



RAPORT INTERMEDIAR V

NOIEMBRIE 2018

Proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatic"

LIFE13 NAT/HU/000081

Studiu socio-economic





program de conservare
DUMBRĂVEANĂ
www.rollerproject.eu



Informații generale:

Prezentul Raport este cel de-al cincilea din totalul celor șase din cadrul proiectului ROLLER LIFE+ (LIFE13 NAT/HU/000081- "Conservation of the European Roller (*Coracias garrulus*) in the Carpathian Basin" - Protejarea dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatic), finanțat prin Programul LIFE+ Natura. Acesta a fost elaborat de către SC Agenda Setting SRL în cadrul contractului Nr. 4801 / 29.05.2015, având ca obiect servicii de realizare studiu socio-economic.

Conform contractului de furnizare servicii și a ofertei Agenda Setting, studiul are ca scop evaluarea impactul socio-economic al acțiunilor proiectului asupra economiei locale și a populației, precum și asupra funcțiilor ecosistemului în urma interpretării și analizei chestionarelor aplicate de echipa de proiect grupurilor țintă în diferite etape a proiectului. Grupurile țintă sunt: locuitori, administrațiile publice locale, ONG-uri și alte grupuri interesate de administrare a siturilor Natura 2000 din SPA-uri.



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Perioada de analiză:

Prezentul raport conține rezultatul interpretării chestionarelor aplicate în perioada ianuarie - octombrie 2018.

Eșantion:

S-au introdus, prelucrat și analizat 210 chestionare aplicate în rândul grupului țintă.

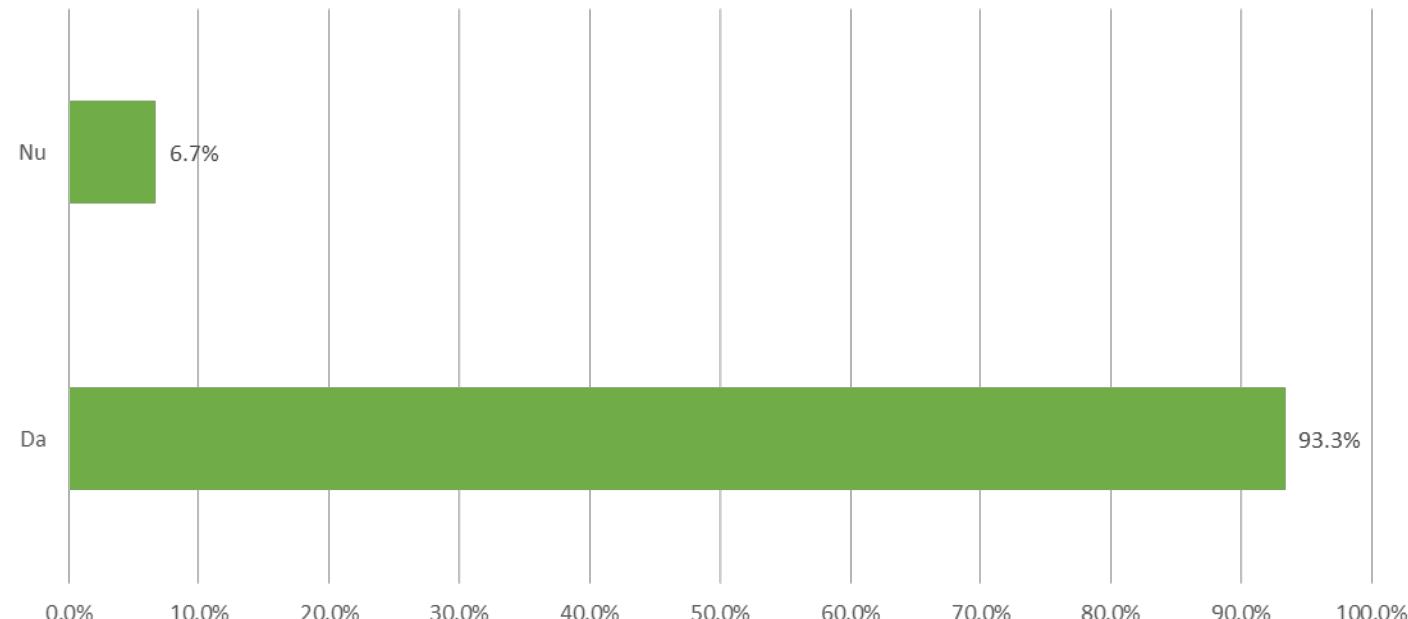
Subiecte de analiză:

Chestionarul aplicat este structurat în trei părți: informații despre proiect, informații despre specia protejată "dumbrăveanca", respectiv informații despre persoanele chestionate.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Ati auzit despre proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatic?"



Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Ați auzit despre proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatic?"

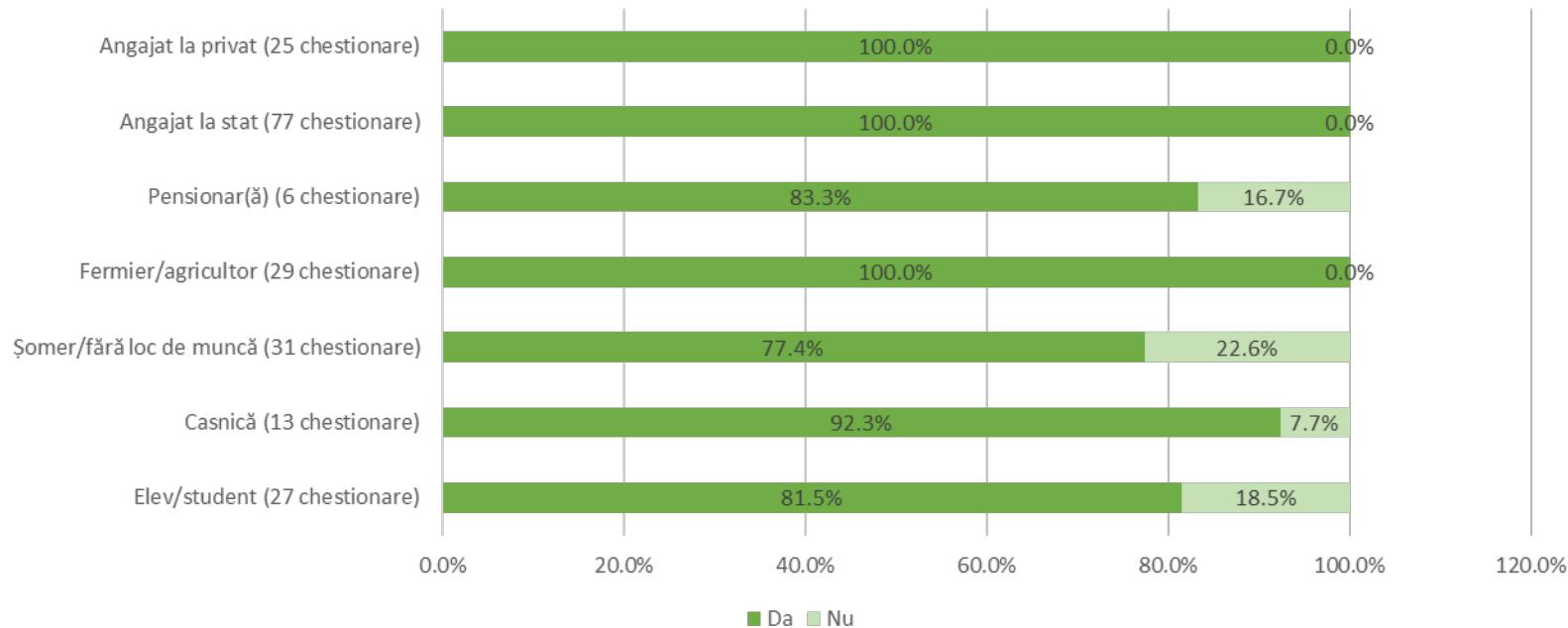
**Exemplu de interpretare:**

86.2% din cele 65 de persoane chestionate în județul Arad au auzit de proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatic", iar 13.8% nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 208

Ati auzit despre proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatice?"



Exemplu de interpretare:

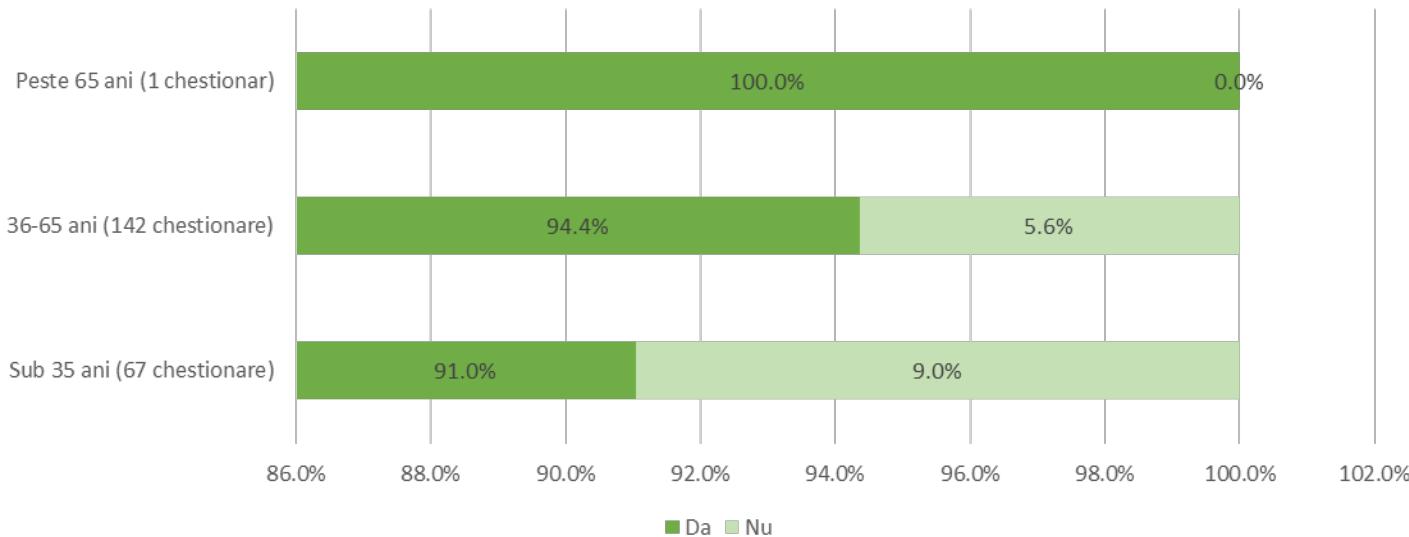
81.5% din cei 27 de elevi/studenți chestionați au auzit de proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatice", iar 18.5% dintre aceștia nu au auzit despre proiect.

*N=208 deoarece 2 persoane nu și-au declarat ocupația

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

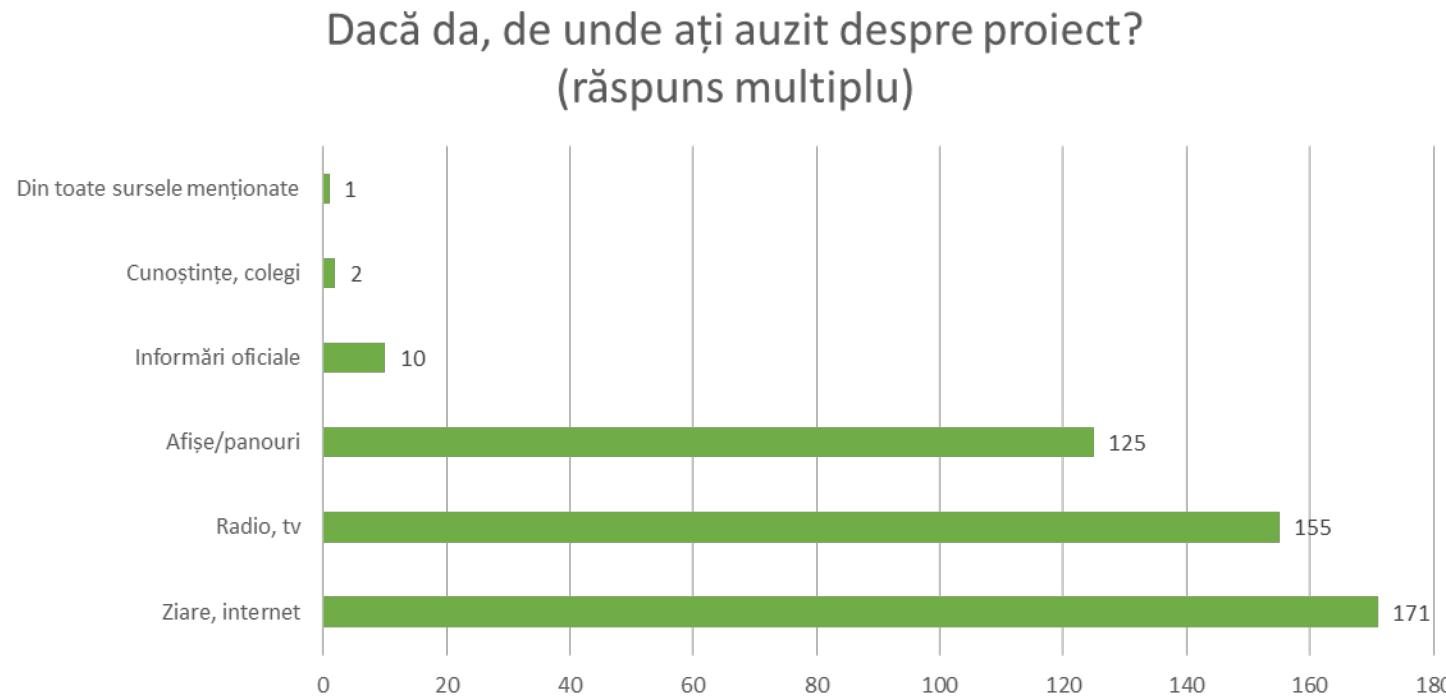
Ați auzit despre proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatice?"



- Exemplu de interpretare:
- 91% din cei 67 de respondenți cu vârstă de sub 35 de ani au auzit de proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpatice", iar 9% dintre aceștia nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

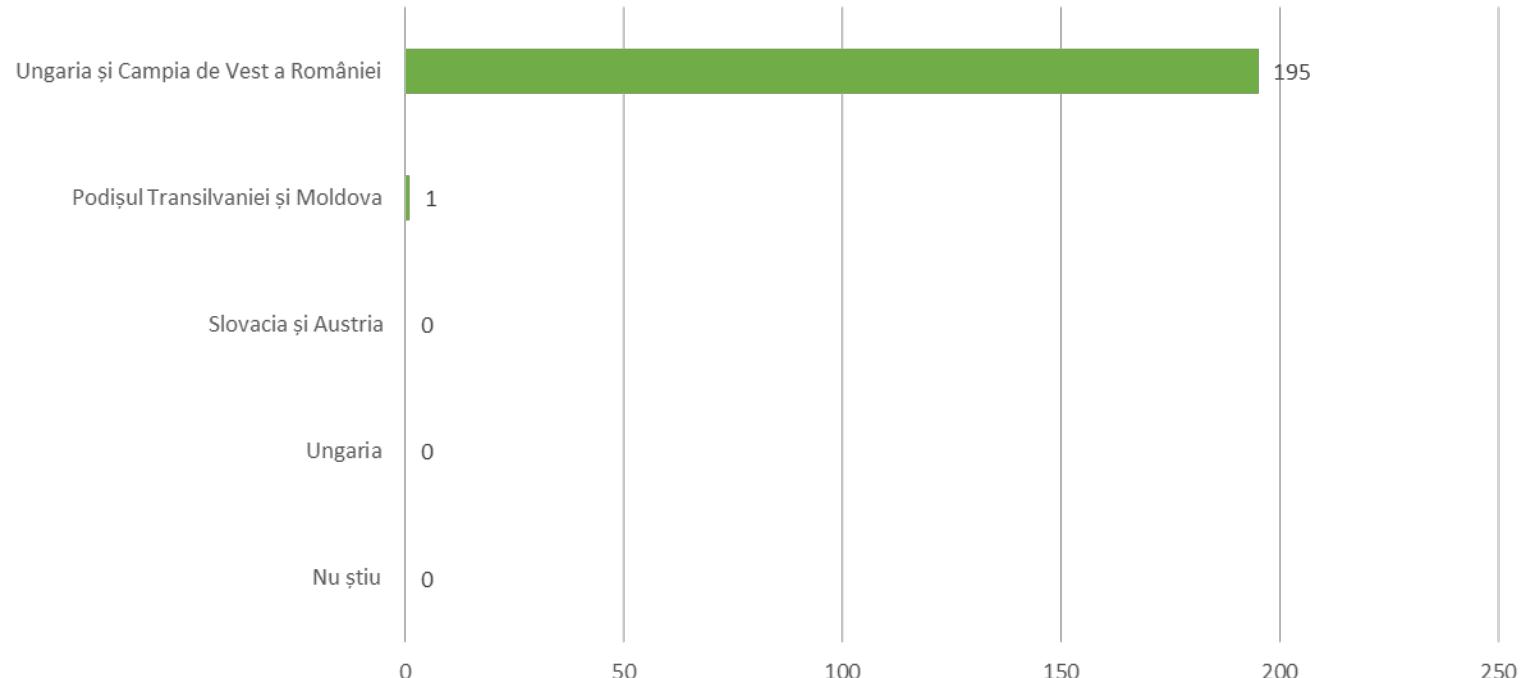


464 de răspunsuri au fost oferite acestei întrebări (suma cifrelor din grafic) din partea a 196 de respondenți. Diferența de 14 (dintre totalul de 210 respondenți și cei 196) reprezintă numărul celor care nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care este aria de implementare a proiectului?

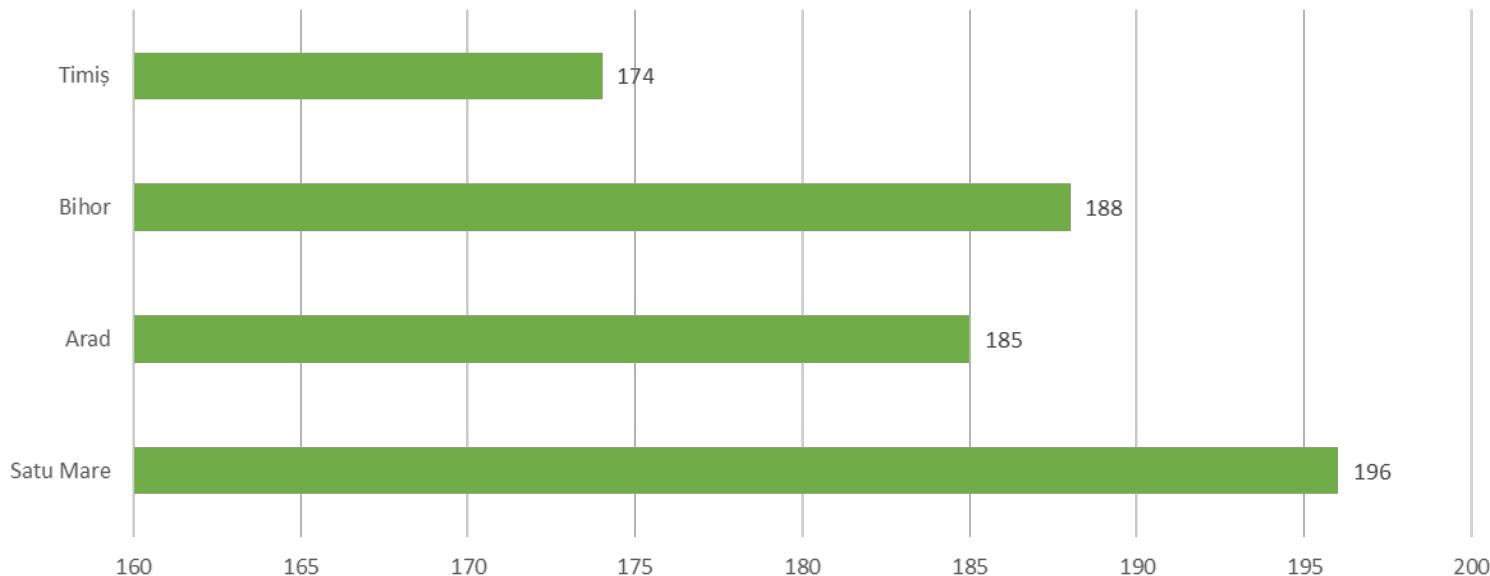


Diferența numărului de respondenți până la totalul de 210 o reprezintă numărul celor care nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care sunt județele din România în care se implementează
proiectul?
(răspuns multiplu)

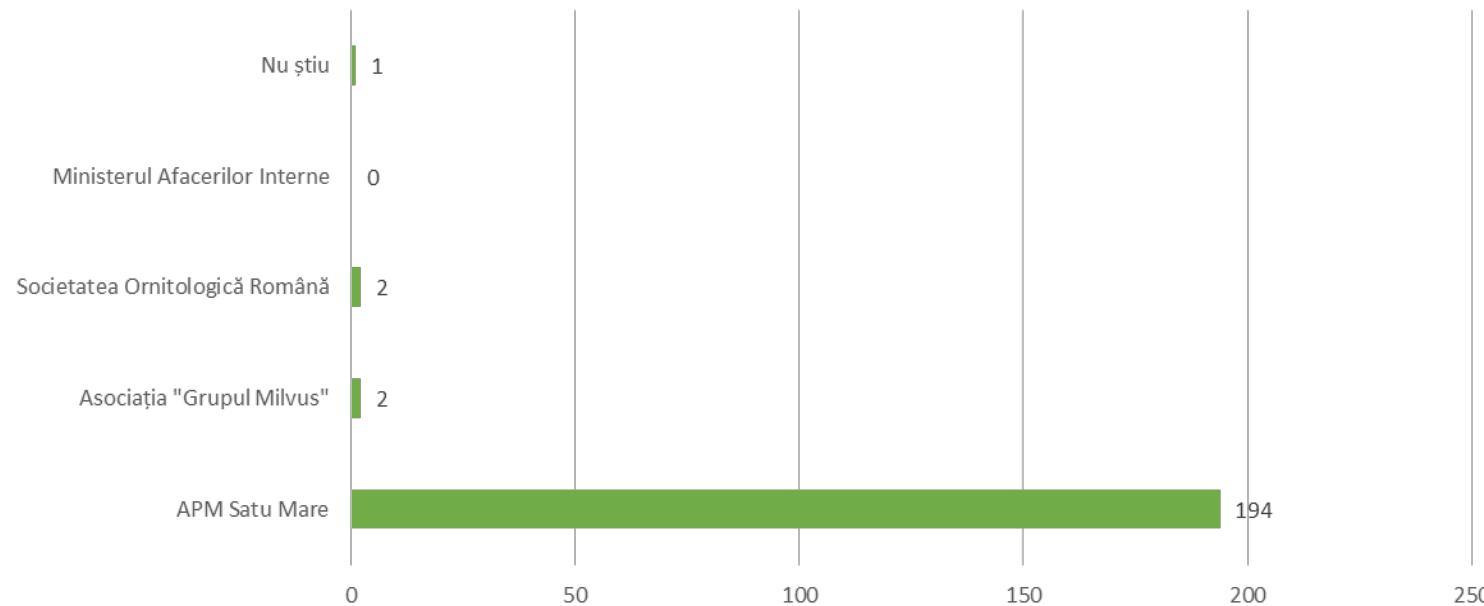


743 de răspunsuri au fost oferite acestei întrebări (suma cifrelor din grafic) din partea a 196 de respondenți. Diferența de 14 (dintre respondenții actuali și totalul de 210) reprezintă numărul celor care nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care este instituția publică din România, partener asociat în proiectul LIFE? (răspuns multiplu)

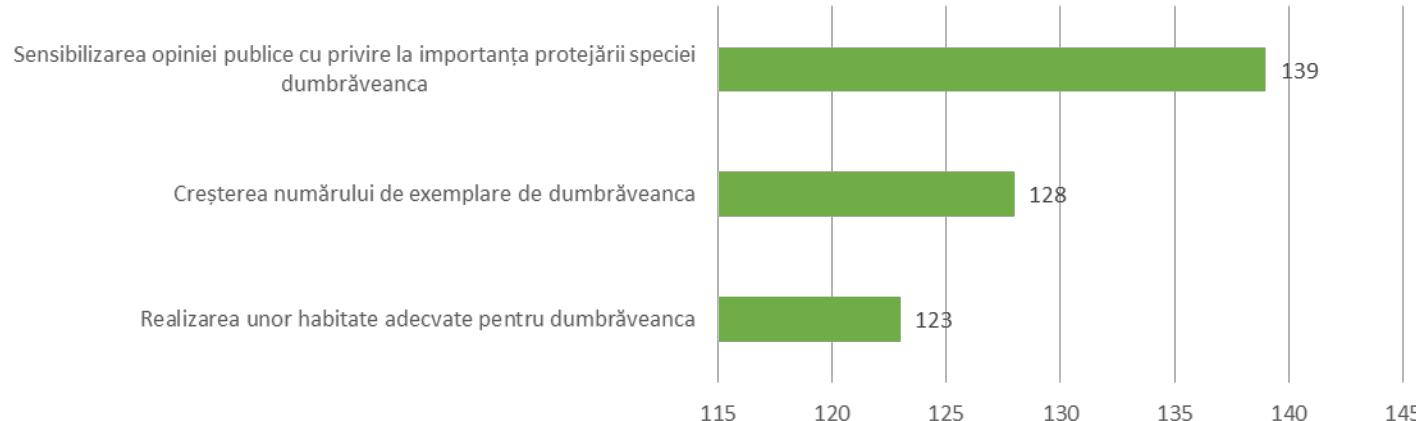


199 de răspunsuri au fost oferite acestei întrebări (suma cifrelor din grafic) din partea a 196 de respondenți. Diferența de 14 (dintre respondenții actuali și totalul de 210) reprezintă numărul celor care nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care credeți că vor fi beneficiile implementării proiectului?
(răspuns multiplu)

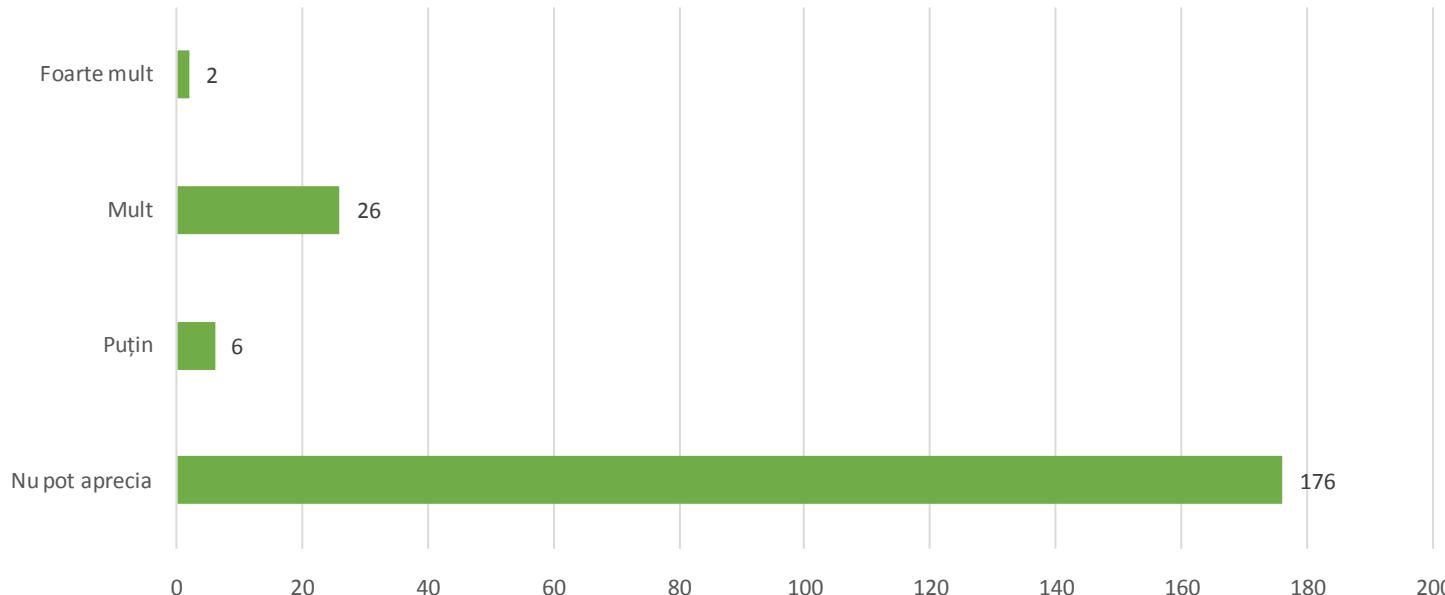


390 de răspunsuri au fost oferite acestei întrebări (suma cifrelor din grafic) din partea a 196 de respondenți. Diferența de 14 (dintre respondenți actuali și totalul de 210) reprezintă numărul celor care nu au auzit despre proiect.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

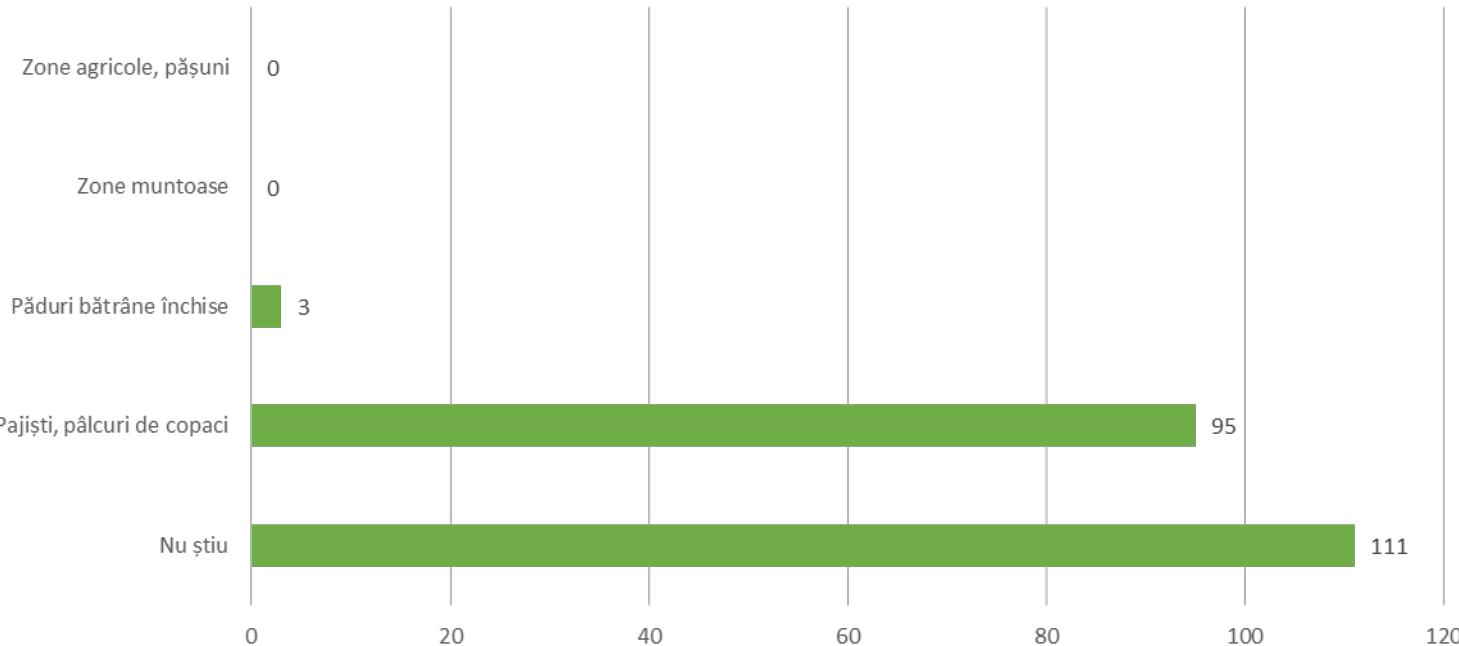
Cât de importantă este pentru dvs. personal
soarta speciei dumbrăveanca?



Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care este habitatul preferat al dumbrăvencei?

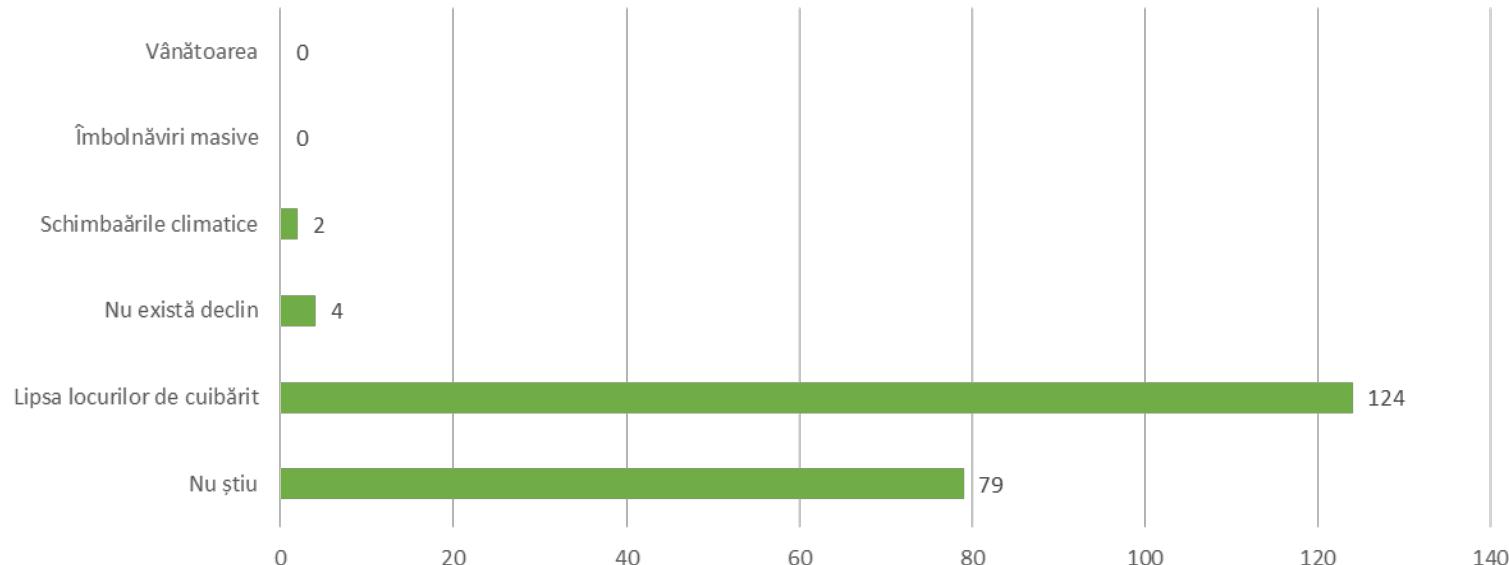


În cazul acestei întrebări N=209 deoarece o persoană nu a oferit răspuns acesteia.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care este cauza declinului populațiilor de dumbrăveancă din Europa?

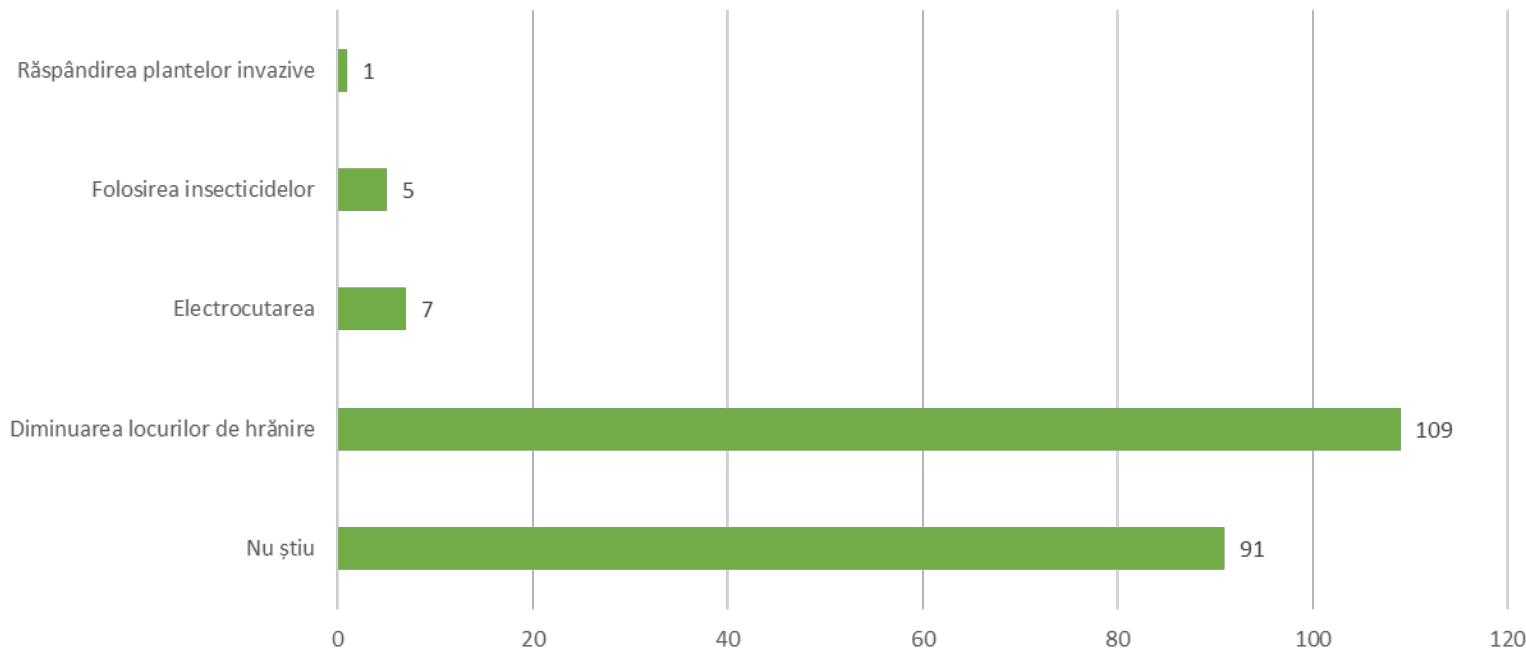


În cazul acestei întrebări N=209 deoarece o persoană nu a oferit răspuns acesteia.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care dintre factorii de mai jos prezintă pericol pentru dumbrăveancă? (răspuns multiplu)

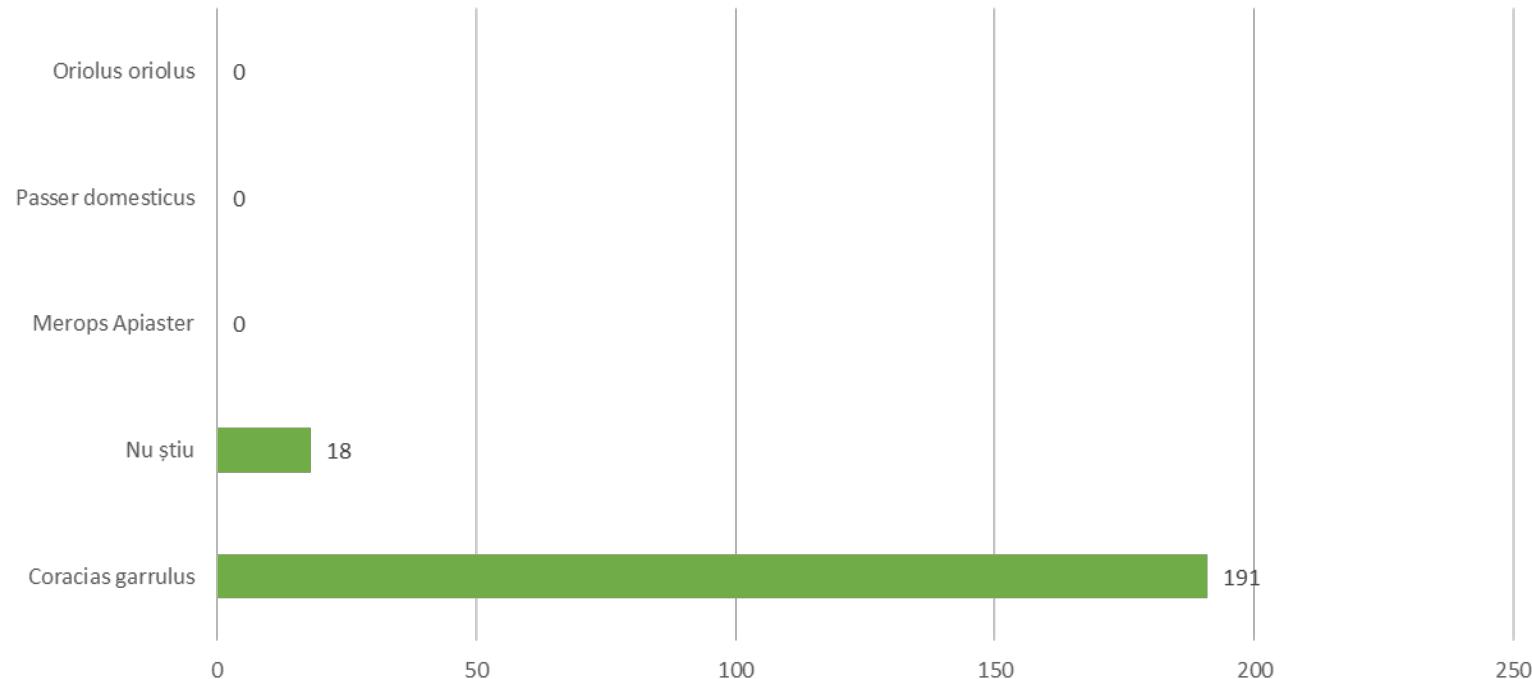


213 de răspunsuri au fost oferite acestei întrebări (suma cifrelor din grafic) din partea a 209 de respondenți. O persoană nu a acordat răspuns întrebării (non-răspuns).

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care este denumirea științifică a dumbrăvencei?

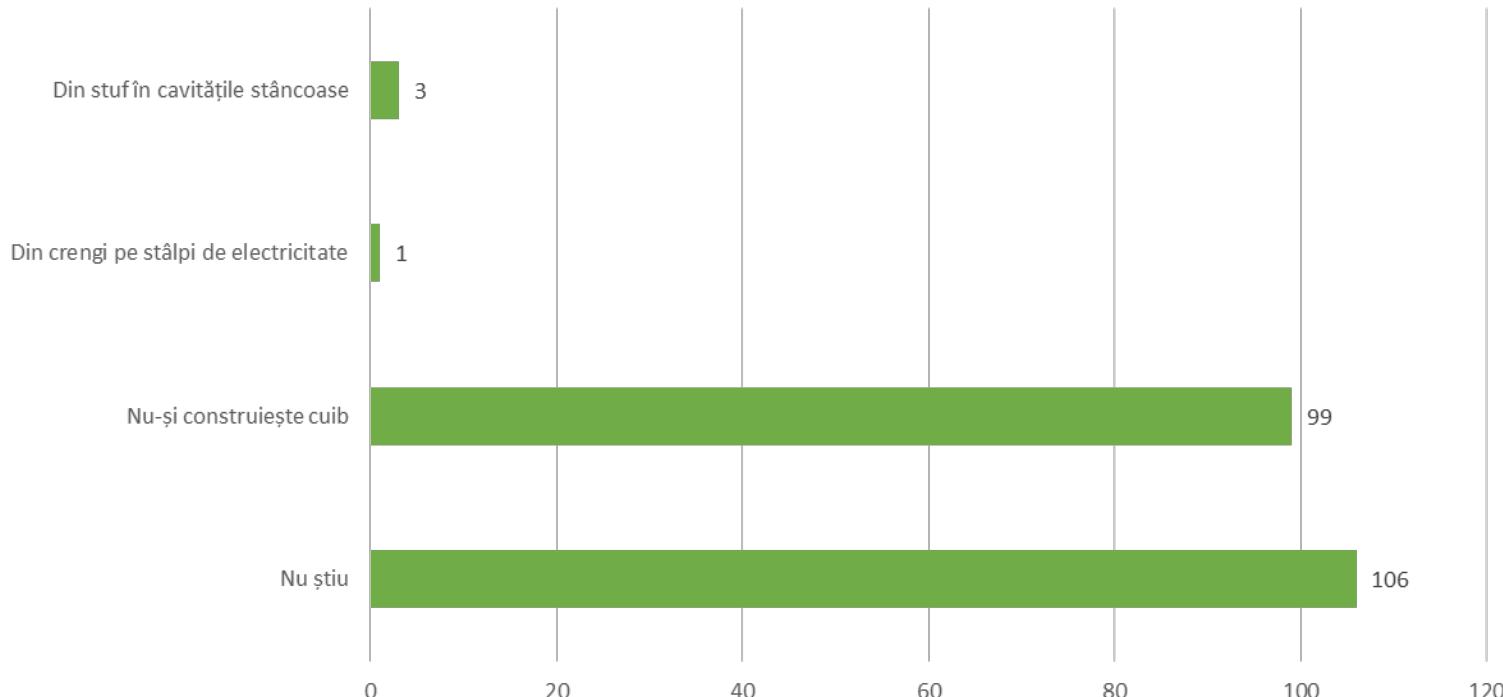


În cazul acestei întrebări N=209 deoarece o persoană nu a oferit răspuns acesteia.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Din ce materiale își construiește cuibul dumbrăveanca?

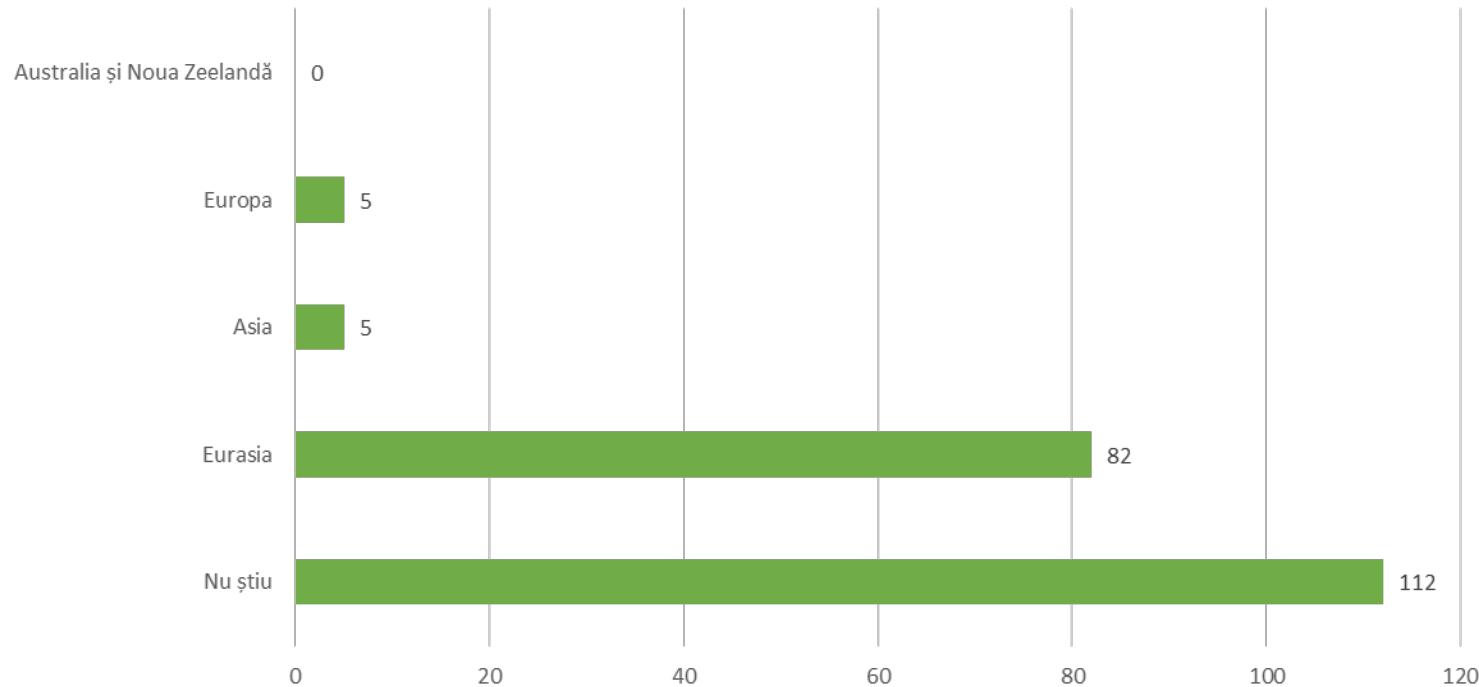


În cazul acestei întrebări N=209 deoarece o persoană nu a oferit răspuns acesteia.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Care este arealul de răspândire al acestei specii?



Diferența numărului de persoane chestionate până la totalul de 210 o reprezintă numărul celor care nu au acordat un răspuns întrebării (6 non-răspunsuri).

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

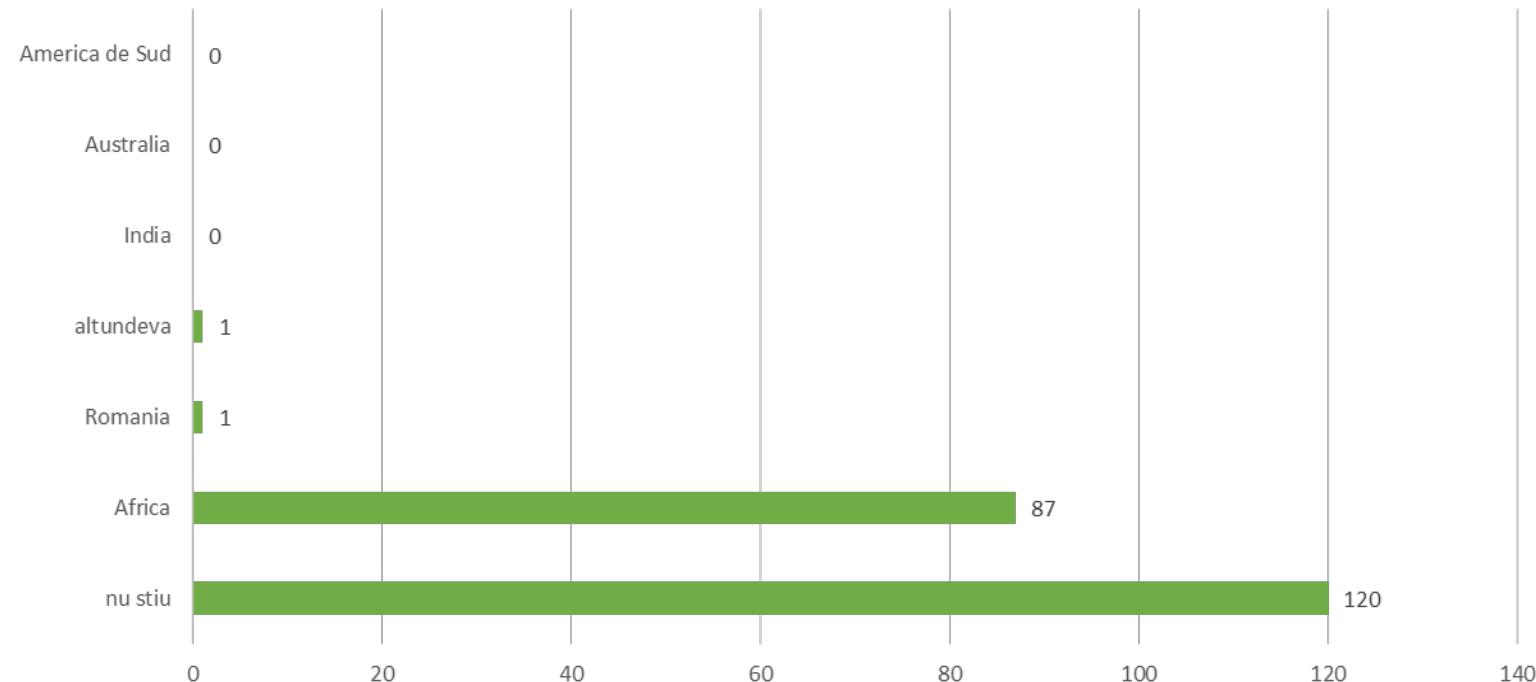


În cazul acestei întrebări N=209 deoarece o persoană nu a oferit răspuns acesteia.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Unde iernează dumbrăveanca?

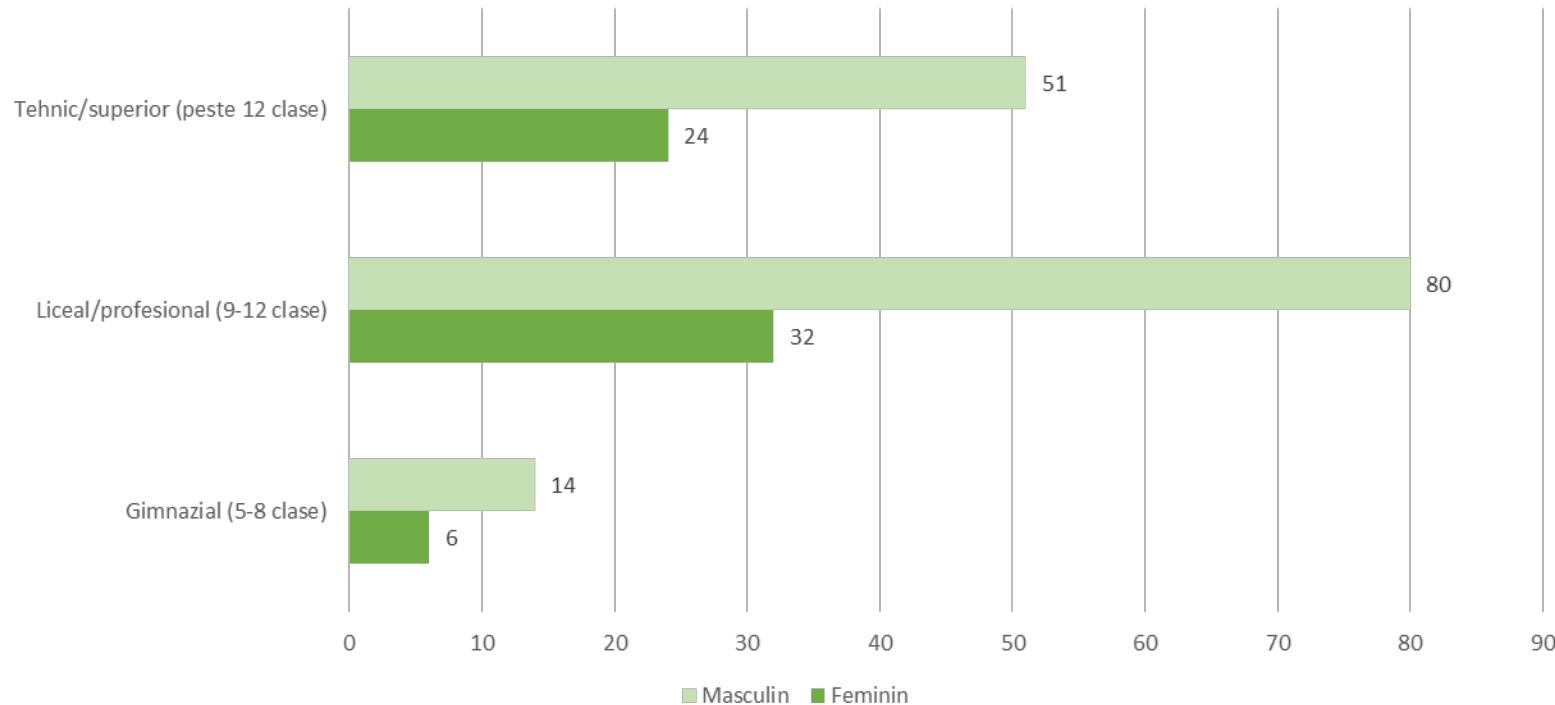


În cazul acestei întrebări N=209 deoarece o persoană nu a oferit răspuns acesteia.

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

Nivelul de studii al respondenților în funcție de gen

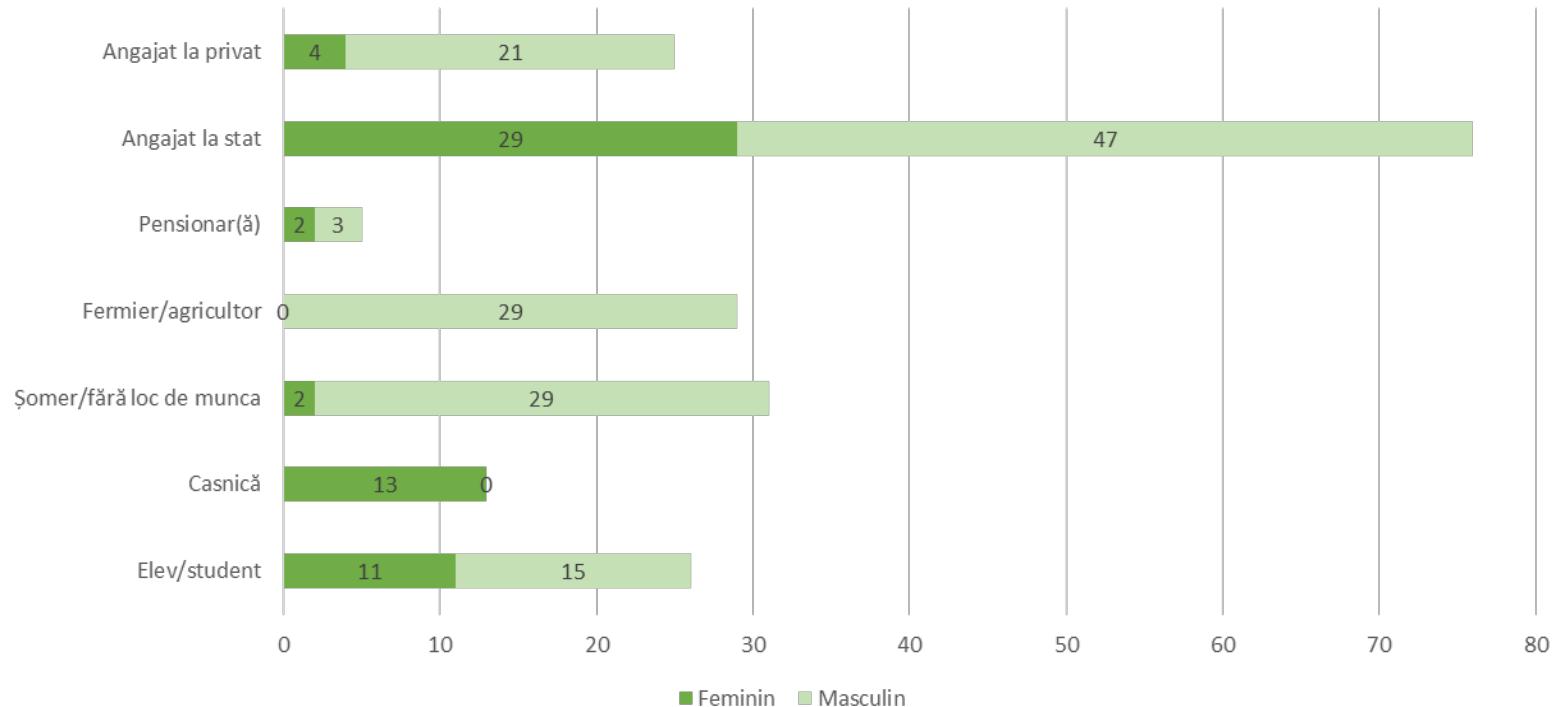


Diferența numărului de persoane chestionate până la totalul de 210 o reprezintă numărul celor care nu au acordat un răspuns acestor întrebări (3 non-răspuns).

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210

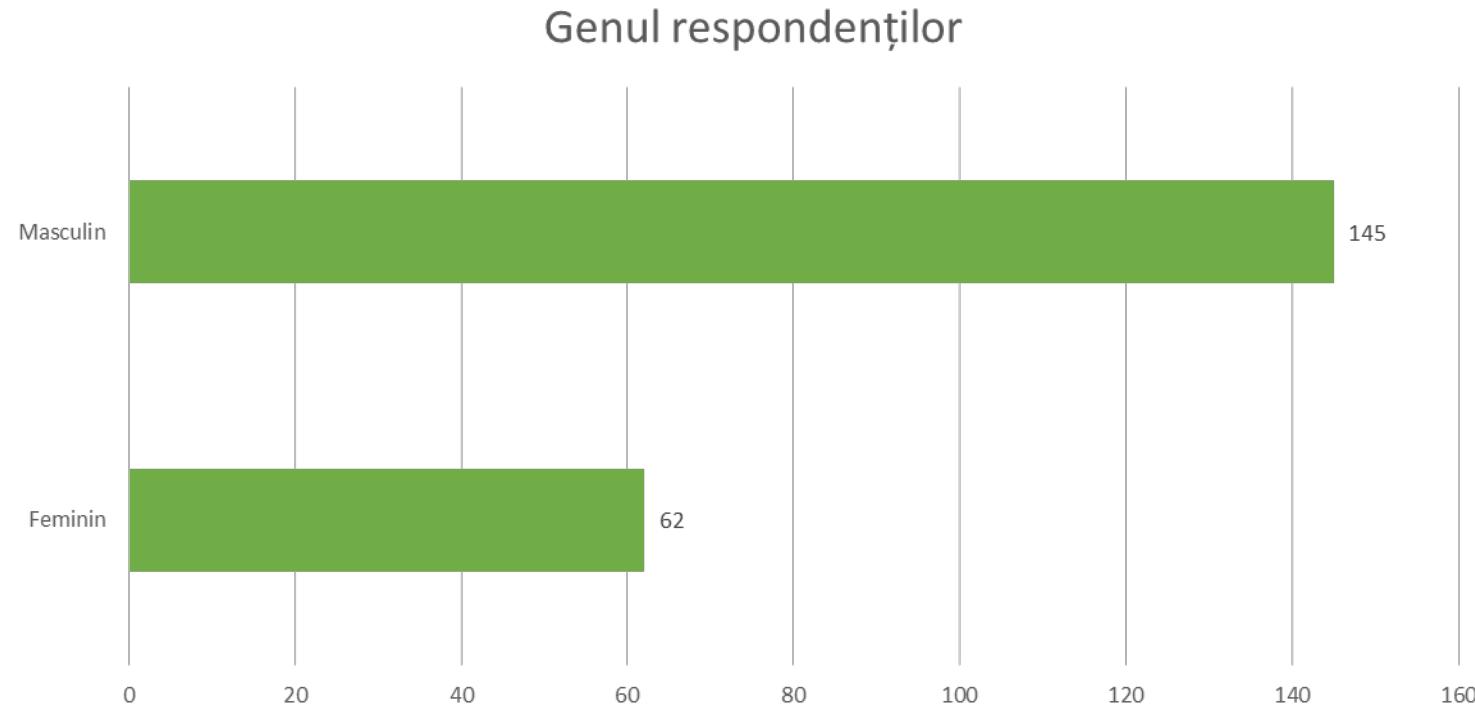
Ocupația respondenților în funcție de gen



Diferența numărului de persoane chestionate până la totalul de 210 o reprezintă numărul celor care nu au acordat un răspuns acestor întrebări (2 non-răspunsuri).

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

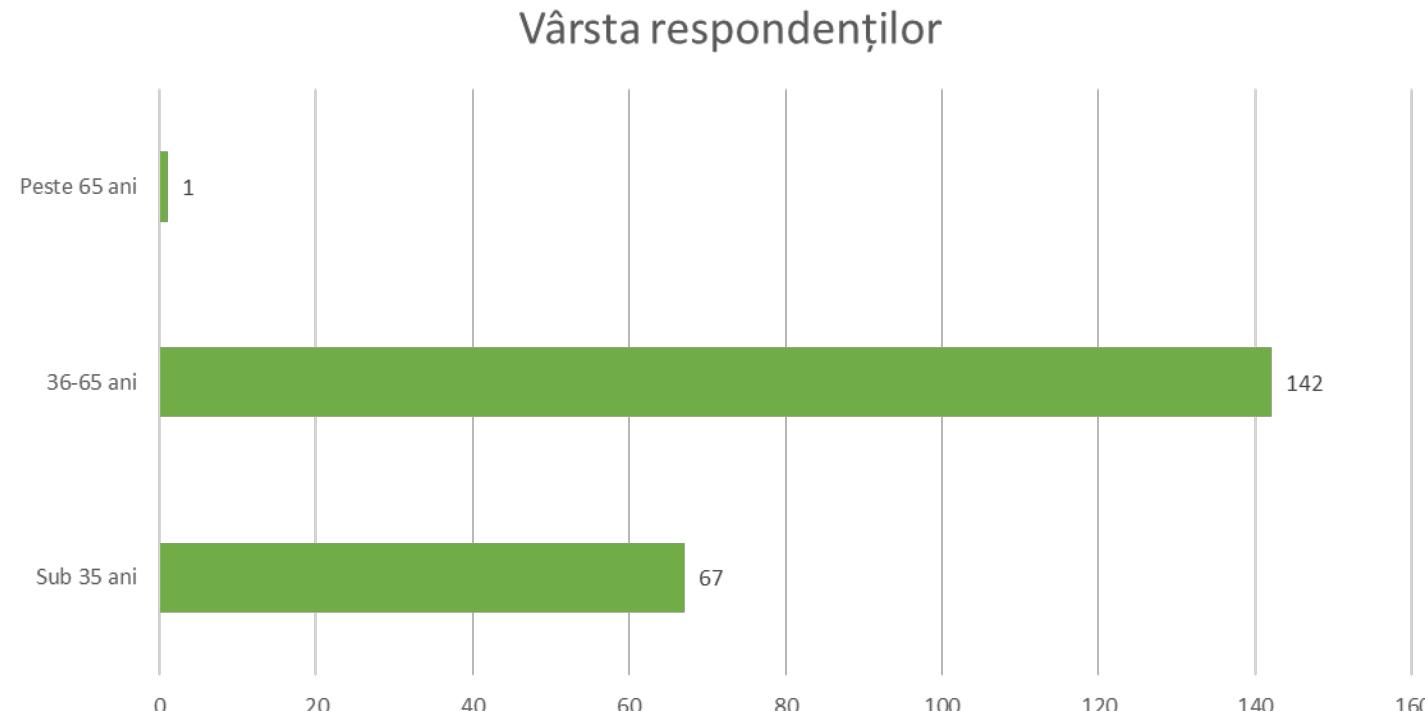
N= 210



Diferența numărului de persoane chestionate până la totalul de 210 o reprezintă numărul celor care nu au acordat un răspuns acestor întrebări (3 non-răspunsuri).

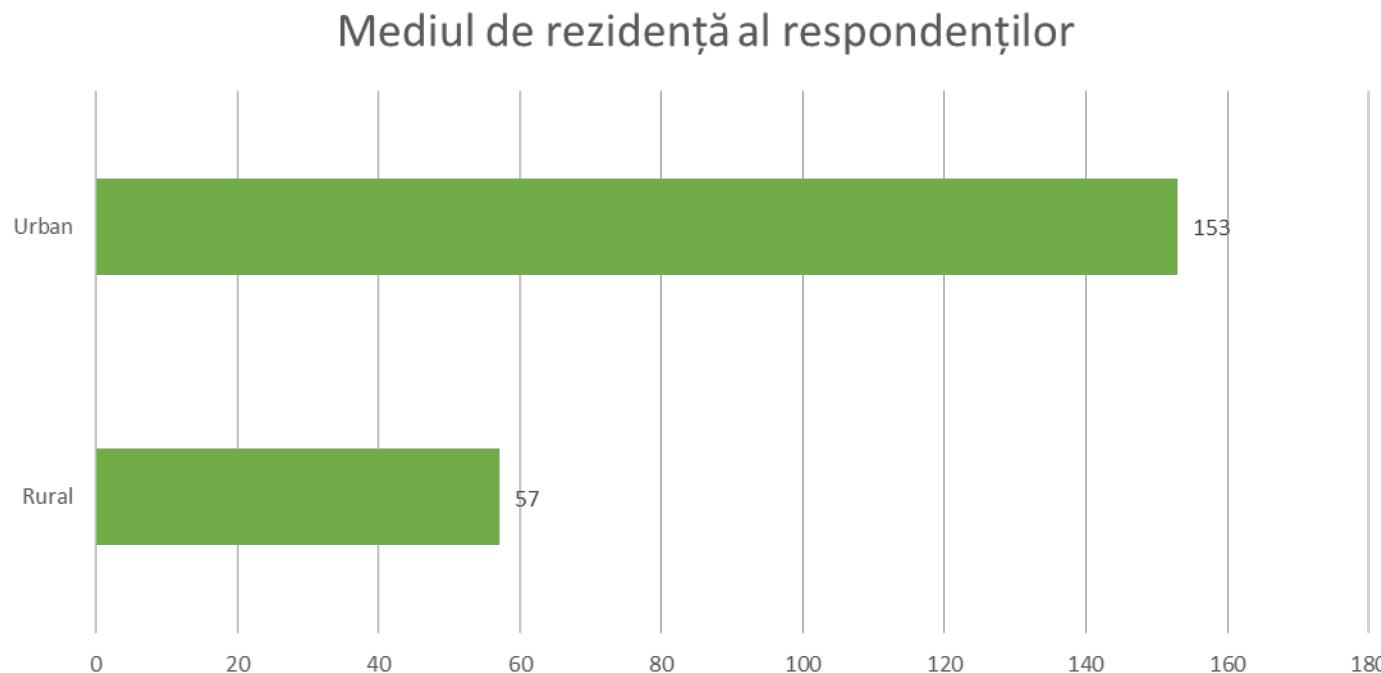
Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210



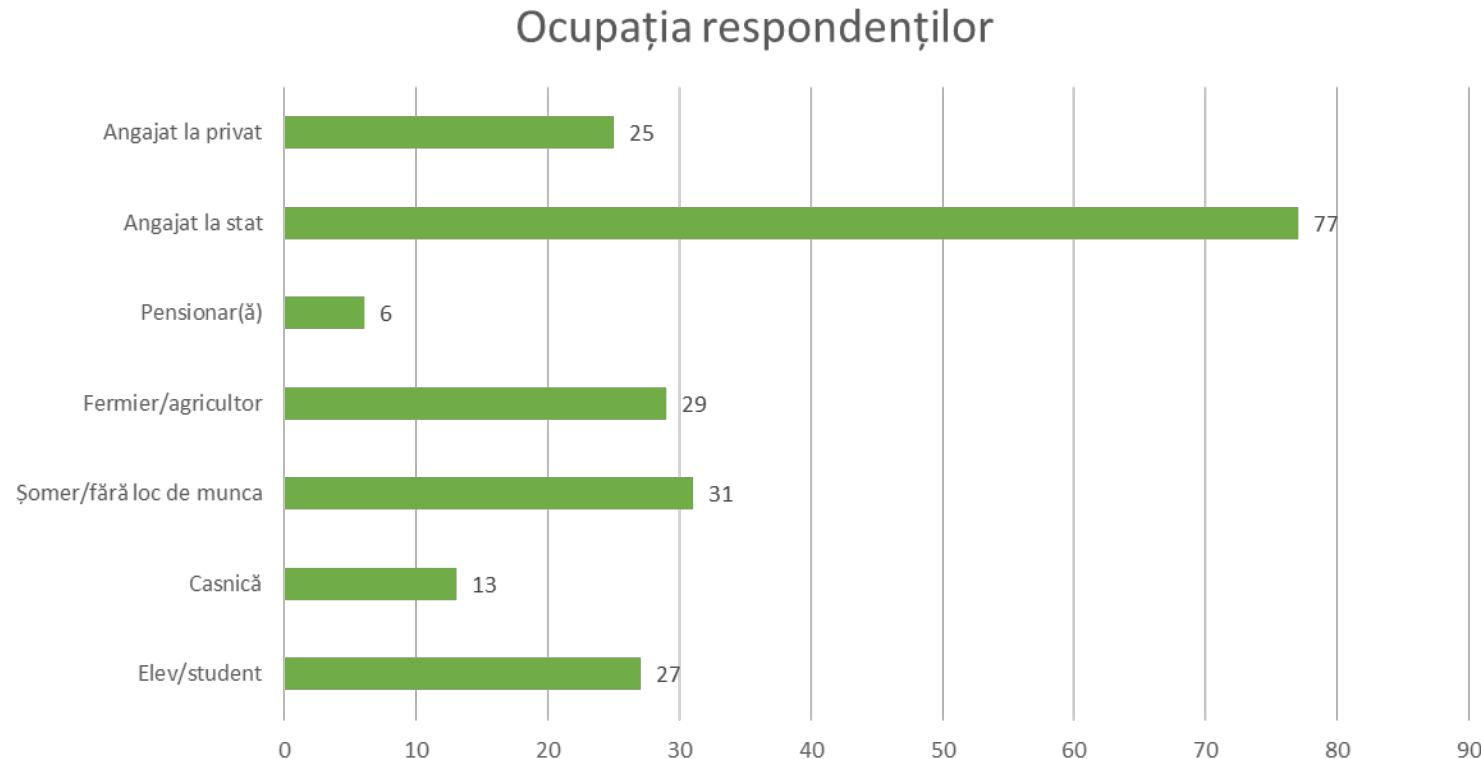
Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210



Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

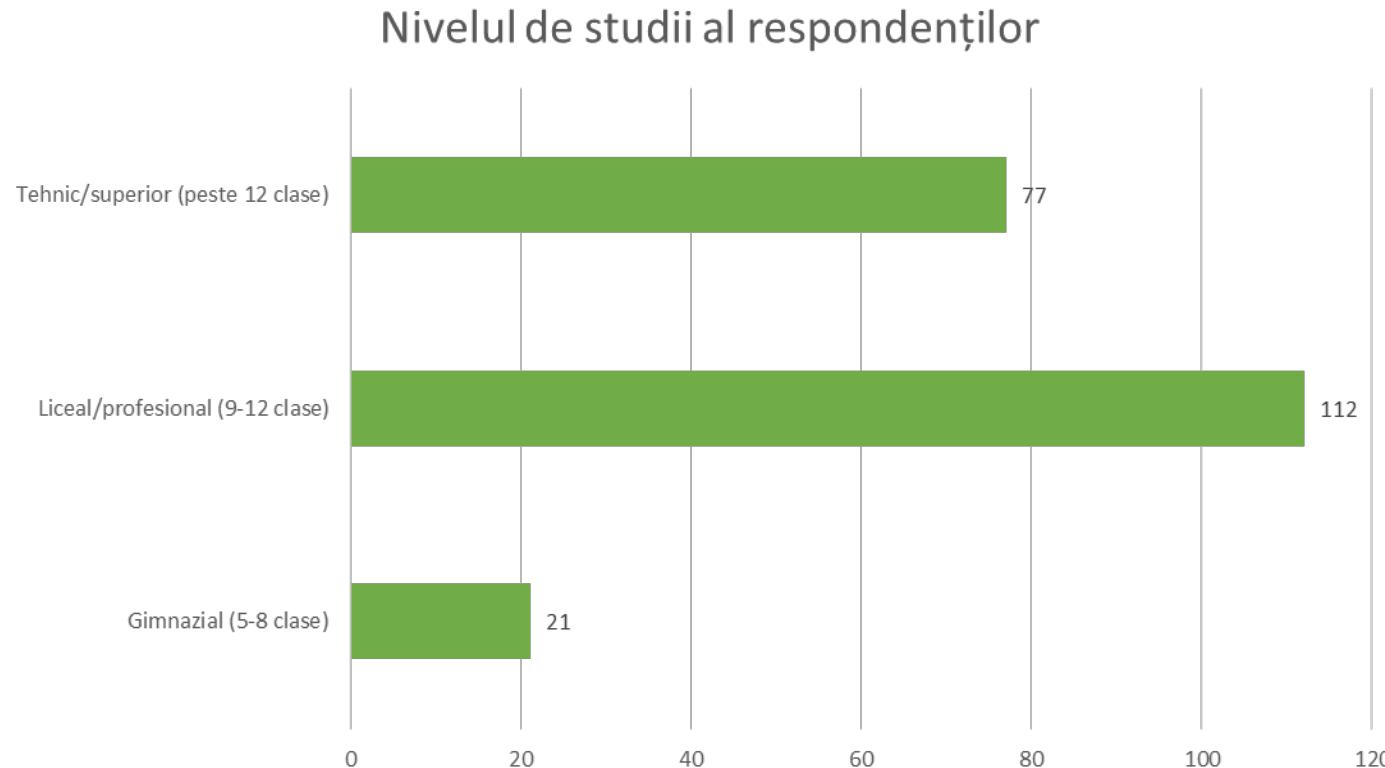
N= 210



Diferența numărului de persoane chestionate până la totalul de 210 o reprezintă numărul celor care nu au acordat un răspuns acestor întrebări (2 non-răspunsuri).

Raport intermediar V – noiembrie 2018

N= 210



Compararea datelor primelor cinci sesiuni de colectare a datelor

| | | Sept. 2015 | Dec. 2015 | Dec. 2016 | Dec-17 | Nov-18 |
|---|----|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Număr chestionare aplicate | | 120 | 100 | 300 | 200 | 210 |
| Ați auzit despre proiectul "Conservarea Dumbrăvencei în Bazinul Carpathic"? | Da | 79% | 71% | 79% | 77.50% | 93.30% |
| | Nu | 21% | 29% | 21% | 22.50% | 6.70% |
| De unde ați auzit despre proiect? (majoritatea răspunsurilor) | | Informări oficiale | Ziare, internet | Informări oficiale | Informări oficiale | Ziare, internet |
| Media procentului de răspunsuri "Nu știu" pentru întrebările de cunoștințe referitoare la proiect | | 23.12% | 2.10% | 2.65% | 1.77% | 0.13% |
| Media procentului de răspunsuri "Nu știu" pentru întrebările de cunoștințe referitoare la specia dumbrăveanca | | 45.20% | 33% | 11.60% | 14.95% | 43% |
| Procentul cumulat al răspunsurilor "Mult" și "Foarte mult" aferente întrebării "Cât de importantă este pentru dvs. personal soarta speciei dumbrăveanca?" | | 47.50% | 42% | 43.50% | 40.90% | 13.30% |
| Ocupația majorității respondenților | | Angajat la stat (46.7%) | Angajat la privat (23%) Angajat la stat (20%) | Elev/student (75.25%) | Elev/student (65.3%) | Angajat la stat (36.7%) |
| Genul majorității respondenților | | Feminin (56.7%) | Masculin (57%) | Masculin (52.2%) | Feminin (52%) | Masculin (69%) |
| Vârsta majorității respondenților | | 36-65 ani (54.9%) | 36-65 ani (54.6%) | Sub 35 ani (79.8%) | Sub 35 ani (70.3%) | 36-65 ani (67.6%) |
| Mediul de rezidență al majorității respondenților | | Rural (63.4%) | Urban (58.2%) | Rural (64.6%) | Rural (87.2%) | Urban (72.9%) |

CONCLUZII

- Procentul celor care au auzit despre proiect este de aproape 95%.
- În ceea ce privește nivelul de informare despre proiect, se pot spune următoarele:
 - Toate persoanele chestionate din județul Timiș au auzit despre proiect, cel mai slab informat județ dintre cele implicate a fost Aradul, dar și acesta cu 86,2%.
 - Toți angajații la stat și la privat, respectiv fermierii/agriculturii chestionați au auzit despre proiect, în timp de peste trei sferturi dintre șomerii/persoanele fără loc de muncă chestionate au cunoștință despre existența proiectului
 - Cel puțin 90% dintre respondenți din fiecare categorie de vîrstă au auzit despre proiect
 - Față de runda precedentă de chestionare, informările publice au devenit o sursă de informare pentru puțini respondenți, majoritatea fiind informați prin intermediul ziarelor/internetului, respectiv a radioului și televizorului.
 - O singură persoană a oferit răspunsul "nu știu" la o singură întrebare din categoria celor de cunoștințe despre proiect
 - Informațiile despre specia dumbrăveanca sunt mai puțin cunoscute decât cele referitoare la proiect, la fel ca în runda precedentă de chestionare.. Între 9% și 57% dintre respondenți au marcat răspunsul "nu știu" la cele 8 întrebări aferente acestei tematice.
- Cele trei variante de răspuns care vizează beneficiile implementării proiectului au fost alese de aproximativ același număr de respondenți.
- Marea majoritate a respondentilor declară că nu poate aprecia importanța speciei dumbrăveanca pentru sine personal.
- Date demografice: majoritatea persoanelor chestionate sunt de gen masculin, au între 36-65 de ani, locuiesc în mediul urban și au studii liceale/profesionale.
- Comparând datele actuale cu cele colectate în etapele precedente ale cercetării se constată tendința de scadere a procentului răspunsurilor "nu știu" la întrebările referitoare la proiect. În cazul întrebărilor referitoare la cunoștințe despre specie se înregistrează o creștere masivă a numărului răspunsurilor "nu știu", apropiindu-se de valoare înregistrată în prima rundă de studiului.

CONCLUSIONS

- The percentage of those who have heard about the project is almost 95%.
- Concerning the level of information about the project, the following statements are valid:
 - All the people surveyed from Timiș County heard of the project, the least informed county of the involved ones was Arad, with 86.2%.
 - All the public employees and also the private ones, and the surveyed farmers have heard about the project, while more than three quarters of the surveyed unemployed people are aware of the existence of the project
 - At least 90% of respondents in each age group have heard about the project
 - Comparing to the previous round of questionnaires, public information has become a source of information for few respondents, most of whom are informed through newspapers / the Internet, radio and television.
- One single person stated that "do not know" about a single question, from the project knowledge category
- Information about roller is less known than project-related information, just as in the previous round of questionnaires. Between 9% and 57% of respondents stated that "do not know" the answer to the 8 questions related to this topic.
- The three response options about the benefits of implementing the project were chosen by approximately the same number of respondents
- The majority of respondents say they can not appreciate the importance of the roller for themselves.
- Demographic data: most people surveyed are male, 36-65 years old, live in urban areas and graduated a highschool or vocational school
- By comparing current data with those collected in the previous stages of the research, the tendency to decrease the percentage of "do not know" answers to project questions is maintained. For species-related questions, there is a massive increase in the number of "do not know" answers, almost reaching the level recorded in the first round of the study.



**Socioeconomic study and evaluation of ecosystem services as
a result of the ROLLER - Conservation of the European Roller
(Coracias garrulus) in the Carpathian Basin**

PROGRESS REPORT

ACTION D.3.

„Assessment of the socio-economic and ecosystem functions restoration impact of the
project”

Budapest

March 2019

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1 Executive Summary

Protected areas around the world are increasingly being recognized for their potential to protect various ecosystem services in addition to biodiversity and ensure their continuous flow. The Roller project improves habitats and their ecosystem services in several ways. The main aim of the Roller LIFE+ project is to:

- Strengthen the European core population in the Carpathian basin and ensure its conservation by the implementation of suitable conservation measures.
- Restore former Roller habitats and demonstrate new or unfamiliar management practices.
- Increase the population size of the Roller by creating new nest sites and by the promotion of bird friendly habitat management of Natura 2000 sites.
- Involve relevant stakeholders into the conservation activity and therefore establish the fundaments of sustainable protection of the species.
- Decrease the mortality of the targeted population by promoting the bird friendly electric pylon designs, insulating the most relevant pylons.
- Identify endangered migratory and roosting sites; make the first steps for their conservation through networking.

The assessment of the ecosystem services was conducted in the context of a LIFE+ project. The main purpose of the study was the determination and valuation of the ecosystem services provided by the project area. For this purpose we use the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA, Peh et al. 2013) which provides a net benefits framework through applying a set of appropriate methods. The implementation of TESSA Toolkit revealed that the area supports climate regulation services; cultivated goods and recreation and aesthetic benefits. The methodology includes a rapid appraisal to identify the most important habitats, and the services provided by the site.

The project has created a high reach through online, print and radio/television media appearances. From 2015 to 2018 the topic has appeared in 56 online, 19 print and 5 radio/television media. The calculated ad value has been 141,710 EUR. The online and print media has achieved 8,386,124 reach.

2 Introduction - background to ecosystem services

Ecosystem services have been defined differently by many authors (Boyd and Banzhaf, 2007; Fisher and Turner, 2008; Fisher et al., 2009), but always are defined with reference to humans (Chan et al., 2006; Tallis and Polasky, 2009). It is this attribute that distinguishes them from ecosystem functions. Ecosystem functions occur whether or not there are any humans who may benefit from them (Tallis and Polasky, 2009). The main purpose of defining ecosystem services is to allow for a systematic and comprehensive accounting for the environmental benefits people receive from nature (Boyd and Banzhaf, 2007; Fisher and Turner, 2008). Ecosystem services are general classified into supporting, provisioning, regulating and cultural services (MA 2005) although, other classification frameworks are also used (e.g. Haines-Young and Potschin 2013). The supporting services which are necessary for the production of all other ecosystem services including soil formation, photosynthesis, primary production, nutrient cycling and water cycling. Provisioning services are material benefits that ecosystems generate, such as food, fresh water or timber products. Regulating services regulate e.g., climate and air quality, hydrological and biochemical cycles and soil processes, and are essential preconditions for other ecosystem services. Cultural services are immaterial benefits that humans obtain from ecosystems, for instance by recreation, health benefits or the accumulation of knowledge (MA 2005).

Until fairly recently, protected areas were seen as the stronghold of biodiversity conservation. Although, safeguarding biodiversity remains their primary aim, protected areas are increasingly considered to play a key role in the maintenance of ecosystem processes and the ecosystem services they provide (Biodiversity Strategy (COM(2011) 244). It is thus vital to assess the extent to which existing protected area systems represent those services.

During this action, we identified and examined the ecosystem services (regulating and cultural) using a) the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) and b) an expert-based approach to map the potential/capacity of habitat types. In addition we carried out a survey to assess attitudes and perceptions of conservation activities.

3 Methods

3.1 Study area

Habitat rehabilitation measures are going to be carried out in the following Special Protection Areas (SPA):

- HUBN10002 Borsodi Sík SPA
- HUBN10004 Hevesi-sík SPA
- HUBN10005 Kesznyéten SPA
- HUDI10001 Abonyi-kaszálóerdő SPA
- HUDI10004 Jászkarajenői puszták SPA
- HUHN10001 Szatmár-Bereg SPA
- HUHN10002 Hortobágy SPA
- HUHN10003 Bihar SPA
- HUHN10005 Jászság SPA
- HUKM10004 Vásárhely környéki és csanádi-háti puszták SPA
- HUKN10001 Felső-kiskunsági szikes puszták és turjánvidék SPA
- HUKN10002 Kiskunsági szikes tavak and the őrjegi turjánvidék SPA
- HUKN10007 Alsó-Tiszavölgy SPA
- HUKN10008 Balástya–Szatymaz környéki homokvidék SPA
- HUKN30001 Csongrád-bokrosi Sóstó SPA
- HUKN30002 Gátéri Fehér-tó SPA

Analysis of the services will become possible, when the habitat restoration activities will be carried out.

3.2 Classifying ecosystem services supported by the study area

Following on from the framework proposed by the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA 2005), there are currently many frameworks exist to classify ecosystem services (Wallace 2007; Fisher and Turner 2008; Haines-Young and Potschin 2013). The classification of the most important ecosystem services supported by the project area was based on the Standard List of Ecosystem Services (adapted from CICES available at www.cices.eu). The

hierarchical structure of The Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) has been designed so that the categories at each level are non-overlapping and without redundancy. The categories at the lower levels also inherit the properties or characteristics of the levels above. The main categories are:

- a. *Provisioning services*: all nutritional, material and energetic outputs from living systems. In the proposed structure a distinction is made between provisioning outputs arising from biological materials (biomass) and water. The consultation confirmed the classification of water as problematic, because it was regarded by some as primarily an abiotic, mineral output. The majority argued, however, that it should be included; convention and wider usage of the notion of an ecosystem services also suggests that it is appropriate to do so. In addition, water bodies of all scales host communities of species that provide ecosystem services themselves.
- b. *Regulating and maintenance*: covers all the ways in which living organisms can mediate or moderate the ambient environment that affects human performance. It therefore covers the degradation of wastes and toxic substances by exploiting living processes; by reconnecting waste streams to living processes it is in this sense the opposite of provision. Regulation and maintenance also covers the mediation of flows in solids, liquids and gases that affect people's performance as well as the ways living organisms can regulate the physico-chemical and biological environment of people.
- c. *Cultural Services*: cover all the non-material, and normally non-consumptive, outputs of ecosystems that affect physical and mental states of people.

3.3 Ecosystem Services Estimation - TESSA v1.1

For the assessment of the ecosystem services of the project area we used the Toolkit for Ecosystem Service Site-based Assessment (TESSA) (Peh et al., 2013) which provides a net benefits framework through applying a set of appropriate methods. TESSA is designed to help users identify which ecosystem services to assess, what data are needed to measure them, which methods or sources might be used in different contexts, and how the results can then be communicated. For ease of use, decision trees lead the user towards specific methods, providing additional guidance on data collection and analysis. However, because sites vary widely, methods are designed as templates only and users need to adapt the methods

according to local conditions. TESSA brings together a selection of accessible, low-cost methods to identify the important ecosystem services provided by a site, and to evaluate the magnitude and distribution of the benefits that people get from them now, compared with those expected under alternative land-uses.

The methodology includes a rapid appraisal to identify the most important habitats, drivers of land-use change and the services provided by the site. The Rapid Appraisal reveals the dominant habitat types and drivers of change and the broad ecosystem services that are associated with the habitat types at the site based on the Standard List of Ecosystem Services (adapted from CICES available at www.cices.eu).

In order to decide which services to measure, we used the matrix provided by TESSA showing general relationships between habitat-types and ecosystem services.

3.3.1 Methods applied for global climate regulation assessment

By global climate regulation, we mean the exchange of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases between the atmosphere and the plants, animals and soil within ecosystems. Different habitats and land uses have different potential influences on the service of global climate regulation. Therefore, we treat each habitat/land use separately in this section of the toolkit, because different measurements and/or methods are appropriate for different habitats. Consequently, for each habitat type identified during Rapid appraisal the following factors were assessed that might affect the global climate regulation:

1. The carbon stored in the plants expressed as above-ground biomass (AGB), and below-ground biomass (BGB), dead organic matter (litter and dead wood) and soil;
2. The carbon sequestered (taken in from the atmosphere) over time by the plants and soil (negative flux);
3. The greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide [CO₂], nitrous oxide [N₂O], methane [CH₄]) emitted by the plants, soil and animals over time (positive flux). This emission can arise from, for example, respiration, burning, decay or other forms of disturbance.

The importance of these factors to climate regulation varies between different habitats or land uses. Furthermore, different levels of human intervention or management within a habitat may also alter their relative importance. Therefore, we must define both habitat types and,

within these, different degree of disturbance (if present) and use these as the individual units for service assessment.

3.4 Perceptions, attitudes and level of awareness

We are planning to carry out a multi-annual survey among farmers based on the surveys carried out earlier in events organised with MME partner Bükk National Park, before the current project.

We have carried out a multi-annual survey among farmers during the traditional spring cattle driving festival from 2014 to 2018. The surveys have investigated farmer's perception and attitude toward agri-environmental schemes.

- *Knowledge and awareness.* Regarding levels of awareness, a set of questions sought to evaluate the knowledge of the respondents regarding agri-environmental practices and their impact.
- *Perceptions.* The questionnaire attempted to evaluate issues of farmers' perceptions related to nature conservation, employment and economic sustainability.

4 Results

4.1 Perceptions and attitudes towards conservation measures

The project has created a high reach through online, print and radio/television media appearances. From 2015 to 2018 the topic has appeared in 56 online, 19 print and 5 radio/television media. The calculated ad value has been 141,710 EUR. The online and print media has achieved 8,386,124 reach.

Table 3: List of media reporting on the project

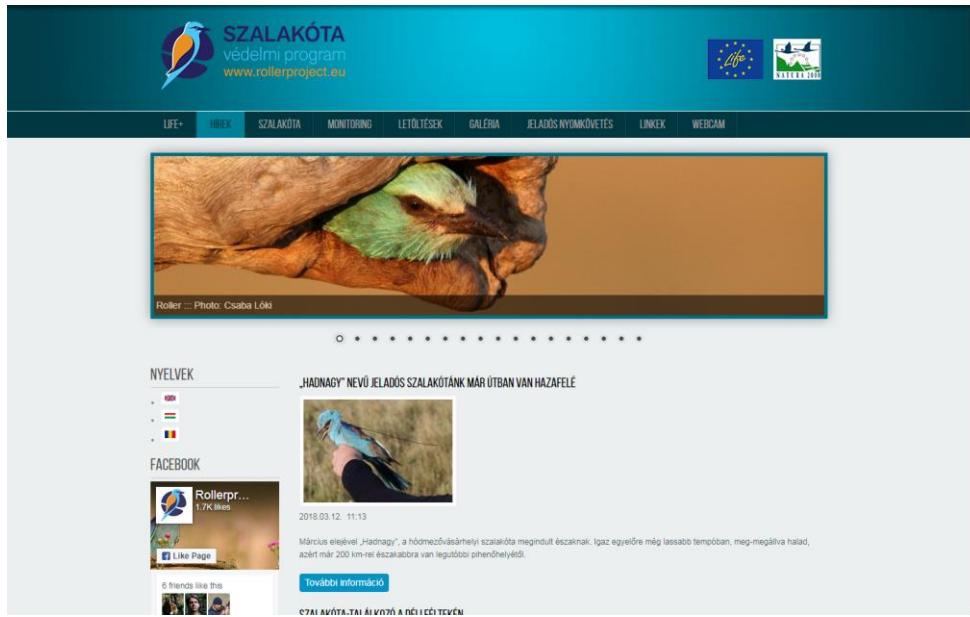
| Online | Print | radio/television |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| alfoldiregiomagazin.hu | Blikk | Class FM |
| bacsmegye.hu | Bogárd és Vidéke | Info Rádió |
| bajaitelevizio.hu | Dunaújvárosi Hírlap | Jazzy Rádió |
| baon.hu | Dunántúli Napló | Klub Rádió |
| blikk.hu | Észak-Magyarország | m1 |
| csongradmegyei-hirhata.. | Fejér Megyei Hírlap | |
| dehir.hu | Hajdú-Bihari Napló | |
| delmagyar.hu | Heves Megyei Hírlap | |
| erdon.ro | Kelet-Magyarország | |
| feeds.pecsujsg.hu | Lokál | |
| forestpress.hu | Magyar Hírlap | |
| foter.ro | Magyar Idők | |
| greenfo.hu | Magyar Mezőgazdaság | |
| halasinfo.hu | Népszava | |
| heol.hu | Nógrád Megyei Hírlap | |
| hir.ma | Petőfi Népe | |
| hirado.hu | Szabad Föld | |
| hirek.sk | Trade magazin | |
| hiros.hu | Vásárhelyi híradó | |
| hvg.hu | | |
| index.hu | | |
| infodebrecen.hu | | |
| infotatabanya.hu | | |
| keol.hu | | |
| kisalfold.hu | | |
| lokal.hu | | |

| Online | Print | radio/television |
|---|--------------|-------------------------|
| ma.hu magyarhirlap.hu magyarmezogazdasag.hu magyarszo.com minap.hu mixonline.hu nepszava.hu nlcafe.hu objektivhir.hu orientpress.hu origo.hu promenad.hu radioeger.hu ringmagazin.hu sikerado.hu sokszinuvidek.hu stop.hu szabadfold.hu szabadsag.ro 168ora.hu szegedma.hu travelo.hu tudomanyplaza.hu vaol.hu vasarhely24.hu vasindex.hu vilagvege2012.hu wabererstema.hu webradio.hu 24.hu | | |

53

18

5



The project has also direct readership through its website and social media:

Besides passive reaches the project is going to be presented at a number of events managing to promote its topic in an interactive way.

We are planning to carry out a multi-annual survey among farmers based on the surveys carried out with MME partner, Bükk National Park, before the current project. We have carried out a multi-annual survey among farmers during the traditional spring cattle driving festival from 2014 to 2018. The surveys have investigated farmer's perception and attitude toward agri-environmental schemes.

Fig 1: The distribution of land owned by surveyed farmers by size. Bar sizes are proportional to land area

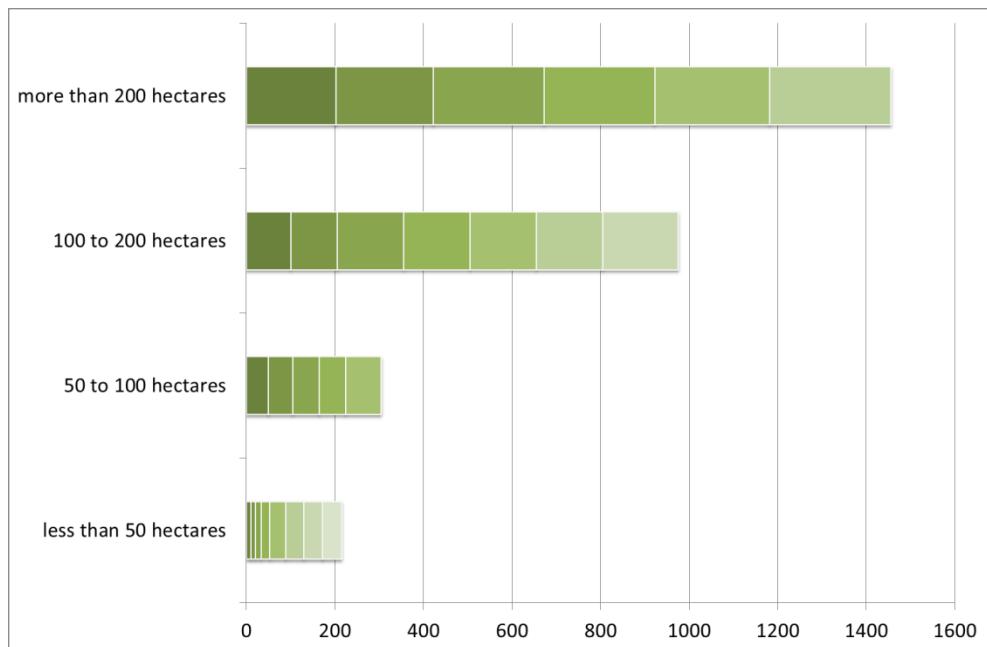


Fig 2: Have you participated in an agri-environmental scheme

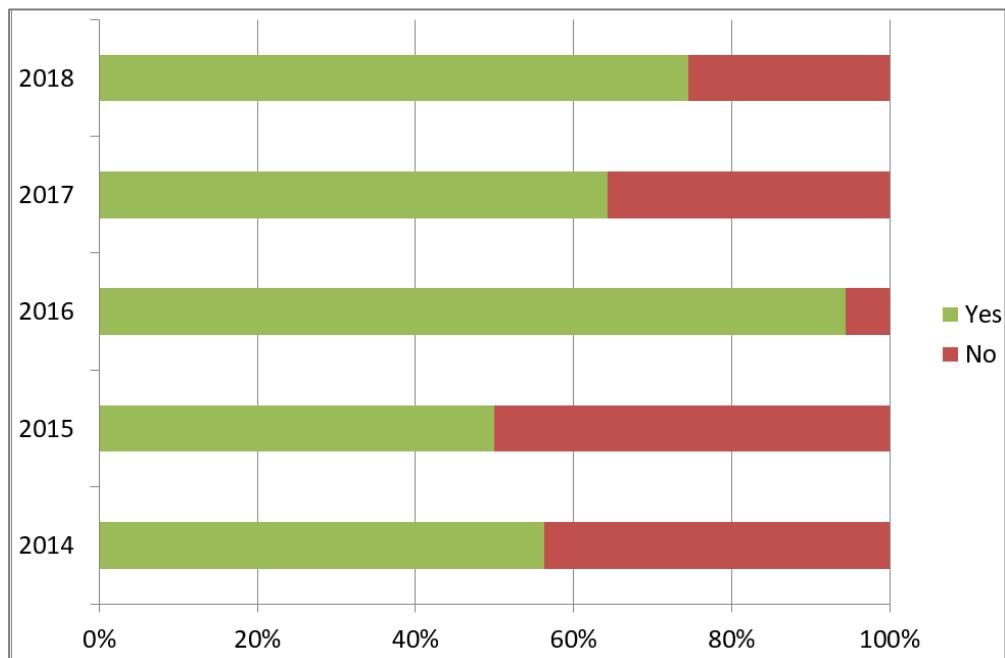
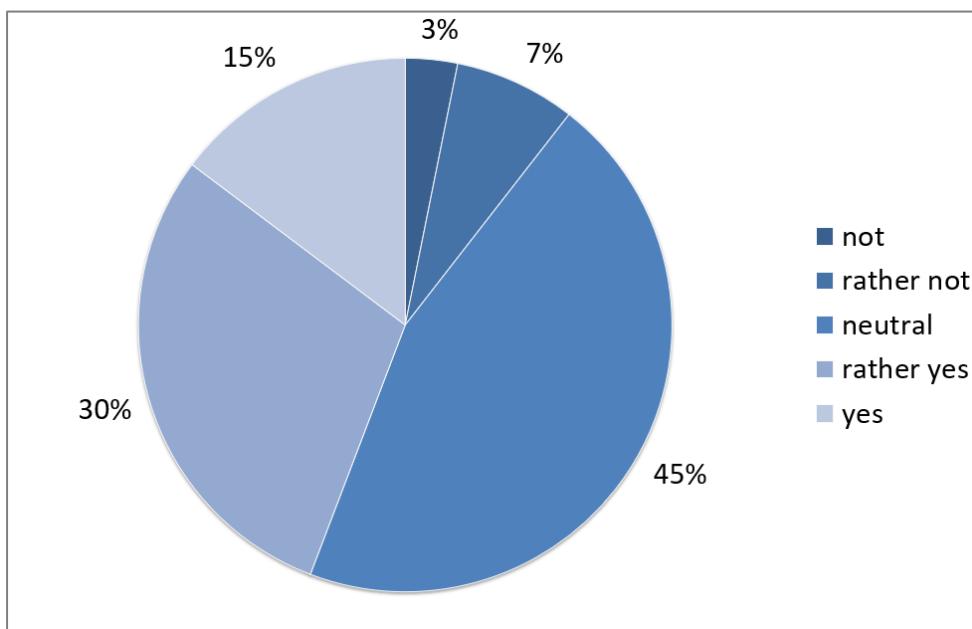
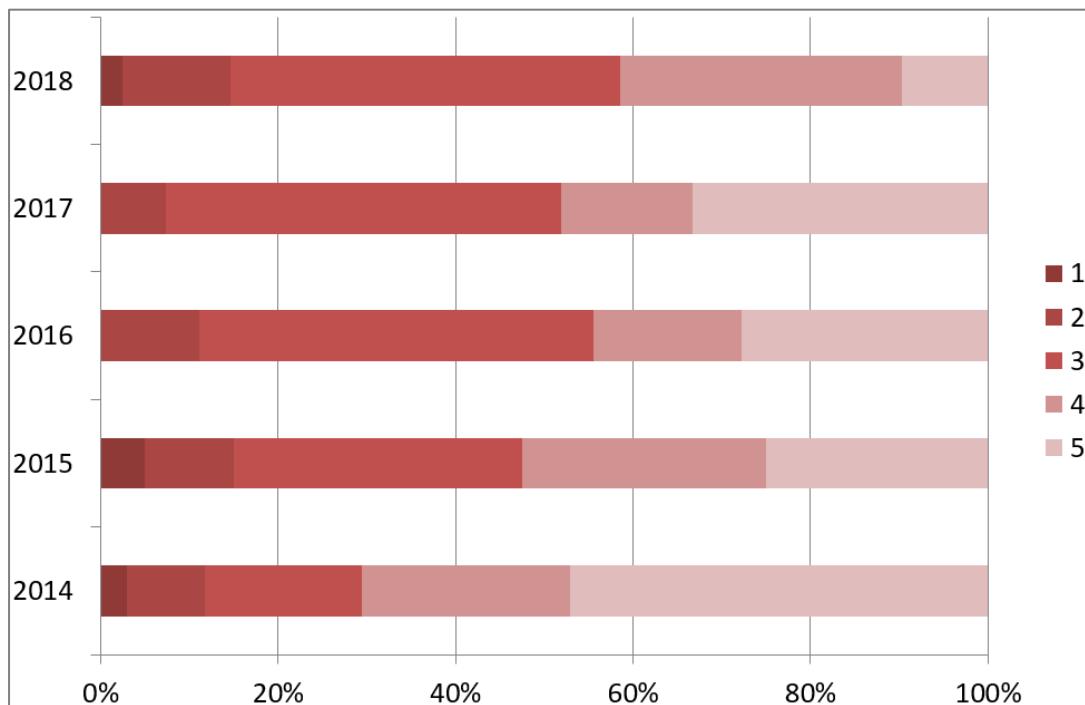


Fig 3: Farmers' perception whether the financial support was sufficient in the agri-environmental scheme?



In general the majority of the farmers believe that the financial support in the AES is sufficient. Also the overwhelming majority of them is neutral or positive related to the statement that long-term economic sustainability is possible with AES practices. However, those who participated earlier tend to be more neutral than positive about long term economic sustainability.

Fig 4: Farmers' perception whether participation in AES is economically sustainable



On the other hand farmers have listed many perceived benefits of AES answering to open question. There were a high number of nature and environment related benefits, and many has mentioned healthy food and ecotourism. It seems that local farmers are quite conscious about the increased ecosystem services. There were many respondents who could not mention any disadvantage. Those who mentioned highlighted increased pest occurrence, difficult requirements and very often the difficulty and extent of needed paperwork.

Table 6: Perceived benefits and disadvantages of AES

| Perceived benefits | Perceived disadvantages |
|----------------------------------|---|
| nature conservation | pests |
| more bird species | conflict with phytosanitary regulations |
| more game population | lower harvests |
| research | needs more management |
| ecotourism | too much bureaucracy |
| fodder production | conflicts with neighbouring farmers |
| income | difficult to meet requirements |
| environmental benefits | |
| landscape | |
| organic farming | |
| healthy food | |
| awareness raising | |
| more employment | |
| habitat for useful insects | |
| good for poor agricultural lands | |

The benefits of AES for nature has been especially highly rated by farmers who did participate in the AES earlier, which indicates that the AES participation has an important sensitising and awareness raising factor as well.

The majority of respondents have also agreed that AES has a positive impact on employment.

Fig 5 Farmers' perception on the benefits of AES for nature

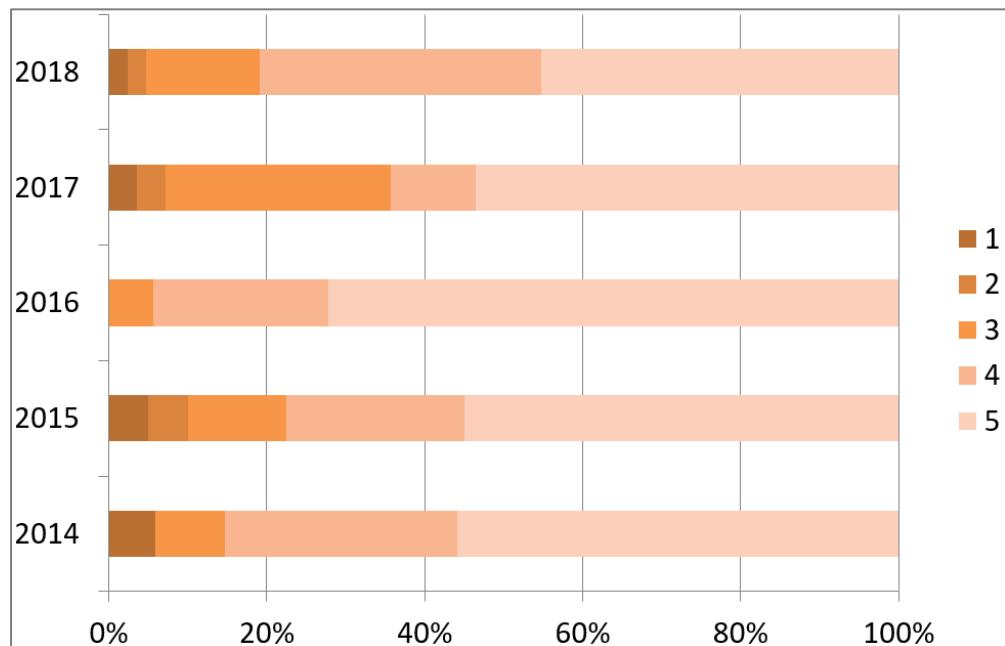


Fig 6 Farmers' perception on the benefits of AES for employment

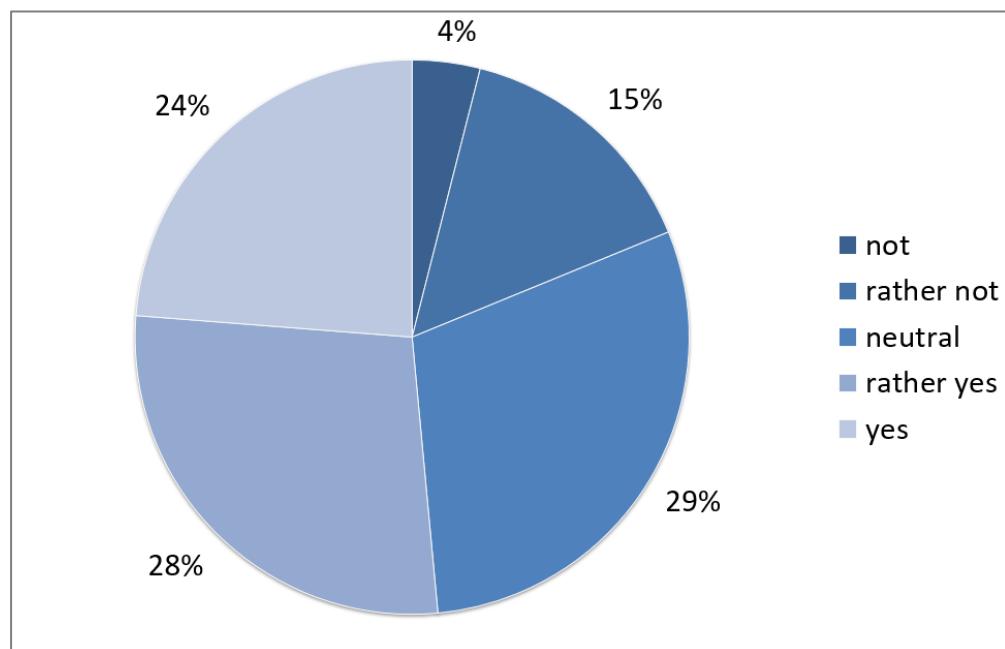
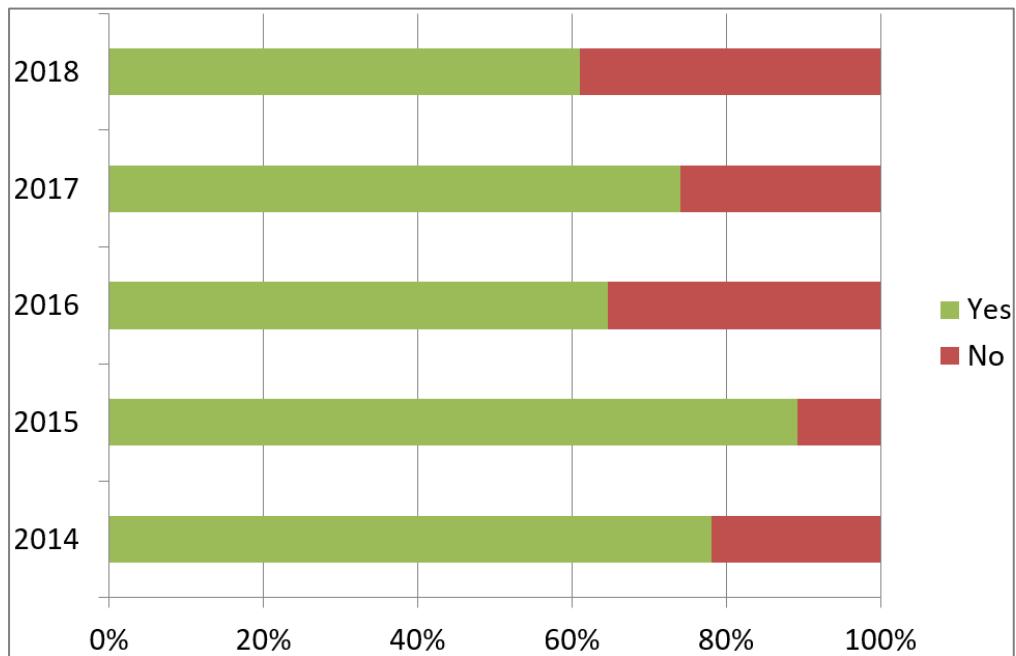


Fig 7: Farmers's intent to continue AES practices if financial support is no longer available



Overall, the majority of farmers have indicated that they would continue AES practices even without financial support. Among those who have already participated, it is still a majority, but at a significantly lower rate. This might be due to experience on actual economic outcomes as well as management issues related to AES practices.

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