



Report 2022



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PALERMO, 29 SETTEMBRE 2022

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Keynote Article

Long-term land cover changes and ecosystem services variation: have the anthropogenic transformations degraded human well-being in Italy?

DAVIDE MARINO, MARGHERITA PALMIERI, ANGELO MARUCCI, SILVIA PILI
University of Molise, Italy

Abstract. Landscape composition has a crucial role in determining ecosystem functioning and human well-being. Human activities (e.g. urban expansion or agricultural intensification) have strongly modified the natural environment and ecosystem integrity. This paper presents an exemplary application of the ecosystem service (ES) concept to the whole Italian territory. A GIS-based analysis of the long-term dynamics (1960-2018) between land cover changes and landscapes' capacities to provide ecosystem services was conducted in order to achieve a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the supply and demand of ES. The applied methodology considers a matrix linking spatially explicit biophysical landscape units to ecosystem services supply, which was united in a GIS framework. We set the analysis considering national scales and 3 time periods (1960-1990, 1990-2018, 1960-2018). As main results we found a great impact of intensification and urbanization on the decline of ES supply, while forest expansion and forest permanence determined the most important increases. The analysis detected several variations of ES supply that have direct impact on humans and can provide information about the importance of preserving the environment and the benefits we derive from nature.

Keywords: ecosystem services, land cover changes, national scale assessment, GIS analysis.

JEL codes: Q57.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Ecological systems are relevant in the supply of many goods and services essential for human survival, health and economic well-being (Costanza *et al.*, 1997; Müller and Burkhard, 2007). These benefits are defined as Ecosystem Services (ES) generally classified into support, supply, regulation and cultural services (Millennium Ecosystem Services, 2005; Costanza *et al.*, 2011). The continuous natural capital degradation by anthropogenic activities compromises the ecosystem services flow, determining an impact on the

Volume 2022

No.1 (uscita luglio 2022)

- Editorial
- Keynote article
- 4 Research Articles
 - 3 in English

No.2 (uscita ottobre 2022)

- Keynote article
- 5 Research Articles
 - 4 in English
- Book Review

No.3 (uscita prevista: dicembre 2022/gennaio 2023)

- Keynote article
- 4-5 Research article
 - all in English



Volume 2023 e successivi

Magazzino

limitato, confidiamo anche nel convegno SIDEA 2022 e in Euromed 2022

Special Issues in cantiere

- La nuova realtà dei distretti (Guest Editors: Alessandro Pacciani e Daniela Toccaceli)
- Agricoltura e territorio: i Sistemi Alimentari Territoriali (Guest Editor: Bernard Pecquer)
- Digitalizzazione, sostenibilità e nuove traiettorie dell'innovazione rurale (Guest Editor: Alessandra Corrado e Marco Fama)
- Food Policy (Guest Editor: Davide Marino)
- L'agricoltura italiana sotto la lente del Censimento (Guest Editor: da definire)

Indicatori di qualità e performance

Name	Total Within Date Range
Submissions Received	48
Submissions Accepted	12
Submissions Declined	36
Submissions Declined (Desk Reject)	32
Submissions Declined (Post-Review)	4
Submissions Declined (Other)	0
Average Days to First Editorial Decision	86
Average # Days to Accept	99
Average # Days to Reject	127
Acceptance Rate	25.00%
Rejection Rate	75.00%
Desk Reject Rate	66,67%
Post-Review Reject Rate	8.33%
Other Reject Rate	0.00%

Dal 01.01 al 21.09.2022

Indicatori di qualità e performance

- Numero di citazioni in **Scopus** articoli 2021: **9**
- Citescore virtuale 2021: **0,85** (60 citazioni/71 paper e short notes) – **29mo percentile** in «Agricultural and Biological Sciences (miscellaneous)» (**Q3**)
- Numero di citazioni in **WoS** 2019-20: **9**
- JIF virtuale 2021 = **0,257** – **4° percentile** in «Agriculture, Multidisciplinary» (**Q4**)

Sito Web

REA Italian Review of
Agricultural Economics

Volume	n. articoli	abstract views	per day	downloads	per day
2014	14	1.191	0,03	2.221	0,06
2015	16	4.253	0,11	9.201	0,24
2016	74	6.585	0,04	7.204	0,04
2017	18	1.921	0,06	1.857	0,06
2018	19	2.086	0,08	2.827	0,11
2019	20	3.496	0,16	3.219	0,15
2020	17	4.678	0,41	5.024	0,44
2021	22	2.879	0,41	4.198	0,58
2022	7	219	0,61	358	1,00
Totale	207	27.308	0,15	36.109	0,20



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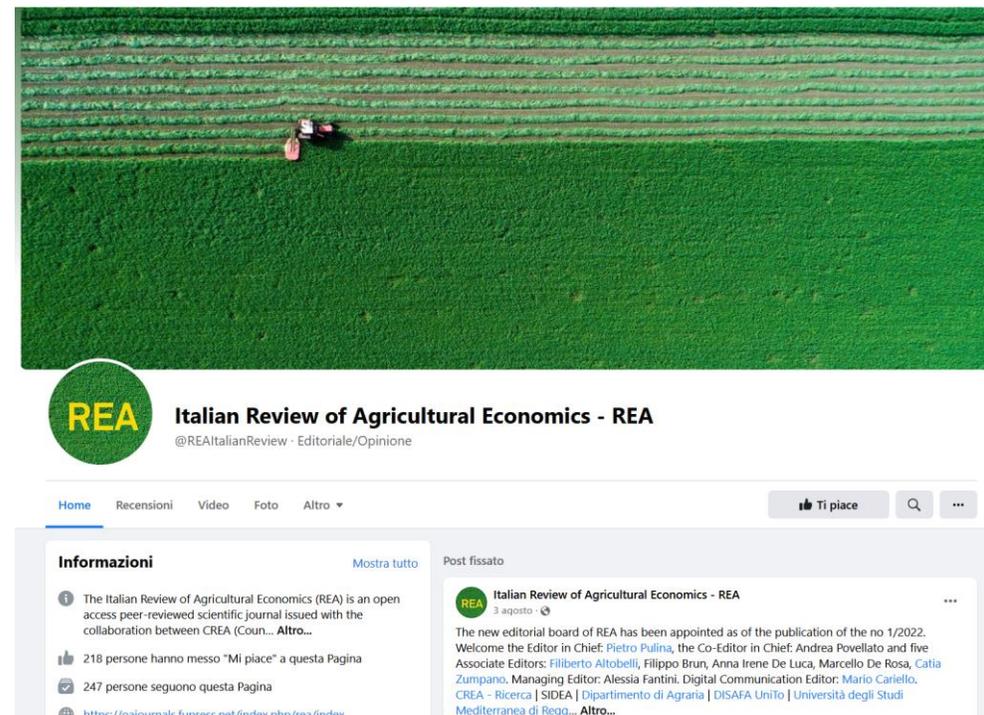
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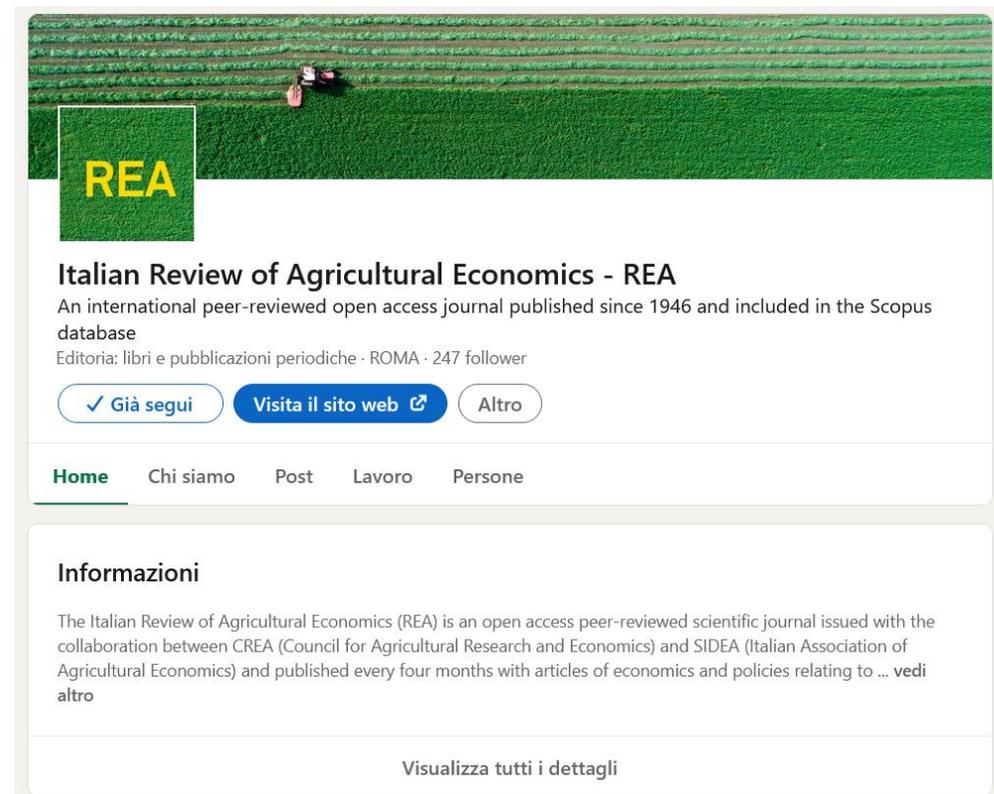
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The screenshot shows the LinkedIn profile for the Italian Review of Agricultural Economics (REA). The profile picture is a green field with the REA logo. The header text reads: "Italian Review of Agricultural Economics - REA", "An international peer-reviewed open access journal published since 1946 and included in the Scopus database", and "Editoria: libri e pubblicazioni periodiche · ROMA · 247 follower". There are three buttons: "Già segui" (checked), "Visita il sito web", and "Altro". The navigation menu includes "Home", "Chi siamo", "Post", "Lavoro", and "Persone". The "Informazioni" section states: "The Italian Review of Agricultural Economics (REA) is an open access peer-reviewed scientific journal issued with the collaboration between CREA (Council for Agricultural Research and Economics) and SIDEA (Italian Association of Agricultural Economics) and published every four months with articles of economics and policies relating to ... vedi altro". A "Visualizza tutti i dettagli" link is at the bottom.

Criticità

- Apprendimento funzionalità della piattaforma
- Tempi e modalità di referaggio e revisione
- Submissions improprie e non conformi
- Appetibilità per i ricercatori, anche italiani
- Scopus: presenti solo articoli anno 2021, nessuna pagina dedicata
- Visibilità e impatto
- Comunicazione social da sviluppare

REa Best Paper 2021

- Regolamento
 - 19 articoli candidati
 - 5 dimensioni di valutazione
 - 4 valutazioni per articolo
 - Assegnazione random guidata
- Comitato Scientifico
 - Invitati: 36 (x 2-3 papers)
 - Hanno risposto: 32 (x 2-3 papers)
 - 3 rimpiazzati con nuovi membri del CS
 - 1 giustificato, paper riassegnati
- Risultati
 - Valutazione media: 3,63/5,00 (ds = 0,85)
 - Vincitori: Francesco Basset e Francesca Giarè



Citation: Francesco Basset, Francesca Giarè (2021) The sustainability of social farming: a study through the Social Return on Investment methodology (SROI). *Italian Review of Agricultural Economics* 76(2): 45-55. DOI: 10.36253/rea-13096

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Data Availability Statement: All relevant data are within the paper and its Supporting Information files.

Competing Interests: The Author(s) declare(s) no conflict of interest.

The sustainability of social farming: a study through the Social Return on Investment methodology (SROI)

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Abstract. The aim of this paper is to study the sustainability of Social farming (SF), with attention to practices addressed people suffering from addictions. In this study the Social Return on Investment (SROI) has been used as assessment methodology; has been used, which is increasingly used to approach the quantification of social, environmental and economic benefits on different types of investment. The SF activity of the Agricoltura Capodarco Cooperative was studied in order to evaluate the outcome in monetary terms taking into account all the beneficiaries involved. The application of SROI allowed to estimate a return of investment, coming mainly from the social component, ranging from 1,89 to 4,10 times, according to the degree of conservativeness of the estimates. The study extends both the analysis of SF to people categories only marginally addressed before and the application fields of SROI as assessment methodology.

Keywords: sustainability, social farming, social inclusion, social return on investment, quantification of social benefit.

JEL codes: Q15, Q18, Q19.

1. INTRODUCTION

Social Agriculture sustainability is a major new research area in sustainable economics, which is driven by an increasing interest in the multifunctional role of agriculture (OECD 2001; Casini, 2009) and in the economic, environmental and social benefits associated with the agricultural sector. The value of agriculture, when it shapes the landscape, contributing to the conservation of biodiversity (Scher, McNeely, 2008; Henle *et al.*, 2008; Tayleur *et al.*, 2016), to ecological and hydrogeological land protection (Bastiani, 2014), to the sustainable management of natural resources (Clark *et al.*, 2016) and to the historical and cultural heritage of local communities (e.g., Protection and enhancement of the landscape of the monumental olive trees of Apulia by law - Apulia Region l.r. 14/2007), goes beyond its primary function of producing food and fiber. To these environmental, historical and cultural values of multifunctional agriculture, social agriculture further adds