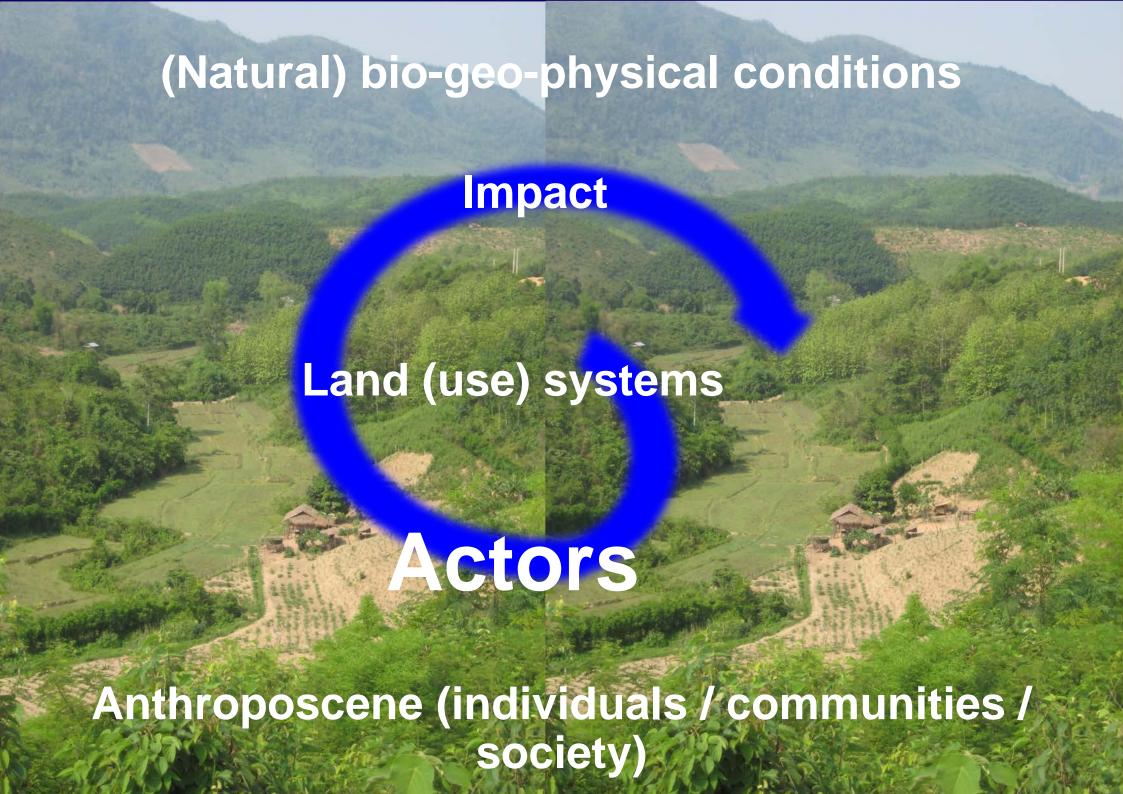
Session Providing Ecosystem Services Under Climate Change: COP Of Forest DSS

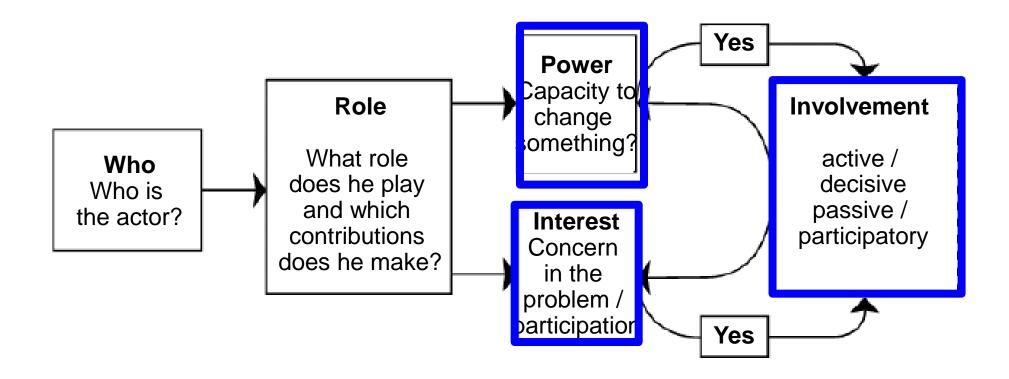


# Supporting participatory land use planning processes and decisions – the GISCAME platform











Some terms to differentiate: experts – stakeholders - laymen

Experts: consulted due to their specialization, should (ideally) not be personally concerned / interested in the land use decision.

Examples: Scientists, government staff, opinion leaders...

Stakeholders: individuals, groups or organizations that represent a specific / typical interest or concern.

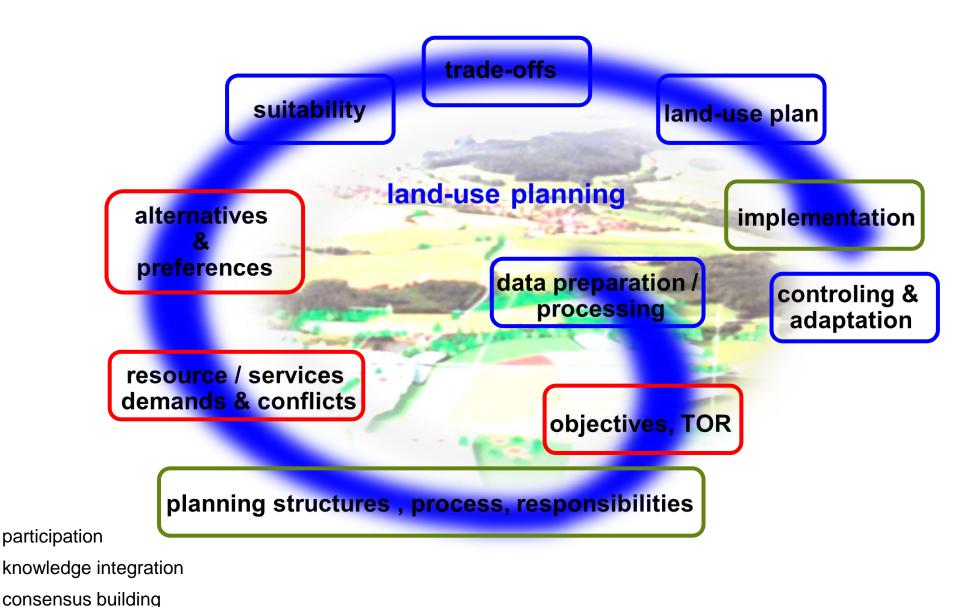
**Examples:** land owner associations, NGOs

Laymen: individuals that are directly / indirectly affected by decisions, consulted to represent the "public view / opinion"

Examples: local / regional citizens, randomly selected persons

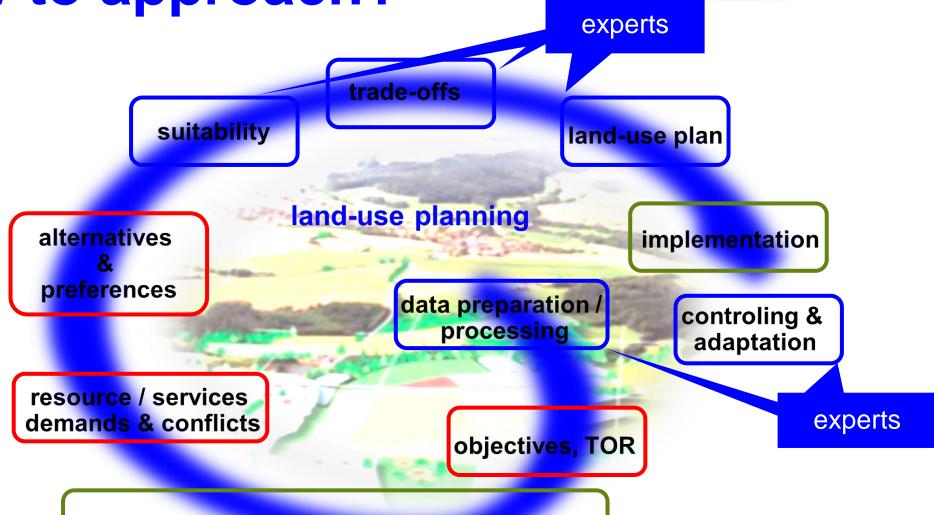












planning structures, process, responsibilities

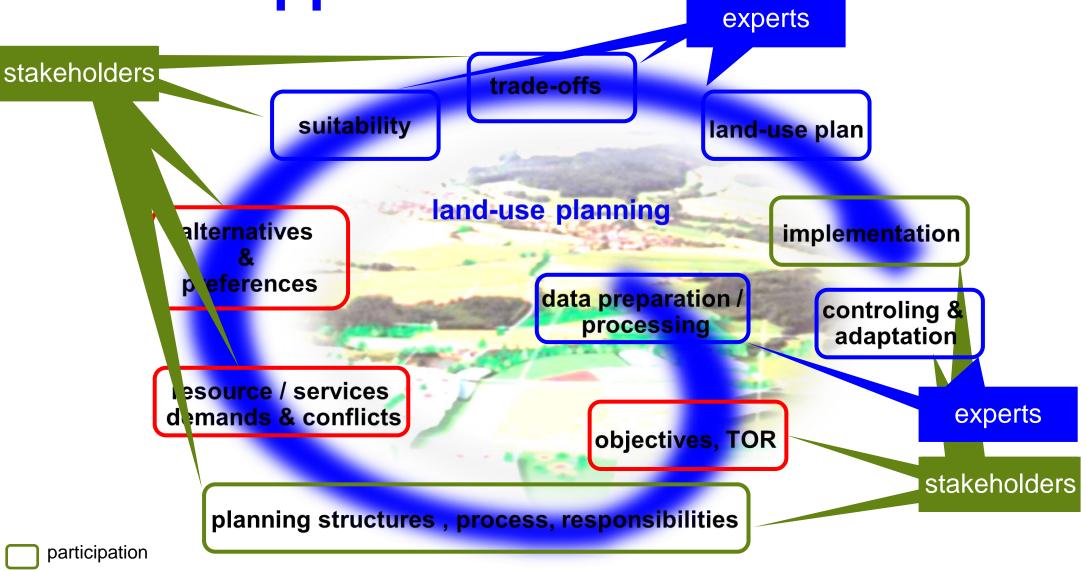
- participation
- knowledge integration
- consensus building



knowledge integration

consensus building

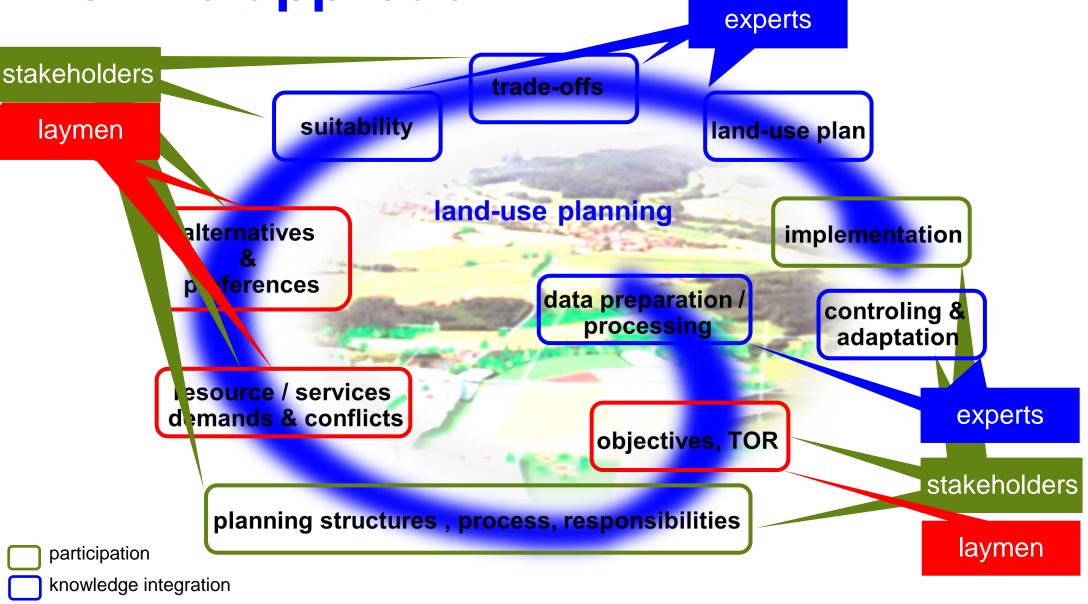






consensus building



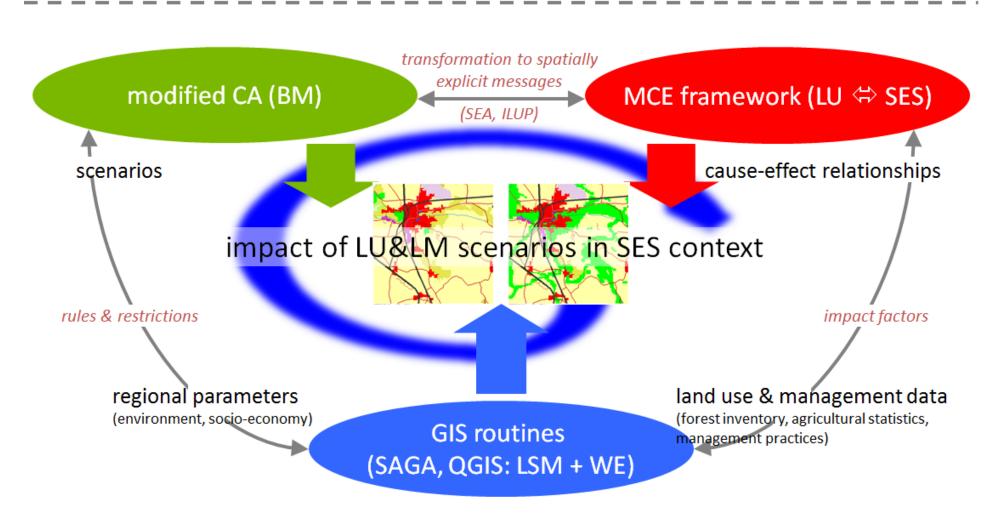








GUI: visualization / interactivity

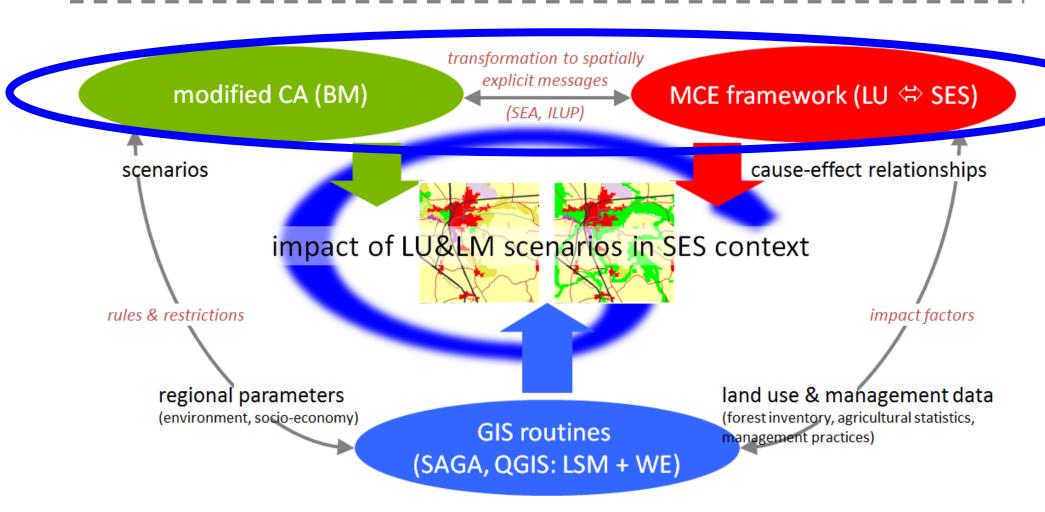




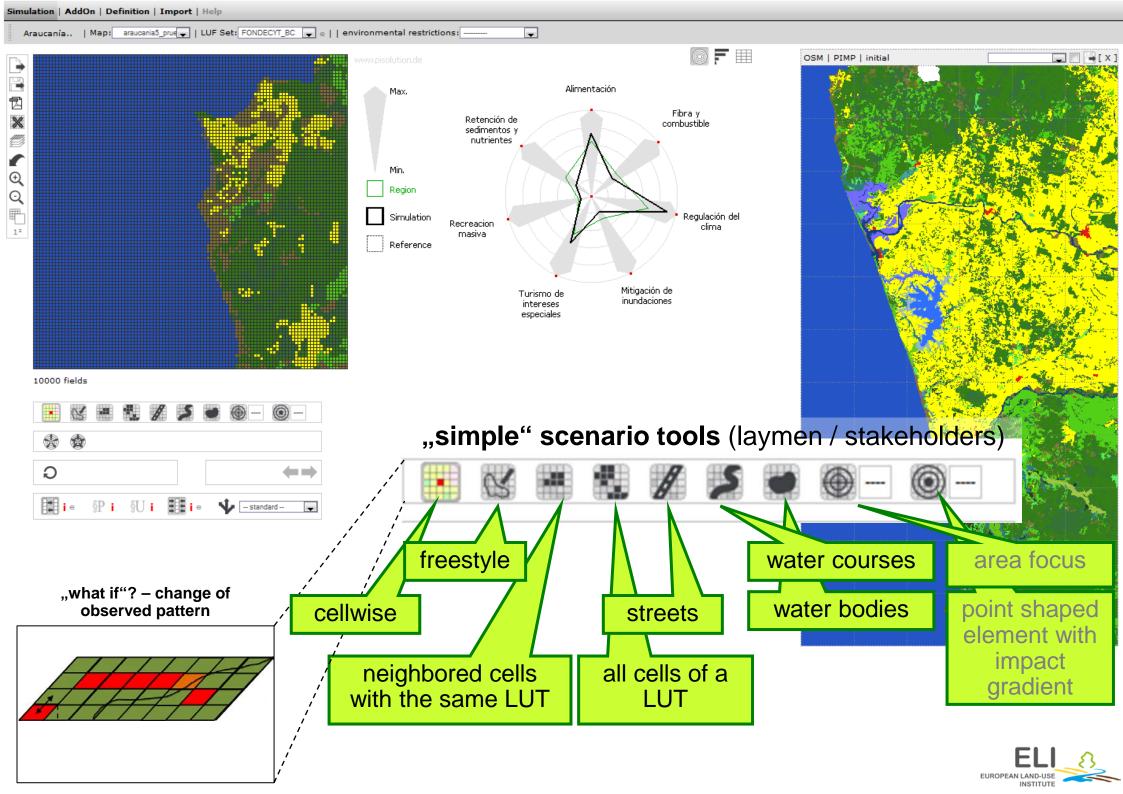


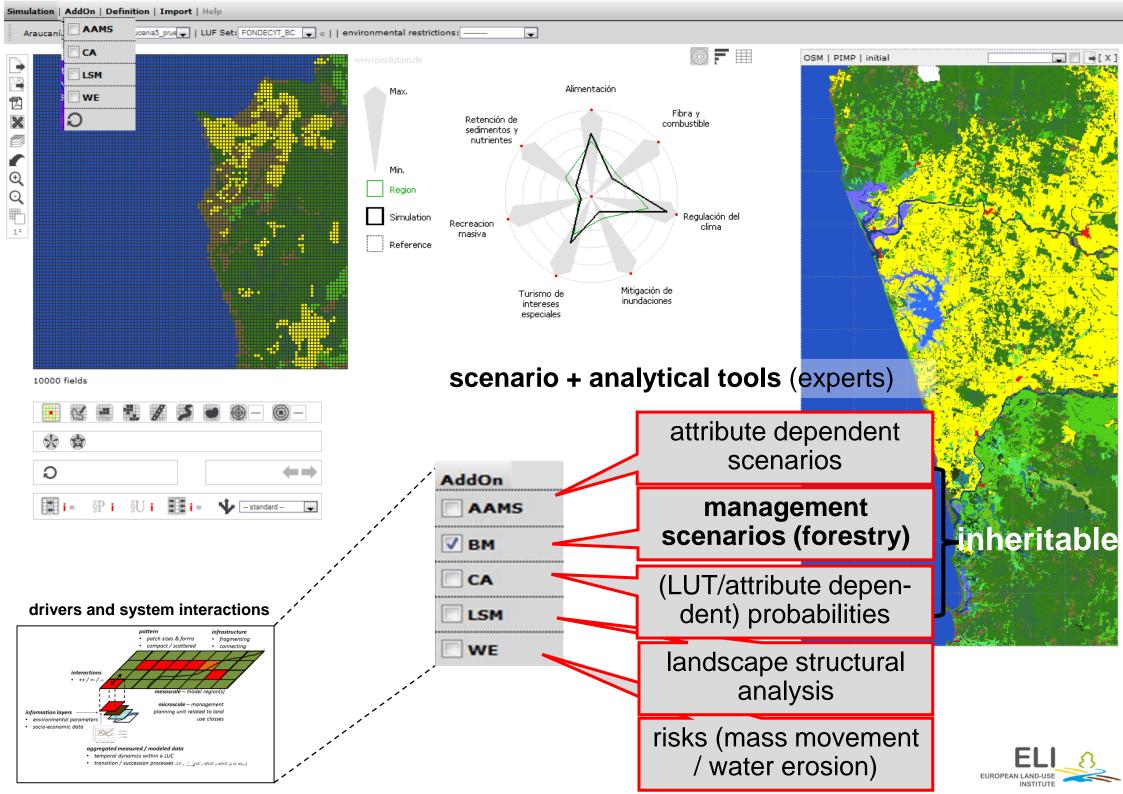


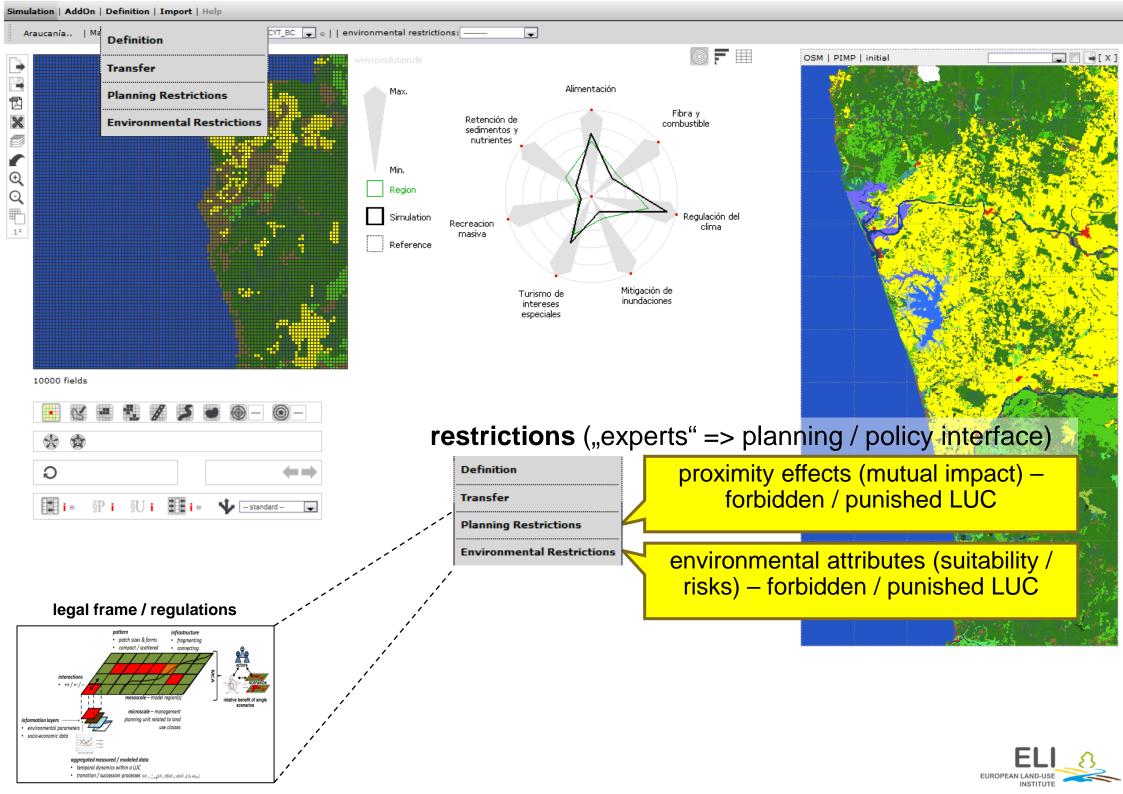
GUI: visualization / interactivity





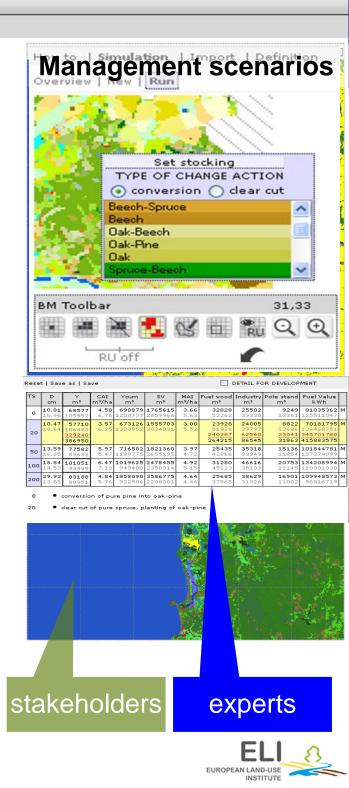


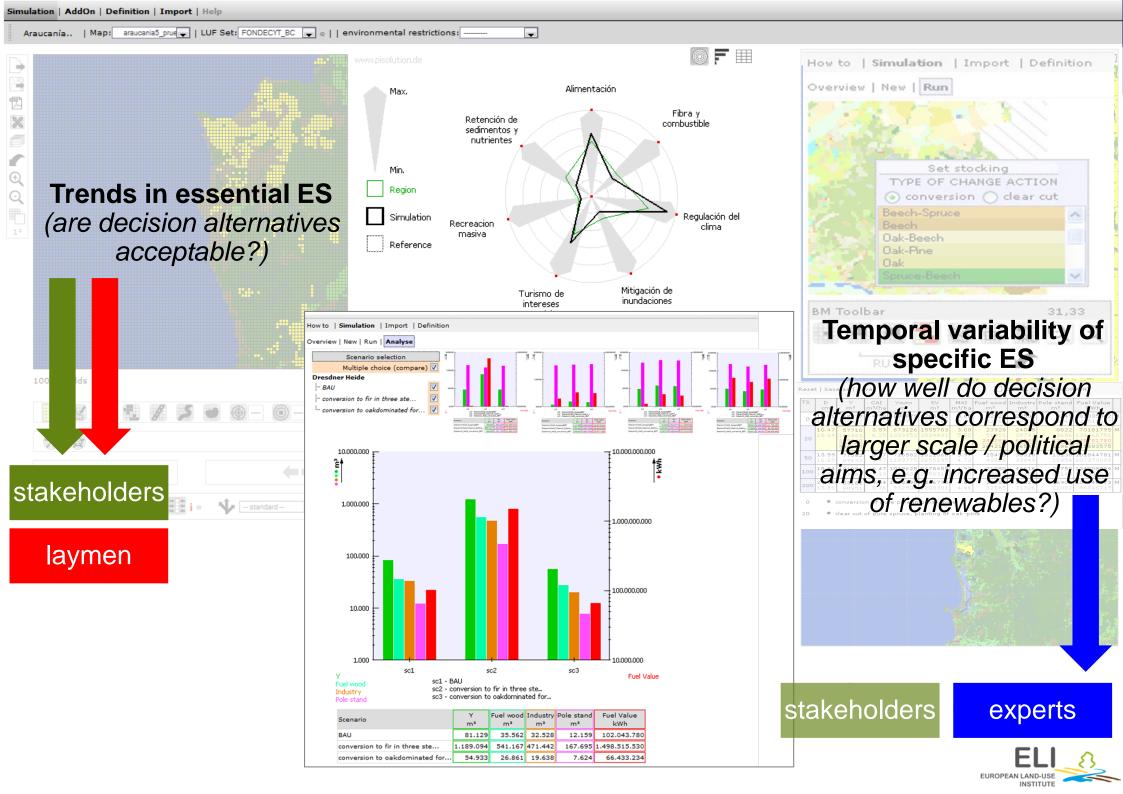






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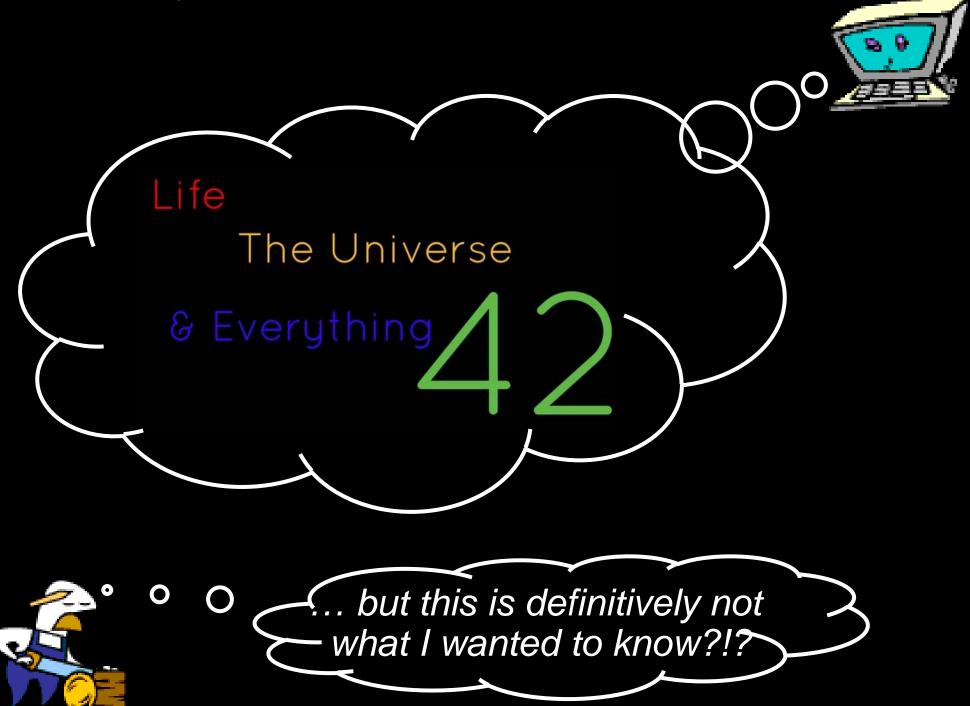


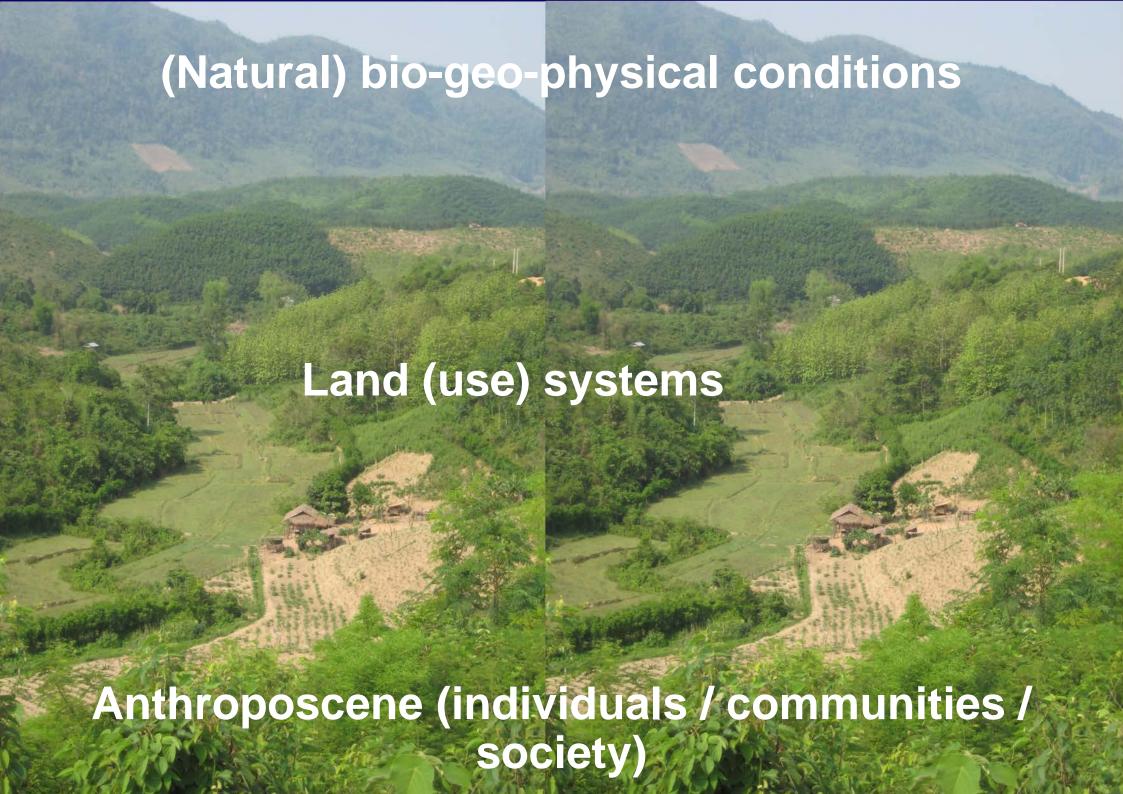
## ZEF

#### Conclusions

- Benefit for informed decision processes higher transparency,
  facilitated identification and higher acceptance of LU&LM decisions
- BUT: limitations in IT based DST still given by infrastructural (technology base) demands, accessibility and know-how levels so that a clear definition who should participate (targeted actor group) supported by which kind of instruments is requested
- request for public domain solutions, e.g. implementation as apps / web-offers
  - request for tailorable DST corresponding to individual information needs and professional skills

### Thanks for your attention!!!

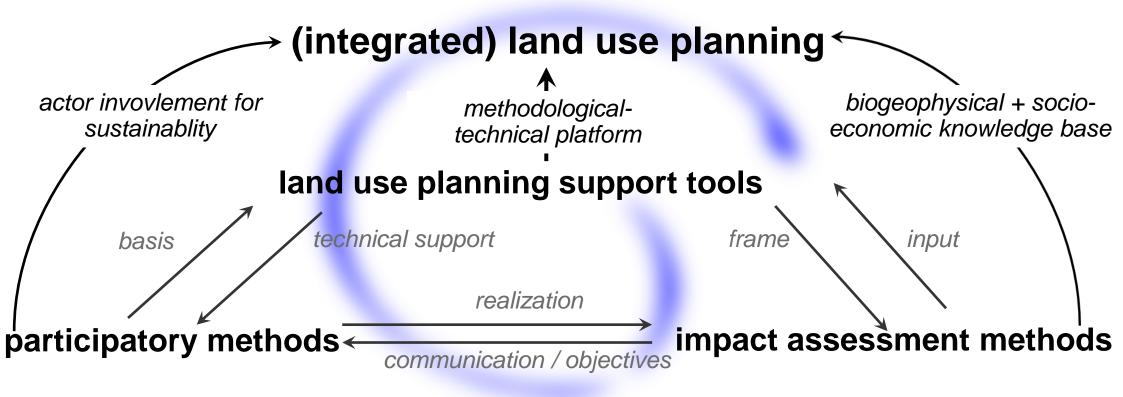






### **How to embedd?**

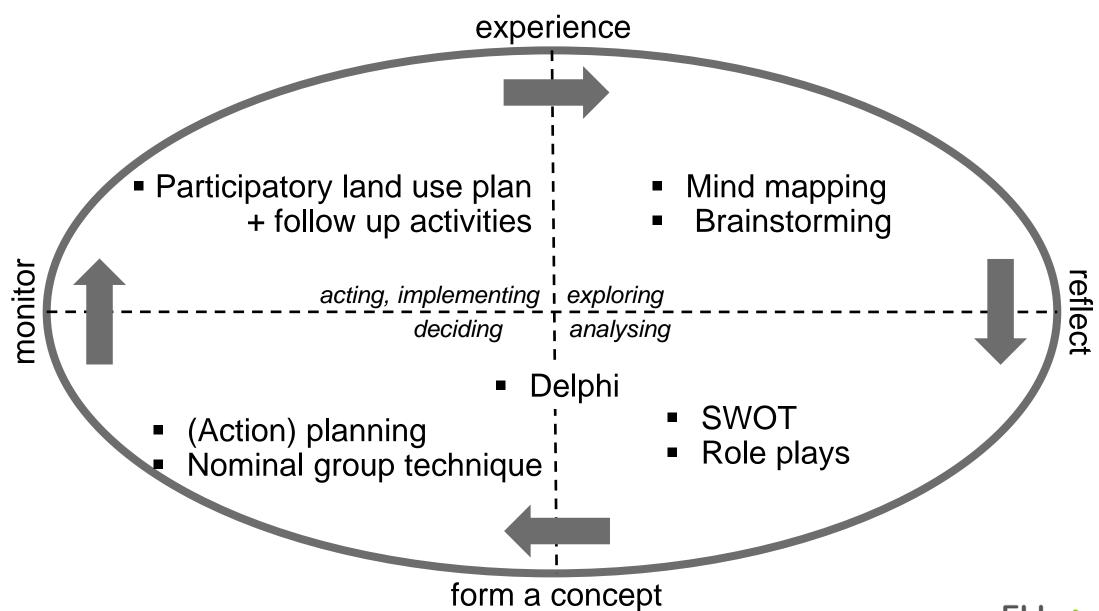
#### sustainable ES provision







## **Embedding in a process**





## **Embedding in a process**

experience **Example** 3—countries planning EURO Region Neisse

experts

stakeholders

- and use strategies for all three! countries, BUT....2010
  - acting, implementing laymen deciding
  - 2007 2008 Nominal group technique: selection of most ! aggreed alternatives
  - Action plan + Delphi: formulation of most important. steps / conditions for realization alternative

2005 - 2006 Brainstorming

- what are most important aims / constraints
- Mind mapping how are

these related exploring

experts

analysing

laymen

2007 Role play + visioning: how could land use be changed from view of tourism, water management, nature protection...

**SWOT:** appraisal of each

stakeholders

monitor

form a concept



stakeholders

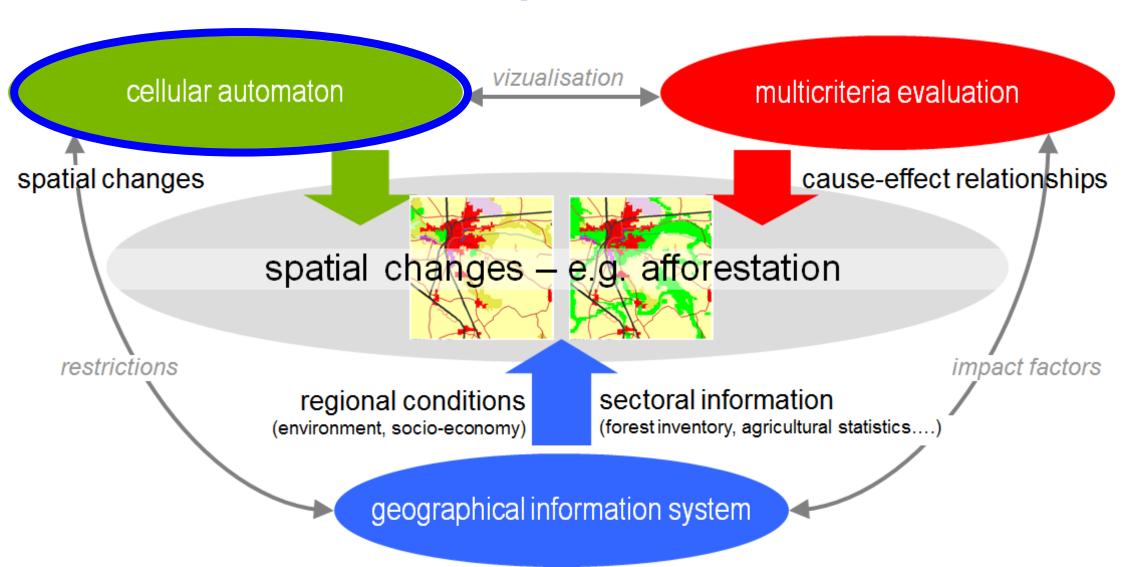


iterative evaluation	scientist (inter-)actions planning actors		
(i) Fregion-specific land use type / ecosystem service portfolio	identification	selection, approval	
(ii) indicator set	proposition	feed-back, approval	
(iii) value matrix	proposition, validation	feed-back	
(iv) cell environment & attributes	proposition, validation	feed-back	
time slots / time windows	proposition, validation	specification, feed-back	
upscaling & evaluation	validation use		





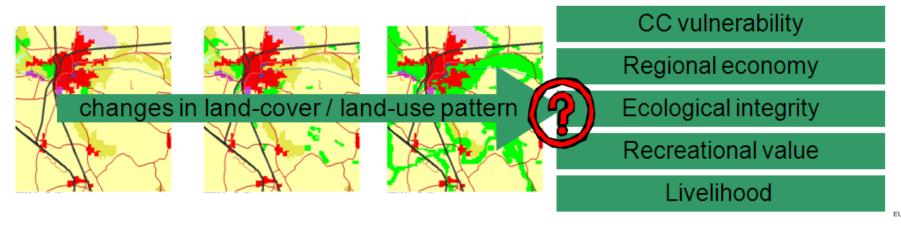






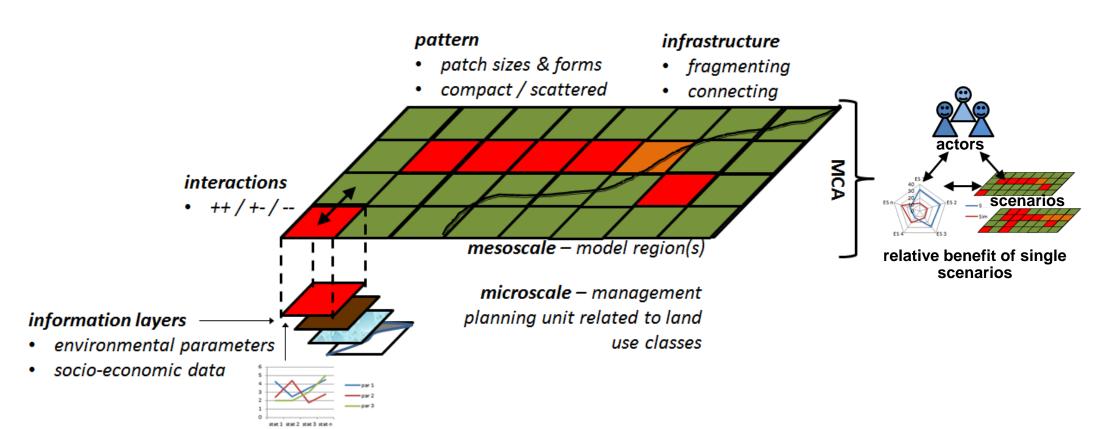


- GISCAME platform for participatory simulation and assessment of land-use / land-cover change scenarios
- Consideration of environmental and socio-economic attributes,
  planning restrictions, landscape structural aspects
- Qualitative evaluation of the impact on ecosystem or landscape services (or other concepts)









#### aggregated measured / modeled data

- temporal dynamics within a LUC
- transition / succession processes LUC x t LUC y = f(LUC x; a(LUC x); (s, w)t+1)

















planning structures, process, responsibilities

participation			
knowledge integration			
consensus building			

