

Faculty of Natural Resources and Agricultural Sciences
Department of Urban and Rural Development
Rural Development and Natural Resource Management



Exploring Relationship between Rural Development and Protected Areas in Sweden

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Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

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Keywords: Protected areas, Rural Development, Relationship, Sweden

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Acknowledgements

My interest in nature dates back to my early childhood. Although, I have not found any written sources of mine, such as a diary, I remember that even when I was at the age of six I knew that my future profession had to be connected with nature in one way or another. And so the dream becomes reality. The curiosity I had to discover the living world around me inspired me to study Landscape Architecture at the University of Belgrade in Serbia, Faculty of Forestry. The education introduced me to a broad knowledge regarding environmental conservation, ecosystem services, landscape ecology, mostly focused on natural sciences. I enjoyed studying it very much. My favorite subjects were, landscape planning, landscape ecology, and environmental protection. After graduation in 2006 with the thesis work “Bio Ecological Analyses of the Karadordevo Park”, I had a feeling that I had only just touched on the web of knowledge and that it was just the beginning. Afterwards, I worked for one year as an intern in Belgrade’s Greenery Department, in the divisions of public relationship and later on landscape planning. However, this was hardly what I had in mind as my future. In parallel with the job I continued studying for a master's degree in landscape architecture. I have further focused on studying green systems, landscape management, participation, etc. I graduated via the “Green Roofs as a Strategically Town Concept for Environmental Improvement – its Planning and Legislative Implementation Framework– the Case Study of Vracar Municipality “, but it was not enough for me. Furthermore, in parallel I was working in the NGO Ozone, which further provoked my curiosity to explore linkages and challenges between nature conservation, and society development in practice. At this time, I believed we could change the world! I decided to move abroad and to check whether I could gain deeper knowledge from the people/education I believed were doing better than what has been the case in my own country. My first choice master program was Landscape Architecture and Protection of Environmental Resources, while the Rural Development and Natural Resource Management Master Program (RDNRM) was my second choice. The first program was canceled. I was admitted to the RDNRM, which was more streamed from the social science perspective. The list of subjects differed

somewhat from the one I had in mind, but I give it a chance, since I felt I needed social science knowledge to supplement my education. Today, when I turn back, I have a feeling I have opened many new knowledge windows, but still, I have not got many of the answers I have been searching for. This period of my life was full of mixed feelings. I must admit I do not believe any longer that we can change the world, which makes me little bit sad. On the one hand my enthusiasm is lower now, than when I started the program two years ago, but on the other hand I have hopefully become more critical. Still, I remained interested in nature protection issues, but with slightly different eye glasses, less enthusiastic and more critical, less from a nature science perspective and more from a social science—perspective. I have decided to dedicate this thesis to exploration of the relationship between nature protection and rural development. The thesis is streamed from the social science perspective, as is the case with the RDNRM program itself. I am extremely excited to work on it. I am looking forward to sharing the result and the conclusion with you my dear reader. In addition, I do not believe any longer that any system is doing better than the others. What is right and wrong is under huge debate in my head?

I would like to express my thanks to my great supervisor Emil Sandström, for his support and constructive critiques. You made sure I kept on the right path. Thank you SLU for giving me an opportunity to study in the wonderful state of Sweden. This two year long journey would not be possible if I have not had great support form my family. Dear, Ceca, Peca, Greg, Mina, and Igor thank you for everything. I will never forget everything you all have done to make my dreams become true. You all always believed in me. Many warm greetings to all my classmates and other colleagues. Special thanks to Emma and Maria, who also gave friendly and constructive comments and suggestions. I appreciate very much the time and efforts of all my informants, who made this study possible. The past two years of my life were not easy at all, but hopefully I will make it. I dedicate this thesis to my family.

Jelena Madzarac

Abstract

Rural development and protected areas are tightly linked phenomena world wide. However, most of literature sources address the relationship in low income countries. The objective of the study is to explore Country Administrative Board (officials directly working with nature conservation) , The Federation of Swedish Farmers and The Swedish Village Action Movement perceptions regarding the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden.

The study approaches the research question by literature and policies desk study, and conducting questionnaires (105 in total). It reveals differences in perception between informants of the studied organisations. Informants from the Country Administrative Board are generally more positive about the role of protected areas in rural development, whereas informants from The Federation of Swedish Farmers and The Swedish Village Avction Movement tended to be more suspicious about the role of protected areas in rural development. The study further links and attempt to connect the results in relation to the rural development concept, the history of protected areas, and the informants organizational belongingness.

Key words: protected areas, rural development, relationship, Sweden.

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Abbreviations and Glossary

<i>CAB</i>	<i>Country Administrative Board</i>
<i>IUCN</i>	<i>International Union for Nature Conservation</i>
<i>LRF</i>	<i>The Federation of Swedish Farmers</i>
<i>OECD</i>	<i>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>
<i>RDPS</i>	<i>Rural Development Programme for Sweden, 2007-2013</i>
<i>RDNRM</i>	<i>Rural Development and Natural Resources Management Master Program</i>
<i>SfI</i>	<i>Swedish for immigrant</i>
<i>SLU</i>	<i>Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences</i>
<i>SPSS</i>	<i>Statistical Package for the Social Sciences</i>
<i>SVAM</i>	<i>The Swedish Village Avction Movement</i>
<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-governmental organization</i>
<i>JiLU</i>	<i>Jämtland Institute for Rural Development</i>

Chapter 1

In this chapter the research motives, objective and questions are elaborated.

1.0. Introduction

Rural development and protected areas have various interrelationships, in some cases leading to conflict situations. This study aims to explore how these relationships are viewed by the actors involved in conservation and rural development issues in Sweden. It is interesting to explore rural development and protected areas relationships because, by definition, protected area regulations are limited to the protection of biodiversity, while rural development, by definition, mainly emphasizes society's needs to improve the overall livelihood situation. Further some of the policy documents (Nature Conservation Policy from 2001) tend to integrate protected areas and rural development which makes this topic an important and unique situation to be explored. In a supplement to the above stated, IUCN defines "protected area as an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means".¹ Compared to the protected areas definition, rural development has a much more diverse variety of definitions and meanings. According to Ashley & Simon (2001, p. 397-398) "rural development has always had a wider concern with health, education, participation, and social protection. In the vocabulary of the sustainable livelihood approach, rural development has to be about all the various assets rural people access, and about the structure and processes which mediate how those assets are transformed into income and other desired outcomes." As mentioned, the inspiration to explore this study topic was provoked by Nature Conservation Policy from 2001 which emphasized the role of the

¹ http://www.unep-wcmc.org/protected_areas/categories/index.html

protected area in rural development in Sweden. At the beginning of the research process I had intended to explore what is generally meant by protected areas support in rural development in the Swedish context. However, over the research process, the initial idea was developed into a more specific one as stated in the following section.

It has been assumed that conflicts between protected areas and rural development have various multi level causes. Sutherland (2002, p. 286) states “there is enormous scope for misunderstanding between conservationist and developers, even when (as is increasingly the case) they are trying very hard to communicate and to agree on a common language and agenda for action”. Partly inspired by this Sutherland's assumption, the study aims to compare views of rural development and protected areas relationship, on the one hand via officers in charge of conservation issues presently working in County Administrative Boards in Sweden, and on the other hand, actors involved in rural development initiatives such as Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF) and The Swedish Village Action Movement (SWAM). The study has explored and compared differences and similarities in views, because Sutherland (2002) argues that there is enormous scope for misunderstanding. The study attempts to find whether differences are "enormous" in the Swedish context, based on the questionnaire empirical data. The study also attempts to explain differences in views in relation to the study's guiding concept (rural development definition, the history of protected areas and institutional "belongingness"). Further to what has been stated by Sutherland, Folke (2006) argues that “both perspectives, conservation and development, tend to treat humans and nature as separate. The interdependencies and feedbacks between societal development on the one hand and conservation on the other and the capacity of nature—from local scales to the biosphere as a whole—to sustain both conservation and economic development are often taken for granted”. “The most fundamental difficulty stems from the common assumption that both conservation and development are unproblematic concepts and that their promoters are agreed in their understanding of the problems, goals and methods of achieving them” (Sutherland, 2002, p. 288). The study attempts to discover whether legal "conservation officers" and "rural development actors" express rural development and protected areas relationship as unproblematic and/or to identify informant's critical view points related to the relationship.

1.1. The study objective and research questions

This study aims to explore different stakeholder's views of the relationship between protected areas and rural development in Sweden. How do informants view protected areas ability to contribute to rural development in Sweden and other way around? What activities do informants express as "contributors"? How do informants respond to the present numbers of protected areas? Can any tension be assumed by informants in relation to rural development and protected areas relationships? ² These and other related questions are posed via questionnaires to officials directly working with nature conservation at the County Administrative Board Department (CAB), and actors involved in the Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF) and The Swedish Village Action Movement (SWAM). The questionnaire based study results would be interpreted in relation to the informant's organizational belongingness, the history of the protected areas, and rural development meaning. In total 280 questionnaires were sent out and 105 people responded to the questionnaire. CAB informants account for 48 people, while the informants from LRF and SVAM together comprised 57 people.

1.3. Extending rationale for the study

Apart from the study motivation stated in the introduction, the study subject was chosen for various reasons. First, my initial assumption was that not many studies were addressing rural development and protected area issues under the same umbrella. However, I was wrong. There are significant numbers of studies that are addressing issues related to rural development, nature conservation and protected areas in low income countries. The simple IUCN publication on line key search "biodiversity conservation and development" on 24th January 2009 showed that the majority of the articles were dedicated to the low income countries. I found similar results through the SLU e-book search. Sutherland (2002, p. 301) recognizes "the importance of links

² See Appendix 1

between environment and development and between attempts to maintain and improve environmental quality and conditions of life of the poor." However very few studies have their main focus in high income countries and how protected areas are linked and could be a generator for rural development in this context. Some of the literature originates from Scottish and English case studies (Barker & Stockdal, 2007) and empirical studies from the US (Machils & Field, 2000). Barker & Stockdal (2007) have questioned the ability to combine environmental management with local rural development in Scotland and England. Most literature on the subject tends to illustrate in what way nature conservation or protected areas are either supporting or destroying poor rural livelihoods.

Furthermore, there has been a general tendency world wide to shift management strategies and practices towards an integrated community based approach. Previously worldwide, protected areas were very rarely seen as active contributors to rural development, but more as legal means to conserve biodiversity. The idea that protected areas should contribute to rural development has recently been introduced (ibid). The Swedish Nature Conservation Policy (Skr. 2001) emphasizes the role of protected areas in rural development (2001/02:173.). Previously, the dominant traditional approach was based on a comprehensive biological approach, which mainly emphasized the role of the protected areas for preservation of biodiversity and to some limited extent for recreational activities (ibid). "The traditional nature conservation approach was not completely dismissed but the need to develop complementary approaches to nature protection was emphasized" (Sandström, 2008, p. 33). The Nature Conservation Policy from 2001 underlines that:

"Management of protected areas can contribute to rural development through the utilization of protected areas for small-scale business activities, e.g. tourism and in that way directly or indirectly contribute to new employment opportunities (Skr 2001:173, ch. 3.6)"

Sandström (2008, p.17) remarks that "the national nature conservation policy from 2001 (Skr. 2001/02:173) proposes that innovative management arrangements are established in

nature reserves. The policy further underlines local people's participation in nature conservation issues and emphasizes the linkages between nature conservation and rural development".

If this participation should take the place there is a need to include, besides local people's views, also stakeholders views at the state level, related to protected areas and rural development relationships. Zachrisson (2010, p.34) also notes that more recent policy documents (Swedish Gov. Bill 2008/09:214; Swedish Gov. Communication 2001/02:173; SEPA 2003b) emphasize the importance of dialogue, participation, local support (lokal förankring) and local management in nature conservation, in line with international trends. Since the policy (Skr. 2001) emphasizes the role of protected areas as a contributor to rural development, it then becomes imperative to investigate how this relationship is viewed by different stakeholders when seen as a kind of passive participation.

The community based approach opened a "new chapter" in the way society should manage protected areas. Community emphasis approach is motivated by the idea that "if conservation and development could be simultaneously achieved, the interests of both could be served "(Berkes, 2004). The community based approach promotes the idea that protected areas should no longer be the instrument for pure biodiversity preservation, but instead protected areas are supposed to be managed in a way which can support both society and nature. Berkes (2004) relates the community based approach to three conceptual shifts in ecology i) —toward a systems view ii) inclusion of humans in the ecosystem, and iii) management by participatory approaches. Berkes (2004) further points out that they all pertain to an emerging understanding of ecosystems as complex adaptive systems in which human societies are necessarily an integral part. If ecosystems are complex systems and the community based approach should shift toward a system view, inclusion of the ecosystems and a participatory approach, then there is a need to explore views on the state level, and this was the reason why questionnaire samples covered all counties in Sweden. This might provide a valuable information base for understanding the future of protected areas and rural development relationships and, at

the same time reveal some important points relating to possible protected areas and rural development relationship tensions.

To sum up, if community based approach is to be the guiding principle for protected areas management, than there is a need to include all stakeholder's views of any protected areas management issue. Since Nature Conservation Policy from 2001 (Skr. 2001) emphasized the role of protected areas in rural development it is still very important to explore how the policy intention is perceived by the conservation officers and rural development actors in the country and what categories and notions they create around this relationship.

1.2. Presenting CAB, LRF & SVAM organizations

- "The County Administrative Board (CAB) is a government authority which has a unique position in the Swedish democratic system. Sweden comprises 21 counties, which are in turn divided into municipal areas".³ "As a state authority the county administration is charged with acting as the government's "local arm" in the county, i.e. ensuring that decisions made at a national level, by the government and parliament, are observed."⁴ CABs have different divisions, with, amongst others, divisions working with nature conservation, environment, forestry and agriculture.⁵ The questionnaires were distributed to all CABs in Sweden to the officers employed within the nature conservation division. It is worth noting that CABs' units for nature conservation daily work is based on the Environmental Code, whose main objective is to declare and ensure protecting and safeguarding valuable natural habitats, to conserve biodiversity and to ensure that land and water are used in a sustainable manner. CAB units are mainly working with environmental consultancy, reviewing permits for activities that may impact natural environment and establishment of new protected areas in Sweden.

³ <http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/lst/en/>

⁴ http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/gotland/om_lansstyrelsen/In_english.htm

⁵ See section 3.2.2.

- "The Federation of Swedish Farmers (LRF) is an interest and business organization for the green industry and it seeks to create the appropriate conditions for sustainable and competitive companies and to develop a favorable base for social life and enterprise in rural areas".⁶ LRF conducts activities related to agriculture policy issues, promoting agro tourism, animal welfare, food and cuisine, international cooperation, research and other rural development activities. The organization has 19 regional units across Sweden. The questionnaires sample covered all regional units.

- "The Swedish Village Action Movement (SVAM) was established in 1989 as the result of a campaign under the theme "All Sweden shall live". Especially the sparsely populated areas in the northern inland regions faced a troublesome situation with a lack of jobs and service facilities".⁷"The SVAM mission is to support local development towards a sustainable society. The organization stimulates cooperation, advice and supports local groups, and furnishes them with tools to help them succeed in working with local development. The objective is also to influence public opinion and rural policies - in order for all Sweden to live!"⁸ The questionnaires were distributed to 24 regional units in Sweden.

Why does study target CAB, LRF & SVAM informants?- CAB units for nature conservation are governmental authorities ensuring mainly the protection of nature based on the Environmental Code (Ds 2000:61) and other relevant state environmental policies. They are the responsible authority for establishment of new protected areas as well. Thus, department's actions, consultancy, and decisions directly influence rural areas under protection which further has an impact on rural societies living near protected areas and generally, at large, rural development. This governmental authority could be perceived as "conservationist" above stated by Sutherland (2002). Based on the rural development definition and above stated LRF and SVAM description, it is relevant to state that these organizations' informants represent rural development actors in Sweden, because these

⁶ <http://www.lrf.se/In-English/>

⁷ <http://www.helasverige.se/kansli/in-english/our-history/>

⁸ <http://www.helasverige.se/kansli/in-english/our-tasks/>

organizations are attempting to improve the overall rural development situation in the country. The LRF&SVAM informant are combined in the analysis because rural development as defined in section 2.1.2 involves a great array of economic and social activities and efforts, and hence voices of both organizations informants are equally relevant as "rural development actors", because both organization's activities and objectives belong to the rural development concept.

Chapter 2

The following chapter describes different concepts of rural development and the history of ideas of nature protection, with emphasis on Sweden. In addition, I include a personal interpretation of the concept "rural development".

2.1. Central concepts for the study

2.1.1. Rural Areas

The term "rural areas" has many different definitions. Depending on the context there is a large variety of definitions. Ashley & Simon (2001) define rural areas as follows: "They constitute the space where human settlement and infrastructure occupy only small patches of the landscape, most of which is dominated by fields and pastures, wood and forest, water, mountain and desert. The differences, both within countries and between countries, relate not only to the different variables used to distinguish rural from non-rural but also to different thresholds and basic statistical units." The National Rural Development Agency of Sweden defines rural area as outside an urban area with a population of at least 3,000 inhabitants. According to the Rural Development Program of Sweden 2007 – 2013 (p.9), only two per cent of Swedes live in sparsely populated areas situated more than 45

minutes by car from an urban area with a population of at least 3, 000.⁹ In contrast, OECD's definition describes rural as a municipality with less than 150 inhabitants/km², which according to this definition would consider about 70 percent of Sweden's population a living in rural areas.

2.1.2. Rural development

Rural development is difficult to define as it is very contextual concept. I would like here to cite one of the SLU's leading professors, who stated the following about the concept "rural development", underlining the complexity of "rural development" meaning.¹⁰

“First of all rural development is concerned with very tricky words and definitions. There are big discussions about the concept of rural development. You can not isolate rurality from everything else. If you use an open system perspective you can not put your window of attention on anything, if you use a more traditional system perspective you cannot isolate it from other types of existence. Development itself is very tricky word, it is read and understood in so many different ways depending on the world paradigm or understanding of the system you have, for some people development is economical development for some other is ...”

Machlis & Filed (2000, p. 17) define “rural development as a process of expanding the range of opportunities economically, culturally, and socially for rural people”. The authors point out that rural development is a time scale process tending to expand the range of opportunities for people. This definition is interesting because it combines an academic and policy-based rural development definition approach. Inside academia, it is more about studying the processes of change in rural areas, while within the policy-based approach, such as Rural Development Strategy Paper 2007-2013, it is more about an institutional support to improve rural people's overall livelihood situation in a sustainable way. Ashley & Simon (2001, p. 397-398) underline that “rural development has always had a wider concern with health, education, participation, and social protection. In the vocabulary of the sustainable livelihood approach, rural development

⁹ <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/GlobalMenu/About-The-Swedish-EPA/>

¹⁰ Interview conducted in May 2009; the interview purpose was to discuss present RDNRM at SLU.

has to be about all the various assets rural people access, and about the structure and processes which mediate how those assets are transformed into income and other desired outcomes.”

Beside, I would like to bring up some of my personal ideas regarding policies in the country, and rural development state support. In the case of the Sweden, according to the latest Rural Development Program of Sweden 2007 – 2013 the state authorities are promoting sustainable rural development. “The overall objective of Sweden’s *rural development policy* is to promote economically, ecologically and socially sustainable development in rural areas” (RDPS, p.63). I get a notion, after reading this policy paper, that institutional rural development efforts in the Swedish context implies a wide array of activities, such as: investing in agricultural holdings, supporting environmentally friendly farming techniques, promoting young farmers, introducing compensatory payments for less favored areas, supporting forestry, investing in processing and marketing of agricultural products, protection of environmental resources, promoting the adaptation and development of rural areas and other activities.

Box 1.

My personal assumption on rural development from the field trip to Jämtland County, Sweden (October, 2008)

Located in northern part of Sweden the district of Jämtland covers 50 000 km² area of land, with total population of 130 000 inhabitants, declared as extremely rural area. The district is facing many problems, which is more or less common for almost all rural areas in Sweden. First of all, the main problem of the district is low density population (3 km² per person) with a decreasing population tendency. Youth are moving to the urban areas constantly, especially women, which creates negative age structure. Even though the area is rich in natural resources, people are not any more interested in agricultural production, since they have opportunity to move to areas with less livelihood risks and more “visible” opportunities. Second, market is small; most of the products are launched on other markets, located far away, leading to high transportation costs. Raw material production is the main source of income for the local inhabitants. The price of raw material compared to the processed products is in some cases up to 8 times less than for final products. In other words local farmers are working hard, with little profit at the end. One of the main objective for JiLU is adding value to the products, by promoting small scale production; combine with advantages of available technologies. One of obstacles is high price for new technology, which holds up farmers to develop further. Even though they have access to money, available time may be another problem, since farming requires lot of self activities. Gunilla Classon mentioned that one of project difficulties was to persuade farmers to cooperate in ullFORuM project as they did not have time. The future of rural area in Jämtland is unpredictable due to decreasing population trend, but the hope is to find new possibilities for income generation to attract young people to find a future in rural area. For this purpose it is essential that local inhabitants, state institutions and non governmental organisation work together. A cooperative as a regional force in development is one way to achieve sustainable livelihood in country areas. For example, buying new technology, tractors, machines, mini mile, etc. is almost unreachable for single household but if several households cooperate it could benefit all of them. Further more, the driving force for future development is self motivation, initiatives and continuous investment in improvements, both institutional and personal. JiLU is looking for the possibilities to add value to the raw material products, as mentioned earlier, as well to encourage people to discover options for small scale local production. One good example was a dairy farm with only six cows in county of Jämtland, producing organic ice cream. The price of this product was at least 4 times more than regular industrial ice cream, which has not affected the increasing consumers’ interest for such products. Since significant income source have been food production, JiLU is promoting the county as a gastronomic and eco-tourist region on the world map. In other words, diversification of income and discovering new income possibilities, with respect of sustainable agriculture is the main coping strategy for the people in Jämtland.

Based on the previously mentioned rural development definitions, it can be assumed that rural development is dominantly angled from the society development perspective. However, Rural Development Program of Sweden 2007 – 2013 does promote economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable development. To my mind, rural development concept has to combine society and ecological perspective as integrated. This is important as according to (Leiden, 2006, p. 15) "human actions have no doubt been motivated by efforts to survive and flourish, and one way to read the earth's history is to see it as the story of the rise to primacy of Homo sapiens in the animal world. The problem has been that, in this rise to the top, human actions have had the consequence of undermining the "conditions of production" in ways that may ultimately sap the ability of humans and others to survive on the planet". To my mind, attempting to combine previously mentioned rural development meanings and concept discussions, "rural development" has to be about society's attempts to evaluate, predict, monitor and by doing so, to manage Earth's environment, in a way which can contribute to humans' present needs and overall sustainable future development.

2.2.0. The history of ideas of protected areas in Sweden

At the time of writing this thesis, Sweden is celebrating the centenary of the establishment of the first national park. More than 20 NGO's and public institutions are taking part in the celebrations. Sweden has passed the milestone with first class honors as the founding father of the first European national park. The official web page of the celebration underlined the following.

"During the past century we (Swedish NGO's, institutions, etc.) have accomplished a lot to protect our nature, but there is still much more to be done. The work to conserve our nature and ecological biodiversity must continue - for ourselves and for future generations. We must learn to enjoy and use our natural environment in a sustainable

way." ¹¹

So far, the state has established 29 national parks¹² and has made a proposal for an additional 13 parks. In Sweden, National parks are established on state property and in accordance with IUCN criteria (Fredman & Sandell, 2009, p. 197). In one way the wild and protected beauty has become the national identity. The Swedish Environmental Code (Ds 2000:61, Chapter 7, p. 37.) states that the area of national parks land or water has to belong to the state and may, with the consent of Parliament, be designated a national park by the government for the purpose of preserving a large contiguous area of a certain landscape type in its natural state or essentially unchanged. Further rules concerning the upkeep and management of national parks and restrictions on the right to use land or water in national parks may be issued by the Government or the authority appointed by the Government.

Going back in time, around the end of the eighteenth century it became more than obvious that the growing industrial society with the railways, industries, urban areas and exploitation of natural resources also involved very many dramatic landscape changes. (Fredermal & Sandell, 2009, p. 199). Reinus (2009, p.190) drawing on the source of the Swedish Nature Association for Nature Conservation notes that the idea of nature protection came to be realized after a visit by German professor Conwentz in 1904, who had the idea of protecting nature from inappropriate development, his view has been supported by academics from the universities in Uppsala and Lund and artists and writers, as well as members of the geographic and tourist organizations. "According to the Starbäck, the strongest motives for nature protection were to stop exploitation of nature, to be able to follow the development of nature from the scientific perspective: the scenic beauty and the love of nature" (cited by Reinus, 2009, p. 193). Commission report of 1907 cites reasons for conserving nature that are economic, scientific and social. Nature needed to be protected in order: to promote economic development, (through sustaining valuable resources and ecological services); to create reference areas for scientific studies; and to understand the development of nature when undisturbed by men (the natural history of animal and plant life and geological development) (cited by

¹¹ <http://www.naturesar.se/In-English1/>

¹² <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/Enjoying-nature/National-parks-and-other-places-worth-visiting/National-Parks-in-Sweden/>

Zachirsson, 2009, p. 29).

A couple of years later the first national park was established in 1909 by the Swedish parliament. “Nature heritage sites and national parks become the two instruments for protection. Nature heritage sites could be invalidated at any time if they posed a challenge to economic interests, and national parks could only be designed on state owned land that was considered to be more or less useless for economic purposes” (Zachirsson, 2009, p. 29). The same year the Swedish Association for Nature Protection was founded. Parallel with it the railway system in Sweden was developing, contributing to the better connection between the southern and northern part of the state and tourism. However, the tickets were still expensive for the majority of people. One of the most striking aspects of national park planning in Sweden has been its performance in the period stretching from 1910 to the early 1980’s. Only seven national parks have been added, followed by twelve more between 1982 and 2002, while the most recent addition is Fulufjället National Park¹³ (Mels, 1999, p. 148). Mels assumed that between 1920 and 1930 the national parks were the subject of lively discussion in quarters of the tourism and nature conservation movements. “The number of protected areas has increased significantly since the 1970’s. Until 1950, nature conservation was characterized by haphazard planning and flexible application (at least with respect to national parks). No clear guidelines or principles for selecting parks or their establishment were in place (Mels, 1999, p.144). The Nature Conservation Law was announced in 1952, when the CAB’s obtained the management right over protected areas.” A new investigation into nature conservation was commissioned 1960. The ensuing report published in 1962, highlighted the following findings; that there was an unclear compensation policy, insufficient financial resources, lack of staff for inventories, investigation and negotiation and that landowners had been favored in conflict regarding nature conservation.” (Zachirsson, 2009, p. 32). A Nature Conservation Law was adopted in 1964 and the additional conservation instruments were introduced; nature reserves that would be established by the CAB’s at the regional level (Lundgren 2005, p. 85, 86 cited by Zachirsson, 2009). “The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency was created in

¹³ <http://www.naturesar.se/In-English1/>

1967¹⁴ and endowed with a number of administrative powers, primarily associated with leading and controlling the work of the CAB's units." (Zachirsson, 2009, p. 32). "The numbers of protected areas has increased significantly since the 1970's. Approximately 80 % of all protected areas are nature reserves and about 20 % are national parks" (Sandström, 2008, p. 32). The Environmental Code (Ds 2000:61) was adopted in 1990 when the biodiversity loss issues become significantly important. The nature conservation approach shifted towards a stronger emphasis on preserving the biological diversity (Sandström, 2008, p. 32). In 1995, Natura 2000 was added as new conservation tools after the state become an EU member. "Natura 2000 is a network of sites with high conservation interest in the EU. The aim is to prevent destruction of natural habitats and to protect animals and plants from extinction. The sites are identified for inclusion in the network under the provisions of the Birds Directive and the Habitats Directive."¹⁵ "Each Natura 2000 area has its own conservation plan, which in details describes what is going to be protected " (Sandström, 2009, p. 31). The responsible authority is CAB.

Beside national park, nature reserves and NATURA 2000 areas, according to Swedish Environmental Code (Ds 2000:61, Chapter 7, p. 37-42) other forms of protected areas exist in Sweden, such as: culture reserves, natural monuments, habitat protection areas, wildlife and plant sanctuaries, and shore protection areas.

The Swedish Parliament decides the overall institutional framework of nature conservation through stipulating laws and making policy declarations. Parliament also delegates the right to declare directives to the Ministries, who in their turn delegate power to the central agencies. The central agencies may then delegate tasks to the CABs, which are government appointed boards charged with the coordination of national policies in the regions (Zachirsson, 2009, p.35).

¹⁴ <http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/GlobalMenu/About-The-Swedish-EPA/>

¹⁵ http://www.naturvardsverket.se/en/In-English/Menu/Nature-conservation_and_wildlife_management/Nature-conservation-and-species-protection/National-parks-and-other-ways-to-protect-nature/

Chapter 3

The chapter is divided into two sections. The first section aims to make the reader familiar with the research process. The second part describes the questionnaire.

3.1.0. Research process

The study research process can be described as abductive. It is mixture between literature and other sources of information desk study, personal assumptions, external supervisors and other colleagues consultancy influence, complemented by empirical data observation (questionnaire). Qualitative and quantitative analysis has been combined. Quantitative data are the product of questionnaire sampling analysis, while informant's comments and textual analysis and explanation can be considered as qualitative approach.

3.1.1. Validity

The challenge was to get questionnaire back from the key informants, since the questionnaire was submitted electronically and generally speaking response in this case is very low. It has been challenging to keep track who, out of the all delivered questionnaires, actually responded to the questionnaire. Regarding LRF&SVAM informants, who was asked to forward questionnaire to other organizational colleagues, it has been not possible to follow role of such informants in the organizations. Since, the questionnaires are sent via e mail, the principle of selection was limited and dependent on the access to the e mail's databases, which in this case was quite rich. It is always the issue how informants personally understood questions, and because of it plenty of time is spent in order to make clear and meaningful questions. It was optional to answer questionnaire in English or Swedish. Regarding my Swedish skills, I have passed SFI D level of Swedish and I have used help of the native Swedish speakers for trustful

translation.

Despite all above mentioned the results are still to be found trustful, because the study analyzed questionnaires in qualitative and quantitative terms covering all organizational counties in the country, combined with literature desk study and personal assumption from the field trip. The use of SPSS computer program supports the validity of the questionnaires technical analyzes.

3.2.0. Data collection method

3.2.1. Questionnaire development and process

The questionnaire developed gradually during a 35 days period (15th February-20th March 2010) (See Appendix 1). The questionnaire was changed several times in consultations with my supervisor and colleagues.

The questionnaire process in summary:

- Defining and development of the questions that were linked to research questions and study objective.
- Development of a communication strategy. The questionnaires were distributed via e-mail. Questionnaire purpose and additional explanation was included in questionnaires and cover letter. My contact information was accessible in the case informants had any additional questions.
- Formulating questionnaire options - This step was dependent on questionnaire type and the communication strategy with the informants. In this case, structure, scale and open answered questions were used.
- Defining the ordering of the questions - The questionnaire starts from general towards specific questions and I tried to develop a questionnaire that would motivate the informants to continue to the end of questionnaire.
- Defining the extent and length of the questionnaire. The questionnaire comprised 17 questions (5 pages) in total, including additional space for comments. Approximate time needed to complete questionnaire is 10 minutes.
- Testing, correcting and pilot questionnaire conducting- All questionnaire draft versions were tested, and final questionnaire draft was tested many times.

- Distributing questionnaires via e-mail (See section 3.2.3.)
- Collecting questionnaires - e mail received questionnaires were sampled from and stored in the computer base, with password security protection.
- Coding, processing and analyzing answers in SPSS computer program. An external SPSS program professional was consulted, who provided technical support.
- Writing questionnaires analysis report in relation to the study objectives and study's central concepts.

3.2.2. Questionnaire style and questions structure

The questionnaire was written in English, although it was optional to answer in either Swedish or English. This seems to have been welcomed by the informants, whose answers and comments were mostly written in Swedish.¹⁶ To receive answers in Swedish posed a challenge for the study, considering my limited Swedish skillsⁱ and plenty of time was spent on getting the correct language interpretations often with the help of native speaking Swedish persons. The questionnaire contained 17 questions in total. Besides general questions about the background of the informants, the questionnaire included both structured questions with multiple choices (12 questions) and open ended questions (5 questions). Structured questions do not provide the same opportunity for the informants to express their own views as do open ended questions. In the structured questions the informants were obliged to choose between different alternatives that characterized the relationship between nature protection and rural development. However, several of the questions also included an open space, where the informants were able to express their own views in their own words.

In the open ended questions I gave rather large freedom for the informants to express their own views or to elaborate on previously posed questions. This provided the study with important additional data and nuances of the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden. One of the questions was also structured as a scale question (question 12 (a-e)). The informants had to agree or disagree with the statement

¹⁶ Considering my Swedish skills, I have passed Sfi D level of Swedish

on the scale 1 to 5. In the analyses the scale 1 and 2 and the scale 4 and 5 were amalgamated since informant's choices between grade 1 and 2 can be influenced by many factors, such as a person's present mood.

3.2.3. Questionnaire distribution and principles of selection

Questionnaires were distributed in electronic form (PDF file) via my personal e-mail address beginning from 25th Marc 2010 to 29th March 2010. An initial ambition was to receive at least two answered questionnaires from each CAB unit for nature conservation, and one questionnaire from each LRF district and one from each SVAM district. The targeted number aimed to cover all counties in Sweden. More than 280 questionnaires were distributed (150 for CAB, 70 for LRF and 60 for SVAM). I was not able to obtain the precise number of questionnaires that were submitted as some informants were asked to forward questionnaire to other colleagues. Attached to the questionnaire was a cover letter that explained questionnaire purpose and objective (See appendix 2).

The informants were found through the official web pages of CAB, LRF, and SVAM. Informants were selected according to employment within "nature conservation" CAB department, targeting the head of department, project leaders, NATURA 2000 officers, and others from my point of view relevant officers. To LRF, the questionnaires were distributed to various officers in charge, who were requested to answer and forward the questionnaire to at least three or more active members at LRF. To SVAM informants questionnaires were distributed to e-mail addresses found on the organizations official web page. Where possible the cover letter included the name of the informant in order to ensure that targeted person respond to e mail (Dear Anna, Tomas,...).

Chapter 4

The purpose of this chapter is to presents the questionnaire results and to analyze results in relation to the study objective. This part synthesizes CAB and LRF & SVAM informant's views by comparing and contrasting questionnaire results. The results are presented in the form of charts and tables, and interpreted informants statements. The final part of this chapter contains a concluding discussion.

4.1.0. Sample description

In total 280 questionnaires were sent out and 105 people responded to the questionnaire. CAB informants account for 48 people (45.7 %), while the respondents from LRF and SVAM together comprised 57 people (54.3 %). LRF and SVAM respondents are amalgamated in this questionnaire analysis because many organizational activities belong to rural development initiatives, which could be directly influenced by protected areas presence. Out of all the respondents, 61.9 % were males and 38.1 % were females and most of the respondents were between 31 and 60 years old. About 60 % of the respondents have a university degree, mainly in natural sciences.¹⁷

4.1.1. CAB, and LRF & SVAM sample distribution

The following analysis will focus on comparing the questionnaire responses between CAB and LRF&SVAM, because these groups represent interesting differences in relation to different views on the relationship between rural development and protected areas. Chart 4a and table 4 (See appendix 3) shows male and female distribution within CAB and LRF & SVAM informants. Close to 65 % of LRF & SVAM questionnaire informants are male, while the situation is nearly the same for CAB where males account for almost 60 %. Although, questionnaires were sent to more CAB female informants than male, male response was higher. Over all, the age structure trends in those groups are similar to the total sample (See chart 5 and table 3). According to chart 5a and table 5a (See

¹⁷ See appendix 3; chart 1, 2, 3 and 4 and table1, 2, 3 and 4.

appendix 3) most of the CAB informants have a university degree in natural science, while for LRF& SVAM informants the educational background is somewhat more diverse, with fewer people having a university degree and a natural science background.

4.1.2. Analysis of results

CAB officers generally expressed a more positive attitude towards the possibility of nature protection to contribute to rural development. More than 80 % answered "yes" to question "Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?" compared to about 40 % of the LRF& SVAM informants (See table 6 and chart 6). Although, significant differences exist within the groups, LRF&SVAM informants generally stated "yes" as a dominant answer, closely followed by "maybe" option. Besides, the chart below shows that LRF & SVAM informants mostly expressed that protected areas are able to contribute to rural development.

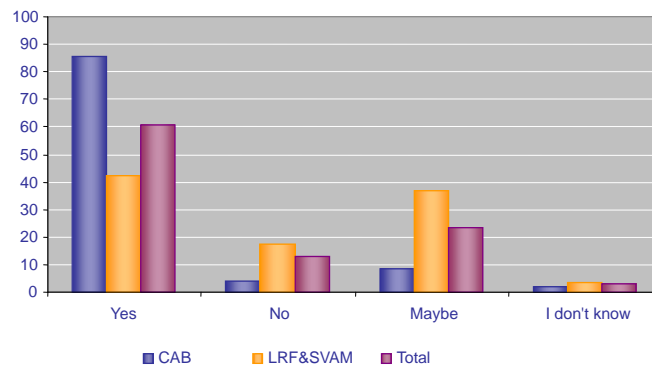


Chart 1 Question 6 ("Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

6. Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?		CAB/ SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF& SVAM	
Yes	Count	41	24	65
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	85.4%	42.1%	61.8%
No	Count	2	10	12
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	4.2%	17.5%	11.5%
Maybe	Count	4	21	25
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	8.3%	36.8%	23.8%
I don't know	Count	1	2	3
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	2.1%	3.5%	2.9%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1 Question 6 ("Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF& SVAM and total sample.

On question 7 "Please elaborate why do you think so?" informants have had a chance to elaborate on the stated answer to question "Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden". Later, for purpose of simplifying analysis text has been coded. Graph 7 and table 6a (See appendix 3) displays coded answers within CAB and LRF&SVAM groups, which show that both groups perceive tourism development and creating new jobs as the main protected areas generators for rural development. Besides, the following activities are recognized: sustainable development, business development, adding values to properties, attracting people to live in rural areas, recreational activities, environmental awareness, and supporting farming. However, only tourism development appears in many.

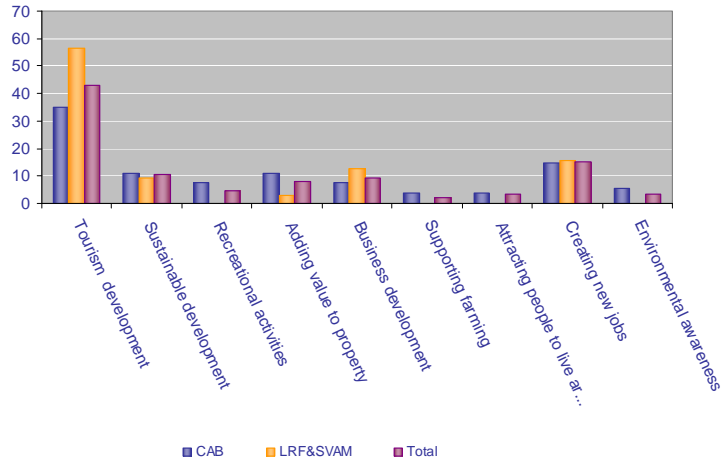


Chart 2 Coded answers on question 7 ("Please elaborate why do you think so?") scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM groups and total sample.

Informants have been asked if rural development activities can contribute to nature conservation goals in protected areas within question 8. According to the graph 8, 50 % of CAB informants and 40 % of LRF&SVAM of informants answered "yes" to this question. It is interesting to note the high scored result (about 40 %) within both groups related to "maybe" option. This seems to illustrate some degree of personal skepticism or lack of information relating to the contribution of rural development to protected areas (See table 7 and chart 8, and table 8).

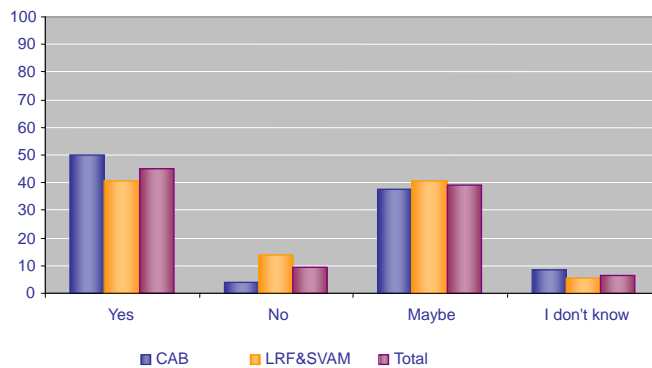


Chart 3 Question 8 ("Do you think rural development activities can contribute to the nature conservation goals in protected areas?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

8. Do you think rural development activities can contribute to the nature conservation goals in protected areas?		CAB/LRF& SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF& SVAM	
Yes	Count	24	23	47
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	50.0%	40.4%	44.8%
No	Count	2	8	10
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	4.2%	14.0%	9.5%
Maybe	Count	18	23	41
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	37.5%	40.4%	39.1%
I don't know	Count	4	3	7
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	8.3%	5.3%	6.6%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2 Question 8 ("Do you think rural development activities can contribute to the nature conservation goals in protected areas?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

In relation to the graph 6 and 7, and table 6 and 6a, the following quotation is an answer to question 7 "Please, elaborate why do you think so.", expressed by 41-50 year old male CAB officer, who has a university degree in natural science. This informant's views are that protected areas can contribute to rural development activities. This quotation is interesting as it points to the great array of tourism activities and tourist needs, which can directly contribute to rural development.

"Protected areas can be a resource for the tourism industry. People that seek to hike in nature reserves want to have the possibility to visit a café or a restaurant close by. Packages with hikes, food and accommodation could be arranged if the area is big enough."

In relation to the same above stated charts and table, the following quotation is cited from a CAB 31-40 year old male informant (university degree in natural science), who also views that protected areas can contribute to the rural development. He points to natural "resources" such as species, habitats, landscape, which actually add value and attractiveness to the area. This informant directly correlates positive relationship between rural development and nature conservation.

"Natural Protected areas containing species, landscapes, habitats, environments, etc., which are attractive to the general public interested in nature and which can be used by businesses, individuals and voluntary associations to create added value in tourism, local tourist accommodation, etc.."

The LRF&SVAM scored results based on the table 6 and chart 6 can be interpreted as LRF&SVAM informants were generally more suspicious about the contribution of protected areas to rural development. One of the LRF's, a 31-40 years old male informant who has a university degree in natural science, states that protected areas can not contribute to rural development in Sweden. The following quotation is interesting as it shows that this person actually has a negative attitude towards nature protection policy, and in some sense it could be interpreted as a personal disagreement with protected areas as an institutionally arranged category. The informant points out the possibility of alternative biodiversity conservation arrangements instead of the present protected areas and unique spaces in Sweden. Similar comments were provided by particularly informants from LRF throughout the questionnaire many times.

"It is not possible to stop evolution/to freeze a certain state as we do in conservation politics. We have 350 000 individual land owners in Sweden who makes their own choices, this is the best for biodiversity and development. Further, a whole other situation exists in Sweden compared to the Continent where environments for human recreation and areas for reproduction of endangered species are severely threatened. We have enough space for this without a single nature reserve."

In question 9 *"Please, elaborate why do you think so?"* informants had a chance to elaborate on the stated answer to question 8 *"Do you think rural development activities can contribute to the nature conservation goals in protected areas"*. Later, for purpose of simplifying analysis, text has been coded. Graph 9 displays coded answers within CAB and LRF&SVAM informants (See also table 6b in appendix 3). Both CAB and LRF&SVAM informants dominant view is that rural development can contribute to the management of protected areas by promoting environmental awareness, tourism development and sustainable agriculture. This information shows that some of the rural development activities are actually presented by informants as contributors to nature conservation in protected areas, which is good base for positive relationship between rural development and protected areas.

In relation to the chart 7 and 9 and table 7, in the following quotation it is possible to see how a 31-40 years old female CAB informants, elaborates her view. This person express that rural development can contribute to nature conservation goals in protected areas. This quotation is interesting, because it shows that rural development activities can exist alongside protected areas and even contribute to nature conservation.

"Through a local, sustainable use of the protected area (eg tourism, schools, public recreational) brought people's appreciation and understanding of nature. For example, by local tourism entrepreneurs make use of the protected areas of their business. They know that the fields will always remain the same "as is" and can use it in planning its activities, which can be difficult with non-protected areas that can be harvested, etc. are exploited without regard to tourism use of the site."

The quotation below is from a CAB 31-40 year old female informant (natural science background). This person also view that rural development activities can contribute to nature conservation goals in protected areas. She has underlined that by creating a partnership between rural development activities and protected areas, society actually can increase the opportunity to preserve nature values for future generations.

" Partnership with various industries such as tourism and fishing, you can create a profile of activities that go hand in hand with the objectives of the protected area while sustainable development can be created to support the local population. With an increased knowledge of local-area values also increases the chance to preserve these values for future generations."

A 31-40 years old male informant also view that rural development activities can contribute to nature conservation goals in protected areas. But this person points out that agricultural activities can contribute to nature conservation as farming activities are dependent on natural resources and besides this farmers know how to support conservation goals without bureaucratic restrictions.

"Of course, the farmers cultivation and management, without a lot of bureaucratic restriction made up of people who never had to use nature to earn their livelihood, is the best for rural development."

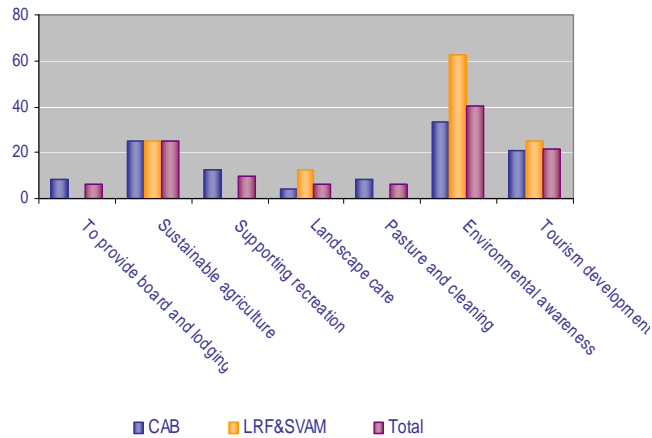


Chart 4 Coded answers on question 9 (" Please, elaborate why do you think so.") scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

Question 10 *"Have you heard about any project in Sweden which implements both rural development and protected areas under the same project umbrella?"* aimed to explore concrete project examples/case studies in Sweden which integrates rural development activities and protected areas. Also the question 10 attempts to check to what extent the informants are familiar with such kind of the projects. As graph 8 shows that the majority of informants have not heard about any project in Sweden which integrates both rural development and protected areas under the same project umbrella. Comparing CAB and LRF&F groups, CAB officers are generally more informed about mentioned projects, 35.4 % of CAB, compared with 26.3% of LRF&SVAM informants. Although, CAB officers answered "yes", only several of them knew a precise project location and activity (See table 8 and chart 10).

Here are some examples of mentioned locations: Kosterhavets Nationalpark (appeared 4 times), Fulufjällets Nationalpark (appeared 2 times), North Gotland, BIRD (interreg III B), Lapponia-(Bisphere reserve),Vänern, LEADER- Åkulla beech forest, LIFE- Plateau mountain - Kinnekulle, biosphere reserve Vänern.

10. Have you heard about any project in Sweden which implements both rural development and protected areas under the same project umbrella?		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
Yes	Count	17	15	32
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	35.4%	26.3%	30.5%
No	Count	30	28	58
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	62.5%	49.1%	55.2%
Maybe	Count	1	14	15
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	2.1%	24.6%	14.3%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 3 Question 10 ("Have you heard about any project in Sweden which implements both rural development and protected areas under the same project umbrella?") scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sampl.

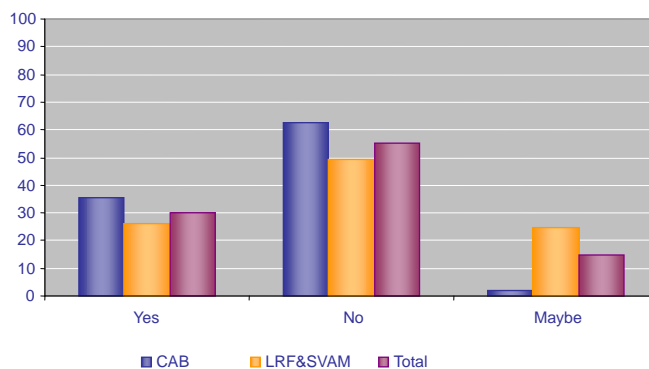


Chart 5 Question 10 ("Have you heard about any project in Sweden which implements both rural development and protected areas under the same project umbrella?") scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample. Please note, regarding the question 10 option "No" and "I do not know" are joined together in analysis under "No" option.

Question 12 "To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements on the scale 1-5"; 12a: "There is need of more protected areas in order to promote rural development" and 12b: "There is need of less protected areas in order to promote rural development", aimed to explore the relationship between rural development and protected areas with respect to the present amount of protected areas in Sweden. The answers revealed significant differences in views between CAB and LRF&SVAM groups. To question 12a substantially higher percent of CAB informants picked out option "I agree" (just under 55 %), while on the contrary more than 55 % LRF & SVAM informants opted for the answer "I disagree". Closely related to this question, question 12b, aimed to

explore informant’s attitude to the idea of having fewer protected areas (See chart 11 and table 9).

Chart 12 shows that informants from CAB generally greatly disagreed with the statement (more than 80 %). The LRF&SVAM group displayed a level of uncertainty related to this topic. Although, the majority of LRF& SVAM view that there is a need for fewer protected areas, there is still a significant percent (35.1%) of them who neither disagree nor agree with the statement (See chart 12 and table 10).

12a. "There is need of more protected areas in order to promote rural development".		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
I disagree	Count	7	33	40
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	14.6%	57.9%	38.1%
I neither agree/disagree	Count	15	13	28
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	31.3%	22.8%	26.6%
I agree	Count	26	11	37
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	54.2%	19.3%	35.3%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 4 Question 12a ("There is need of more protected areas in order to promote rural development"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

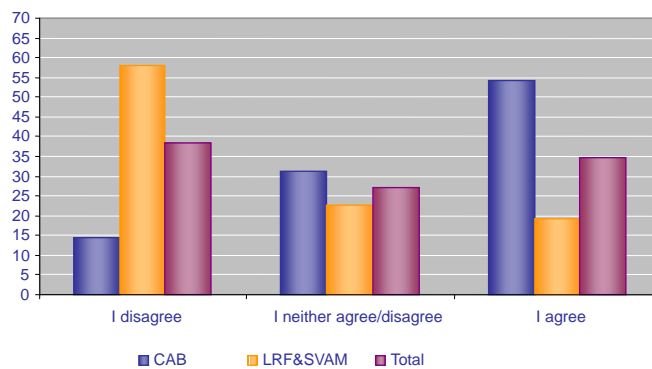


Chart 6 Question 12a ("There is need of more protected areas in order to promote rural development"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

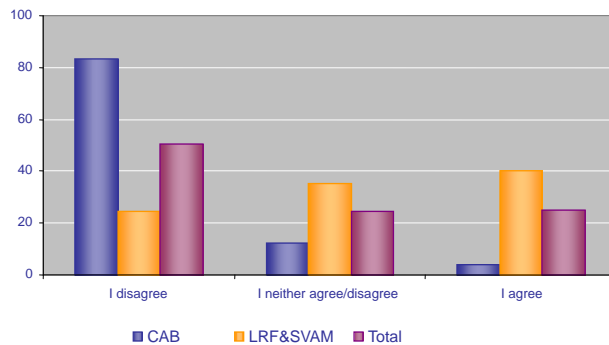


Chart 7 Question 12b ("There is need of less protected areas in order to promote rural development"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample

12b. "There is need of less protected areas in order to promote rural development".		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
I disagree	Count	40	14	54
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	83.3%	24.6%	51.4%
I neither agree/disagree	Count	6	20	26
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	12.5%	35.1%	24.7%
I agree	Count	2	23	25
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	4.2%	40.4%	23.9%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5 Question 12b ("There is need of less protected areas in order to promote rural development "), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

According to graph 13 and table 11 up to 60 % of LRF & SVAM informants state that protected areas constrain opportunities for rural development. The percent of LRF & SVAM informants who disagree or neither agree or disagree with the statement is close to 20 %. About 40 % of CAB representatives disagree with the statement, this group is generally speaking divided between those who are not explicit (I neither agree/disagree, 29.2%), disagrees (41.7%) or agree (29.2%) with the statement. Compared with question 6 "Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?", where 85.4% of CAB informants stated that protected areas can contribute to rural development, on the question 12c CAB, informants showed a slightly more critical view relating to the

role of protected areas in rural development. According to my mind, this can be interpreted to mean that the informants from the CAB might have differing opinions; one which directly correlates with the present job position, and the other, which is slightly more critical about the role of protected areas in rural development.

Table 6 Question 12c ("Protected areas constrain opportunities for rural development initiatives"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

12c. "Protected areas constrain opportunities for rural development initiatives".		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
I disagree	Count	20	12	32
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	41.7%	21.1%	30.7%
I neither agree/disagree	Count	14	11	25
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	29.2%	19.3%	23.7%
I agree	Count	14	34	48
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	29.2%	59.6%	45.6%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

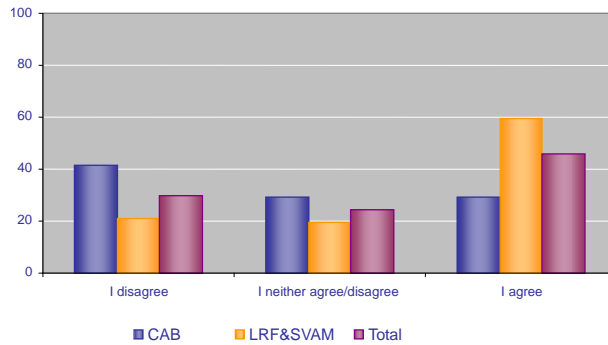


Chart 8 Question 12 c ("Protected areas constrain opportunities for rural development initiatives")scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

It is specially interesting to note in relation to graph 14 and table 12, that CAB representatives mostly (52.1%) disagreed with this statement "Promoting rural development activities in protected area are likely to damage nature", while 17.5 % LRF & SVAM representatives agreed with the statement.

12d. "Promoting rural development activities in protected area is likely to damage nature"		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
I disagree	Count	25	10	35
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	52.1%	17.5%	33.3%
I neither agree/disagree	Count	16	18	34
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	33.3%	31.6%	32.4%
I agree	Count	7	29	36
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	14.6%	50.9%	34.3%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7 Question 12d ("Promoting rural development activities in protected area is likely to damage nature"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

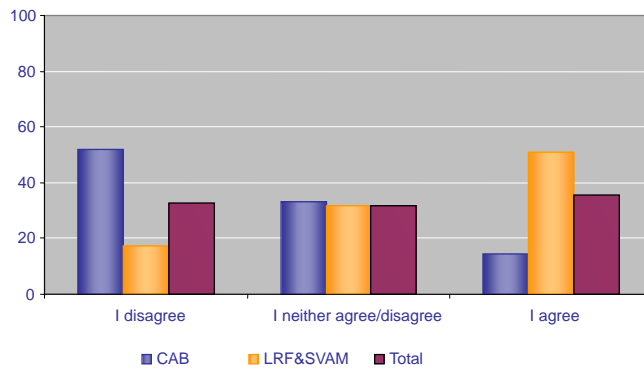


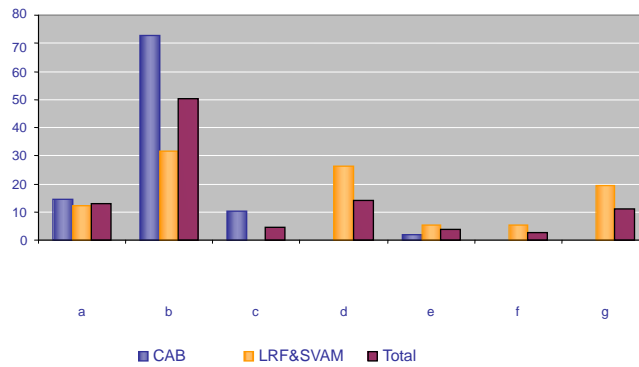
Chart 9 Question 12d ("Promoting rural development activities in protected area is likely to damage nature") scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

Question 13 "Which of the following metaphors can best symbolize the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden?" explored different views of the relationship between rural development and protected areas by letting the informant choose between seven different metaphors that were supposed to symbolize different stages in a relationship. Most of the CAB informants, more than 70 %, picked out that "protected areas and rural development have to work on their relationship". About 15% selected the metaphor that "it is a budding relationship"; followed by the metaphor "they build strong marriage" (10%). Only 2 % selected the metaphor that the relationship "isn't going anywhere".

The informants from LRF & SVAM were generally more critical about the relationship. Almost 32% picked out the metaphor that *"rural development and protected areas have to work on their relationship"* followed by 26.3% who singled out the metaphor *"they are at a crossroads in their relationship"*. About 19% opted for the metaphor that *"protected areas have placed a dead hand over the area"*. Generally this question reveals that both informants from CAB and LRF&F acknowledge that the relationship between rural development and protected areas is not yet perfect (See table 13 and chart 15).

13. "Which of the following metaphors can best symbolize the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden?"		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
a. "It's a budding relationship."	Count	7	7	14
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	14.6%	12.3%	13.3%
b. "They have to work on their relationship."	Count	35	18	53
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	72.9%	31.6%	50.6%
c. "They build strong marriage."	Count	5	0	5
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	10.4%	.0%	4.7%
d. "They are at a crossroads in their relationship."	Count	0	15	15
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	.0%	26.3%	14.3%
e. "This relationship isn't going anywhere."	Count	1	3	4
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	2.1%	5.3%	3.8%
f. "They are in a dead end relationship."	Count	0	3	3
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	.0%	5.3%	2.8%
g. "The protected areas have placed a dead hand over the areas."	Count	0	11	11
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	.0%	19.3%	10.5%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8 Question 13 ("Which of the following metaphors can best symbolize the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.



- a. It is a budding relationship
- b. They have to work on their relationship
- c. They build strong marriage
- d. They are at a crossroads in their relationship
- e. This relationship isn't going anywhere
- f. They are in a dead end relationship
- g. The protected areas have placed a dead hand over the area

Chart 10 Question 13 ("Which of the following metaphors can best symbolize the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

Question 14 "How would you respond to the policy statement by using one of the following metaphors?" explores how CAB and LRF&F relate to the policy statement "Management of protected areas can contribute to the rural development through the utilization the protected areas for the small scale business activities "e.g. tourism and in that way directly or indirectly contribute to the new employment opportunities" (Skr 2001; 173 ch. 3.6)." by letting the informant choose between five different metaphors. Most of the CAB informants picked out metaphors "it just feels right " (37.5%) and "development of a belief is growth of plant" (35.4%). This information seems to illustrate that CAB officers generally agree upon the policy statement. This goes in line with CAB's informant's generally positive attitude to protected areas contribution to rural development. Although some metaphors "It just feels right" (33.3%) and "Development of a belief is growth of plant" (26.3%) are dominantly opted by LRF&SVAM informants still some of the LRF& SVAM informants picked out the metaphors "it is worthless idea" (14 %) and "If you don't support your argument with solid facts, the whole thing will collapse" (14 %). By counting previous two mentioned critical statements, it can be noticed that nearly 30 % of LRF & SVAM informants are very suspicious about protected areas contribution to rural development (See table 14 and chart 16).

14. "The Swedish Nature Conservation Policy from 2001 stated following: "Management of protected areas can contribute to the rural development through the utilization the protected areas for the small scale business activities "e.g. tourism and in that way directly or indirectly contribute to the new employment opportunities" (Skr 2001; 173 ch. 3.6.). How would you respond to the policy statement by using one of the following metaphors?"		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&&SVAM	
a. "Development of a belief is growth of plant."	Count	17	15	32
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	35.4%	26.3%	30.5%
b. "It's a rough idea, it needs to be refined."	Count	10	7	17
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	20.8%	12.4%	16.2%
c. "That's a worthless idea".	Count	0	8	8
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	.0%	14.0%	7.6%
d. "If you don't support your argument with solid facts, the whole thing will collapse".	Count	3	8	11
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	6.3%	14.0%	10.5%
e. "It just feels right".	Count	18	19	37
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	37.5%	33.3%	35.2%
Total	Count	48	57	105

Table 9 Question 14 ("How would you respond to the policy statement by using one of the following metaphors?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

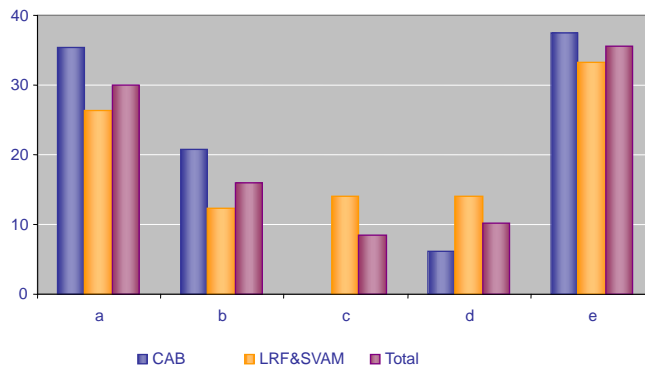


Chart 11 Question number 14 ("How would you respond to the policy statement by using one of the following metaphors?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

- a. Development of a belief is growth of plant
- b. Its a rough idea, it needs to be refined
- c. That's a worthless idea
- d. If you don't support your argument with solid facts, the whole thing will collapse
- e. It just feels right

Question 16 "According to your mind, how do you think the relationship between rural

development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden?" aimed to explore how informants believe the relationship between rural development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden. According to the table 15 and chart 17 CAB and LRF&SVAM informants revealed some differences and similarities in views. Informants from the CAB mostly opted for the metaphor "*they will develop into a harmonious relationship*" (46.8%), compared to 12.3% of the LRF&SVAM informants. On contrary 24.6% LRF&SVAM selected the metaphor "*Like a cats and rats*". What is interesting to elaborate is the fact that 47.4% of LRF&SVAM informants picked out the metaphor "*their relationship will begin to bud again, after a long and desolate winter*". This can be interpreted to mean that even though these informants believed the relationship between protected areas and rural development is not perfect nowadays, they generally believed that, in the future, the relationship stage will improve.

16. "According to your mind, how do you think the relationship between rural development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden?"		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
a. "They will develop into a harmonious relationship"	Count	22	7	29
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	45.8%	12.3%	27.6%
b. "They will be out of tune with each other"	Count	3	8	11
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	6.3%	14.0%	10.5%
c. "They will make beautiful music together"	Count	4	1	5
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	8.3%	1.8%	4.8%
d. "Like a cats and rats"	Count	0	14	14
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	.0%	24.6%	13.3%
e. "Their relationship will begin to bud again, after a long and desolate winter"	Count	15	27	42
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	31.2%	47.3%	40.0%
f. "It is getting better"	Count	2	0	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	4.2%	.0%	1.9%
g. "They will have to learn to love each other"	Count	2	0	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	4.2%	.0%	.1.9%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 10 Question 16 ("According to your mind, how do you think the relationship between rural development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden?"), scored percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

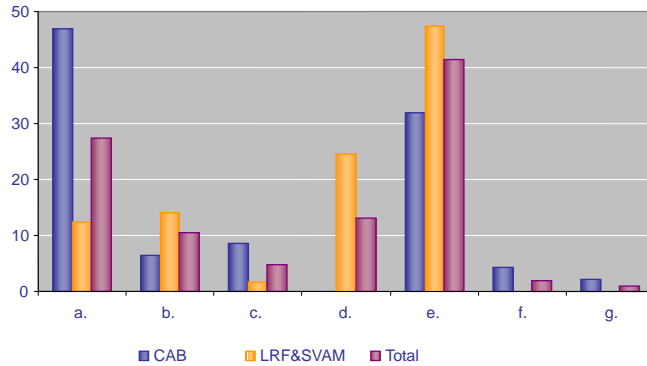


Chart 12 Question 16 ("According to your mind, how do you think the relationship between rural development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden?"), scored percent split by CAB and LRF&SVAM.

- a. They will develop into a harmonious relationship
- b. They will be out of tune with each other
- c. They will make beautiful music together
- d. Like a cats and rats
- e. Their relationship will begin to bud again, after a long and desolate winter
- f. It is getting better
- g. They will have to learn to love each other

4.2. Concluding discussion and recommendations

The objective of this study has been to explore different stakeholder's views about the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden. Through a questionnaire survey (105 analyzed in total) CAB, LRF and SVAM informants were asked various questions about their present and future views on the relationship between rural development and protected areas. The results revealed interesting differences and similarities in views, and, in this part, these findings will be linked with the central concepts of the study.

The thesis findings indicate that policy suggestions, such as the role of protected areas in rural development, can obviously be viewed in many different ways in practice and that some of the important informants could have slightly different views related to this. In this particular case, it is worth noting that what has been promoted by the Nature Conservation Policy from 2001 (Skr 2001) "*Management of protected areas can*

contribute to rural development through the utilization of the protected areas for small scale business activities "e.g. tourism, and in that way directly or indirectly contribute to new employment opportunities" (Skr 2001; 173 ch. 3.6.)" has actually been acknowledged by some informants according to the questionnaire data. Question 6 *"Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development?"* and question 7 *"Please elaborate why do you think so"* results reveal above stated conclusion. CAB and LRF&SVAM informants, who stated that protected areas can contribute to rural development, thought that this could be done via supporting: tourism development, new job creation, sustainable development, business development, adding values to properties, attracting people to live in rural areas, recreational activities, environmental awareness, and supporting farming. It is worth noting that environmental awareness, attracting people to live in rural areas, and supporting farming are only mentioned by CAB officers. The same results show that, compared to CAB informant's percentage-wise (85.4 %), less than half of LRF&SVAM (42.1 %) informants state that protected areas can contribute to rural development. This information seems also to illustrate that membership of certain organizations and groups affect informants view.

Besides, it is interesting to point out that, while informants have been able to elaborate, to a greater extent, what they mean by protected areas contributing to rural development, very few have been able to give an example of rural development support for protected areas. Thus, already, at the beginning of the questionnaire analysis, it has been assumed that informants are generally more informed about the contribution of protected areas to rural development, than the other way around. Generally speaking, this information reveals that the general contribution of rural development to protected areas needs to be explored and underlined much more by society, state policies and future project initiatives, because rural development activities and initiatives need to be in line with protected areas management goals in order to fulfill contemporary overall state and international nature protection obligations and other relevant agreements. Although Rural Development Programme for Sweden 2007-2013 promotes economically, socially and ecologically oriented rural development, it might be a difficult goal because rural development definitions, mentioned in chapter 2, are mainly streamed from the society perspective. In order to establish a balanced relationship between rural development

activities and protected areas there is a need to develop a reciprocal mutual benefits relationship. Thus, in order to be have a "positive" impact on protected areas natural values and conservation management goals, rural development activities have to provide some sort of support for protected areas and conservation goals. Balanced relationship includes protected areas ability to support rural development, but at the same time, society needs to recognize the need for rural development activities to support and provide positive feed back to protected areas conservation goals.

Aside from the mentioned lack of information, not many informants were able to state an exact location, when it comes to the projects in Sweden which integrate both rural development and protected areas. This information implies that joint protected areas and rural development projects are not widely spread across Sweden or that informants are, generally speaking, not informed about their presence. Some of the projects initiatives have been mentioned by informants, as follows: Kosterhavets Nationalpark, Fulufjällets NationalparkNorth Gotland, BIRD Lapponia-(Bisphere reserve),Vänern, LEADER-Åkulla beech forest, LIFE- Plateau mountain - Kinnekulle, biosphere reserve Vänern. If present and future society has an interest in developing a better relationship and balance between rural development and protected areas, it can be recommended to explore previously mentioned project examples or promoting new joint protected areas and rural development projects by any interested stakeholders.

On the one hand, the questionnaire analysis reveals that almost 1/3 of CAB informants agreed that protected areas constrain opportunities for rural development and almost the same percentage of them neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement. This data illustrates that a majority of CAB informants could have the view that protected areas potentially could constrain rural development. On the other hand, it is worth noting that half of LRF&SVAM informants consider that rural development activities can damage nature. This information illustrates that, even though LRF&SVAM organizational activates are mainly dedicated to serve rural society development needs and societal development, and CAB daily work is dedicated to ensure nature protection, the first mentioned LRF&SVAM informants showed a degree of environmental awareness (possible consequences of rural development negative impact on nature), while CAB informants showed certain degree of awareness when it comes to negative impact of

protected areas in rural development. This assumption seems to be a "positive sign", essential for any improvement in protected areas and rural development relationships. Above mentioned points give a good base for future collaboration between CAB officers and LRF&SVAM representatives, as very important state actors, to put efforts into improving the relationship between rural development and protected areas. In contrast, looking at the analysis of question 6 "*Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?*" shows greater differences in views. Here it can be actually noticed that the extent of differences in views is highly dependent on the question.

Beside the question structure, I assumed that CAB conservation officers' employment is directly dependent on the presence of protected areas and their daily work is tightly linked with different environmental policies, which might influence views as well. This fact can also indicate a "silent need" to express in public that protected areas are able to support rural development. However, by going deeper into the CAB questionnaire analysis, we can actually notice that many of the CAB informants are somewhat critical of this relationship as well. In correlation to this, when being asked to select one out of seven metaphors to symbolize the present relationship between rural development and protected areas CAB mostly opted for the metaphor "*They have to work on their relationship*". Although many LRF&SVAM representatives singled out the same metaphor, there are a certain percentage of them who opted for the much more critical metaphor. The second and the third most selected metaphors by LRF&SVAM were: "*They are on crossroads in their relationship and protected areas have placed a dead hand over the area*".

Above mentioned conclusions could be related to the history of protected areas (See part 2.2.0). It can be actually noticed that protected areas have been assumed as a way of safeguarding nature from inappropriate society development. According to the some of LRF&SVAM informant's views this perception of protected areas as development "safeguards" is still present in society.

Based on the above stated conclusion, to my mind if mutual society interest is to improve

the relationship between rural development and protected areas, all stakeholders need to step back and cease communicating as organizational representatives, but, instead, to express in public their critical standpoints in relation to the complex issues of rural development and protected areas. Stakeholders need to put an effort into considering the positive and negative sides of this relationship from various angles. This would most probably lead to improved mutual understanding and trust, which further could lead to an improve relationship between protected areas and rural development. Thus, stakeholders have to distance themselves from occupational and organizational background and aims in order to better understand environmental and rural development policies, priorities and recommendations.

It is worth pointing out that CAB and LRF&SVAM informants have very different opinions about the establishment of new protected areas. This information suggests that authorities need to be aware of the risk that setting up additional protected areas, in the present management agreements, can create an even worse relationship between rural development and protected areas in the future. Referring to informants' comments, this potential tension might be overcome by open negotiation and reconsideration of alternative protected areas management agreements. Related to this, question 12b *"There is need for less protected areas in order to promote rural development"* results shows that most of the LRF&SVAM officers view that there should be fewer protected areas in order to promote rural development. Finally, according to the question 16 analysis *"According to your mind, how do you think the relationship between rural development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden?"*, it can be assumed that the majority of all informants, generally speaking, consider that the relationship between protected areas and rural development will become better in future.

There are some interesting literature based points to be mentioned in relation to all the above discussed informants views. If we relate to the history of protected areas, it can be concluded that this imperfect situation between rural development and protected areas was partly caused by: a) the historical initial reason to establish protected areas, which was safeguarding nature from development; - b) as Mels (1999, p. p.114) noted; nature conservation was characterized by haphazard planning and uncertain application (at least

with respect to national parks) and no clear guidelines or principles for selecting parks or their establishment were in place until 1950; - c) that the number of protected areas has increased significantly since the 1970s; - d) after 1990s biodiversity protection issues become significantly important. These factors could be one of many forming the background to explaining why LRF&SVAM informants generally expressed a critical standpoint related to the protected areas and rural development relationship. Further, protected areas are, of course, mainly located in rural parts of Sweden, and according to the Rural Development Programme for Sweden, 2007-2013 and to my personal assumption during the field trip to Östersund, almost all rural areas, outside the protected areas, in Sweden have obvious population and other sorts of development issues. This indicates that, not only protected areas management restrictions, as viewed by some of the LRF&SVAM and CAB informants are problematic, but as well, many rural areas are facing other development challenges, including population outflow, which causes a lack of human energy to improve rural areas livelihood possibilities within protected areas or outside them.

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Appendix 1 (questionnaire)

1.

Master candidate (2008-2010): Jelena Madzarac
 Mater Program: Rural Development and Nature Resources Management
 Swedish University of Agriculture, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Uppsala, Sweden.

Note: Please use option "SAVE AS" to save answered questionnaire under different file name and return it to the following e-mail address: jema0002@stud.slu.se or madzarac_jelena@yahoo.com

Questionnaire:

Good day dear participant. The following questionnaire is a part of the master thesis "Reconsidering Protected Areas and Rural Development Relationship in Sweden". The objective of study is to explore different stakeholder's perceptions of the relationship between protected areas and rural development inside or adjacent to protected areas in Sweden. Would you be so kind to answer the following questionnaire, your participation would be of a great help. It will take about 10 minutes to answer. Please, if you feel there is somebody else in your organization you think would be interested to answer the questionnaire, please pass it to the person. The study results would be sent to you in Jun/July 2010. All answers will be anonymous. You can answer in Swedish or English. Please, do not forget to save the form and to return it back via e mail.

Instruction: fulfill it on your computer by crossing the check boxes (simple mouse left click on check box) and by using your keyboard to type text or comments.

Text Field

General information:

1. How old are you?	
a) ≤ 20	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) 20 - 30.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) 31 - 40.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) 41 - 50.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) 51 - 60	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) ≥ 61	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Gender?	
a) Male.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Female.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Educational background?	
a) High school.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Bachelor/Master/Doctoral Degree in Social Science.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Bachelor/Master Degree/Doctoral in Natural Science	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Bachelor/Master/Doctoral Degree in interdisciplinary subjects.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Anything else. <input type="text"/>	
4. Where do you work/to which organization do you belong / "work" on the voluntary base?	
a) County Administrative Board	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) LRF.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Folkhälsoinstitutet.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Anything else. <input type="text"/>	
5. Job title/voluntary base.	
<input type="text"/>	

Master candidate (2008-2010): Jelena Madzarac
 Mater Program: Rural Development and Nature Resources Management
 Swedish University of Agriculture, Department of Urban and Rural Development, Uppsala, Sweden.

Exploring Protected Area and Rural Development Relationship in Sweden

6. Do you think protected areas can contribute to rural development in Sweden?	
a) Yes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Maybe.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) I do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Please elaborate why you think so.	
8. Do you think rural development activities can contribute to the nature conservation goals in protected areas?	
a) Yes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Maybe.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) I do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Please elaborate why do you think so.	
10. Have you heard about any project/s in Sweden which implement/s rural development and protected areas under the same project umbrella?	
a) Yes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Maybe.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) I do not know.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. If yes, please state examples (activity/location).	
a)	<input type="text"/>
b)	<input type="text"/>
c)	<input type="text"/>

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12. To what extent do you agree/disagree with the following statements, on the scale 1 to 5
Please, feel free to include any comments regarding the statements!

a) "There is need of more protected areas in order to promote rural development"

1	2	3	4	5	Comment:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I disagree				I agree	

b) "There is need of less protected areas in order to promote rural development"

1	2	3	4	5	Comment:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I disagree				I agree	

c) "Protected areas constrain opportunities for rural development initiatives"

1	2	3	4	5	Comment:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I disagree				I agree	

d) "Promoting rural development activities in protected area is likely to damage nature"

1	2	3	4	5	Comment:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I disagree				I agree	

e) "It is of mutual interest to find common ground for both rural development and nature conservation ambitions in protected areas"

1	2	3	4	5	Comment:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I disagree				I agree	

13. Which of the following metaphors can best symbolize the relationship between rural development and protected areas in Sweden? Feel free to add and choose any additional metaphor.

a) "It's a budding relationship".....

b) "They have to work on their relationship".....

c) "They build strong marriage".....

d) "They are at a crossroads in their relationship.".....

e) "This relationship isn't going anywhere.".....

f) "They're in a dead-end relationship".....

g) "The protected areas have placed a "dead hand over the area".....

h)

Comment:

14. The Swedish Nature Conservation Policy from 2001 stated following: *"Management of the protected areas can contribute to the rural development through the utilization of the protected areas for the small-scale business activities, e.g. tourism and in that way directly or indirectly contribute to the new employment opportunities"* (Skr 2001:173, ch. 3.6) How would you respond to the policy statement by using one of the following metaphors? Feel free to add and choose any additional metaphor.

a. "Development of a belief is growth of plant".....

a. "It's a rough idea; it needs to be refined.".....

c. "That's a worthless idea.".....

d. "If you don't support your argument with solid facts, the whole thing will collapse."

e. "It just feels right".....

Comment:

15. Which of the following color combinations would you choose to color symbolically relationship between "rural development & protected areas" in Sweden? Feel free to add and choose any additional color.

a) White & Black.....

b) Red & Green.....

c) Blue & Green.....

d) Blue & Red.....

e) Yellow & Violet.....

f) Yellow & Green.....

g)

Comment:

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16. According to your mind, how do you think the relationship between rural development and protected areas will develop in next 50 years in Sweden? Give answerer by choosing one or more metaphors. Feel free to add and choose any additional metaphor.

- a) "They will develop into a harmonious relationship" C
- b) "They will be out of tune with each other" C
- c) "They will make beautiful music together" C
- d) "Like a cats and rats" C
- e) "Their relationship will begin to bud again, after a long and desolate winter".... C

f)

17.. Any additional comment is very welcome!

Comment:

Thank you for the participation! Please use option "SAVE AS" to save the questionnaire under different file name and return it to: jema0002@stud.slu.se or madzarac_jelena@yahoo.com

Appendix 2 (questionnaire cover letter)

Dear,

My name is Jelena Madzarac, I am enrolled at the International Master Programme in Rural Development and Natural Resource Management hosted by the Department of Urban and Rural Development at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU).

Would you be so kind to help me by fulfilling a short questionnaire in attachment above to complete my master thesis project "Reconsidering Protected Areas and Rural Development Relationship in Sweden"? The objective of study is to explore different stakeholder's perceptions of the relationship between protected areas and rural development inside or adjacent to protected areas in Sweden.

It will take max. 10 minutes of your time. The questionnaire would be absolutely anonymous.

The study results would be sent to you in Jun/July 2010. You can answer in Swedish or English.

I would appreciate if you could return survey to me via e mail jema0002@stud.slu.se or madzarac_jelena@yahoo.com , no later then the 10 th April, 2010.

NOTE: Please use option "SAVE AS" to save answered questionnaire under different file name and then return it via e mail.

If you have any additional question, you are very welcome to contact me.

Thank you very much in advance,

Jelena Madzarac

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Appendix 3 (additional tables and charts)

4. Where do you work/to which organization you belong/"work" on voluntary base?	Frequency	Percent
CAB	48	45.7
LRF&SVAM	57	54.3
Total	105	100.0

Table 11 CAB and LRF&SVAM percentage in total sample

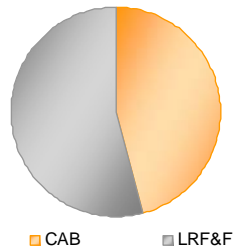


Chart 13 CAB and LRF&SVAM percent in total sample

	Frequency	Percent
Male	65	61.9
Female	40	38.1
Total	105	100.0

Table 12 Gender distribution in total sample

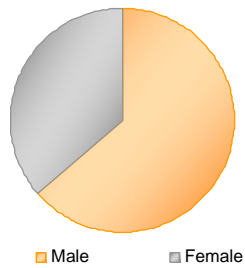


Chart 14 Male and female percentage in total sample

Age.		Frequency	Percent
	20-30	2	1.9
	31-40	31	29.5
	41-50	34	32.4
	51-60	32	30.5
	over 60	6	5.7
	Total	105	100.0

Table 13 Age percentage in total sample

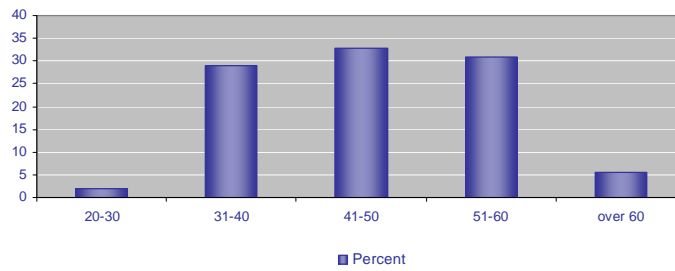


Chart 15 Age percent in total sample

Education	Frequency	Percent
High school	30	28.6
Social science background	6	5.7
Natural science background	61	58.1
Interdisciplinary science background	8	7.6
Total	105	100.0

Table 4a Education frequency and percent in total sample

		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
Male	Count	28	37	65
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	58.3%	64.9%	61.9%
Female	Count	20	20	40
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	41.7%	35.1%	38.1%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 14 Gender percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample

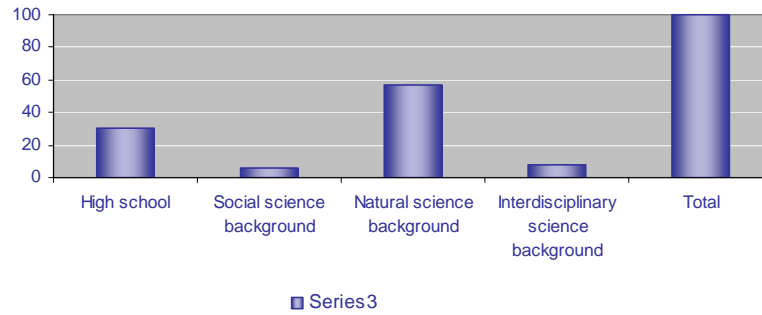


Chart 16 Education percentage in total sample

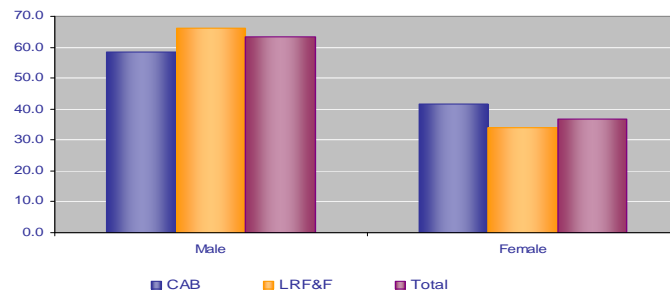


Chart 4a Gender percent within CAB, LRF & SVAM groups and total sample

1. Age		CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
20-30	Count	0	2	2
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	.0%	3.5%	1.9%
31-40	Count	16	15	31
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	33.3%	26.3%	29.5%
41-50	Count	16	19	35
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%
51-60	Count	14	17	31
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	29.2%	29.8%	29.5%
over 60	Count	2	4	6
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	4.2%	7.0%	5.8%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF, SVAM, & TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 15 Age structure within CAB and LRF & SVAM and total sample

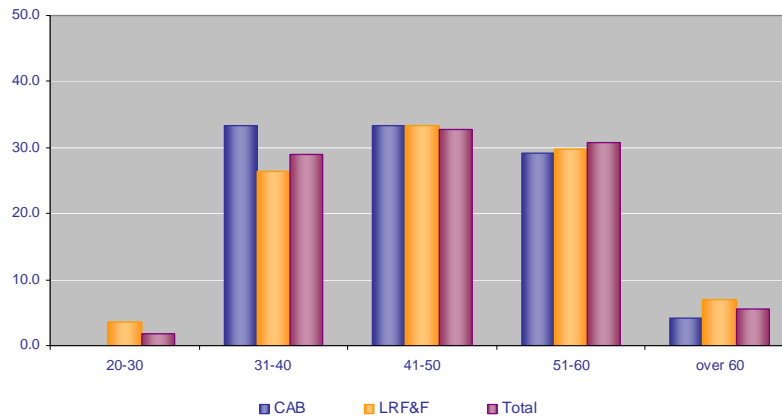


Chart 17 Age structure within CAB and LRF & SVAM and total sample

3. Educational background?	CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total	
	CAB	LRF&SVAM		
High school	Count	9	22	31
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	18.8%	38.6%	29.6%
Social science background	Count	0	2	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	.0%	3.5%	1.9%
Interdisciplinary science background	Count	5	5	10
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	10.4%	8.8%	9.5%
Nature science background	Count	34	28	62
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	70.8%	49.1%	59.0%
Total	Count	48	57	105
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7a Educational background percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample

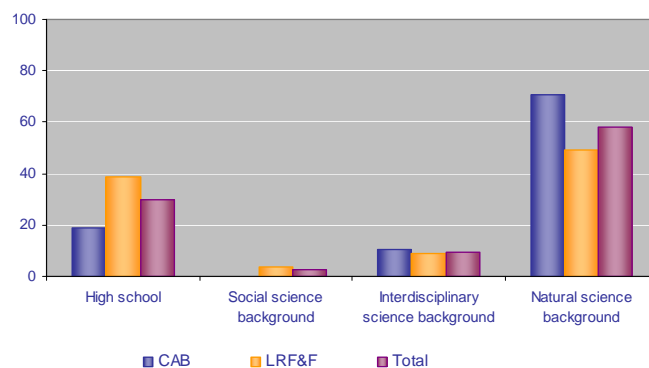


Chart 5a Education percent within CAB and LRF & SVAM groups and total sample

7. Coded answers:	CAB/LRF&SVAM		Total	
	CAB	LRF&SVAM		
Percents and totals based on responses				
Tourism development	Count	19	18	37
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	35.2	56.3	43.0
Sustainable develop.	Count	6	3	9
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	11.1	9.4	10.5
Recreational activities	Count	4	0	4
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	7.4	.0	4.7
Adding value to properties	Count	6	1	7
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	11.1	3.1	8.1
Business development	Count	4	4	8
	% within	7.4	12.5	9.3

Supporting farming	CAB/LRF&SVAM			
	Count	2	0	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	3.7	.0	2.3
Attracting people to live in area	Count	2	1	3
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	3.7	3.1	3.5
Creating new jobs	Count	8	5	13
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	14.8	15.6	15.1
Environmental awareness	Count	3	0.0	3
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	5.6		3.5
	Count	54	32	86
Total	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	62.8	37.2	100.0

Table 6a Coded answers on question 7 within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample.

9. Coded answers:	CAB/LRF&SVAM			Total
		CAB	LRF&SVAM	
Percents and totals based on responses				
To provide board and loading	Count	2	0	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	8.3	.0	6.3
Sustainable agriculture	Count	6	2	8
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	25.0	25.0	25.0
Supporting recreation	Count	3	0	3
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	12.5	.0	9.4
Landscape care	Count	1	1	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	4.2	12.5	6.3
Pasture and cleaning	Count	2	0	2
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	8.3	.0	6.3
Its a balancing act	Count	1	0	1
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	4.2	.0	3.1
Environmental awareness	Count	8	5	13
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	33.3	62.5	40.6
Tourism development	Count	5	2	7
	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	20.8	25.0	21.9
	Count	24	8	32
Total	% within CAB/LRF&SVAM	75.0	25.0	100.0

Table 6b Question number 9; percent within CAB and LRF&SVAM and total sample
