

### Capacity Building with Farmers on Biodiversity Dr. Daniel Bogner



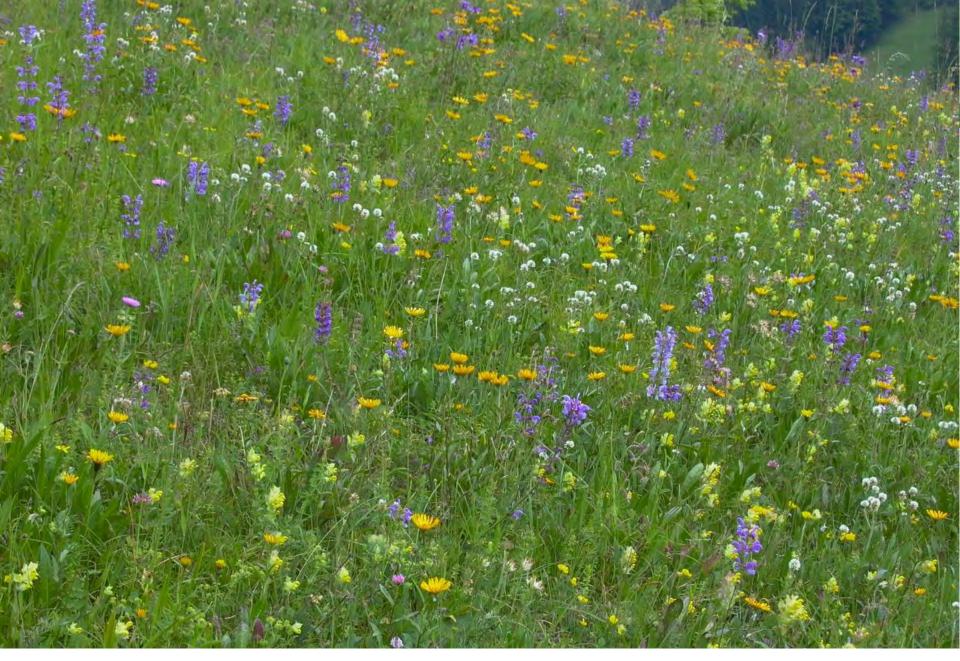




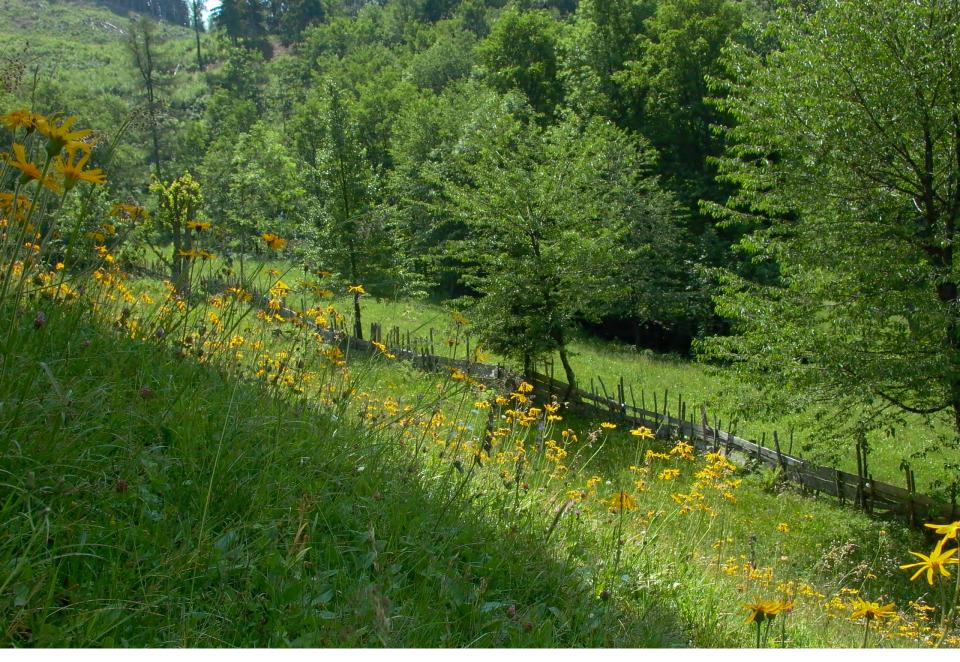
"I have never noticed what is living in my grasslands, because I usually didn't step off my tractor."



# Extensive mountain meadows – 2 cuts – low input



## Semi dry on calcareous soils – 1 cut



### on silicate soils – 1 cut





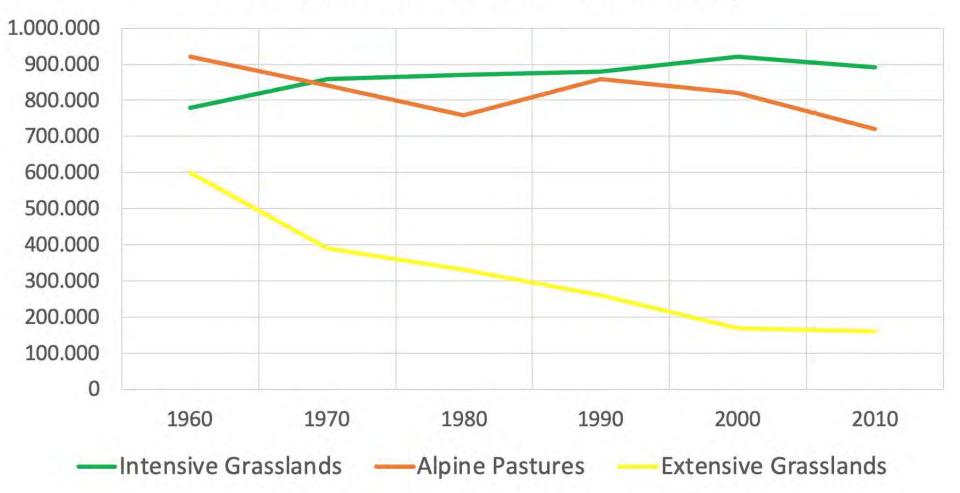
Alpine Pastures 720.000 ha (42%)

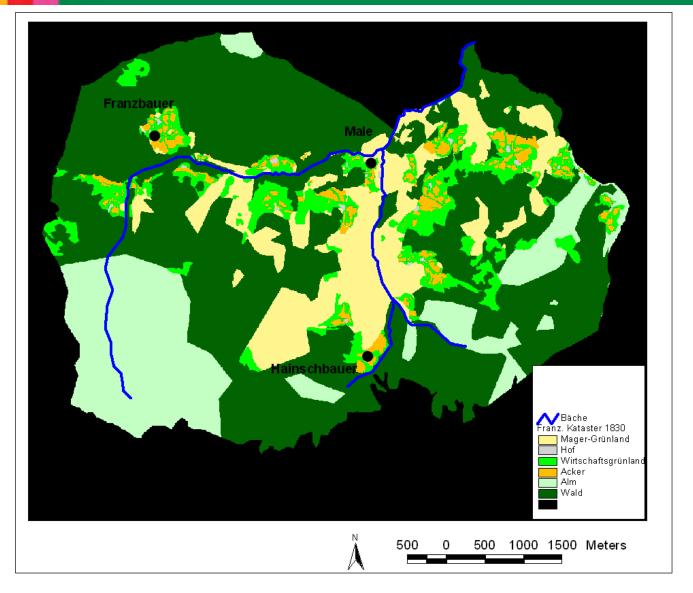
> Intensive Grassland 3+ cuts 870.000 ha (50%)

Extensive Grassland 1-2 cuts 140.000 ha (8%)

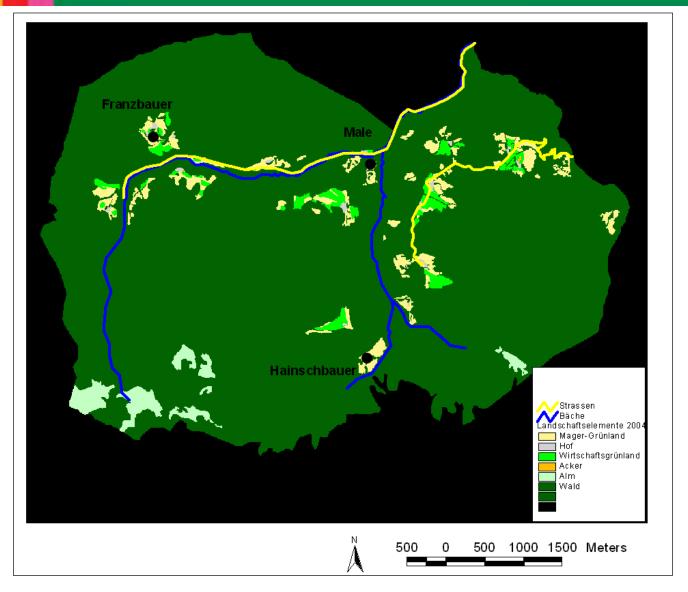


### Development of Grasslands in Austria (ha)





### 1950



2005















### **Approaches for maintenance of extensive grasslands**

- Public sector:
  - Standard approach: Contracts with measures and control in agro-environmental programs
  - Result orientated measures
  - Projects for awareness of Biodiversity
- Business based:
  - Products from extensive grasslands like medical herbs, seeds, tea, cosmetics
  - New approach: Certificates for Biodiversity for dairy or meat products

# **Capacity building and Training**

- 1. Enables farmers to have stronger skills and better knowledge
- 2. Leading to higher motivation
- 3. Investment in the future

# **Examples for projects**

- 1. Austrian Farmers Biodiversity Monitoring
- 2. Advisory services from farm to farm
- 3. Certificate for Biodiversity from Austrian Bio-Label
- 4. Research on Result oriented measures



# Example 1: Austrian Farmers Biodiversity Monitoring

Raising awareness and knowledge through observing plant and animal species

### MIT UNTERSTÜTZUNG VON BUND, LÄNDERN UND EUROPÄISCHER UNION



Europäischer Landwirtschaftsfonds für die Entwicklung des ländlichen Raums: Hier investiert Europa in die ländlichen Gebiete.

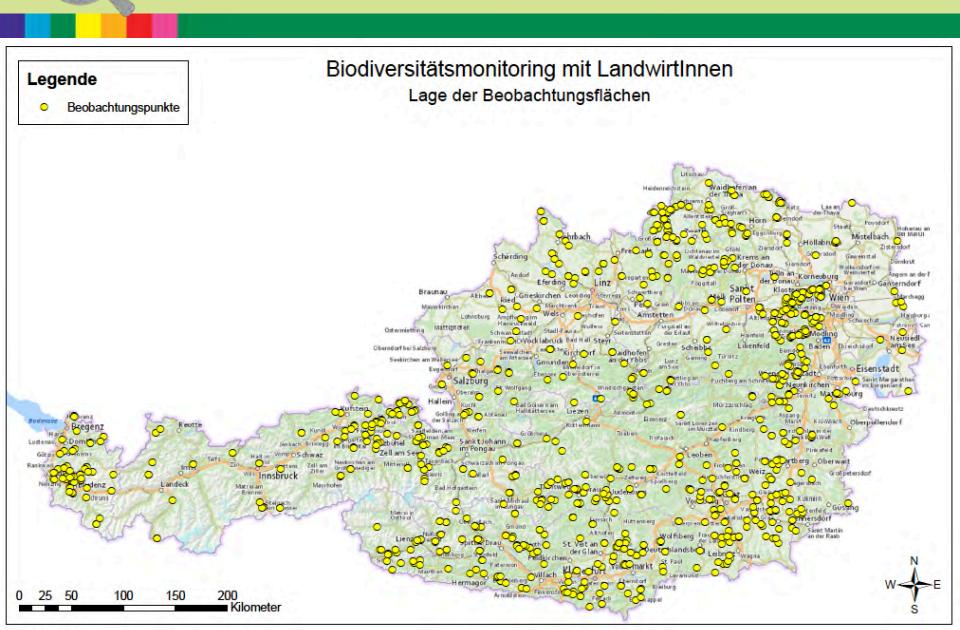






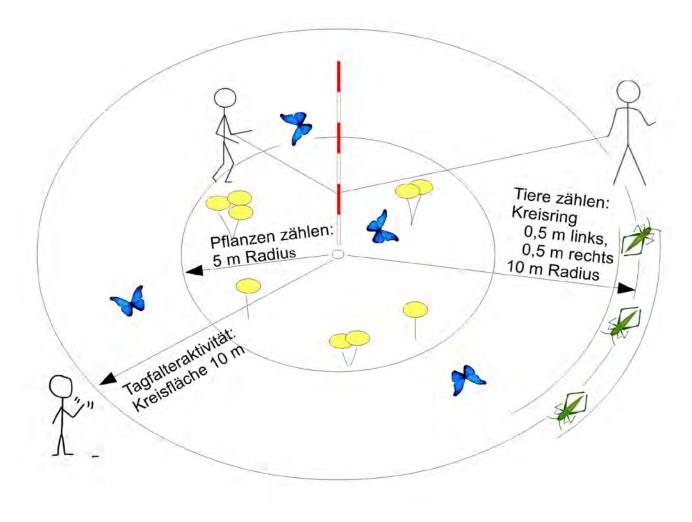
## **Development of the Activity**

- 2004-2006: MOBI-e "Concept for Monitoring of Biodiversity in Austria"
- 2006: Feasibility study with 20 farms
- 2007: Pilot year with 50 farms
- 2008-2013: extending to 700 farms
- 2014: Improvement of methodology: Monitoring 2.0
- 2018: Evaluation of effects





### **Methodology for observations**

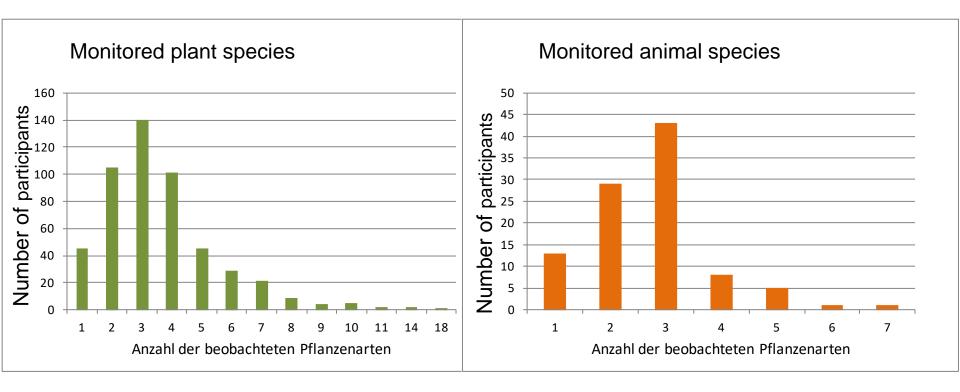












### SCHACHBRETTFALTER Melanargia galathea



### ERHEBUNGSBOGEN

Landwirtinnen und Landwirte beobachten Pflanzen & Tiere

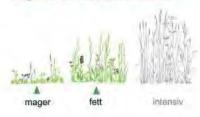


Männlicher Falter

### Alles Schachbrett

Die Flügeloberseiten der Schachbrettfalter sind, wie der Name schon sagt, schachbrettartig schwarz oder dunkelbraun und weiß gefleckt. Das Geschlecht der Falter kann man an den Flügelunterseiten erkennen: Die Männchen haben in der Regel ein schwarz-weißes Muster, die helleren Unterseiten der Weibchen sind bräunlich-gelblich gefärbt.

#### Ein klassischer Falter der Magerwiesen und fetten Heuwiesen





Weiblicher Falter, Flügelunterseite

Falter bei der Paarung



### "Magersüchtig"

Der Schachbrettfalter ist ein typischer Tagfalter extensiv genutzter Grünlandflächen. Dabei zeigt er eine leichte Vorliebe für magere Wiesenflächen, die an buschreiches Gelände angrenzen. Wo die Wiesen intensiv genutzt werden, hat der Falter keine Chance mehr.

Landwirtinnen und Landwirte beobachten Pflanzen

Betriebsnumme	T	
Name	1	
Aufnahmejahr	1	

Bitte schicken Sie eine Kopie des ausgefüllten Formulares bis spät. 16. Nov. des Kalenderjahres an: Umweltbüro Klagenfurt, Bahnhofstr. 39, 9020 Klagenfurt, z.H. Di Ingo Mohl, Tel. 0463-516614, Fax: 0463-516614-9, ingo.mohl@umweltbuero-klagenfurt.at

#### ZÄHLEN DER PFLANZEN

Zählen Sie bitte die Pflanzen wie mit Ihrem Betreuer vereinbart und tragen Sie das Datum (Tag/Monat) des Zähltages und die Anzahl der gezählten Pflanzen ein.

Nr. FS/Schlag	Name Pflanzenart (Bitte die genaue Pflanzenari angeben)	Blühstatus (A, B, C, D)	Anzahl Pflanzen (bitte ankrauzen oder exakte Anzahl eintragen)	Zähltag (Tag / Monab
			01-5 031-50 06-10 051-100 011-20 0über 100 021-30 exakte Anzahl:	
			01-5 031-50 06-10 051-100 011-20 0über100 021-30 exakte Anzahl:	
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			01-5 031-50 06-10 051-100 011-20 0 über 100 021-30 exsiste Anzahl:	

#### Definitionen zum Blühstatus

\* Datum git auch für eventuelle Referenzflächen

- A Blühbeginn .....die ersten Pflanzen des Bestandes blühen
- B Vollblüte .....der Großteil der Pflanzen blüht
- C Teilweise verblüht ......ein Teil der Pflanzen ist abgeblüht

Bitte bewahren Sie alle Originale der Unterlagen sorgfältig auf, diese können als Teil der Betriebsaufzeichnungen von der AMA auch kontrolliert werden.





Vielen Dank für Ihre wertvollen Beiträge!

- D Abgeblüht ..... (fast) alle Pflanzen sind verblüht





Datum abgeschickt:

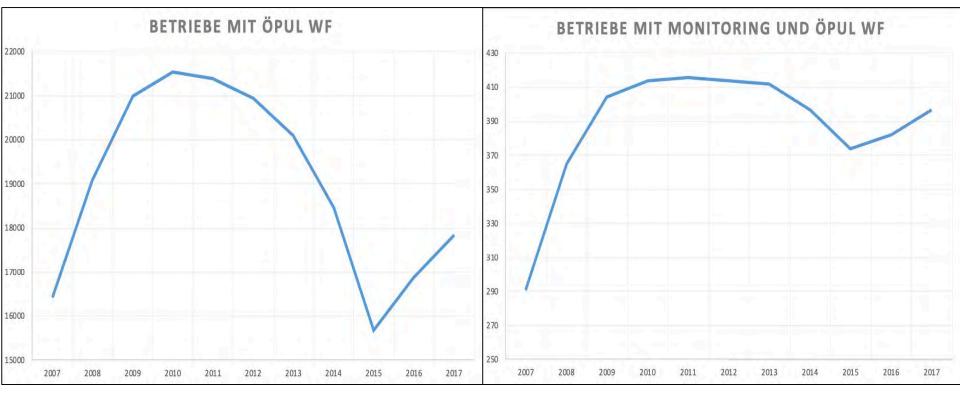
- Overall question:
  - How does the monitoring change farmers behaviour?
- Methodology of Evaluation:
  - Online survey 30% feed back !
  - Telephone survey
  - Data analysis

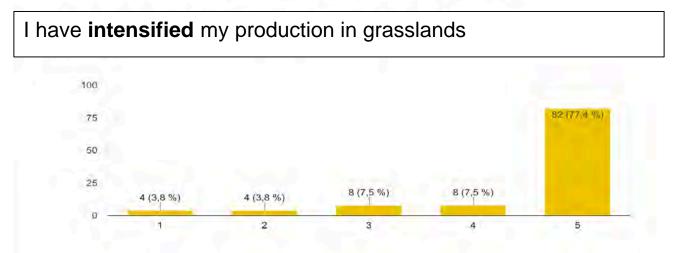


- Involved farmers have a strong interest in nature and biodiversity and they expand their knowledge substantially along with the monitoring
- Family members are actively involved
- 75% of the involved farmers are actively implementing different measures for improving biodiversity
- Involved farmers attend seminars and excursions on biodiversity

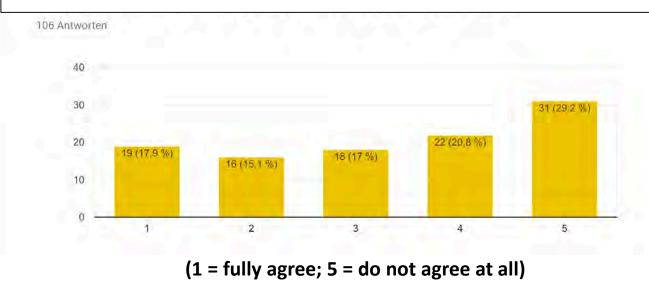
- Involved farmers almost never give up maintenance of extensive grasslands, but even tend to take over maintenance of extensive plots from neighbors
- 30 % of involved farmers motivate other farmers to implement measures for biodiversity
- Involved farmers expand their participation in the agro-environmental programs

### **Evaluation of the effects: Participation in agro-environmental program**

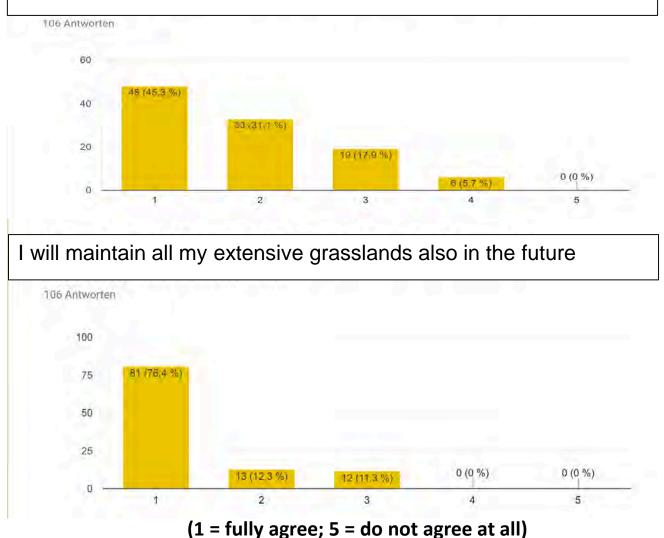




### I have **extensified** my production in grasslands



### I have implemented measures for Biodiversity on my farm



### **Evaluation of the effects: Implementation of measures for Biodiversity**

- Late mowing, not all areas are fertilized and fertilization only with solid manure
- Use of light mountain tractor to protect the soil
- Planting hedges, old fruit trees, leaving deadwood
- Number of cuts reduced
- Wood stacks left for insects
- Leaving small uncut islands at the haymaking
- Leaving stagnant vegetation over the winter (small areas)

### Capacity Building with Farmers on Biodiversity

## Example 2: Advisory services from farmer to farmer

# Advisory services on Biodiversity from farmer to farmer

- Advisory services not from expert but from farmers have different effects
- Pilot action 2018
- 40 farmers were participating in Training-of-Trainers
- 2 x 2 workshop days of training
- home work and peer group work
- 20 farmers performed advisory services on other farms

# **Content of training:**

- Training is not on species level but on structures of Biodiversity
- Basics on invertebrata and birds
- Basics on plant groups
- Interactions between land use and biodiversity
- Training on standard procedure for farm visit
- Communication training
- Home work: apply on the own farm





## Advisory services – farm visit

- Standardized procedure
- Farm visit takes approximately 3 hours
- Documentation of discussions and Biodiversity
- Output is a poster for the visited farm
- Evaluation showed highly positive feed back

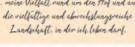
## **Capacity Building**

- Output is a poster for the visited farm
- Documentation of hot spots on the farm
- Possible measures for improvement
- Statements why • **Biodiversity is** important











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# Example 3: Biodiversity certificate for Bio-Label of a supermarket chain in Austria





Leben achten. Achtsam leben.





# **Certificate for high level of Biodiversity on farm**

- Criteria for certification:
  - More than 40 plant species in the meadows
  - Presence of rare plant species
  - Participation in Biodiversity Monitoring
  - Diversity of land use on the farm
  - Awareness and knowledge of farmer

Use of Certificate in marketing of dairy products







# Example 4: Research project on result oriented programmes

MERIT - Merit based income from sustainable land management in mountain farming





#### Capacity Building with Farmers on Biodiversity



eb&p Umweltbüro GmbH 9020 Klagenfurt







Institut für Ländliche Strukturforschung an der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main





#### **Observing Partner:**

ZAVOD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA VARSTVO NARAVE



Dieses Projekt wurde durch das 7. EU-Rahmenprogramm für Forschung, technologische Entwicklung und Demonstration unter der Vereinbarung Nr. 235175 finanziell gefördert.



#### Capacity Building with Farmers on Biodiversity



#### Result-oriented Measures for Biodiversity in Mountain Farming

#### A Policy Handbook





#### www.umweltbuero.at/merit/

# Methodology for training on Biodiversity

- Individual trainings on the farm
  - Training with experts: how to find and determine animal and plant species; experts needs to be good in communication
  - Training on interactions and effects between land-use and ecosystems
  - ✓ Training on standardized observation methods
  - Training on documentation of observations

# Methodology for training on Biodiversity

Training of groups in workshops in Training-of-Trainers approach:

- Combination of indoor and outdoor sessions with experts
- Groupwork tasks, peer group home work
- The own farm as good practice example
- Improving participants knowledge about structures of Biodiversity
- Improving participants knowledge about animal and plan species
- Understanding of interactions between land-use and ecosystems -> implementation of measures
- Understanding of agro-environmental schemes
- Communication training

# Conclusions

Capacity building and training of farmers on Biodiversity:

- is practically necessary when it comes to long term maintenance of extensive grasslands
- will improve the effects of your projects
- Train-of-Trainers approach widens the perspectives
- Focus on interested target groups among farmers