









# Mapping coastal cultural ecosystem services in Latvia and Estonia

MAREA project final event Helsinki, Finland 02.11.2022

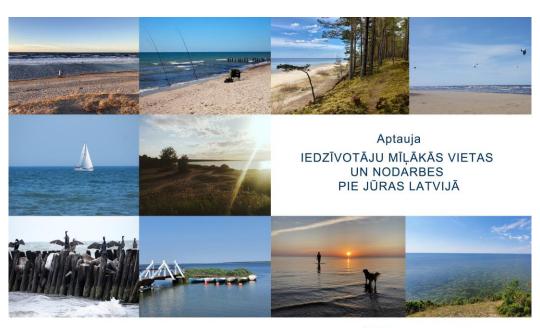
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## Participatory GIS survey for assessing coastal CES and their linkages to human well-being

General aim of the study – to describe and characterize the spatial distribution of cultural activities and their associated benefits across the coasts of Estonia and Latvia by using participatory GIS survey → to support mapping and modelling of CES in MAREA WP1

#### Specific aims

- 1. Generate an overview of the supply and use of CES in the study area.
- Describe the spatial distribution of use of CES, identifying hotspots for different activities and investigate potential interactions.
- 3. Determine environmental factors that shape perceived coastal suitability for CES.
- 4. Describe human well-being linkages with different CES.











## Participatory GIS survey for assessing coastal CES and their linkages to human well-being

- Targeted survey (target group: users of coastal CES)
- Survey developed in four languages: Latvian, Estonian, Russian and English
- Mixed distribution method (online ArcGIS Survey123 + face-to-face) and wide variety of distribution channels
- Implemented from July 2021 to November 2021
- 1414 responses (810 responses in Latvia; 604 responses in Estonia)
- Age range of the respondents: 12-82 y.o.



### Content of the survey

- 1. Basic demographic questions (age, gender, residence only);
- **2. Questions about favorite seaside place & activity** (interactive map for marking the favorite seaside place, practiced activities (*list of 17 activities, based on CICES V.5.1 CES classification*), including the favorite one);
- 3. Questions focused only on the favorite leisure activity in the favorite seaside place (practice frequency, factors influencing place's suitability for the activity);
- **4. Socio-economic aspects** (motivation for practising the activity (well-being categories), main mode of travel, food, accomodation & equipment costs).





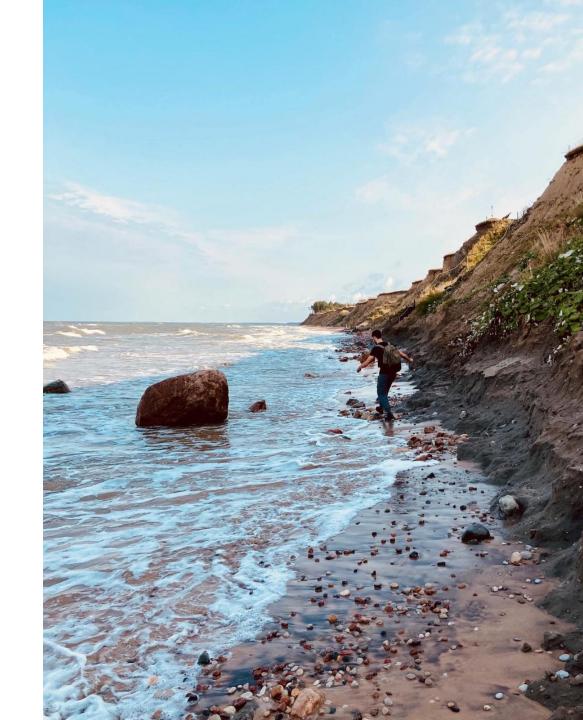
### Content of the survey

- 3.1.1.1. Active recreation swimming, kayaking/rowing/SUP, sailing, fishing, hiking, running, biking, snorkelling/diving, kite- and windsurfing, skiing/ice-skating
- 3.1.1.2. Passive recreation sunbathing, reading, enjoying the landscape, observing plants and animals, enjoying the cultural heritage
- 3.1.2.1., 3.1.2.2. Education and knowledge studying/learning from nature, observing plants and animals
- 3.1.2.3. Cultural heritage enjoying cultural heritage
- 3.1.2.4. Aesthetics enjoying landscape
- 3.2.1.1., 3.2.1.2. Symbolic and religious meaning practicing spiritual and traditional rituals
- 3.2.1.3., 3.2.2.1., 3.2.2.2. Not included

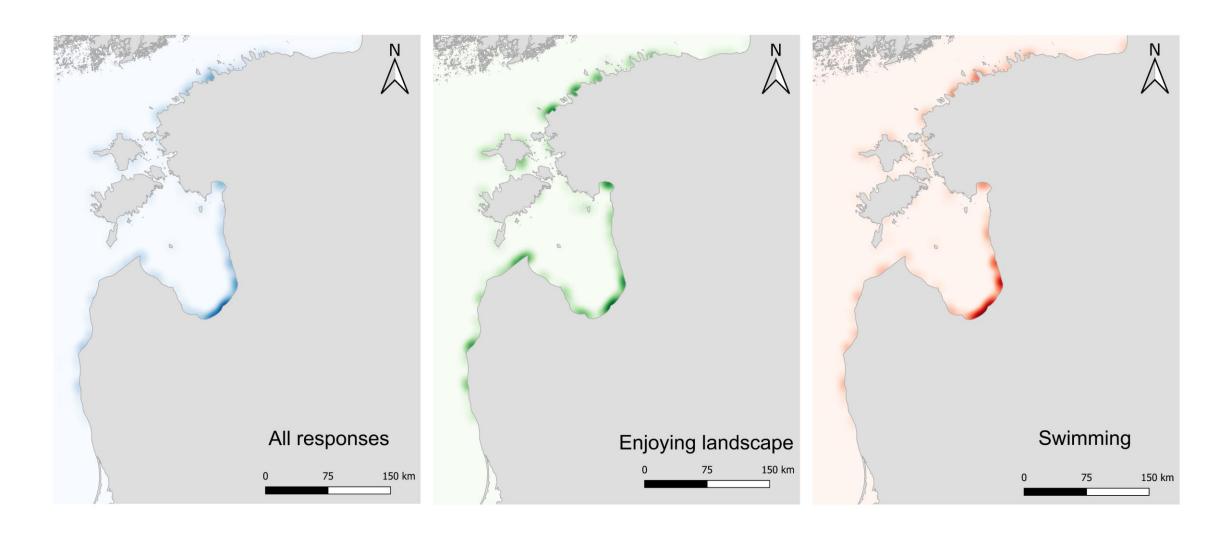
**Emphasis on activities through which CES are enjoyed** 

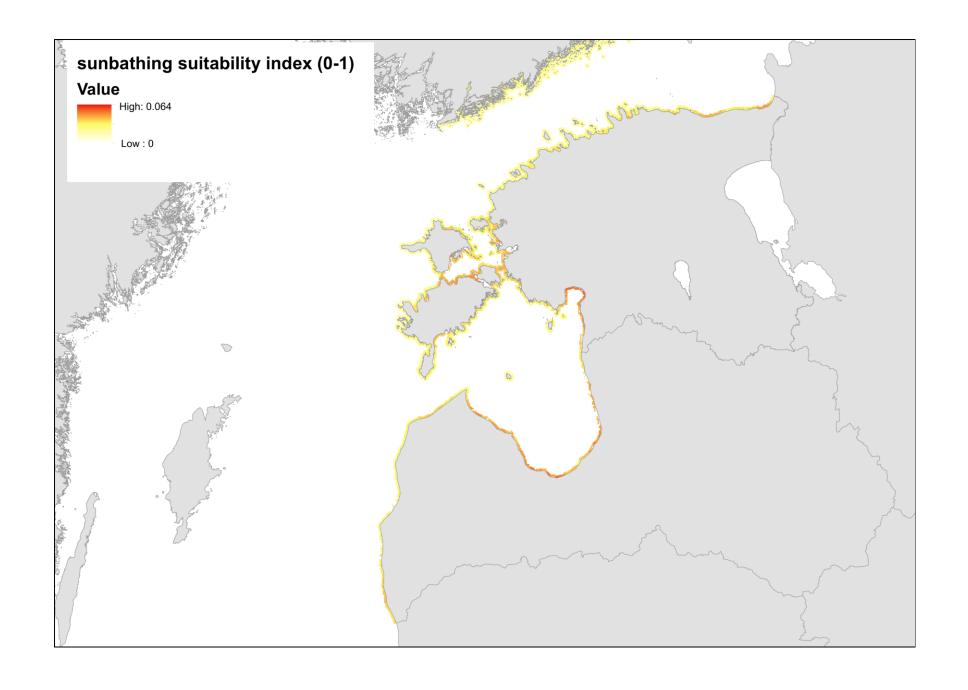
	map?* You can select multiple answers.	
	Swimming	
	Sunbething	
	Kayaking/rowing/paddle boarding (SUP)	
	Sailing Sailing	
	Fishing	
· Marie	Hiking/walking	
	Running	
	Biking	
	Reading	
	Snorkelling/diving	
10	Kite- and windaurling	
	Practicing apiritual and traditional rituals (e.g. meditating, doing yoga, celebrating Summer solatice, religious activities)	-
200	Enjoying the landscape	
	Observing plants and animals (e.g. bird watching)	
	Enjoying cultural heritage (e.g. historical buildings, lighthouses)	
	Studying nature/learning from nature	
1	Skiing	4.
36	Other	

## Results

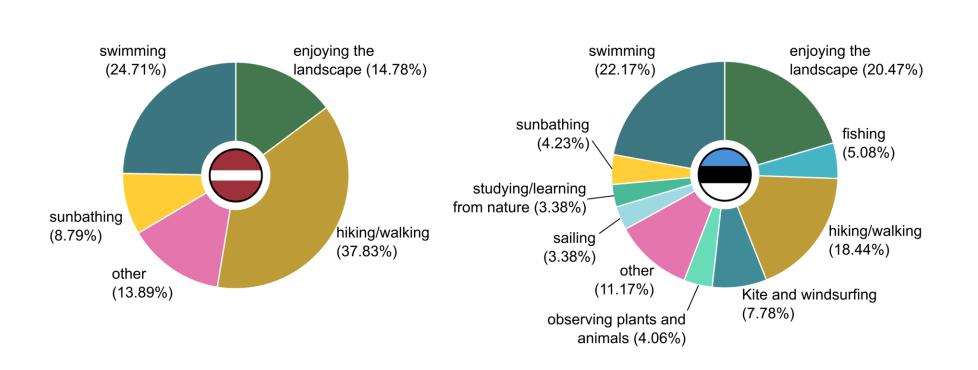


### Use of coastal cultural ecosystem services





### Favourite leisure activities by the sea



#### Latvia:

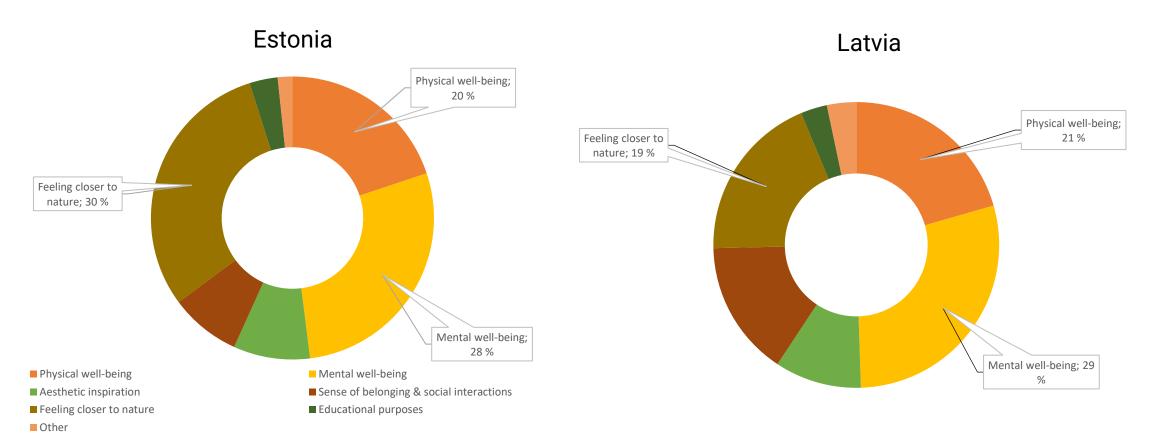
- 1. Hiking/walking
- 2. Swimming
- 3. Enjoying the landscape

#### Estonia:

- 1. Swimming
- 2. Enjoying the landscape
- 3. Hiking/walking

<sup>\*</sup> Activities with score under 3% pooled in grouped «other»

### Perceived well-being benefits



#### **Estonia:**

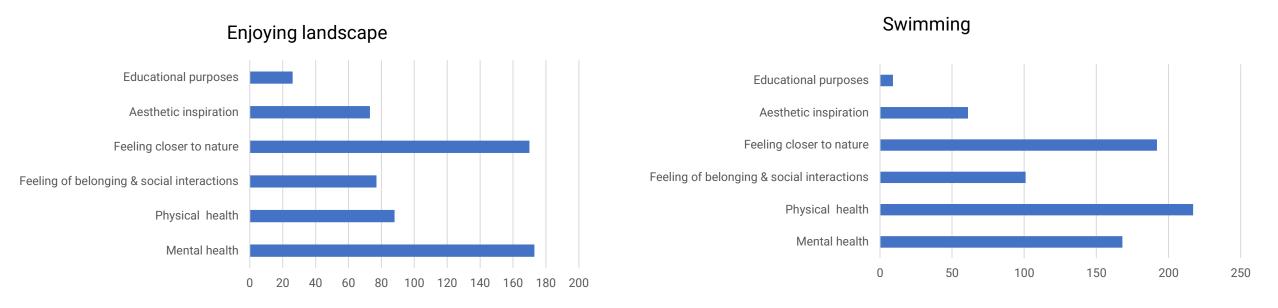
- 1. Feeling closer to nature
- 2. Mental well-being
- 3. Physical well-being

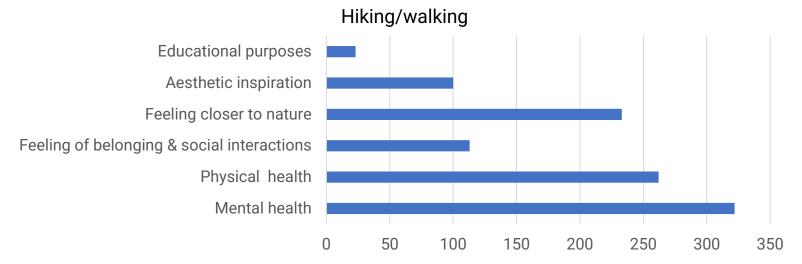
#### Latvia:

- 1. Mental well-being
- 2. Physical well-being
- 3. Feeling closer to nature

### Perceived well-being benefits of different activities

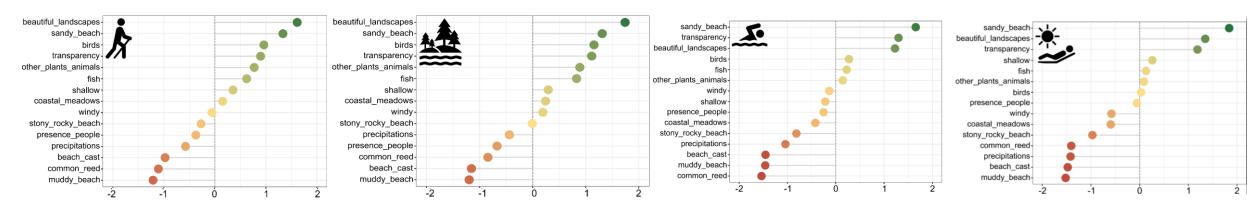
(results for Latvia and Estonia together)



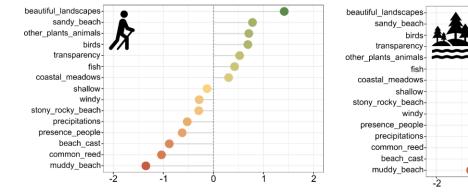


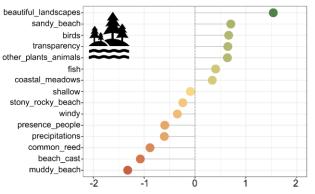
### Perceived environmental suitability

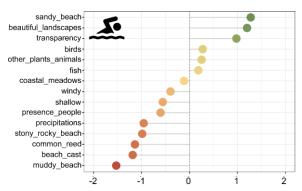
#### Latvia

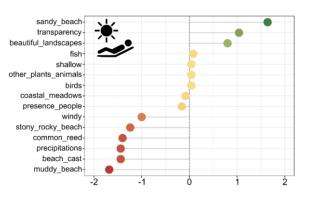


#### Estonia









### Main conclusions

- PGIS is a valuable and effective method for assessing CES it provides not only insights into the opinions and preferences of CES users, but also spatial data that can be used for mapping and modelling purposes and later on – in planning and decision making regarding coastal developement.
- Coastline characteristics determine the set of preferred activities larger diversity of activities in Estonian coastline.
- CES hot-spots concentrate mostly around urban settlements, as well as tourism attractions.
- Top preferences in both countries are related to active interactions (hiking, swimming), as well
  as intellectual and representative interactions (enjoying the landscape).
- In general, people prefer sandy beach type, transparent water and beautiful landscape (strongest positive factors), however, this depends on respondent's favorite activity.
- Active and intellectual interactions with nature are essential for mental and physical well-being, and stimulates a sense of closeness to nature.











