

# RURAL LIVING LAB IN LAKE TRASIMENO ECOSYSTEM

## COMPENSORIO DEL TRASIMENO

LIVERUR Pilot Region: **Compensorio del Trasimeno**

Square km: **673,63 km<sup>2</sup>**

Population: **57 467 inhabitants**

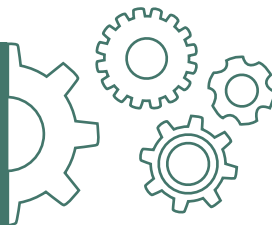
Political region: **Umbria, Italy**

## DESCRIPTION

**T**his piloting area will be developed in a lake ecosystem, where the depth of the water is extremely reduced. Therefore, living lab concept will be implemented in order to solve water management issues and to boost tourism in the region. Living Lab in agro-tourism, agriculture and handcraft, for valorising and selling the typical local products and services. The main problems are: the loss of competitiveness regarding the market, the SMAEs dimension and the low integration at territorial supply/value-chain levels, low attitude to cooperate with the Public bodies to share a common strategic development vision.













## Creating synergies

The benefit deriving from LIVERUR for the region is to Create cooperation and synergies between the different public bodies (LAG, ITI, the Regional Government) regarding the sustainable development, implementing projects and agreements related to the supply/value-chains.



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 Environ- ment & Climate	Lake Trasimeno ecosystem: depth of the water is extremely reduced.	
	Water management problems, groundwater level decreasing.	
	The use of renewable energy is expanding, as are the activities related to agriculture (multi-functional enterprises), especially farms (about 80 companies).	
 Econo- mic context	Dominant BM: Food and Drink.	
	Loss of competitiveness of regional market, the SMAEs dimension and low integration at territorial supply/value-chain levels The system of cooperation between companies is not very developed.	
	Low attitude to cooperate with the public bodies to share a common strategic development vision.	
	Tourism capitalizes on the Trasimeno lake's ecosystem, therefore tourism could help to address water management problems.	
	Tourism depends on the lake's ecosystem, cooperation is needed.	
	The need to integrate the different agricultural, tourist and social activities is very much felt, so too is the need to develop forms of slow tourism.	
 Societal Context & Social Infrastructure	Fishing has an important economic role for the people living around the lake.	
	Employment per sector is distributed accordingly: agriculture 30%, industry and crafts 30%, public services 40%.	
	Women make up about 40% of those employed in agriculture.	
 Rural technical infrastructure	Literacy level is high, which is relevant to meet the needs of innovations and right services of technical assistance.	
	Rural companies (i.e. farms and farms with agritourism) occupy about 50.000 hectares, with 2.300 farms and an average surface of about 7 hectares. 220 farms with irrigation. The main crops are cereals, legumes, olive, vine and to a lesser extent vegetables and fruits.	
	Transport infrastructure: a) A highway that connects the area to the rest of the region and to central Italy b) A railway line Rome-Florence c) About 500 km of provincial and municipal roads d) Lake road system	
	Inter-municipal services to citizens and tourists.	
	Presence of small villages with particular cultural and historical interest, bike path and trails for Tourism.	
	There are few and small farms of cattle and pigs.	
	National Research Institute: agriculture and fishing.	
	Tourism infrastructure: over 100 rural tourism operators (all UCT area), about 20 camping sites, about 40 accomodation services.	
 Legal & institutional framework	About 15 food industries.	
	There are different institutional levels: Region, Province, Municipalities (8), Union of Municipalities, Park Authority, LAG, Professional Organizations and Trade Unions.	
Food Security & Safety	Framework to solve water problems - cooperation with tourism?	
	The quality and typicality of agri-food products is a characteristic element of the territory, with a warranty to healthy food for the local population and tourists. There are many organic farms.	