

# RESULTS-BASED PAYMENTS

## Setting up a network

### Austria, Vienna

### 16-17th of September 2019



## **AGENDA**

### **Monday, 16.09.2019**

09.00 Welcome

Lukas Weber Hajszan, Ministry of Agriculture, Austria

Vujadin KOVACEVIC, Policy Officer DG Environment, European Commission

9:15h Getting an overview (Chairwoman: Clunie Keenlyside, IEEP)

Result-based payments – introduction and updated assessment of existing schemes in Europe

Gerald Schwarz and Rob Burton

Introduction round and short briefing about each Result-based payment scheme (Austria, England, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden) by representatives of these countries and identifying open questions

11:00 Coffee break

11:50 Collecting ideas, expectations and experiences (Chairman: James Moran, Department of Natural Sciences, Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology)

Plenary discussion about open questions of the participants, for example:

Can we move from results-based payments for biodiversity to broader range of ecosystem services, e.g. climate action carbon farming, water related services?

What technologies can be used to improve implementation of result-based payments?

13:00 Lunch

14:15 Poster Session about European RBP-schemes and related topics.

15:30 Setting up a Network (Chairman: Knut Per Hasund, Swedish Board of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics and Policy Unit & Wolfgang Suske, suske consulting)

17:30 End of Day 1

19:30h Dinner and local Viennese wine at Heuriger Maly (Sandgasse 8, 1190 Vienna)

### **Tuesday, 17.09.2019**

9:00h Departure Excursion,

Meeting point: Ministry of Agriculture, Stubenring 1, 1010 Wien

Field trip, meeting farmers in a Result-based payment scheme of Austria, examples of changed land management, RBP-induced management technology, challenges at farm or site level.

15:30 Discussion, Conclusions and Next Steps

17:00 Vienna International Airport

18:00 Vienna City

## Members of the RBP Network

Surname	First name	Country	Institution	participant of conference	E-Mail	Tel. No.	Webpage	Role in RBPS/relevant projects
Barreiro-Hurle	Jesús	ES		x	Jesus.Barreiro-Hurle@ec.europa.eu			I lead the scientific support to DG AGRI on the development and assessment of new policy alternatives for the CAP 2020+. I have been involved in analysis of practice-based AES and tested the attitudes and intentions of farmers towards result based payments in the Basque Country together with allocation of contracts using competitive bidding instead of flat rate payments.
Bartkowski	Bartosz	DE		x	bartosz.bartkowski@ufz.de	+49 341 235 1690	<a href="https://bartosz-bartk.github.io/">https://bartosz-bartk.github.io/</a>	I'm doing research on options to improve the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of RBPS.
Bauer	Karl	AT		x				
Birge	Traci	FI			traci.birge@gmail.com			
Bleasdale	Andy	IE			Andy.Bleasdale@chg.gov.ie			
Boberg	Staffan	SE		x	Staffan.Boberg@jordbruksverket.se			
Brady	Mark	SE			Mark.Brady@slu.se			
Burton	Robert	NO		x	rob.burton@ruralis.no			
Chaplin	Stephen	GB		x	stephen.chaplin@naturalengland.org.uk			I led the initial design of the NE/YDNPA grassland/arable RBAPS pilot in England and retain oversight (Report from first 3 years is available here: <a href="http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6331879051755520">http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6331879051755520</a> ). I have extensive experience in agri-environment scheme monitoring and evaluation and in other alternative delivery approaches e. g. reverse auctions, agglomeration bonuses etc.
Cooke	Andrew	GB		x	Andrew.I.Cooke@naturalengland.org.uk			

Surname	First name	Country	Institution	participant of conference	E-Mail	Tel. No.	Webpage	Role in RBPS/relevant projects
Cus	Jure	SI		x	Jure.Cus@gov.si			
Debeljak	Nika	SI		x	nika.debeljak@zrsvn.si			I'm a project LIFE TO GRASSLANDS manager, running a test RBPS for species rich grasslands in Slovenia. I am board member of the international RBP network.
DeBoe	Gwendolen	FR		x	Gwendolen.DEBOE@oecd.org			
Defrijn	Sven	BE		x	sven.defrijn@agrobeheercentrum.be			
Depisch	Barbara	AT	Suske consulting	x	barbara.depisch@themanatur.eu	+43(0)677627009 81		I supervise the result-based program ENP in Austria on the one hand in the administration and on the other hand as a consultant outside with the farmers.
Eichhorn	Theresa	AT	BOKU	x	theresa.eichhorn@boku.ac.at		<a href="http://www.boku.ac.at/wiso/afo">www.boku.ac.at/wiso/afo</a> <a href="http://www.console-project.eu">www.console-project.eu</a>	I am working in the CONSOLE project. The CONSOLE project focuses on promoting the delivery of Agri-Environmental Climate Public Goods (AECPGs) by agriculture and forestry through the development of improving contractual solutions (result-based, value chain, land tenure and collective implementation).
Finn	John A.	IE			John.Finn@teagasc.ie		<a href="http://farmecol.blogspot.ie/">http://farmecol.blogspot.ie/</a> Twitter: @Johnfinn310	I am an ecologist working with Teagasc, the Food and Agriculture Authority in Ireland that provides education, advice and research. My research interests include biodiversity and ecosystem function, farmland conservation, and high nature value farming systems. I have worked with Irish projects that have implemented RBP (AranLIFE, KerryLIFE, BRIDE EIP), and I am currently editing a book that collates the experiences of some RBP projects in Ireland.
Fleury	Philippe	FR			pfleury@isara.fr			

Surname	First name	Country	Institution	participant of conference	E-Mail	Tel. No.	Webpage	Role in RBPS/relevant projects
Fratila	Mihaela	RO			mfratila@wwf.ro			
Hasund	Knut Per	SE	Swedish Board of Agriculture	x	Knut.Per.Hasund@jordbruksverket.se	+46 36 15 50 56		I'm involved in a pilot project on RBPs for field elements at arable land. I'm member of the OECD Expert steering group for project on RBPs. I am member in the board of the international RBP network.
Helm	Aveliina	EE		x	aveliina.helm@ut.ee			
Herrera	Pedro	ES		x	pedromarih@gmail.com			
Herzon	Iryna	FI			iryna.herzon@helsinki.fi			
Huber	Johanna	AT	Suske consulting	x	johanna.huber@suske.at	+43 1 95 76 306 12		I supervise the result-based program ENP in Austria.
Ivačić	Alenka	SI		x	alenka.ivacic@gov.si			
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Karoglan	Sonja	HR		x	sonja@ecologica.hr			
Keelan	Simon	DE		x	simon.keelan@ble.de	+49 228 6845 3091	www.netzwerk-laendlicher-raum.de	I am the desk officer at the National Rural Support Unit in Germany. I am involved in several network activities concerning AECS, nature conservation, climate change, RBP.
Keenleyside	Clunie			x	CKeenleyside@ieep.eu			
Keep	Helen	GB			Helen.Keep@yorkshiredales.org.uk			
Kelemen	Eszter	HU		x	kelemen.eszter@essrg.hu		<a href="https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/222534/factsheet/en">https://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/222534/factsheet/en</a> (project website is under development)	I participate in the Contracts2.0 project, started in May2019, which explores and analyses novel types of contracts (incl. RBP, cooperative models, land tenure based contracts and value chain based approaches) in a multi-actor approach.
Kovacevic	Vujadin			x	Vujadin.KOVACEVIC@ec.europa.eu			
Ladner Callipari	Judith	CH		x	judith.ladner@blw.admin.ch			
Lankoski	Jussi	FR		x	Jussi.LANKOSKI@oecd.org			
Le Cocq	Jane	GB		x	Jane.LeCocq@yorkshiredales.org.uk	+44 1756751608	www.yorkshiredales.org.uk	I am Farm Conservation Adviser for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and one of the Project Officers

Surname	First name	Country	Institution	participant of conference	E-Mail	Tel. No.	Webpage	Role in RBPS/relevant projects
								for the Grassland Results Based Payments Pilot Project in the Yorkshire Dales.
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Matzdorf	Bettina	DE			matzdorf@zalf.de			
Maurer	Johannes	AT	thema:natur		info@themanatur.eu	+43 1 95 76 306	www.themanatur.eu	I am chairman of the Austrian non-profit association thema:natur. Our aim is to build a bridge between the nature protection, agriculture, forestry, administration and tourism.
Mills	Jane	GB		x	jmills@glos.ac.uk			
Moran	James	IE		x	James.Moran@gmit.ie	+353 86 6063949	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/profile/James_Moran2">https://www.researchgate.net/profile/James_Moran2</a>	I lead a research and outreach programme on agro-ecology and rural development. I was the technical coordinator of the EU RBAPS pilot project in Ireland and Navarra (www.rbaps.eu). On steering committee of Hen harrier EIP; advisory group of Pearl Mussel EIP and Blackstairs Farming Futures EIP (all developing and testing RBPS). Was on team that developed Burren Programme. I am board member of the international RBP network.
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Nguyen	Chi	DE			cnguyen@ae.uni-kiel.de			
Nishizawa	Eiichiro	JP		x	nishizaw@hosei.ac.jp			
O'Donoghue	Barry	IE		x	Barry.O'Donoghue@chg.gov.ie		www.npws.ie	I'm administrator at the Nature Conservation authority, trialling and testing new farm plan approaches and being involved in various agri-environmental schemes and policies.
Obermayr	Gabriele	AT			Gabriele.Obermayr@bmnt.gv.at			
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Reiter	Karin	DE		x	karin.reiter@thuenen.de		<a href="https://www.thuenen.de/en/lr/">https://www.thuenen.de/en/lr/</a>	I'm employed as economist at Thünen-Institute of Rural Studies. Our team evaluate Rural Development Programs -RDP of 5 German Bundesländer as second pillar promotion. This includes all ground-based payments like AES, LFA (ANC), Natura-2000-payments as well as investment assistance measures to protect environment. Evaluation methods are in line with the guidelines of European Commission/Evaluation Help desk. Statements about environmental effects (Water, Climate, Soil, Biodiversity) and efficiency of payments (differentiate by measures, including implementation costs of administration) can be found on <a href="http://www.eler-evaluierung.de">http://www.eler-evaluierung.de</a>
Ryan	Niall	IE		x	Niall.Ryan@agriculture.gov.ie			I work in the Department of Agriculture Food and the Marine government department. I work in the Nitrates Biodiversity and Engineering division, and my work area include Environment Impact Assessment Regulations (EIA Agriculture), National Biodiversity policy, Soils and the Environmental Side of the new CAP which will include ECO and AECM scheme design. I have been involved with AECM design for the previous CAP also.
Schwarz	Gerald	DE		x	gerald.schwarz@thuenen.de	+49 531 5965140	<a href="http://www.thuenen.de">www.thuenen.de</a>	My interest is in analysing innovative governance approaches for public good provision from agriculture and the contribution result-based approaches can provide to improving the long-term effectiveness of agri-

Surname	First name	Country	Institution	participant of conference	E-Mail	Tel. No.	Webpage	Role in RBPS/relevant projects
								environmental support. I am board member of the international RBP network.
Shepherd	Adrian	GB			Adrian.Shepherd@yorkshiredales.org.uk			
Sidemo-Holm	William	SE		x	william.sidemo_holm@cec.lu.se			
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Stefanova	Vyara	BG		x	v.stefanova65@gmail.com			
Suske	Wolfgang	AT	Suske consulting	x	wolfgang@suske.at	+43(0)19576306		I lead the result-based pilot project "Ergebnisorientierter Naturschutzplan" in Austria. This pilot project is part of the agri-environmental scheme. I am board member of the international RBP network. I am board member of the international RBP network.
Terwan	Paul	NL			paul.terwan@wxs.nl			
Unell	Maria	SE		x	Maria.Unell@jordbruksverket.se	+46(0)36155747		I am project manager of a national Swedish program to follow up and analyse CAP's environmental effects, and foresee possible development within CAP. Within this program we have performed a RBPS pilot study.
Veiga	José	PT		x	jffveiga@uevora.pt			
Viik	Eneli	EE	Agricultural Research Centre	x	Eneli.Viik@pmk.agri.ee	(+372)5269643	<a href="http://pmk.agri.ee/">http://pmk.agri.ee/</a>	I am the evaluator for the Estonian rural development plan measures related with the environment, especially related with the topic biodiversity (already since 2007). I am interested in RBPSs to see which are the targets, result indicators and experiences in other countries. I am also participating in working out new measures for the next CAP period in Estonia – so, getting a good overview about the RBPSs may give a good idea for a possible RBPS in Estonia.
Vincent	Audrey	FR			avincent@isara.fr			



Surname	First name	Country	Institution	participant of conference	E-Mail	Tel. No.	Webpage	Role in RBPS/relevant projects
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Zimmermann	Jolanda	AT		x	jolandazimmermann@ymail.com	+43 660 4973736		I am a consultant for farmers taking part in the result-based program ENP in Austria.
Zurbrügg	Corinne	CH	AGRIDEA	x	corinne.zurbruegg@agridea.ch	+41 52 354 97 75	www.agridea.ch	I work at the Swiss Agricultural Advisory Service in the field of promotion of biodiversity in agriculture. I am currently working with the Canton of Zurich on a project to test target-based payments to promote biodiversity.

# Day 1

## Welcome

Lukas Weber-Hajszan

- Within the realm of the Austrian Agri-Environmental Programme (ÖPUL), the targeted promotion of nature conservation on farms has been particularly important for the conservation and development of ecologically valuable agricultural areas. In order to test whether the discussion of concrete objectives and technical reasons behind particular farming requirements shall be intensified, or whether other measures might better be employed, the pilot project “Results-based nature conservation plan” was launched in 2015.
- The results-based approach has allowed for more flexibility on the side of the farmers and has led to more goal orientation. On the other hand, a significant gain in knowledge has been observed among farmers.
- For the upcoming CAP program period it is important to draw conclusions from the experience gained over the course of the ENP project, to understand how results-based programs can be further developed and to see whether it is advisable to extend this approach to other protected habitats such as soils or even to overall farm management concepts.

Vujadin Kovacevic

- European „Green Deal“ plans to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050.
- EC wants to scale up Results-based Payment Schemes (RBPS).
- The EC needs not only ideas for results-oriented nature conservation but also examples of practical implementation.
- Up to now EC had a study and handbook about how to implement RBPS, three pilot projects were started in Ireland / Spain, Romania and England. Results are that farmers feel ownership for their nature conservation areas.
- On October 17th results of the pilot projects will be presented in a conference. There will also be a workshop in December to build a basis how RBPS can be implemented in the CAP, for example in pillar 1 (ecoschemes).
- There is a need to move beyond RBPS for biodiversity, also for water, soil and climate protection.

## **Presentation: Result-based payments – a short introduction.**

Slides of Gerald Schwarz and Rob Burton have already been sent to you by e-mail

### Discussion:

- RBPS help to send more money to High Nature Value Farmland delivering specific results, helps to prevent land being abandoned. In addition, RBPS are more targeted as there is a built-in incentive for farmers to select only the land where the biodiversity results are achievable.
- The result-based approach is a source of pride for the farmers and enables them to innovate and to generate cultural capital.
- The monitoring system of RBPS shouldn't be too complicated to decrease the risk of low uptake.

- Payment calculations for RBPS are made exactly the same way as for comparable management-based schemes but maybe it should go further, e. g. pay also for providing the ecosystem services. In addition, more attempts should be made to include private sector.
- The CAP 2020+ focuses on results, thus opening a window of opportunity to upscale RBPS either as part of the new Eco-schemes or the Agri-environmental and Climate Measures (AECM) in the new green architecture.
- Production activity important for farmers, tend to compare performance with others building capacity and knowledge
- Facilitates and enables innovation (generates cultural capital)
- Awareness raising among wider society needed
- Risks for farmers can be mitigated role of base and bonus payments
- Is more flexibility needed for payment calculation/design?
- Wider context needed for integrated design across policy and reduced competition between programmes
- Do we start simple and get more complex?
- To date targeted more at grassland biodiversity but ability to focus on other ecosystems and ecosystem services
- Dynamic field, new developments. New pilots in different socio-economic and cultural contexts, three H2020 projects investigating co-operative and RBPS approaches amongst others.
- How do we engage private sector in initiatives?
- Long terms studies needed on attitude change and evidence of cost-effectiveness of various programmes
- In Switzerland there is an RBPS to enhance soil quality; there will be a conference next year on this topic: Eurosoil 2020, 24-28 August 2020, Geneva, Switzerland

## **Presentation: RBPS in Belgium, England and Germany**

Slides have already been sent to you by e-mail

### Discussion:

- Does decreasing uptake in the RBPS of Baden-Württemberg (Germany) affect the program? Did they observe a changed attitude of farmers after they left program or do farmers leave and start ploughing the grassland?
- There is no evidence that the areas have been changed to arable land. There was only a slight decrease of farmers from 40.000 to 38.000. Program conditions have changed, that is the reason why they left.
- Why do farmers in the Belgium RBPS feel that it is risky to take part, in the conventional Measure-based Schemes they have the same risk.

- Farmers organisation tell the farmers that they are payed for the results and if they don't achieve the results, they are at risk to lose money. This is probably especially a problem when having goals for animals.
- RBPS for grassland in competition with standard grassland extensification payment which was higher!

### **Presentation: RBPS in Ireland, Portugal and Slovenia**

Slides have already been sent to you by e-mail

#### Discussion:

- How are schemes working with indicators concerning biodiversity as well as water and/or soil?
- It must be made sure to manage synergies and avoid trade-offs in the design of the indicators.
- A well-designed car is simple to drive and has low running costs.
- The approach in Ireland looks particularly promising and maybe should be used as a showcase of how to integrate RBPS into the new CAP architecture. The interaction with EIP should be particularly sought.
- OECD undertaking 2-year study on cost effectiveness of different approaches to RBPS

### **Presentation: RBPS in Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Austria**

Slides have already been sent to you by e-mail

#### Discussion:

- It is possible to design RBPS also to such complex objects as landscape elements.
- In the Swedish pilot study, we are focusing on landscape elements at arable land, since they are one of the main contributors to biological biodiversity in Sweden. Forest edges, stone walls, field islets, ditches, solitary trees and other elements at arable fields are ecological, cultural heritage and landscape amenity hot spots. Our main conclusions are that the participating farmers are positive to the scheme, but during the 3-year project not many changes were made in the farmers' actions to promote biological diversity etc. The latter is probably due to the short project period, as the effects of e. g. repeated clearing takes longer than the project period to appear and thus didn't seem to be worth the effort. The difference between the basic payment and increased levels of payment due to better results may also have been too small.



## Collecting ideas, expectations and experiences

### Discussion

1. *Can we move from results-based payments for biodiversity to broader range of ecosystem services, e. g. climate action carbon farming, water related services?*
  - Goals for soil protection: preventing erosions
  - Goals for protection from climate warming could be carbon storage in the soils
  - Difficulty with goals for climate protection is that carbon has to stay in the ground for hundreds of years, cannot be guaranteed with RBPS.
  - One question is if we should pay farmers for polluting less, for reducing negative effects or just for positive effects. The choice of reference level is very important.
  - Concerning goals for water protection the individual farm level is risky for farmers, because if just one parcel leaks, the farmer has a problem.
  - Another approach could be to reduce taxes for farmers when they sell land and managed to increase nitrogen levels in soil
  - There exists a private scheme, where upstream farmers were payed to reduce nitrogen input. This is a collective approach.
  - Adding flexibility to the result on top to the practices to achieve a particular result would probably make the RBPS even more attractive to farmers. However, targeting would become key to avoid windfall profits to farmers who would enrol to provide the result they are already providing.
  - The MIRBAP approach (see poster) may allow to include further objectives, if they can be easily modelled.
  - Australia and US: There are examples in these countries working on sediment load and salinity using model estimated load reduction approach
  - Austria: There are plans to implement also soil protection, maybe climate- and water protection in the RBP scheme. There will be a seminar in October to discuss the topic. It will probably be difficult to include water protection goals in RBPs, because it is difficult to assign the results to single farmers.
  - Lower Saxon: There exists a project where nitrogen levels in groundwater are linked to the reduce of manure by farmers.
  - New Zealand: Models are used to calculate sediment loads (based on slope, proximity, ...)
  - Sweden: There exists a pilot where models are used to calculate the nitrogen runoff
  - Sweden: The option of possibly introducing Result Based Payments for climate measures as Eco-Schemes in the forthcoming CAP-period is discussed.
  - Switzerland: avoid erosion, farmers are punished if erosion happens, measures are free to choose, but farmers must not have erosion.
  - Yorkshire: There exists a whole farm approach, also soil protection is considered.


## 2. *How are the payments calculated and what are the future perspectives?*

- What is authority willing to pay, what are farmers willing to accept?
- Payments in rural development program cannot be calculated directly results-based
- Payments do not need to cover all expenses, allows farmers to sell offset prices (“stacking”). Some expenses for reaching goals for ecosystem services could also be paid by private companies.
- Eco-Schemes could be results-based, no problem with calculating also results-based because they are income supports.
- Another approach is to ask what are ecosystem services worth for society? Starting from the demand side; not only cost based.
- Combine public and private payments, for example with labels, they could be linked to results-based payments.
- RBPS probably would benefit most from competitive allocation of contracts via bidding (either on cost only or on cost per unit of benefit) as done in the US with the CRP.
- Need to invest long term in ecosystem service provision to build up social and natural capital
- Vision ad RBPS strategy needs to go beyond 7-year cycle
- Ireland: The costs are calculated based on management actions assumed to deliver the desired result. Maximum costs are calculated, based on the full costs of land management, any income foregone, transactions costs and may include opportunity costs. Payments levels and structure is designed within the overall maximum.
- The Swedish pilot for field elements and forest edges has the approach of Value Based Payments, where the attempt is to use the social optimum prices as payment levels in the scheme.
- How high are transaction costs in Switzerland? This differs extremely from farm to farm, even if farmers are similar; payments can only have 3-4 steps, for one farmer it is too low, for another it is too high.

# Poster Session

A WeTransfer-download-link for posters in high resolution will be sent to you!

Austria



## RESULTS-BASED NATURE CONSERVATION PLAN (ENP) IN AUSTRIA

### The System




The area objectives and control criteria were defined by ecologists together with the farmers during farm visits. After the visit, each farmer was provided with an individually tailored "ENP Logbook." This logbook included all the objectives and control criteria previously defined, as well as additional information relevant to the ENP areas on the farmer's land. The farmer also uses this document to write down the measures implemented on the areas as well as any relevant observations made.

On-site Controls	Control Criteria 2 – 3 Indicators	Area Objectives 4 – 5 Indicators	Evaluation
quantifiable and verifiable nearly comprehensible clear understandable development of site	conception no more than 1 individual of plant y may occur at the site inappropriate plant species such as species 1, species 2 and species 3 must occur at the site	conception species x must occur throughout the area in dense stands the species must be protected from flowering vegetation must not grow taller than x cm no late interventions must occur within the area	change value added documented with pictures and sketches in the logbook

ENP-AREA

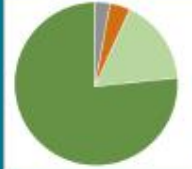
### The Farmers

Currently, 143 farmers throughout Austria participate in ENP.


### Goal Orientation

By defining tailored and detailed objectives, farmers come to understand what exactly nature-conservation specialists would like to see achieved on their land. During the evaluation visits, it was found that 77% of the objectives had been fulfilled, 17% had been partially fulfilled and 4% had not yet been met. Some objectives were not met because, for example, not enough time had passed since the beginning of the contract period, the target species did not (or ceased to) occur due to external factors or because an animal species, as of yet, simply failed to occur in the area despite the measures taken.




Were the objectives met by ENP participants?

- 1% objectives not evaluated
- 4% objectives not met
- 17% objectives partially met
- 78% objectives met



The farmers often followed innovative approaches to land management and experimented with different measures to meet the objectives. This allowed for the collection of valuable information, for example on methods to control problem species. One farmer might dig up a broad-leaved dock by hand and report that the population is already in decline. Another one might distribute green dock beetles from infested plants to those not yet infested.



How well do ENP participants manage their choices of measures to implement?


- 1% I would need more support with finding cultivation measures to meet the objectives
- 8% I know what cultivation measures will help meet my objectives
- 91% I know what cultivation measures will help meet my objectives

### Flexibility

The majority of farmers take advantage of the flexibility offered by ENP regarding their farming practices. Compared to before, farmers have changed their farming practices especially in terms of mowing dates. In the online survey, only 6% stated that they had not taken advantage of the flexibility granted for mowing dates. On the other hand, only 26% changed their practices in the use of fertilisers. Also with respect to grazing, farmers find it easier to work with ENP because they can decide for themselves when, where and how many animals they want to graze.

Are farmers taking advantage of the flexibility of ENP?

Do you use the flexible mowing dates or your farmer AP (your ENP contract)?	100%	94%	10%
Do you use the flexibility regarding fertiliser or your farmer AP (your ENP contract)?	95%	14%	15%



### Reasons for participating in ENP

- ... because I don't face strict provisions how and when I must cultivate my area: 100%
- ... because I learn more about plants and animals by participating: 99%
- ... because I feel valued as a farmer by ENP: 94%
- ... because I want to understand how cultivation affects plants and animals: 94%
- ... because I can tailor cultivation to the weather: 93%
- ... because I receive tailored ecological advice for my nature conservation areas: 93%
- ... because I can combat problematic plants very well in the ENP: 91%
- ... because I receive higher premiums than in other measures: 89%
- ... because my nature conservation areas were made worse by other measures: 88%




### Knowledge Gain

The ENP objectives were tailored to the individual farms and defined in close consultation with the farmers. Although this requires corresponding guidance and training work, it contributes significantly to the farmer's identification with the plant and animal species on his or her nature-conservation areas. By inspecting their land together with an ecologist, a personal connection to the nature conservation objectives is created. The farmer receives ecological training and at the same time is given the responsibility to manage the land in a self-determined manner. The farmer's observations and successfully implemented methods provide valuable feedback for the future development of the subsidy system. The results of the online survey have shown that the farm visits are very important to the farmers.

### How important is the farm visit for ENP farmers?

The farm visit was interesting and important:	99%	7%
I would prefer more support through the visiting logbook:	96%	31%
I would be willing to pay a fee for further farm visits:	13%	83%
Not all questions were answered during the farm visit:	6%	26%
The farm visit had no value to me:	0%	100%

Mit Unterstützung von Bund und Europäischer Union



## Result-based payments for botanical grassland management – casestudy in Beverhoutsveld Flanders (Belgium)



Sven Defrijn, ABC Eco<sup>2</sup>, ABC Eco<sup>2</sup>, Belgium, [sven.defrijn@agrobeheercentrum.be](mailto:sven.defrijn@agrobeheercentrum.be), +32162864

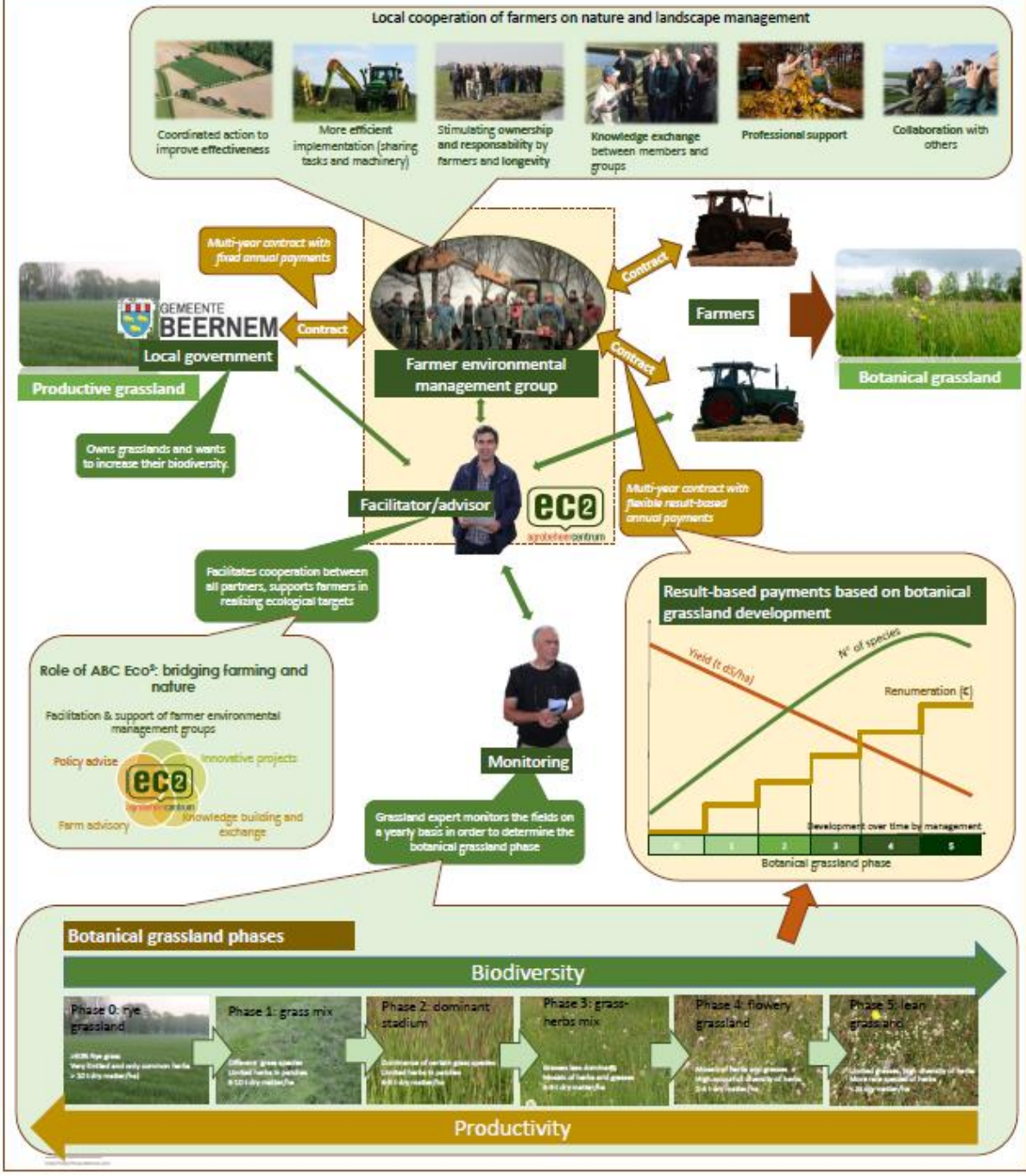
### Context

- The municipality of Beernem owns historic common grasslands (Beverhoutsveld) managed by farmers and wants to realize a nature development plan on this as soon as farmers retire.
- They contacted ABC Eco<sup>2</sup> to facilitate the realization of the plan together with local farmers.

### Aims

- Increase (grassland) biodiversity
- Create synergies between farming and nature
- Fair payments stimulating long lasting results

## Approach





## Results Based Agri-environment Payment Scheme (RBPS) pilot Yorkshire Dales National Park Upland hay meadows & Breeding wader grassland

### Key facts:

- EU pilot project began in 2016 until 2018
- Pilot continuing with DEFRA funding 2019 - 2021
- 18 participants in Wensleydale & Coverdale in the Yorkshire Dales National Park
- No management prescriptions
- Outcomes based payments related to assessment scores
- Farmers receive a higher payment for achieving a higher score and providing better environmental outcomes

### Results so far.....

- Environmental performance is higher using a RBPS approach for both hay meadows and wet grasslands for breeding waders
- Grasslands are often slow to react to changes in management, so these results are surprising and encouraging
- Self-assessments were largely accurate and agreed with Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority adviser scores
- Risk of failure provided a focus to apply management skills
- Difficult to eliminate weather effects from some scoring systems, but the actual impact was potentially not as great as the perceived risk
- Training and advice was well received
- Strong sense of fairness mixed in with pride and a competitive edge
- Assessment criteria need extensive testing and ongoing validation to ensure accuracy and fairness

### Participating farmer feedback

#### Advantages

- Flexibility and freedom
- Reward for effort
- Ability to use local knowledge
- Farmers focussed on environmental results
- Improved knowledge about nature
- Less bureaucracy
- Simple scheme & easy to administer

#### Disadvantages

- Weather conditions / factors outside the farmer's control could affect score
- Currently only two options available
- Costly to deliver
- Conflict of opinion / score between farmer and adviser
- Time burden of administrator to train and deliver scheme
- No capital works for walls or barns



## Results Based agri-environment Payment Scheme (RBPS) Arable Winter bird food & Pollen & nectar mix

### Key facts:

- 13 participants in Norfolk & Suffolk
- No management prescriptions
- Outcomes based payments related to assessment scores
- Farmers receive a higher payment for achieving a higher score and providing better environmental outcomes



Photo: David Whiting, Natural England

### Results so far.....

- Environmental performance is higher using a RBPS approach for both winter bird food and pollen & nectar mix
- Self-assessments agreed with Natural England adviser scores in over two-thirds of surveys
- RBPS provides motivation and encourages behavioural change
- Extreme weather did not impact the results as much as farmers feared, but the perceived risk could be a barrier to uptake
- Training and advice were well received
- Strong sense RBPS is fair and rewards knowledge, skills & effort
- Simplified results measures or proxy indicators may not correlate with the desired outcomes – more comprehensive validation is required

### Design & Implementation: Conclusions from the English RBPS pilots

- RBPS motivates farmers and provides a value for money safeguard
- Proxy result indicators need extensive field testing and validation
- Use of subjective scoring measures should be limited eg % cover
- Defining a simple habitat condition assessment that satisfies the requirements of multiple target species is challenging
- Defined assessment periods are important so any verification is carried out at a similar time
- Result indicators very sensitive to weather should only be used where management interventions can be applied to influence these characteristics
- Clear safeguards are needed for exceptional weather to mitigate risk

Photo: Dave Baker, Natural England

# Results Based Payment Schemes in Ireland

## Agro-ecology and Rural Development (ARD) Research Group



MFRC, Galway-Mayo Institute of Technology, Ireland. Email: james.moran@gmit.ie

### Introduction

RBPS in Ireland began with **Burren Programme**. 2004-2009 EU LIFE project R&D; 2010-2015 Development and Expansion; 2015-2020 Established RDP Agri-environment scheme. Uses a hybrid RBPS model with accompanying payment for complementary actions.

Recent years, several **pilot projects** were funded and implemented based on the Burren Model, such as the DG Environment (2015-2018) Results Based Agri-environment Payment Pilot Scheme (RBAPS) in Ireland and Navarra; and AranLIFE (2014-2018)

Funding via European Innovation Partnership for Agriculture Productivity and Sustainability (EIP-AGRI) operational groups in Ireland enables **further testing and development** of the Burren approach (hybrid model) across diverse agricultural and landscape contexts. 9 out of 23 EIPs in Ireland further developing RBPS approach.

National agri-environment programme 2014-2020. Green, Low Carbon Agri-environment Scheme (GLAS) is action/prescription based. Budget = €1.4 billion

### 1 The Burren Programme (2010-2021)



**Target Area:** The Burren region 720km<sup>2</sup>, Includes Natura 2000 site. Calcareous grassland and heath, limestone pavement, wetlands

**Ecosystem Services:** Biodiversity/habitat quality; water quality; landscape and cultural heritage

**Indicators:** 10 point scoring system. 9 different criteria indicative of overall "health" of ecosystem. Include vegetation structure/grazing levels, plant litter, bare soil and erosion, negative plant indicators, scrub encroachment, damage to natural water features, evidence of other damaging activities and overall ecological integrity based on visual assessment of plant community.

**Scope:** RDP 2014-2020 budget €12.9 million + funding for local team under technical assistance. 350 farmers; 25,000 Ha

Website: <http://burrenprogramme.com/>

### 2 Pearl Mussel (2018-2023)



**Target Area:** Natura 2000 Sites for the protection of Freshwater Pearl Mussel. Peatlands, scrub/woodlands and grasslands.

**Ecosystem Services:** Biodiversity/habitat quality; water quality and quantity; Carbon storage

**Indicators:** 10 point scoring system. Ecosystem specific scorecards of ecosystem "health". Indicators include positive and negative plant indicator species, vegetation structure/grazing levels, soil integrity, hydrological integrity and evidence of other damaging activities. Overall farm score for watercourse condition, farm nutrient balance and farmyard management used to weight final results based payment (e.g. poor x 0.3; excellent x 1.2)

**Scope:** EIP budget €10 million. RBPS hybrid model with complementary supporting actions. 350 farmers; 21,500 Ha.

Website: <http://www.pearlmusselproject.ie>

### 3 Hen Harrier (2017 – 2022)



**Target Area:** Natura 2000 Sites for the protection of Hen Harrier. Peatland, heathland, scrub/woodland and semi-natural grassland.

**Ecosystem Services:** Biodiversity/habitat quality; water quality and quantity; Carbon storage

**Indicators:** 10 point scoring system. Ecosystem specific scorecards of ecosystem "health". Indicators include positive and negative plant indicator species, vegetation structure/grazing levels, soil integrity, hydrological integrity and evidence of other damaging activities. Population of Hen Harrier monitored and used to calculate additional Hen Harrier bonus payment

**Scope:** EIP budget €25 million. RBPS hybrid model with complementary supporting actions. Includes additional innovations on meat marketing, animal nutritional, use of technology (HH project app) to aid RBPS administration and monitoring. 1500 farmers; 38,000 Ha 65% of farmland in target Natura area.

Website: <http://www.henharrierproject.ie/>

### 4 Blackstairs Farming Futures (2018 – 2022)



**Target Area:** Upland heathland, peatland and grassland Includes Blackstairs Mountain Natura 2000 site. Common land and privately owned High Nature Value farmland.

**Ecosystem Services:** Biodiversity/habitat quality; water quality and quantity; Carbon storage; cultural/landscape.

**Indicators:** 10 point scoring system. Upland scorecards of ecosystem "health". Indicators include positive and negative plant indicator species, vegetation structure/grazing levels, bare soil/erosion, hydrological condition, cultural/archaeological features and evidence of other damaging activities.

**Scope:** EIP budget €1.5 million. RBPS hybrid model with complementary supporting actions. Common land governance structure to enable RBPS and engagement, education, training farmers and wider community. Overall size of area is 5,000ha but RBPS tested with approximately 50-75 farmers on 1,000-1,500 Ha

Website: [facebook.com/blackstairsfarming/](https://facebook.com/blackstairsfarming/)

### 5 Biodiversity Regeneration in a Dairy Environment (BRIDE) (2018 – 2022)



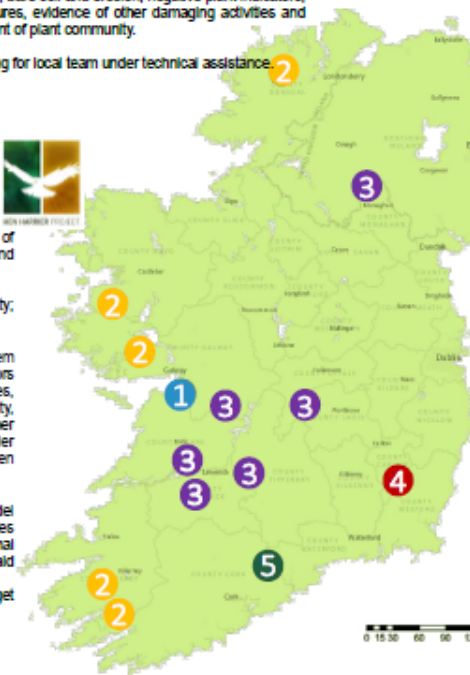
**Target Area:** Intensive Dairy Farming area in River Bride Valley, Co Cork. Targets High Nature Value features e.g. fields margins, hedgerows, ponds

**Ecosystem Services:** Landscape scale approach to Biodiversity/habitat quality

**Indicators:** Indicators and scoring system under development for HNV features on farms

**Scope:** EIP budget €1.1 million. Design and implement a RBPS to conserve, enhance and restore habitats in lowland intensive farmland RBPS hybrid model with complementary supporting actions. Includes communication and dissemination activities plus facilitation/creation of market demand for ecosystem services in agri-food industry. RBPS tested with approximately 50 farmers

Website: <https://www.thebrideproject.ie/>



# LIFE to GRASSLANDS

Conservation of biodiversity in the agricultural environment is one of key environmental challenges Europe is currently faced with. The extensive grasslands are one of the most threatened habitats.

The main objective of the project LIFE TO GRASSLANDS „Conservation and Management of Dry Grasslands in Eastern Slovenia“ (LIFE14 NAT / SI / 000005) is to improve unfavourable status and to ensure long-term multifunctional use of grasslands on chosen project areas in Slovenia: Haloze, Pohorje, Kum and Gorjanci (Natura 2000 sites). All four areas are facing similar threats of extensive overgrowth and land abandonment on one hand and unsuitable (intensive) agricultural use on the other.

Project is targeting two priority habitat types: 6210\* Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (\*\*), important orchid sites and 6230\* Species-rich Nardus grasslands, on siliceous substrates in mountain areas.

Through the involvement of 360 farmers in the project activities (removal of overgrowth, grazing, mowing, tall tree orchard revitalization) and signed long-term Agreements with 157 landowners, we managed to ensure sustainable management on 570 ha of species rich grasslands, until 2025.

In the project, the first result-based approach for Slovenia has been developed and tested, as well as criteria and legal bases for the collective brand mark „From grasslands“ were prepared and tested.





# Result and Value Based Payments for Landscape Elements and Forest Edges

A three-year pilot study in the Falbygden district, Sweden



All photos: Knut Per Hasund



## Why paying for these elements?

- ✔ Forest edges and landscape elements of arable land are ecological, cultural heritage and landscape amenity hot spots!
- ✔ Their environmental services are public goods and positive externalities
- ✔ There are currently no schemes directed to these objects that could interfere with the study



## What is specific to our study?

- ✔ The payments are Value Based, not Cost Based
- ✔ The payments are directed to forest edges, stone walls, field islets, ditches, solitary trees and other elements at arable fields
- ✔ A set of composite indicators are developed to measure the multiple environmental services of the elements
- ✔ Structure indicators are the major base for the payments, while species indicators have a minor, supplementary role

## What have we learned?

- ✔ It is possible to design efficient payment schemes also to objects as heterogeneous and complex as these
- ✔ Information about the motives of the payments, of the indicators and the conditions are crucial for success
- ✔ The participating farmers are quite positive to the scheme

For more information, please contact Knut Per Hasund. [Knut.Per.Hasund@Jordbruksverket.se](mailto:Knut.Per.Hasund@Jordbruksverket.se) or see [www.Jordbruksverket.se/projektfalbygden](http://www.Jordbruksverket.se/projektfalbygden)



Havs  
och Vatten  
myndigheten





# Goal-oriented promotion of biodiversity in the Canton of Zurich

Various reports point to an unsatisfactory state of biodiversity and impoverishment of habitats. However, in 2017 all biodiversity goals of agricultural policy 2014 – 2017 were achieved. The environmental objectives for target and lead species in agriculture can only be achieved if the proportion of habitats with quality is tripled.

The environmental objectives for target and lead species in agriculture are not achieved in the Canton of Zurich either. For this reason, the canton and AGRIDEA test a new approach on 25 farms that focuses on improving the quality of habitats rather than on the management requirements.

## Project goals

- Achieve biodiversity goals effectively
- Promote biodiversity on a site-specific basis and make optimum use of the biological potential of the farms
- Efficient use of public funds
- Increase farmers' motivation thanks to more personal responsibility

## Differences to the existing system

- The new basic map shows the areas with ecological potential.
- The compensation system is increasingly linked to the potential of the areas.
- Farmers are advised and supported.
- Targets rather than measures are primarily set.
- Farmers are involved in the monitoring of success.

**Goal-oriented:**  
Contributions to farmers are paid when they focus their management on achieving the goals.

**Results-oriented:**  
Contributions to farmers are paid as soon as the predefined results are reached.



Basic map (Example Reppischtal)




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## Other projects not associated with a single country

### CONSOLE



# CONSOLE

CONtract Solutions for Effective and lasting delivery of agri-environmental-climate public goods by EU agriculture and forestry

### General objective

The CONSOLE project focuses on promoting the delivery of Agri-Environmental Climate Public Goods (AECPGs) by agriculture and forestry through the development of improving contractual solutions (that is, the relationships between the public administration at different scales and the farmers).

WP6  
Consistency of practice, training and testing the framework


WP1  
Development of end-users-led contractual framework

WP2  
Diagnosis of existing experiences on AECPGs

WP3  
Feasibility of new contract solutions for farmers and other stakeholders

WP4  
Simulation and performance of new contract solutions

WP6 Dissemination and outreach



### Specific objectives

1. Develop an operational, contractual framework serving the development of improved and new contracts, accompanied by solutions tailored to local contexts to facilitate policy making, stakeholder interplay and to incentivise contract uptake;
2. Distil lessons learned from past and ongoing experiences through the structured qualitative assessment of successful, innovative and effective contract solutions in the EU and in third countries for the delivery of specific or multiple AECPGs;
3. Develop understanding of the acceptability and ease of implementation of innovative contract solutions through surveys involving a wide range of farmers, rural landowners and other key contract actors in 12 EU Member States;
4. Understand the economic, social and environmental performance of new and innovative contract design options by in-depth empirical exploration and model simulation;
5. Build a CoP with practitioners and actors involved and interested in the AECPG provision to facilitate co-constructing, testing and implementation of new solutions, as well as contributing to multiply impacts through participatory co-training;
6. Making CONSOLE results, operative and easily accessible to a wide target audience of interested actors and stakeholders (farmers, farm advisors, administration, business along value chains, NGOs, etc.), hence contributing to a major transition in the way AECPGs are delivered in Europe.

**Project start/end:** 1/3/2019-30/4/2022  
**Coordinator:** UNIBO

### Contract solutions

Contract solutions in the project:

- (1) Result-based approaches
- (2) Approaches with collective implementation
- (3) Solutions including the value chain
- (4) Approaches based on land tenure

### Expected outcome


A framework to better design and implement AECPGs contracts, built together with a CoP ready and able to apply the framework in a real-life context.

It will include:

- A catalogue showcasing existing successful experiences and good practices in AECPGs contracting
- Improved AECPGs contracts solutions suitable to be used as models for future design, including their assessment and the role for different levels of governance (from local to EU)
- A comprehensive guide to the process for the design of AECPGs contracts (including conceptual basis, design variables, determinants, roles, legal and technological aspects)
- Documentation, training and supporting materials

### Partners

CONSOLE project is based on the mobilization of 24 institutions, covering a broad range of actors (farmers, organizations, researchers, public administration, consultant companies, ...)



### Contact


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[www.console-project.eu](http://www.console-project.eu)







Horizon 2020  
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for Research & Innovation

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# MIRBAP: USING MODELS TO IMPLEMENT RESULT-BASED AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL PAYMENTS

Bartosz Bartkowski, Nils Droste, Mareike Ließ, William Sidemo-Holm, Ulrich Weller, Mark V. Brady

## Benefits of action-based payments

- Low costs of monitoring
- Payment certainty

## Benefits of result-based payments

- High-effectiveness rather than least-cost sites
- Incentives to innovate
- Autonomy & local knowledge
- Cost-effective

## Model informed result-based payments

- Combine the benefits of action-based and result-based payments
- Exploit advances in data availability, system understanding and computational capacities
- Use internet, mobile applications etc.

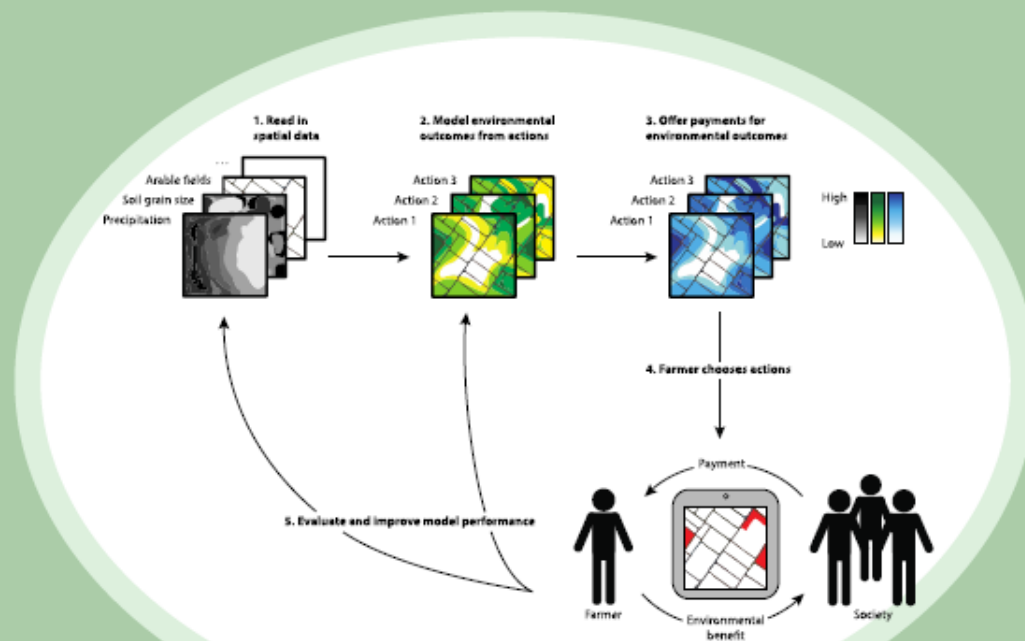


Fig. Model-informed result-based agri-environmental payments: MIRBAP

Criterion	Action-based	Result-based	MIRBAP
Outcome certainty	Orange	Yellow	Green
Payment certainty	Orange	Yellow	Green
Additionality	Orange	Yellow	Green
Cost-effectiveness	Orange	Yellow	Green
Dynamic efficiency	Orange	Yellow	Green
Farmer autonomy	Orange	Yellow	Green
Multiple objectives	Orange	Yellow	Green
Long-term objectives	Orange	Yellow	Green

Orange < Yellow < Green

## Open questions

- Acceptance by farmers and other stakeholders
- Predictive reliability of models
- Model flexibility & capacity to adopt new information
- User friendly design of software application

Bartkowski, B., Droste, N., Ließ, M., Sidemo-Holm, W., Weller, U., Brady, M.V., 2019. Implementing result-based agri-environmental payments by means of modelling. UFZ Discussion Paper 2019-05. [arXiv:1908.08219](https://doi.org/10.21203/309.08219)



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## CO-DESIGN OF NOVEL CONTRACT MODELS FOR INNOVATIVE AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL-CLIMATE MEASURES AND VALORISATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC GOODS

[On behalf of all Project Partners: coordinated by Bettina Matzdorf, ZALF Germany & Francis Turkelboom, EV-INBO Belgium]

### Challenge

- In agricultural landscapes, the supply of private goods is often prioritized over the provision of environmental public goods.
- As of yet, traditionally employed policy instruments through the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the form of Agri-Environmental-Climate Measures (AECM), based on individual contracts with farmers for predetermined actions, have not been able to address this imbalance.

### Project aims

- The transdisciplinary consortium of the EU-Horizon-2020 project Contracts2.0 seeks to develop novel contractual models for the increased provision of environmental public goods alongside with private goods.

*"Our goal is to give farmers improved incentives to integrate environmental protection schemes into their farming. To this end, we are developing innovative contract models to make it both more effective and easier to reconcile the profitability of farms with sustainability goals."* Bettina Matzdorf & Francis Turkelboom

- Four different innovative contractual models are in focus:



Figure 1: Four innovative contractual models

### Planned outcomes

- Participatory design of AECM in the Contract Innovation Labs
- Guidelines for the development of the post-2025 CAP informed by the Policy Innovation Labs
- AECM to support both protection of nature and viability of farming

### Project Design

- Contracts2.0 will establish 11 Contract Innovation Labs (CIL) in case study regions in nine countries. In the CILs, stakeholders, experts and scientists will co-design novel contract-based approaches and improve existing ones, which will be tested for their environmental effectiveness, economic viability and longevity.



Figure 2: Overview of the selected CILs and PILs approaches

- In cooperation with the CILs, Policy Innovation Labs (PIL) will be set up in the same nine countries. In the PILs, policy makers and national authorities will work on supporting policies at the regional, national and EU level to implement novel contractual models.

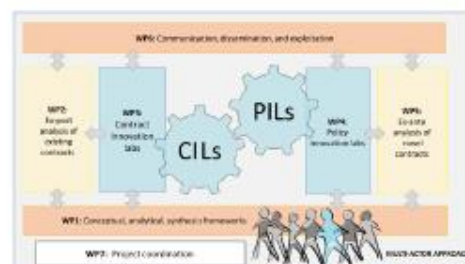


Figure 3: Project design and expertise of Work Packages (WPs)

- The Multi-Actor Approach with 27 project-associates takes form in Work Packages (WPs) as Action and Research Partners. The core of Contracts2.0 is the lab structure in action-related WP3 and WP4.
- Research-based WPs 1, 2 and 5 perform the detailed analysis of existing and novel contractual models simultaneously. Results and milestones will be reported by WP6 to the research community and the public to contribute to on-going policy debates.

Follow us: [www.project-contracts2.0.eu](http://www.project-contracts2.0.eu)  
Contact us: [contact@project-contracts2.0.eu](mailto:contact@project-contracts2.0.eu)



Horizon 2020  
European Union Funding  
for Research & Innovation



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10 September 2019

## Setting up a Network

Slides by Knut Per have already been sent to you by e-mail

### Discussion

#### 1. Network

- Network should be **manageable and simple**
- If we narrow scope, it stops people from bringing new ideas
- Give a forum to people, maintain a **living dialog**, e.g. with a virtual meeting space, via email-exchange or specific chat software; example for a virtual forum:  
[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google\\_Groups](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Groups)
- **Knowledge exchange** every year is very important
- It should be an **open network**, where new people can join
- Goal of the network should be to **provide information** and have to possibility to **ask questions**
- Idea to build a **board of several people** who are responsible
- How can we include the **farmers** in our network?
- Important that the network and its website **become a forum** where scientists and policymakers can meet.
- A major objective is to **share experiences** between countries and schemes or projects about scheme design, information, etc.
- The network may **promote the introduction of new RBP-schemes** where feasible by spreading information about the pros and cons of such schemes to policy makers in the MS and the Commission (lobbying)
- It would be really interesting to be **kept in the loop** on how the other projects, not associated with a single country (see posters) are developing and maybe contribute to the design of any application of RBPS they are considering.

#### 2. Scope

- Stick to agriculture, but **not only biodiversity** goals, **also landscape protection**
- If we include forestry, we must clearly **distinguish between forestry, agroforestry and agriculture**
- There are different **policy makers** in agriculture and forestry
- **Climate change** should also be included because it is a key issue at the moment
- Nutrient leaching may also be a promising task. We should in principle **include all environmental problems** and public goods related to agriculture and forestry.

#### 3. Website

- The website should be **continuous** over the years
- Where do we get **resources** from? - we could write a proposal and ask EC for funding
- If we run the website over the EC, the problem is, that every single word has to be checked according to the corporate strategy of the EC
- The ENRD might be interested to host it; they have a thematic group for RBPs; it is not clear how much resources they have; difficulty with this idea is that the ENRD is linked to the programming period of the CAP

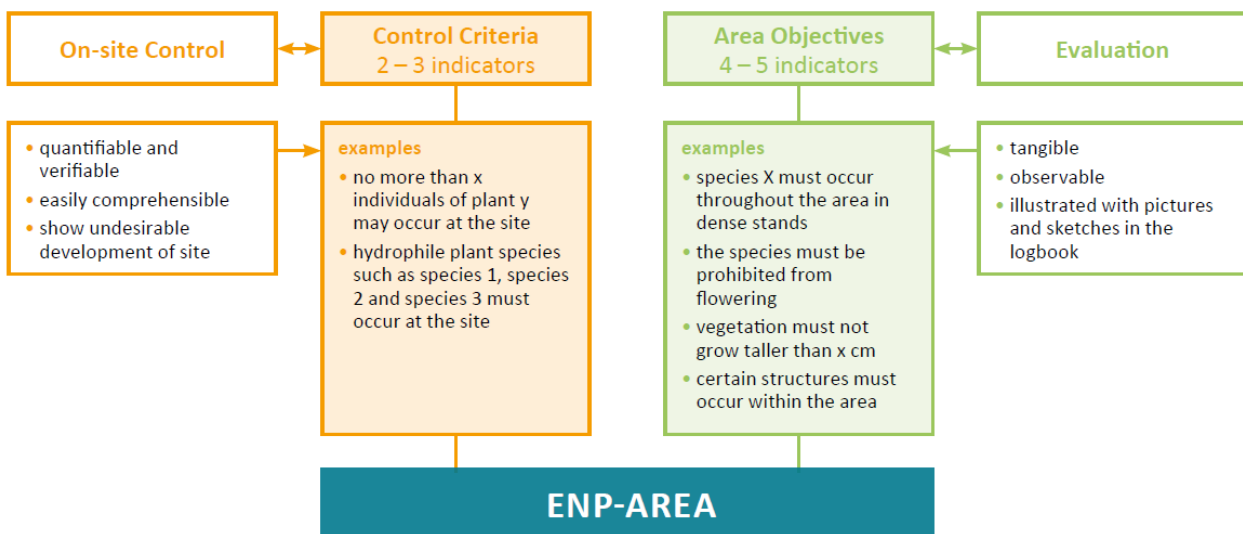
- There could be a **pre-defined form** for RBPS examples from the different countries
- The website should – at least in the beginning – be **focussed on information** about: RBP-schemes and projects, people, upcoming events (seminars, conferences, etc.), invitations and calls (financing of research projects, etc.), relevant policy issues (CAP regulations, options in the new programme period, etc.) and literature.
- **COST actions** for RBPS could be a first way to get seed-funding for the network.

# Day Two – Excursion to two farmers who are participating in the Austrian results-based nature protection plan (ENP)

## Operating principles of ENP

Every results-based model is confronted with the fundamental question of how the system should deal with situations where farmers have little or no influence on particular objectives and results. ENP solves this issue by using a dual system consisting of area objectives and control criteria.

Technical guidance is provided, and evaluations are conducted to help meet area objectives and corresponding indicators, however no sanctions are imposed in the event of non-compliance. Control criteria and the corresponding indicators are sanctioned in the event of non-compliance.



The area objectives and control criteria were defined by ecologists together with the farmers during farm visits.

After the visit, each farmer was provided with an individually tailored “ENP Logbook.” This logbook included all the objectives and control criteria previously defined, as well as additional information relevant to the ENP areas on the farmer’s land. Care was taken to present all this information clearly and to illustrate it using drawings and photos. The farmer also uses this document write down the measures implemented on the areas as well as any relevant observations made.



## Farm of Rudi Schmid

### Site 1 – Species-rich fallow land as feeding habitat for insects and birds



#### Objectives:

- Conservation of species-rich fallow land as feeding habitat for insects and birds with at least 25 different herb species per site.
- The following plant species shall occur in light stands over the whole site and shall be able to flower: viper's bugloss (*Echium vulgare*), lady's bedstraw (*Galium verum*), motherwort (*Leonurus cardiaca*), Balkan clary (*Salvia nemorosa*), cutleaf teasel (*Dipsacus laciniatus*), black mullein (*Verbascum nigrum*), glandular globe thistle (*Echinops sphaerocephalus*), clary (*Salvia sclarea*).
- Wood small-reed (*Calamagrostis epigejos*) shall occur on less than 10 % per site.

#### Control criteria:

- Wood small-reed (*Calamagrostis epigejos*) must not occur on more than 25 % per site.
- At least 20 different herb species (grasses are excluded) must occur per site (control possible between May and August).



## Site 2 – Veysel's Slender Bush-cricket

Former arable land where a species-rich semi-dry grassland has developed. It is habitat for rare insect species such as Veysel's slender bush-cricket (*Tessellana veyseli*) and owlfly (Ascalaphidae sp.) as well as for the common hamster.



### Objectives:

- Conservation of a habitat for Veysel's slender bush-cricket (*Tessellana veyseli*) with a mosaic consisting of plant cover with different heights as well as spots with open soil.
- Oregano (*Origanum vulgare*) and Balkan clary (*Salvia nemorosa*) shall occur sparsely over the whole site.
- Common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) shall be repressed and shall not grow older than 1 year.

### Control criteria:

- Common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) must not grow older than 1 year.
- Wood small-reed (*Calamagrostis epigejos*) must not occur on more than 10 % per site.



### Site 3 – Arable weed vegetation

Arable field with several rare arable weed species.



Objectives:

- Protection of a species-rich arable weed vegetation: greater rockjasmine (*Androsace maxima*), Carrot bur parsley (*Caucalis platycarpos*), thorum-wax (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), field larkspur (*Consolida regalis*), mayweed (*Anthemis* sp.), red poppy and Eastern rocket (*Sisymbrium orientale*) shall occur in light stands over the whole site.
- Couch grass (*Elymus repens*) shall occur on less than 10 % of the site.

Control criteria:

- Between March and July at least 5 different arable weed species have to occur on the site.

### **Farm of Karl Friesenbichler**

#### Site 1 - Red-backed shrike

Traditional meadow orchard which serves as habitat for the red-backed shrike and many insect species.



Objectives:

- Creation and protection of a habitat for the red-backed shrike with partly cut hedges, single trees and single thorn bushes. Fruit trees of different age structure shall occur.
- Protection and development of habitats for different grasshopper-species with spots of open ground, vertical structures (such as bushes and high grass) and areas with low vegetation.



- Protection and development of a habitat for rare butterfly species such as dryad (*Minois dryas*) with a high number of flowering herb and grass species.

Control criteria:

- Hedges with thorn bushes must occur.
- Open ground due to trampling damage must not occur on more than 20 % of the whole site.
- Brown-ray knapweed (*Centaurea jacea*), common cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) must occur sparsely over the whole site.
- St John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) and betony (*Stachys officinalis*) must occur.



### Site 2 – Wartbiter

Pasture which serves as habitat for grasshopper species such as the wartbiter and as feeding habitat for the red-backed shrike.



Objectives:

- Protection and development of habitats for different grasshopper-species such as the wart biter with spots of open ground, vertical structures (such as bushes and high grass) and areas with low vegetation.
- Creation of a feeding habitat for the red-backed shrike with lookout perches at the edge of the site and an insect-rich pasture

Control criteria:

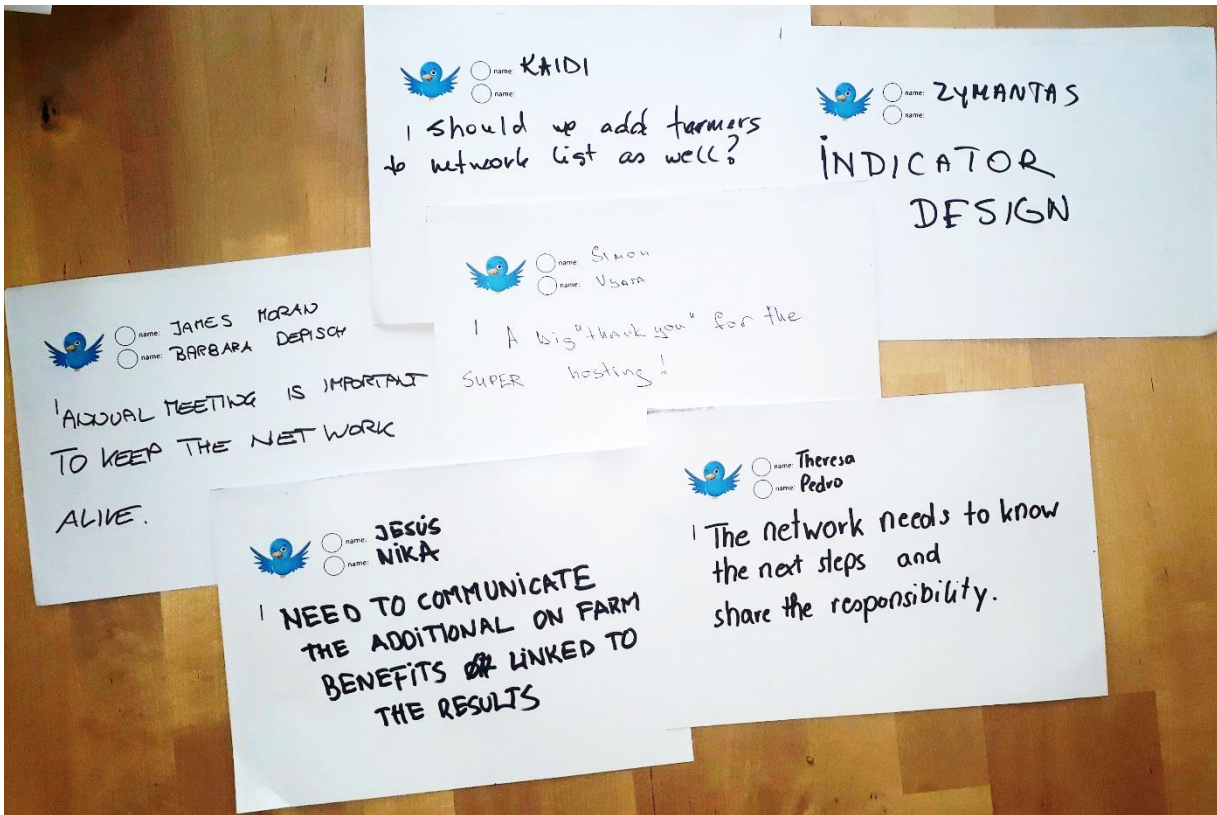
- There must be at least 1 group of bushes at the edge of the site.
- Common cat's-ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*) and wild carrot (*Daucus carota*) must occur scattered over the whole site.
- There must be at least 2 % and maximum 20 % open ground on the whole site.



## Buddy Tweets

What has not been talked about yet, but we should take it into account for the future?

What else is crucial for us to say about the outcome of yesterday?



Answers:

*Andrea & Jose:*

Adapt the premiums according to economic circumstances.  
Make levels in the premium to get incentives to the farmers.

*Andrew & Eneli:*

Presented examples showed that results-based schemes are really possible.  
Results-based payments can engage farmers with nature: could this be used to unleash competitive instincts?

*Annabelle LePage:*

How could technology help in measuring outcomes and allowing more wide scale uptake of RBPs?  
The amount of experience delivering RBP schemes is growing rapidly and sharing this practitioners and policy makers is crucial.

*Clunie:*

The real benefits (and the ongoing costs) of tailored on-farm advice and feed-back to farmer and government.

*Gerald:*

Robust evidence of improved cost effectiveness of AEMs through RBPs?

*Gwendoleen & Bartosz:*

We know result-based payments are cost-effective in theory; but we don't know much about cost effectiveness in practice.

*James & Barbara:*

Annual meeting is important to keep the network alive.

*Jane le C. & Corinne:*

How we can motivate more farmers for the topic.  
It is important to keep in touch and sharing ideas with others, but keep it simple.

*Jesus & Nika:*

How far can we go (No. of farms, share of support)?  
Explore beyond nature conservation... Need to communicate the additional on farm benefits linked to the results.

*Johanna & Eiichiro:*

Who is responsible for the website of our network?  
Include the info on past programmes & finished projects into the inventory.

*Jure & Judith:*

Legal proposals of the EU commission for CAP after 2020.  
Concentrate on biodiversity in the network (at least in the beginning).  
RBP – interacting topic, we need to know more about it.

*Kaidi:*

Should we add farmers to network list as well? How to get from pilot to measure?

*Karin & Barry:*

Eligibility of habitats for payments under pillar 1/ 2. Schemes need to be long-lasting for > 5 years.  
AES for targets other than biodiversity,... animal welfare, water pollution, soil, etc. It is crucial to find the best model to keep momentum going for the network.  
Results-based is one tool in the toolbox – it is not everything! Capital works, predation management, action based, landscape approach etc. etc. all important.

*Simon & Vyara:*

A big "thank you" for the super hosting!  
How we can implement the RBP on a bigger scale?

Administrative costs related to the implementation.

Clarify next steps for setting up the network.

*Sonja & Knut Per:*

How to make the commission and our governments to see the potential and introduce more RBP scheme?

It is important, that we take the ownership of the network and use the momentum.

The best must not be the enemy of the good.

*Staffan & Aveliina:*

How to scale up?

Local approach, baselines, monitoring goal setting. Trust the farmer & novel tech solutions.

*Stephen & Maria:*

A homepage isn't the best tool – at this stage at least – because we all have different interests and approaches. The most important thing is the possibility to meet and keep in contact.

Keep it simple when we have no resources – facebook? Understanding the barriers, misconceptions etc. of the “many” rather than the self-selecting “few”.

Opportunity to share knowledge, learning to support new projects. Mainstreaming – simple whole farm indicators.

*Sven & Kaidi:*

Don't forget the farmers. Try to get involvement of more farmer (organisations) in the network. Major aim is to increase the ownership of farmers for biodiversity and climate measures.

*Teresa & Pedro:*

The network needs to know the next steps and share the responsibility.

*Unknown:*

A pilot never fails. A pilot never scales?

*William:*

Transaction costs. Share main difficulties to see if someone has found a solution.

*Zymantas:*

Indicator design. Administration costs of RBPs (Cost effectiveness)