B.5	Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape ? Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: Via engagement of local leaders/politicians and opinion makers	yes
B.6	Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable regional development	yes

C Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable economic development</p>
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: Via alternative development scenarios and support of multifunctional agriculture</p>
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: Via set of recommendations</p>
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable regional economy and social development</p>
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable regional economy development</p>

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: Through the meetings of local mayors and opinion makers	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: Local initiatives and active participations in the meetings and interviews	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: Via initiatives of local mayors	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: Via local mayors and other stakeholders	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies: Via local mayors and continuation of research activities	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures: We have not enough info, yet</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The project is fully integrative, as it deals with all the aspects: ecological, social and economical. The final outputs/recommendations are based on considering and synthesis of all these aspects.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: Indirectly through the other research (Mgr. Sebo: PhD thesis)</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: Via final publication</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods: No</p>	no
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: Indirectly through the other research (Mgr. Sebo: PhD thesis)</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable land use development</p>	yes
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: Through local mayors and other stakeholders</p>	yes
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation: Through local mayors and other stakeholders</p>	yes
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Via alternative development scenarios and support of sustainable rural development</p>	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

Monograph on Cultural-Historical and Social Topography (CHST) of the microregion Sources of White Carpathians

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP4 SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY
Contact	<p>Slovak Academy of Sciences Institute of Geography Dr. Jan Hanusin Stefanikova 49 SK-81473 Bratislava</p> <p>jan.hanusin@savba.sk www.savba.sk</p> 

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

THE CENTRE FOR NON-PROFIT SECTOR IN MALENICE

A) general information:

Country	Czech Republic
Location	The Sumava foothills, close to the border of the Sumava BR
Spatial characteristics	Rolling landscape of The Sumava foothills quite sparsely populated
Project partnership	Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic as a coordinator, partners: Šumava NP and PLA Administration as the principal end-user, The Sumava Regional Development Agency and cca 10 local key personalities
Project website	www.chanceinnature.cz
Duration of implementation	2008
Funding	The total amount of the project: 1 986 110 CZK (app. 82 500 €) Program Leader, Regional Development Plan: 90% Malenice Municipality: 10 %

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	The infrastructural project was focused on reusing 150 old building in emergency conditions The house, where the local Archivist Teplý lived was given to the municipality with a condition of civic purpose.
objectives	Creation of an open space for several NGOs, including Local action group, social charity, and organizations working with children.
main activities	The renewal of the building, with involvement of renewable energy, innovative technologies and partnership means.
results	The building is used daily, local people have appropriate place to organize presentations, seminars and other events.

C) participation:

number of participants	20 direct, 100 indirect
decision making	General Assembly of Local Action Group Chance in Nature Local Action Group Chance in Nature (project activity)
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	



Foto 1: The Centre for Non-profit Sector in Malenice – before



Foto 2: The Centre for Non-profit Sector in Malenice – after



Foto 3: The Centre for Non-profit Sector in Malenice – after

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: Indirectly - creating a space for NGOs working with natural heritage preservation in rural area and other environmental issues - environmental education, green to savings program implementation etc.	
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: Indirectly - see above	
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Indirectly - see above	
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape development: Indirectly - see above	
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: Using local people as employees effects the total energy consumption on transport to/from work - setting high-skilled jobs means local young people can work from neighbourhood.	
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: The aim of the project was to bring renewable energy to the rural area - the building is heated by geothermal + solar energy.	
A.7	Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation: See A.5	

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: The project affected social life in a village and surrounding microregion by building space for cultural life, work opportunities and space for children to develop their skills and abilities.</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: Young people from the region can work close to their homes with focus on sustainable development, social issues and civic surroundings</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: According to the aims of the project, space for cultural heritage re-using was built. Sever projects were started on this toppic since the center had started.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: Helping young educated people to stay home in rural space was the aim of the project by building space for work and NGOs working with children (after school activities menas parents can make their work more flexible).</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: Indirectly - by realization of several project inside of the building.</p>	
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: The center is a microregional type of project - brings people together from wider area.</p>	


C Economic issues	
C.1	Does the project / process affect the economic capital ? yes Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The project is strognly non-profitable. Although it generates economical impact for beneficiaries - peiple living in region.
C.2	Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture ? yes Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: Indirectly - see above
C.3	Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources ? yes Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: Local suppliers were used during the realizationof the project.
C.4	Does the project / process affect regional labour markets ? yes Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: The use of local labor force was used during the realization and even during the operation of the projects - 4 local employees work in the building.
C.5	Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation ? yes Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: Indirectly - see above

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: The project generated partnership of local NGOs and interregional partnership for ensuring of activities in the object.	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: The project was prepared by local charity, preliminary and primary school and the municipality and the concrete objectives were communicated with local citizens on meetings.	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: The project was an answer for local people question what to do with a 150 years of building with holding it's public purpose - the decision was made by local people and confirmed by the local authority	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: It was a infrastructural project.	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies: The project is a LEADER type project, and is a part of local strategy implementation called "FOR INNOVATIVE AND SUSTAINABLE PARTNERSHIP". The aims of this project is monitored constantly (it is a registered place of the local action group).	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The outputs of the projects are used with the aim of multiplication of all activities.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: Using the RE in the object decreased the energy consumption. The parallel usage of space by several NGOs means the objectives are sustainable.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: The object is a registered place of LAG which helped young, skilled people to stay in the region - prevented the knowledge in the region.</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:</p>	yes
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: Monitored indicators are settled by the program and by the Local action group - the LAG is monitoring all projects by the monitoring committee - each project is controlled after the realization at least once (chosen projects are monitored 3x before, during and after the realization).</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: The reuse of 150 year old building meant that no new building had to be built.</p>	yes
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: See above</p>	yes
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:</p>	no
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Directly - the project was focused on rural development - place for rural NGOs, activities of citizens and programmes for local people could be realized in the building, that were empty before 4 years and now is a living beehouse.</p>	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
THE CENTRE FOR NON-PROFIT SECTOR IN MALENICE

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP5 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH BOHEMIA, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
Contact	<p>University of South Bohemia Faculty of Agriculture Dr. Jan Tesitel Studentská 13 CZ-37005 České Budějovice</p> <p>jtesitel@zf.jcu.cz www.zf.jcu.cz</p> 

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

PANet 2010: Protected Areas Networks – Establishment and Management of Corridors, Networks and Cooperation

A) general information:

Country	Czech Republic
Location	In the Czech Republic: Šumava Biosphere reserve
Spatial characteristics	Mountain range in the Czech-Bavaria-Upper Austria borderland, peripheral territory, area protected under Czech legislation (NP and PLA), and a member of world-wide network of the UNESCO biosphere reserves (BR)
Project partnership	Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic was the coordinator, partners: Šumava NP and PLA administration as the principal enduser, Regional Development Agency of Šumava and cca 10 local key personalities
Project website	www.panet2010.info , www.ipam.info
Duration of implementation	2005 - 2008
Funding	INTERREG III B



Model area – Šumava BR

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>The Interreg III B CADSES project „PANet 2010: Protected Areas Networks“– Establishment and Management of Corridors, Networks and Cooperation“ was focused on systems of protected areas (PAs) and their integrated management. The project was a follow-up to the project “IPAM Toolbox: Integrative Protected Area Management by Example of the Alps-Adriatic Region”, which focused primarily on the integrated management of individual protected area. The main output of the IPAM project, the web-based Toolbox (expert system), was also the main platform for the PANet project, as results achieved within PANet were also integrated into the existing Toolbox .</p>
objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing of networks of PAs as components of integrated and sustainable spatial development strategies, specifically in accordance with the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), regional and national development strategies, and rural development activities. • Empowering of authorities involved in the management of PA networks, in particular improving the effectiveness of management, raising awareness of the importance of PA networks, and increasing technical expertise and practical experience in the field of PA network management. • Supporting international and European conservation initiatives (conventions and directives), specifically Natura 2000, Ramsar, Biodiversity, Berne. • Increasing the impact and effectiveness of individual PAs through synergies and cumulative effects, specifically by establishing corridors, buffer zones, and networks, through effective backbones for communication and management, and by combining features of different categories.
main activities	<p>Within the project context, the Czech pilot action was focused on analyzing of two types of networks - internal network within the Šumava Biosphere Reserve, formed by local nature protection bodies and actors related to sound tourism development; and external network among particular biosphere reserves aimed at sharing experiences learned during the processes of implementation of sound tourism practices in particular protected areas.</p> <p>The concept of biosphere reserves, as it was articulated in Seville Strategy, was used as an etalon when evaluating the role of the Šumava National Park and Protected Landscape Area Administration in formation of internal network.</p> <p>There were three projects running jointly in the model area, backing each other: “PANet 2010”, “Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through sound tourism development in biosphere reserves of Central and Eastern Europe” (UNEP/GEF) and Czech-Bavarian Interreg III project “Certification of local products”. They have both implementation and scientific aspects. All were aimed to support networking activities within the territory, and at the same time, to analyze conditions which could facilitate process of networking. Possible impacts of these networks on both nature protection and tourism development were as well a of high interest</p>
results	<p>Internationally - designed expert system; locally/regionally - support to social networks</p>

C) participation:

number of participants	50 direct, 120 indirect
decision making	ad hoc team, dependant on particular activity
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	

Logo:



Fotos:



Foto 1: Round table discussion on newly emerging touristic activities in the Šumava BR
Participants: mayors of local municipalities, NP representatives
Modrava village, February 22, 2007



Foto 2: Training of local guides – practical demonstration in the field



Foto 3: Participants of the course (Local guides) with their certificates

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: The impact could be seen as an indirect one - the project increased the awareness of local key players about the value of "certified nature" in terms of National Park and Protected Landscape Area</p>	yes
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: Indirectly - see above</p>	yes
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Indirectly - see above</p>	yes
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development:</p>	no
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles:</p>	no
A.6	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:</p>	no
A.7	<p>Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:</p>	no

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life ? Specify the expected impact on the quality of life:	no
B.2	Does the project / process affect the social capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: It profoundly contributed to formation of social networks within the area, related to sustainable tourism activities	yes
B.3	Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage:	no
B.4	Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change ? Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change:	no
B.5	Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape ? Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape:	no
B.6	Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity:	no

C Economic issues		
C.1	Does the project / process affect the economic capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital:	no
C.2	Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture ? Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture:	no
C.3	Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources:	no
C.4	Does the project / process affect regional labour markets ? Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets:	no
C.5	Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation ? Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income:	no

D	Participation	
D.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks?</p> <p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: The project contributed to the formation of two types of networks - internal (within the territory) related to sound tourism activities, and external (among particular protected areas) in terms of exchange of information (for more detail see the Project outline or the project webpage)</p>	yes
D.2	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches:</p>	no
D.3	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:</p>	no
D.4	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation:</p>	no
D.5	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:</p>	no

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: In terms of pooling resources with the other projects mentioned in the Project outline, as well as in terms of integrating of key local stakeholders into the project implementation</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing:</p> <p>One of the most important outputs of the project triad was existence of viable networks related to particular activities. These networks, in order to keep themselves "alive", applied for follow-up projects, and some of them were successful in getting granted.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: By developing web-based knowledge base and expert system, the project enabled access to information for professional as well as lay audience; worldwide as well as local.</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:</p>	no
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms:</p>	no

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: Only indirectly, by producing professional information on the territory and making it free available</p>	
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure:</p>	
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:</p>	
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Only indirectly, by producing professional information on the territory and making it free available</p>	

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

PANet 2010: Protected Areas Networks – Establishment and Management of Corridors, Networks and Cooperation

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP5 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH BOHEMIA, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
Contact	<p>University of South Bohemia Faculty of Agriculture Dr. Jan Tesitel Studentská 13 CZ-37005 České Budějovice</p> <p>jtesitel@zf.jcu.cz www.zf.jcu.cz</p> 

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe

A) general information:

Country	Czech Republic
Location	In the Czech Republic: Šumava Biosphere reserve
Spatial characteristics	Mountain range in the Czech-Bavaria-Uper Austria borderland, peripheral territory, area protected under Czech legislation (NP and PLA), and a member of world-wide network of the UNESCO biosphere reserves (BR)
Project partnership	In the Czech republic: Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic was the coordinator; regional partners formed Project Local Steering Committee - Šumava NP and PLA administration, Regional Development Agency of Šumava, mayor of the Modrava village, several local entrepreneurs in tourism and NGO Duha
Project website	http://www.tourism4nature.org
Duration of implementation	2005 - 2008
Funding	UNEP-GEF



Model area – Šumava BR

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>The project was aimed at strengthening of protection of globally significant mountain ecosystems in three Biosphere Reserves of Central and Eastern Europe (Babia Gora - Poland, Aggtelek - Hungary and Šumava - Czech Republic). This was expected to be achieved through the development of new and innovative management systems with a special focus on tourism-related uses of these sites. Concurrently, awareness raising and capacity building systems were supposed to be developed and implemented, to ensure long term sustainable impacts. Tourism model initiatives and activities were initiated with the hope to ensure distribution of returns for conservation purposes as well as to local stakeholders.</p>
objectives	<p>The overall goal of this project was to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity through the development and implementation of sustainable tourism practices in the 3 participating Biosphere Reserves. These practices were consistent with the conservation and sustainable use of vulnerable mountain ecosystem biodiversity by using the UNEP/CBD International Guidelines for Biodiversity and Tourism Development.</p> <p>In this context the project goal consisted of four parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the development and implementation of tourism management plans in relation to biodiversity objectives. • Create and strengthen an environment that would enable for combining sustainable tourism development and biodiversity conservation. • Support international cooperation among the participating countries, especially with regard to trans-boundary cooperation, to enhance knowledge on tourism and biodiversity. • Facilitate a consultative process with key stakeholders (in the public and private sectors) to ensure their active participation and influence in the development of public policies for sustainable tourism development and management in vulnerable mountain and forest areas.
main activities	<p>In the Šumava BR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SU 1: Proposal of management system for the Biosphere Reserve • SU 2: Evaluation of the sustainable tourism potential • SU 3: Development of a strategy of sustainable tourism development • SU 4: Proposal for an Bavarian Austrian Czech net of cross border tourist trails • SU 5: Grant Scheme: Support of sustainable tourism in the Šumava Mountains • SU 6: Šumava Original Product - Certification of sustainable products and services • SU 7: Revitalisation of the cultural potential • SU 9: Education, trainings and round table discussions on sustainable development • SU 10: Training and promotion of local tourist guides
results	

C) participation:

number of participants	250 direct, 500 indirect
decision making	Local Steering Committee
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	<p>There were three projects running jointly in the model area, backing each other: "Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through sound tourism development in biosphere reserves of Central and Eastern Europe", "PANet 2010" (Interreg IIIB CADSES), and Czech-Bavarian Interreg III project "Certification of local products". They have both implementation and scientific aspects. All were aimed to support networking activities within the territory, and at the same time, to analyze conditions necessary to start networking as well as possible impacts of emerged networks on both nature protection and tourism development.</p> <p>Project promotion has become as well very important activity. In fact there have been three principal target groups addressed – local population (in this case including representatives of nature protection), scientific audience and university students.</p> <p>As the problem of participation of nature protection bodies in network formed by stakeholders involved in local tourism development is widespread and can be encountered in any large scale protected area in the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Environment of the Czech Republic intended to use lessons learned in the Šumava biosphere reserve when preparing general methodology to assist administrations of protected areas in preparation their strategy towards tourism.</p>

Logo:



BUČINA

VÍTEJTE V NÁRODNÍM PARKU ŠUMAVA

V národních parcích je po celém světě chráněná příroda zachovaná na mimořádně rozsáhlých územích. V určitých částech (u nás v I. zónách) je ponechán vývoj na samotné přírodě. Rádi se tu pouze vlastními zákony. Člověk zde dobrovolně rezignoval na své ekonomické zájmy. To mu umožňuje pozorovat a zažít dosud nezkroucenou přírodu. I budoucí generace by měly dostat stejnou šanci! Proto byl založen v roce 1991 Národní park Šumava. Rozkládá se na ploše 690 km² a tzv. I. zóny představují cca 13 % území. V rámci programu MaB (Člověk a biosféra) zařadilo UNESCO v roce 1990 Šumavu do globální sítě biosférických rezervací, území vysokých přírodních hodnot využívané člověkem. Rozvoj území probíhá podle principů **trvalé udržitelnosti**. Biosférická rezervace Šumava zahrnuje Národní park a většinu Chráněné krajinné oblasti Šumava, celkem 1.686 km².

WELCOME TO THE SUMAVA NATIONAL PARK

In Nationalparks der ganzen Welt wird auf ausgedehnten Gebieten die Natur geschützt. In einigen Teilen des Gebiets (in den Zonen I im Böhmerwald) wird die Entwicklung der Natur ganz sich selbst überlassen. Der Mensch verzichtete dort freiwillig auf ökonomische Interessen. Dies gibt ihm die Möglichkeit, die unberührte Natur zu beobachten und zu erleben. Diese Zielsetzung verfolgt auch der Nationalpark Šumava, gegründet 1991. 690 km² groß (die Zonen I machen davon bisher nur 13% aus). Die UNESCO nahm den Böhmerwald im Jahre 1990 in das globale Netz der **Biosphärenreservate** auf. Im Rahmen des Programms MaB (Man and Biosphere) wird die Entwicklung der Biosphäre in den Naturgebieten beobachtet, die vom Menschen genutzt werden. Bei der Entwicklung der Region gelten die Prinzipien der **Nachhaltigkeit**. BR Šumava hat 1.686 km².

WELCOME TO THE SUMAVA NATIONAL PARK

In national parks around the world, the protected nature is preserved over exceptionally extensive areas. In certain parts (in Czech parks in the I. zones, also called core zones), nature is left to develop by itself. Only natural laws apply here. Mankind has opted to take a step back from his economical interests. This allows him to observe and experience as yet untamed nature. This is why the Šumava National Park was founded in 1991. It stretches over an area of 690 km² and its core zones make up about 13 % of the territory. In 1990 UNESCO included Šumava in its World Network of **Biosphere Reserves**. As a part of its MaB programme (Man and Biosphere), it monitors the development of biospheres in areas of nature used by man. The development of territories is run on the principles of **sustainability**. The Šumava Biosphere Reserve is 1,686 km² in total.

BUČINA

Bezlesí na Bučině je extenzivně využíváno pro zemědělské účely a jen okrajové části jsou ponechány sukcesi (přírodou řízený návrat lesa). Místa opuštěná člověkem, zvláště rumělků domů, zarůstají speciálními druhy rostlin, nazývané jako ruderalní. Jde například o zde hojnou vrbovku úzkolistou. Pás lesů hraničící s NP Bavorský les byl postupně ponechán přírodnímu vývoji. Samovolný vznik nové generace lesa je předpokladem pro jeho budoucí stabilitu.

Buchwald - Die waldfreien Flächen werden da extensiv für landwirtschaftliche Zwecke genutzt, nur Randbereiche wurden der Sukzession überlassen. Vom Menschen verlassenen Orte, vor allem Häuserruinen, werden von besonderen Pflanzensorten überwuchert. Man nennt diese Pflanzen Ruderalen, so z.B. das Schnaltblättrige Weidenröschen. Der Waldstreifen entlang des Nationalparks Bayerischer Wald wurde schrittweise seiner natürlichen Entwicklung überlassen. Diese neu entstandene Waldgeneration soll künftig von größerer Stabilität gekennzeichnet sein.

Land without forest in Bučina is extensively used for agriculture and only parts on its periphery are left to succession (= the natural return of a forest). Places abandoned by humans, in particular the ruins of houses, are overgrown by special plant species, called ruderal plants. One example is the willow herb, abundant in these parts. The belt of forests bordering with the Bavarian Forest NP was gradually left to natural development. The spontaneous growth of new generations of forest is a precondition for its future stability.

PRAVIDLA PRO NÁVŠTĚVNÍKY NP ŠUMAVA

NATIONALPARK-REGELN / RULES FOR VISITORS TO THE NP

Vstup do I. zón a klidových území pouze po turistických značených trasách
Kerngebiet (bezeichnet als I. Zone) - betreten nur auf markierten Wegen
Core zones (signed as I. zone) - entry only on marked trails

Rozedlávání ohňů - jen na vytrazených místech
Feuer nur auf ausgewiesenen Plätzen
Fire - only on signed places

Stanování - jen na veřejných tábořících
Zelten - nur auf ausgewiesenen Campingplätzen
Tents, caravans - on signed public places

Vodění psů - jen na vodítku
Hunde nicht frei lassen, an der Leine führen
Dogs - keep on line

Odpadky - odnéste si domů vše, co jste si přinesli
Abfälle - nichts zurücklassen
Litter - take your things home, nothing leave here

státní hranice / Staatsgrenze / state border
značené trasy / markierte Wege / marked trails
I. zóna NP Šumava / Kerngebiet / core zone

ZNAČENÉ TURISTICKÉ TRASY V NP ŠUMAVA

MARKIERTE WANDERWEGE / MARKED TRAILS

Pěší stezky / Wanderwege / footpaths
Jednotný systém značení KČT v celé ČR.
Einheitliches Markierungssystem für ganz Tschechien
United marking system for the whole Czech Republic

Cyklotrasy / Radwege / cyclist's paths
V NP se smí cyklisté pohybovat pouze po značených trasách.
Im NP ist Radfahren nur auf markierten Radwegen erlaubt.
Within the NP are cyclists allowed only on marked trails.

Lyžařské trasy / Loipen / cross-country skiing
Údržbu lyžařských tras zajišťují jednotlivé obce.
Um Spurung der Loipen kümmern sich Gemeinden.
Maintained trails are provided by municipalities.

Hipostezky / Reitwege / horse-riding trails
Po NP Bavorský les není povolena jízda na koni.
Reiten ist im NP Bayerischer Wald nicht erlaubt.
Horsing is not allowed in the NP Bayerischer Wald.

Tento projekt byl financován z prostředků GEF.
Dieses Projekt wurde unterstützt von:
This project was supported by:

System of cross border touristic trails (one of information panels) supported by the GEF project only

3.1.2_PP5_UNEP_GEF_summary



Small-scale touristic facilities (construction financially supported through local grant scheme designed as one of project activities)

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ? Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: Indirectly, as within the project, the strategy of sustainable tourism was developed. It identified standards of the tourism and limits of its development within the area of the Šumava Biosphere Reserve	yes
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: Indirectly, see above	yes
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ? Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Indirectly, see above	yes
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ? Describe the contributions to landscape development:	no
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ? Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: One output of the project was a certification system of local products and services	yes
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: Indirectly; one of the project outputs was a series of seminars and workshops for local people, thematically focused on use of renewable energy sources within the area of the Šumava Biosphere Reserve	yes
A.7	Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation ? Describe the contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation:	no

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life ? Specify the expected impact on the quality of life:	no
B.2	Does the project / process affect the social capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: Several mutually overlapping social networks emerged during the project realisation, related to particular project activities	yes
B.3	Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Web-based database on cultural heritage of the Šumava BR, as a information base for sustainable tourism development, was designed within the project	yes
B.4	Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change ? Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change:	no
B.5	Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape ? Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: Indirectly - the "Tourism in the Šumava Mts. - Concept of sustainable tourism development, and Action programme" was officially adopted by regional government	yes
B.6	Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: All the project activities were based on existence of local identity and its promotion	yes

C Economic issues		
C.1	Does the project / process affect the economic capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: Auxiliary infrastructure and services (including local guides) related to tourism were produced within the project, and thus the scope of job opportunities was enhanced	yes
C.2	Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture ? Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture:	no
C.3	Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: Certification system of local products and services, promoted use of regional resources	yes
C.4	Does the project / process affect regional labour markets ? Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: see C1	yes
C.5	Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation ? Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: Infrastructure and services were in hands of local people;	yes

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: see B2. In fact, forming networks was one of main intentions as well as the most important output of the project	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: The project structure (nine interlinked activities) was suggested by local key stakeholders; as well the management of the projet was done by use of Local Steering Committee composed of local and, assissted by academic institution	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: see D2	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: see D2	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies: The monitoring is done by the Regional Development Agency Šumava, NGO acting as destination management agency for the Šumava Mts.	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: Integration was enabled by involvement of local people during the life of the project, in terms of their direct participation in particular activities realisation</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: Most of the project activities continue until now, financially supported by particular follow-up projects</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: In terms of local guides, web-based database on cultural heritage was developed. As well the system of certification contributes to increasing of local knowlege, as if you apply for certification, you have to prove deep knowledge on the locality of region</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods: Tracking tools method applied three times within the project run was used to monitor the progress of the project as well as its impacts on natural, social and economic environment within the region of the Šumava Biosphere Reserve</p>	yes
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: see E5</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: Partially. By developing the Concept of sustainable tourism (see B5) we also defined potential spatial distribution of its development within the area, and so ways of management of particular localities (landscapes)</p>	
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure:</p>	
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:</p>	
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: The project contributed to the potential enhancement of job opportunities within the region, and thus could be seen as leading to lowering of depopulation tendencies there.</p>	

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP5 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH BOHEMIA, FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE
Contact	<p>University of South Bohemia Faculty of Agriculture Dr. Jan Tesitel Studentská 13 CZ-37005 České Budějovice</p> <p>jtesitel@zf.jcu.cz www.zf.jcu.cz</p> 

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Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

VÉRTES NATURPARK, HUNGARY

A) general information:

Country	Hungary
Location	Vértes Hills region
Spatial characteristics	various habitats, wetlands, grasslands, Cotino-Quercetum habitat
Project partnership	regional development foundation (formed by 16 local government)
Project website	www.provertes.hu
Duration of implementation	1994-2010
Funding	provincial and munnicipal funding, agricultural credits

Location:

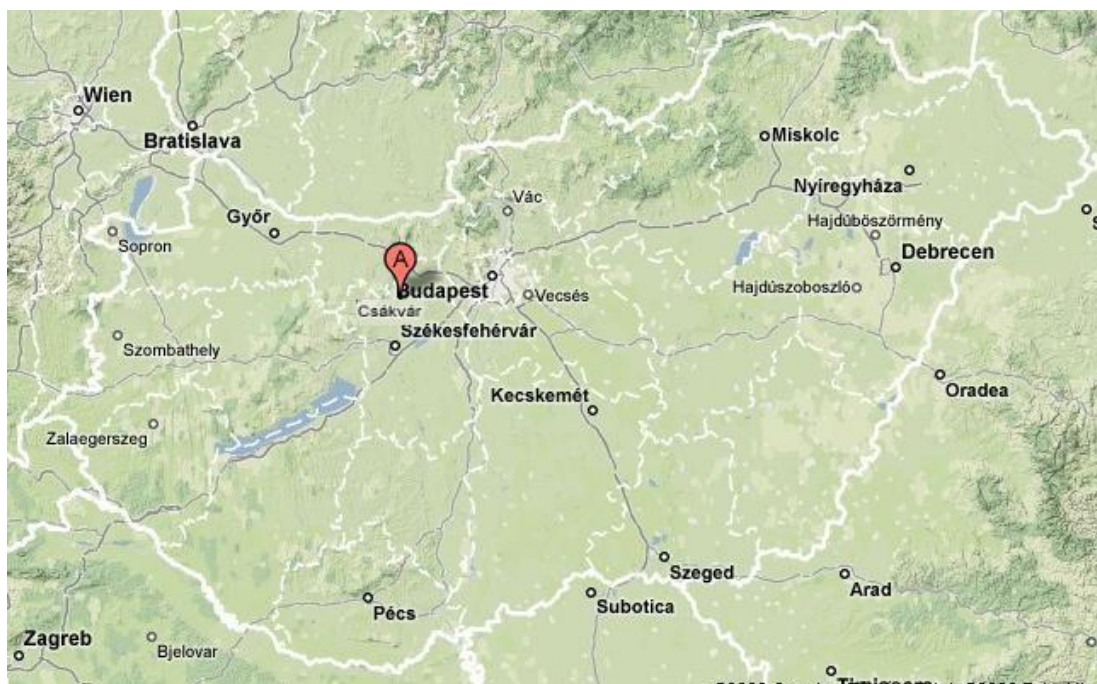


Figure 1 Location of Vértes Naturpark

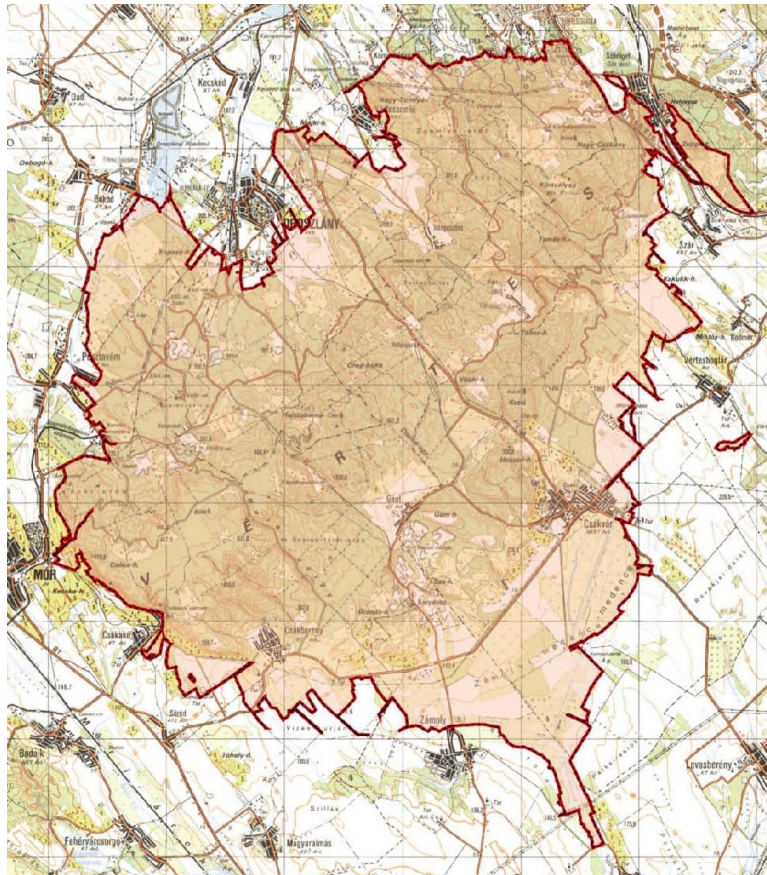


Figure 2 Boundaries of Vértés Naturpark

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	The predecessor of the Public Foundation – Pro Vértes Foundation for Nature Conservation – was established in 1991, in order to solve the nature protection issues arising in the Vértes region within a not-for-profits frame. It was transformed into a Public Foundation in 1994, and it operates as a prominently public benefit organization since 1998. Main goal set at the beginning was to solve the nature protection and cultural heritage problems arising from the legal gaps and the privatisation that inevitably came along with the change in the regime of the country, with the harmonisation of state, municipal and public tasks, and with the involvement of the local public.
objectives	The scope of activities has been widened through the past years, as a result of our successful and ever more secured activities, and we have started and continued to date the following programmes: nature protection management; nature-friendly landmanagement; education and awareness-raising; the protection of historical buildings; eco-tourism; operation of the Vértes Nature Park (VNP).
main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure the protection and survival of natural values (species and habitats) • keeps the diversity of the landscape • helps save the native domestic animals genetically clean with extensive farming • realises the reconstruction and development of habitats and landscapes • helps the production of healthy and nutritionally rich food • realises traditional landuse • helps ancient and now
results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species protection project for endangered species (imperial eagle, great bustard, etc.) • Restore water supply in wetlands • Long-term monitoring programmes (vegetation mappings, key species, etc.) • Keeps the diversity of the landscape • Helps save the native domestic animals genetically clean with extensive farming • Realises the reconstruction and development of habitats and landscapes • Helps the production of healthy and nutritionally rich food • Realises traditional landuse • Helps ancient and now rare lifestyles and professions and the traditions survive and revive

C) participation:

number of participants	16 local governments, hungarian nature conservation authority, experts, local people (app. 2700 people)
decision making	advisory board of the foundation, head of the working organization
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	<p>The project succeeded to restore water supply in some of the marsh surrounding the Vértés (e.g. Csíkvarsa Meadow), formerly threatened with draining, with the establishment of a sluice system which controls the water regime. Thanks to the floodings, different species of ground-nesting waders could return. As a result of favourable conditions, almost unique breeding population of the Crakes of Hungary could develop. VNP restored the habitats of the Téglaházi-kubikgörök, also belonging to the Csíkvarsa Meadow, together with the Directorate of the Duna–Ipoly National Park. The priority task is to restore the ploughed grasslands of the Zámoly Basin into grass habitats. To our best hope, with the expansion of the Hungarian Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) population, these beautiful birds will recolonise their former habitats here. Thanks to diligent work, the area of the Vértés Hills and the Zámoly Basin are listed among the 400 most important bird habitats of Europe and the Hungarian Natura 2000 network as well. VNP started a series of research programmes in 2004 in order to investigate the effects of grass cutting on wildlife on our grassland habitats. In order to experimentally determine the optimal way of management and to observe its effects on wildlife, carry out observations related to the flora and the bird populations of the area. VNP initiated the declaration of certain areas as protected ones, in the nearest and wider surroundings of the Vértés Hills as well. We think that through this local people get to know valuable treasures of their own land better, so that they can also start playing a role in the protection activities for it. In this field, we offer expert advice to the municipal authorities.</p> <p>The establishment of touristical locations serving the protection of the values and their introduction at the same time, furthermore the development of programmes in connection to these are relatively new activities of VNP, but these became very important. This part of the activities is based on both the natural and the cultural sights of the Vértés hills and their surrounding.</p> <p>Besides the protection of nature, another goal of VNP is to save, and if needed, reconstruct the important cultural values and monuments of the Vértés region. These facilities reconstructed in their original state can be used in different traditional or modern ways, so as to contribute to their long-term sustaining and protection.</p>



Figure 3 Activists and the Minister of the Environment



Figure 4 Grey cattles in the area

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: The formation and his function of the Vértes Nature Park Project contributed to the development of the natural heritage unambiguously. The environmental state improved: decrease the rural and damaged areas, the situation of biodiversity is improved. Besides the protection of nature, another goal of Vértes Nature Park is to save, and if needed, reconstruct the important cultural values and monuments of the Vértes region. These facilities reconstructed in their original state can be used in different traditional or modern ways, so as to contribute to their long-term sustaining and protection.</p>	
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: Thanks for the habitat reconstructions increased the Natura 2000 species and the habitats.</p>	
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: The Vértes Nature Park Project repaired the landscape protection functions significantly (a military airport's liquidation, use the environment-friendly adricultural techniques). The development will result in the complex water management and restoration of a total area of about 630 hectares. Project completion is expected at the end of 2012.</p>	
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development: The plans for the Vértes Nature Park Project include the complete rejuvenation of the Csíkvarsa Meadow crossed by Császár Brook, and the Old Lake in Csákberény. Strengthening the dam wall and restoring the lake basin will help turn the semi-arid dolomite hillside steppe at the foot of the Vértes Mountains into a small patch of bog to serve as an oasis for the local ecosystem. With the complete reconstruction of the Old Lake site, the lake can be filled again, creating opportunities for enhancing the biodiversity in the area.</p>	
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: The Vértes Nature Park Project reduced it the pollution load, and the organic matter (P, N). The project will help create a self-sustaining water management system to replace existing water level control arrangements that rely on regular human intervention, making the long-term sustainability of the wetland habitats independent from active human presence.</p>	
A.6	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: Renewable energy sources is not relevant the effect of the Vértes Nature Park</p>	

- project, this is not concerned.
- A.7 Does the project / process affect **climate change adaptation and / or mitigation?** yes
- Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:
Thanks of the habitat reconstructions in the Vértés Naturpark Project, the key sites has a better ecological stability.

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life?</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: The quality of life made progress in the area for the better ecological state (water quality, decreasing soil pollution from the intensive agriculture, etc.) duly.</p>	yes
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: Affect the social capital is not relevant the effect of the Vértés Naturpark project, this is not concerned.</p>	no
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: Affect the cultural capital /heritage is not relevant the effect of the Vértés Naturpark project, this is not concerned.</p>	no
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change?</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: Impacts of demographic change is not relevant the effect of the Vértés Naturpark project, this is not concerned.</p>	no
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape?</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: Contributions of the Vértés Naturpark Project to increase of people's /politican's consicousness / awerness of the landscape is not relevant the effect of the Vértés Naturpark project, this is not concerned.</p>	no
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: The local people are proud of the results achieved by the Vértés Naturpark Project.</p>	yes

C	Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The Vértes Nature Park Project operator an organization forms a closed economic system. The main economic activities of the project is the extensive farming and the sustainable tourism.</p>	
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: The most important activity of the Vértes Nature Park Project the development of the multifunctional agricultural system. This multifunctional agricultural system builds upon the local resources fundamentally. His most important activities: the production of the pasturing livestock production, local products, and the tourism products.</p>	
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: The Vértes Nature Park Project tries to make use of the local products (foods, handmade articles) services (tourist attractions) and resources for his work.</p>	
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: The Vértes Nature Park Project applies a local people, because of the character of the activity (extensive agriculture) in a little number (8-10 people).</p>	
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: In a little measure, the Vértes Nature Park Project operator an organization forms a closed economic system.</p>	

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:	
	The local governments settling down in his scopes of operation form the network, although the participation is formal. 16 local governments, hungarian nature conservation authority, experts, local people (app. 2700 people) is the stakeholders base.	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: The Vértes Nature Park Project don't use the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches.	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: The Vértes Nature Park Project don't use the bottom-up decision making techniques.	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: The Vértes Nature Park Project don't use the bottom-up implementation techniques.	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies: The Vértes Nature Park Project don't use the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies techniques.	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?	yes
	Provide a description of the implemented measures: The Vértés Nature Park Project accomplished a number development. From among these the habitat reconstructions were the most important ones: the wetland reconstructions, a the pastures and grassland rehabilitations. A number farm building fitting a landscape was created and renewed.	
E.2	Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach ?	no
	Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The development of the Vértés Nature Park Project was budget limited fundamentally, did not come true along a worked out concept.	
E.3	Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements ?	yes
	Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: Incomes originating from the farming fundamentally insure the developments of the Vértés Nature Park Project, like this its sustainability assured.	
E.4	Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base ?	yes
	Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: The application of the local knowledge bases is restricted to related knowledge with the farming fundamentally, not though onto the other procedures.	
E.5	Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal ?	yes
	Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods: The Vértés Nature Park Project helps in the environmental and ecological sustainability primarily, not the social, economic sustainability.	
E.6	Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?	yes
	Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: The Vértés Nature Park Project monitors the environmental effects exclusively, does not deal with the social and economic effects.	

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: The activities made in the framework of the Vértes Nature Park Project transformed the land use management fundamentally. These changes were exceptionally beneficial in terms of the sustainability.</p>	
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: Affect the built environment and infrastructure is not relevant the effect of the Vértes Naturpark project, this is not concerned</p>	
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation: Affect the urbanization / suburbanization is not relevant the effect of the Vértes Naturpark project, this is not concerned</p>	
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: The activities of the Vértes Nature Park Project contributed to the rural development: become a healthier and sustainable environment.</p>	

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

VÉRTES NATURPARK, HUNGARY

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP6 CORVINUS UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST
Contact	Corvinus University of Budapest Department of Landscape Planning and Regional Development Dr. Laszlo Kollanyi Fővám tér 8 H-1093 Budapest Laszlo.kollanyi@uni-corvinus.hu www.uni-corvinus.hu

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Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

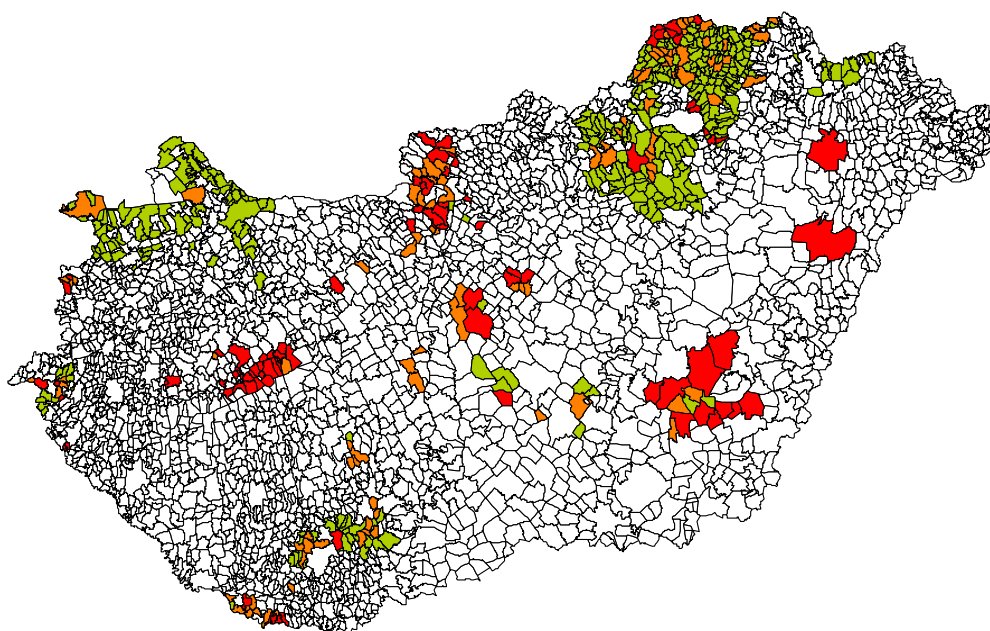
Cadastration of Landscape Features for the Implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Hungary and the Development of a Landscape Character Assessment Methodology

A) general information:

Country	Hungary
Location	territory of Hungary
Spatial characteristics	Landscape features are to be cadastrated on the whole territory of Hungary. During the project not only national databases was integrated but two sample projects was also be implemented in two disadvantaged subregions with a view to utilizing local resources in order to identify local unique landscape features.
Project partnership	<p>Project owner is the Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Landscape Architecture</p> <p>The Consortium Partners are nationally and internationally recognized institutions, research bases, and educational institutions in the field covered by the project. In the selection of the Partners we paid attention to engaging all stakeholders and covering all project requirements. The Partners, therefore, include: organizations capable of providing the mapping and GIS services necessary for the project, special administrative bodies, organizations capable of providing project management services, educational and research institutions. It should especially be noted that the relevant international experience and quality assurance was provided by the Norwegian Partner of the project.</p> <p>List of Partners:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing, Tasks undertaken: GIS developments, large (national) database management, data queries and backfills, integration of databases that have nationally uniform geometric bases and are in line with the EU's INSPIRE Directive, georeferencing of assessed unique landscape features and their display in a uniform coordinate system. The FÖMI provided GIS base data for selected areas and contributed to the setting up of the Cadastre of Unique Landscape Features by optimizing GIS solutions and performing quality assurance. 2.) Field Service for Cultural Heritage, Task undertaken: Contribution to the project by compiling a cadastre of archeological sites relevant at the landscape level and by developing and testing the practical applicability of the methodology necessary therefor. 3.) National Office of Cultural Heritage, Task undertaken: Contribution to the setting up of the database by providing information and carrying out assessments in the field of cultural heritage protection. 4.) Ministry of Rural Development,

	<p>Tasks undertaken: Contribution to the setting up of the Unique Landscape Feature Database by making existing information available and to the expansion of the database by carrying out field assessments and ensuring that legal requirements are met. The key role of the Ministry was the accreditation of the database and the enforcement of the landscape protection legislation related to it.</p> <p>5.) Norwegian University of Life Sciences, The Norwegian partner participated in the development of a methodology for the cadastration of unique landscape features, as well as of a theoretical and practical methodology for the assessment of landscape character. By sharing its experiences in the practical use of the successful NIJOS institution, our Norwegian partner provided key contribution to the successful implementation of the project in Hungary. Quality assurance was the responsibility of the Norwegian partner from project start to project closing.</p>
Project website	www.tajertektar.hu
Duration of implementation	04.2009-04.2011. phase 1 (development phase), 2011-2016 phase 2 (implementation phase)
Funding	1,237,294 Euro, 85% of project funding will be provided by EEA grant and 15% by the partners

Location:



Red: number of unique landscape features over average
Orange: number of unique landscape features average
Green: number of unique landscape features below average

Figure 1
Data available from unique landscape feature cadastres compiled by directorates of national parks and municipalities

Elindultak a felmérések

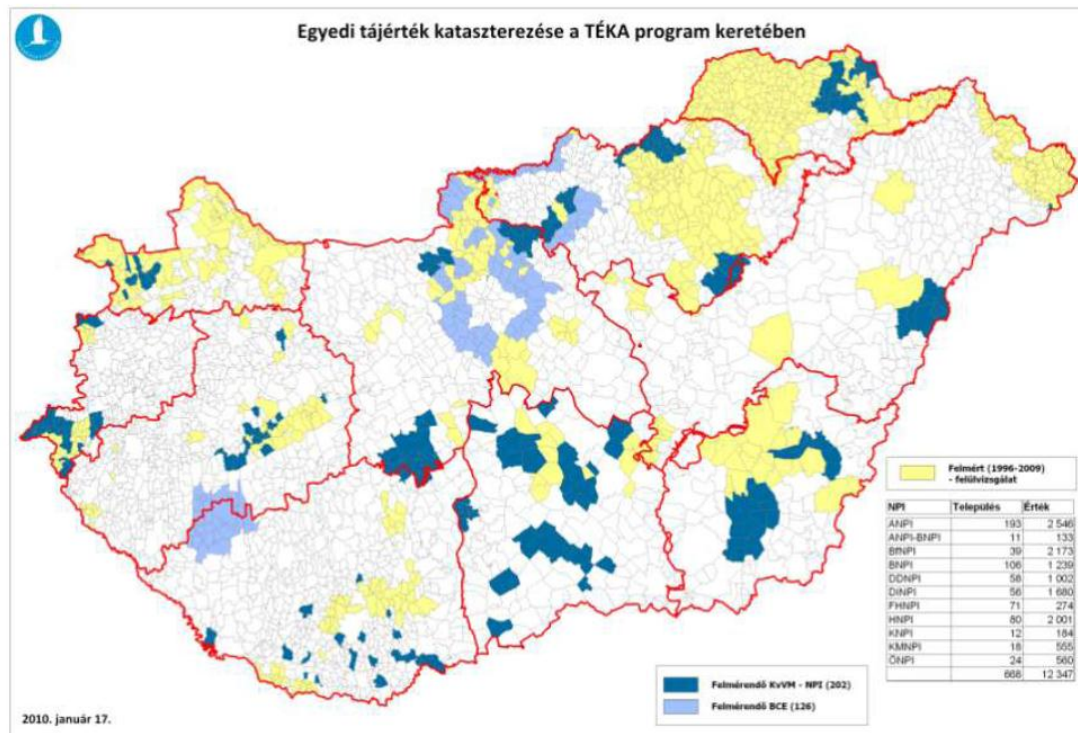


Figure 2
Unique landscape feature cadastres in TÉKA project

B) content:

Describe the project / process background, objectives, main activities, outputs and results.	
background	<p>The necessity of the identification and assessment of unique landscape features is laid down in both Hungarian and EU legislation. The Nature Conservation Act (Act LIII of 1996) provides for the protection of natural landscape systems and unique landscape features during land use. The Act on the Protection of Cultural Heritage (Act LXIV of 2001) provides for the identification and protection of cultural heritage. The European Landscape Convention, already signed by Hungary (Government Decree 2051/2005) and promulgated by law (Act 2007 of CXI), also refers to the need for landscape cadastres. The basis for the development of such a cadastre is the identification of unique landscape features. According to the Government Decree on Regional Development and Land Use Planning (31/2007), the information of unique landscape features must be recorded in the Land Information Systems and made usable for regional planning. Unique landscape features are either of natural or cultural historical value. These two broad categories can be further divided into several “sub-categories”. According to Hungarian sectoral “classifications”, the management of features falling under a given sub-category is the responsibility of either a ministry or other body with national jurisdiction (although some sub-categories may have no organization to look after them). Therefore, there is no nationally uniform system for the collection and systematization of the data of unique landscape features.</p>
objectives	<p>The overall objective of the project is the development of a comprehensive Cadastre of Landscape Features (TÉKA) that covers the whole territory of Hungary and thereby contributes to the preservation of the country’s cultural heritage. The sub-objectives of the project are to lay down the methodological bases for the Cadastre of Landscape Features, develop a related database and create, maintain and operate the operational framework of the Cadastre. The Cadastre of Landscape Features lists and assesses unique landscape features as defined by law and also covers the GIS processing of existing databases of historic monuments. During the project we aim to develop a uniform nationwide online cadastre which supplies information to various sectors, helps settle issues within the competence of landscape protection authorities, and provides assistance for the preservation of natural and cultural values and for the utilization of these values in the field of tourism.</p> <p>The main objective of the project is to preserve the European landscape heritage, including both cultural and natural values, through the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Hungary.</p>
main activities	<p>The activities are grouped in ten categories and described on the basis of the logical framework. The categorization of the activities is mainly by task but it also reflects some sort of chronology in the description of the activity types.</p> <p>(1) Analysis of data sources relating to unique landscape features, development of guides and a meta-database</p>

	<p>(2) Formulation of a system plan for the integrated Unique Landscape Feature Database, development of the database, development of the guides and methodology necessary therefor</p> <p>(3) New field assessment of landscape features, development of the necessary methodology</p> <p>(4) Inclusion of the newly assessed features in the integrated database</p> <p>(5) Development of the service and public interfaces of the Unique Landscape Feature Database</p> <p>(6) Pilot project: regional professional and web2 based testing of the database</p> <p>(7) Establishment of the operating order and stakeholder network of the TÉKA Database</p> <p>(8) Project-related communication tasks</p> <p>(9) Professional quality assurance of the Téka Project</p> <p>(10) Provision of project management for the TÉKA project</p>
results	<p>Meta-database of unique landscape features complete</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated database of unique landscape features complete (using data from existing databases) • New field assessment of unique landscape features, development of the necessary methodology • Database integrating features provided by the new field assessments complete • Development of the service and public interfaces of the Unique Landscape Feature Database complete • Test operation of the TÉKA Database in disadvantaged subregions • Board of Trustees supervising the operation of the TÉKA Database set up, stakeholder network established, database in operation

C) participation:

number of participants	<p>Participants of new field assessment: 30 professionals, 100 students, more than 200 volunteers</p> <p>Participants of competitions: 50 municipalities, more than 150 local groups</p> <p>Participants of landscape walking program more than 500 people</p>
decision making	consortium
level of participation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Collective planning and implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Co-decision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> self responsibility of (sub-)tasks

D) additional information:

You may provide further information about the selected case study:	
Additional information:	<p>Indicators of the TÉKA Project:</p> <p>Impact indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • II-1: Better preservation of Hungarian landscape heritage in the context of the implementation of the European Landscape

Convention

- II-2: A minimum of 20% increase in the number of known unique landscape features and cultural heritage items
- II-3: Commencement of landscape character assessments in Hungary (minimally 10)
- II-5 Participation of the wider public in the identification and protection of unique landscape features (min. 1000 new registrations)

Purpose indicators

- PI1-P-1: Methodology for the TÉKA Cadastre of Unique Landscape Features complete
- PI2-P1 The quantity of items and related information in the TÉKA Cadastre of Unique Landscape Features
- PI3-P-3: Number of database uses (queries, uploads)
- PI4-P1: The number of users of the TÉKA Cadastre (Database) of Unique Landscape Features
- PI5-P-5: 10-year operation of the TÉKA Unique Landscape Feature Cadastre is ensured by the establishment of a Board of Trustees, an operation system, and a stakeholder network.

Result indicators

- RI-1-R-1: 1 meta-database of unique landscape features complete
- RI-2-R-2: 1 integrated database of unique landscape features complete (integration of existing databases)
- RI-3-R-3: 1 new field assessment of unique landscape features (with methodology) and assessment records complete
- RI-4-R-4: 1 integrated database supplemented with the results of the new field assessments complete
- RI-5-R-5: Service and public interfaces of 1 unique landscape feature database complete
- RI-6-R-6: Summary of the experiences in the operation and application of the TÉKA Database in 2 regions
- RI-7-R-7: 1 Board of Trustees (with min. 3 members) supervising the operation of the TÉKA Database is up and running, based on the system of operation and stakeholder network

The Unique Landscape Feature Database can be used:

- as an information source for development policies and planning (regional and structural plans) at the national, regional, and local level, and as a decision-making support tool;
- to support studies aimed at the exploration of development opportunities and to choose suitable areas for new developments, with special regard to city outskirts and peripheral rural areas;
- to aid zoning planners with the selection of suitable locations, scales, and forms for various investments (e.g. construction activities, mining, and windmills) and to help ensure that regulations are drafted so as to take into consideration unique landscape characteristics;
- as a source of base data for environmental assessments both at the planning and policy level and in the case of individual development proposals.

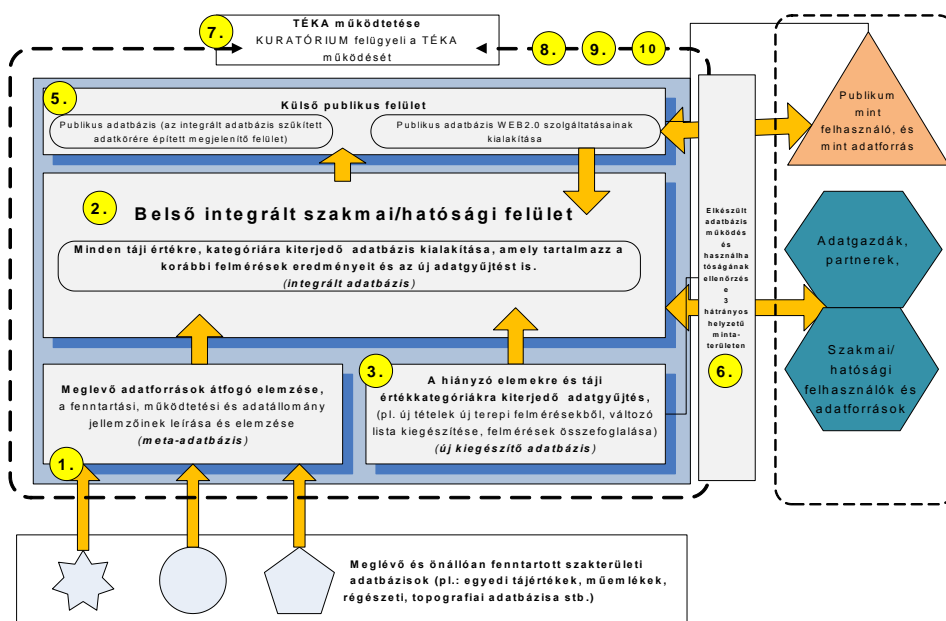


Figure 3 Activities and organizational structure of the TÉKA Project

7.	Operation of TÉKA Board of Trustees supervises the operation
5.	External public interface
5.1.	Public database (providing access to a limited set of the data stored in the integrated database)
5.2.	Development of the web2-based services of the public database
2.	Internal integrated surface for professional users and authorities
2.1.	Development of a database of all unique landscape features (and categories) using the data from previous assessments and new data collection (integrated database)
1.	Comprehensive analysis of existing databases, description and analysis of their maintenance, operation, and data content (meta-database)
3.	Data collection focusing on missing elements and categories (e.g. new items, data from new field assessments, supplementing of the list of variables, summary of assessments (new supplementary database)
0	Existing and separately operated databases of various areas of expertise (e.g. unique landscape features, monuments, archaeological and topographic databases, etc.)
6	Testing of the operation and usability of the complete database in three disadvantaged sample regions
6.1.	The wider public as user and data source
6.2.	Data owners, partners
6.3.	Professionals/authorities as users and data sources

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: In TÉKA Database are a great number of landscape features with high natural values, which features are essential part of the natural capital and heritage of the landscape. The assessment of the natural landscape features provides the local communities and the professionals to take into account in decision making this landscape elements. The TÉKA Database is a good basis for monitoring (number and state and development of natural landscape values.</p>	yes
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: The TÉKA Database provide basis for development of indicators, which indicators developed to indicate the ecological carrying capacity of landscape with state or number of different characters and features of landscape.</p>	yes
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: The wide range of information in TÉKA Database regarding landscape features (fotos, state, history etc.) strengthen the awareness of protection and maintenance of landscape characters during the planning and management practice.</p>	yes
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development: The additional information if TÉKA Database (e.g. historical background, management or land use practice) can be used from one side to analyse opportunities of landscape features and their valorization possibilities, from other side the Database and the services ensure the basis to assess and measure impact of development on landscape values, therefore the impacts and results of developments will be measurable on landscape values (e.g. creation of new landscape values or development of original landscape features).</p>	yes
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: not relevant</p>	yes
A.6	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: not relevant</p>	no
A.7	<p>Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation: The state and number of certain landscape features, ecosystem parts, landscape character elements in TÉKA Database are good background for monitoring of different activities, development from climate change adaptation and mitigation point of view.</p>	yes

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: On the basis of implementation of TÉKA Database and their services contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life in following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure the collection and cadastration of landscape features and values which provide richness and deversity of environment of local communities; - help to identify possibilities to increase the richness and komplexity of local networks and culture trough maintenance of landscape values during different activities, which contribute the improvement quality of life. 	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: The landscape values gathered es the own treasure of community contribute the identity of persons and communities, the local cooperation and local networks between people and organisation. The integration of landscape specific knowledge and management practice, which indicated often by landscape featurers, character elements, can increase the social capital trough the practice of education, tourism, management and cultural activities, programs.</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: The data and information of TÉKA Database are elements of cultural heritage. Pozitive impact could be the implementation of database and services if the different stakeholders will use this information and integrated in to own activities the identification, protaction, maintenance and management of landscape values.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: not relevant</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: With knowledge/information of number and state of values can be assessed the impact of different activities. With this results of assessments and the countinue feedback of connections and impacts will be effective to raise the awareness of decision makers, politicians and communities. The TÉKA provides concrete and simple information about the landscape characters and values.</p>	
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: The local identity can be developed or increased with knowledge of local values and connected stories, historical data, with personal connection, experiences, with activities of person and community. The developed activites in TÉKA Project are good examples of wide range of possibilities and success of value based cooperation or competiton, e.g. Municipalities with Rich Landscape Values, Corporation for Landscape Values and Hunting of Landscape Values etc.</p>	

C	Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: TÉKA Database contains lot of landscape values, which can be good basis of development activities and enterprise developments. One important background is for an enterprise the richness of landscape with specific characters and values, if the enterprises are able to find the connection between their activities and landscape values. The organic part of the economic capital are the local network cooperation, the local resources and the existing farming, enterprises or cooperation based on landscape values, features, therefor were developed more initiative program by the TÉKA project to aim the municipalities, communities and enterprises e.g. Municipalities with Rich Landscape Values, Corporation for Landscape Values and Hunting of Landscape Values etc.</p>	
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: The project created a good information background for evaluation of the cross-compliance measures regarding landscape character elements, because the TÉKA database contains the documents of wide range of landscape character elements (e.g. hedgerows, fountains, old woods).</p>	
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: The TÉKA database project provide the connection between different database, which databases were no connection before the TÉKA project. Thanks for the connections and the harmonisation of collection and categories can be used during the knowingly and adaptive application of regional resources. The TÉKA database help to identify and to integrate the historical knowledge, experiences and adaptive use of resources.</p>	
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: The TÉKA is good background of diversification of rural activities and regional labour markets with development of enterprises and production based on landscape values. Other possibilities are the public work connecting with the landscape features.</p>	
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: The innovative and adaptive production and enterprises based on landscape values contribute the regional income generation. The TÉKA helps to identify the possibilities and specialties values with additional information and historical, experimental background.</p>	

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	<p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:</p> <p>The TÉKA project contribute to the creation and supporting of networks on two different levels:</p> <p>Network on the national level:</p> <p>In the preparation phase of the project we worked towards broad partnership. The application has been prepared and submitted by a Consortium, which ensures the interorganizational cooperation necessary for successful project implementation. Key organizations and institutions have been engaged to participate in the setting up, development, and future upkeep of the Unique Landscape Feature Database As an important element of the partnership, the resources of the civil society will also be mobilized and used in the online, community-based development of the database. A portal developed using web2 technology and technical solutions similar to those applied by Wikipedia will ensure the long-term operation and completion of the database.</p> <p>The Consortium Partners are nationally and internationally recognized institutions, research bases, and educational institutions in the field covered by the project. In the selection of the Partners we paid attention to engaging all stakeholders and covering all project requirements. The Partners, therefore, include: organizations capable of providing the mapping and GIS services necessary for the project, special administrative bodies, organizations capable of providing project management services, educational and research institutions. It should especially be noted that the relevant international experience and quality assurance will be provided by the Norwegian Partner of the project.</p> <p>The TÉKA Project provide and connect the different landscape value oriented groups and communities and help to develop the networks of this groups on the regional level, because the TÉKA is simultaneously a collection, assessment, meeting, organisation platform.</p>	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	<p>Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches:</p> <p>The publicity of the TÉKA and its WEB-2 technology support the publicity and communication of local initiation, opinion. With TÉKA is possible to collect not only the protected values and the TÉKA services and WEB-2 technology can orineted the planning and management in to the value and maintenance focused direction. The TÉKA services contribute the sipmle and quick review of values on local, regional or national level.</p> <p>During the TÉKA project developed more innovative community programmes for municipalities, communities, enterprises, corporations which provided a good practice of maintenance of landscape values.</p>	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	yes
	<p>Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:</p>	

The TÉKA Database contribute the bottom-up decision making with its publicity and services, because the TÉKA is simultaneously a collection, assessment, meeting, organisation platform. The TÉKA can be used to inform and organised the local community and support and influence the decision making on different level. The TÉKA contribute the subsidiarity with its information and client, community specific services. During the implemetation periode will be established more cooperation between local communities and TÉKA Consortium. The aim of this cooperation is to ensure the local representation, responsibility and organisation, catalisation of maintenance of landscape values.

D.4 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up implementation**? yes

Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation:

According to principle of subsidiarity is the local responsibility for maintenance of landscape values fundamental requirements. During the TÉKA project were developed more initiative programmes to aim the municipalities, communities and enterprises and to help the bottom-up implementation e.g. Municipalities with Rich Landscape Values, Corporation for Landscape Values and Hunting of Landscape Values etc. This programmes provide the local competence and awareness regarding maintenance of landscape values.

(1) Hunting of Landscape Values

The aim of "hunting" is to promote activities, information regarding landscape values. The participants (communities or persons) compete for champion award in two categories: (1) data collection about landscape values and (2) best maintenance program for local landscape values. In this program were 130 participant groups.

(2) Municipalities with Rich Landscape Values

The aim of the competiton for municipalities is to inspire the local communities the collection, presentation, promotion, development and maintenance of landscape values. During this activities demonstrated the needs and usefulness of participative approach and creative presentation of values, see the website: www.tajertektar.hu. In this program was 80 registrated and 34 finalist municipalities.

(3) Corporation for Landscape Values

The aim of this programm was to promote the appreciation of good parctice of the corporations and enterprises which was able to valorize and maintenance of landscape values during its activities. This program is ongoing.

D.5 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies**? yes

Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:

It seems from the previously point the TÉKA project promote the bottom-up monitoring and avaluation with its publicity and services. The TÉKA provides services for local goups to form and use the TÉKA website as own site for organise collection, monitoring and evaluation of landscape values.

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures: The economic effects of the TEKA Database will be mostly indirect. The database will be of use in the elaboration of regional development plans, rural development plans, and strategic documents. It will also help the mapping of Hungarian landscape characters as provided by the European Landscape Convention.</p> <p>The economic advantage of the use of the Unique Landscape Feature Database is that the GIS Systems giving the basis of the database are an efficient tool in data processing. As a result, the information accessible from the database is relevant for all levels of regional and sectoral planning and truthfully reflects landscape processes. The identification of local values contributes to the preservation of cultural and natural landscape values, the development of tourism, and the strengthening of local patriotism.</p> <p>The Unique Landscape Feature Database can be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — as an information source for development policies and planning (regional and structural plans) at the national, regional, and local level, and as a decision-making support tool; — to support studies aimed at the exploration of development opportunities and to choose suitable areas for new developments, with special regard to city outskirts and peripheral rural areas; — to aid zoning planners with the selection of suitable locations, scales, and forms for various investments (e.g. construction activities, mining, and windmills) and to help ensure that regulations are drafted so as to take into consideration unique landscape characteristics; — as a source of base data for environmental assessments both at the planning and policy level and in the case of individual development proposals. 	yes
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The overall objective of the project is the development of a comprehensive Cadastre of Landscape Features (TÉKA) that covers the whole territory of Hungary and thereby contributes to the preservation of the country's cultural heritage. The sub-objectives of the project are to lay down the methodological bases for the Cadastre of Landscape Features, develop a related database and create, maintain and operate the operational framework of the Cadastre. The Cadastre of Landscape Features lists and assesses unique landscape features as defined by law and also covers the GIS processing of existing databases of historic monuments. During the project we aim to develop a uniform nationwide online cadastre which supplies information to various sectors, helps settle issues within the competence of landscape protection authorities, and provides assistance for the preservation of natural and cultural values and for the utilization of these values in the field of tourism.</p> <p>The main objective of the project is to preserve the European landscape heritage, including both cultural and natural values, through the implementation of the</p>	yes

European Landscape Convention in Hungary.

The activities are grouped in ten categories and described on the basis of the logical framework. The categorization of the activities is mainly by task but it also reflects some sort of chronology in the description of the activity types.

Activities:

- (1) Analysis of data sources relating to unique landscape features, development of guides and a meta-database
- (2) Formulation of a system plan for the integrated Unique Landscape Feature Database, development of the database, development of the guides and methodology necessary therefor
- (3) New field assessment of landscape features, development of the necessary methodology
- (4) Inclusion of the newly assessed features in the integrated database
- (5) Development of the service and public interfaces of the Unique Landscape Feature Database
- (6) Pilot project: regional professional and web2 based testing of the database
- (7) Establishment of the operating order and stakeholder network of the TÉKA Database
- (8) Project-related communication tasks
- (9) Professional quality assurance of the Téka Project
- (10) Provision of project management for the TÉKA project

Outputs, results:

- Meta-database of unique landscape features complete
- Integrated database of unique landscape features complete (using data from existing databases)
- New field assessment of unique landscape features, development of the necessary methodology
- Database integrating features provided by the new field assessments complete
- Development of the service and public interfaces of the Unique Landscape Feature Database complete
- Test operation of the TÉKA Database in disadvantaged subregions
- Board of Trustees supervising the operation of the TÉKA Database set up, stakeholder network established, database in operation

Development of an integrated Cadastre of Unique Landscape Features partly using state funding but based on the interests of broad segments of society (data collection, processing, and utilization; continuous maintenance of the interest-based system).

The TÉKA is built using a methodology developed by experts from various branches of science. Data uploads and updates, the operation and utilization of the TÉKA Database are monitored by a team whose members are delegates of the institutions setting up the database.

The TÉKA Database is developed to identify and assess unique landscape features using a complexity of various sources and based on comprehensive data collection and database analysis. Its social usefulness is, therefore, significant for professionals and civilians alike. The development of the database results in the increase of environmental awareness, the strengthening of local identities, and the provision of

complex information to broad segments of society.

The economic viability of the TÉKA Database is proven indirectly, through activities continuously using its services.

The GIS basis of the TÉKA Database is provided by the vector map series of the Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing (FÖMI). The institute has developed the database of these 1:10 000 scale topographic maps in the last 10 years. The map sheets have been created in accordance with the Uniform National Mapping System (Egységes Országos Térkép Rendszer). Many out of the nearly 680 object types identifiable on the maps can be considered unique landscape features (e.g. churches, chapels, mosques, crosses, belfries, windmills, solitary rocks, cave entries, etc.). The database is updated with orthophotographs derived from the National Aerial Survey.

The development of the Unique Landscape Feature Cadastre (TÉKA) is facilitated by information derived from various sources (urbanism plans, assessments made by municipalities, tourism databases, contributions by NGOs and the civil society, etc.).

The advantage of the use of the Unique Landscape Database is that the GIS Systems widely used in regional research are an efficient tool for data processing. As a result, the information accessible in the database is relevant for all levels of regional and sectoral planning and truthfully reflects landscape processes. The identification of local values contributes to the preservation of cultural and natural landscape values, the development of tourism, and the strengthening of local patriotism.

E.3 Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the **sustainability of the project / process achievements?** yes

Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing:
Feasibility of the project

The objective of a feasibility analysis is to prove the viability and implementability of a project in the given financial and temporal circumstances. The key factors to the successful implementation of the TÉKA Projects are as follows:

- It responds to existing economic and social needs
- It is in line with both EU and Hungarian laws and development concepts
- It enjoys the support of broad segments of society
- It does not have any negative environmental or social effects
- It does not require investments, therefore it is not subject to planning, licensing, or approval procedures, which are often very burdensome and time consuming
- The implementation of the project is based on broad partnership, which is officially established by a Consortium Agreement made between organizations interested in the field covered by the project. The organizations and institutions participating in the Consortium have ample professional and project management experience and expertise in developments of similar magnitude
- The project will be implemented by organizations with a stable financial background, which guarantees that funding necessary for the implementation will be available.

Sustainability of the project

The long-term socio-economic sustainability of a project is ensured if after the elimination of assistance funding society still demands and the partners are still interested in the maintenance of the cooperation. As regards the TÉKA Project, it was decided at project start that following the expiry of the Consortium Agreement the Partners will set up a Board of Trustees to operate the database, manage problems of data quality, and perform tasks relating to the utilization of the database. Another guarantee of sustainability is that besides the Consortium Partners broad segments of society will also be involved in the project by means of online web2 technology. They will be participating in the development and maintenance of the database as well as data quality control. The utilization of community "resources" will enhance the economic sustainability and viability of the project. Sustainability is further facilitated by the fact that the project will not fully rely on state funding and grants. When the database is complete it will be utilized, under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, for income generating purposes.

- E.4 Does the project / process contribute to the **regional / local knowledge base**? yes
- Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions:
As a background database used in regional planning, regional development, and rural development projects it can contribute efficiently to the successful implementation of local rural development strategies, sustainability strategies, and spatial plans. The database to be developed in the context of the project will largely contribute to the achievement of the objectives set in the European Landscape Convention, to which Hungary is a signatory state. The R&D-like development of the TÉKA Database is, therefore, a response to existing needs and is in accordance with both European and Hungarian spatial strategies and development concepts.
- E.5 Does the project / process comprise an **environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal**? no
- Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:
not relevant
- E.6 Are **monitoring mechanisms** provided in the project / process? yes
- Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms:
The presented TÉKA database give possibilities for continually monitoring of landscape values from one side with cooperation of local groups and other side with expert of professional institutions. Important precondition of monitoring is the validation of collected data and information and quality management of the whole system and process of TÉKA Database.

F Spatial criteria		
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: The projekt impact land use manegement in following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Utilisation in municipal master plans and regional development plans - Publishing guidelines, books, publications, maps, CD, etc - Providing data for Nature Protection Information System (TIR) - Providing „intelligence” for objects in digital topo maps - Help for Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) and for laying out Historical Landscapes - New methodology establishment 	yes
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: not relevant</p>	no
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation: not relevant</p>	no
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: The TÉKA Database can use during the planning and assessment of rural development and agricultural programmes and measures in frame of cross-compliance acording to EU legislation and guidelines. The Database provides updated information with continue survey and gathering of landscape values, features for valuebased rural areas and strangthen the identity of rural communities and local knowledge regarding landscape values and characters, which knowledge and communities are the fundament of resultsbased and sustainable rural development.</p>	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.

Cadastration of Landscape Features for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention in Hungary and the Development of a Landscape Character Assessment Methodology

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP6 CORVINUS UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST
Contact	Corvinus University of Budapest Department of Landscape Planning and Regional Development Dr. Laszlo Kollanyi Fővám tér 8 H-1093 Budapest Laszlo.kollanyi@uni-corvinus.hu www.uni-corvinus.hu

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: The projects had a wide impact on the agricultural heritage systems visible in the fields, farm buildings and infrastructure. Rich resources of cultural landscape - including architectural monuments and works of art were an important element of the projects. An important aspect also have mechanisms and economic models that may affect the maintenance of "living" landscapes (local circulation of goods and services, local resources). Landscapes cannot function properly without respect for the natural resources (which was also an important aspect).	
A.2	Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: One of the aim of the project was to respect the natural foundations of life in all activities that we provided.	
A.3	Does the project support landscape preservation ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Protection of the landscape was at the heart of the projects. The main aspect of this projects was mechanisms and economic models that may affect the maintenance of 'living' landscapes, allowing them to maintain the character and the most valuable elements which determine their emergence (e.g. orchards, sheep breeding, picturesque cereals crops).	
A.4	Does the project support landscape development ?	yes
	Describe the contributions to landscape development: The project supports the development of rural landscapes through the mechanisms and economic models that may affect the maintenance of the 'living' landscapes, allowing them to maintain the character and the most valuable items.	
A.5	Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: The projects are about local resources, the protection of which could have a role in maintaining the economic potential of the landscape.	
A.6	Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources ?	yes
	Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies: In the framework of Cultural landscapes project were build a Centre of Renewable Energy in Pojałowice municipality. It works helps to protect the natural landscapes of crops.	
A.7	Does the project / process affect climate change adaptation and / or mitigation ?	no
	Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:	

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life ? Specify the expected impact on the quality of life:	no
B.2	Does the project / process affect the social capital ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital:	no
B.3	Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage ? Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: The projects had an impact on the legacy of agricultural and rural heritage of the local architecture.	yes
B.4	Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change ? Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change:	no
B.5	Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape ? Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: An important element of the projects was showing decision-makers and politicians the gravity action to protect the landscape.	yes
B.6	Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: It was one of the main elements of the projects, because landscapes with a strong, distinct character have the highest potential to attract capital.	yes

C	Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The main aspect of the projects were mechanisms and economic models that may affect the maintenance of 'living' landscapes, allowing them to maintain the character and the most valuable elements</p>	
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture:</p>	
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: It was one of the main elements of the projects, because landscapes with a strong, distinct character have the highest potential to attract capital.</p>	
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: The main aspect of the projects were mechanisms and economic models that may affect the maintenance of 'living' landscapes.</p>	
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: The central element of the project was mechanisms and economic models that may affect the maintenance of the 'living' landscapes is generating income for local producers and farmers. Otherwise, they would not be interest in participation in actions aimed at saving endangered cultural elements of the landscape. The Renewable Energy Centre let the local farmers process the straw into a pellets and briquettes.</p>	

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:	
	In the framework of the projects there were created two networks: regional (including political institutions, universities, municipalities and associations) and international (Malopolska region, Thuringia, Bavaria, south-eastern Austria, Cluj-Napoca region and Lviv region).	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: Local communities were educated about the importance of protecting cultural landscapes.	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: In the framework of CULTURAL LANDSCAPE project two municipalities in Malopolska region have implemented their projects. A historical water reservoir was reconstructed in Wiśniowa municipality and a Center of Renewable Energy was built in Pojałowice municipality. Both	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	no
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures:</p>	no
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation:</p>	no
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: They concerned mainly assess the functioning of the pilot projects.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: In the framework of CULTURAL LANDSCAPE project were created Landscapes Wikipedia. It was created by experts from Fachhochschule Erfurt with all project partners contribution.</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods: The project involved the development of sustainable landscape changes mainly to protect the value of their anthropogenic origin.</p>	yes
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: They mainly concerned the performance evaluation of pilot projects.</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: An important element of the project was to introduce the issues of landscape conservation into land use planning systems at all levels.</p>	yes
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure:</p>	no
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:</p>	no
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development:</p>	no

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP7 UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE CRACOW
Contact	<p>University of Agriculture Cracow Faculty of Environmental Engineering and Land Surveying Dr. Jacek Pijanowski ul. Balicka 253a PL-30-149 Kraków</p> <p>vital.landscape@ur.krakow.pl www.ur.krakow.pl</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <div> UNIWERSYTET ROLNICZY im. Hugona Kołłątaja w Krakowie </div> </div>

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes

- evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: A green Belt network of protected areas will contribute to the conservation of biodiversity- first of all by harmonising management methods on both side of the border. The Green belt connects National Parks, Biosphere Reserves and transboundary protected areas as well as non.protected areas along and across borders and it supports regional development initiatives based on nature conservation.</p>	yes
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: In the intensively used cultural landscape of Central Europe, the Green Belt is a last retreat and structural element for many endangered species. It forms a bridging element between grassland fallow and damp sites, between dry grassland and stands of mature woodland.</p>	yes
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: The European Green Belt has the chance to take one of the world's leading sympls of human divison and transform it into a model of future conservation in Europe. Ways of protection are: - Land purchase and management - Projects on nature conservation and species protection - Sustainable regional development and integration of nature conservation issues into economic development - Public relations</p>	yes
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development: The Danube and its numerous tributaries have been left untouched only in few places, as for example in the border region of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary and Serbia. Wetlands and floodplains along the former Iron Curtain are a destination for tourists today, calling for intense cooperation in management and development planning.</p>	yes
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: Expenditures for drinking water purification, energy supply, irrigation and flood protection can be minimised by a sound management of the natural ressources in a region. Transboundary cooperation in regional development and the securing of ressources will help to conserve and develop functioning natural and cultural landscapes of European significance.</p>	yes
A.6	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:</p>	no

- A.7 Does the project / process affect **climate change adaptation and / or mitigation?** no
- Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: The course of the Green Belt is a legacy of history. For centuries this line was the realm for some of Europe's most devastating human conflicts, and for decades it was a symbol for political and ideological division between the powers of Europe. Most of the areas along the Green Belt for a long time constituted a forbidden zone where no activity was allowed. The „Iron Curtain“ was one of the most divisive barriers in Europe. The only positive outcome of this strongly protected borderline is that some of the most important remaining habitats for biodiversity of almost all distinct biogeographical regions in Europe have been preserved.</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: A green Belt from the Barents sea to the Black Sea can become a backbone of an ecological network that is global symbol for trans-boundary co-operation in nature conservation and sustainable development. Moreover, it connects people and shows that the enlarged European Union has not only a cultural but also a natural heritage.</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: The degree of seclusion and the situation of the Green Belt areas developed differently in each region. The historical background plays a significant role in the way man uses the environment, the landscape and its resources. Traditions and customs are intrinsically tied to the cultural landscape. In this respect, it is found that a common cultural background is very often the basis for a good transboundary cooperation in nature conservation.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? no</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change:</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: The route of the Green Belt unveils most impressive and sensitive landscapes and it displays the typical natural flora and fauna of the regions along its course. Passing many different districts and countries, the Green Belt appears in various aspects, given to the great diversity of political, biological and socio-economic conditions in the respective countries. A shared vision for the conservation of biodiversity and the promotion of sustainable regional development remains as the conjoining link.</p>	
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: These are the most important levels for the project / initiative implementations.</p>	

C	Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The Green Belt has grown to be a formidable marketing instrument for protected and non-protected areas in border regions and for the people that try to find strategic synergies with important economic goals, for example in tourism. Natural and cultural landscapes gain more and more importance as an asset in tourism marketing. Infrastructure integrated in the cultural background of the region, marketed with the local characteristics and products can lead to strong profiles and sustainable income.</p>	
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: In Central Europe, the Green Belt is threatened especially through intensive agriculture. Time and again, areas which have lain fallow for decades are ploughed up or degraded by conversion into intensive grassland. Ecological gems are squandered to create more unnecessary farmland and while parts of the former border in forest area are still basically well preserved, wherever it passes through open fields, the Green Belt comes under greater threat.</p>	
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: The Green Belt is recognised as a 'brand' for products and activities that enhance local and regional sustainable development and nature conservation.</p>	
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets: Schooled Green Belt guides in national parks, biosphere reserves, nature parks and border museums can teach visitors how to find traces of history in the landscape and how to learn from nature without destroying it.</p>	
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income: In most places along the Green Belt, the areas on both sides of the borders are managed differently. Harmonising management practices in border regions causes several positive side effects: in the course of creating liberal zones, the natural heritage will be recognised as an economic asset.</p>	

D	Participation	
D.1	Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks ?	yes
	Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks: The European Green Belt is functioning as a ecological network.	
D.2	Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: The initiatives objectives range from the local to the global level, which implies that it must have an organisational structure to meet these objectives. Therefore the route of the Green Belt is divided into three regional section.	
D.3	Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making: The Green Belt operates with a transparent and efficient structure that ensures the largest participation possible of all interested stakeholders.	
D.4	Does the project / process apply bottom-up implementation ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation: Different tasks have to happen at different levels from international to national and regional to the local.	
D.5	Does the project / process apply bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies ?	yes
	Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies: There is no specific inputs. Only indirect topics are included in project descriptions, results and activites.	

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures: The Green Belt becomes a viable tool to assist the sustainable development of communities at the local level within its range. The legal protection is the most effective way to preserve the Green Belt. Unfortunately only parts of the Green Belt are legally protected. Hence nature conservationists purchased land for pilot projects, revitalised adjacent habitats and explained the Green Belt project to the public.</p>	yes
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: There is no specific inputs. Only indirect topics are included in project descriptions, results and activities.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: People can buy so called Green Share certificates: any donor giving 65 Euro became as symbolic shareholder in the Green belt. Up to 2004 8500 people are shareholders of the Green belt Germany and finance the land purchase as well as further activities, e.g. public relation, political lobby work, and implementation projects.</p>	yes
E.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the regional / local knowledge base?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions: The small structured landscapes in Central Europe force us to face the huge challenge of considering a high variety of interests and the most differing claims made by various groups and stakeholders. The Green Belt becomes an established and respected mechanism for the sharing of knowledge, experience and best practice on transboundary cooperation for nature conservation and sustainable development.</p>	yes
E.5	<p>Does the project / process comprise an environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal?</p> <p>Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods: Road construction dissects the Green Belt and impedes the migration of species. River regulation and hydroelectric power plants impede the natural water flow and the migration of waterbound species. Mining and waste deposit destroy valuable habitats. Additionally the abandonment of extensively used meadows especially in mountainous regions leads to a decline of species.</p>	yes
E.6	<p>Are monitoring mechanisms provided in the project / process?</p> <p>Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms: There is no specific inputs. Only indirect topics are included in project descriptions, results and activities.</p>	yes

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: The intensification of land use leads to gaps in the habitat system and reduces biodiversity. Sustainable land use and regional development in lesser developed border regions are crucial for the preservation of the ecological network Green Belt.</p>	yes
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: Increasing leisure industry and its implications form another negative impact on the Green Belt. Hotels, roads and transit routes are planned in border regions, that will lead to fragmentation of valuable habitats and threaten the ecological network. Waterpower projects on rivers and electricity production projects are demanded for by decision makers. Infrastructure projects call for extensive land use planning concepts for a sustainable development of the regions in harmonisation with environmental conservation.</p>	yes
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation:</p>	no
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Leading visitors to the Green Belt and its inhabitants can foster communication between countries and regions, between townsmen and rural population, and promote regional development in the formerly disadvantaged regions.</p>	yes

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
THE EUROPEAN GREEN BELT INITIATIVE

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP8 LJUBLJANA URBAN INSTITUTE – LUZ D.D.
Contact	Ljubljana Urban Institute - LUZ d.d. Maja Simoneti Verovškova 64 SI-1000 Ljubljana maja.simoneti@luz.si www.luz.si

VITAL LANDSCAPES

Criteria for success / failure of projects and processes - evaluation questionnaire -

A	Environment and nature	
A.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the natural capital / heritage?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project on the natural capital / heritage: The project is focused on a landscape as a natural heritage and the aims is to studied which are the cultural and natural characteristics of the landscape (identification of basic elements and characteristics).</p>	yes
A.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the ecological carrying capacity?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the ecological carrying capacity: The present landscape has ecological value in the present state has big ecological carrying capacity. The project centers on preservation of this capacity and to guide future development to increase this value.</p> <p>More specifically, the project referred to the discipline of landscape ecology, developed on the basis of concepts of fragmentation, connection and biopermeability of the landscape, considered with reference to "settlement processes breaking through the rural matrix of the landscape" (in the pilot action for Conegliano, where this becomes the prevailing analytical/project dimension). This vision aims more to interpret the "green matrixes" as a factor for maintaining balances and ecological networks, but also as one of the components making up the forms of the landscape (in the Apennine ridge pilot action). This approach is linked more to the problems of "reinstating ecological corridors" and to mitigating impacts on the environment (in the pilot action in the municipality of Pianoro). Lastly, the ecological dimension of the landscape is explained in the form of a thematic illustration of the vast-area vegetation system, in its varied and structured typological and topological components (in the pilot action of the area south of Milan).</p>	yes
A.3	<p>Does the project support landscape preservation?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape preservation: Main goal of the project was landscape preservation: evaluation, outlining guidelines for future development. It gives proposals for viable landscape policy being implemented in the spatial development documents.</p>	yes
A.4	<p>Does the project support landscape development?</p> <p>Describe the contributions to landscape development: The aim of the project was to outline guidelines for future landscape development, so this factor was one of the main that was analysed and looked at. An outline for "landscape reference framework" is to be set on which landscape policies for future landscape development should be based.</p>	yes
A.5	<p>Does the project / process affect regional resource cycles?</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional resource cycles: According to the ESDP, the management of territorial transformations should therefore be implemented through "careful management" of natural and cultural resources. Yet it should be integrated with other strategies aimed at the environmental protection of the European territory in its various aspects, namely, at</p>	yes

the following: preserving biological diversity; protecting territories from the quantity and quality viewpoint; preventing the risks of natural disasters; reducing air pollution; carefully managing water resources; implementing sectorial policies (agriculture, transport, etc.) while respecting biodiversity.

A.6 Does the project / process affect the application of **renewable energy sources**? no

Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of renewable energies:

A.7 Does the project / process affect **climate change adaptation and / or mitigation**? no

Describe the contributions to climate change adaption and mitigation:

B	Social issues and culture	
B.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to sustainment or improvement of the quality of life? yes</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on the quality of life: The project is centered on maintaining the quality of life that current users - inhabitants of the landscape. For future development and potential its aim is to make landscape guidelines that would allow general improvement in quality of life and sustain current landscape use and landscape image, and would help to improve life quality, individual wellbeing, the physical and psychological health of individuals and populations, ecological balance and risk limitation, and the need of the general public for using and enjoying open spaces and landscape.</p> <p>Landscape identity and recognisability are basic elements of the quality of living places and they are directly linked with the life quality of populations.</p>	
B.2	<p>Does the project / process affect the social capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the social capital: Social capital in rural areas is declining. This project with its landscape management improvements allows inhabitants to see the value of their surroundings. With this knowledge the areas would not be subject of depopulation, but with reversing this trends, the social capital of the affected area would grow.</p>	
B.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the cultural capital / heritage? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the cultural capital / heritage: The landscape in its present state is a big cultural capital and one of the aims of the project is to maintain this capital and to lay guidelines for future development which you not only maintain this capital but to enhance its value.</p>	
B.4	<p>Does the project / process contribute to dealing with the impacts of demographic change? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process how to deal with the impacts of demographic change: The demographic change is closely linked to transformations in landscape. If the region tends to depopulation, the landscape is prone to forestation since less land is being cultivated. On the other hand, the landscape of the regions that experiences population growth, are being urbanised and their landscape is being change and its identity lost. The guidelines for future development try to sustain the landscape identity and at the same time allow development of the region.</p>	
B.5	<p>Does the project / process raise people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions of the project / process to increase of people's / politician's consciousness / awareness of landscape: In particular, L.O.T.O. is founded on the awareness that the different landscapes of European territories are a legacy to be safeguarded, that they are fundamental to the quality of the places in which we live, and on the principle that all the whole territory is landscape and as such should be the object of a judicious landscape development policy.</p>	
B.6	<p>Does local / regional identity play a role in the project / process? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on local / regional identity: Each region has its own unique landscape. The project acknowledges not only the local identity but also regional identity. Each project group was confronted with three</p>	

basic questions: what kind of landscapes do we have, what are landscape transformations trends what kind of landscapes do we want in future.

C	Economic issues	
C.1	<p>Does the project / process affect the economic capital? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the economic capital: The rural countryside gives a lot of people means to live and earn money for living. Although the economic capital is not as big as in urban areas, is still a big factor in whole picture of economic capital. With the proper landscape management the aim of the project is to raise the economic capital. The project aim is to find the answers on the following questions: what economic and financial funds are available for implementing landscape rehabilitation and where do they come from?</p> <p>Lastly, taking an even closer look, some pilot actions concern areas used to create temporary settlements following the earthquake, either still used or disused. They were in mountain contexts characterised by progressive abandon and socioeconomic marginalisation (the village of Dignano, in the Marche region, and those of Asenuove and Pienti in the mountains near Foligno in the Umbria region), or in fragmentary and unfinished peri-urban contexts (the disused container camp of San Giovanni Profiamma, on the outskirts of the town of Foligno in the Umbria region).</p>	
C.2	<p>Does the project / process support multifunctional agriculture? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation and promotion of a multifunctional agriculture: The landscape in its present state is used by multifunctional agriculture. The guidelines of this project try to enhance the value of current landscape use by multifunctional agriculture. The public should be aware of the landscape value. Landscape should be considered as a reference for whatever intervention is to be carried out in the future.</p>	
C.3	<p>Does the project / process affect the application of regional resources? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on the use of regional resources: The landscape management is in a lot of regions focused upon agricultural activities, since its use of land is most visibly seen where ever there is human inhabitation. Different regions show different identities of the landscape. The regional resources of this landscape define the use of space, the values and the human interaction. By defining the landscape management we are defining the value and potential of the regional resources.</p>	
C.4	<p>Does the project / process affect regional labour markets? no</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on regional labour markets:</p>	
C.5	<p>Does the project / process support regional economic cycles and regional income generation? no</p> <p>Specify the expected impact on regional economic cycles and regional income:</p>	

D	Participation	
D.1	<p>Does the project / process contribute to the creation and supporting of networks?</p> <p>Describe how the project / process contributes to the creation and supporting of networks:</p> <p>The pilot actions - projects were taken in different regions with different projects groups to test methodology and qualification of the landscape. Ordinary places, scenarios in which the changes take place, where new ways of living, of producing or of consuming are taking hold, become interwoven with and overlap with "exceptional" places, historic, architectural or naturalistic features of extraordinary interest thus creating a network of landscape patterns to be conserved in its present unique state or to be sustainably developed for future use with today's landscape characteristics.</p>	yes
D.2	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches for the development of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up oriented participation methods / approaches: Different approaches were carried out to gather information: questionnaires, semi-structured-interviews, focus groups. Based on methodical procedure, people are involved in the planning, decision making and implementation process in different phases: in the phase of characterization, in the phase of interpretative synthesis and in the phase of definition and presentation of the future landscape scenarios.</p> <p>Reference to the concept of the "perception" of populations in the very first lines implies acknowledging their active involvement in the decision-making process and in the management of the places they live in. These activities are not just the responsibility of political authorities (administrators and technicians), but they rather involve the co-operation of all the subjects concerned, both collective and individual, that to some extent and at a certain degree make use of the territory and transform it: they are bearers of different aspirations and interests, based on which they attach certain values to elements and parts. Landscapes do not have the same meaning for everybody: highlighting the various meanings on which value scales are based, is an essential cognitive act to identify the objectives for landscape quality through argumentative comparison and to define the actions to be carried out in order to implement them through time.</p> <p>The public's involvement implies that particular attention be given to effective transfer of information through suitable graphic representation and verbal communication of data and interpretations as well as to effective data collection and use.</p>	yes
D.3	<p>Does the project / process apply bottom-up decision making about the adaptation of strategies?</p> <p>Provide a description of the bottom-up decision making:</p> <p>The idea is to present the current landscape as a cultural capital to all users, the stakeholders, the inhabitants, politicians, decisionmaker. Through different levels of decision making; from bottom up and bottom down. Landscape planning based on the holistic approach may become a useful tool for managing sustainable, balanced, permanent development and may become a framework unifying the contributors coming from different study areas.</p> <p>Participation is being based upon a form of debate with various subjects concerned in order to draw up knowledge framework. To identify threats and opportunities starting</p>	yes

from the knowledge of the current situation, of the evolution trends and of the transformations demands.

- D.4 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up implementation**? yes
 Provide a description of the bottom-up implementation:
 Since a lot of data is being gather from different parties involved, with the large public participation in debates and data gathering the approuch to specific problem is dependend on a scale of intervention, the specific land situations and the purposes of work.
- D.5 Does the project / process apply **bottom-up monitoring, evaluation & adaptation of strategies**? yes
 Provide a description of the bottom-up monitoring, evaluation and adaptation of strategies:
 Various activities can therefore be implemented according to the different practical outcomes that have been either stated at the beginning of the methodological procedure or defined during and through the procedure itself:
 - to outline the “landscape reference framework” on which landscape policies should be based, starting from the comparison between hypotheses on future transformations and the cognitive framework and checking the possible opportunities/problems observed; to identify inconsistencies and/or failings;
 - to draw up alternative plans highlighting their objectives and impact;
 - to compare and assess alternative plans together with the people concerned;
 - to identify the “quality objectives” and guidelines
 - for landscape transformation targeted at the area to be studied;
 - to state suitable types of intervention, tools, actions, subjects, implementation times of the stated objectives;
 - to list the actions for monitoring and checking the effectiveness and topicality through time of the actions implemented based on the stated premises.

E	Implementation methods	
E.1	<p>Are concrete measures of landscape protection, management or planning respectively European co-operation on landscape issues implemented?</p> <p>Provide a description of the implemented measures: When applying the method it is worth noticing that formal management tools and the related procedures may vary according to the legal and government system in force in each country. Application may prove particularly difficult in those countries where decisions are subject to strict hierarchical procedures and formal inter-institutional coordination in planning is hindered as well as actual co-ordination of all the subjects concerned with planning/ implementation of interventions in an open, flexible and spiral process. On the other hand, just as the method can be adjusted to different legal systems, its application may offer an opportunity to update and improve its contents and trends.</p> <p>Actually if national, regional or local governments choose to adopt a method that includes European trends regarding landscape issues and is applicable to the problems arising in various national contexts, they should also be ready to modify some of the contents in the laws in force and in the existing tools.</p>	yes
E.2	<p>Does the project / process follow the principles of an integrative approach?</p> <p>Provide a description of the integrative project / process implementation: The guidelines suggest integrating the various sectorial approaches with the aim of pooling notions and data towards knotty problems; this approach is likely to alter and integrate operational modes of single subjects and of their overall definition.</p> <p>The project's approach is geared to overcome a sectorial vision - which considers the landscape in different ways according to the different ways of interpreting it - in favour of an integrated vision of the landscape which interprets its evolution as a unitary system in which the ecological and natural components interact with the habitative, economic and social- cultural ones.</p> <p>The guidelines proposes an integrated approach to landscape, enhancing its holistic aspect, its meaning as the outcome of an interaction process between man and nature as well as a system of relations connecting the various elements; it enables man to find out new meanings and put forward transformation hypotheses. It therefore considers the knowledge of historic-cultural, natural-ecological, past and present, socio-economic elements as necessary while highlighting that the choices to achieve landscape quality are based on the interaction of different viewpoints.</p>	yes
E.3	<p>Does the project / process include strategies to ensure the sustainability of the project / process achievements?</p> <p>Provide explanations on the strategy / plan to sustain an ongoing implementation after the end of co-financing: The issue of sustainable development, previously dealt with in international documents, is further improved by the introduction of the cultural aspect referring to the territory as a whole: it also includes the populations' social perception of the sites in which they live and the acknowledgement of their historic-cultural diversity which is important to maintain the identity of the populations as well as the single person as an individual and as part of society.</p> <p>Landscape planning based on this holistic approach may become a useful tool for</p>	yes

- managing sustainable, balanced, permanent development and may become a framework unifying contributions coming from different study areas.
- E.4 Does the project / process contribute to the **regional / local knowledge base**? yes
Provide an overall description of the foreseen contributions:
Through inventory the project intends to direct investigation tools and methods at overall planning of sites arranged in various scales and according to various issues and times. Both tools and methods will be directed at a general analytical but targeted approach; they will highlight the causes and processes of the problems observed; they will make use of cross-disciplinary principles, that is, of all the notions provided by the various areas of study, to solve them rather than just rely on specialised knowledge.
- E.5 Does the project / process comprise an **environmental / social / economic / sustainable development impact appraisal**? yes
Provide an overall description of the appraisal methods:
There is no specific inputs. Only indirect topics are included in project descriptions, results and activities.
- E.6 Are **monitoring mechanisms** provided in the project / process? yes
Provide a short description of the monitoring mechanisms:
The debates with general public is one of the monitoring mechanisms in the project. An official debate at the end of the description /interpretation procedure would however be crucial the check the weak and strong point of the landscape considered as well as the future threats and opportunities are extensively shared.

F	Spatial criteria	
F.1	<p>Does the project / process impact land use management? yes</p> <p>Describe the contributions to the implementation of a sustainable land use management and the answer to land use conflicts: There is no specific inputs. Only indirect topics are included in project descriptions, results and activities.</p>	
F.2	<p>Does the project / process affect built environment and infrastructure? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on built environment and infrastructure: Since every region has been patched with different levels of infrastructure and different density of the built environment, with the land around them being affected on different levels of human use, the projects was oriented on the whole outlook of the landscape. With every intervention/new infrastructure project we come across with natural landscape. One of the goals of the projects is to suggest guidelines and policies for different human interventions for sustainable development in the landscape.</p>	
F.3	<p>Does the project / process affect urbanisation or suburbanisation? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on urbanisation / suburbanisation: Some pilot areas involve towns situated in hillside or flat rural and production contexts, where historic agricultural and settlement structures had given them strong identities, but that have undergone significant processes of urbanisation and/or industrialisation. All in all, with their close physical and functional interdependences, urban and peri-urban landscapes, rural landscapes and those featuring a high degree of naturalness, form the varied and complex mosaic of the situations that were investigated.</p>	
F.4	<p>Does the project / process affect rural development? yes</p> <p>Describe the impact of the project / process on rural development: Other study cases concern hillside areas exploited intensively for agricultural purposes (also for growing quality and specialised produce that tends to simplify the dense agricultural fabric and the variety of the vegetation), affected by widespread urbanisation processes developing typically in the framework of multi-centre systems of medium to small towns.</p>	

VITAL LANDSCAPES
Case study profile for Action 3.1.2.
L.O.T.O.

Partner responsible for the evaluation	PP8 LJUBLJANA URBAN INSTITUTE – LUZ D.D.
Contact	<p>Ljubljana Urban Institute - LUZ d.d. Maja Simoneti Verovškova 64 SI-1000 Ljubljana</p> <p>maja.simoneti@luz.si www.luz.si</p>

LOTO

The landscape management of the territorial transformations: guidelines and pilot actions

The “Guidelines for an interpretation of the landscape with a view to orienting choices and the landscaping management of the territorial transformations” are a methodological document but also an operational frame of reference, organised around principles deeply shared by all the partners, the result of the intense work of cooperation.

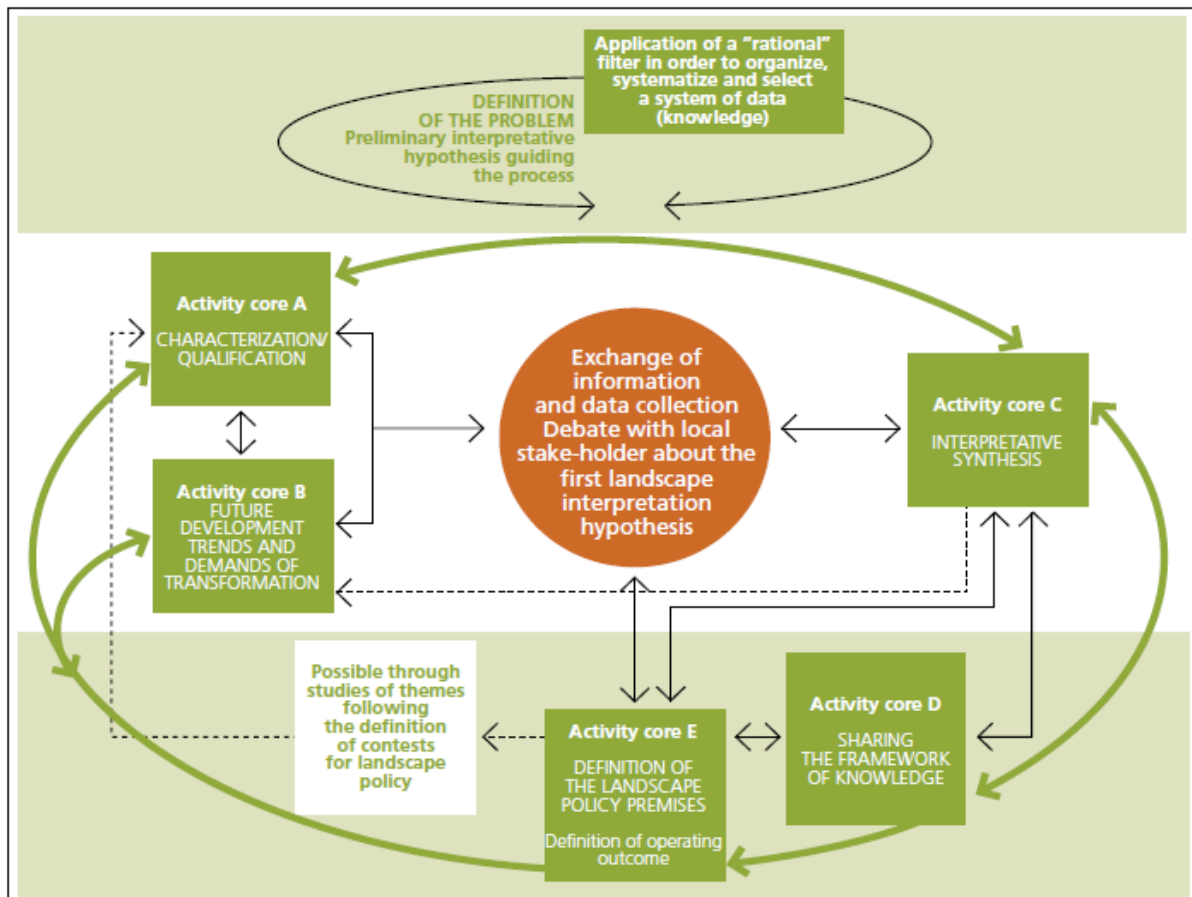


Figure 1: As shown in the chart, the procedure may therefore start from any of the various activity cores that will be “managed” according to the problem identified through the preliminary landscape interpretative hypothesis.

In order to implement the general methodological scheme developed in the framework of workpackage 3, the partners involved in the fourth phase of the L.O.T.O. project (WP4- Experimentation) proposed a set of pilot actions in which to activate the factfinding and project process.

Overall, there were 17 pilot actions distributed among 20 areas, of which 16 in Italy and 4 in areas of south- eastern Europe (Istria and Slovenia).

THE EUROPEAN GREEN BELT INITIATIVE

Vision: to create the backbone of an ecological network, running the Barents to the Black Sea that is global symbol for transboundary cooperation in nature conservation and sustainable development.



Figure 2: Area of the European Green Belt Initiative in Central Europe

(<http://europeangreenbelt.org/indoor.html>)

The Green Belt Initiative is linking natural areas on the both sides of borders of Slovenia, Italy, Austria and Hungary. In these areas, also already preservation areas of Natura 2000 are assimilated. In Slovenia, the Green Belt covers the mountains in the Julian Alps, Karawanken Kamniško-Savinjske Alps, continuing through Pohorje and Slovenske Gorice and the drop in the Pannonian lowland to the border river Mura.

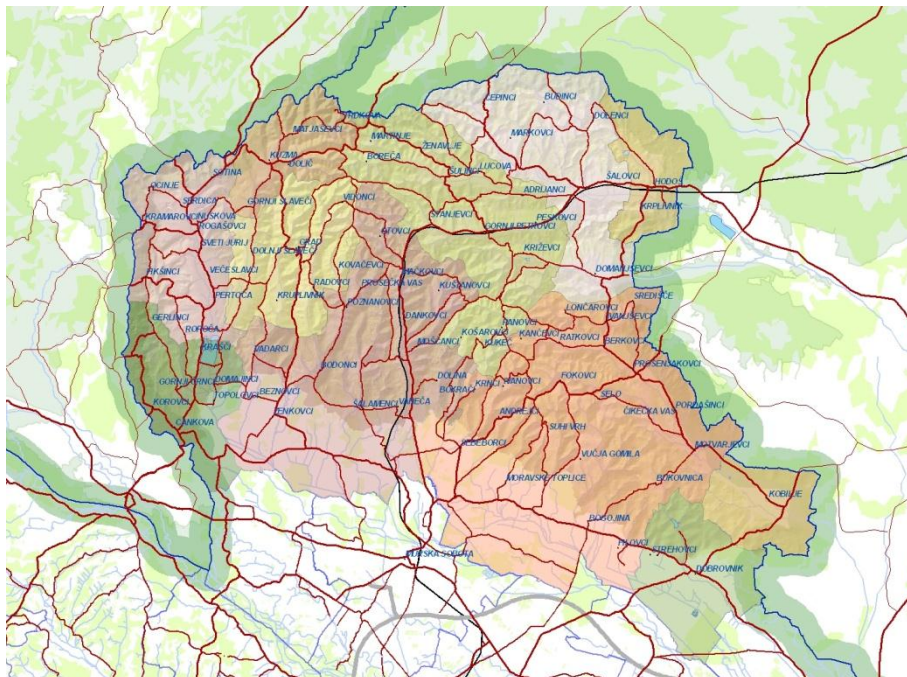


Figure 3: Trinational nature park Goričko –Raab-Örség – The name ‘Goričko’ describes the hills formed long ago on the bottom of the Pannonian Sea. In spite of two land reforms you still find a

mosaic of small fields, orchards, vineyards, extensive meadows and natural streams.
(<http://www.park-goricko.org/>)

Choice of conventional terminology – from LOTO project

Trends and scientific-cultural references at the base of the guidelines are reflected in the choices of the methods and terms: some of them have been drawn from international or national documents, others from scientific-cultural traditions though avoiding to stick to concepts linked to specific discipline-related positions.

Nowadays the quite complex notion of landscape, usually defined as “polysemous” by the literature of the Eighties and Nineties on this issue, involves the awareness that it is a “concept” indeed (like that of *environment* or *nature*) through which sites are read, not just a specific object or a physical component and therefore measurable; as a consequence, it also shows that a relation exists between a subject (single or collective) and the world around him. From this viewpoint the term “landscape” involves an overall approach to the quality of living sites which is not always measurable in merely quantitative terms.

The adjective “**landscape-related**” (for instance, in the expression “site landscape reading”) has been often preferred to the term “landscape” or “landscapes” that are often likely to interpret “concept” as “object”.

The term “**site**” has been used to indicate the physical object to be read in landscape terms because of its long-established use which also includes cultural and material references, but it has been preferred to the term “space” (usually defined as mere tri-dimensional organization of the elements of which the world is made) or to “territory” (whose use is mainly linked with the definition of administrative or jurisdictional units).

The term “**characterisation**” is generally used both in the documents issued in the workshops for the enforcement of the European Landscape Convention and in methodological documents recently issued, in particular in France and Great Britain: its re-introduction has been useful to express the need for a landscape reading based on the identification and enhancement of site characteristics in the complex network of their relations and dynamics as well as of their distinctiveness.

The term “**qualification**”¹² used along with “characterisation” is used in the description-interpretation procedure to indicate enhancement of the qualities and meanings of sites as perceived by the populations. The guidelines thus recognize that “values” exist in experienced culture, the culture of local, national and universal populations, right down to each individual in the current historic moment and that negative values exist as well, either long-established or in the process of being defined. Some of the values attached are contrary to each other: the landscape reading process will therefore highlight any contrast within site interpretation, and institutions concerned will have the task of synthesising the procedure, making choices and implementing them.

In the Checklist of the guidelines the expressions “site architecture” and “landscape systems” are used with the aim of underlining the need to study sites as physical objects with all their distinctive characters, using and integrating the various approaches which are generally distinct.

The use in the Checklist of the concept “landscape systems” along with the reading of site architecture/ structure/morphology, offers once again the opportunity of integrating cognitive approaches that are generally separate: in particular systematically including the reading/understanding of surviving historic and natural elements, seen as parts of the system rather than as single and isolated elements.

In particular the term “architecture” has been used since it has a wider and more comprehensive meaning compared to others¹³ to indicate the opportunity of a systematic, co-ordinated and, as much as possible, integrated use of various important traditional reading methods particularly concerned with morphology, visual perception, natural and artificial materials, building techniques etc. that are often used separately and not in all investigation scales. The guidelines are therefore aimed at drawing the attention to the idea that site, also those known as “natural”:

- have a specific tri-dimensional organization, that is, they are spaces made up of elements by which they are physically defined;
- are made up of materials and building techniques on which part of their distinctiveness depends while keeping in mind that form cannot be separated from matter;
- have a functional organisation, as a result of economic, social, cultural, natural etc...factors which contribute to their construction and/or to their characters;
- transfer cultural meanings either intended or attached;
- continuously change due to man’s action (economic, social, cultural factors) as well as to nature’s action (biophysical processes).

The concept and the expression “**landscape systems**” underline the need to enhance the various systems of physical, functional, ecological and symbolic relations etc. that jointly affect the territory characterizing the various landscapes.

That is, their past and current organisation, where the unitary mind that has been building them so far can be easily made out. In a “landscape system” it is easy to trace back the joint-project thanks to which it exists; it may have been implemented through time as a result of the will of an individual as well as of many authors and operators so as to be, knowingly or not, the outcome of joint-work. It may have undergone purposeful replacement, addition, elimination, integration, restoration to some extent over time; it may have undergone reshaping as well as significant abandonment, but the cohesion of the project that has created it and the relation between man and nature can still be read, even though through the surviving fragments.