

Sustainable rural-urban development and ecosystems services

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Urban-rural linkages

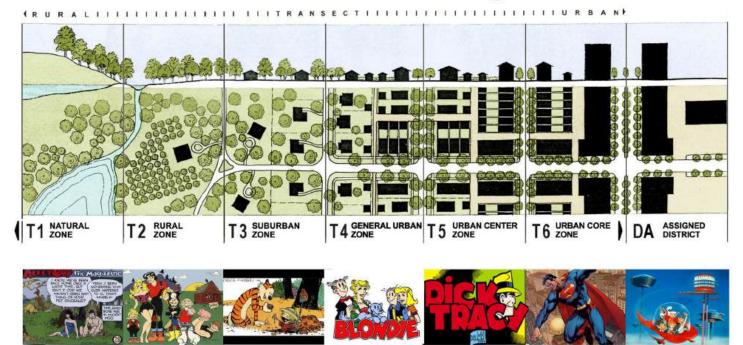
Spatial flow of people, products, services & information (UN Habitat).

Territory that is not defined with one administrative boundary (EC).

EU Cohesion Policy promotes Functional Area approach to design policies for territories where people share their lives.



The Transect of the Sunday Comics



(images were used without permission but with thanks to the creators of each comic strip)

Source: https://transect.org/index.html



Peri-urban landscapes (PULs)

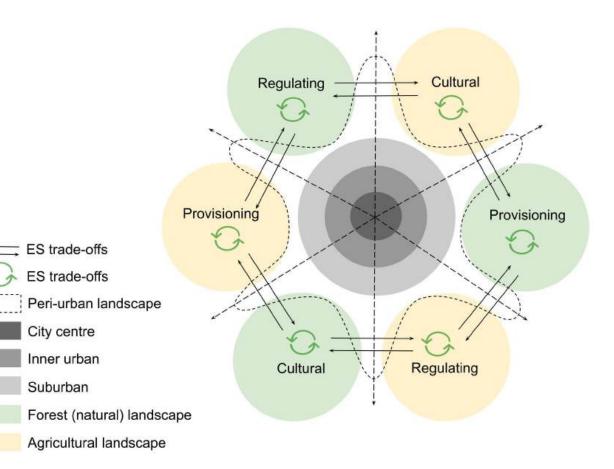
- → PULs are a fluid mixture of natural and anthropogenic land covers and land uses related to green open spaces, agricultural fields, and artificial areas with different degrees of urbanisation (Spyra et al., 2025)
- → What is characteristic for them? (Spyra et al., 2020)

transitioning expanding dynamically difficult to delimitate located at rural – urban interface

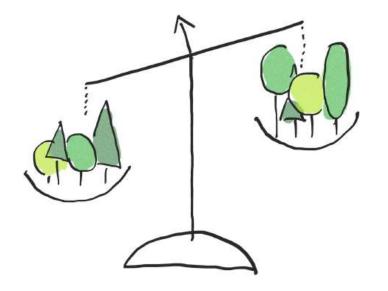
Source:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275124007224 and https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0264837719318757





Ecosystem services (ES)



- → ES are **the benefits people obtain from ecosystems**
- → Provisioning services (e.g. food and water), regulating services (e.g. regulation of floods, drought, land degradation, and disease), supporting services (e.g. soil formation and nutrient cycling), cultural services (e.g. recreational, spiritual, religious)
- → ES trade-offs represent a situation where one ES decreases as a result of the increase of another ES (Spyra et al., 2020)

Source: <u>https://www.millenniumassessment.org/en/index.html</u> and <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0264837719318757</u>





ES Trade-Offs in PULs: Drivers, Governance Obstacles and Improvements

Drivers of ES trade-offs (Spyra et al., 2024)

- → Cultural and provisioning: conflict between current land use and those requested for ESs by local governance actors
- \rightarrow Cultural and regulating: reduction in the regulating capacity of ecosystems
- → Regulating and provisioning: challenges related to forest management
- → Different types of cultural: conflicts between new and old inhabitants
- → Different types of provisioning: the need to provide food for the urban core and the use of arable land for food or energy purposes
- → Different types of regulating: urban expansion over agricultural, forested, or seminatural areas

Source: <u>https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/13/7/1061</u>

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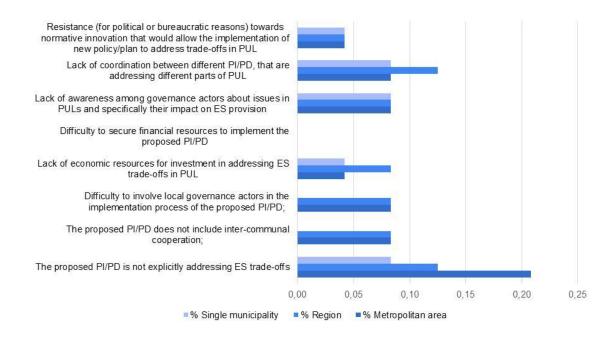
ES Trade-Offs in PULs: Drivers, Governance Obstacles and Improvements

Obstacles in Addressing Ecosystem Service Trade-Offs by Policy and Planning (Spyra et al., 2024; Spyra et al., 2025)

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Improvements to better address peri-urban ecosystem services trade-offs in policy making and planning (Spyra et al., 2024; Spyra et al., 2025)

Sources: https://www.mdpi.com/2073-445X/13/7/1061 and https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275124007224





→ Enhancing cooperation/communication of different governance actors

- → Integrating the described PIs within planning and management instruments
- → The need for increased awareness of peri-urbanisation processes and their impacts on landscape sustainability



An overview of policy instruments for sustainable peri-urban landscapes: Towards governance mixes

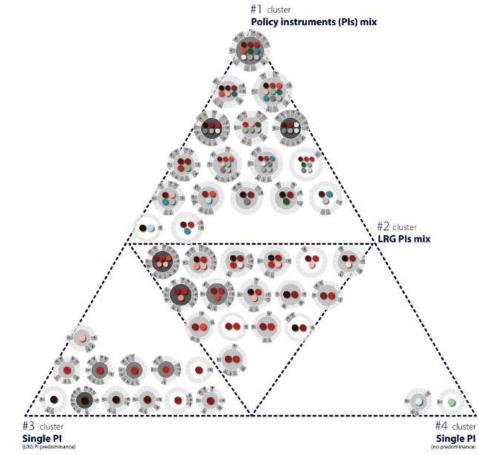
 \rightarrow LRG = Legal and regulatory instruments;

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- → RBC = Rights-based instruments and customary norms;
- \rightarrow EFI = Economic and financial instruments;
- \rightarrow SCI = Social and cultural instruments
- → Policy mixes combining different types instruments suffer from shortcomings and can encounter more obstacles than policy mixes based on combinations of regulatory instruments (Spyra et al., 2025)

Source: <u>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275124007224</u> and <u>https://www.ipbes.net/policy-instruments</u>



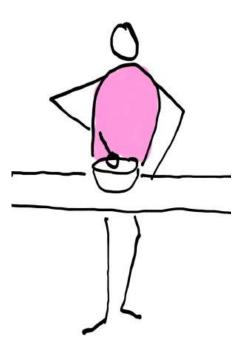


An overview of policy instruments for sustainable peri-urban landscapes: Towards governance mixes

Governance mix (Spyra et al., 2025)

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- → A mix of policy instruments from different categories + a set of policy support tools and methodologies
- \rightarrow An active, scientifically based landscape monitoring component
- → Integrate various land-use planning actors, with actors involved in other policymaking processes, who are often a different group
- → Well-established, transparent and multi-level coordination among all governance activities and involved actors should be in place to provide a remedy for governance fragmentation.



Source: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264275124007224





