Summary of the workshop ‘Techniques, management and post-production’

The workshop took place during the first OH-FINE Forum 'Cultivating the Future: Organic and Regenerative in Action’

10 Oct 2025, Zamora (Spain)

Moderator: *Roberto Ruiz de Arcaute, NEIKER, Spain*

Note taker: *Alba Mompó, SEAE, Spain*

Description of the workshop

The session “Techniques, management and post-production”, held within the Cultivating the Future forum, was moderated by Dr. Roberto Ruiz de Arcaute (NEIKER) and introduced by Marina Morán (SEAE). The discussion brought together thirty-five participants. The dialogue focused on the technical, environmental, and economic dimensions of organic and regenerative agriculture, emphasizing adaptation to Mediterranean conditions, innovation in field management, and the need for policy and market coherence to support sustainable practices.

Participants of the workshop

A total of approximately 35 participants attended the workshop. The group consisted mainly of organic farmers, conventional farmers, and those in the process of converting to organic production. In addition, the workshop attracted notable interest from students.

How the workshop went

The session was open, dynamic, and highly participatory. Rather than following a fixed presentation format, it evolved through collective dialogue and experience exchange among participants. Farmers posed questions directly to the moderator and to one another, generating a collaborative environment where both traditional and innovative approaches were debated. The tone was constructive and reflective, balancing technical problem-solving with critical perspectives on current agricultural models and public policy.

Main Discussion Topics and Conclusions

1. Soil Management and Regenerative Practices

Participants shared extensive experiences with **crop rotations, cover crops, intercropping, and green manures**, highlighting their role in enhancing **soil organic matter**, **biodiversity**, and

nutrient cycling. However, several speakers emphasized that **Mediterranean climatic constraints (low rainfall, high temperatures, and soil oxidation) limit the direct transfer of models from other regions, specially from central / northern european regions**.

Examples included innovative systems combining **vetch–oat rotations**, **forage crops rolled and left as mulch**, and **direct seeding through cover residues**. Farmers reported variable results depending on soil texture and rainfall, noting that practices must be **site-specific and experimentally validated**. Strategies proposed included using hard-seeded species (e.g., [*almorta]* chickling vetch (or grass pea), buckwheat) and maintaining living roots to sustain microbial life.

Significant progress was reported in **vineyards and olive groves** in l'Empordà (Regen Academy), where organic matter increased from **0.5% to over 4%** after a decade of regenerative management using **roller-crimped vegetation cover** that functions as a **thermal and biological buffer**.

2. Technological and Operational Challenges

Discussions underscored the **technological gap** in organic and regenerative systems. Participants noted the **limited access to suitable machinery**, such as **roller-crimpers, seed drills for direct sowing, and small-scale implements**.
The **high cost of specialized equipment**, often designed for large-scale operations favored by current subsidy frameworks, was identified as a **structural barrier** to innovation. Some farmers shared examples of **self-built or locally adapted tools**, emphasizing **farmer-led ingenuity** and the value of **collaborative experimentation** as cost-effective solutions.

3. Rotations, Mixed Crops, and Functional Biodiversity

Farmers from various regions (Castile and León, Navarra, Almería, Girona, among others) discussed **rotational and mixed cropping systems**, such as **barley–pea combinations** or **alfalfa–sainfoin sequences**, evaluating their effects on yield stability and weed control.

The consensus was that **rotation is indispensable for soil fertility, pest management, and productivity**, although **profitability and machinery adaptation** remain limiting factors. Mixed cropping was found to be **economically viable only under marginal conditions**, while in fertile soils monocultures were more efficient. Experiences suggested benefits in soil decompaction and biodiversity, though economic returns were variable.

The session also addressed the **ecological functions of weeds** and spontaneous flora in **soil decompaction and ecosystem service provision**, reframing their role as potentially beneficial within regenerative systems.

4. Economic Viability and Market Access

A major theme concerned the **economic sustainability** of regenerative and organic practices. Although participants recognized the **long-term environmental and agronomic benefits** of cover crops and service species, these were often **not economically profitable in the short term**.

The discussion highlighted issues such as **market undervaluation**, **price deductions for products with "impurities" (i.e., weed seeds)**, and the **lack of established markets for alternative crops** like buckwheat or sainfoin.

Farmers emphasized the need for **market differentiation mechanisms** and **policy frameworks** (e.g., within the **Common Agricultural Policy – CAP**) that **reward ecosystem services** and **acknowledge the real environmental value of sustainable production**.

5. Policy and Structural Reflections

The session concluded with a reflection on **public policies and the CAP eco-schemes**, highlighting their current **inflexibility and administrative complexity**. Participants called for **simpler, more adaptive policy instruments** that encourage **innovation and experimentation** rather than standardised compliance, although it was also mentioned that administrative simplification cannot go against agroecological practices such as agroforestry or service crops. In some autonomous communities, these are not considered eligible for aid.

Several attendees stressed that **policy coherence**, **fair pricing**, and **consumer education** are fundamental to achieving a viable transition toward regenerative systems. As one participant noted, "We should not apologize for organic products being more expensive: what needs to change is how their true value is perceived and remunerated." Another participant considered that "public money for public goods" highlighting that organic and regenerative avoid damages to soil, water (environment) and people (health) so CAP rewards should be increased to attend to this kind of goods.

Key points

- **Mediterranean conditions** demand **context-specific regenerative approaches** emphasizing adaptability, soil moisture management, and biodiversity.
- **Farmer-led innovation** and **peer-to-peer knowledge exchange** are driving forces for practical advancement in regenerative agriculture.
- **Access to appropriate technology** and **economic recognition** of ecosystem services remain central challenges.
- **Public policies and markets** must evolve to **reflect the true social and environmental value** of sustainable production systems.

Summary of the workshop ‘Young population in the agricultural sector’

The workshop took place during the first OH-FINE Forum 'Cultivating the Future: Organic and Regenerative in Action’

10 Oct 2025, Zamora (Spain)

Moderator: *Juan Luis Fradejas (Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Spain)*

Collaborator*: José María Santos (URCACYL, Spain)*

Note taker*: Raquel Arroyo (CSIC, Spain)*

Description of the workshop

The workshop ‘Young Population in the Agricultural Sector’ seeks to address the problems and motivations that young people encounter when entering the agricultural sector, as well as the opportunities that organic and regenerative production can offer in this regard.

Generational renewal is one of the main problems currently facing the agricultural sector at European level. The aim is to use the workshop to bring together different stakeholders, with a special focus on young people, and to share experiences and opinions that can shed more light on main challenges of generational renewal in agriculture.

The workshop will also enable project partners to draw conclusions that will help to better focus the project's activities so that it can better reach young people and be useful to them when considering joining the agricultural sector and obtaining greater profitability from their farms, while ensuring their environmental sustainability.

Outline of the workshop

- Welcome
- Who is in the room
- Participatory analysis of motivations, problems and support for joining the agricultural sector
- Experiences of farmers and livestock breeders
- Conclusions

Participants of the workshop

Around 28 people with different profiles (students, farmers, livestock breeders, advisors, members of the educational and scientific community) participated in the workshop. Of particular note was the presence of students from the intermediate level Agroecology course at the Alfonso IX Institute in Zamora.

How the workshop went

- ### Welcome

Raquel Arroyo (CSIC) introduced the workshop moderator. Juan Luis Fradejas then welcomed the attendees and introduced the workshop and the topics to be discussed.

Who is in the room

Next, the attendees introduced themselves so that everyone could get to know the participants' profiles.

Participatory analysis of motivations, problems and support for joining the agricultural sector

First, different coloured post-it notes were made available to attendees.

Attendees were asked to fill in the yellow post-it notes with the motivations they found (or considered could be found) for joining or dedicating themselves to the agricultural sector and stick them on the wall.

Next, attendees used pink, orange, and purple post-it notes to indicate what they considered to be the main supports for young people incorporation, sticking their answers in a second column on the wall.

Finally, they were asked to fill in the green post-it notes with the main obstacles they identified in joining the agricultural sector, and to stick them on a third column on the wall.

The collaborator, José María Santos, grouped together similar responses.

The moderator read out the responses.

The **motivations** given for pursuing agriculture/livestock farming were:

- Being your own boss
- Earning money
- Satisfaction from achieving goals, improving
- Family legacy
- Nature and tranquillity
- Protecting the environment
- Way of life
- Living and working in a village, quality of life
- Seeing the direct results of your work on your plots of land
- Feeling that you are doing something more, strategic sector
- Training future generations

The main sources of **support** identified were:

- CAP
- Family (sometimes)
- Cooperatives and cooperation

Among the **obstacles** identified, the following stand out:

- Low social awareness
- Access to land
- Climate change
- Bureaucracy and politics
- Profitability (mainly due to prices)

- Lack of cooperation

During the activity, both the moderator and the attendees freely commented on the responses.

The importance of combining agriculture and livestock farming is emphasised, as it brings many benefits to management. Now, with existing innovations (e.g. collars), there are many possibilities and management requires less work.

While it is emphasised that the CAP is the main support for young people entering the agricultural sector, it is also pointed out that there needs to be less bureaucracy and that it needs to be more adapted to the reality of agriculture and livestock breeding.

It is also noted that the family is sometimes a source of support, but at other times quite the opposite, as they do not see a profitable future in the agricultural sector for their children.

With regard to cooperation, one participant emphasises that sometimes the constraints on cooperation are imposed by the public administration itself.

Attendees also discuss various initiatives in Spain and other countries related to access to land, as well as the incorporation of young people whose families come from other sectors of activity and do not have the necessary means of production available (e.g. associations to connect farmers without generational succession with young people who want to work in the countryside, or initiatives that facilitate access to land and support).

Experiences of farmers and livestock breeders

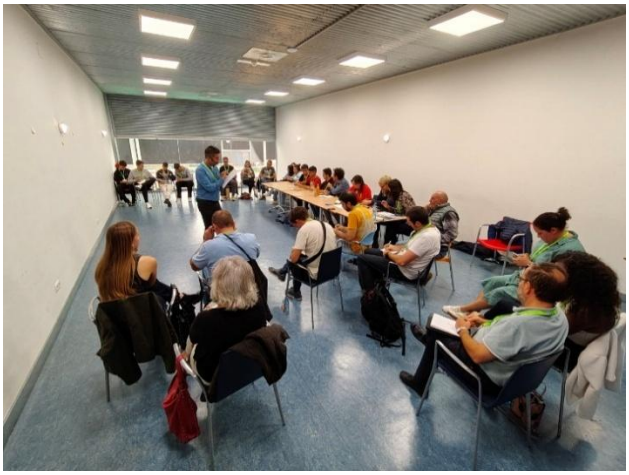
As the students from the intermediate level Agroecology course at the Alfonso IX Institute in Zamora were unable to attend the previous sessions of the forum, Eva Tocino (who has exposed her experience previously in the forum) and two other organic producers (José Manuel Cortés, chairman of the agricultural association COAG Salamanca, and Luis de la Fuente) were asked to share their experiences.

Their experiences aim to inspire young people and other attendees and show them that organic production is more profitable, sustainable and satisfying, and for many farms, the only way to make a profit.

Conclusions

There are many reasons to work in agriculture. Although support is available, work still needs to be done to remove the obstacles that prevent or discourage young people from entering the agricultural sector. Organic and regenerative production and innovations can help overcome some of these obstacles, mainly the lack of profitability of many farms, and also provide greater personal satisfaction.

Young people in particular, and all producers in general, are encouraged to continue learning and not to be afraid of making mistakes, because this is also part of the path towards improving the sustainability and profitability of the farm.



Summary of the workshop ‘Building Bridges: Sharing experiences in European projects’

The workshop took place during the first OH-FINE Forum 'Cultivating the Future: Organic and Regenerative in Action’

10 Oct 2025, Zamora (Spain)

Moderator: *Lieve De Cock (ILVO, BE)*

Facilitators*: Carlos Ganzález (OFISET, ESP), Katrien Geudens (Hooibeekhoeve, BE) and Lieve De Cock*

Description of the workshop

The “Building Bridges: Sharing Experiences in European Projects” workshop brought together participants from a range of European projects to explore opportunities for collaboration and exchange. The 90-minute session addressed a common challenge shared across many European projects: numerous initiatives carry out similar activities, engage with overlapping stakeholder groups, and often reach out to these audiences at the same time. This duplication of efforts can lead to stakeholder fatigue and reduce the overall efficiency and impact of project activities.

The workshop aimed to take a step back and consider the bigger picture — identifying areas where synergies could be developed, bridges built, and joint actions planned to enhance collective outreach and impact.

Specifically, the session focused on:

- Developing practical ideas for collaboration, such as organizing joint events, shared campaigns, or national initiatives.
- Strengthening mechanisms for information exchange and sharing of best practices among project partners.
- Identifying concrete collaboration opportunities, particularly in supporting the transition to organic farming.

Project partners/coordinators of projects were invited to the workshop. The selection prioritized projects with Spanish partners, 11 projects accepted the invitation. A poster with information of these projects was available in the workshop room (see page 5).

Besides the invited project, the floor was open for other participants to present their project relevant for the organic sector.

Outline of the workshop

- Welcome
- Who is in the room
- Project Deep Dive
- Synergy Search
- Wrap up and next steps

Participants of the workshop

In total about 23 persons participated in the workshop, representing finally 16 projects in the workshop. A list of contact information of the participants/representatives of the projects was shared with the participants.

How the workshop went

Who is in the room

The workshop started by a short tour the table to know who is in the room and to know who potential collaborators are.

Project Deep Dive

The representatives of the projects share information related to their project such as: project's core mission and focus, main project goals, key concepts or innovations, how the projects supports the transition to organic farming, the geographical distribution of the partners in the projects (each project was represented by a coloured dot that was sticked on a map, page 3), which stakeholder groups is worked with, how the project supports the transition to organic farming. This information is found in part I of the information cards (see page 15, for those projects that shared their cards, not obligatory)

Synergy Search

The participants were divided in two groups. The goal of this session was to identify concrete opportunities for cooperation and exchange information, expertise and knowledge between the projects.

The representatives of the projects looked at what they could offer from their project to others, shared with each other, which expertise and knowledge there are looking for themself, and explored where there are opportunities for joint events, communication, shared data and knowledge exchange between the projects.

The Post-its (yellow) for existing offers

- What is one result or tool you have already created that others could use/promote? (e.g., tools, best practice guide)

Post-its (blue) for offers in future

- What are the core activities your project is organizing at the moment, or do you need to/will organize?

Posti-it (green) for demand

- What specific information, connection, or partner would maximize your project's impact?

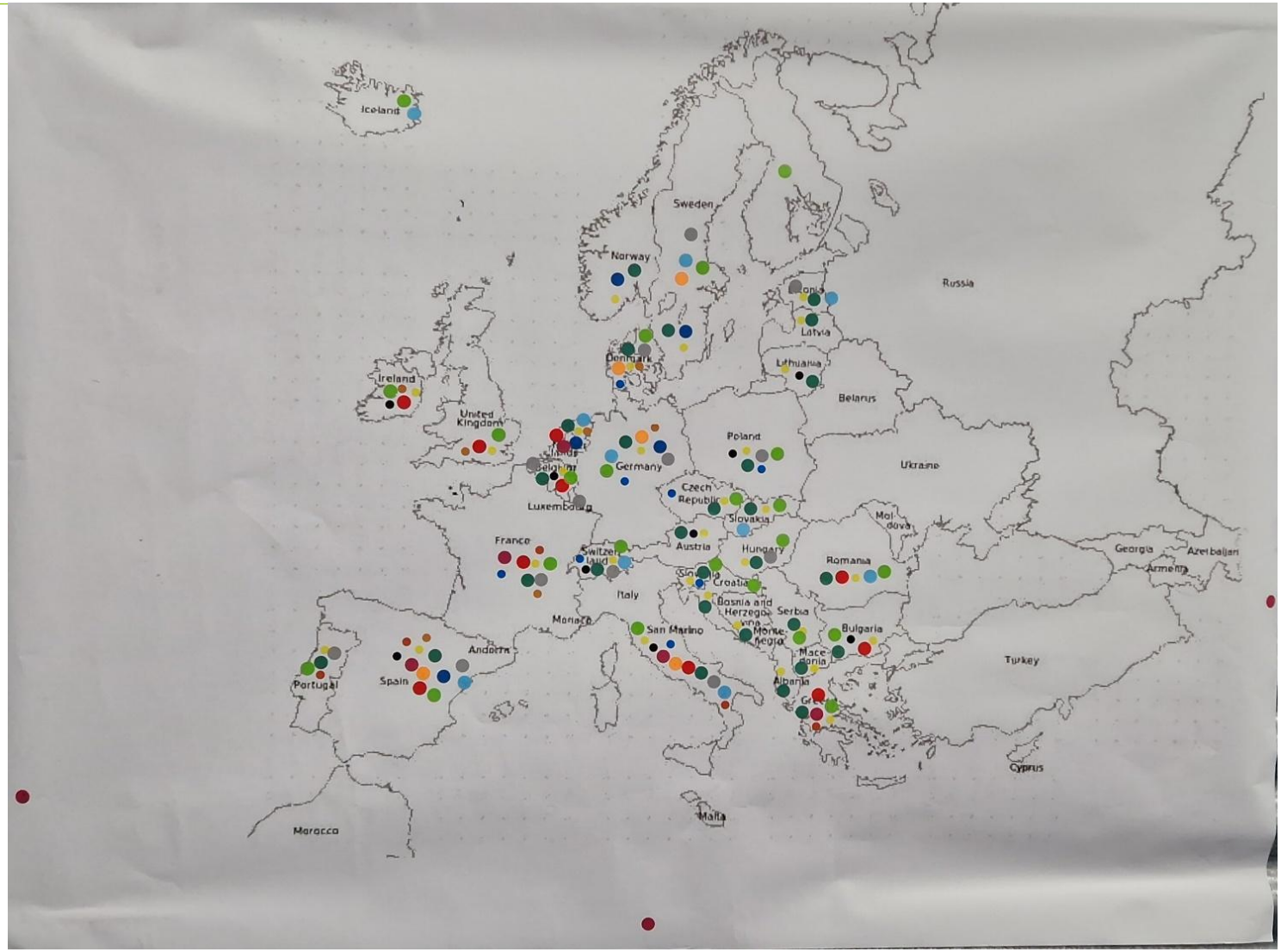
Post-it (orange) collaborations

- Are there opportunities for joint events, communication, or shared data?

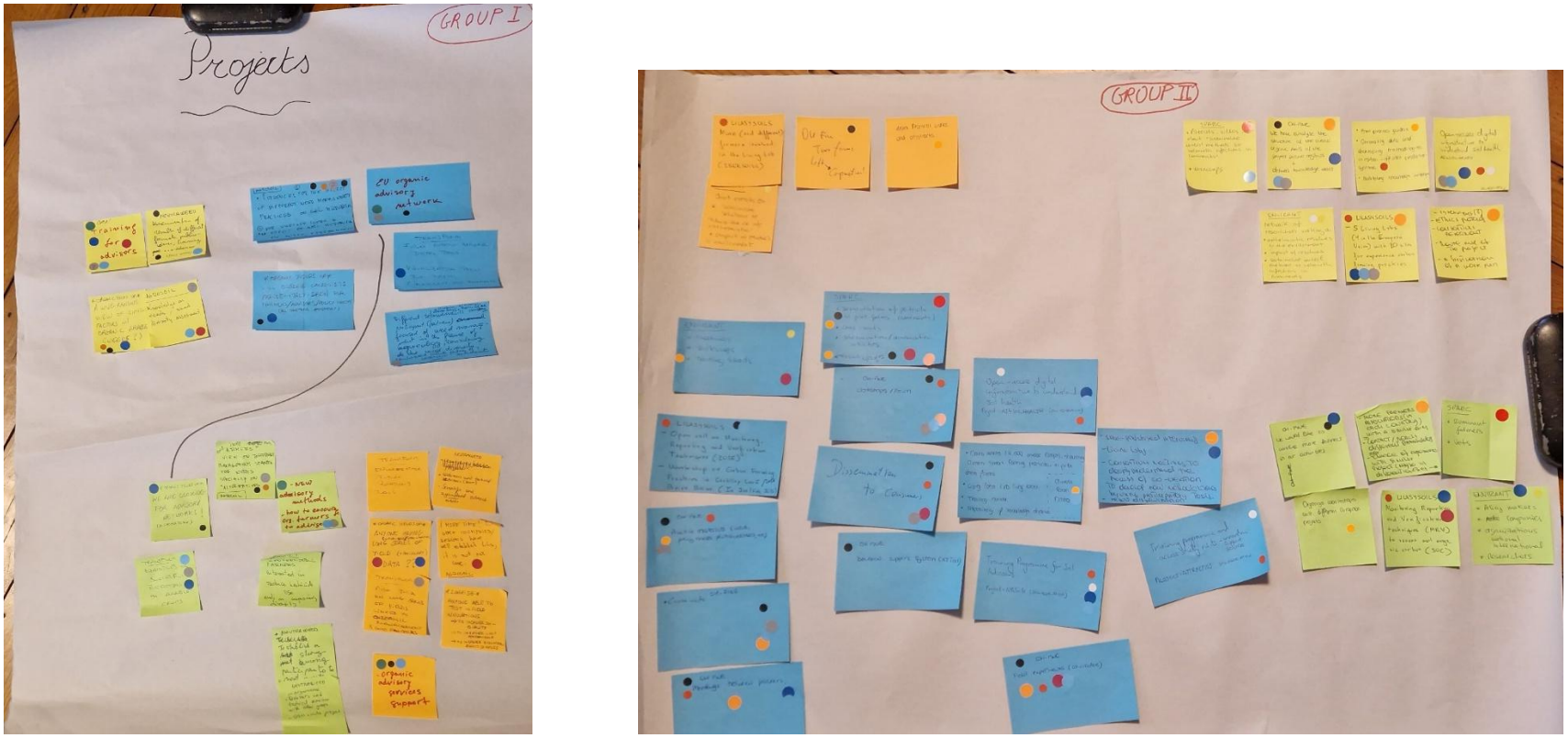
The results of the two groups are summarized in an excel spreadsheet (Potential synergies_OH_FINE_FORUM_WS3.xlsx).

Table 1: Project codes

Project	Color code
OH-FINE	(black)
SUNRISE	(light blue)
Climate Farm Demo	(light green)
SPARC	(bright red)
TaeLabs	(fluo orange)
AgroSoil	(dark blue)
OrganicAdviseNetwork	(dark green)
TRANSFORM	(light orange)
ORGANIC YIELD UP	(grey)
ENVIRANT	(yellow)
NEUTRAWEED	(Bordeaux)
LILAS4SOIL	(small l orange)
InnOFoodLabs	(small bleu)



Picture 1: Geographical distribution of partners within the relevant projects



Picture 2-3: Looking for synergies between project exercise, results of the two groups

Project posters

OH-FINE

NEUTRAWEED

TAELabs

AGROSOIL

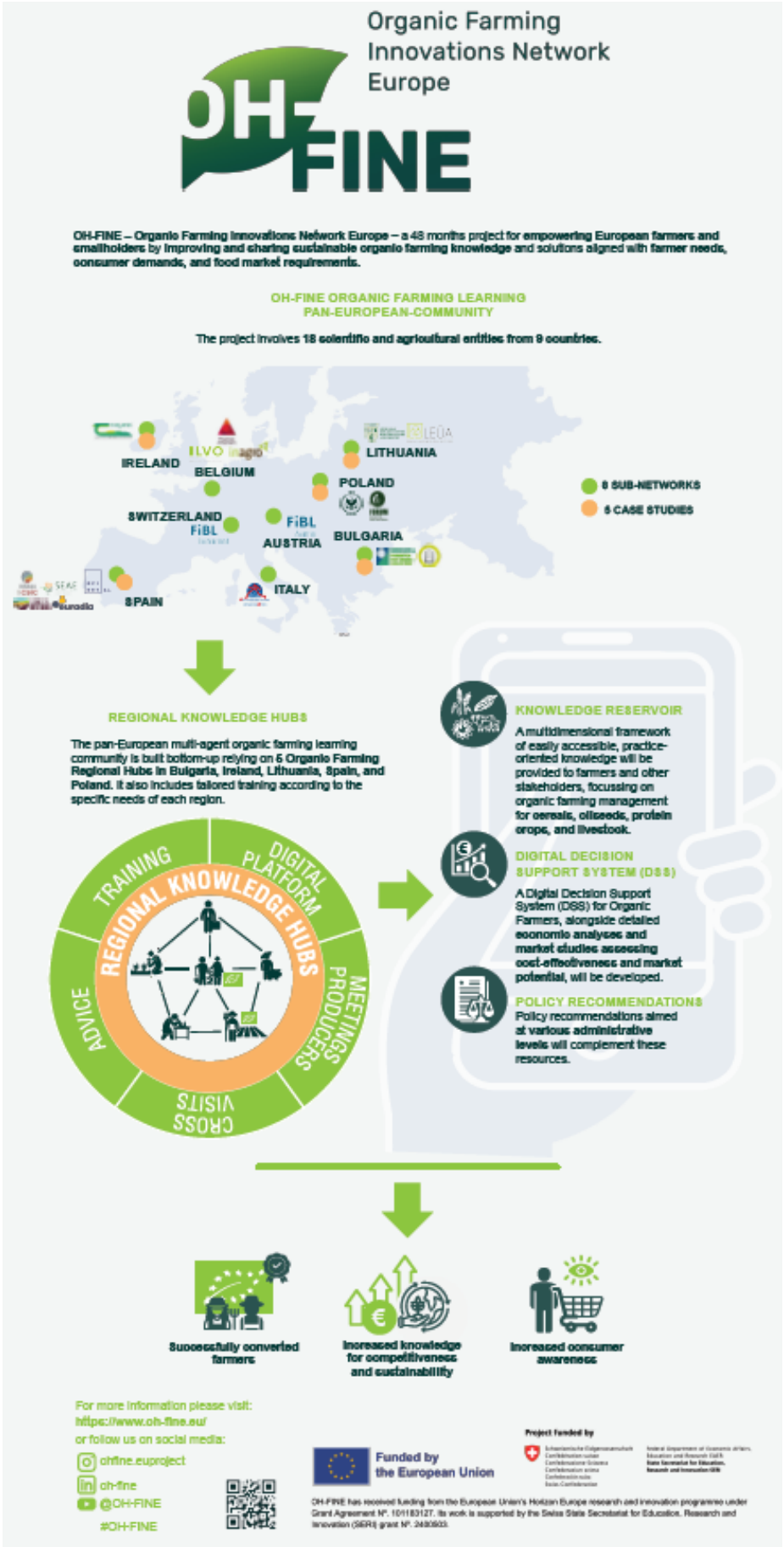
SPARC-ENVIRANT

ORGANIC ADVICE NETWORK

ORGANIC YIELDS UP

SUNRISE

CLIMATE FARM DEMO


Organic Farming Innovations Network Europe
OH-FINE
OH-FINE – Organic Farming Innovations Network Europe – a 48 months project for empowering European farmers and smallholders by improving and sharing sustainable organic farming knowledge and solutions aligned with farmer needs, consumer demands, and food market requirements.
OH-FINE ORGANIC FARMING LEARNING PAN-EUROPEAN-COMMUNITY
The project involves 18 scientific and agricultural entities from 9 countries.
IRELAND
BELGIUM
SWITZERLAND
FiBL
AUSTRIA
SPAIN
ITALY
LITHUANIA
POLAND
BULGARIA
6 SUB-NETWORKS
5 CASE STUDIES
REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE HUBS
The pan-European multi-agent organic farming learning community is built bottom-up relying on 6 Organic Farming Regional Hubs in Bulgaria, Ireland, Lithuania, Spain, and Poland. It also includes tailored training according to the specific needs of each region.
TRAINING
DIGITAL PLATFORM
MEETINGS PRODUCERS
CROSS VISITS
ADVICE
REGIONAL KNOWLEDGE HUBS
KNOWLEDGE RESERVOIR
A multidimensional framework of easily accessible, practice-oriented knowledge will be provided to farmers and other stakeholders, focussing on organic farming management for cereals, oilseeds, protein crops, and livestock.
DIGITAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM (DSS)
A Digital Decision Support System (DSS) for Organic Farmers, alongside detailed economic analyses and market studies assessing cost-effectiveness and market potential, will be developed.
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS
Policy recommendations aimed at various administrative levels will complement these resources.
Successfully converted farmers
Increased knowledge for competitiveness and sustainability
Increased consumer awareness
For more information please visit:
https://www.oh-fine.eu/
or follow us on social media:
ohfine.euproject
oh-fine
@OH-FINE
#OH-FINE
Funded by the European Union
Project funded by
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NEUTRAWEED
WEED-CROP COEXISTENCE

International and Cross-Sectoral Network for Sustainable Weed Management

MARIA ARIAS MARTIN y EVA HERNÁNDEZ PLAZA . Departamento de Protección Vegetal. INIA, CSIC. Madrid, España
M. REMEDIOS ALARCÓN VILLORA. Servicio de Investigación en Agroecología. IMIDRA, Comunidad de Madrid, España

WEEDS are an important component of agroecosystems:

Reduce crop performance by competing for resources and contribute to several beneficial agroecosystem functions

Herbicides and soil tillage are still the most used options to control weeds worldwide, but have been associated with drawbacks such as herbicide resistance, soil degradation, and biodiversity loss.

New strategies for weed management for reducing herbicide use in conventional systems and intensive tillage in organic systems.

NeutraWeed Proposal

Neutraweed project works under the concept of Neutral Weed Communities (NWCs): weed communities that can coexist with crops without negatively affecting yield or quality compared to weed-free conditions.

Neutraweed aims to enhance weed diversity and the ecosystems services provided by weeds.

Neutraweed will research for incorporate cutting-edge knowledge of ecological interactions between weeds and crops, while embracing innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and robotics.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Staff Exchange Programme in the context of Horizon Europe (2024-2028). It involves 15 academic and non-academic organizations. The project involve the exchange of experts in agroecology, microbiology, plant physiology, molecular biology, computer science, and robotics among participating institutions.

Activities going on at INIA and IMIDRA

INIA-CSIC has been host to scientists:
Guillaume Adeux from INRAE (France)
Lina Bosaz from Aapresid (Argentina)
Lucas Royo from University of Buenos Aires (FABUA, Argentina)

FAUBA has been host to:
Remedios Alarcón IMIDRA (Spain)

At Spain, secondments at INIA-CSIC and IMIDRA have focused on the effects of crop diversification on weed communities (CEREVID[1]), assessing the allelopathic impact of plant residues on weed biomass, modeling weed emergence (BAMh[2]), maize-teosinte hybridization, rhizome sprouting under climate change scenarios (EWRS[3]) and herbicide resistance in grass weeds (RECRAMA[4]) and identify whether small weeds with a creepy growth form and an early emergence can outcompete late emerging and high competitive weeds. At Argentina, secondment in FAUBA was focused in the modelling of germination of different arable weed species.

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TAELabs: Territorial Agroecological Living Labs

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INTRODUCTION

Industrialization and globalization in agri-food systems have brought with them undesirable problems in both environmental and social terms, which at the same time have a negatively impact on food production, especially on small and medium-sized farms (Guzmán et al., 2022; Brondizio et al., 2023) resulting in less resilient systems (Knickel et al., 2018). Global change and the latest crises, such as the war in Ukraine or the COVID-19 pandemic, have increased the fragility of the European food system (Fanzo, 2023; Lawrence, 2024). Recent studies highlight the need to develop new knowledge frameworks for sustainable food systems, orienting their structures toward specific missions, such as agroecological transitions, and territorial measures that support public objectives, integrating the farm and landscape levels (Klerkx and Begemann, 2020; Brunori et al., 2020; Sutherland et al., 2023).

CONCEPT AND APPROACH

TAELabs (Fig.1) will be real-life settings in which the agroecological transition will be co-designed, implemented, and evaluated, adapting it to each territory. Assemblage theory (Latour, 2005; DeLanda, 2006) will be the central approach for interrelating the participatory knowledge generated and developing new and creative ways of addressing and transforming the shared reality - both in material and relational terms - of local actors.

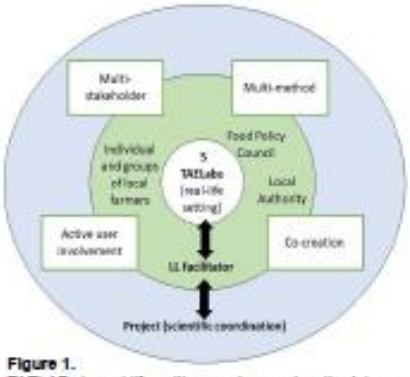

Figure 1.
TAELABs in real-life settings: actors and methodology.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Five living labs will be set up, covering different countries and territories (Fig.2), and various co-design tools will be used to assess initial conditions and develop and evaluate innovation pathways, as well as new technologies and solutions to the problems identified and prioritized by local stakeholders. The gender structure of the Consortium (15 people) will be balanced (8 women, 7 men) and different measures will be implemented to ensure that all activities incorporate a gender approach.

Figure 2.
Different areas involved in TAELabs project.

OBJECTIVES

The project is organized in 6 work packages (WP), each WP with specific objectives:

WP1- Developing the boundaries of TAELabs and the pathways for them to boost agroecological transitions;

WP2- Developing methodologies to promote, facilitate and assess the performance of TAELabs;

WP3- Assessing how actors involved in the TAELabs (and beyond) perceive and relate to their landscape, and co-designing landscape management for the agroecological transition;

WP4- Assessing the collective forms of organization and physical infrastructures, and assemblages between them and multi-level policies, needed to enhance agroecological transitions in a given territory;

WP5- enable knowledge-policy interfaces to co-create multi-level policy and territorial planning frameworks, based on different types of knowledge, resources, and actors;

WP6- Managing the consortium.

OUTCOMES EXPECTED

Contribute to:

- the definition and establishment of TAELabs;
- a new methodology to promote and evaluate the co-design and co-assessment of TAELabs;
- a definition of the Local Agroecological Facilitator profile;
- a framework for evaluating and refining different agricultural practices at the landscape and territorial levels in order to improve the ecological and economic performance of European farms;
- the improvement of the collective, self-organized forms adopted by farmers - and together with consumers - for strengthening local markets;
- the co-production of specific policy and governance recommendations tailored to municipal, regional, national, and European competences.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CSIC iegd

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Agro-Ecological Soil Optimization for Integrated Weed Management
an introduction to the European **AGROSOIL** project

S. Andert[1], D. Babin[2], J. Bensch[1], B. Baraibar[3], Z. Bitarafan[4], B. Helgheim[4], J.L. Gonzalez-Andujar[5], E. Hernandez Plaza[5], M. Hofmeijer[6], S. Medina[5], S. Pascual[5], C. v. Redwitz[1], B. Ringselle[7], I. Santin[5], A. ten Brummelhuis[8], E. Massop[6], M. Weigel[1], S. Zira[7], L. Ulber[1]

AGROSOIL – What is it about?

Fostering Agro-ecological transition across Europe

Reduction of synthetic herbicides

Reduction of intensive tillage

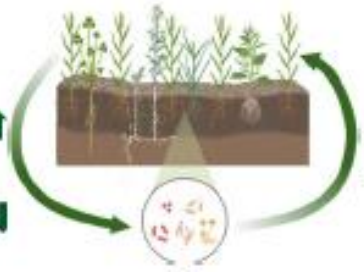
- Applying **a set of preventive and curative agro-ecological weed management practices (AEWM)** to reduce weed competitiveness by specifically supporting and enhancing the **soil microbiome**
- Implementing AEWM practices to (i) directly enhance soil microbial functionality (e.g. microbial inoculants), (ii) directly improve soil quality (e.g. cover crops, crop diversification) or (iii) control weeds with minimal soil disturbance (e.g. the horizontal root cutter) and thus indirectly contribute to improving soil quality

Soil microbiome for weed control

Feedback loop: Agro-ecological weed management (AEWM) ⇄ Soil microbiome (SM) ⇄ Weed communities

a) AEWM influences SM and weeds

- ↓ Tillage & Herbicides – Microbial activity ↑
- ↑ Crop diversity – Microbial richness ↑
- ↑ Weed functional diversity - Competition ↓



b) Beneficial SM supports AEWM
Enhances crop performance relative to weed pressure

- ↓ Weed seed bank – e.g. germination ↓
- ↑ Weed funtional diversity – Competition ↓

How do we address our objectives?

8 partners · 5 European countries

- Covering diverse European climatic zones and arable systems

Living Labs (LLs)

- Build and strengthen regional stakeholder networks through LLs
- Collaborative spaces - farmers, researchers and advisors co-develop, implement and refine sustainable weed and soil management strategies under real-world conditions

AGROSOIL turns ecological principles into field-ready solutions, co-created in LLs, tested with farmers, grounded in science, driven by the soil microbiome

Regional Living Labs in AGROSOIL

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[4]Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research (NIBIO), Ås, Norway
[5]Institute for Sustainable Agriculture (IAS- CSIC), Córdoba, Spain
[6]Wageningen University and Research, Plant Science group, Wageningen, Netherlands
[7]Research Institutes of Sweden (RISE) Agriculture and Food, Göteborg, Sweden
[8]Wageningen University and Research, Wageningen: Social & Economic Research, Wageningen, Netherlands

Co-funded by The European Union

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Organic Farming Innovations Network Europe
OH-FINE

OH-FINE First Forum

Zamora, Spain, 10 October 2025

CSIC igm

EUROPEAN PROJECT "SPARC" AND ITS CONTEXT WITHIN THE RESEARCHERS' NETWORK (COST ACTION) "ENVIRANT"

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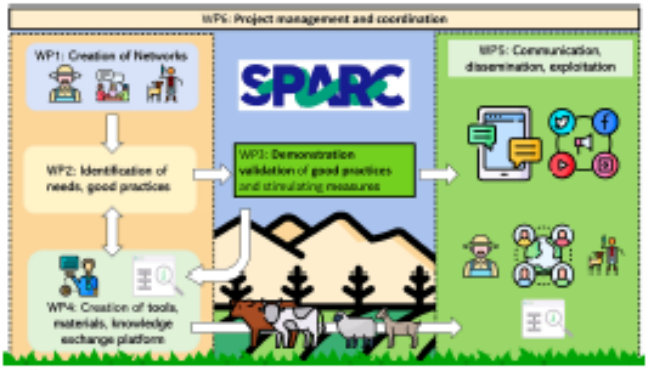
INTRODUCTION

- According to FAO, ruminants represent the largest livestock production system in the world, providing more than half of livestock proteins.
- Ruminants suffer from helminth infections that affect their productivity and cause economic losses.
- Excessive use of anthelmintic drugs has generated resistance, and these drugs are now considered emerging contaminants due to their environmental impact.

"Sustainable parasite control in ruminants" (SPARC), funded by the European Union, it aims to validate sustainable practices for helminth parasite control on pilot farms and disseminate its results.

SPARC
Sustainable PARasite Control in Grazing Ruminants
European Research Project



https://wormsparc.com/

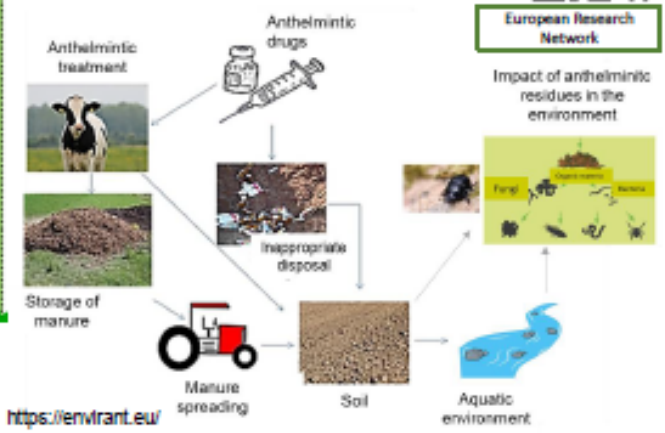
OBJECTIVES SPARC

- Duration: 3 years (2024-2027)
- Create a collaborative network in Europe, bringing together stakeholders to improve the sustainability, efficiency and adaptation of ruminant livestock farming.
- It focuses on tackling anthelmintic resistance, with three objectives:
  - Improving animal health and welfare,
  - Increasing economic profitability
  - promoting environmental sustainability.
- SPARC encourages knowledge sharing between farmers, veterinarians, advisors and industry to identify and disseminate practical and tailored solutions.
- National and regional networks have been created, forming a community with farmers, veterinarians and advisors, together with public entities, universities, research centres and cooperatives.
- It promotes good practices for sustainable helminth control.
- Needs are assessed through focus groups and strategies are implemented on pilot farms in 17 countries, analysing impacts on productivity, animal welfare, economics and the use of anthelmintics.

cost envirant

European Network "Environmental impact of anthelmintics in livestock and alternatives to minimize their use" (ENVIRANT), within the European COST program, which promotes the creation of networks for Scientific and Technological Cooperation in Europe.

European Research Network



https://envirant.eu/

OBJECTIVES ENVIRANT

- Duration: 4 years (2024–2028)
- Advance and disseminate knowledge about the ecological impact of anthelmintics.
- Identify factors that favour the persistence of anthelmintics in the environment.
- Strengthen capacities, prioritising the training of young researchers, especially from countries with limited capacities.
- At the scientific level, the following is promoted:
  - Development of new analytical methods for residues
  - Assessing the environmental impact of drugs
  - Promoting sustainable control of helminth parasites
- Encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration.
- Promoting networks and alliances, bringing research closer to practice and involving end users, industry and SMEs.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO STAY UP TO DATE ON PARASITE CONTROL METHODS?
Follow us or, if you'd like to collaborate, email us!

HELMINRUM

helminrum2025@gmail.com

ORGANIC ADVICE NETWORK

OBJECTIVES:

1. Create a **strong European-wide network of advisors** with organic farming expertise
2. **Inspire and challenge** the mindsets of advisors and farmers
3. Enhance **advisors' knowledge** about organic farming practices
4. Improve **advisory methods**
5. Contribute to building organisational **capacity of advisory services**
6. Highlight specific needs for policy support for **strengthening organic advisory services**

DIVERSE NETWORK OF ADVISORS WITH ORGANIC FARMING EXPERTISE, INCLUDING:

- Organic Advisors
- Young Graduates
- Conventional Advisors
- Students
- Other Actors

GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES & AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

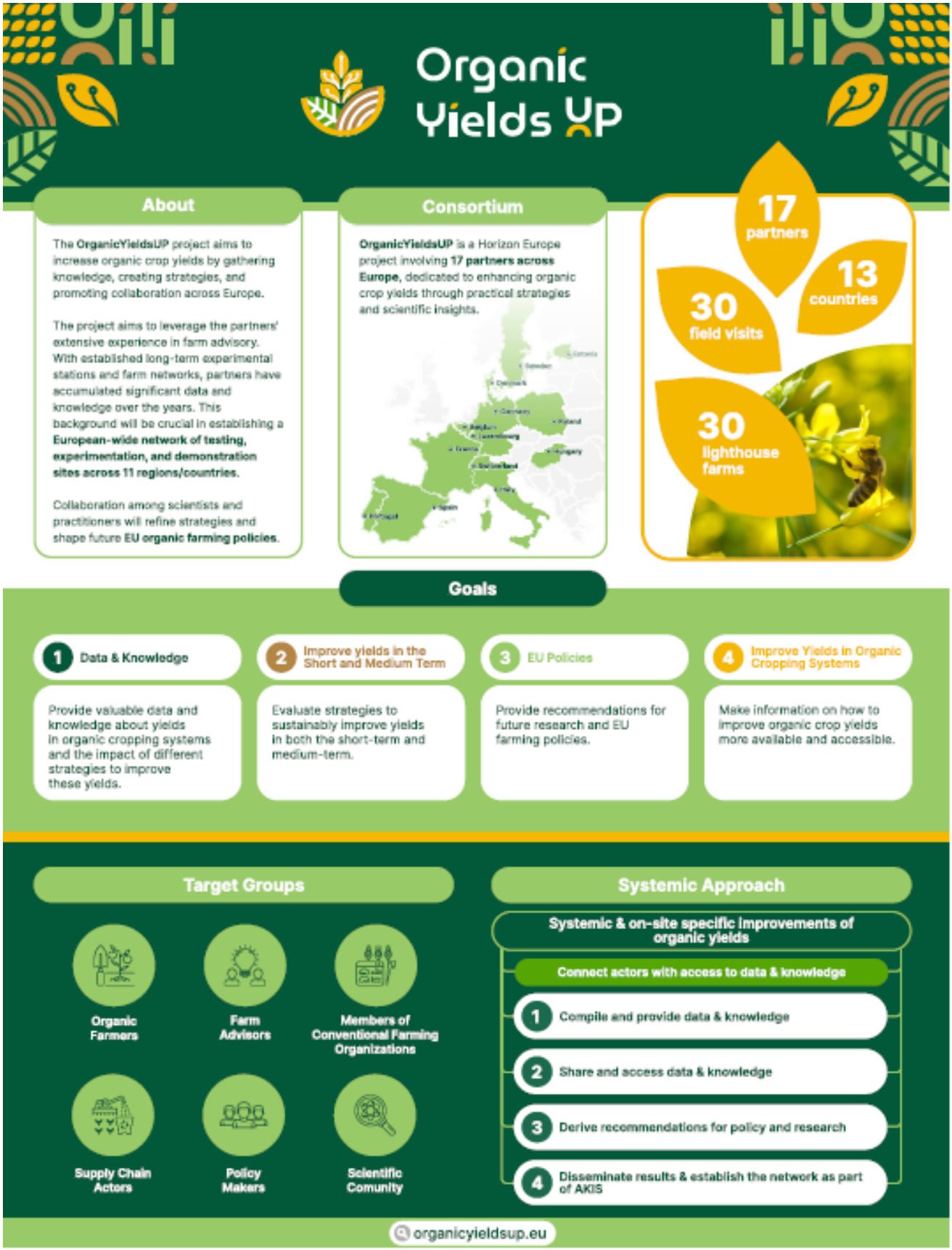
North-West	Arable, ruminants, vegetables
North-East	Arable, ruminants, vegetables
Central	Arable, ruminants, fruits
South	Arable, ruminants, viticulture
South-East	Arable, ruminants, fruits

27 MEMBER STATES & 7 OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

organicadvicenetwork.eu

Funded by the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.


Organic Yields UP
About
The OrganicYieldsUP project aims to increase organic crop yields by gathering knowledge, creating strategies, and promoting collaboration across Europe.
The project aims to leverage the partners' extensive experience in farm advisory. With established long-term experimental stations and farm networks, partners have accumulated significant data and knowledge over the years. This background will be crucial in establishing a European-wide network of testing, experimentation, and demonstration sites across 11 regions/countries.
Collaboration among scientists and practitioners will refine strategies and shape future EU organic farming policies.
Consortium
OrganicYieldsUP is a Horizon Europe project involving 17 partners across Europe, dedicated to enhancing organic crop yields through practical strategies and scientific insights.
17 partners
13 countries
30 field visits
30 lighthouse farms
Goals
1 Data & Knowledge
Provide valuable data and knowledge about yields in organic cropping systems and the impact of different strategies to improve these yields.
2 Improve yields in the Short and Medium Term
Evaluate strategies to sustainably improve yields in both the short-term and medium-term.
3 EU Policies
Provide recommendations for future research and EU farming policies.
4 Improve Yields in Organic Cropping Systems
Make information on how to improve organic crop yields more available and accessible.
Target Groups
Organic Farmers
Farm Advisors
Members of Conventional Farming Organizations
Supply Chain Actors
Policy Makers
Scientific Comunity
Systemic Approach
Systemic & on-site specific improvements of organic yields
Connect actors with access to data & knowledge
1 Compile and provide data & knowledge
2 Share and access data & knowledge
3 Derive recommendations for policy and research
4 Disseminate results & establish the network as part of AKIS
organicyieldsup.eu
Funded by the European Union

SUNRISE

About

SUNRISE aims to foster the agroecological transition by establishing a **network of agroecological living labs (AELLs)** across 10 European countries, building upon already existing living labs (5 actual AELLs) or situations that have great potential of becoming active AELL in three years (5 potential AELLs). SUNRISE will operate from 1 April 2025 to 31 March 2028.

The project uses co-design, co-testing, and co-validation to develop **novel agroecological solutions** aimed to overcome **key agronomic problems** (highlighted by each AELL) that impede or delay the agroecological transition.

The project involves farmers, researchers, advisors, and policymakers to ensure practical relevance.

Consortium

The SUNRISE consortium includes partners from 10 European countries, showcasing broad geographic and institutional diversity.

Agroecological Living Labs

Established and emerging Agroecological Living Labs act as primary sites for experimentation and innovation within the consortium.

Goals

1 AELL Network	2 Local Innovation	3 Policy and Research Recommendations	4 Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination
Create a European network of Agroecological Living Labs to foster innovation and knowledge sharing.	Support farmers, advisors, and researchers to co-develop sustainable and scalable agroecological practices.	Provide robust data to infrom EU policies and funding for agroecology based on evidence.	Disseminate successful practices widely through peer learning and outreach activities.

Gallecs Living Lab as an example

Timeline of Gallecs' Agroecological Transition

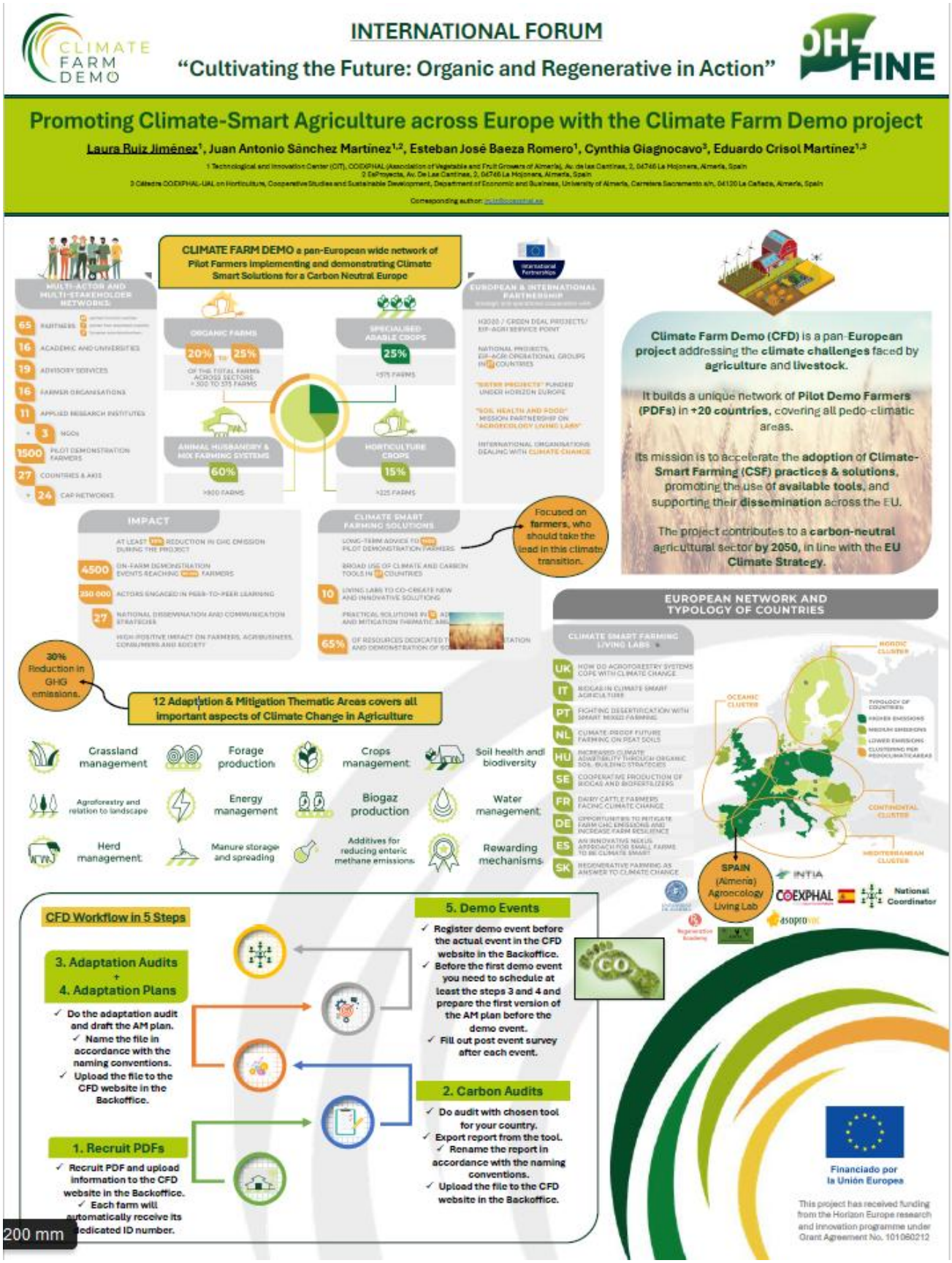
Before Organic Farming Transition
0 ha under Organic Farming
Barley monocrops
Alfalfa stands
High chemical inputs

Nowadays
200 ha under Organic Farming
Promoting traditional crop varieties
Cereal mixtures and intercropping
Field Boundary protection

Future innovations
550 ha under Organic Farming
Improving Soil Health
Legume intercropping
Field Boundary restoration

https://www.sunrise-agroecology.eu/

AGROECOLOGY PARTNERSHIP
Co-funded by the European Union


INTERNATIONAL FORUM
"Cultivating the Future: Organic and Regenerative in Action"
Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture across Europe with the Climate Farm Demo project
Laura Ruiz Jiménez[1], Juan Antonio Sánchez Martínez[1,2], Esteban José Baeza Romero[1], Cynthia Giagnocavo[3], Eduardo Crisol Martínez[1,3]
CLIMATE FARM DEMO a pan-European wide network of Pilot Farmers implementing and demonstrating Climate Smart Solutions for a Carbon Neutral Europe
MULTI-ACTOR AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER NETWORKS
65 PARTNERS
16 ACADEMIC AND UNIVERSITIES
19 ADVISORY SERVICES
16 FARMER ORGANISATIONS
11 APPLIED RESEARCH INSTITUTES
3 NGOs
1500 PILOT DEMONSTRATION FARMERS
27 COUNTRIES & AKIS
24 CAP NETWORKS
ORGANIC FARMS
20% TO 25%
OF THE TOTAL FARMS ACROSS SECTORS = 500 TO 535 FARMS
SPECIALISED ARABLE CROPS
25%
+575 FARMS
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & MIX FARMING SYSTEMS
60%
+900 FARMS
HORTICULTURE CROPS
15%
+225 FARMS
EUROPEAN & INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP
H2020 / GREEN DEAL PROJECTS/ EIP-AGRI SERVICE POINT
NATIONAL PROJECTS, EIP-AGRI OPERATIONAL GROUPS IN COUNTRIES
"WATER PROJECTS" FUNDED UNDER HORIZON EUROPE
"SOIL HEALTH AND FOOD" MISSION PARTNERSHIP ON "AGROECOLOGY LIVING LABS"
INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS DEALING WITH CLIMATE CHANGE
Climate Farm Demo (CFD) is a pan-European project addressing the climate challenges faced by agriculture and livestock.
It builds a unique network of Pilot Demo Farmers (PDFs) in +20 countries, covering all pedo-climatic areas.
Its mission is to accelerate the adoption of Climate-Smart Farming (CSF) practices & solutions, promoting the use of available tools, and supporting their dissemination across the EU.
The project contributes to a carbon-neutral agricultural sector by 2050, in line with the EU Climate Strategy.
IMPACT
AT LEAST 30% REDUCTION IN GHG EMISSION DURING THE PROJECT
4500 ON-FARM DEMONSTRATION EVENTS REACHING 30000 FARMERS
250 000 ACTORS ENGAGED IN PEER-TO-PEER LEARNING
27 NATIONAL DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES
HIGH POSITIVE IMPACT ON FARMERS, AGRIBUSINESS, CONSUMERS AND SOCIETY
CLIMATE SMART FARMING SOLUTIONS
LONG-TERM ADVICE TO 1500 PILOT DEMONSTRATION FARMERS
BROAD USE OF CLIMATE AND CARBON TOOLS IN 27 COUNTRIES
10 LIVING LABS TO CO-CREATE NEW AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS
PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS IN 12 ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION THEMATIC AREAS
65% OF RESOURCES DEDICATED TO DEMONSTRATION OF SOLUTIONS
Focused on farmers, who should take the lead in this climate transition.
30% Reduction in GHG emissions.
12 Adaptation & Mitigation Thematic Areas covers all important aspects of Climate Change in Agriculture
Grassland management
Forage production
Crops management
Soil health and biodiversity
Agroforestry and relation to landscape
Energy management
Biogaz production
Water management
Herd management
Manure storage and spreading
Additives for reducing enteric methane emissions
Rewarding mechanisms
EUROPEAN NETWORK AND TYPOLOGY OF COUNTRIES
CLIMATE SMART FARMING LIVING LABS
UK HOW DO AGROFORESTRY SYSTEMS COPE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE
IT BIOGAS IN CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE
PT FIGHTING DESERTIFICATION WITH SMART MIXED FARMING
NL CLIMATE PROOF FUTURE FARMING ON PEAT SOILS
HU INCREASING CLIMATE ADAPTABILITY THROUGH ORGANIC SOIL BUILDING STRATEGIES
SE COOPERATIVE PRODUCTION OF BIOGAS AND BIOFERTILIZERS
FR DAIRY CATTLE FARMERS FACING CLIMATE CHANGE
DE OPPORTUNITIES TO MITIGATE FARM GHG EMISSIONS AND INCREASE FARM RESILIENCE
ES AN INNOVATIVE NEXUS APPROACH FOR SMALL FARMS TO BE CLIMATE SMART
SK REGENERATIVE FARMING AS ANSWER TO CLIMATE CHANGE
NORDIC CLUSTER
OCEANIC CLUSTER
CONTINENTAL CLUSTER
MEDITERRANEAN CLUSTER
TYPOLOGY OF COUNTRIES
HIGHER EMISSIONS
MEDIUM EMISSIONS
LOWER EMISSIONS
CLUSTERING PER PEDOCLIMATIC AREAS
SPAIN (Almeria) Agroecology Living Lab
CFD Workflow in 5 Steps
1. Recruit PDFs
✓ Recruit PDF and upload information to the CFD website in the Backoffice.
✓ Each farm will automatically receive its dedicated ID number.
2. Carbon Audits
✓ Do audit with chosen tool for your country.
✓ Export report from the tool.
✓ Rename the report in accordance with the naming conventions.
✓ Upload the file to the CFD website in the Backoffice.
3. Adaptation Audits + 4. Adaptation Plans
✓ Do the adaptation audit and draft the AM plan.
✓ Name the file in accordance with the naming conventions.
✓ Upload the file to the CFD website in the Backoffice.
5. Demo Events
✓ Register demo event before the actual event in the CFD website in the Backoffice.
✓ Before the first demo event you need to schedule at least the steps 3 and 4 and prepare the first version of the AM plan before the demo event.
✓ Fill out post event survey after each event.
INTIA
COEXPHAL
National Coordinator
Financiado por la Unión Europea
This project has received funding from the Horizon Europe research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 101060212
200 mm

Project information cards

OH-FINE

TAELabs

Climate Farm Demo

Organic Advice Network

InnOFoodLAbs

Workshop Building Bridges: Sharing experiences in European projects.

Project inforamation cars (PART I)

General information	
Project acronym	**OH-FINE**
Your name and role	**Victoria González (Technician IRNASA-CSIC)**
Project duration	**1-Nov-2024 – 31-0ct-2028**
Core mission and focus	Empowering European farmers by advancing and sharing sustainable organic farming knowledge and solutions Creating a network to provide farmers with access to reliable, impartial knowledge for the transition to organic farming.
Project goal (one sentence)	What is the single biggest thing your project is trying to achieve? To provide European farmers and smallholders with knowledge and tools for competitive organic farming
Keywords (max 3)	List the top 3 concepts/technologies/sectors you focus on (e.g., *Soil Health, vegetable sector, Policy Advocacy, climate change, water management*). • Organic • Digital Platform • Herbaceous crops and livestock
Target audience & outreach	
Primary target users	Who do you need to reach? (Be specific: *Small-scale organic farmers, regional policy makers, processors, consumers*). Mainly Organic and in conversion farmers Also: advisors, policy makers
Geographical focus	Which regions/countries do you focus on or are involved? Spain, Ireland, Poland, Bulgaria and Lithuania
Focus on Organic Transition	How does your project support the transition to, or expansion of, organic farming? (Keep it to 2-3 brief points). • Link farmers with advisors, scientists, and a dynamic learning community to exchange knowledge and expertise • Dissemination materials (practice abstract, videos) based on farmers needs • Decision support system • Co-creative experimental fields

Project information card (PART II)

General information	
Project acronym	**OH-FINE**
What can your project offer?	
Key Output / Tool Ready to Share (1-2):	What is one result or tool you have already created that others could use/promote? (e.g., tools, best practice guide) • Analyse the structure of the overall organic AKIS of project partner regions • Defining specific knowledge needs
Current activities	*What are the core activities your project is organizing at the moment, or do you need to/will organize?* • Field experiments (co-creative) • Practice materials: videos, practice abstracts, factsheets, policy briefs, • Decision Support System ICT Tool • Cross-visit • Meeting between producers • Workshops • Forum
Multi actor approach	*What is the main group of actors you involve in the project (e.g., farmers groups, policy makers, researchers, consumers) and how?* • Farmers • Regional hubs and Organic Farming Learning Community

Project information card (PART III)

General information	
Project acronym	**OH-FINE**
What do you like to get, where is collaboration with another project possible?	
What synergy/partner are you looking for today?	What specific information, connection, or partner would maximize your project's impact? Other projects that are testing practices and innovations that can be applied in organic production to improve production and farm profits, in order to transfer this knowledge to producers, in order to transfer this knowledge to producers
Activities to collaborate	In which activities you like to collaborate? (Cross visits, meetings, webinars, seminars, ...) • Workshops • Field trials or field demonstrations

	• Cross visits • Dissemination material • Digital platform

Workshop Building Bridges: Sharing experiences in European projects.

Project information card (PART I)

General information	
Project acronym	**TAELabs**
Your name and role	**Michela Pirredda, project coordinator**
Project duration	**3 years**
Core mission and focus	
Project goal (one sentence)	What is the single biggest thing your project is trying to achieve? Territorial Agroecology Living Labs (TAELabs) pro-ject aims to co-create, through transdisciplinary re-search and territorial multi-stakeholder participation, a comprehensive and globally oriented approach to Living Labs to promote the agroecological transi-tions at different levels.
Keywords (max 3)	Agroecological transition, assemblange theory, living labs.
Target audience & outreach	
Primary target users	Who do you need to reach? (Be specific: Small-scale organic farmers, regional policy makers, processors, consumers). We'd like to reach multi-stakeholders: individual and groups of local farmers, Food Policy Council and Local authority.
Geographical focus	Which regions/countries do you focus on or are involved? Different European countries: 2 metropolitan areas (Madrid in Spain and Rome in Italy), 2 rural areas (Eastern Brandenburg in German and Bornholm in Denmark), and 1 urban-rural area (Sörmland in Sweden).
Focus on Organic Transition	How does your project support the transition to, or expansion of, organic farming? (Keep it to 2-3 brief points). 1. By raising awareness and creating connec-tions between farmers or various farmer groups; 2. By creating a collaborative space; 3. By gathering the different needs for agroecology scaling in different European settings.

Project information card (PART II)

General information	
Project acronym	**TAELabs**
What can your project offer?	

Key Output / Tool Ready to Share (1-2):	What is one result or tool you have already created that others could use/promote? (e.g., tools, best practice guide) We are in the early stages of the project and we are deep exploring the topic of co-creation by using par-ticipatory tools. At the same time we have also al-ready drafted ethics protocols, a Consortium agree-ment, and a first version of a route map (work plan for the next three years).
Current activities	*What are the core activities your project is organizing at the moment, or do you need to/will organize?* Different types of interviews (structured or semi-structured, online or in-person, etc.) and workshops with different stakeholders. The project focus on de-veloping innovation in (1) co-design processes and evaluation; (2) developing agroecological farming practices at the land-scape level; (3) developing col-lective business models for local/territorial food net-works; (4) suggesting specific ac-tions to mainstream agroecology in agri-food governance and policies following a multi-level approach.
Multi actor approach	*What is the main group of actors you involve in the project (e.g., farmers groups, policy makers, researchers, consumers) and how?* The main groups of actor are farmers associations, sup-ported by other actors within the territorial living labs, in-cluding policy makers, consumers, land managers, civil society organizations, etc.

Project information card (PART III)

General information	
Project acronym	**TAELAbs**
What do you like to get, where is collaboration with another project possible?	
What synergy/partner are you looking for today?	What specific information, connection, or partner would maximize your project's impact? The strength of our project lies in its transdisciplinary nature, so the diversity of the stakeholders involved (driven by a common goal) could certainly maximize the project's impact, along with effective dissemina-tion and communication of the results nationally and internationally.

Activities to collaborate	In which activities you like to collaborate? (Cross visits, meetings, webinars, seminars, ...) We are very open to collaborate and to present our project in meetings, webinars, seminars, congresses and other kind of events. We are leading the consortium of this project, and we would love to exchange learnings with other consortium leaders and members from similar projects.

Workshop Building Bridges: Sharing experiences in European projects.

Project information card (PART I)

General information	
Project acronym	**Climate Farm Demo**
Your name and role	**Laura Ruiz Jiménez / Advisor**
Project duration	**7 years (2022-2029)**
Core mission and focus	Climate Farm Demo is a unique pan-European network of Pilot Demo Farmers (PDFs) covering 27 countries and all pedo-climatic regions. Its overall objective is to accelerate the adoption of Climate-Smart Farming (CSF) practices and solutions by farmers and all actors within the Climate-Smart Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS). The initiative aims to support the adaptation of agricultural production systems to climate change and to achieve a carbon-neutral agricultural sector by 2050, in line with the targets of the EU Climate Strategy. https://climatefarmdemo.eu/
Project goal (one sentence)	What is the single biggest thing your project is trying to achieve? The project's main goal is to build a large-scale, EU-wide demonstration network that empowers farmers to adopt Climate Smart Farming practices, enabling effective adaptation to climate change, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, and progress toward a carbon-neutral European agriculture by 2050.
Keywords (max 3)	List the top 3 concepts/technologies/sectors you focus on (e.g., *Soil Health, vegetable sector, Policy Advocacy, climate change, water management*). Soil health and biodiversity, climate-smart crop and water management, greenhouse horticulture.
Target audience & outreach	
Primary target users	Who do you need to reach? (Be specific: *Small-scale organic farmers, regional policy makers, processors, consumers*). Mainly farmers and advisors — those directly involved in applying and promoting climate-smart practices — but also cooperatives and policy makers who can help create the right conditions for large-scale adoption.
Geographical focus	Which regions/countries do you focus on or are involved? I focus on Spain, particularly the Almería region, which represents a key area for greenhouse horticulture and climate-smart agricultural practices.
Focus on Organic Transition	How does your project support the transition to, or expansion of, organic farming? (Keep it to 2-3 brief points). • Promotes the adoption of climate-smart and sustainable practices that enhance soil health and biodiversity, fully aligned with organic principles. • Generates data and develops methodologies to support

	the transition to low-input, carbon-efficient production systems. • Facilitates knowledge exchange among farmers and advisors to scale up environmentally friendly practices, including organic farming methods.

Project information card (PART II)

General information	
Project acronym	**Climate Farm Demo**
What can your project offer?	
Key Output / Tool Ready to Share (1-2):	What is one result or tool you have already created that others could use/promote? (e.g., tools, best practice guide) • **Focusing in Almería region, we have already created a best practice guide for sustainable soil management, which includes reduced tillage, organic amendments, and cover crops to enhance soil fertility and water efficiency in agriculture.**
Current activities	*What are the core activities your project is organizing at the moment, or do you need to/will organize?* • Demo events: The project will organize up to 4,500 demo events across Europe, showcasing Climate Smart Farming (CSF) practices and innovations on pilot, lighthouse, and experimental farms. These events will include both on-farm and virtual demonstrations, facilitating peer-to-peer learning and practical knowledge transfer. In the Almería region, we have already organized 54 demo events, one at each pilot demo farm. In the coming years, we will hold two additional demo events at each pilot demo farm. • Living labs: The project is setting up 10 living labs to co-create and develop climate-smart solutions with farmers, fostering collaboration among diverse stakeholders (farmers, advisors, scientists, and policymakers) to address climate challenges and support sustainable practices. One of these living labs is located in Almería. To tackle Almería's climate challenges, it is crucial to leverage technologies like osmosis and membrane desalination to optimize water resource utilization. • Training and capacity building: The project also focuses on training advisors and farmers, developing tailored modules and tools to strengthen their capacity to implement CSF techniques, with a special emphasis on creating a repository of knowledge objects.

Multi actor approach	*What is the main group of actors you involve in the project (e.g., farmers groups, policy makers, researchers, consumers) and how?* The project follows a multi-actor approach, involving a network of 80 partners representing a broad range of CS-AKIS actors at farm, national, and EU levels. These include advisory services, farmer organizations, cooperatives, applied research, universities, research institutes, NGOs, enterprises, and agricultural media, among others. This diverse collaboration enables high-quality, multi-dimensional cross-fertilization and fosters a co-innovation process throughout the project, aimed at ensuring the wide adoption of climate-smart farming (CSF) solutions.

Project information card (PART III)

General information	
Project acronym	**Climate Farm Demo**
What do you like to get, where is collaboration with another project possible?	Climate Farm Demo will organize international conferences in collaboration with its sister project, Climate Smart Advisors, which is establishing an EU-wide network of 260 Communities of Practice (CoPs) across 27 countries, covering all European pedo-climatic areas. This CoP network effectively complements the pilot demo farm (PDF) network being developed in the Climate Farm Demo project, creating a second layer of collaboration and knowledge exchange.
What synergy/partner are you looking for today?	What specific information, connection, or partner would maximize your project's impact? To maximize my project's impact, I am looking for connections with technical advisors from other regions who can provide insights on Climate Smart Farming (CSF) practices and innovations, which I can implement in the greenhouse horticulture sector in Almería.
Activities to collaborate	In which activities you like to collaborate? (Cross visits, meetings, webinars, seminars, ...) I would like to collaborate in activities such as webinars and seminars, which would provide opportunities to learn, share knowledge, and discuss innovations with other stakeholders in the organic and regenerative agriculture sector.

Workshop Building Bridges: Sharing experiences in European projects.

Project information card (PART I)

General information	
Project acronym	OrganicAdviceNetwork
Your name and role	
Project duration	April 2024 – March 2028
Core mission and focus	Aligned with the EU's target of achieving 25% organic farmland by 2030, as part of the Farm to Fork Strategy, the project addresses the urgent need for skilled advisors in organic farming. Its first objective is to create an European-wide network of advisors with organic farming expertise. Our network welcomes experienced organic advisory services and advisors, but also conventional advisors and young graduates and newcomers willing to acquire skills in organic advice. The project will ensure the animation of the network through various in-person and online opportunities for knowledge exchange and training. As part of the in-person exchange, 30 Cross Visits across five geographical zones will be organized: 20 Cross Visits for the arable and ruminant sectors, and 10 for the vegetable, fruit and viticulture sectors. The project goes beyond technical aspects of organic advice and will also give the opportunity to learn and discuss about different advisory methods by proposing 5 Soft Skills Trainings. Online animation of the network is also foreseen with the development of e-learning modules covering diverse agricultural topics as well as online networking opportunities to enable peer-to-peer exchange, providing online community spaces for the overall network and 5 thematic networks (Organic Arable Production, Organic Vegetable Production, Organic Fruit Production, Organic Viticulture, Organic Ruminant Husbandry). Its second objective is to strengthen the development of organic advice through policy recommendations. This will be achieved by mapping the educational systems and further training opportunities for organic advisors, analyzing the financial support of organic advisory services across Europe and identifying promising business models.
Project goal (one sentence)	Build the first European-wide network of advisors with organic farming expertise.
Keywords (max 3)	Arable, ruminants, fruit, vegetable and viticulture
Target audience & outreach	Advisors with organic farming expertise, young graduates and students interested in gaining competences in organic advice, national policy makers, AKIS actors
Primary target users	Organic advisors
Geographical focus	European countries
Focus on Organic Transition	Aligned with the EU's target of achieving 25% organic farmland by

	2030, as part of the Farm to Fork Strategy, the project addresses the urgent need for skilled advisors in organic farming.

Project information card (PART II)

General information	
Project acronym	OrganicAdviceNetwork
What can your project offer?	• A network of advisors with organic farming expertise • Peer-to-peer learning activities • Online courses to deepen knowledge on organic farming
Key Output / Tool Ready to Share (1-2):	-58 relevant tools for advisors uploaded on the Organic Farm Knowledge Platform -Deliverable on educational systems related to organic farming. Deliverable on support measures for organic advisory services.
Current activities	16 cross visits 5 soft-skills workshops 14 national workshops on how to strengthen organic advisory services in 14 EU Member States Online Basic Course about organic farming and advice Learning Path for advanced advisors
Multi actor approach	Advisory services Research institutes and universities Advisors National policy makers

Project information card (PART III)

General information	
Project acronym	OrganicAdviceNetwork
What you like to get, where is collaboration with other project possible?	
What synergy/partner are you looking for today?	**-**Disseminate relevant activities for advisors from other projects - Enlarge the network of advisors -Combine our activities for other EU initiatives
Activities to collaborate	Cross visits Workshops Online Courses Learning Paths

Workshop Building Bridges: Sharing experiences in European projects.

Project information card (PART I)

General information	
Project acronym	**InnOFoodLabs**
Your name and role	**Ewa Rembiałkowska**
Project duration	**1/09/2025-31/08/2029**
Core mission and focus	To optimize and to develop innovations in the organic food production chain
Project goal (one sentence)	What is the single biggest thing your project is trying to achieve? To improve the functioning, sustainability and economic efficiency in organic living labs
Keywords (max 3)	List the top 3 concepts/technologies/sectors you focus on (e.g., *Soil Health, vegetable sector, Policy Advocacy, climate change, water management*). Networking farmers and consumers, marketing, promotion
Target audience & outreach	
Primary target users	Who do you need to reach? (Be specific: *Small-scale organic farmers, regional policy makers, processors, consumers*). Cooperative members, consumers, farmers
Geographical focus	Which regions/countries do you focus on or are involved? We will focus on Poland but many EU countries and Switserland included
Focus on Organic Transition	How does your project support the transition to, or expansion of, organic farming? (Keep it to 2-3 brief points). Improvement of the organic full chain production, increasing the interest of consumers

Project information card (PART II)

General information	
Project acronym	InnOFoodLAbs
What can your project offer?	
Key Output / Tool Ready to Share (1-2):	The project just started but we will develop community of practice for all organic stakeholders in EU and Switzerland

Current activities	*What are the core activities your project is organizing at the moment, or do you need to/will organize?* We will organize the meeting of researchers within a living lab in Poland
Multi actor approach	*What is the main group of actors you involve in the project (e.g., farmers groups, policy makers, researchers, consumers) and how?* We have 3 main groups: farmers, traders and consumers and they all are belonging to one cooperative.

Project information card (PART III)

General information	
Project acronym	**InnOFoodLAbs**
What do you like to get, where is collaboration with another project possible?	
What synergy/partner are you looking for today?	What specific information, connection, or partner would maximize your project's impact? I think that synergy we can have in the farmers community. The exchange of knowledge between OH-FINE and InnOFoodLabs will be an added value
Activities to collaborate	In which activities you like to collaborate? (Cross visits, meetings, webinars, seminars, ….) Joint webinars and seminars are promising