

## Dream contract factsheet 8: Bornholm (Denmark)

### Dream farming-landscape

#### Objective

In 2050 the farming sector on Bornholm is climate neutral and climate robust. In the Contract Innovation Lab at Bornholm we will look at the contributions from solutions related to land management and optimal contracts for the implementation of the solutions.

In 2040 management of agricultural landscapes are based on local dialog. The CIL will look at management of agricultural landscapes and the options for locally based implementation of contracts for support using the example of farming permanent grassland.

#### Enablers

- Climate neutral is also climate robust - less uncertainty growing crops
- Local demonstration farms on Bornholm
- New farming systems: Conservation agriculture, reduced or no tillage, precision farming
- Larger areas with grass - grass for proteins
- Stop for farming on carbon rich soils - state to buy up land
- Collectives/collaboration based on interests

#### Inhibitors

- Uncertainty on the effects of farming practices
- Control: time consuming and risks for losing payments (considered as unfair).
- Administration: cost of implementation decrease payments to farmers
- Use of straw for producing energy
- Compatibility between alternative income sources and the CAP
- Uncertainty on content of future CAP

#### Actors involved in defining the dream landscape

The goals for the farming sector on Bornholm were developed/agreed upon during the two first meetings in the Contract Innovation Lab. The first meeting was arranged in the core CIL with farmers (and the project partners representing the Municipality, the advisory service and research), the second meeting was arranged in the broad CIL including farmers and a broad range of local actors such as NGOs, authorities and politicians. The climate goal is for 2050 to align with the goal of the national organisation of farmers.

#### Method used

At the first meeting SWOT analysis of different contract types was implemented in a workshop setting with all participants. In the second meeting, with almost 60 participants, we combined presentations in plenum with discussion in break-out groups identifying relevant issues and barriers and enablers.

## Dream contract #1: carbon farming

The dream contract is not fully developed yet but will continue to develop over the duration of the project.

### Objective

Our dream contract provides financial incentive for the farmers to maintain or shift to more climate neutral farming practices and to maintain and increase carbon stocks in soil and vegetation.

The contracts will focus on farming practices that enhance the robustness of farming to future climate changes.

### Measures

- Conservation agriculture (**Figure 1**),
- Reduced or no-tillage systems,
- Holistic grazing,
- Hedges

### Benefits envisaged

- Societal/environmental benefits:
  - Reduced emissions and increased storage of carbon
- Benefits for farmers:
  - More climate robust farming (soil health, resilience to extreme weather etc.)
  - Possibility to sell carbon certificates

### Application domain

- Farm types: all
- Land use: arable and grassland
- Land tenure conditions: Private or leased private land

### Contract duration

Ideal contract period: 5–10 years

### Actors

- Farmers: The planned contracts are individual. For the duration of the project a group of farmers are involved in the CIL. After the project continuation of the initiative lies with the advisory service.
- Advisory service (project partner) provides knowledge on farming practices.
- Carbon certificate trading platform can provide payments to the farmers if they are interested.

### Access to land

N/A.



**Figure 1.** Exploring the potential to increase carbon content in the dream contract of Bornholm.

### Payments

- Funding: Funding is currently unclear as the farmers in the CIL have rejected the option of funding through trade with carbon certificates. They prefer measures like Conservation Agriculture and reduced tillage to be included in a carbon farming eco-scheme in the revised CAP-payments.
- From the beginning only action based, but it is planned to explore a result-based option. The payments vary according to previous and current management at a continuous scale. Maximum payments may be higher than compensation for income forgone and costs.
- Individual payments, no collective of farmers will be involved.
- No higher price for agricultural products

### Monitoring

- From the beginning only practices are monitored (compliance with management plan), but it is planned to explore monitoring results (carbon content).
- Monitoring will follow guidelines from Carbon certificate trading platform supplemented with measurements by project partners.
- Monitoring will be carried out, at a yearly basis by an independent body, including third party accreditation.

## Dream contract #2: grassland management

The dream contract is not fully developed yet but will continue to develop over the duration of the project.

### Objective

Currently the dream contract is an add-on to the existing measures on management of permanent grassland. In contrast to the existing measure that is implemented at national level, the dream contract is implemented at the local level taking into account local priorities and local knowledge.

The management of the permanent grassland in the dream contract is fixed for the duration of the contract, but develops over time based on continuous monitoring of the condition of the grassland.

### Measures

Grazing and/or other types of grassland management.

### Benefits envisaged

- Societal/environmental benefits:
  - Maintenance of valuable agricultural landscapes
  - Biodiversity
  - Some of the areas will include initiatives on public access
- Benefits for farmers:
  - Payments from the contracts and grazing of livestock. The quality of the feed can be very low.

### Application domain

- Farm types: Farms with cattle, sheep or goats
- Land use: Permanent grassland
- Land tenure conditions: Private (persons and funds) and public (state and municipality)

### Contract duration

Not defined yet.

### Actors

- Authorities (Municipality, local body of Nature Agency) have an obligation to manage publically owned land and this obligation will be fulfilled through the contracts. In case of publically owned land the contracted farmers can be paid through for example reduced leases. For privately owned land a model for payments still has to be developed.
- Farmers: the planned contracts are individual, but a forum for exchange of experience is under consideration.
- Intermediary parties: to be involved but the exact set-up is to be developed.

### Access to land

Access to land for farmers will be coupled with requirements on grassland management.

## Payments

- Public funding: current agri-environmental schemes.
- Payments will be based on both actions and results. It is not decided yet how this would work.
- Individual payments, no collective of farmers will be involved.
- No higher price for agricultural products

## Monitoring

- A combination of practices and results will be monitored. Criteria or indicators are not selected yet.
- Monitoring will be carried out 1 or 2 times a year by the farmer and local authorities.