EIP-AGRI Workshop
Tools for environmental farm performance

7 - 8 February 2017 – Zagreb, Croatia

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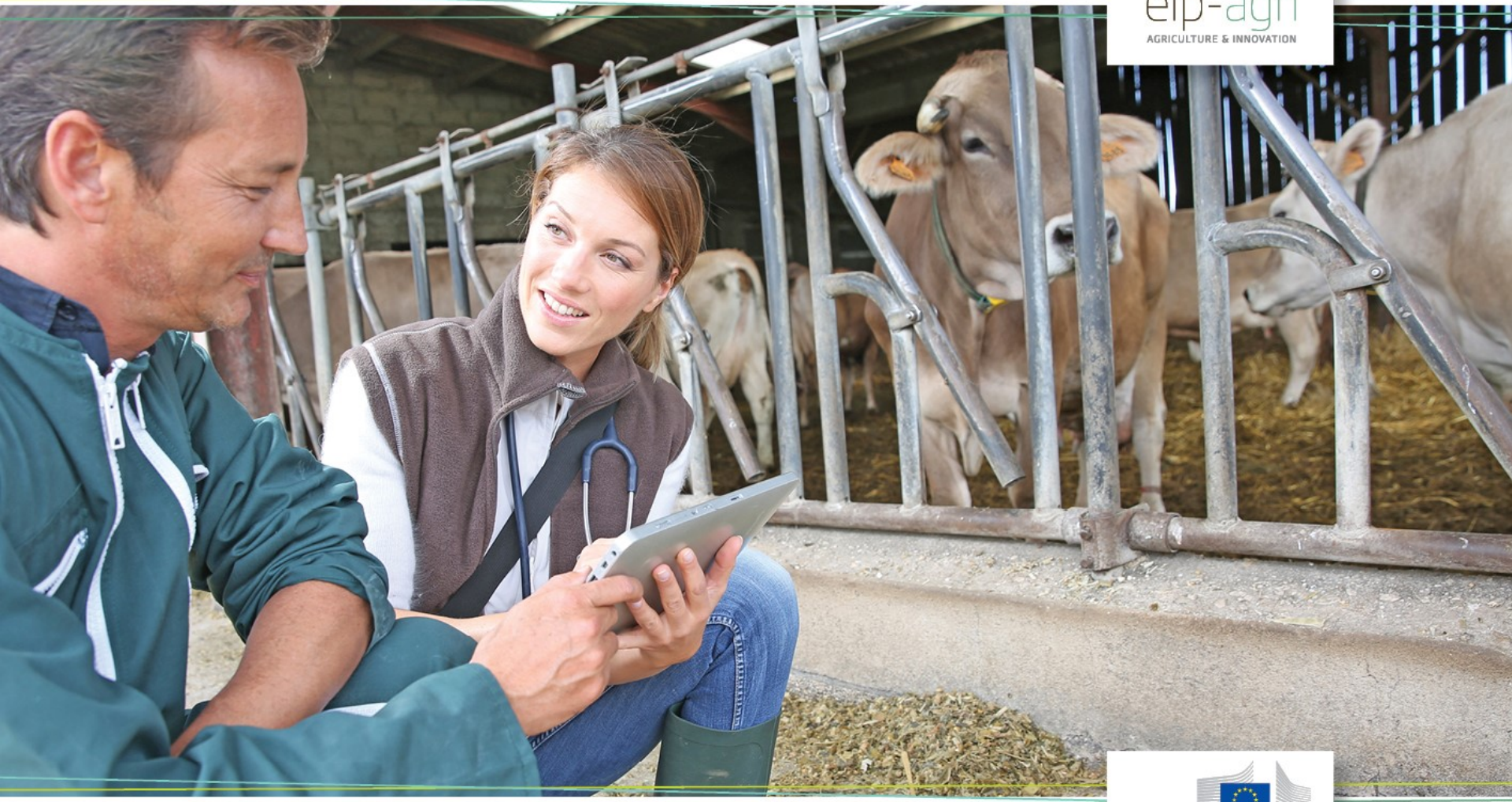
AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION



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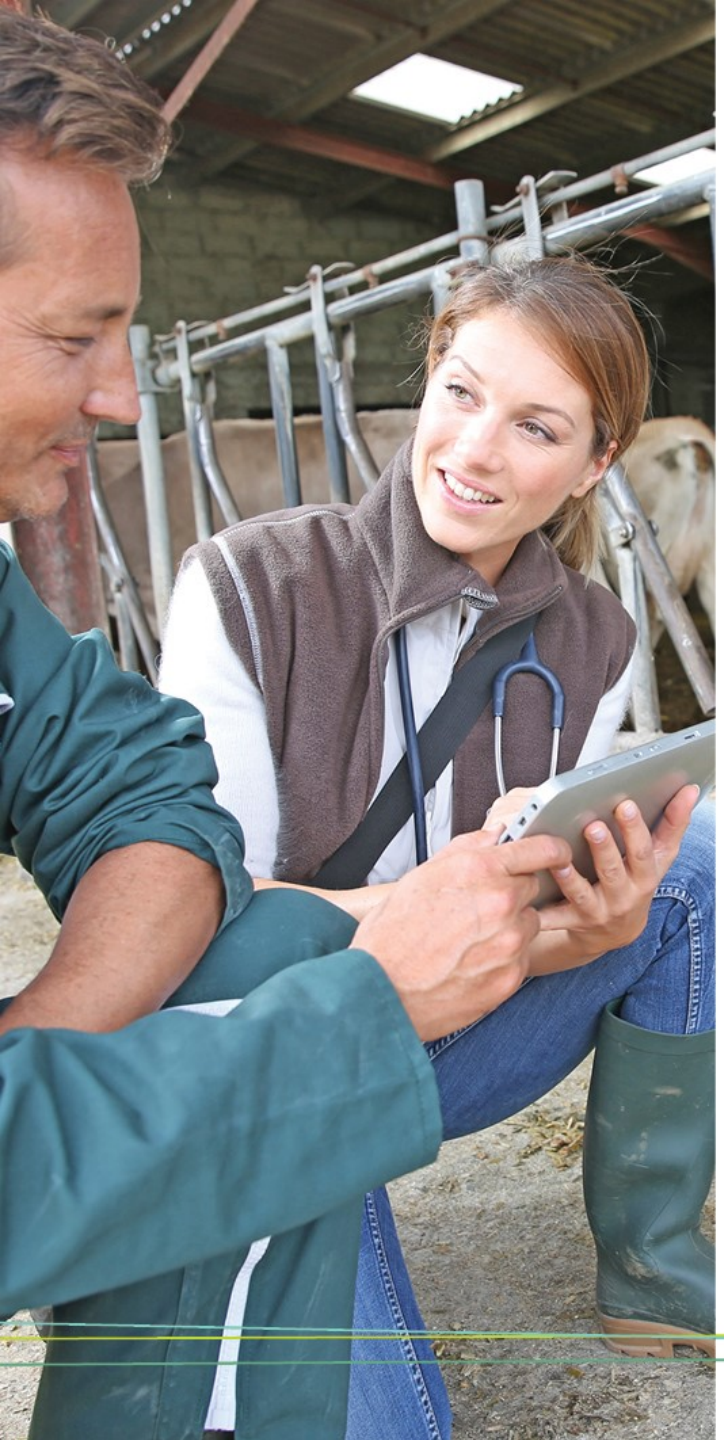

EIP-AGRI Workshop
'Tools for environmental farm performance'
Tuesday 7 February 2017, Zagreb - Croatia

12:00 – 13:00 Registration and buffet lunch

13:00 – 13:10 Welcome words

- *Iman Boot, DG Agriculture and Rural Development*
- *Krešimir Ivančić, Croatian Ministry of Agriculture*

13:10 – 13:20 Icebreaker

13:20 – 13:40 Introduction to the theme of the workshop by DG AGRI

13:40 – 14:00 Setting the scene by the coordinating experts of the workshop

14:00 – 14:45 Elevator pitches, highlighting the three main reasons for which farmers may use sustainability tools (farm initiative, food chain, legislation)
Consecutive panel reflections

- *Martijn Buijsse, Skylark, The Netherlands*
- *Vincenzo Angileri, Joint Research Centre, European Commission*
- *Simon Miller, Cool Farm Tool, UK*

14:45 – 15:45 Presentations of existing environmental sustainability tools

- *John Lynch, TEAGASC, Ireland*
- *Romain Dieulot, FNCIVAM, France*
- *Kathryn Green, LEAF, UK*
- ***François Lerin, CIHEAM-IAMM & HNV-Link Thematic Network, France***
- *Josien Kapma, Boer & Bunder, The Netherlands*
- *Dóra Mészáros, SMART, Hungary*

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15:45 – 16:15 Coffee break

16:15 – 18:00 Break-out sessions

19:00 Networking dinner

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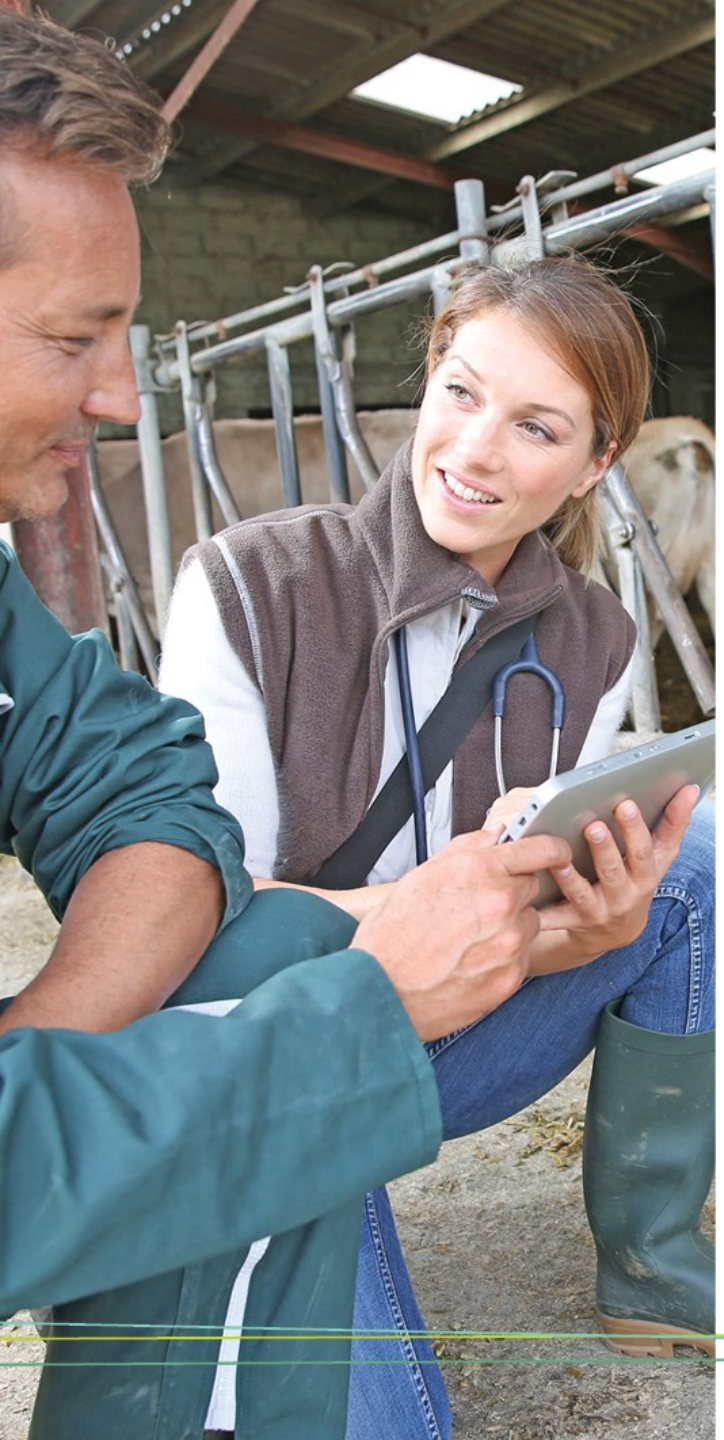

EIP-AGRI Workshop
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Wednesday 8 February 2017, Zagreb - Croatia

09:00 – 09:30 Energiser exercise
Summary of previous day and conclusions by coordinating experts Janet Dwyer and Marta Pérez-Soba

09:30 – 10:30 Break-out session

- What does the ideal tool look like to you?
- What can you do to make such a tool become a reality?

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:45 Break-out session (continued)

- If you would start an EIP-AGRI Operational Group to design the ideal tool, what would be the main problem to solve or opportunity to take, who would be the partners and how would you design the project?

11:45 – 12:00 Harvesting

12:00 – 12:30 Plenary session

- What happens after the event? Concrete ideas for follow-up actions

12:30 – 13:30 Lunch and departure

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This project is funded by the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovations programme

EIP-Agri workshop

"Tools for environmental farm performance"

7th of February 2017 - Zagreb Croatia.

Presentation by François Lerin,
HNV-Link Network Coordinator
lerin@iamm.fr

HNV Link

High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

HNV-LINK THEMATIC NETWORK :

HOW TO IDENTIFY AND PROMOTE "ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY TOOLS" (EST) ADAPTED TO INNOVATION NEEDS IN HNV AREAS ?

High nature value farmland (HNV) in Europe

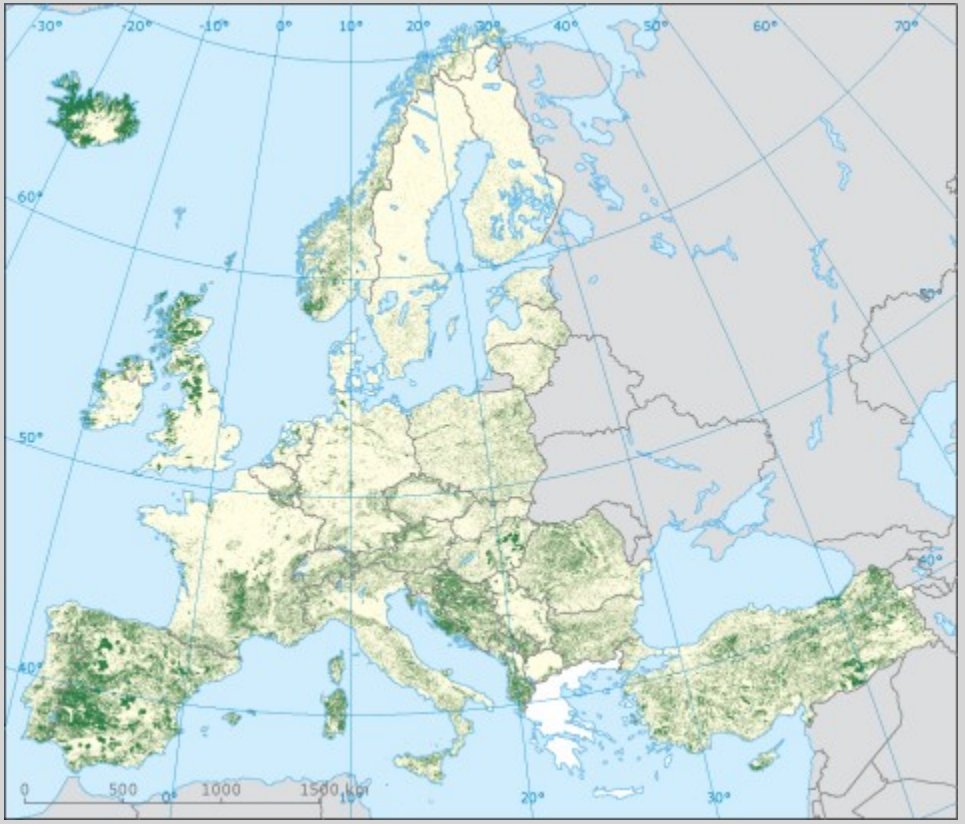
HNV farmland are …

"areas in Europe where agriculture is a major land use and where that agriculture supports, or is associated with, either a high species and habitat diversity or the presence of species of European conservation concern, or both" .

… important component of the European agricultural mix !

notably in terms of biodiversity, cultural landscape, territorial cohesion, quality products and employment.

Estimated HNV farmland presence in Europe (2012)



Source: EEA + JRC 2007

SPAIN, Extremadura, Comarca de « La Vera »

IRLAND, Clare County, the Burren

PORTUGAL, Alentejo, Sitio de Monfurado (Montado)

FRANCE, Central massif, Les Causses

CROATIE, Dalmatia, Peninsula of Peljesak

HNV farmland : Challenges

- **Common pressures**

Agricultural intensification

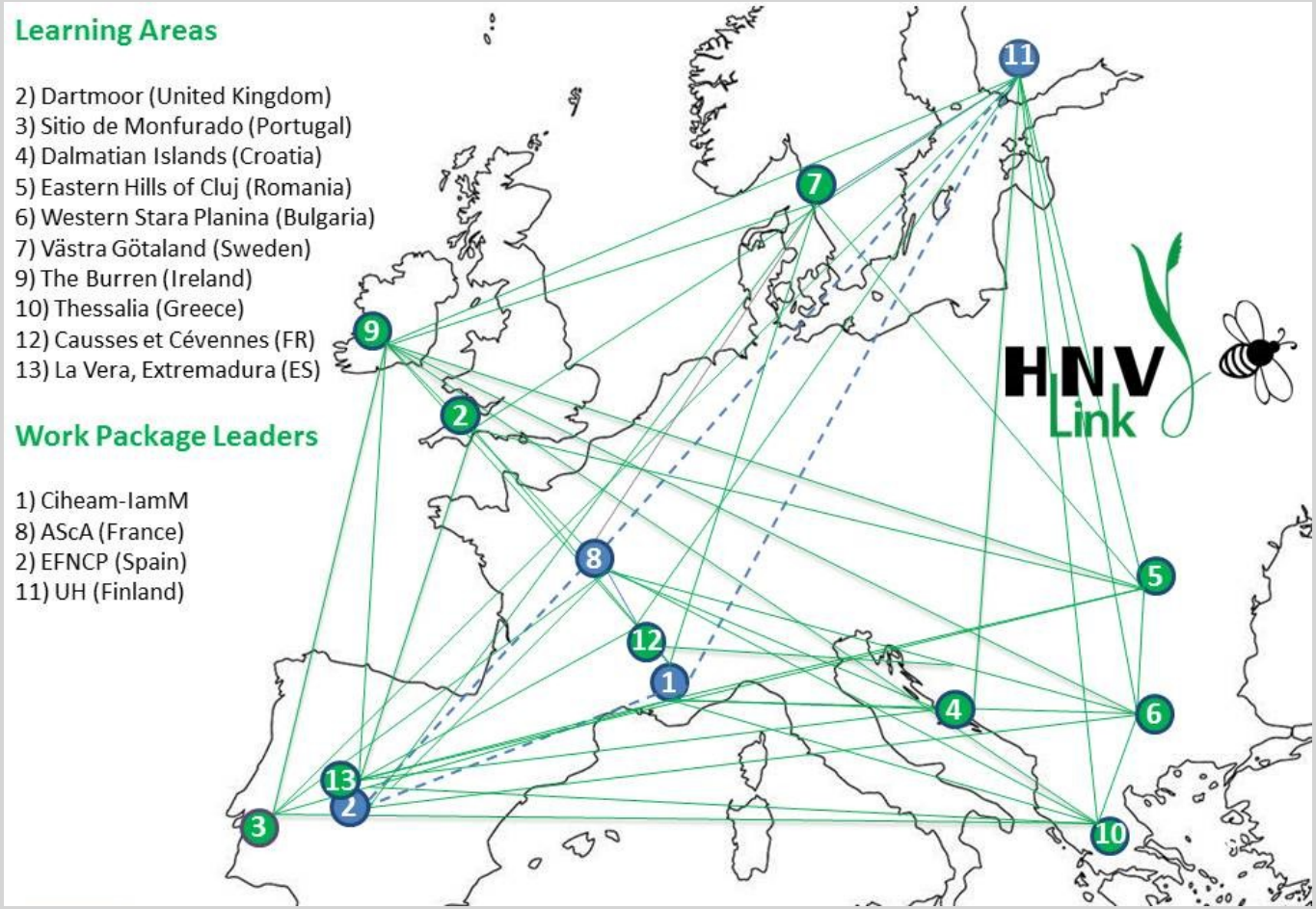
Rural depopulation, land abandonment

- **Responses :** **HNV-Link OBJECTIVES**

⇒ Support HNV farming: increase their socio-economic viability while maintaining their high environmental value

⇒ Identify and promote HNV innovations, through knowledge exchanges & stimulation of collective learning processes

HNV-Link : Learning Areas



Learning Areas

An innovative institutional setting

A specific HNV agro-ecosystem

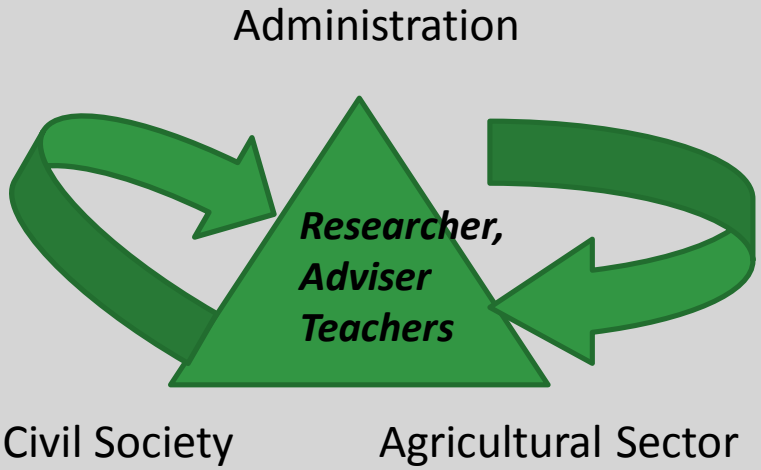
A agro-ecological management of HNV farmland

A multi-actor configuration

Learning from these HNV areas, which are themselves in a learning process for new innovation

HNV-Link : Innovation

Innovation brokering process



Innovation: scales & scope

- Holding level
  - Products and markets
  - Farming techniques, production tools
- Territorial level
  - Social and institutional
  - Regulatory

EST = Environmental Sustainability Tool

Innovation brokering process

- Environmental sustainable tool vs Innovation

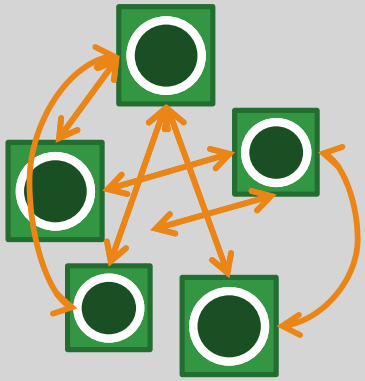
- Effective design and use of an EST :
  - from SWOT analysis to innovation brokering process : ***our HNV-Link hypothesis*** !

  - A three step process:
    - Building a shared HNV vision for each LA (*environmental baseline assessment*)= **Atlas**
    - Identifying existing innovations & innovations gaps and needs = **Innovation Compendium**
    - Peer to peer exchanges, dissemination events = **Using the network**

1. BASELINE ASSESSMENTS
PAST => PRESENT => LIKELY FUTURE

What is the HNV VISION for each L.A. ?

Atlas of HNV macro agro-ecosystems



3. USING THE NETWORK

- **Peer to peer exchanges**
- **Dissemination events**
- **Awarness raising/outreach**

= strenghting local innovation systems

Innovation compendium

HOW DO THEY MATCH THE VISION ?

2. INNOVATION COLLECTION : WHAT ARE THE RELEVANT INNOVATIONS? (*EST included*)

Structure of the Baseline Assessment

3. Second order explanatory variables: driving forces of farming systems – at local and supra local levels (§ 4.4)

2. First order explanatory variables: development of farming systems in an agrarian system perspective (§ 4.3)

2=>1 Intermediary "transfer" variables: spatialised practices (§ 4.3)

1. Variables to be explained: biodiversity state and status, landscape development (§ 4.2)

Actors analysis
(including feedback from biodiversity)

An example of an identified EST: Eco-Pastoral Diagnosis

An Environmental Sustainable Tool, developed in the French Learning Area (*Causses et Cevennes*)

through a EU Lifle + Project « Mil'Ouv » , dedicated to Open Landscape Preservation.




Open habitats:

Areas of land with natural spontaneous vegetation, little brushwood cover and few or no trees, and where little or no mechanical cultivation is possible: limestone plateaux, grassland, scrubland and heath land.

→ Non-forest, grazed, except crops

OBJECTIVES

Improve the breeders **use of natural resources**
& the **state of conservation** of agro-pastoral habitats
in mediterranean and sub-mediterranean regions

Eco-pastoral diagnosis

1

Global understanding of the farm

Identify the objectives and expectations of the farmer

2

Eco-pastoral diagnosis

Understand interactions between practices and open landscapes

Evaluate ecological issues

3

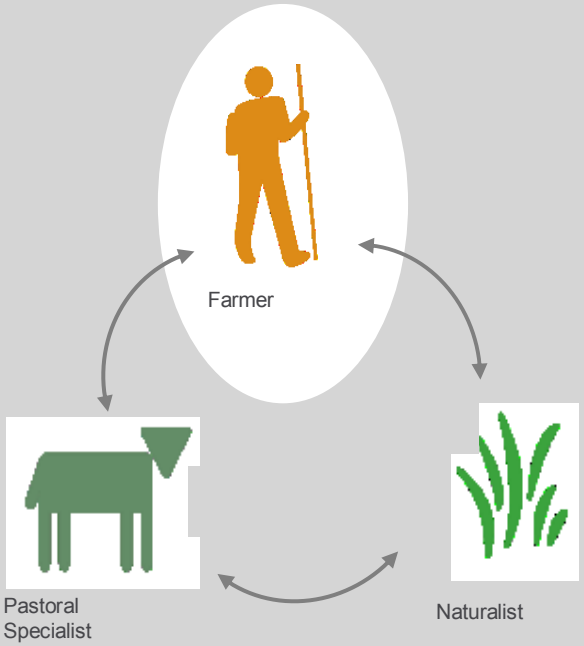
Monitoring of the farm

Accompany the farmer in his technical choices

Evaluate the impact of changing practices on the environment and on the farm

Eco-pastoral diagnosis

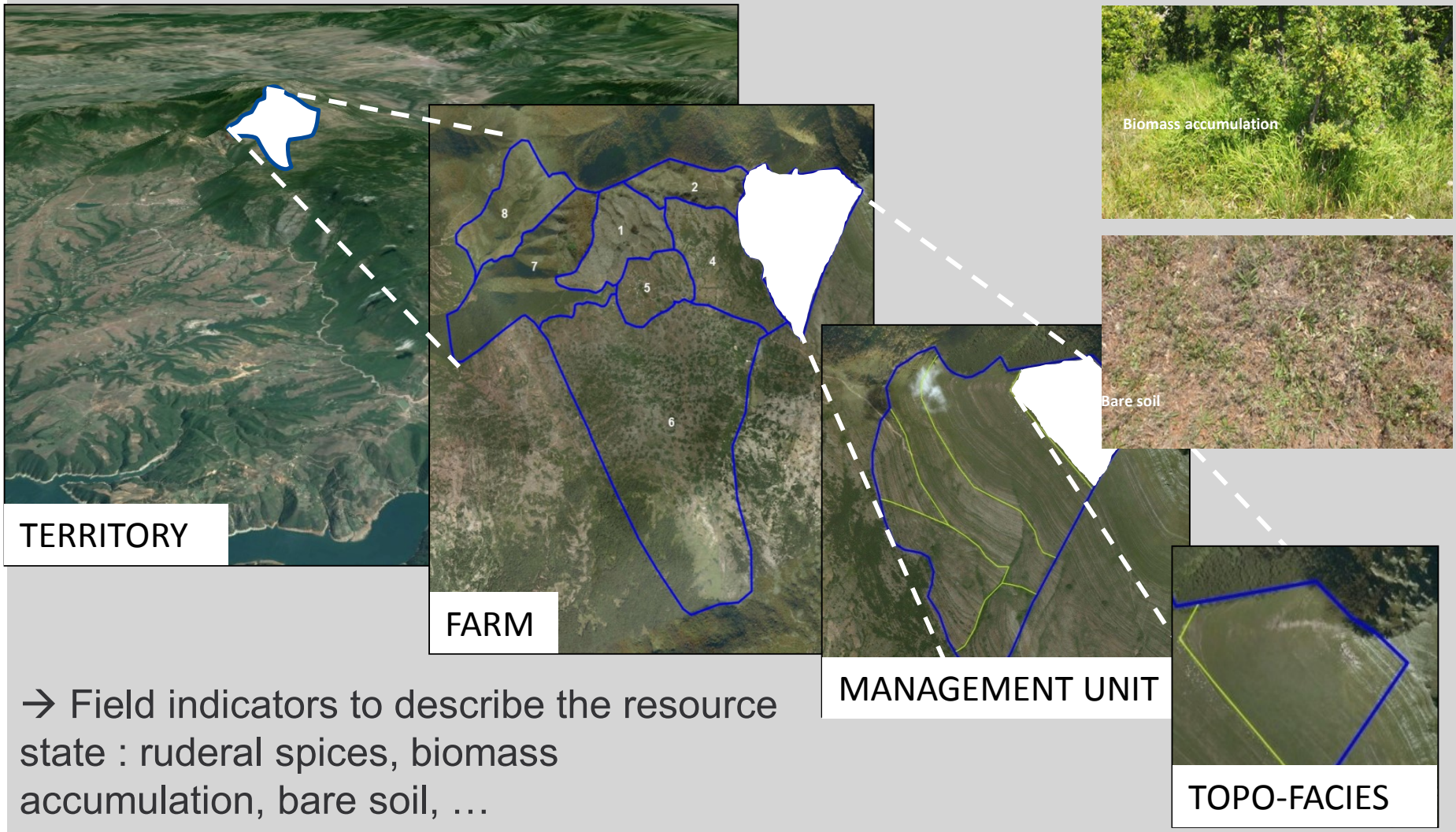
CO-DIAGNOSIS



One major point in this method is that the diagnosis is co-constructed to cross both complementary competences: pastoralist, naturalist and the farmer himself.

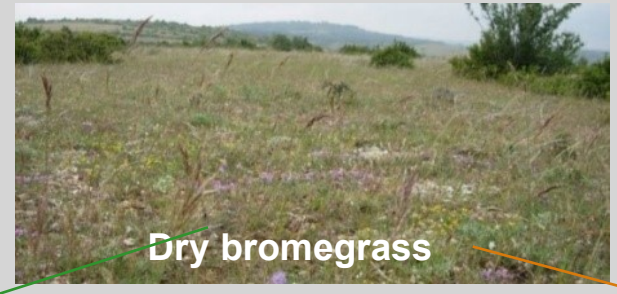
The idea is to co-construct strategies and propositions to optimize the use of resources and the sustainable management of pastoral areas.

Eco-pastoral diagnosis



→ Field indicators to describe the resource state : ruderal spices, biomass accumulation, bare soil, …

Eco Pastoral Diagnosis in Action : an example



Naturalist perspective

Specific inventory

GPS plotting

Scale = m² + week

How to preserve the orchid?

Recommendation: no grazing from 1 May to 15 June

Agricultural perspective

Diagnostic of the farm / territory

Pastoral resource zoning

Scale = hectare + season

How to preserve the resource?

Recommendation: graze grassland in spring

How to reconcile these two contradictory recommendations?

Naturalist perspective + Agricultural perspective

Diagnostic of the farm

Zoning: diagnostic of vegetation (objectives + resources)

How to preserve the orchid and the resource?

Recommendation: contain *Brachypodium pinnatum* by means of grazing early and late in the season

To avoid the environment becoming closed off, detrimental to the orchid

To promote a “second choice” resource

Conclusion

- Innovation brokering process

⇒ a proposed approach, conceived, managed and supported by « local catalysts»/ « knowledge brokers » (i.e. research institutions, universities, territorial managers, NGOs, etc.) through HNV Link

⇒ to identify and promote EST that are :

  - adapted to identified environmental challenges *(baseline assessment)*
  - suitable to the dynamic of a local innovation system (territorial, legislative, institutionnal setting) *(innovation collection and gap)*
  - shared by end users (*peer exchanges – dissemination activities*)

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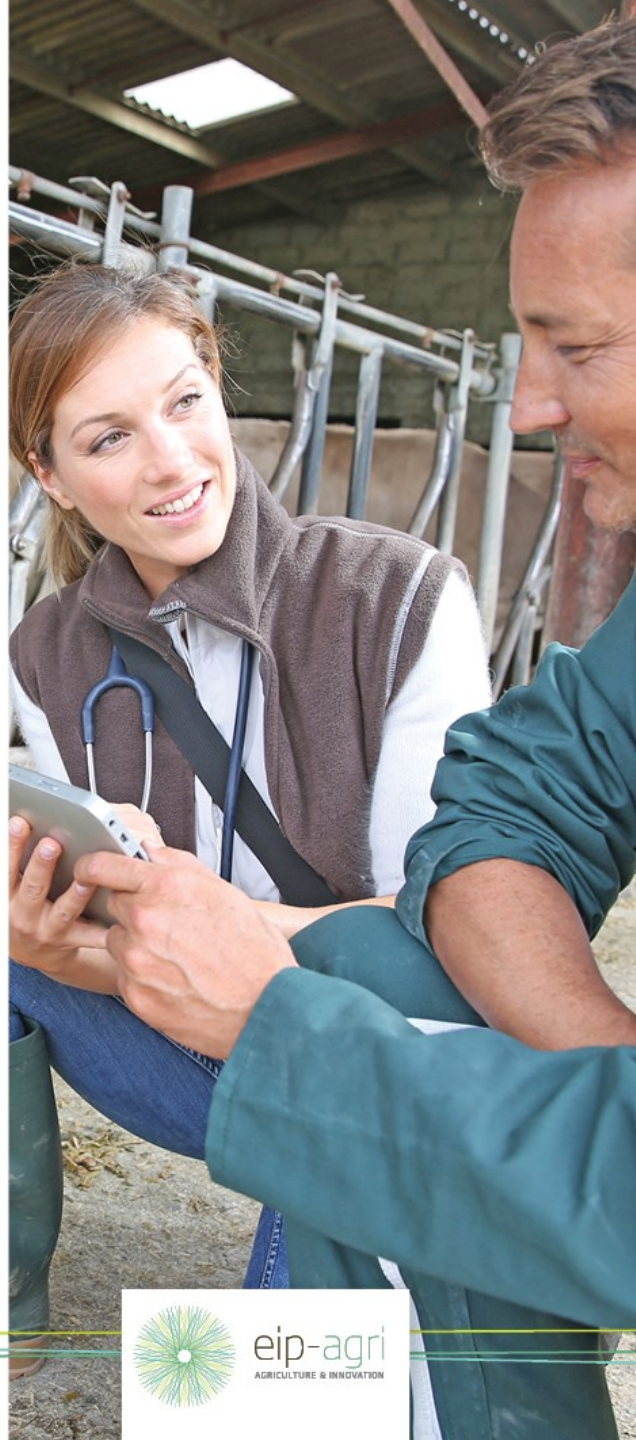
All presentations & background documents are available on the event webpage.

www.eip-agri.eu



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