

HNV-Link Thematic Network High Nature Value Farming: *Learning*, *Innovation and Knowledge*

H2020, 2016-2019 - www.hnvlink.eu

HNV-Link Final Conference:

Innovation to sustain High Nature Value farming: Who needs to do what?

31 January 2019

CIHEAM – IAM Montpellier (France)

Final Conference Report

WP Lead Beneficiary: CIHEAM-IAMM



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Introduction: aims and objectives of HNV-Link final conference

<u>Location</u>: International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies - Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier (CIHEAM-IAMM), 3191 route de Mende, 34093 Montpellier, France

Duration: 1 day

Dates: 31 January 2019

Objectives

- Raising awareness of the importance of HNV farming to society (environmentally, socially and economically) and of the role of innovation in sustaining it.
- Sharing HNV-Link's achievements, learnings and recommendations, e.g. on how to boost HNV farming viability, design/implement CAP Strategic Plans, allocate public funds (ERDF, ESF), etc.
- Fostering the exchange of ideas between stakeholders on ways to enhance the sustainability of HNV farming systems and territories and safeguard the goods and services they provide, through participatory governance and innovation at all levels and scales.
- Linking the 10 HNV-Link Learning Areas with other HNV farming territories and revive the HNV farming community cooperation dynamics.

Audience

Over 120 people from more than 20 European and Mediterranean countries attended the HNV-Link Final Conference. People who took part in the conference had different backgrounds, and included farmers, farmer's organisations, researchers, practitioners, national/regional/local authorities, policymakers, agricultural extension and technology transfer services, agro-industry, teachers/vocational trainers, tourism operators, EU Networks on related issues, Research & Innovation (R&I) funding agencies, NGOs, students, civil society.

Topics

- Making innovation happen for HNV farming/territories at the local level (actors, factors and catalysts, monitoring and assessment, setting an appropriate process with limited means, etc.);
- HNV farming and the delivery of public goods and services (actual beneficiaries, reward mechanisms, etc.);
- Enhancing the efficiency and viability of HNV farming, including agroforestry systems (technology and farm management, processing and marketing opportunities, etc.);
- Enhancing the sustainability of agri-food systems (rural/urban food policy, short supply chains, organic food, consumer behaviour, etc.);
- ♦ HNV farming policy/regulation framework (CAP, rural development, national policies, agri environmental measures and payments to reward the production of public goods & services).

Outcomes

- Evidence-based recommendations for policy-makers, practitioners and agricultural advisers to boost innovation and enhance the viability and resilience of HNV farming systems;
- Improved understanding of the innovation dynamics in HNV farming systems and territories (i.e. grassroots processes in different contexts) and of the drivers of and barriers to HNV farming sustainability;
- Raised awareness of HNV farming within Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation Systems (AKIS) and the R&I community;
- Strengthened networking at the EU level among HNV farming actors;
- Scenarios of HNV farming development pathways that have the potential to enhance the viability of HNV farming systems, whilst maintaining their core functions.
- Concepts of new projects, networks, and partnerships on HNV farming.

Summary and main conclusions

Biodiversity and landscapes in particular, and natural resources in general, are being lost in the EU and worldwide at an unacceptable rate. Their conservation across sufficiently large scales, beyond nature reserves and sanctuaries, calls for the continuation of "High Nature Value farming", i.e. low intensity/input/impact farming, in areas threatened by land abandonment/encroachment or intensification and irreversible degradation. Clearly, HNV farming needs to be recognised and adequately rewarded for the multiple goods and services it supplies, through suitable policies (e.g. through the CAP, environment, rural development, food and education policies), regulations (e.g. food hygiene) and financial (and other) incentives.

In particular, the CAP, as the overarching EU Agricultural Policy framework, and the Member States implementing it (with some degree of flexibility), must clearly and effectively support the recognition and socio-economic viability of environmentally sound (including HNV) farming systems in the long run, as much as it supports the greening of the more intensive forms of agriculture. EU biodiversity conservation should remain a top priority for all Member States at all times.

The EU should promote effective and targeted support for HNV farming, e.g. through financial incentives from CAP Pillar 1 (direct payments, eco-scheme, etc.) and Pillar 2 (AECM, local HNV farming support and facilitation, etc.), and using other instruments that boost agricultural innovation and farming viability (e.g. Operational groups of the EIP-Agri). In addition, efforts are needed to improve AKIS and promote joined-up policies and institutions, to develop sustainable food policy and food systems, to facilitate land access/stewardship, and to adapt nationally/regionally the implementation of animal health/welfare and food production/processing/marketing regulations. Food production alone cannot be EU's agriculture unique driver anymore, and the ongoing shift of paradigm and practices towards "agroecology" must continue if agroecosystems are to be managed sustainably and if our societies want to keep on enjoying the range of ecosystem services that HNV farming produces.

Welcoming words

Plácido Plaza, Secretary General of CIHEAM

After thanking all the participants, Mr. Plaza presented briefly CIHEAM. CIHEAM is an intergovernmental organisation that gathers 13 countries, with 4 institutions in the Mediterranean area, IAM in Montpellier (France), Bari (IT), Zaragoza (Spain) and Chania (Greece) and with headquarters in Paris. CIHEAM's strategic agenda has 4 main pillars and priority activities (Figure). The HNV-link project, for Mr. Plaza, is clearly addressing a cross cutting issue, when we talk about exchange of knowledge, valorising traditional knowledge, implementing or promoting agro-ecological practices in production systems, or when is about employability and local markets of quality products. CIHEAM was founded to give a complementary education to Mediterranean agriculture officers and understands the importance of capacity building but CIHEAM also has the extensive capacity to animate regional meetings and advocate for policy change, to come up with high level decisions CIHEAM will be looking forward to reading the conference proceedings and recommendations and will help to convey those messages decision makers around the Mediterranean and in Europe.

Pascal Bergeret, Director of CIHEAM-IAMM

Mr. Bergeret, in form of wishes, brought to attention the importance of the continuity of what has been achieved by this project, raising awareness of High Nature Value farming. He highlighted the hope and need for this network and activities to continue and even to expand beyond EU borders, involving Mediterranean countries and partners, e.g. from the South and East of the Mediterranean sea, because there is much to gain from exchanging knowledge across the Eu-Mediterranean area.

Session I. Opening & Presentation of HNV-Link

Chair: Fabrice Gouriveau (CIHEAM-IAMM)

Sergiu Didicescu (European Innovation Partnership "Agricultural productivity and sustainability" - EIP-AGRI)

What role can innovation play in supporting High Nature Value farming?

EIP-AGRI aims to foster a competitive and sustainable agriculture and forestry sector that "achieves more from less". Its approach is to close the innovation gap between research and practice by using the interactive innovation model and linking actors via the EIP Network. Its work is based on a simple definition of innovation as "an idea put into practice with success", and which may be technological, non-technological, or social, and may be based on new or traditional practices".

The two main pillars to implement the EIP-AGRI are:

- 1- Horizon 2020 policy, with two specific formats: 1) Multi-actor research projects, involving the agricultural community, which is a novelty in the field of European research policy. 2) Thematic networks, which are meant to unlock and exchange knowledge across the EU on specific topics, one of them being the HNV-Link project.
- 2- EIP-AGRI also is implemented to **rural development programmes** which are managed at the national or regional level and co-financed by the EU. Through a specific article in the rural development regulations (Article 35), it is possible to finance a new format of projects, Cooperation Projects which are called Operational Groups (OGs) with the purpose to support farmers, researchers, NGOs, advisers, etc., coming together to test innovation in farms and put them in practice. It is also possible to link this Article 35 with other measures in rural development, e.g. the farmers that participate in such projects can also obtain financial support for investments in innovative technologies. Innovation support services provide support by helping these corporations to come together, helping the partners to meet each other, write project proposals and even having support during the life of the projects.

In between those two pillars are EIP-AGRI networks established in members states and regions, which sometimes are independent networks, while in other cases they have been incorporated in existing rural networks. The mission is to gather and to put together unique EU depository contacts and practice abstracts through the EIP-AGRI network, because both the operational groups financed by rural development and the multi-actor projects financed by Horizon 2020 strive to produce practice abstracts on the topics they are working on, and these after are collected and disseminated through the EIP-AGRI network.

There are various topics addressed by Operational Groups (see pie chart below). These topics are rather well balanced but the top 5 are:

- Plants protection
- Precision farming and monitoring
- Agri-environment (related also to the HNV-Link project)
- New supply chains
- Organic farming

The role of EIP-AGRI is to try to connect all actors with the Network, including representatives of operational groups, EU research projects and also national research projects which are relevant to EIP-AGRI priority topics. Also, another priority are advisory services because EIP-AGRI is relying on them to help farmers to put in practice the ideas which come up from this network. The tools which EIP-AGRI makes available for the network are press articles, newsletters, social media, websites and different events.

One specific type of activities carried out by EIP-AGRI are the so-called focus groups. They are European level working groups with the purpose to bring together practitioners and researchers and exchange practical knowledge on specific topics; their outcomes should be priority for innovative actions, ideas for

operational groups, research needs from practice and project proposals to test solutions for specific challenges. The process to archive these purposes takes more or less one year.

- Selecting 20 experts with complementary knowledge on the specific topic
- Fill a survey
- Prepare the discussion papers for the first meeting
- First meeting, in which they are asked to share the practical knowledge and experience in the topic
- Between the first and second meeting, experts are split into smaller groups with various themes and they are asked to write practical papers for each thematics
- Second meeting, discussions, conclusions and dissemination plans.
- Final report, most important elements are to highlight the research needs from practice and ideas from operational groups.

EIP-AGRI focus group in sustainability of high nature value farming.

This group of experts was managed by Mr. Didicescu himself and Mr. Korberk from Estonia from the service point side, and Mr. Imambut represented the European Commission. The coordinator of this focus group was Pr. Mark Redman. The discussions of this group were focused on HNV farmers and their households, so placing the farmers in the center of all discussions and sustainability of HNV farming. The first step was to characterise the area and know more about the farming systems which are maintaining these areas as they are today. The question was how to improve the social and economic sustainability of HNV farming without losing the HNV characteristics. By gathering many case studies, with the contribution of all the experts from different countries, the first remark was the diversity of HNV farming areas, their systems and farmers. The focus group came out with five development pathways with the potential to support more socially and economically sustainable HNV farming, whilst not threatening the HNV characteristics of the farming system:

- Increasing networking and cooperation
- Fostering farm diversification
- Increasing the incomes of the farmers by increasing the selling price of HNV products and improving access to markets
- Adopting new technologies
- Increasing the physical output of the farm (which may be controversial).

A conclusion was that no single pathway/combination of pathways can be considered as "the perfect solution" for all HNV farming systems.

The group identified three main areas of research:

- 1. Better understanding of HNV farming systems
- 2. Role of innovation in HNV farming systems sustainability
- 3. Better technical and management solutions for HNV farming.

But additionally there is a need for the dissemination of experience and practical knowledge, for networking and cooperation at all levels and also for integrated HNV farming projects with effective animation, which was one of the most critical points.

Conclusion

HNV farming is in clear need of transition to a state of increased social and economic viability if we want to ensure that it continues to deliver important biodiversity benefits through the maintenance of specific farming systems and management practices.

EIP-AGRI believes that it has the tools and potential for promoting and supporting this transition.

Fabrice Gouriveau (HNV-Link Coordinator, CIHEAM-IAMM)

Presentation of HNV-Link: High Nature Value farming: Learning, innovation and knowledge (H2020 Project, 2016-2019)

Dr Gouriveau took over the coordination of the HNV-Link project in March 2017 for CIHEAM-IAMM (Pr François Lerin was the initial coordinator), He first introduced the concept of HNV farming, before presenting the project. HNV farming concept emerged in the 1990s, referring to 'Low-intensity farming systems that support a diversity of species and habitats and/or species of conservation concern. Basically we are talking about extensive systems such as low-intensity livestock/pastoral (cattle, sheep, goat...) or crop systems (olive...). It came from the recognition that agricultural intensification is a major driver of biodiversity loss and that biodiversity conservation depends on low-intensity farming at large scale.

This concept is so important that it was integrated in the previous CAP/Rural Development Programmes as both an impact and context indicator a to evaluate the measures from the CAP. But now, it seems that the concept and indicators disappeared from the new CAP. Dr Gouriveau raised the need for this concept to remain in the new CAP, and reminded that a central issue to debate at this conference, is the way the new CAP considers and supports HNV farming.

What makes HNV farming « HNV »? There is a combination of parameters/factors:

- Extensive farming: low livestock/crop density, low fertilisers/pesticides inputs
- High proportion of semi-natural vegetation (e.g. permanent pastures, meadows, woody grasslands, silvo-pastoral systems)
- High land cover diversity and landscape features (hedges, stone walls, ponds...)
- Biodiversity (plants, animals, habitats...)

Beyond biodiversity conservation, we are also talking about HNV farming multi-functionality, as HNV farming supplies a range of goods & services (food, biodiversity, landscape, soils, fire, climate change, jobs...) and also is part of our cultural heritage.

HNV farming surface covers above 25% of agriculture land in Europe and there is still work in progress to map the area covered by this type of farming activities. There are several challenges facing HNV farming activities:

- Environmental constraints: topography, soils, climate, predation, animal diseases...
- Socio-economic/institutional constraints: poor infrastructures, insecure land tenure and succession, low job appeal, ageing farmers, unfavourable policies/regulations Lower productivity compared with intensive agriculture, possibly lower added value to the products when they are not valorised suitably, lower competitiveness (CAP support is critical)

If no action is taken, then the main trends for HNV farming system are intensification on productive land, or land abandonment/reforestation with a subsequent loss of biodiversity.

Two important questions were addressed by HNV-Link: How can we enhance the social/economic viability of HNV farms while preserving their environmental /ecological value?

And what role can innovation play? How can we drive/upscale it?

HNV-Link is a European thematic and multi-actor network which fosters the co-construction, exchange between countries/areas, and uptake of innovations (know-how, best practices) that enhance the socio-economic and environmental sustainability of HNV farms. This project, running from 2016 to 2019, is funded by H2020 (2.2 M€), involves 13 partners from 10 countries, and 10 Learning Areas (LAs). This is a richness of this consortium because we have a multi-actor and multidisciplinary consortium, including partners from the academic sector, practitioners, local action groups, conservation entities, all of them joining forces to produce new knowledge.

The 10 Learning areas located in 10 different EU countries but working as one for HNV farming sustainability, are: La Vera-SPAIN, , Sitio de Monfurado-PORTUGAL, , Causses & Cévennes-FRANCE, , Thessalia-GREECE, , Dartmoor-UNITED KINGDOM, , The Burren-IRELAND, , Eastern Hills of Cluj-ROUMANIA, , Dalmatian Islands-CROATIA, , Western Stara Planina-BULGARIA, , Dalsland-SWEDEN, a wide range of agro-socio-ecosystems with contrasting dynamics but common challenges, and a range of solutions worth sharing.

The objectives of HNV-Link are to foster, through cooperation and peer-learning, the emergence and diffusion of innovations/practices that enhance the economic viability and the environmental value of HNV farming systems: foster a culture of co-operation/co-innovation between actors to build shared visions, strategies, projects, solutions, characterise and understand HNV farming areas and innovation actors/dynamics, compile, analyse and diffuse HNV farming friendly innovations/practices, translate research knowledge into practical and useful outputs/tools for farmers/practitioners, raise awareness & policy support for HNV farming in all sectors and at all levels.

The activities of HNV-Link are:

- Assessing baseline situations and building shared HNV farming visions (Baseline assessments and Atlas of HNV territories)
- 2. Compiling and analysing HNV farming innovations (Compendium of HNVf innovations and online innovation map)
- 3. Exchanging and spreading innovations and best practices (Innovation fair, cross-visits, local/regional meetings, educational materials, policy brief, research papers, PhD/MSc theses, etc.)

Session II. High Nature Value Farming and its articulation with EU policies

Chair: Clunie Keenleyside (IEEP)

This session proposed three keynote presentations, on the relationship between HNV farming and EU agriculture and environmental policies.

Humberto Delgado Rosa (Director, Dir D — Natural Capital, European Commission, DG Environment) How does HNV farming contribute to the EU Biodiversity Strategy?

Mr. Delgado Rosa started saying that HNV as a single concept itself is fascinating because it is indeed what EU nature stands for. HNV farming supports what the EU likes about rural landscapes, i.e. the mix of natural and semi-natural flora and fauna. There are always challenges to apply this type of farming, and the HNV-Link project is necessary to find not only the difficulties but also the solutions for HNV farming. Mr. Delgado Rosa pointed out the biodiversity aspects: what can HNV farming do for biodiversity? He referred to the EU Biodiversity Strategy, which follows the global framework, and aims to halt biodiversity loss. The current biodiversity strategy has, as one of its objectives, to increase the contribution of agriculture to biodiversity conservation by maximizing those agricultural areas that fulfil biodiversity target. It is essential to reach this target and improve biodiversity conservation in HNV areas, which host most of the EU biodiversity. HNV farming helps to protect biodiversity on the farmland itself but also in the wild thanks to its interactions with natural habitats. In HNV farming areas, one will find the genetic resources for agriculture, e.g. crop varieties or livestock breeds adapted to local conditions. The concept of agro-biodiversity is looking further, not only focusing on the genetic diversity, but also looking at the function of the biodiversity and its role in keeping thriving ecosystems. HNV farming includes both these components. Considering EU's biodiversity, farmland biodiversity is specifically declining, highlighting the fact that there are problems in the way we are managing the farms. The most evident part of it is the decline of pollinators which has been pretty sharp. HNV-farming preserves many essential habitats for pollinators so it contributes to protect them, and insects in general. Several HNV habitats are protected under EU directives, e.g. semi-dry grassland. In this project, there are several learning areas, and Mr. it is interesting to know the similarities and differences between them, and the range of solutions they have adopted. One kind of innovation which is also interesting for him is bringing to life the traditional ways of cultivation.

Some problems according to data on HNV farmland are: There are not enough data on HNV farmland to estimate the surface and the indicators of HNV. It is difficult to estimate precisely the surface of HNV land but, we consider that over 20-30% of agriculture land of Europe can be classified as HNV. It is also challenging to estimate the proportion of this HNV farmland covered by Natura 2000 designated areas. One of the very well identified challenges of HNV farming is insufficient funding. A lot of funding comes from the CAP but we should also try to get extra funding from prioritised action frameworks which set needs and measures that should be funded for nature conservation. A good planning of the paths together with rural development programs will be key to do better on getting fundings. Mr. Delgado

Rosa also talked about the future CAP and he agreed that biodiversity is treated as one specific objective; he raised two crucial issues and way to improve it. Firstly, if the CAP is to contribute to Environmental and Climate targets, it is normal and coherent for those contributions to be in line with environmental and climate regulation plans and tools. Second, the articulation between administrations should be enhanced, and there is a need for bringing local authorities in the discussion.

Question from Xavier Poux WP 1 leader, AScA (1:00:45): How is it that there is no mention of HNV farming in the present proposition of the CAP reform?

Answer from Mr. Delgado Rosa: The proposed indicators and targets do not refer to HNV farming, but they should cover HNV farming characteristics.

Question from Macedonia (1:02:25) Balkans are known as a hotspot for biodiversity but EU projects for biodiversity conservation focus more on the EU: it would be good if these projects would apply beyond EU borders.

Answer from Mr. Delgado Rosa: There are challenges and also projects coming in developing countries from EU, but also there are projects already applied there.

Mihail Dumitru (Deputy Director General for Direct Support & Rural Development, European Commission, DG Agriculture & Rural Development)

Which opportunities for HNV farming under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)?

How could the new green architecture proposed by the European Commission for the CAP post 2020 support HNV farming systems?

We have proposed a less rigid approach – no more "one size fits all" conditions as in the current greening rules, but instead a clear focus on targeting identified needs in an integrated and flexible manner.

The proposals provide more opportunities to pay farmers who are willing to provide more public goods and to manage their land in an environmentally sustainable fashion.

Society expects a major push for greater sustainability in agriculture, and we have responded by insisting on a higher level of environmental and climate ambition in Member States' proposals. All the elements of the green architecture work in synergy to deliver this higher level of ambition.

- Whilst there is not a policy instrument designed specifically for HNV farming, several existing CAP schemes can and do provide support (although we recognize that there may be limitations in addressing HNV specificities)
- As for other agricultural areas, HNV farming systems can receive Direct Payments under the first pillar, whose key aim is to support farmers' income.
- Under the Greening obligations, there is a ban on conversion of Environmentally Sensitive Permanent Grassland (ESPG), much whom are likely to lay within HNV farming systems. All Member State have defined areas of ESPG within Natura 2000 zones, and this grassland is therefore protected. Where MS have defined areas of ESPG outside NATURA 2000 areas, it is also protected.

- Rural Development Policy offers a range of measures which can be included in Rural Development Programmes; several of these are relevant for HNV farming. In particular:
 - Agro-environment-climate measures(AECM) multiannual commitments for beneficial management practices going beyond mandatory requirements
 - Natura 2000 payments compensation for management obligations imposed on farmers to protect NATURA 2000 sites
 - o Non-productive investments support for environmentally beneficial investments
 - Payments in Areas facing natural or other specific constraints (ANC) HNV farming systems are often characteristic of these regions – low intensity, extensive activities, mainly grassland-based – and this support is crucial in maintaining farm incomes in these areas.

There are several issues facing HNV farming systems, including the eligibility conditions for direct payments. These requirements have led to some areas of ecologically rich and biodiverse land being ineligible for direct payments, due for example to the presence of trees, scrub or bushes exceeding certain thresholds, or the predominant vegetation not meeting the criteria for permanent grassland. Over the years, definitions and eligibility criteria have become more flexible, allowing better recognition of HNV characteristics. The 2013 CAP reform extended the eligibility for direct payments to land with shrubs and trees which can be grazed, even if grass is not predominant, to parcels with less than 100 scattered trees/ha, and introduced a pro-rata system as a simpler alternative to calculate the eligible area. Further flexibility was introduced with the « Omnibus Regulation » from 2018 onwards. Under certain conditions, MS may now also support shrubs and/or trees that produce animal feed but are not directly grazed by animals [provided grasses remain predominant].

The legal proposals published in June 2018 have several new elements which will make the CAP more effective, and more able to deliver on its objectives, and increased ambition in relation to the environment and climate figure strongly in those. The key elements focussing on the implication of support for HNV farming systems.

The New Delivery Model of the CAP

CAP (Pillar I but also Pillar II) is still compliance-based, with rules at EU level remaining very detailed and difficult to fit with very variable local and regional situations (such as HNV areas). Therefore, a new approach is needed to fit better to local needs, more strategic, focused on performance

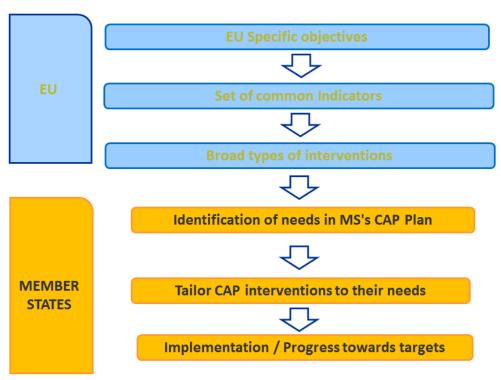
The new system of delivery of public support has the following characteristics:

- It is based on a strategic, result-based and flexible approach
- Starting with the assessment of SWOT and needs, to be made by MS
- The instruments to reach the objectives will be designed in a consistent manner by MS, which will have more flexibility for this purpose
- MS will set the targets used to monitor the achievements towards the (environmental/climate) objectives
- The CAP Plan will describe the decisions and process and the European Commission will approve it

- A better link with non-CAP legislation and objectives is needed when implementing the new CAP at national level
- The CAP Plan will describe the decisions and process and the European Commission will approve it

he new system will be simpler and more flexible, and first and foremost, it should translate into obligations that are meaningful to farmers.

The New Delivery Model of the CAP



In a performance-based approach, the policy objectives are key. Out of 9 specific objectives for the whole CAP, one is related to climate change and 2 are related to environment:

- Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as sustainable energy;
- Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air;
- Contribute to the protection of biodiversity, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes.

MS will explain in their CAP Plans how they intend to meet these objectives, establishing quantified targets on the basis of a needs assessment, and describing the interventions they will implement to ensure that the targets are met. They will also have to demonstrate that the CAP Plan represents a higher level of environment and climate ambition than their current situation. In accordance with the new delivery model, the CAP legal proposals include a new framework for the green architecture. We have learned from the lessons of the past by shifting from a rigid and prescriptive approach ("one-size-

fits-all") to a more flexible framework based on responding to needs on the ground, focussing on results delivered. This will be achieved through:

- More flexibility and scope to adapt to local situations and needs (design of the green architecture at MS level, fewer EU rules, more options to transfer funds...)
- Better synergies between CAP instruments, set out in CAP Plans and focussed on addressing clear objectives

This new green architecture is intended to ensure that the CAP delivers on the commitment to higher environmental and climate ambition.

Other elements of the proposal to ensuring sufficient focus on environmental objectives:

- Ring-fencing: MS must spend at least 30% of EAFRD budget on interventions directly targeted at environment and climate change (ANC payments are no longer included in this amount)
- No "backsliding": legal obligation on MS to raise ambition on environment and climate compared to current period.

CAP Plans will be developed on the basis of a SWOT analysis, and interventions will be designed and targeted to address the identified needs. This is equally true for the details of the conditionality system. This gives MS a lot more flexibility than now, and also greater responsibility.

Some elements of the enhanced conditionality are particularly relevant for the protection of HNV farmland:

- GAEC 2 on the protection of peatland and wetland.
- GAEC 9 a minimum share of the agricultural area devoted only to non-productive features (including landscape features, fallow land, field margins and suchlike)
- GAEC 10 ban on converting or ploughing permanent grassland in NATURA 2000 areas

And there is more scope for MS to address specific needs such as those of HNV areas:

- Flexibility to define on-farm requirements adapted to local needs and situations
- Possibility to increase protection for HNV areas through GAEC 2 (wetland/peatland) and/or GAEC 10 (protection of permanent grassland)
- Possibility to recognise the intrinsic environmental value of HNV areas through for example setting a lower percentage for non-productive elements under GAEC 9.

Under the Commission's proposals, various elements of the CAP will build on the foundation laid by conditionality. Among these are the Eco-schemes, in Pillar I.

These are a genuinely new item in the CAP toolbox. They have similarities with AECM, but are different. They are fully funded from the EU budget (no MS co-financing is needed). They work through annual obligations rather than multi-annual commitments. The payments can either be decoupled top-ups to basic income support (incentives for additional environmental effort), or they can be compensatory payments based on the costs and income losses arising from respect of the obligations. Both types have to obey the relevant rules of the WTO Green Box, but nonetheless they provide substantial flexibility. Eco-schemes, with their simplified management commitments can potentially offer more flexibility to support HNV. An example could be the reward for a larger percentage of non-productive features than

that required by conditionality, such as additional hedges or trees in line. NB incentive payments cannot discriminate between different types of production. The proposed new delivery model tries to avoid imposing unnecessary EU level rules which may not fit the reality on the ground. This leaves as much flexibility as possible to MS. It retains the more targeted commitments of AEC schemes, guaranteeing delivery of specific environmental benefits. There is the option of introducing collective schemes and/or results-based schemes to cover larger areas, often landscape-based, which can deliver real benefits at a higher scale. Mr. Dumitru also highlighted the scope for support other than area-based compensation payments, i.e. support for investments, training and advice, and innovation. And as society's concerns about food, the environment and sustainability increase, there is much that can be done to help farmers in HNV areas to improve their returns from the market, if consumers have the opportunity to identify and buy their products. All these elements are needed if we are to support and enhance HNV farming systems.

Recently, DG AGRI, together with IUCN, brought agricultural and environmental stakeholders together to explore the potential of the legal proposals to support both environmental objectives and sustainable farming. Many stakeholders are critical of aspects of the proposals, and their participation in these meetings did not mean they endorse them, but it provided an opportunity to examine what could be done. One of the examples developed focussed on support for sustainable grassland and pasture management, including HNV, field margins and agro-ecology.

Suggestions focussed on particularly relevant GAEC to ensure basic protection (GAEC 1&2 for permanent grassland and wetland/peatland, and GAEC 9&10 for biodiversity and landscape features), and on the use of eco-schemes to provide top-ups to the basic payment for HNV-type characteristics. These would ensure broad coverage, bringing in a large area (maintaining and enhancing green infrastructures) which could be complemented with focussed agri-environment commitments delivering a higher level of environmental benefits (focused on quality green infrastructure targeted at specific ecosystem services/public goods-climate, biodiversity, water, etc.). The role of consumers was highlighted, with a need for identification of relevant products, and development of partnerships between stakeholders.

It was stressed that making this effective would depend on adequate financing and integration across the policy architecture. We all have a role to play in making the CAP Plans effective — of course the legal framework is still being worked on at the moment, but MS are already beginning to consider their SWOT analysis. A strong partnership and involvement of stakeholders will be important to design effective plans which really address genuine needs. I hope that you and your organisations will be involved in this process in your respective MS, and that the results of your research project, particularly the case studies, will be taken into account in the development of the CAP Plans.

Questions from Andreas Schenk German Pastoral Farmers Association (1:28:45): as Mr. Dumitru explained, there are some improvements concerning the eligibility of permanent grassland from 2014 legislation, but the assessment of the current CAP proposal is still unclear. The proposed rules on permanent grassland as well on eligible hectares and agriculture activities are much more limited than the rules we have currently. Requesting the dominant presence of herbaceous vegetation on agriculture land, may lead most of permanent pastoral land to fall out of eligibility, and requiring

dominant agricultural activities without accounting for nature or landscape conservation in these activities will have similar consequences. This should be clarified.

Answer from Mr. Dumitru: New CAP starts from everything we have already, even if there are not mention as such in the legal proposal. For instance, if we look at the permanent grassland everything we have achieved under the current CAP is still there, and in the new proposal, they are not mention because we move from a complex to a performance-based approach, and we give MS the option to use everything they have now and develop further elements based on their SWOT and needs assessments. The need for a new CAP was triggered by some situations where MS could not accommodate what was asked by current CAP, so the new CAP set only a limited number of common elements, at EU level, but all the other elements will be defined by the MS and the regions, based on they own needs and situations. Even the definition is a framework definition which can also be adapted by each MS.

Question from Clunie Keenleyside (IEEP) (1:33:33): In taking forward all the detailed improvements from the current CAP, in terms of how to define eligibility for land and farmers, will that be implemented in the new CAP as a framework in which MS can choose, or will MS have the choice only based in the main regulation?

Answer from Mr. Dumitru: We will probably have more delegated than implemented powers than we have in current period, but there are more technical elements. E.g. HNV index is not appearing in the new proposal because we want to have common indicators (outputs, results, context and impact indicators) who are already mature and can be used and there are still work going on in HNV index and not all the MS have achieved the same level; otherwise HNV index would be mentioned in the new CAP. This does not mean that MS should stop developing further this index which can also be added later in the CAP. One common criticism from MS has to do with the complexity of the instruments; so what is really needed is to simplify these policies.

James Moran (HNV-Link Advisory Board member, GMIT)

HNV farming: delivering public goods through innovation in HNV farming – The Burren success story.

Following from European level to local level, in the Irish context, is very much welcome the flexibility on developing their own measures and giving the uniqueness and diversity of the Burren and country overall. We cannot work alone, as we are part of the Irish community and European community; we need the support of EU with a common framework and common vision of where we are going, because it is all about partnership. The Burren story is an example of how HNV farmland and innovation can deliver ecosystem services and in particular public goods, and is also a model distribution of HNV farmland. 50% of HNV farmland is designated as Natura 2000, so a policy focused only in Natura 2000 will not include the totality of HNV farmland. In terms of ecosystem services, we have a diversity of agricultural farmland in terms of landscape across Europe. All these farm landscapes have to provide all the services that society needs, everything from food and fiber, pollination, regulation of climate and water supply, etc., so human health and well-being has to be provided by these areas. We need to provide these broad range of goods and services, but in our current economic model, only the production of food and fiber are rewarded by the marketplace. Public goods are thus excluded from the market. What is the role of HNV farmland? We know we can produce high quality food but what are the main public goods associated with HNV farmland? There are almost all the public goods which can be

provided by these farmland, starting from pollination, biological control and disease control, water quality and water regulation, regulation of climate in terms of carbon storage; also, these agricultural landscapes are interesting for tourism. The Burren is an example of integrated model where paying for food is as important as paying for public goods. Over the last 20 years, this has been a story of innovation and HNV farming delivering food and a wide range of services. The story starts in 1995 with conflicts and major problems. It was the nature conservation and the new agri environmental scheme which agriculture was seeing as a problem when later, from researchers, this problem was seen as part of the solution, which was concretised later with high nature value farming. The whole story was a process of trust building, corporation of solutions, partnership and participation of the whole community. One of the thing HNV-Link brought to Burren people in that situation was a tool to review where they are and where they want to go; so one important aspect was the opportunity to create a vision for the future. This vision for HNV farming and sustainable farming in the Burren is: "The Burren will be increasingly an attractive place to live and farm, a place where farm families will enjoy and support and respect the society to produce quality food and deliver value services, protect the Burren rich heritage and for the benefit of all". But still there are many challenges facing the poor outlooks for the beef and sheep farming sector in many HNV farmland, poor social structure in terms of attracting young farmers. What is really a success from the Burren story is that it is seen by Europe as a leader in terms of design of results-based and innovative agri-environment programs. This are essentially payments for ecosystems services, and in the Burren, farmers receive payments for providing better nature value, more landscape quality, improving water quality; fields are scored on a 10-point scale and the higher their score, the better the payment, which apparently creates a market for public goods. In Ireland, until 2018, 23 projects were implemented, and almost 50% of them are HNV farmland areas, following the lead of the Burren. The key ingredient in the Burren and in the other learning areas was knowledge sharing and network building; we are continuing to develop and learn as we go along and together, we bring new ideas and solutions. The question was where are we going? At the moment, there is hope, in the Burren and Irish contexts, that we are in the pathway to a more integrated land use policy where people, nature and food are valued. This will happen if we work together with an innovative network that we now have across Europe, working on partnership for more locally-adapted results-oriented solutions.

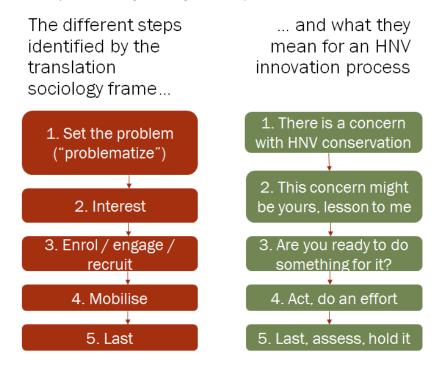
Session III. HNV-Link achievements and learnings

Chair: James Moran (GMIT)

Xavier Poux (Work Package 1 leader, AScA)

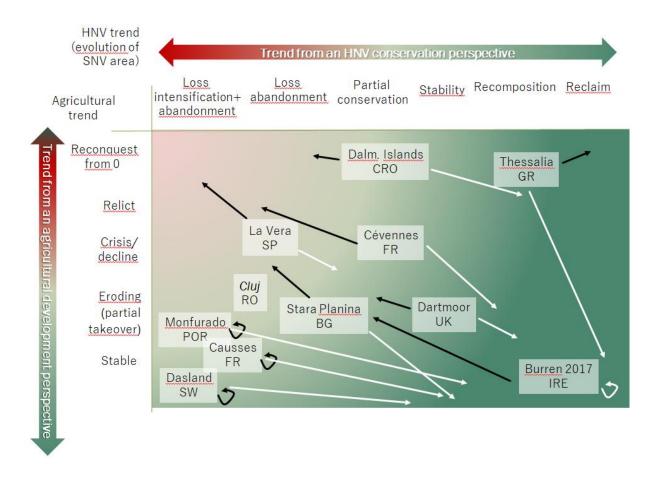
Understanding the diversity of HNV-Link learning areas: challenges for innovation

HNV-Link is a thematic network, meaning that beyond the experience shared during 3 years of program, it has the ambition of expending more and engaging all the actors at all levels. To do so, it has particular requirements because this means changing development trends that are harmful in some ways, bringing something new in the agricultural development; and the challenge of the HNV-Link project, is to make innovations relevant for local actors and for biodiversity conservation. To illustrate this kind of challenge we use the translation sociology frame that we can apply to guide HNV-Link activities; so if you want to make all the actors move you have to go through five steps:



This grid is relevant for local action but it can take place at other levels as well, even at the EU level. E.g. why does HNV not appear in the new CAP proposal? It is because actors from different levels have different agenda; biodiversity conservation is on the EU Agenda but this concern should be implemented at the national/regional/local levels too. The problem is that leaving biodiversity conservation up to MS might cause a drop of HNV farmland and biodiversity.

In the set of 10 Learning areas (LA), we have to deal with various situations regarding both agriculture and environmental trends. The situation in terms of prospects is totally different (figure below) if you are in an area where HNV conservation can be perceived as going against agriculture trends, or if it goes along and is a way to support the disappearance of agriculture, so we must be aware of that.



A variety of situations in HNV-Link can be also regarding: a) the socio-political context which is different in different countries, b) the brokers across the HNV-Link network: farmers' organisations, local NGO, Academics, Public authorities, and access to a variety of resources and means; c) the steps where HNV brokers are in the « translation » process.

To make things change and work, the resources mobilised in HNV-Link were:

- 1. The baseline assessment: understanding the situation in which this project have to be developed.
- 2. The BAU (business as usual) vs. the HNV vision (e.g. sitio de Monfurado in Portugal, Thessalia in Greece)
- 3. The innovation assessment
- 4. The action plans: how can we reach our partners?
- 5. The cross visits

As a conclusion Mr. Poux raised several challenges like: There is no one size fits all approach; each innovation should be tailored to each specific situation; understanding the challenges and the strategic context helps to identify a consistent approach for brokering and identifying relevant innovations; HNV-Link provides a general frame for setting a strategy and shows a variety of stories for inspiration.

Question from a farmer (2:08:27): What is biodiversity, and in such projects do you go and listen to the local actors to know what they want?

Answer from Mr. Poux: As local trends spontaneously do not support nature and biodiversity conservation, this requires to work closely with local actors.

Guy Beaufoy (Work Package 2 leader, EFNCP)

What types of innovation are needed for HNV farming?

Work Package 2 aimed to identify innovation gaps for HNV and types of innovation that improve the viability of HNV farming, while keeping the nature value, i.e. innovations that work for HNV, that are needed but not yet implemented on a significant scale also. The main activities to reach this objective included a literature review of innovation research and experiences (on HNV-Link website) and an analysis of innovation needs and gaps in each Learning Area (LA) – what's actually happening (or not) on the ground? The work focused on 4 innovation themes and their interplay:

- 1- Social, institutional. HNV farmers organisation & empowerment, dialogue, innovation within and across institutions (Operational groups, locally-led projects, pastoral pact, mobile advisory teams)
- 2- Products, markets. Processing & marketing of HNV farm products & by-products with greater added-value (on-farm processing, direct sales, certification, labelling, agro-tourism).
- 3- Regulations, Policy. Designing and implementing policies that support HNV farming viability and innovation, and lift barriers (CAP, food hygiene, animal health, environment)
- 4- Farm techniques, management. Technologies, practices, management for reducing costs, enhancing efficiency, improving nature values (pasture & animal disease management, Apps, GIS, mobile abattoirs, micro-dairies, butterfly-friendly mowers).

There were three main outputs: a database of 143 innovation examples (60 from the LAs and 83 from outside the LAs), a compendium of LA innovation stories and an analysis of gaps, and an interactive map with innovation fiches.

Innovation examples are presented on a simple fiche (4 pages) covering the problems addressed, story in a nutshell, what is achieved for HNV farming, process that made it happen, as well as critical factors for success, and limiting factors.

Some are individual farmers like this one in Spain, who is innovating in his farming system (sustainable extensification!) and processing and direct marketing, while actually improving nature value. But there are many barriers and not much support, so it not surprising that his neighbours are not doing the same. One swallow... but we need to operate at landscape scale. How? Innovation examples exist at many different scales, from single farm to national policy level, and potentially even to EU level.

This farmer in Spain is developing a more viable dehesa farming system with even higher nature value by changing the farming system, developing his own butchery, direct sales to CSA groups, etc. He faces many regulatory barriers and has very little support from policy or advisors. Given how hard it has been for him, it is not surprising that there are very few farmers doing the same. So very positive individual stories are one thing, but one swallow doesn't make a summer. We need action at the landscape scale.

The question how to get whole communities of HNV farmers to innovate? got the answer that someone has to make it happen! Encouraging farmers to take action, advising, facilitating dialogue with authorities, looking for funding opportunities. In some cases, innovation is driven by farmers themselves, but generally a facilitator is needed: most often, this is a conservation NGO (birds in BG), but may also be LEADER (HR). Facilitation is not the same as "advice" and "extension". Usually, this role is played best by non-governmental bodies, although in France there are regulatory structures that facilitate the creation of pastoral groups. Funding for HNV local projects is critical. EIP Operational Groups must not be limited to farming and research bodies.

We have identified over 10 technological innovations for processing/marketing, which may or may not be used for HNV farming. Technical innovation examples are not just about farming, but also for processing and marketing. But things like mobile abattoirs and cheese dairies are not just a technical challenge, but also a regulatory one. Although they can comply with EU regulations, authorities need to have an open mind, and producers need to be convinced that authorities will approve. Also, environmental regulations such as Natura 2000 are important. Regulatory innovations are needed for HNV in many areas, e.g. animal Health, agri-environment schemes, CAP pasture eligibility.

Gaps are analysed in more detail in the Compendium and there is not a clear pattern between the gaps, e.g. Social and institutional innovation:

| Examples of needs identified by LA | Examples of approaches |
|--|------------------------|
| Improved representation and empowerment of HNV farmers, e.g. through specific associations, Operational Groups, local projects and processes | IE, UK |
| Institutional dialogue with HNV farmers on policy issues such as animal health, Natura 2000 plans | RO, UK |
| Outreach, advisory services, local projects targeted at supporting HNV farmers | BG, ES, IE, GR |
| Integration across institutions to develop a coordinated approach to extensive pastoralism at regional level | FR |
| Civil society and local administration (e.g. municipalities) coming together to establish local strategies for pastoralism | FR, SE |
| Improved quality of working life to attract young people into HNV farming | GR |

Some findings: Good examples of HNV innovation exist in all regions, but Learning Areas are at different stages and have different strengths/weaknesses. Some LAs are suffering from rigid institutional structures and non-innovative policies. This prevents support from going to HNV farming, and blocks innovation on the ground by farmers and producers. Local HNV projects are vital for sustaining HNV innovation on a significant scale. Motivated "HNV facilitators" working with HNV farmers and

institutions are very different from conventional "extension/advisory services". It takes time to make it happen. Continuity of projects over several years is critical. Continuity of institutional cooperation and support is essential. Nowhere is innovation happening on a sufficient scale to respond to the challenges facing HNV farming. For all the gaps identified, relevant solutions exist in other locations. The challenge is to spread existing innovative approaches more widely. For this to happen, a favourable policy framework is needed at EU level, e.g. Member States to include HNV farming as an objective in CAP Strategic Plans.

Questions from John Thackara (1:21:46): Do you perceive that there will be a shift towards a better understanding of the importance of facilitation in various policies and regulations affecting ecosystems? **Answer Guy Beaufoy**: At the European level, since the CAP reform, we now have funding mechanisms for local projects, so-called local organisation groups, so there is a recognition from the part of EU.

Irina Herzon (Work Package 3 leader, Univ. Helsinki) & Maite Puig de Morales (WP4 leader, CIHEAM-IAMM)

Sharing experiences and inspiring innovation across HNV farming territories

Ms Herzon focused on innovation brokering, placing Learning Areas at the core. Innovation brokering as a process was a very multiscaler issue that required to shift from one level of activities to another level, and coming back again. It started on the project level at the methodological seminar trying to understand what we needed to do and how. Later, the work focused on local (LA) level, where meetings with the stakeholders took place to identify the needs for innovation and also good examples. After, another meeting took place, the "Innovation Fair", at the project level, where LA teams, through speed dating, tried to match their innovation needs to the innovation which were brought to the table by other teams. The cross visit were designed during this process, by matching the needs with available solutions. In addition, LAs conducted regional and/or national meetings, which were the occasion to tell the outside world about their work, learning experiences, innovation opportunities, contributing to spread and upscale innovation. HNV-Link also shared its findings and all these experiences at the international level.

There were 16 cross-visits (66 days) that involved more than 200 stakeholder; most of them were traveling to places to learn new things. The EU uses a common "currency" for education called "study credits", where 1 study credit is about 1 week of learning/working, and as HNV-Link team, the amount of days of learning and working corresponds to a master degree. Two examples of these cross visits:

- 1- The Burren LA, Ireland: they organised a hands on workshop for Portuguese colleagues on how to design payment schemes for biodiversity.
- 2- Dalsland LA, Sweden: they organised a visit to share their approach to facilitating change in their local area. The Greek team did a visit and discovered that it can complete this approach with new technology and make it even more efficient.

Regional meetings: some of the regional meetings were national events involving hundreds of participants (up to 500 people) exposed to a range of innovations, with huge media coverage. In total, there were 11 national events and regional meetings, reflexive and collective workshops, e.g. Territorios Pastoreados 3 (Spain), Burren Winterage School 2018 (Ireland), Agrarian Fair (Romania), etc.

Key lessons concerning the innovation process:

- 1- Value of peer-learning: experiences, know-how, success stories and failures, self-motivation.
- 2- Meeting people behind the innovation process face-to-face (it is the most efficient way of learning & experiencing the innovation)
- 3- Innovation catalysers/brokers: they need support and recognition

Target groups are common to many contexts, e.g. farmers, advisory, research/education, Public (=consumers), local authorities, NGOs, catalysers, policy makers, food producers & retailers, tourism sector, etc., but it appeared that some people are already sympathetic and know about HNV a lot while others do not truly know/understand the concept and scope/utility of HNV farming, so we need to work on these groups also. National languages are important since the actions are happening at the local level. The Bulgarian and Greek colleagues translated the HNV-Link project brochures in national languages, and other LAs could follow this example.

Feedback was very positive and some complementary dissemination materials are expected, including Practice abstracts, which will help to reach new and more people.

Questions from Nicolas Nilusmas (LA BELLE CREOLE /NAYANCO) (2:35:07): While this project is well aligned with the 16 Sustainable Development Goals with the target in agriculture, we could build a project based on these 16 objectives which can be about "vision, comprehension, education, changing behavior", working with the people who are in the field already.

Answer from Ms. Herzona: We want to keep this project alive beyond the funding period, and new ideas and funding options are welcome.

Round Table 1 - Stories from the land

Moderators: Katrin McCann (DMEF), John Waldon (EFNCP)

The objective of this round table was to give the opportunity to the 10 Learning Areas to explain their work and share their experience. The discussion was structured around a number of questions, that LAs answered depending on their experience.

"What are the main challenges you had to face to launch an HNV initiative in your LA?"

Vyara Stefanova (STEP) for the LA: WESTERN STARA PLANINA (WSP), Bulgaria.

This learning area is having several economic and social problems and the main challenges are: in terms of social structure, stopping long term abandonment of land or attracting young farmers. Another problem is the use of common grassland which used to be common land; but following the CAP, this perspective has changed and common land is used individually by farmers and the challenge isorienting these farmers to better use this land when we face constant changes in the regulations which later lead to insecurity for farmers. These areas are a priority to define HNV farmland. The third challenge is to maintain the cooperation between farmers, small producers and businesses in order to market HNV products. The last challenge is the fair distribution of CAP support among farmers. Even in other LAs we can face the same problems and sometimes, it is up to national authorities to implement the CAP rules to support HNV farmers.

Mugurel Jitea (USAVM) for the LA: Eastern Hills of Cluj (Romania)

The most important challenge that this area is facing is in the local population because there is a real economic pressure arising from the competition from the European market and most of the farmers cannot sell their products in the EU market because the regulation are very demanding. In order to increase their income they had to emigrate, starting local businesses and most of traditional farming has already disappeared. Another challenge is to convince all the local actors to work together and cooperate: in Eastern Europe cooperation is not easily achieved, owed to the historical and cultural context associating cooperation with a way of controlling people.

Lars Johansson (LST VG) for the LA: Dalsland (Sweden)

Dalsland has been facing an extreme lost of HNV farmland and today, only 1% of the area is considered as HNV, so the main challenge was to find ways of shifting this trend. The first focus was finding ways to secure the continuity of managing the remaining pastures, and the second focus was trying to restore the abandoned HNV farmlands before their quality gets lost. Another challenge is finding ways of making the cooperation between local actors more efficient. The work was focused on protected lands.

Thibaut Rodriguez (CEN-LR) for the LA: Causses et Cévennes (France)

In this LA, when we are talking about HNV farming, we are mainly talking about pastoralism. There are lots of local actors working together and it was easy to find technical innovations, but the challenge was in recognising and maintaining these innovations. Since the beginning of the project, new issues have

appeared which are related to the consequences of climate change, the loss of open habitats, difficulties for new farmers to access farmland. In the LA, we needed to gather all the actors around a common objective on the maintenance and promotion of pastoralism and its multifunctionality.

Marija Roglić (LAG5) for the LA: Dalmatian Islands (Croatia)

Croatia has a quite different concept in different level, as newest EU Member State, Croatia is still in the process of implementing European legislation especially the agri-environmental schemes. The Dalmatian Islands are facing a really strong tourist pressure, meaning they are prone to do more tourism and less agriculture. Consequently, it means more urbanisation and more land abandonment, so the main challenge was to put up the point and open the debate on HNV farming landscapes and HNV farming practices. Even as protected area, there is a lack on managing these nature parks and their biodiversity so the challenge was to create multiscalar and multi-actor networks to open up the debate on the importance and the overall position of HNV farming landscapes in this LA. The biggest issue in these Islands is land ownership: it is complex firstly because small agriculture parcels (2.3 ha) do not provide a stable incomes for farmers and also, the majority of the land is owned by the church which is thus a key actor on the network.

George Vlahos (Univ. Thessaly) for the LA: Thessalia (Greece)

The main problem in this area is the abandonment of farming and also of the area, so the main goal was to maintain farming the way it is. The challenge was to combine innovation with traditional farming, and what was needed was to attribute values to these practices. In order to do so, one needed to persuade policy makers, local authorities and also farmers that these practices are valuable. HNV farming was a tool to achieve their goal.

Question 2. What achievement are you the most proud of? How did you manage to achieve it?

Michael Davoren (Burren Irish Farmers Association) for the LA: The Burren (Ireland)

HNV was as fresh air; for 20 years of making HNV farming we discovered that there are many other HNV areas through Europe with different problems and different solutions but what was in common was a template to identify what are those problems and where, why we have lost so much in those 20 years, how we can improve things with innovation. In the Burren, the success was a long time building. Building solutions created the idea that the environment was a product and giving it a market. The Burren is an example of thinking globally and acting locally.

Maria Isabel Ferraz de Oliveira (Univ. Evora) for the LA: Sítio de Monfurado (Portugal)

HNV-Link gave the platform for building a co-constructed process with multi-actor groups including farmers, researchers, local actors, etc.. From their cross-visit in the Burren, the LA team is trying to adapt and develop an agri-environmental scheme for their LA. This process will take time, but the bases were created by the project, i.e. group of cooperating actors have formed and have defined common objectives.

Lars Johansson (LST VG) for the LA: Dalsland (Sweden)

We have started by bringing all the stakeholders together and tried to create organisations with the hope that they will catalyse the process of improving the situation in the LA. We also take from the innovation toolbox the solutions most useful in our LA.

George Vlahos (Univ. Thessaly) for the LA: Thessalia (Greece)

What they achieved in this project was the possibility of building trust between all the actors and facilitate the dialogue among them. After years and with the help of this project they created a platform where all these stakeholders can talk freely and express their problems. What is needed to do next is expanding this network and use HNV as a common tool. The HNV approach should be spread at the National level, and also implemented in Cyprus.

Mugurel Jitea (USAVM) for the LA: Eastern Hills of Cluj (Romania)

After this project, we succeeded in building a strong network with a multi-actor approach, involving different stakeholders. E.g. There are farmers and biologist working together in different projects, e.g. for developing a local brand for their products based on the HNV concept. From policymakers in the region, HNV farming is now known as a strategic option for the future and this is due to this project.

Question 3. What did you get most from your visits to other LAs, or from receiving LAs? Pedro María Herrera (Fundación Entretantos) for the LA: La Vera (Spain)

La Vera LA is more focused on social innovation because it was important to strengthen the relationships among all the stakeholders but mostly between farmers themselves. There cross-visits were really interesting for them, as they visited LAs in Portugal and France. In France, they learnt how important it is to share a common strategy, in this case to maintain open environment and pastoral landscapes, from the national level to the local actors. In Portugal, they observed that Universities are deeply involved in the field and work closely with farmers.

John Waldon (EFNCP) for LA: Dartmoor (United Kingdom)

Dartmoor is a region with common land where the majority have been in the agri-environmental schemes for 30 years. Most of the people see as very isolated to farm in the top of Dartmoor. Most of the innovations were inspired by the farmers themselves and they needed to share and learn from other LAs. Cross-visits were a really positive step for this project and for their LA, both visiting LAs and hosting actors from other LAs, was really productive because farmers tend to trust more other farmers than advisers or government officials. The main visit took British farmers to Sweden: they discussed different issues, but the real value was in the dialog, learning, sharing, etc., and that process of opening up gave the feeling they are not alone. They also benefited from a visit to The Burren: two of their farmers visited several times the Burren, where they started to cross-fertilise ideas. One of the things in The Burren which impressed the farmers was the Winterage School, the celebration of farming for Nature. One of these farmers in Dartmoor, on his own, decided to advertise in his local community for people to

come to his farm and go up to the mound and follow when he gathers his sheep of from high mound back on to the farm. This very first event attracted 60 people; this was a small step for him but a great steep for the community because they started to understand that they have something to offer.

Vyara Stefanova (STEP) for the LA: WESTERN STARA PLANINA (WSP), Bulgaria.

They managed to visit three countries, including Greece, Romania and Sweden. What they learnt from these cross-visits was that they are not alone and not that far behind other areas. In each LA, people are facing problems and what is important is that they have to look for solutions or ways of dealing with their own problems. These cross-visits also served to bring farmers, administrators and municipal officers to look for and try new solutions which may be implemented in their territory and may lead to a better conservation of HNV farmland. Some of the innovations available in other LAs, which could be implemented in their LA are: The group visiting the Greek LA was really impressed by the way they use the diaspora to promote and market their HNV products. From Romania and Sweden, they were striked by the way facilitators work and the way animation is done in order to achieve their objectives.

Maria Isabel Ferraz de Oliveira (Univ. Evora) for the LA: Sítio de Monfurado (Portugal)

One benefit from the cross-visits is that they allowed to involve different stakeholders and help them developing their own network, which they can use to communicate and to maintain their relations in the long term. This is really important to implement innovation and transfer innovation from one place to the other.

Michael Davoren (Burren Irish Farmers Association) for the LA: The Burren

Something very important in these cross-visits is that they bring the community together, not only the farmers and local actors, but also the academics, environmentalists, etc., and you begin to see other actors' points of view. They can also be used as a tool to integrate local needs in policy legislation.

Question 4. Looking backwards, what were the challenges, the issues? Were were the things as you expected and what is left to be done?

Pedro María Herrera (Fundación Entretantos) for the LA: La Vera (Spain)

Three years of this project are not enough to have a real solution when we are facing powerful trends of abandonment of the land, misunderstanding between stakeholders, etc. But the project has helped stakeholders to organise themselves, to raise their voice, to build capacity. Looking backwards, the main concern is if they could put more resources on the ground, at the local level, they could convince more people to work directly with them. What is needed in the future and what is expected is to try to set up permanent advisory teams to work side by side with farmers.

Thibaut Rodriguez (CEN-LR) for the LA: Causses et Cévennes (France)

From this project we got some tools to use at the level of the Learning area what needs to be done is to find ways to organise all actors, discuss the problems and find solution linked with pastoralism and HNV

farming. We also need to support and promote the development and test of innovations. So again we have to work all together and expand the network.

Marija Roglić (LAG5) for the LA: Dalmatian Islands (Croatia)

The national coordinator of the LA actually acted as an entrepreneur institution who is framed in a hybrid space where different actors came together to create collective conditions, such as HNV conditions, that will induce change in the environment and put up the HNV stories. For them, moving forward is continuing the work of this hybrid space throughout multiscalar multi-actor network with different projects, e.g. moving forward with Erasmus+ knowledge analysis, Horizon 2020 research projects, Operational groups, Leader cooperation projects, etc., but with the need for an entrepreneur institution to lead the way.

Session IV. Innovation in HNV farming territories

Chair: José Francisco Ferragolo da Veiga (Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture)

Four Breakout Sessions were organised in the afternoon, during 1h15, addressing 4 different topics. Each session was animated by a moderator and a rapporteur. The four rapporteurs presented the outcomes of these sessions in the Plenary.

BS1. How to make innovation happen for HNV farming – actors, processes and drivers?

Moderator: James MORAN and Rapporteur: Marija ROGLIĆ

Outcomes:

- 1. We should not take for granted that innovation is always needed, so we first need to define if we really need innovation.
- 2. Building trust and communication is key for innovation to happen.
- 3. We can identify the boundaries of the area but it is difficult to identify the actors. We can talk about environment of the actors or about their system but not about actor boundaries.
- 4. Building a shared vision and agreed common goal (relevant for HNVf).
- 5. Key actors must include farmers and they should be involved from the start.
- The process takes time and should have continuity, and requires the commitment of local champions who are the ones who know best the community, live in the community and are bounded with the community.
- 7. Innovation is not something you can force or do per order but you can create the environment for it to happen (e.g. supporting institution/legal framework).

BS2. How to enhance the profitability of HNV farms without compromising their ecological characteristics and resilience?

Moderator George VLAHOS and Rapporteur Teresa PINTO CORREIA

Outcomes:

The discussions started on how we can add value to HNV products, which is a real issue for HNV farming. To achieve this goal we started out from 2 directions, adding value to the products or increasing the margin. The products are the market products and public goods (nonmarket products), but the focus was on market products and how we can add value to these products when they come from HNV farming. What is considered as value, sometimes what is value for the consumers changes with the term of value as understood by producers. We need to educate and inform the consumers. When we talk about consumers, we have to be sure about trustability of the products by securing that they come from HNV farming. We need to show them that these products have value, and to do so, we need more evidence on the product itself in terms of quality, which later can lead to a certification on local scale. Also, what is needed is not only adding value to the products themselves but also knowing where this products come from; but are the consumers interested in this? Adding value to the products, sometimes requires to scale up the corporation, which is difficult when you are dealing with small farmers, as are

the majority of HNV farmers. As they may not be well informed, what has to be done is to support them to organise themselves.

BS3. What policies, regulations and funding to support HNV farming?

Moderator Jabier RUIZ and Rapporteur Clunie KEENLEYSIDE

The discussion started with the absence of reference to HNV farming in the future CAP, both as concept and indicator (an HNV indicator was developed in the previous CAP). The concept is important because is needed and explains easily the tight relationship between this form of farming and the biodiversity and ecosystem services that depend on it, a. The point was made that maybe we do not need a specific HNV label in the CAP strategic plan if adequate support tools already exist; but is the political will to use those tools and fund them as soon as possible. Even after 20 or more years of agri-environmental schemes, many HNV farmers still do not benefit from such scheme. Another issue discussed, as in BS2, was the need for a HNV certification and if HNV farmers could obtain a premium from the CAP in the form of direct support or premium from the market; this premium should then be linked more tightly to the quality of HNV products. Awareness should be raised among the policy makers, EU parliament members and the society, highlighting that the existence of HNV farming is a prerequisite to preserve nature and biodiversity. One way of doing so is to invite people who are actively involved to talk directly to policymakers and another is for the European commission to provide guidance f to member states on how to support for HNV farming.

BS4. How can research, education, extension, and communication support HNV farming?

Moderator Filip BUBALO and Rapporteur Mugurel JITEA

The discussion started with the education systems in different countries, especially vocational training, which in is well developed and structured, especially in Western European countries. Nonetheless, the main focus of vocational training is often to educate farmers on ways to intensify their farms, to mechanise them, etc., but does not propose much teaching related to agroecology. Vocational training is lacking in Eastern European countries. The example of Ireland was used, where this type of education is provided on local level and where both farmers and the society are targeted. Across the education system, , we observe that the mainstream teaching trend in all universities is to focus on intensification and that studies about agroecology are almost missing in agricultural universities. Several reasons were mentioned to explain this weakness, one being the mainstream agriculture priorities and influence, and another being the lack of agroecology-related job opportunities for graduate students. We need to create jobs in HNV farming areas that support farm management for biodiversity conservation/ecosystem services, through specialised advised, development of suitable technologies, etc. Researcher are facing some challenges, e.g. finding funding: HNV farming is competing with other themes prioritised by policymakers. Another important field of research is to investigate social/regulatory aspects, as well as new technologies like precision agriculture or the genetics of local breeds, which are essential topics.

More knowledge is needed about HNV farming's benefits on ecosystem services, which are highly valued and prioritised by policy makers.

Session V. HNV farming for sustainable agri-food systems & territories

Chair: Yanka Kazakova (STEP)

Round Table 2 – Reshaping agri-food systems and territories to sustain HNV farming: Who needs to do what?

Moderators: Yanka Kazakova (STEP) & Xavier Poux (AScA)

This last panel involved experts from.... The discussion was driven by the question "who needs to do what to support HNV farming?, and what measures are needed to materialise the recommendations that came out of the conference? .

Four sub-questions drove the debate:

- 1. What to do to keep HNV as a policy concept in the overall EU policy?
- 2. What to do to foster HNV projects and upscale the HNV approach across Europe?
- 3. What to do to make HNV farming, in social-economic contexts, favourable?
- 4. What to do to enhance knowledge transfer, communication and education?

Zélie Peppiette (EC-DG Agri)

For the first question, it is important to say that no one thinks that HNV systems, and what they represent, are less important in the future CAP than they are now; it is actually the opposite. The new proposal states that the future CAP will have a higher environment (including biodiversity) and climate ambition. The expectations are that in MS, CAP Strategic Plans will use the HNV indicator and will support these systems. The future CAP sets a clear framework where CAP Strategic Plans are based on SWOT analyses and need assessments, and all the interventions designed and proposed by MS and approved by the commission have to be linked to the identified. Considering the issues we are facing today, such as climate change, biodiversity erosion, protection of resources, etc., projects like HNV-link clearly demonstrate that HNV farming plays an essential role, so MS Strategic Plans are expected to include support to this form of agriculture..

Georges Zinsstag (Chamber of Agriculture of Gard)

For a sheep farmer who is dealing with the CAP, it is of real concern that the future CAP is less and less "common" (it is being rena . For many years, farmers have been advised by the European commission to deal directly with National Governments, when those latter place the responsibility on the EU. So for many, "this is like a ping-pong game, with responsibilities shifting from one structure to another". The second concern is about the Eco-Scheme instrument proposed in the new agreement of the CAP: it seems that it will mainly serve the farmers who will improve their agriculture practices ("greening"), but not those who apply already environmentally friendly practices. The third concern is related to the reduction in the CAP budget which mainly will affect Pillar II, especially agri-environmental measures. It is also unclear where from in the new CAP HNV farming can receive support.

Hugo Costa (Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture)

On the national level, we can keep the general concept of HNV but we must be aware that even in the current CAP there are lots of agri-environmental schemes that are applied HNV farming. And he agrees with the Commission's representatives that the future CAP will necessarily respond to specific objectives such as biodiversity conservation which is provided by HNV farming.

Andreas Schenk (German Pastoral Farmers Association)

It is very important to conserve the concept of HNV farming simply because it is the only concept linking the conservation of nature/ecosystem services and agriculture. In order to do so, some organisation managed to send some amendments to the European Parliament to bring back the HNV concept in the new CAP. Every other organisation should lobby indirectly through its members to vote in favour of these amendments. Also, there are some amendments aiming at improving the eligibility of permanent grassland that should be voted. With the same arguments, one can also influence a constructing debate in HNV issues. We need to develop some HNV measures which can be applied everywhere and can be integrated into national strategic plans.

Questions from the audience from Guy Beaufoy (49:40 video afternoon)

New CAP regulations seem to include an increased environmental ambition but they are written in a way that the focus is put on reducing the impact of intensive farming and they do not make explicit the way they will help to maintain/support extensive (including HNV) farming, which is already environmentally sustainable. MS will focus and invest in making intensive farming less impacting and not in maintain extensive farming. The other issue is about the architecture of the SWOT analysis, objectives and indicators: bringing that in Pillar I is a positive step, but it has been part of Pillar II for many years, and in many regions with a large proportion of HNV farming the SWOT analysis of the current RDP does not analyse HNV farming, and there are no measures in place to support it. So, why should we expect it to be different in the new CAP?

Answer from Zélie Peppiette

We definitely are expecting a higher environmental and climate ambition, not only in reducing the impact of intensive farming but also in addressing biodiversity loss and all the challenges that HNV farming can help address. There are of course the funding requirements for strengthening climate and environment action within Pillar II, which no longer includes the ANC, and the possibility to transfer funding from Pillar 1 to Pillar 2.

Question 2. What are the options and what has to be done at the local level to make sure that we still have HNV farming and HNV farmers.

Sergiu Didicescu (EIP-AGRI)

On one side, EIP- AGRI, through the focus groups, have a key role on lifting up research needs for practice, lifting up the ideas for operational groups and will continue to do so. On the other side, we already have many projects running and many operational groups working on the topics relevant to HNV farming, so lots of work is going on on the ground now, and we have to bring the results to the European level. Beside, for all the work done in the different topics, EIP-AGRI focuses also on empowering individuals that can act at the local level as catalyzers for forming these operational groups.

Felix Arion (Agro Transilvania Cluster)

Agro Transilvania Cluster is a professional association with more than 86 members including universities, commercial banks, regional development association, TV, etc.. The issue here is that we all come from different fields and levels, we are not all researchers and also not farmers, and someone has to bring these groups together. As association, the cluster operates more at the regional level, and has different departments, one of these concerning ecological products. For a consumer, it is really important to understand the product he/she will buy, and HNV products do not have clear characteristics. What is needed is to create stories for these products coming from HNV farming and sell them as something which is really valuable and something which should be done at the National level. Another point is that when we are talking about sustainability, we are talking about three main pillars - economic, social and ecological - and the EU Commission may give more importance to one of these pillars depending on the context; so is up to us to convince decision makers to support the ecological pillar.

Miroslava Dikova (Bulgarian SPB, Food from the Mountain NGO)

When it comes to the local level, protecting the environment through sound agriculture management, the objectives are almost not achieved at all. External projects are needed to bring support/funding, helping HNV farmers to become sustainable while keeping extensive practices. Two projects implemented in HNV areas have shown that farmers want to continue what they are doing because that is what they do best, but they need help to add value to their products, sell them, advertise their activities/products and diversify their productions/services (e.g. to attract tourists). Policy-makers and local governments must be educated about the public goods that HNV farming provides and which are still unclear for the society.

Valérie de Saint Vaulry (Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole)

From the local government perspective, several important actions/measures can be implemented to support HNV farming. Firstly, what is needed is to have cooperation between territories; although MMM represents more a urban area, we need to cooperate with rural areas to support HNV farmers. As local government we need to find appropriate land for farmers to ensure food production: in France, we have a tool to achieve this objective, which can also support HNV farming, the ALAA (Agricultural Land Authorized Association), which is a public institution which functions more or less as a shared land

management tool, linking public and private landowners to implement activities related to agriculture and land management. Moreover, we need to structure sustainable food supply and distribution chains/systems in the cities.

Question 3. What to do to enhance knowledge, communication and education?

Catherine Keena (Teagasc)

We cannot expect policy to do everything, but in the real world agricultural knowledge and information systems will follow policy. What we can do is to encourage the interactions between public and private agricultural advisers from mainstream farming and people involved in HNV projects, from an early stage. They should be open-minded, should listen to each other and collaborate more effectively..

Felix Arion (Agro Transilvania Cluster)

For a person who comes from the business sector, the power of the examples is really a good way of communication. Today, were present in this conference a range of actors - farmers, researchers, policymakers...- from a range of levels - from the local to the European level-, but we did not see concrete examples of HNV farming products.

Comments from the audience: In countries where government policies led to soil contamination through heavy pesticide use, how can we possibly reverse the trend and promote HNV farming, when the soil is already polluted?

Comment from Yanka Kazakova: In Bulgaria HNV farming supporting measures exist since we joined the EU because policymakers were convinced of the importance of HNV farming and the concept was written in the regulations. If the HNV farming concept disappears from the CAP and only the reference "biodiversity" is kept, policy-makers at the national level will focus only on Natura 2000 measures.

Comments from Xavier Poux: We should start by telling a story: biodiversity itself does not tell a story but HNV farming begins to tell a story between farmers, their practices, biodiversity and ecosystem services, etc. In terms of innovations, it raises the issue of HNV conservation and food system. Bringing nature and biodiversity conservation into the understanding of the food system will be very demanding from both sides.

Closure of the conference

Chair: James Moran

As a multi-actor consortium, we achieved a lot at the local, national and EU levels, but we have a lot more to do to realise a sustainable future for HNV farmland areas, as the last session has clearly illustrated. This work did not start with the HNV-Link project; work on these topics has been ongoing for a number of years, and people will continue working on it beyond the end of this project. As a network, we have expanded in the last years and we will continue to grow, building on the EIP focus group and on the HNV momentum that the project has created in the last years a. The knowledge base that we have at this stage is a huge resource to actually push this further in the policy circle, which is more needed nowadays. The HNV farming concept has received early the attention of policy circles through the work of many of the people here today and it is not acceptable not to have it mentioned anywhere in the new CAP. The conference clearly illustrates the value of this project and of what we can achieve by working together at the national and EU levels, but even more importantly, at the local level. HNV farming clearly needs to be integrated into agricultural policy if biodiversity and ecosystem services are to be preserved.

ANNEXES

APPENDIX 1: Programme of the HNV-Link Final Conference





HNV-Link Final Conference

Innovation to sustain High Nature Value farming: Who needs to do what?

Thursday 31 January 2019, CIHEAM-IAMM 3191 route de Mende, 34093 Montpellier cedex 5, France

| PROGRAMME | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| 8:00 - 8:45 | Welcome & registration | | | | |
| 8:45 - 9:00 | Welcoming words | Plácido Plaza, Secretary General of CIHEAM Pascal Bergeret, Director of CIHEAM-IAMM | | | |
| | Session I. Opening & Presentation of HNV-Link Chair: Fabrice Gouriveau (CIHEAM-IAMM) | | | | |
| 9:00 - 9:20 | Opening speech: What role can innovation play in supporting High Nature Value farming? | Sergiu Didicescu (Agricultural European Innovation Partnership - EIP-AGRI) | | | |
| 9:20 - 9:30 | Presentation of HNV-Link: High Nature Value farming: Learning, innovation and knowledge (H2020 Project, 2016-2019) | Fabrice Gouriveau (HNV-Link Coordinator, CIHEAM-IAMM) | | | |
| Se | ession II. High Nature Value Farming a Chair: Clunie Keenle | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | |
| 9:30 - 9:50 | Keynote speech 1: HNV farming: delivering public goods through innovation in HNV farming – The Burren success story | James Moran (HNV-Link Advisory Board member, GMIT) | | | |
| 9:50 - 10:10 | Keynote speech 2: How does HNV farming contribute to the EU Biodiversity Strategy? | Humberto Delgado Rosa (Director, Dir D — Natural Capital, European Commission, DG Environment) | | | |
| 10:10 - 10:30 | Keynote speech 3: Which opportunities for HNV farming under the Common Agricultural Policy? | Mihail Dumitru (Deputy Director General for Direct Support & Rural Development, European Commission, DG Agriculture & Rural Development) | | | |
| 10:30 - 11:00 | Coffee break & Group photo | | | | |
| | Session III. HNV-Link achiev Chair: James Mor | | | | |
| 11:00 - 11:15 | Understanding the diversity of HNV-Link learning areas: challenges for innovation | Xavier Poux (WP1 leader, AScA) | | | |
| 11:15 - 11:30 | What types of innovation are needed for HNV farming? | Guy Beaufoy (WP2 leader, EFNCP) | | | |
| 11:30 - 11:45 | Sharing experiences and inspiring innovation across HNV farming territories | Maite Puig de Morales (WP4 leader, CIHEAM-IAMM) & Irina Herzon (WP3 leader, Univ. Helsinki) | | | |
| 11:45 - 12:00 | Discussion | | | | |



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Final Conference: Innovation to sustain High Nature Value farming: Who needs to do what?

| Link 0 | |
|---------------|--|
| | Round Table 1 – Stories from the land Moderators: Katrin McCann (DMEF), John Waldon (EFNCP) |
| 42.00 42.45 | |
| 12:00 - 13:15 | Participants: Gwyn Jones (EFNCP), Maria Isabel Ferraz de Oliveira (Univ. Evora), Mugurel Jitea (USAVM), Vyara Stefanova (STEP), Lars Johansson (LSTVG), George Vlahos (Univ. Thessaly), Brendan Dunford (Burrenbeo Trust), Marija Roglić (LAG5), Thibaut Rodriguez (CEN-LR), Pedro María Herrera (Fundación Entretantos) |
| | Lunch and Poster session |
| 13:15 - 14:30 | Meeting HNV-Link Learning Areas: Dartmoor (United Kingdom), Sítio de Monfurado (Portugal), Eastern Hills of Cluj (Romania), Western Stara Planina (Bulgaria), Dalsland (Sweden), Thessalia (Greece), The Burren (Ireland), Dalmatian Islands (Croatia), Causses et Cévennes (France), La Vera (Spain) |
| | Session IV. Innovating in HNV farming territories Chair: José Francisco Ferragolo da Veiga (Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture) |
| | BS1. How to make innovation happen for HNV farming – actors, processes and drivers? |
| 14:30 - 15:45 | (Local integrated project approach, stakeholders, formal/informal institutional arrangements, management rules, bottlenecks, local leaders, etc.) |
| 14:30 - 15:45 | BS2. How to enhance the profitability of HNV farms without compromising their ecological characteristics and resilience? (Farming techniques/technologies/management, diversification, processing/marketing, branding, agro-tourism, value chains, export, etc.) |
| 14:30 - 15:45 | BS3. What policies, regulations and funding to support HNV farming? (CAP direct payments, agri-environment-dimate measures, results-based payment schemes, sanitary regulations, etc.) |
| 14:30 – 15:45 | BS4. How can research, education, extension, and communication support HNV farming? (Processes and patterns in HNVf context, system and transdisciplinary research, monitoring and evaluation, innovative advisory models, facilitation, education and outreach, training, etc.) |
| 15:45 - 16:15 | Coffee break |
| 16:15 - 16:45 | Breakout sessions' outcomes (Plenary session) |
| | Session V. HNV farming for sustainable agri-food systems & territories Chair: Yanka Kazakova (STEP) |
| | Round Table 2 – Reshaping agri-food systems and territories to sustain HNV farming: Who needs to do what? |
| | Moderators: Yanka Kazakova (STEP) & Mark Redman (Highclere Consulting) |
| 16:45 – 18:15 | Participants: Zélie Peppiette (EC-DG Agri), Sergiu Didicescu (EIP-AGRI), Felix Arion (AgroTransilvania Cluster), Georges Zinsstag (Chamber of agriculture of Gard), Miroslava Dikova (Bulgarian SPB, Food from the Mountain NGO), Hugo Costa (Portuguese Ministry of Agriculture), Catherine Keena (Teagasc), Andreas Schenk (German Pastoral Farmers Association), Valérie de Saint Vaulry (Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole) |
| 18:15 | Closure of the conference |
| | |































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APPENDIX 2: HNV-Link Final Conference Participant List







HNV-Link Final Conference



Innovation to sustain High Nature Value farming: Who needs to do what?

Thursday 31 January 2019 - CIHEAM-IAMM, Montpellier, France

| NAME | First name | Organisation | Position / role in the Organisation | Country |
|---------------|------------|---|---|----------|
| Abdelmowla | Khaled | Agricultural Research Center, Central Lab. of Organic Agriculture | Senior Researcher | Egypt |
| Abdullah | Mohamed | Agricultural Research Center | Researcher | Egypt |
| Adu | Margaret | Rural and Urban Support Foundation | Development Officer | Ghana |
| Amine | Azhari | Faculté des sciences juridiques, économiques et sociales Agadir | | Maroc |
| Antonov | Pavlin | Linbul Farm | Owner | Bulgaria |
| Arion | Felix | AgroTransilvania & USAMV | Stakeholder Platform | Romania |
| Avignon | Virginie | CIHEAM-IAMM | Organisation of the conference | France |
| Badal | Mahesh | ActionAid Nepal | Livelihood and Natural Resource Coordinator | Nepal |
| Barrière | Olivier | IRD | Researcher | France |
| Bayot | Mathieu | Montpellier SupAgro | Manager of the Chair AgroSYS | France |
| Beaufoy | Guy | EFNCP | Policy manager | Spain |
| Bergeret | Pascal | CIHEAM-IAMM | Director | France |
| Bertrand | Sonia | CEN-LR | Director | France |
| Bubalo | Filip | Association 4Grada-Dragodid / LAG 5 | Advisory board member | Country |
| Buchert | Julien | Parc national des Cévennes | Project Officer on Agropastoralism | France |
| Byrne | Dolores | IT Sligo | Assistant Lecturer | Ireland |
| Cabannes | Noémie | Communauté de communes Causses Aigoual Cévennes Terres solidaires | Leader of the Pastoral Pact | France |
| Canellas | Xavier | Direction Départementale des Territoires (DDT) de la Lozère | Head of the Department Bioversity, Water and Forest | France |
| Cazals | Catherine | Conseil départemental Lozere | Project Officer | France |
| Costa | Hugo | GPP (Office of Policie and planning, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development) | | Portugal |
| Costes-Marre | Morgane | Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et Cévennes | | France |
| Crisan | Andrei | NGO; Lepidoperological Association | Member | Romania |
| Cus | Jure | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food | Senior advisor | Slovenia |
| d'Orey Manoel | Pedro | OVICHAROL L.DA | CO | Portugal |



| NAME | First name | Organisation | Position / role in the Organisation | Country |
|--------------------|----------------|--|---|----------------|
| Davoren | Michael | Burren Irish Farmers Association | Burren Farmer | Ireland |
| de Lajudie | Philippe | IRD | DR1 | France |
| de Menthière | Catherine | Ministère de l'agriculture | Conseil général de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et des espaces ruraux | France |
| de Saint Vaulry | Valérie | Montpellier Méditerranée Métropole | Project manager in Agroecology and Food, in charge of Economic Development and Employment | France |
| Delgado Rosa | Humberto | European Commission | Director for Natural Capital | European Union |
| Dervishi | Oljam | CIHEAM-IAMM | Student, Organisation of the conference | France |
| Desmaret | Yves | Conseil départemental du Gard | Natural Heritage Department | France |
| Didicescu | Sergiu | EIP-AGRI | Farm Practices Officer | Belgium |
| Dikova | Miroslava | Farmers and small producers association | Member | Bulgaria |
| Dimanche | Marc | CERPAM | Director | France |
| Domergue | Odile | INRA | Research Ingineer | France |
| Dorville | Claire | CIRAD | PhD student | France |
| Drevon | Jean Jacques | INRA Eco&Sols | Director of Research | France |
| Dumitras | Diana Elena | USAMV Cluj | HNV-Link Project Member | Romania |
| Dumitru | Mihail | DG Agriculture | Deputy Director | Belgium |
| Dunford | Brendan | Burrenbeo Trust | HNV-Link LA Linked third party | Ireland |
| Dussap | Benedicte | GAL Cevennes | Animator Leader | France |
| Elhadi | Ali | Autonomous University of Barcelona UAB | PhD student | España |
| Enfrein | Elise | CIHEAM-IAMM | Student | France |
| Faraslis | Ioannis | University of Thessaly - Greece | Researcher | Greece |
| Felekis | Serafeim | HNV Link LA Thessaly, GR Laboratory of Rural Space | Nat. Park Tzoumerka | Greece |
| Féret | Samuel | CIHEAM-IAMM | Project Manager | France |
| Fernández Orgaz | Daniel | Association des Chambres d'Agriculture des Pyrénées | Project Manager | France |
| Ferragolo da Veiga | José Francisco | Direção Regional de Agricultura do Alentejo (Regional Directorate for Agriculture and Fisheries in Alentejo) | Head of Planning Division | Portugal |
| Ferraz de Oliveira | Maria Isabel | Universidade de Évora - ICAAM | Research fellow | Portugal |
| Gaki | Dimitra | University of Thessaly | Researcher - Personel Educational anf Research | Greece |
| Gasc | David | CIHEAM-IAMM | Project coordinator | France |
| Genevet | Emmanuelle | Chambre Régionale d'Agriculture d'Occitanie | Head of the Pastoralism Department | France |



| NAME | First name | Organisation | Position / role in the Organisation | Country |
|-------------|------------------|---|--|-----------|
| Ghariani | Hella | CIHEAM-IAMM | Student | France |
| Giacobbi | François | Chambre d'Agriculture | | France |
| Gille | Aurélie | UNICOR | R&D Coordinator | France |
| Gouriveau | Fabrice | CIHEAM-IAMM | HNV-Link Coordinator | France |
| Guerin | Gérard | Comité scientifique CEN-LR | Member | France |
| Hassine | Marwa | National Agricultural Institute of Tunisia | Phd | Tunisia |
| Hasund | Knut Per | Swedish Board of Agriculture | Environmental Economist | Sweden |
| Herrera | Pedro María | Fundación Entretantos | Project Manager | España |
| Herzon | Irina | University of Helsinki | Lecturer | Finland |
| Hicham | Tayeb | University of Mostaganem | Phd student | Algeria |
| Houssard | Claudie | CEN-LR | Member of the Advisory Board | France |
| Ilic | Boban | Standing Working Group for Regional Rural Development in SEE - (SWG RRD) | Secretary General | Macedonia |
| Jitea | Ionel Mugurel | USAMV Cluj | HNV-Link Local Coordinator | Romania |
| Johansson | Lars | County Administrative Board of Västra Götaland | Agricultural advisor | Sweden |
| Jones | Gwyn | EFNCP | | UK |
| Jouven | Magali | Montpellier SupAgro | Associate professor | France |
| Joyaux | Karen | Communauté de communes Causses Aigoual Cévennes Terres solidaires | Project Manager Natura2000 | France |
| Juillet | Vincent | Commissariat général à l'égalité des territoires, Commissariat du Massif Central | Adviser for Agriculture and Environment | France |
| Katona | Roland | Someseana Farmers Association | Manager | Romania |
| Kazakova | Yanka | STEP | Board member | Bulgaria |
| Keena | Catherine | TEAGASC | Countryside Management Specialist | Ireland |
| Keenleyside | Clunie | IEEP | Senior Fellow | Belgium |
| Keinänen | Milka | University of Helsinki | Research assistant | Finland |
| Kernecker | Maria | Leibniz Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research | Postdoctoral Student | Germany |
| Kerrouche | Mohammed-Ettahir | Magasin privé de produits phytosanitaires | Agricultural engineer | Algeria |
| Khamis | Huda | National Research Center | Researcher | Egypt |
| Kohler | Ally | Dartmoor National Park Authority | Director of Conservation and Communities | England |
| Kumanova | Petya | National Agricultural Advisory Service | Deputy Director GD "Agricultural Advices and Anatytical Laboratory | Bulgaria |



| NAME | First name | Organisation | Position / role in the Organisation | Country |
|---------------|---------------------|--|--|---------------------|
| Laaziz | Aziz | CIHEAM-IAMM | Student | France |
| Lagoune | Hamza | CIHEAM-IAMM | Student | France |
| Lapeze | Isabelle | Conseil Départemental du Lot | Coordinator of the programme "Recapture brushwood areas" | France |
| Launay | Fabienne | Institut de l'Elevage | Project Manager | France |
| Le Henaf | Marie-Hélène | CIHEAM | Director of External Relations | France |
| Le Rohellec | Catherine | CONSEIL REGIONAL OCCITANIE | Project Manager | France |
| Ljung | Magnus | Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences | Principal Extension Officer | Sweden |
| Luick | Rainer | University of Rottenburg | Head of Departement | Germany |
| Lyszczarz | Dominique | Entente Interdépartementale des Causses et des Cévennes | GIS administrator | France |
| Majadas | Julio | Fundación Entretantos | Project Manager | Spain |
| Marsden | Katrina | Adelphi | Senior project manager | France / Germany |
| McCann | Katrin | Dalslands miljö- och energiförbund | Environmental planner | Dalsland |
| Mihai | Valentin Constantin | USAMV Cluj | HNV-Link Project Member | Romania |
| Montaigne | Etienne | Montpellier SupAgro UMR MOISA | Professeur Emeritus | France |
| Moraine | Marc | INRA UMR INNOVATION | Researcher | France |
| Moran | James | Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology | Lecturer | Ireland |
| Muco | Elda | CIHEAM-IAMM | Student | France |
| Muhura | Janeffer Njuhi | PREMIER SEEDS (K) LTD | Farm Manager | Kenya |
| Nilusmas | Nicolas | LA BELLE CREOLE /NAYANCO | Manager | France / Martinique |
| Ochoa | José | UFPel - Brazil | PhD student | Honduras |
| Oppermann | Rainer | Institute for Agroecology and Biodiversity (ifab) | Director | Germany |
| Pellisier | Jean-Paul | CIHEAM-IAMM | Deputy Director | France |
| Peppiette | Zelie | DG AGRI, European Commission | Advisor | Belgium |
| Peric | Nenad | COPA-COGECA | Policy Advisor on Environmental issues | Belgium |
| Petersen | Jan-Erik | European Environment Agency | Project Manager | Denmark |
| Petrovici | Bogdan | Vultureni Farmers Association | Member | Romania |
| Pinto Correia | Teresa | Universdade de Évora/ICAAM | Director of ICAAM | Portugal |
| Plaza | Placido | CIHEAM | Secretary General | France |
| Podeur | Cécile | Syndicat des Producteurs de Pélardon | Director | France |
| Pommier | Denis | AGTER - Association pour l'Amélioration de la Gouvernance de la Terre, de l'Eau et des Ressources naturelles | Board member | France |



| NAME | First name | Organisation | Position / role in the Organisation | Country |
|------------------|----------------|---|--|----------------|
| Potage | Charlotte | GAL Cévennes | Manager and Animator | France |
| Poux | Xavier | AScA | Project Manager | France |
| Priac | Amandine | Entente Interdépartementale Causses et Cévennes | Agropastoralism | France |
| Puig de Morales | Maite | CIHEAM-IAMM | HNV-Link Project Manager | France |
| Requier | Melanie | CIHEAM-IAMM | Scientific Administrator, Coordination of Master programmes | France |
| Reumaux | Rafaelle | | | Denmark |
| Rodriguez | Thibault | CEN LR | Project Manager on agri-environnement | France |
| Roglic | Marija | LAG 5 | Research Associate | Croatia |
| Roskams | Olivia | CIHEAM-IAMM | Organisation of the conference | France |
| Ruiz | Jabier | WWF | Senior Policy Officer, Agriculture and Sustainable Food Systems | Belgium |
| Schenk | Andreas | German Pastoral Farmers Association | Public Affairs | Germany |
| Sigurdsson | Sigurdur Torfi | The Icelandic Agricultural Advisory Centre | Agricultural Consultant / Project Manager | Iceland |
| Silic Krstulovic | Bojana | LAG 5 | Associate | Croatia |
| Simon | Miquel | DRAAF Occitanie | Manager of the Pole Agriculture and Territories | France |
| Slejko | Katarina | LAG 5 | Director | Croatia |
| Sonia | Gacem | Commissariat régional de developpement agricole de Monastir | Chief Ingineer | Tunisia |
| Stefanova | Vyara | STEP | Chairwoman | Bulgaria |
| Temmar | Rokia | Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona | PhD student | Spain |
| Thackara | John | Doors of Perception | Founder/Director | France/NL |
| Ton Nu | Christine | CIHEAM-IAMM | Deputy Director | France |
| Tournon | Valentine | Département of Agriculture - DRAAF Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes | Sustainable Agriculture in Montain - Chargée de mission Massif Central au Pôle Montagne et Territoires | France |
| Tsenkova | lva | STEP | Legal expert | Bulgaria |
| Vitali | Delphine | Conseil régional Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur | Department Head | France |
| Vlahos | George | Agricultural University of Athens | Assistant Professor | Greece |
| Waldon | John | EFNCP / HNV-LINK | Dartmoor LA lead | United Kingdom |
| Yunakova | Mariya | STEP | Member of the Management Board | Bulgaria |
| Zaroui | Kamel | Ministère d'agriculture et ressources hydrauliques et pêche Tunisie | Head of the Department, Senior Engineer | Tunisie |
| Zinsstag | George | Chambre départementale d'agriculture du Gard | Management Board | France |

APPENDIX 3: Pictures from the HNV-Link Final Conference







From left to right: Plácido Plaza, General Secretary of CIHEAM, Pascal Bergeret, Director of CIHEAM-IAMM and Fabrice Gouriveau, HNV-Link Coordinator







Above, from left to right: Sergiu Didicescu, Agricultural European Innovation Partnership - EIP-AGRI, Humberto Delgado Rosa, Director, Dir D — Natural Capital, European Commission, DG Environment and Mihail Dumitru, Deputy Director General for Direct Support & Rural Development, European Commission, DG Agriculture & Rural Development

Above: the audience during the Final Conference













During the presentation of the outcomes from the breakout sessions. From left to right: Teresa Pinto Correira, Univ. of Évora, Mugurel Jitea, USAMV-Cluj, and Clunie Keenleyside (IEEP)



Above: during the Round table 2









APPENDIX 4: Presentations made during the HNV-Link Final Conference









Introduction

Plácido Plaza CIHEAM SG a.i.

MONTPELLIER, 31st JANUARY 2019









Sharing Knowledge, Feeding the Future



Intergovernemental Organization

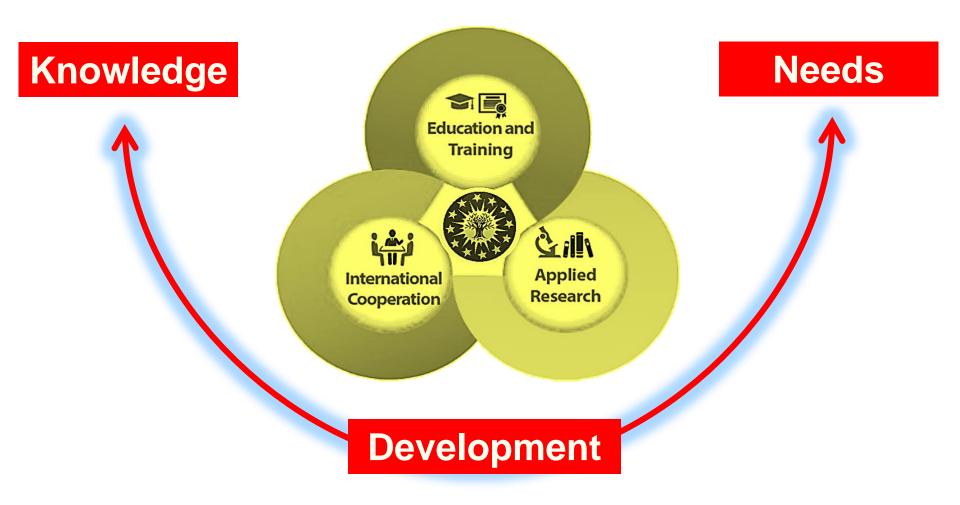
56 Years of experience to serve the Mediterranean and beyond





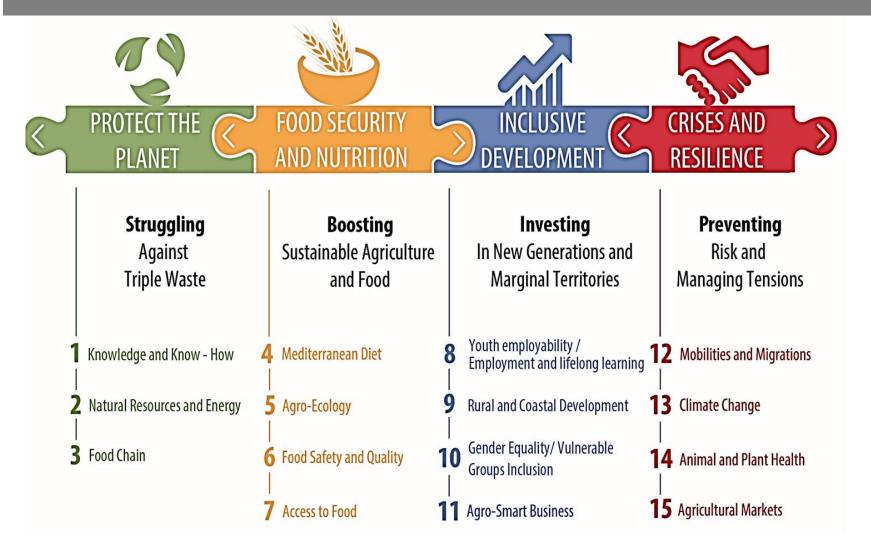
UNDERSTANDING OUR MISSION

Complementary Education Support to Research and Development, Policy Dialogue





CIHEAM STRATEGIC AGENDA 2025





OUR **TOOLS** Education and Training

Research and Innovation Networks and Open Knowledge Platforms Projects and Technical Assistance Policy Dialogue and Partnerships











The European Innovation Partnership "Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability" (EIP-AGRI)

What role can innovation play in supporting HNV farming?

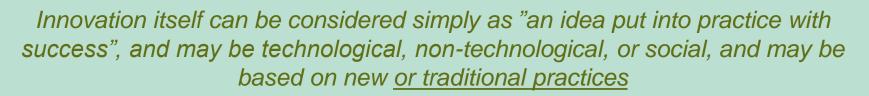


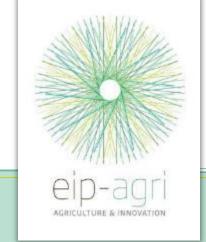
EIP-AGRI in a nutshell

Aim: To foster a competitive and sustainable agriculture and forestry sector that "achieves more from less"

Approach: Closing the innovation gap between research and practice by:

- using the interactive innovation model
- linking actors via the EIP Network









Main means to implement the EIP-AGRI

eip-agri AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION

Horizon 2020 (EU Research Policy)

- Multi-actor research projects involving the agricultural community
- Thematic networks, unlocking and exchanging knowledge across the EU

Rural Development Programmes

- Operational Groups
- Project funding
- Innovation support services

EIP-AGRI Network





Funding for interactive innovation projects

Rural Development

(regional/national level)

- Funding for <u>setting up</u> of an "Operational Group" (OG): farmers, advisors, agribusiness, researchers, NGOs, etc) <u>planning an innovation project</u> (Art 35)
- Project funding for the Operational Group's project (Art 35).
- Supporting <u>innovation</u> <u>support services</u>



EIP networks MS/regions

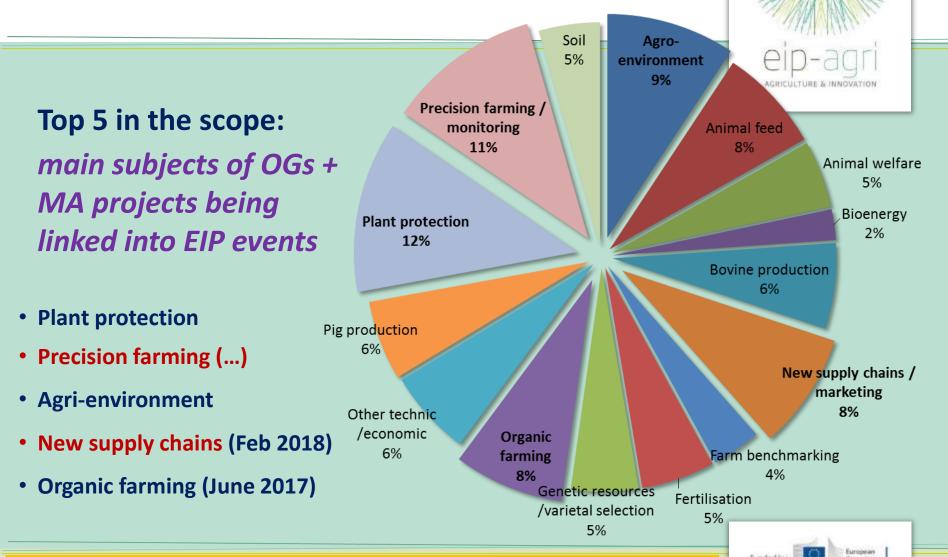
Unique EU repository of contacts and practice abstracts

Horizon 2020 (European projects)

- Research projects, to provide the knowledge base for innovative actions
- Interactive
 innovation formats:
 multi-actor
 projects and
 thematic networks
 genuinely involving
 farmers, advisors,
 entreprises, etc....
 "all along the
 project"

Involvement of OGs is strongly recommended

Running OG projects



EIP-AGRI Service Point connects all actors within the Network



EIP-AGRI Service Point

SHARING KNOWLEDGE - CONNECTING PEOPLE - TACKLING CHALLENGES

SERVICES







Research & Practice

Connecting Scientists & Farmers

Connecting Within & Across **European Countries**

EIP-AGRI website www.eip-agri.eu My EIP-AGRI: to help you find Operational Group information and more



This is an on-line resource developed to support your information/guidance needs. Simply select the type of project you are involved

Welcome to My EIP-AGRI



MONTHLY EMAIL NEWSLETTER



- Inspiring Ideas
- EIP-AGRI Service Point Activities
- •EIP-AGRI Network Activities and results
- Funding opportunities
- Link to the event calendar

http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/content/subscribe-newsletter



SHARING KNOWLEDGE • CONNECTING PEOPLE • TACKLING CHALLENGES



Lone Analogue and an organic dary farmer from the west of Commark. Along with her husband, she has been working with models technology and smartphone apps since 2009 and site says "it has not only improved wester for the cows, but also for us as sameral" i find out how.



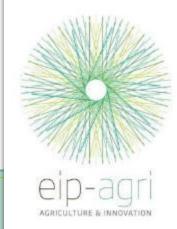


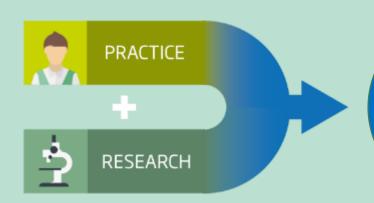
Birch sap tapping in Finland

birch sap tapping is an amount tradition in finland. The liquid extracted is believed to have many health benefits and there is a growing market for this high end product. New techniques for tapping have been developed and this imposetive idea for new potential forest value chains can compensent finite repoduction. Find out more.



EIP-AGRI Focus Groups, tackling agricultural challenges





Exchange practical knowledge

Priorities for innovative actions

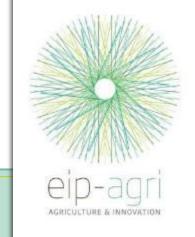
Ideas for Operational Groups

Research needs from practice

Propose projects to test solutions



EIP-AGRI Focus Groups





20 experts from 15 EU Member States and a diverse range of backgrounds

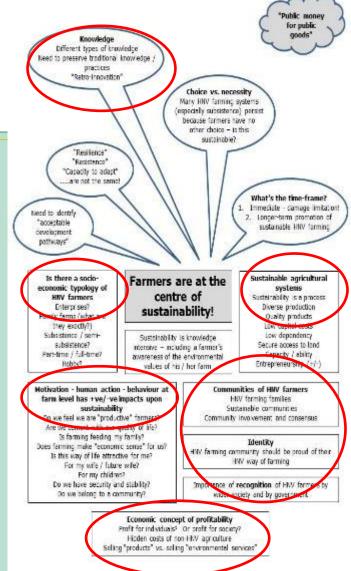
FG second meeting, field visit, Cluj region



How to improve the social and economic sustainability of HNV farming without losing the HNV characteristics?

(relevant elements, development pathways, constraints)

Discussion centered upon the HNV farmer and the HNV farming household





DIVERSITY OF HNV FARMING AREAS, SYSTEMS, FARMERS.













HNV CASE STUDY 8: "Apennines Mountains in Central Italy", Italy



HNV CASE STUDY 5: "Bosgård Farm - grazing organic beef cattle on HNV coastal grasslands", Finland

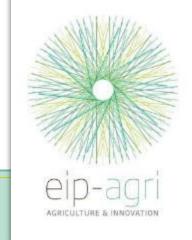


HNV CASE STUDY 11: "HNV Pastoral Farms in Romania"



HNV farming is "where culture complements nature"

Gavin Saunders, HNV farming advisor, UK



5 development pathways with potential to support more socially and economically sustainable HNV farming, whilst not excessively threatening the HNV characteristics of the farming system:

- Networking and cooperation
- Farm diversification
- Increasing the selling price of HNV products and improving access to markets
- Adopting new technologies
- Increasing the physical output of the farm

No single pathway, or combination of pathways, can be considered as a "perfect solution" for all HNV farming systems!



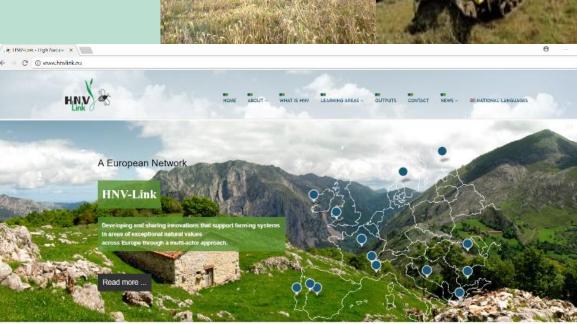
eip-agri AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION

3 main areas of research needs:

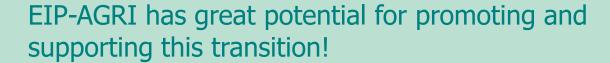
- Better understanding of HNV farming systems
- Role of innovation in HNV farming systems
- Better technical and management solutions for HNV farming

Additionally:

- Dissemination of experience knowledge
- Networking and co-operation
- Need for integrated HNV farr with effective animation

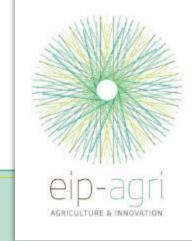


HNV farming is in clear **need of transition** to a state of increased social and economic viability in order to ensure that it continues to deliver important biodiversity benefits through the maintenance of specific farming systems and management practices



Check out: https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/focus-groups/high-nature-value-hnv-farming-profitability

- Examples of the farming practices found in different HNV farming systems
- Case studies of HNV systems from different parts of Europe
- 10-point checklist for animating a HNV farming area







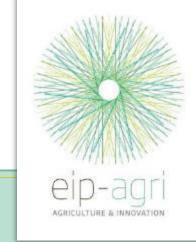
What can you do?

- Promote interactive innovation and multi-actor approach
- Share your project results through the EIP-AGRI website and servicepoint@eip-agri.eu
- Register for the <u>EIP-AGRI newsletter</u> and <u>website</u> now!
- Share call or apply for the <u>EIP-AGRI Focus groups</u>
- Get in touch with <u>Operational Groups</u> and multi-actor projects
- Participate in <u>EIP-AGRI events</u>
 - EIP-AGRI Workshop Connecting innovative projects: Water & Agriculture 30-31 May, 2018, Spain
 - EIP-AGRI Seminar Sharing Operational Groups experiences 16-19 October, 2018,
 Italy





Where can you find more information?



- EIP brochure on multi-actor projects
 - https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/agri-eip/files/eip-agri_brochure_multi-actor_projects_2017_en_web.pdf
- EIP brochure on thematic networks & practice abstracts

 http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/sites/agri-eip/files/eipagri brochure thematic networks 2016 en web.pdf
- Brochure 'Collaborate to innovate OGs networking across the EU'
 https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/publications/eip-agri-brochure-operational-groups-collaborate
- Links to NRNs: National Rural Networks (can help in partner search between H2020 consortia and EIP Operational Groups)

http://enrd.ec.europa.eu/enrd-static/networks-and-networking/nrn-information/en/nrn-information_en.html



Thank you for your attention!

servicepoint@eip-agri.eu

+32 2 543 73 48

EIP-AGRI Service Point

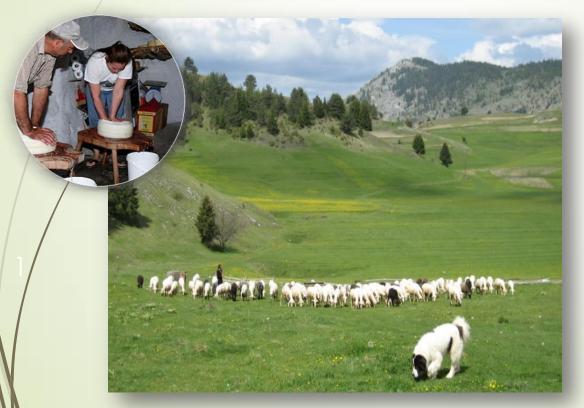
www.eip-agri.eu Register today!



HNV-Link Final Conference, 31 January 2019, Montpellier



High Nature Value farming: Learning, Innovation & Knowledge



www.hnvlink.eu

Fabrice Gouriveau

Project Coordinator
CIHEAM-IAMM

fabrice.gouriveau@iamm.fr



This project has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No. 696391

What is HNV farming?

- Concept (1990s): Low-intensity farming systems that support a diversity of species & habitats and/or species of conservation concern. E.g. low-intensity livestock/pastoral (cattle, sheep, goat...) or crop systems (olive...)
- Agricultural intensification is a major driver of biodiversity loss & biodiversity conservation depends on low-intensity farming at large scale
- HNV context & impact indicators were used for assessing RDP 2014-20, but disappear from the new CAP...

How does the new CAP consider and support HNV farming?





What makes HNV farming « HNV »?

- **Extensive farming:** low livestock/crop density, low fertilisers/pesticides inputs
- High proportion of semi-natural vegetation (e.g. permanent pastures, meadows, woody grasslands, silvopastoral systems)
- High land cover diversity + landscape features (hedges, stone walls, ponds...)
- **Biodiversity** (plants, animals, habitats...)

HNV Farms = multi-functional: supply a range of goods & services (food, biodiversity, landscape, soils, fire, climate change, jobs...) + **Cultural** heritage



HNV farming challenges &

4 opportunities

- Environmental constraints: topography, soils, climate, predation, animal diseases...
- Socio-economic/institutional constraints: poor infrastructures, insecure land tenure



But also many opportunities to be seized, if proper incentives are given!

Thriving nature, stunning landscapes, historical & cultural heritage, sustainable quality food, active communities...

Trends leading to biodiversity loss:

- Intensification on productive land
- Land abandonment, reforestation

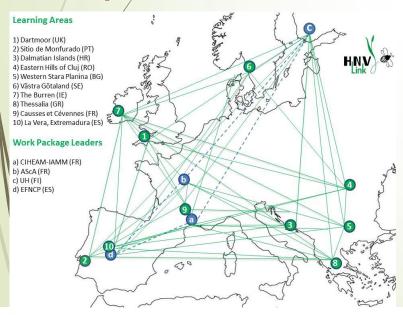


- How can we enhance the social/economic viability of HNV farms while preserving their environmental /ecological value?
- What role can innovation play? How can we drive/upscale it?

What about HNV-Link?

= European thematic & multi-actor network which fosters the co-construction, exchange, and uptake of innovations (know-how, best practices) that enhance the socioeconomic & environmental sustainability of HNV farms

Funded by H2020 (2.2 M€), 2016-2019 13 partners, 10 countries, 10 Learning Areas (LAs)































A multi-actor & multi-disciplinary network



CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DES HAUTES ÉTUDES AGRONOMIQUE MÉDITERRANÉENNES – INSTITUT AGRONOMIQUE DE MONTPELLIER (CIHEAM-IAMM) (www.iamm.ciheam.org)



EUROPEAN FORUM ON NATURE CONSERVATION AND PASTORALISM Ltd (EFNCP), UK (www.efncp.org)



UNIVERSIDADE DE EVORA (UEvora), PORTUGAL (<u>www.uevora.pt</u>)



LOKALNA AKCIJSKA GRUPA LAG5 (LAG5), CROATIA (www.lag5.hr)



UNIVERSITATEA DE STIINTE AGRICOLE SI MEDICINA VETERINARA CLUJ NAPOCA (USAMV CLUJ), ROMANIA (www.usamvcluj.ro)



SOCIETY FOR TERRITORIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROSPERITY (STEP), BULGARIA (www.step-bg.bg)



LÄNSSTYRESLSEN I VÄSTRA GÖTALANDS IÄN (LST VG), SWEDEN (<u>www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastragotaland/privat.html</u>)



APPLICATION DES SCIENCES DE L'ACTION (ASCA), FRANCE (www.asca-net.com)



INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SLIGO (ITS), UK (www.itsligo.ie)



PANEPISTIMIO THESSALIAS (UTH), GREECE (www.uth.gr)



UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI (UH), FINLAND (www.helsinki.fi)

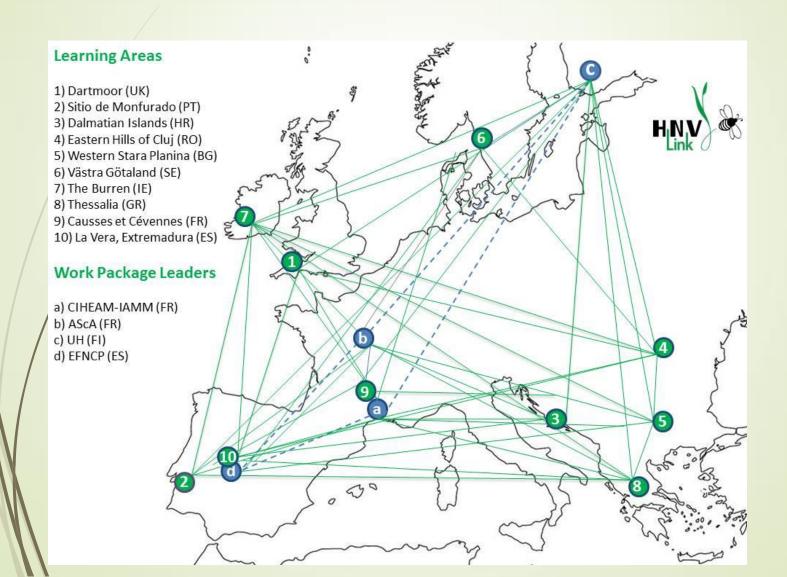


CONSERVATOIRE DES ESPACES NATURELS DU LANGUEDOC ROUSSILLON (CEN-LR), FRANCE (www.cenir.org)

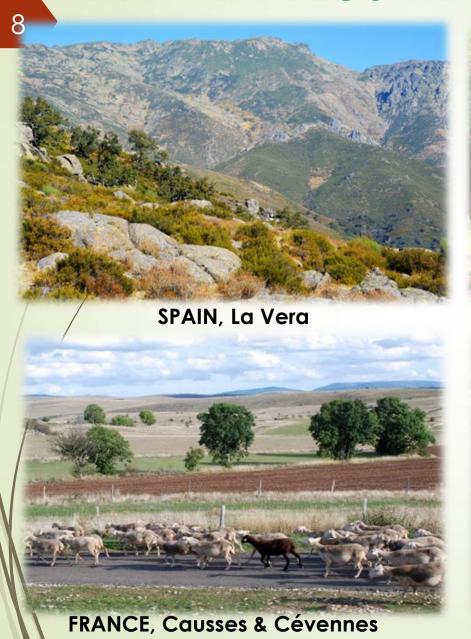


FUNDACIÓN ENTRETANTOS (FENT), SPAIN (www.entretantos.org)

10 Learning Areas – Working towards HNV farming sustainability



HNV-Link Learning Areas





PORTUGAL, Sitio de Monfurado



GREECE, Thessalia

HNV-Link Learning Areas



UNITED KINGDOM, Dartmoor



ROUMANIA, Eastern Hills of Cluj



IRELAND, The Burren



CROATIA, Dalmatian Islands

HNV-Link Learning Areas





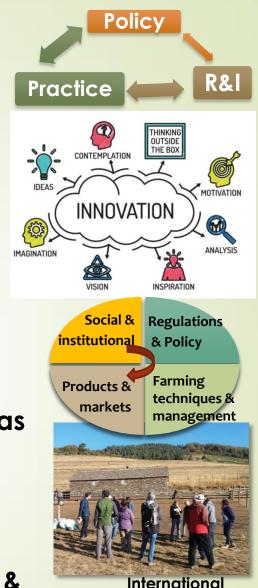
BULGARIA, Western Stara Planina

SWEDEN, Dalsland

...a wide range of agro-socio-ecosystems with contrasting dynamics but common challenges, and a range of solutions worth sharing!

Objectives of HNV-Link

- To foster, through cooperation & peerlearning, the emergence and diffusion of innovations/practices that enhance the economic viability & the environmental value of HNV farming systems
- ✓ Foster a culture of co-operation/coinnovation between actors to build shared
 visions, strategies, projects, solutions
- Characterise & understand HNV farming areas & innovation actors/dynamics
- Compile, analyse & diffuse HNV farming friendly innovations/practices
- ✓ Translate research knowledge into practical & useful outputs/tools for farmers/practitioners
- Raise awareness & policy support for HNV farming in all sectors and at all levels





HNV-Link Activities & Products

12

1. ASSESSING BASELINE SITUATIONS & BUILDING SHARED HNVf VISIONS

A themotic network on High Value Farming Learning, Innovation & Knowledge THE TEN BASELINE ASSESSMENTS Deliverable D 1.3 Coordination: Xevier Pau, Claire Bernard, François Lerin Date: July 2017



2. COMPILING & ANALYSING HNVf INNOVATIONS



Comparative collection of High Nature Value innovations, experiences, needs and lessons from 10 European "Learning Areas"

Baseline assessments + Atlas of HNV territories

(Compendium of HNVf innovations (+ online innovation map)



(LA

Innovation fair, cross-visits, local/regional meetings, educational materials, policy brief, research papers, MSc theses...)



HNV-Link Products

www.hnvlink.eu

- HNV-Link Atlas & Baseline assessments
- Innovation Compendium
- Interactive Innovations Map
- Educational Materials
- Meetings, workshops, conference reports
- Scientific papers, theses
- Policy recommendations
- Newsletters, booklet, posters, videos...



A thematic network on High Value Farming



Network on High Nature Value farming: Learning, Innovation, and Knowledge

Thanks for your attention & enjoy the conference!

www.hnvlink.eu



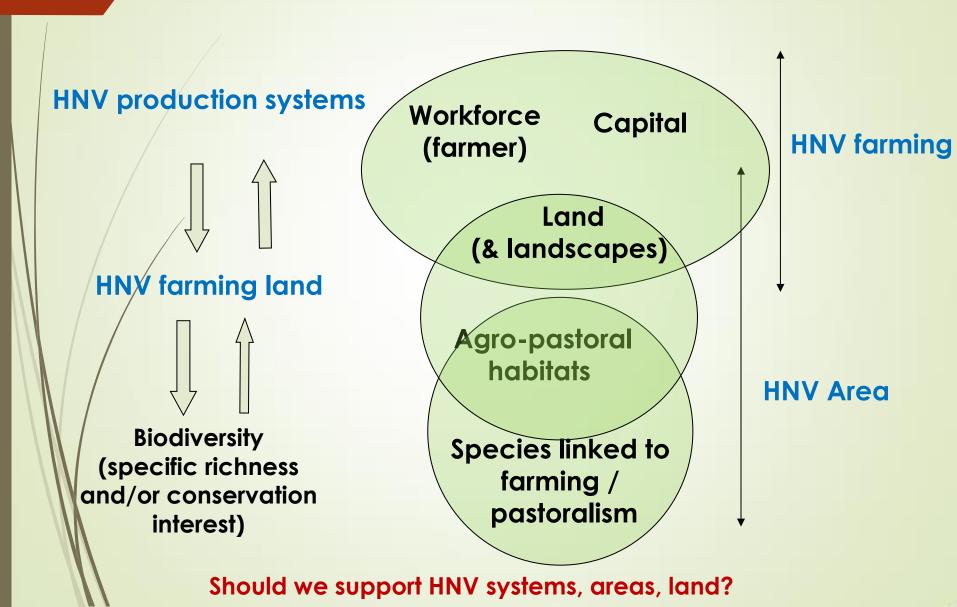
This project has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 696391

Spreading & inspiring innovation

- Multiple workshops/meetings with stakeholders in LAs
 - ☐ 18 cross-visits (inter-LAs) to learn from each other (30 days, >110 participants)
 - > 15 regional meetings to discuss & disseminate findings at regional/national scales
 - Participation to international conferences to share results & recommendations



HVN farmland, systems, territories...



HNV farming systems

Whole farm HNVF

Partial HNVF

Remnant HNVF

HNVF management practices

Low-intensity management of all land, common land, transhumance, seasonal grazing, mixed crops and livestock, fallow, hand labour, shepherding,

HNVF managed alongside more intensive land. Some common land, seasonal grazing, fallow, mixed crop and stock

HNV land unrelated to intensive farming system with some abandonment, or management for crosscompliance, nature conservation or agrienvironment payments

Boreal region

Regional patches: e.g. islands

(Organic) livestock farms, esp. suckler cows or sheep

Small patches of SNG habitats

SNG mown for payments only

> Remnants of landscape features

Source: Keenleyside et al. 2014

HNV-link innovation typology

Policies and legislation that affect Co-operation between farmers HNV farming, processing and and with other actors, catalysing marketing, and how it can be farmer groups, institutions and designed so that it supports these institutional structures operating systems and favours innovation, in innovative ways and and does not put up facilitating innovation across Regulations Social and barriers to innovative different institutional levels and Policy Institutional producers. (local-national-EU)

Products and

Markets

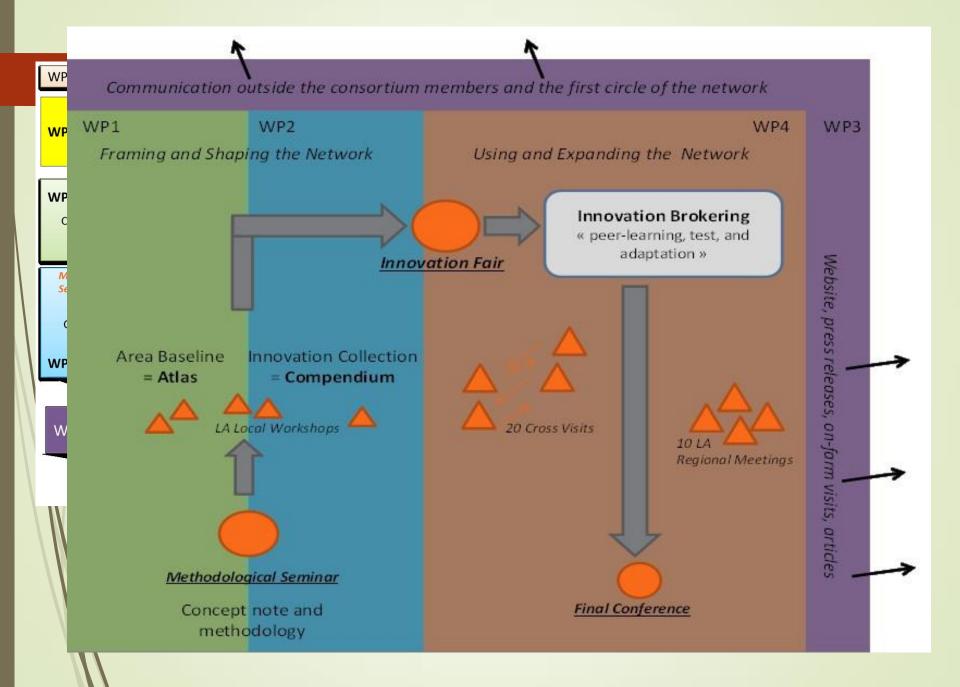
Development of new products, product processing, adding value, marketing of products from HNV farming systems and areas.

Farming
Techniques and
Management

Reducing costs and increasing efficiency through development of appropriate technologies, farming techniques and management approaches, including pasture management plans, monitoring of farming systems and nature values.

Can innovation sustain HNV farming?

- HNVf is necessary to safeguard biodiversity & it supplies public G&S: must be recognised & rewarded as such.
- Policies & regulations should fit better HNVf's specificities, to enable innovation and make HNVf more viable.
- Many successful HNVf initiatives exist in the EU and can be spread when local, regional, national contexts allow.
- Innovation should take place at different levels and scales: it requires the commitment of actors around collectively built visions/strategies for HNVf territories & brokers/catalysers with suitable skills & connections.
- Locally-led projects, EIP Operational Groups, and EU networks play a key role in mobilising actors, translating technical/scientific knowledge into practical tools, and driving innovation across sectors & scales.



Can innovation sustain HNV farming?

21

Innovations are needed at different scales (farm, territory/local to international) & levels (technology, policy...) - feed off each other.

Social, institutional

Farmers organisation & empowerment, stakeholder cooperation, innovation across institutional levels (Operational groups, locally-led projects, pastoral pact, mobile advisory teams...)

Regulations, Policy

regulations (food processing & marketing, animal health...)

+ synergy with other approaches (organic farming, agroecology...)

Products, markets

Farm diversification / Processing & marketing of HNV farm products & by-products with greater added-value (on-farm processing, direct sale, certification, labelling, agro-tourism...)

Farming techniques, management

Improved technologies, techniques, management for reducing costs and enhancing efficiency

(pasture & animal disease management, Apps, GIS, mobile abattoirs / cheese dairy, butterfly-friendly mowers.)

Innovation = complex social, dynamic process

Connecting Agricultural Innovation Systems' Actors: Innovation brokerage



Innovation rely on "brokers" (special function/skills)

= individuals/organisations who understand the whole system and are capable of bringing stakeholders to dialogue/collaborate, fostering the creative use of a range of knowledge/skills towards innovation.



| Country | Innovation | Country | Innovation |
|---------|--|----------|---|
| | RDP Natura 2000 measure for agriculural land | Portugal | Healthy soil as the core of the Montado |
| | Linbul farm | Portugal | Montado targeted hybrid Agri Environmental |
| | Farmers association "Food from the mountain" | | scheme |
| | Mobile advisory team | Portugal | Independent projects - the case of Herdade do |
| | Action plan for sustainable use of resources of Murter region | | Freixo do Meio |
| | Multistakeholder organizations fostering HNV products and | Portugal | Acorn as food for humans retro innovation |
| | practices | Portugal | Mobile poultry |
| | HNV farming as tourist activity | Romania | Agro-environment measure to protect butterflies |
| Croatia | Dry stone walls: keystone for mosaic HNV | Romania | Integrated management plan |
| Croatia | Nursery of indigenous species to foster HNV in LA "Anemona" | Romania | Effect of traditional and modern agricultural |
| | Innovative regional procedures | | practices on HNV grasslands |
| France | Recognition of the quality of products | Romania | Practical measures of nature conservation of HNV |
| France | Diagnosis and advice for farmers Life+MilOuv project | | grassland |
| France | Development of direct distribution | Romania | PDO Telemeaua de Ibanesti |
| France | Governance of the UNESCO site Causses and Cevennes | Spain | Plan 42 integrated programme |
| France | Eligibility of oak wood and chestnut pasture for CAP subsidies | Spain | Quered cheese makers' campaign |
| France | Collective approaches «Pasture Groups» and «Pasture land | Spain | Mosaico Participatory Project |
| | associations» | Spain | Finca Casablanca dehesa farm, grassfed meat |
| France | Collective approaches by breeders: Slaughterhouses | | and direct sales |
| Greece | Terra Thessalia - flexible governance | Spain | Pastando Garganta - a local HNV-Link project |
| Greece | Participatory guarantee system | Spain | Farmers building dialogue |
| Greece | Use of 3D mapping / GPS-tracking system | Sweden | Facilitation of collaborative land use management |
| | BurrenLIFE: Co-creating solutions to HNV farming and | | (FOCLUM) |
| | conservation challenges | Sweden | Facilitation of collaborative land use |
| | The Burren Programme: A locally targeted "hybrid" agri- | | management, Land use plan (FOCLUM-LUP) |
| | environmental scheme (AES) | Sweden | Facilitation of collaborative land use |
| Ireland | Adoptiong a farmer-centered approach to AES design and | | management, Techniques and entrepreneurship |
| | delivery | | for HNV pasture restoration projects (FOCLUM-PRP) |
| | Developing locally tailored livestock feeding and watering | Sweden | Mobile abattoir |
| | systems | UK | The Dartmoor Vision |
| | Burrenbeo trust: building a nature conservation "culture" and | UK | Dartmoor Farming Futures |
| | community in the HNV landscape | UK | Fire Management Plans |
| | Farming for Conservation Awards: celebrating the HNV farmer | UK | TB Control Plan |
| Ireland | Adding value to HNV farming | | |

Towards HNV farming viability

Farm level:

- Diversification, improved products' added value & market access (on farm processing/sale, branding, agri-tourism...)
- Improved management & productivity (efficient use of semi-natural grassland, multi-purpose land-use planning, adoption of new technologies - ICTs/GPS, mobile factories/abattoirs, mowers/baling machines...)

Local level:

- Organisation & empowerments of farmers/breeders
- Stakeholders networking/cooperation (locally-led projects)

National/EU level:

- Improved CAP (reduced bias towards intensive farming) & implementation by MS/Regions (CAP Strategic Plans) (land eligibility, AECM, payment for ecosystem services...)
- Sanitary/animal health regulations suited to HNV farming

Examples of innovation exchange across the HNV-LINK network

Burren – results- based payments programme for HNV grassland farming

18 cross-visits 30 days 110 stakeholders

Learning Areas 2-Dartmoor (UK) 3-Sitio de Monfurado (Portugal) 4- Dalmatian Islands (Croatia) 5- Eastern Hills of Cluj (Romania) Agri-6-WesternStara Planina(Bulgaria) 7- Västra Götaland (Sweden) environmen 9-The Burren (Ireland) 10-Thessalia (Greece) 12-Causse & Cévennes (France) t support for 13-Extremadura (Spain) pastoralist Work Package Leaders 1-CIHEAM-IAMM (France) 8- AsCA (France) groups 2-EFNCP(Spain) 11- UH (Finland)

GPS monitoring of

product

certification

livestock to enable

New techniques and machinery for grassland management

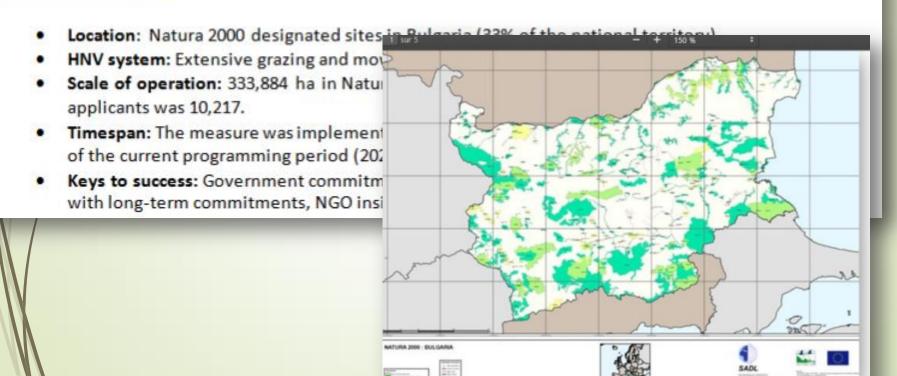
Facilitating farmers' access to markets and milk collection points

Bulgaria - innovation example 1

RDP Natura 2000 MEASURE FOR AGRICULTURAL LAND: annual payments for restrictions laid down in designation orders of Natura 2000 sites

Society for Territorial and Environmental Prosperity (STEP)

www.step-bg.bg/en/



Innovation "Fiches"

Ireland - innovation example 2

THE BURREN PROGRAMME: A LOCALLY TARGETED 'HYBRID' AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL SCHEME (AES)

- Location: Burren Region, Ireland
- HNV system: Extensive, winter-based grazing of rough limestone pastures by suckler cows.
- Scale of operation: Approx. 450 farm families working on c.30,000ha of HNV farmland.
- Timespan: 2010 Present
- Keys to success: Creating simple but effective incentives to reward farmers for the delivery of clearly defined environmental outputs; supporting practical farming interventions to improve the management of HNV farmland in the Burren; continually adapting to reflect new information, ideas and objectives; providing clear guidelines and training to farmers and advisors; ensuring respectful working partnerships.



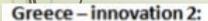
Figure 1

Sweden - innovation example 4

HÄLSINGESTINTAN – A MOBILE ABATTOIR

County Administrative Board of Dalsland www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastragotaland/





PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM (PGS)

University of Thessaly, Department of planning and regional development www.uth.gr/en/



Romania – innovation example 1

AGRO-ENVIRONMENT MEASURE: PACKAGE 6 GRASSLANDS IMPORTANT BUTTERFLIES (MACULINEA SP.) IN CLUJ AND SUCEAVA COUNTIES

Department of Economic Sciences, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca, www.usamvcluj.ro/eng/

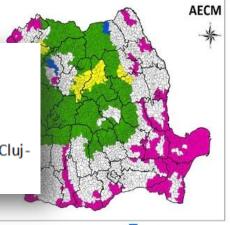


Figure 1: Eligible areas for Package 6 ()- Maculinea sp.

UK, Dartmoor – innovation example 4 TB CONTROL PLANS

- Location: Dartmoor, UK
- HNV system: Extensive grazing, beef cattle on rough upland pastures
- Scale of operation: plans in place for most commons (30 commons with associations)
- Timespan: annual renewal from 2014.
- Keys to success: cattle able to graze on commons and fewer movement tests



Figure 1

Paradigm shift: from linear knowledge & advice transfer to co-innovation

Information "push" from producer to user Linking and refining information for enhanced uptake through producer—user interactions Co-production of knowledge between and among producers and users, social learning and innovation

Information intermediary

Knowledge intermediary/ knowledge translator

Knowledge broker Innovation broker

Enabling access to information from multiple sources Helping people make sense of and apply information Improving knowledge use in decision-making Providing an enabling environment for innovation Source: Harvey B., 2013, Knowledge for action: an analysis of the use platforms of online climate knowledge brokering

HNV innovation or « best practices »?

- Something new (idea, product, practice, process...) put into practice successfully/widely, with an economic, social, environmental benefit
- HNV innovations help conserve biodiversity, directly or indirectly
- Innovation at different scales (farm, territory) & levels (social/institutional, policy/regulations, product/markets, technology/management...)
- Success depends on idea, context, timing: market, willingness to take it up, cost-effectiveness, perceptions...





HNV-Link literature review, 2016

= complex social, dynamic Process + Outcome

Some future directions

- Better understanding of HNV farming systems: socio-economic characteristics, economic performance, motivation, social dynamic, trends
- Improve inventory of SNG and HNV farming systems
 - Remote sensing technologies for easy classification (eg SNG vs Permanent Grassland), use of drones for monitoring
- Novel solutions for targeted mechanical plant control, incl. toxic and invasive species
- Use of biomass from SNG: eg energy, bedding, "spider refuges"
- Trade-offs between quantity and quality in products from extensive systems
- Regional "meadow meat" labelling
- Ecosystem services -> "product"
- Multi-purpose land-use planning





HNV farming:

Delivering public goods through innovation in HNV farming-The Burren success story

James Moran

james.moran@gmit.ie



























Outline

- Ecosystem services and public goods from HNV farmland?
- The Burren Story
- •Innovation in HNV farming delivering public goods in integrated approach to land use
- •Sustainable Agriculture –Innovation, partnership, locally adapted and results orientated solutions

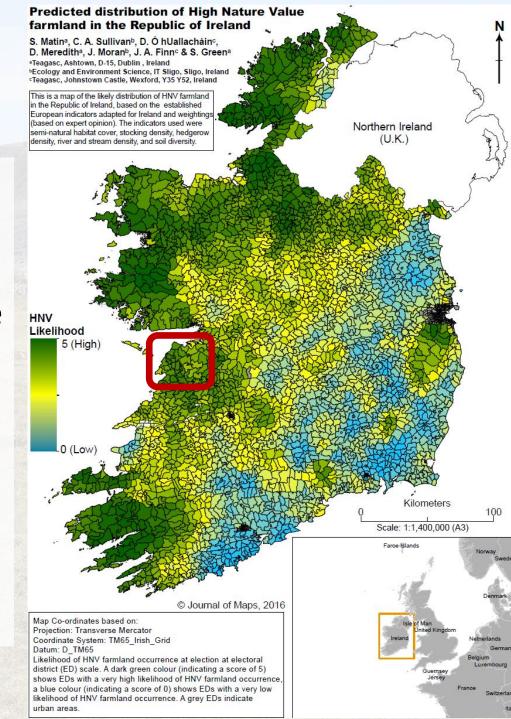




HNV Farmland in Ireland

- Natural constraints- soils, topography, climate and remoteness
- High biodiversity, landscape and socio-cultural values
- •Legal nature designations (Natura 2000), common land
- c.30% of agricultural area

<u>www.high-nature-value-</u> farmland.ie



Ecosystem services and public goods

- Diversity of European farmed landscapes
- Need to provide range of goods and services
- Under supply of nonmarket ecosystem services/public goods



Source: winnebagoforest.org



FOOD+: Main public goods-ecosystem services associated with HNV farmland

- Farmland Biodiversity and associated ecosystem services (including pollination and biological control services)
- Water quality and Water quantity regulation/availability
- Climate stability -C storage and greenhouse gas emissions
- Air Quality and Fire resilience
- Agricultural landscapes (tourism and recreation services)

Food, timber and raw material (Provisioning services)

C sequestration, Water, Pollination Services, Soil Protection (Regulating and supporting services)

Synergies and trade-offs

The Burren Story/Journey

- •Where have we come from?
- •Where are we now?
- •Where do we want to go?
- Story of "Innovation in HNV farming delivering food and wide range of services"
- Locally adapted solutions delivered locally as part of a global contribution





20 years a growing ... and learning

Problems with Designations and REPS measures 1995

> Research PhD: The Impact of Farming on the Burren Teagasc & UCD 1998-2001



BurrenLIFE Project NPWS, Teagasc, Burren IFA 2005-2010

A Vision for Sustainable Farming in the Burren

The Burren will be an increasingly attractive place to live and farm, a place where farm families enjoy the support and respect of society to produce quality food and deliver valued services, thereby sustaining the Burren's rich heritage for the benefit of all.

Burren Farming for Conservation Programme DAFM & NPWS 2010-2015

Process: Trust building; co-creation; partnership; participation.



CHALLENGES FACING HNV FARMING IN THE BURREN

Poor economic outlook

Poor social structure

Land abandonment and intensification

Lack of integrated land use strategy



Over-regulation/ Bureaucracy Apathy and Antipathy



Our solution? A Community Stewardship Model

Providing Burren farmers with targeted Financial, Technical and Social/Cultural support ('pocket, head and heart') to lead in the care of their own place



Ireland's Flagship Local Results Based Agri-Env. Programme Burren LIFE www.burrenlife.com



The Burren

The Programme

Impact

Resources

News Contact

nts for actions and payments for outputs. Here we look



The actions supported by Burren Life vary from farm to farm and from year to year, allowing the farmer the flexibility to tailor these actions to the needs of his/her farm at that point in time...

The Burren Life ('Burren Farming for Conservation') Programme divides its annual farmer payments roughly equally between payments for actions and payments for outputs...



The Burren is best known for its bare limestone landscape, rare flowers and iconic archaeological sites. But many people forget that the Burren is a living landscape...



Reaching Out

The concept of high nature value farming developed from a growing recognition that the conservation of biodiversity in Europe depends on the continuation of low-intensity...







READ MORE

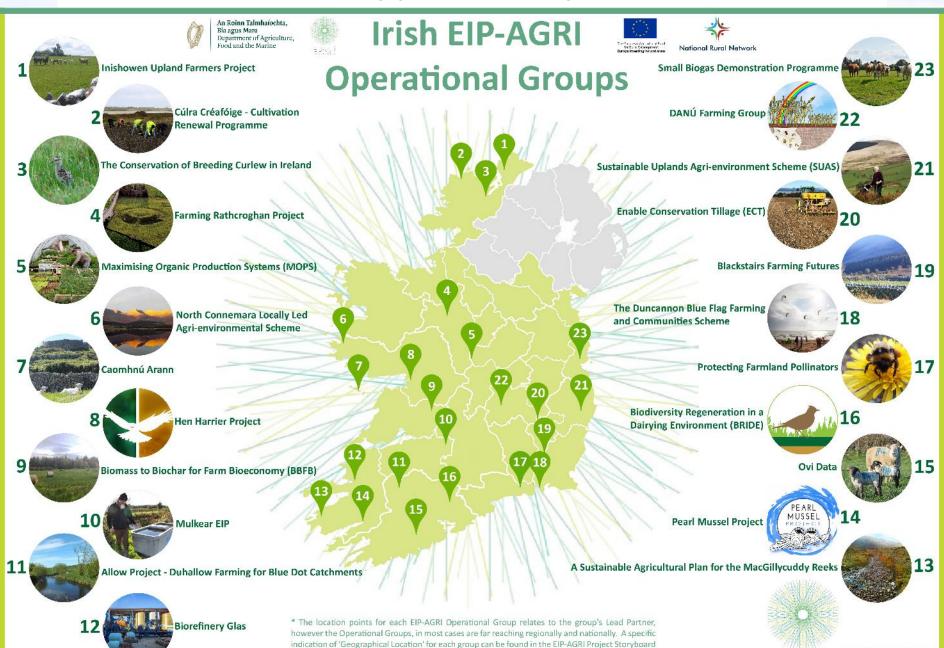


READ MORE

The environment is the new product, we can provide it and there is a



Local innovative Approach: Inspiration for others



Database on the National Rural Network website, and also on the EIP-AGRI Service Point website.

Shaping a new narrative around Farming and Nature













Bord Bia Supported National Farming For Nature Awards

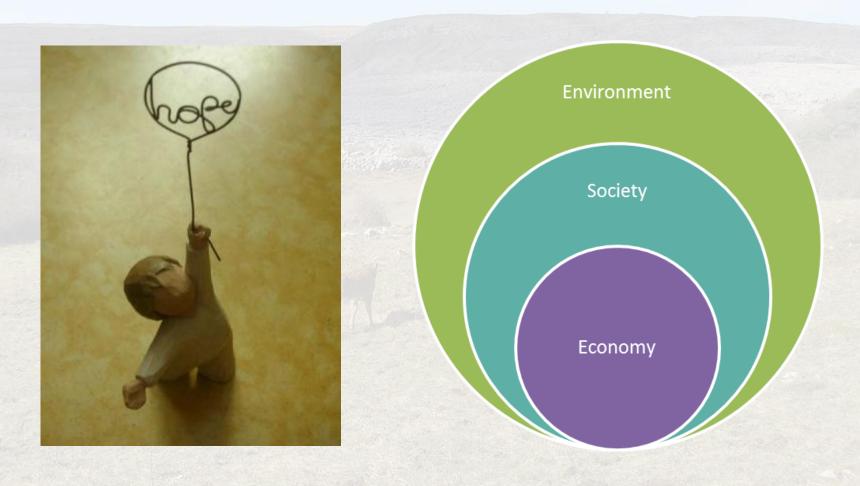


Knowledge sharing and network building: Continuing to develop and learn





An Integrated Land Use Policy-Valuing People, Nature and Food



Innovation network, partnership, locally adapted and results orientated solutions

























Understanding the diversity of HNV-Link learning areas: challenges for innovation

Montpellier, 31st January 2019

Xavier POUX **ASCA**

xavier.poux@asca-net.com



An innovative process for innovations

- HNV-Link is a broker's issue: How can I engage other actors in an HNV conservation project?
- This means:
 - changing development trends that are harmful in some ways
 - bringing something new in the agricultural development
 - making innovations relevant for local actors and for biodiversity conservation

The different steps identified by the translation sociology frame...

... and what they mean for an HNV innovation process

1. Set the problem ("problematise")

2. Interest

3. Enrol / engage / recruit

4. Mobilise

5. Last

1. There is a concern with HNV conservation

2. This concern might be yours, lesson to me

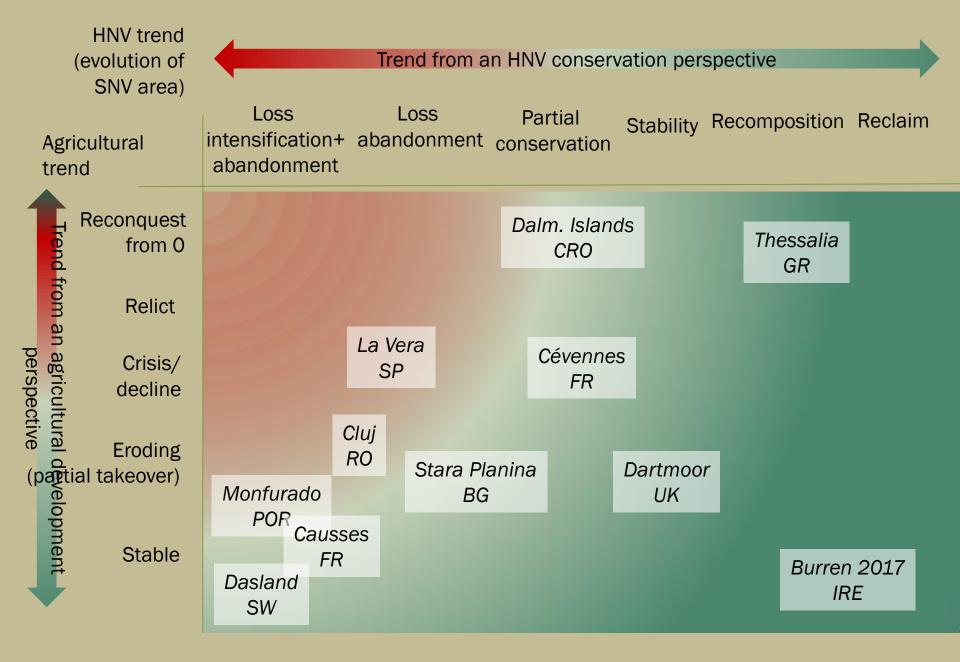
3. Are you ready to do something for it?

4. Act, do an effort

5. Last, assess, hold it

A variety of situations in HNV-Link

Regarding the agricultural and environmental trends



A variety of situations in HNV-Link

- Regarding the agricultural and environmental trends
- Regarding the socio-political context
- Regarding the brokers across HNV-Link network: farmers' organisations, local NGO, Academics, Public authorities
 - Plus a variety of resources and means
- Regarding the steps where HNV brokers are in the « translation » process

The resources mobilised in HNV-Link

- The baseline assessment: understanding the situation
- The BAU vs. the HNV vision



- The innovation assessment
- The action plans: how can I/we reach my/our partners?
 - They are 1,000; I am alone: let's surround them
- The cross visits

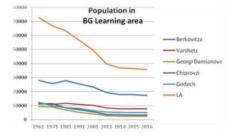
Conclusion

- > There is no one size fits all approach
- Each innovations should be tailored to each specific situation
- Understanding the challenges and the strategic context helps to identify a consistent approach for brokering and identify relevant innovations
- HNV-Link provides a general frame for setting a strategy and shows a variety of stories for inspiration









THE HNV LINK ATLAS

Crossed perspectives on 10 learning areas - Understanding the field of play for High Nature Value innovation projects

Deliverable D 1.4.3

Coordination: Xavier Poux, Claire Bernard,

François Lerin Date: October 2017

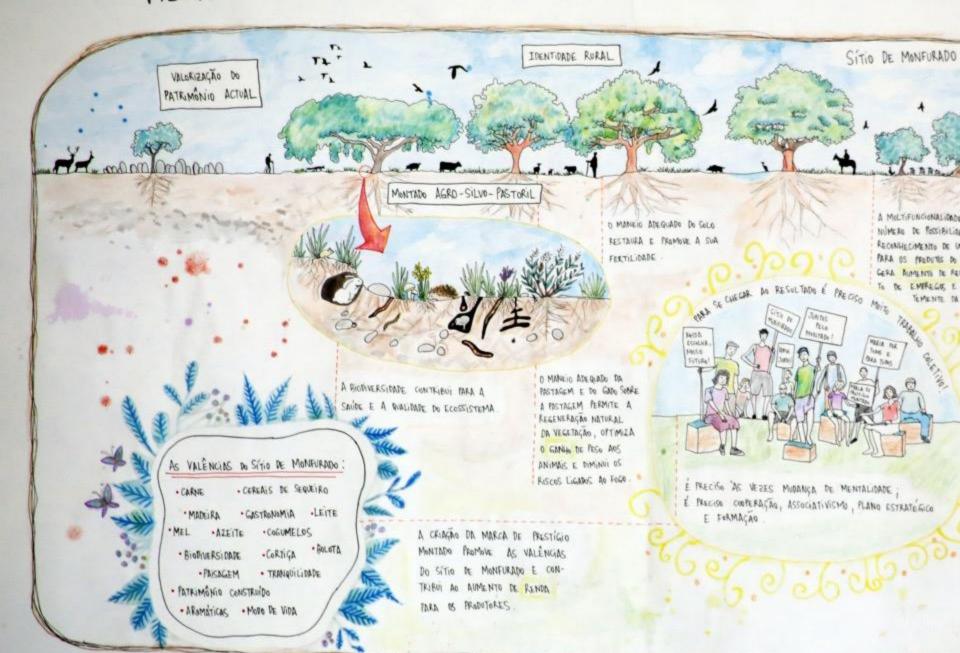


This project has received funding from the European Union Horizon 2020 research and innovations program under Grant Agreement No. 696391

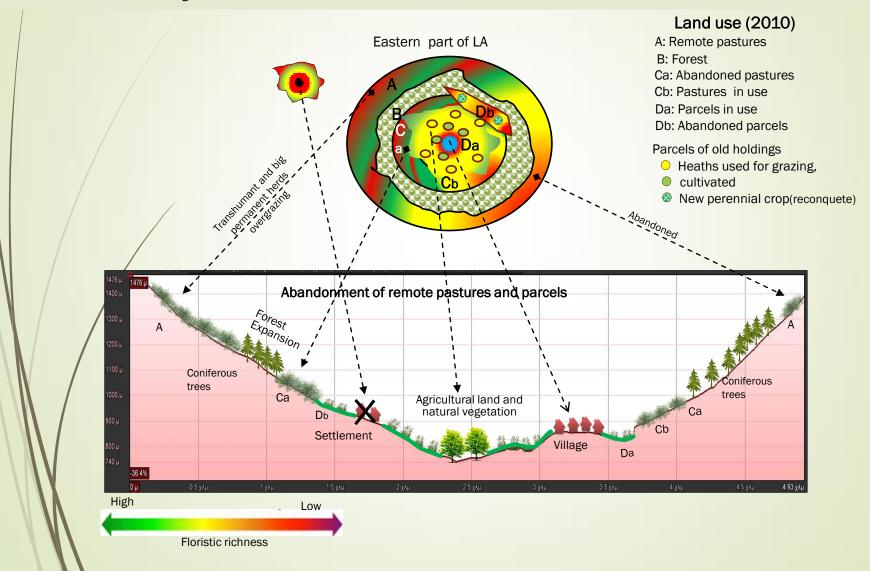


Thank you for your attention

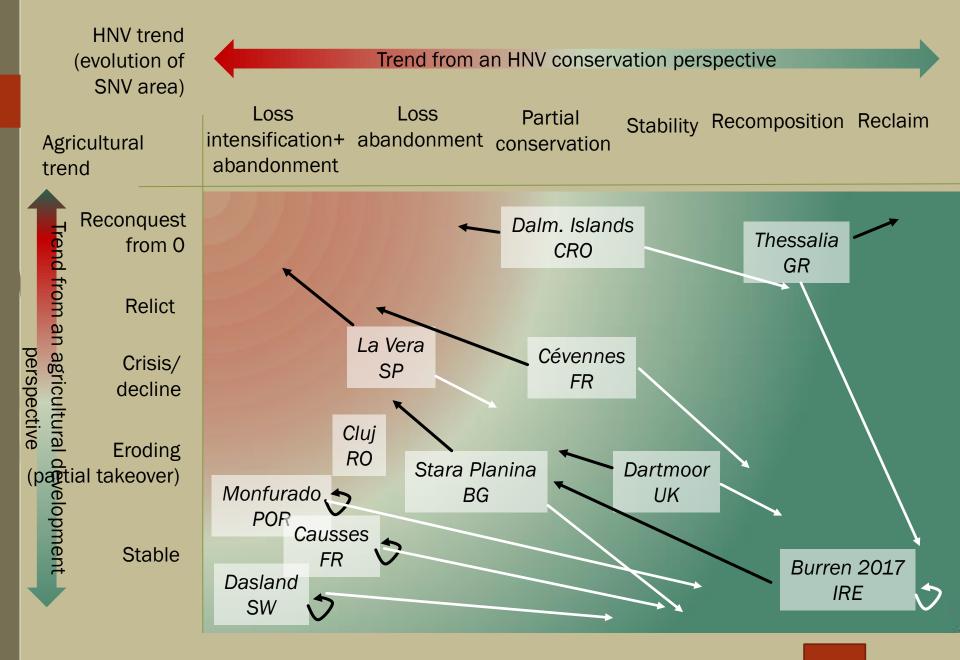
VISÃO PARA O MONTADO DO SÍTIO DE MONFURADO - 2030



Consequences of the BAU on land-use and biodiversity



Biodiversity-rich landscapes: how will they function in 2030? New farmers Parcels old holdings O Heaths, used for grazing cultivated LA's integrated reconquest management plan: A: Remote pastures Pastures: herds' optimal distribution to all pastures B: Forest Agricultural land: integration of new perennial and arable crops into C: Pastures Integrated into rational HNVF management plans D: farmlands Integrated into rational management plans Big permanent herbs in Floristic richness High Livestock: Optimal distribution of holdings to all pastures Coniferous trees Agricultural land and natural landscapes Settlemen



























What types of innovation are needed for HNV farming?

Montpellier, 31st January 2019

Guy Beaufoy European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism guy@efncp.org

























Work Package 2

"Learning about HNV farming innovation at the grassroots"





European Forum on **Nature Conservation** and Pastoralism





























WP2 aimed to identify:

Types of innovation that improve the viability of HNV farming, while keeping the nature value

- innovation that is working for HNV

Innovations that are needed but not yet implemented on a significant scale

- innovation gaps for HNV



























WP2 - main activities:

- Literature review of innovation research and experiences (on HNV-Link website <u>here</u>)
- Analysis of innovation and gaps in each Learning Area (LA) – what's actually happening (or not) on the ground?





HNV-Link Innovation themes

INNOVATION



Social, institutional

HNV farmers organisation & empowerment, dialogue, innovation within and across institutions (Operational groups, locally-led projects, pastoral pact, mobile advisory teams...)

Regulations, Policy

Designing and implementing policies so they support HNV farming viability and innovation, not create barriers (CAP, food hygiene, animal health, environment)

Products, markets

Processing & marketing of HNV farm products & by-products with greater added-value (onfarm processing, direct sales, certification, labelling, agro-tourism)

Farm techniques, management

Technologies, practices, management for reducing costs, enhancing efficiency, improving nature values

(pasture & animal disease management, Apps, GIS, mobile abattoirs, micro-dairies, butterfly-friendly mowers)





















From the Learning Area analyses



we produced:

Data-base of 143 innovation examples (60 LA + 83 non-LA)

Compendium of LA innovation stories + analysis of gaps

Interactive map with innovation fiches



























Innovation examples are presented on a simple fiche (4 pages) covering:

Problem addressed

Story in a nutshell

What is achieved for HNV farming

Process that made it happen

Critical factors for success

Limiting factors





















Individual farmer doing his own innovation, despite little support and many barriers



High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

Spain - innovation example 4

FINCA CASABLANCA DEHESA FARM DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL

http://dehesando.com/

- Location: Oliva de Plasencia, Extremadura
- HNV system: Extensive beef cattle and native pigs in dehesa. Olives.
- Scale of operation: Single farm 400ha
- Timespan: Started 20 years ago, developed steadily since then
- Keys to success: A private initiative, not supported directly by projects or institutions. The farmer is highly motivated and collaborates with the University of Extremadura and NGOs



Figure 1

Problems addressed by this example

Unsustainable practices in many dehesas (e.g. overstocking, lack of tree regeneration), lack of economic viability (which also drives the unsustainable intensification).





How to get whole communities of HNV farmers to innovate?























Groups of farmers, e.g. marketing HNV products. NGO facilitation is key (+ funds)



High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

Bulgaria - innovation example 3

FARMES ASSOCIATION "FOOD FROM THE MOUNTAIN"

Society for Territorial and Environmental Prosperity (STEP) www.step-bg.bg/en/

• Location: Western Stara Planina, Bulgaria



Figure 2 Milk from the mountain label

High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

Croatia - innovation example 2

MULTISTAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS (LOCAL ACTION GROUPS, SLOW FOOD) FOSTERING HNV PRODUCTS AND PRACTICES

Local action group LAG 5 www.lag5.hr

- Location: Dalmatian islands
- HNV system: mosaic agriculture and extensive grazing, mainly sheep on EU Mediterranean grassland
- Scale of operation: LAG Brač, LAG Škoji, LAG 5
- Timespan: From 2012 ongoing
- Keys to success: EU funding, multistakeholder platform, continous communication and collaboratin with local stakeholders



Someone has to make it happen

Technological innovations for processing/marketing. May or may not be used for HNV farming

Sweden - innovation example 4

HÄLSINGESTINTAN – A MOBILE ABATTOIR

County Administrative Board of Dalsland www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastragotaland/



Greece - innovation 2:

PARTICIPATORY GUARANTEE SYSTEM (PGS)

University of Thessaly, Department of planning and regional development www.uth.gr/en/







Old cheese dairy – not legal



Innovative cheese dairy – legal? In a Natura 2000 site?



Regulatory innovations are needed for HNV in many areas, e.g. Animal Health, agrienvironment schemes, CAP pasture eligibility...



UK, Dartmoor – innovation example 4
TB CONTROL PLANS

- · Location: Dartmoor, UK
- HNV system: Extensive grazing, beef cattle on rough upland pastures
- Scale of operation: plans in place for most commons (30 commons with associations)
- Timespan: annual renewal from 2014.
- Keys to success: cattle able to graze on commons and fewer movement tests



Figure 1

Romania - innovation example 1

AGRO-ENVIRONMENT MEASURE: PACKAGE 6 GRASSLANDS IMPORTANT BUTTERFLIES (MACULINEA SP.) IN CLUJ AND SUCEAVA COUNTIES

Department of Economic Sciences, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj-Napoca, www.usamvcluj.ro/eng/





















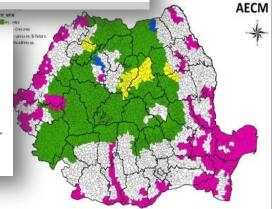


Figure 1: Eligible areas for Package 6 ()- Maculinea sp.

Social/institutional dialogue and collaboration at different levels

High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

France - innovation example 1

A COLLECTIVE APPROACH FOR AN INTER-MUNICIPAL PASTORAL PACT

Local Community of Communes

https://caussesaigoualcevennes.fr/competences/pacte-pastoral/

- Location: Southern Massif Central, Community of communes
- HNV system: agropastoral systems
- Scale of operation: Community of communes
- Timespan: inter-municipal pastoral pact signed in 2015 and followed by a 3-years action plan

High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

Sweden - innovation example 1

FALCILITATION OF COLLABORATIVE LAND USE MANAGEMENT (FOCLUM)

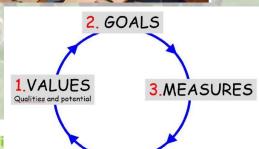
 ${\tt County\,Administrative\,Board\,of\,Dalsland}$

www.lansstyrelsen.se/vastragotaland/

- Location: Dalsland and Bohuslän, Sweden
- HNV system: Livestock, mosaic and multi-functional farming
- Scale of operation: FOCLUM used in 13 municipalities, in dialogues with 400 participants, on 4 000 ha.
- Timespan: FOCLUM operated for app. 7 years. The practical work has been put on a back burner since 2014 due to lack of funding.
- Keys to success: The method facilitate dialogue and collaboration between actors, resulting in shared goals, joint measures and a coordinated approach for a more sustainable land use.









To what extent are HNV needs being met in the LA? 1 = very few HNV innovations, very small scale effects 4 = many HNV innovations, needs met at a large scale

| LA | | Social/ Institutional | Regulations/ Policy | Products/ Markets | Technical/ Management |
|--------|-----|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Bulga | ria | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Croat | ia | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Franc | :e | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Irelan | nd | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Greed | ce | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Portug | jal | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Romai | nia | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Spai | n | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Swed | en | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| uK UK | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

V

Gaps are analysed in more detail in the Compendium. \$\\$ E.g. Social and institutional innovation:

| Examples of needs identified by LA | Examples of approaches |
|--|------------------------|
| Improved representation and empowerment of HNV farmers, e.g. through specific associations, Operational Groups, local projects and processes | IE, UK |
| Institutional dialogue with HNV farmers on policy issues such as animal health, Natura 2000 plans | RO, UK |
| Outreach, advisory services, local projects targeted at supporting HNV farmers | BG, ES, IE, GR |
| Integration across institutions to develop a coordinated approach to extensive pastoralism at regional level | FR |
| Civil society and local administration (e.g. municipalities) coming together to establish local strategies for pastoralism | FR, SE |
| Improved quality of working life to attract young people into HNV farming | GR |























Some findings

Good examples of HNV innovation exist in all regions, but Learning Areas are at different stages.

Some LA are suffering from **rigid institutional structures** and non-innovative policies.

This prevents support from going to HNV farming, and blocks innovation on the ground by farmers and producers.



















Some findings



Local HNV projects are vital for sustaining HNV innovation on a significant scale.

Motivated "HNV facilitators" working with HNV farmers and institutions are very different from normal "extension/advisory services".

It takes time to make it happen. Continuity of projects over several years is critical. Continuity of institutional cooperation and support is essential.





















Some findings

Nowhere is innovation happening on a sufficient scale to respond to the challenges facing HNV farming.

For all the gaps identified, relevant solutions exist in other locations. The challenge is to spread existing innovative approaches more widely.

For this to happen, a favourable policy framework is needed at EU level, e.g. Member States to include HNVf as an objective in CAP Strategic Plans.













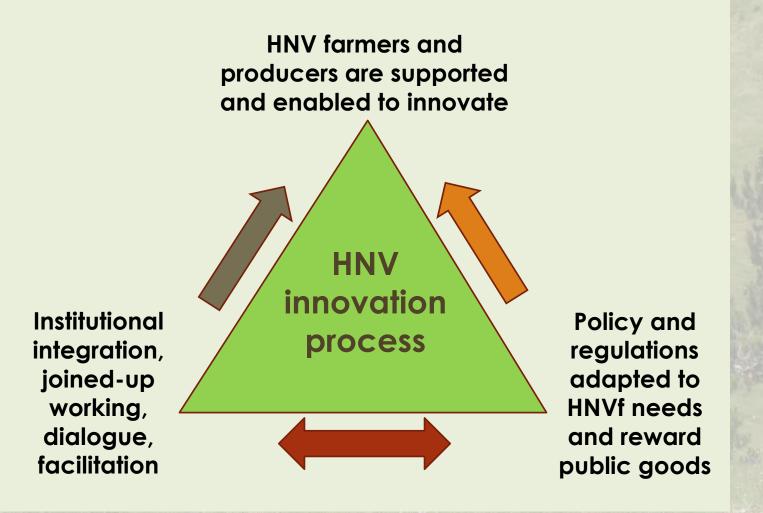








Criteria for HNV innovation

















































Sharing experiences & inspiring innovation across **HNV** farming territories

Irina Herzon (WP3 leader, Univ. Helsinki) & Maite Puig de Morales (WP4 leader, CIHEAM-IAMM)





Sharing & Inspiring Innovations

- Multi-actor clusters connecting research, practice and policy
- 2. Sharing and discussing innovations that support HNV-farming viability in different contexts
- 3. Improving understanding on innovation processes (e.g. actors, drivers, innovation diffusion and upscaling)
- 4. Peer-learning methodology
- Innovation brokering: the Learning Areas at the core
- 6. Capitalising, communicating & disseminating

Learning Areas' Innovation Action Plans

Brokering innovation

International Conferences/workshops:

Symposium of the European Grasslands
Federation, Landscape Ecology Congress, SISA



Methodological seminar, Innovation Fair, Cross-Visits



Regional

Regional Meetings: capitalise on experiences, spread/upscale innovations

Local – Learning Area

Innovation meetings with stakeholders:

HNVf visions, innovations needs, opportunties, etc.



4 Cross-Visits

- 16 multi-actor cross-visits
- Total of 66 days (2 6 days / visit)
- > 200 stakeholders (> 130 visiting delegates; > 1/3 farmers)

160 credit-worth of learning!(vr. Master-degree = 120 credits)



- New funding (eg Sweden)
- New business initiatives (eg Romania)





... and Regional Meetings

National events: e.g. Territorios Pastoreados 3 (Spain), Burren Winterage School 2018 (Ireland), major Agrarian Fair (Romania), or regional meetings, reflexive and collective workshops etc.

11 events, > 500 participants

Large media coverage



Vice-president of the EP Ms McGuinness; National Farming for Nature Award 2018 Ireland



Key lessons for innovation process

- Value of peer-learning: experiences, knowhow, sucess stories and failures, self-motivation
- Meeting people behind the innovation process face to face – most efficient way of learning & experiencing the innovation
- Innovation catalyzers/brokers: they need support and admiration
- ... ASK OUR DELEGATES!
 - And/or visit our website

http://hnvlink.eu

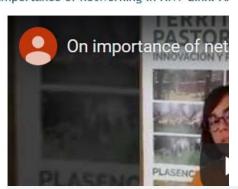




Gallery



On importance of networking in HNV-Link: Ar



Video

Video of Chairman of Commoners explaining how the project baseline assessment revealed the importance of social and cultural aspects engage with farmers



Participatory & multi-actor approach



Target groups in C&D:

Already sympathetic

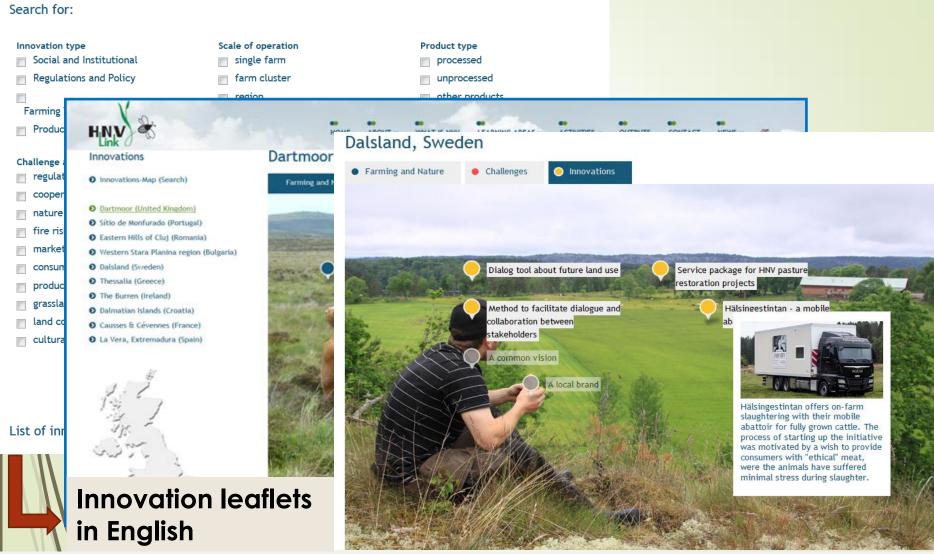
- Farmers, advisory
- Research/education
- Public (=consumers)
- Local authorities, NGOs
- Catalysers
- Policy makers
- Food producers & retailers
- Tourism sector

... unaware

Interactive map

http://hnvlink.eu/innovations/





Unique tool – use freely: translate & transfer innovations



National languages!



ПРОЕКТ "HNV LINK - ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ С ВИСОКА ПРИРОДНА СТОЙНОСТ: ОБУЧЕНИЕ, ИНОВАЦИИ И ЗНАНИЯ"

ГАРАНЦИОННА СИСТЕМА С УЧАСТИЕТО НА ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАНИТЕ СТРАНИ И GPS МОНИТОРИНГ

Иновацията е разработена и реализирана като пилотен проект от Центъра за изследване на селските райони на Университет.

местоположение: район Тесали

ПЕРИОД НА ДЕЙСТВИЕ:

СИСТЕМА НА ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ С ВПС: Екстензивно пасишно

животновъдство и производство на млечни продукти

ОБХВАТ:

15 стада с местни породи овце и кози (4500 животни)

КЛЮЧ КЪМ УСПЕХА: Вза-

имодействие между всички участници във веригата на производството на млечни про дукти – отглеждане на животните, производство на фуражи за животните и др.

On the website of the National Agricultural Advisory Service of Bulgaria



HNV-Link: High Nature Value Farming: Learning, Innovation and Knowledge

Εερολιθιές: Θεμέλιος λίθος του μωσαϊκού καλλιεργειών ΥΦΑ

Τοποθεσία: Κροατικές ακτές και νησιά, Κροατία.

Σύστημα ΥΦΑ:
Μωσαϊκό
καλλιεργειών και
εκτατική βόσκηση
κυρίως προβάτων.

κλίμακα εφαρμογής: νησιά, ακτή, παράκτια ενδοχώρα της Κορατίας **Ωειδί της επιτυχίας:** ο ινθουσιασμός, η ευρωπαϊκή ρηματοδότηση, η ευρωπαϊκή ιναγνώριση (βραβείο Europa Jostra)

Περίοδος εφαρμογής: Η πρωτοβουλία ξεκίνησε το 2002 και συνεχίζεται. Η χρήση της ξερολιθιάς ως γεωργική τεχνική στα νησιά απαντάται πάνω από 2000 χρονών

ОПИСАНИЕ НА ИНОВАЦИЯТА

Клъстерът "Герра Тесали" е създаден преди 2 години в района на Тесали, Гърция. Клъстерът включва около 500 фермера с екстензивно пасищно животновъдство, 7 малки мандри за производство на сирене по традиционен начин, и голям брой съдействащи организации (местни инициативни групи, банки,

на Тесали в рамките на програмата "Lactimed" през 2015 и 2016 г.

търговска камара, лаборатории, пубзации). В клъстера се прилага спец ране на произхода и качеството (CI тира и промотира специфичните х продукти от района.

Система за гарантиране на произ:

- Наблюдава, подпомага и конт
- искванията от всички стопанств
 Гарантира на потребителите ві
- на млечните продуктите и връ
 Прилага интегрирана методоло,
 тации и система за монитори
 ни инструменти. Информация

и е достъпна за потребителите

на "Терра Тесали". В прилага

Innovations supporting High Nature Value farmland

10 videos

Mobile advisory teams for HNV farmers



Can we make it

30 languages?

Learning area: Western Stara Planina region, Bulgaria

Προβλήματα που αντιμετωπίζονται

Κύριο ζήτημα

Προστασία & αποκατάσταση των βοσκοτόπων και του περιβάλλοντος ΥΦΑ.

Λύση: Ανάπτυξη δράσεων για:

- προστασία από διάβρωση του εδάφους,
- αποφυγή κλεισίματος του τοπίου,
- μεταφορά της γνώσης από γενιά σε γενιά και
 πορώθηση φιλικών, ποσκτικών ΧΦΑ για
- προώθηση φιλικών πρακτικών ΥΦΑ για διαχείριση της γης.

Αξιοποιώντας τις παραδοσιακές γνώσεις για τη διαχείριση των φυσικών πόρων, στα άνυδρα ασβεστολιθικά εδάφη των κροατικών ακτών και των νησιών της Κροατίας, επιτυγχάνεται η προώθηση βιώσιμων τρόπων διαχείρισης της γης και των υδάτινων πόρων της.

Δράση: επαναφορά της τεχνικής της ξερολιθιάς ως επαρκή, αισθητική, ανθρώπινη και βιώσιμη εναλλακτική, για την κατασκευή απλών κτισμάτων στην Μεσόγειο, ιδίως σε περιοχές όπως τα εθνικά/φυσικά πάρκα και οι προστατευόμενες περιοχές πολιτιστικής κληρονομιάς (Bubalo, 2017).



Η ιστορία εν συντομία

Η MKO 4 Grada Dragodid είναι μια ομάδα «φίλων» της ξερολιθιάς η οποία προωθεί και αναβιώνει την τεχνική και την κληρονομιά της μέσα από εργαστήρια, έρευνα πεδίου και τα μέσα μαζικής επικοινωνίας.

Οι δράσεις της ΜΚΟ έχουν ως στόχο τη δημιουργία δεσμών ανάμεσα στους κατόχους της γνώσης και το κοινό: Εστιάζονται σε νέους επαγγελματίες (γεωργία, αρχιτεκτονική, φίλους της τοπικής κληρονομιάς και τουρίστες.





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Social media campaigns

To raise awareness of the concept for public, in professional circles

- #HNVresearch
- #HNVnetwork: activities
- #HNVmatters -> YouTube slideshow (720 views)
- #HNVinnovation -> YouTube slide-show (150 views)

Specifically for "unaware"

For "already sympathetic"



HNV-Link: Innovation for High Nature Value Farming

Just now - @

Shepherding is a backbone of extensive pasturing in Bulgarian Bessaparski Hills. Without services of shepherds, farmers keep ever bigger flocks of animals on heavily cultivated pastures or entirely indoors. Preventing this development will require multiple technological, social and institutional innovations. We need to rediscover the value of this ancient profession and attract new people to continue the tradition. Suppose, shepherding becomes a new-age retreat mode?

For information on the challenges and visions for the Bulgarian Learning area:



www.hnvlink.eu



YouTube channel

- HNV-Link
 - Five playlists with 40 videos /slide-shows /interviews
 - over 3700 views









"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world" Nelson Mandela

Potential to reach thousands of future professionals (& consumers)!

- Educational package:
 - 7 sets of presentation slides
 - 10 assignments for class, field and farm
 - Database of resources on HNV farming theme







Feedback so far:

- What a great and interesting work!
- ... an excellent & brilliant initiative.
- Really impressive!!
- Congratulations for your work, a highly valuable material!
- ► For sure, I will propose some possible initiatives for Southern Italy, both with farmers and students
- ... great outputs! will be very helpful in my master course on European Landscapes

FREE TO MODIFY & USE for education, talks etc.



Coming: Practice abstracts

- Innovative knowledge and easy accessible end-user material at EIP-AGRI website
- Database: https://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/en/find-connect/projects?search api views fulltext=&field proj funding source list=5



THANK YOU!

HNV is not a disease!

Disclaimer: This reflects the author's view and the Research Executive Agency is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.