



## Enabling farmers to respond to the biodiversity crisis together: the role of Citizen Science in Farmer Clusters

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International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)



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#### XXIXth European Society for Rural Sociology Congress

Crises and the futures of rural areas

Rennes, France. July 3 – 7, 2023





Farmer clusters for Realising Agrobiodiversity Management across Ecosystems

"Working with farmers to build biodiversity sensitive farming."

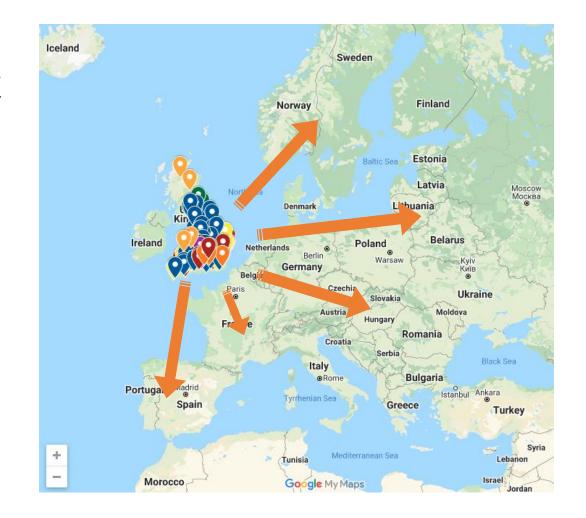
# **FRAMEwork in a nutshell**

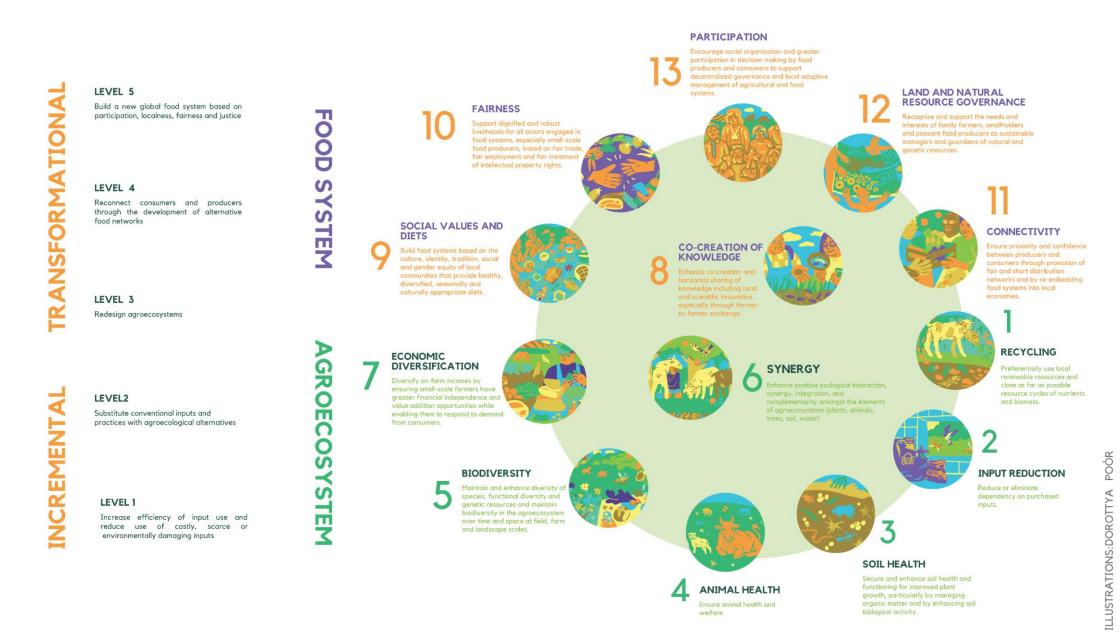


H2020 project: 2020-2025, 8M

**Coordinator:** James Hutton Institute (UK – Scotland), 18 partner org

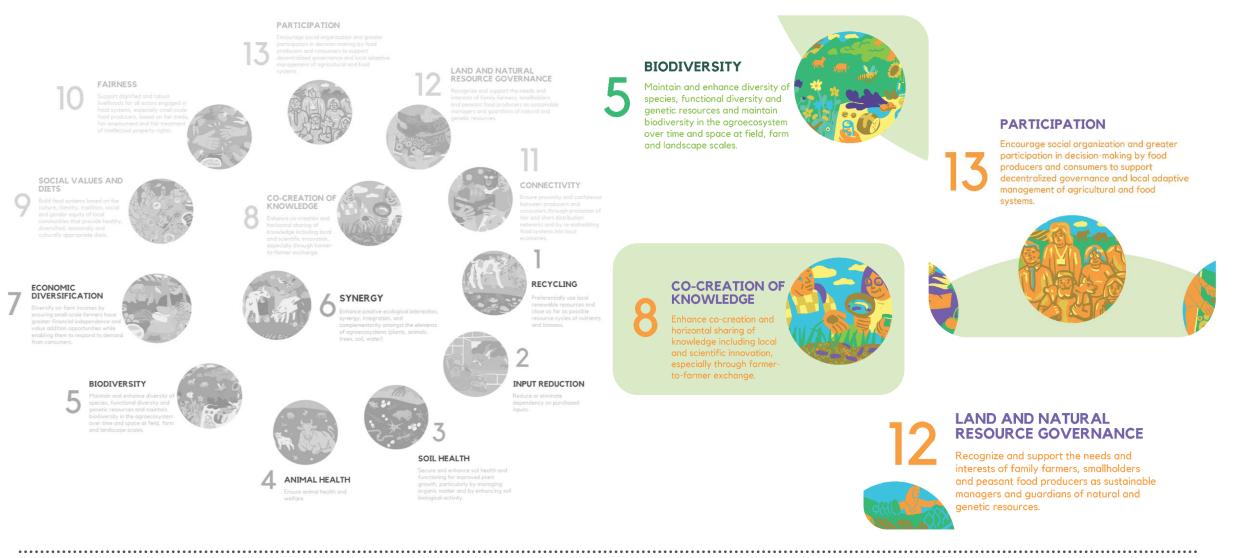
Ambition: Scale UK Farmer Cluster approach across Europe to enhance biodiversity monitoring in farmland landscapes and promote biodiversitysensitive farming at the landscape scale.





THE FIVE LEVELS OF TRANSITION TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS AND THE RELATED 13 PRINCIPLES OF AGROECOLOGY SOURCE: GLIESSMAN (2007) AND HLPE (2019)







## The role of Citizen Science and participatory biodiversity monitoring in Farmer Clusters

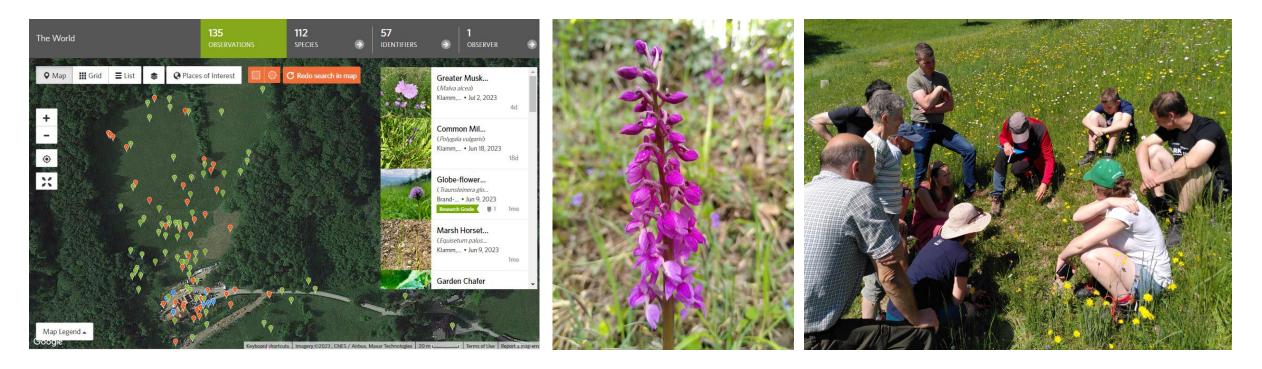
Promoting activities in Farmer Clusters to engage farmers and the wider community in citizen science and participatory biodiversity monitoring practices.

Action research

Assessing the effects of engaging farmers in biodiversity monitoring on their awareness and willingness to adopt biodiversity-friendly farming practices.







Combining **semi-structured monitoring and community action to underpin adaptive land management practices** for biodiversity protection and enhancement.

## What is a Farmer Cluster?



A 'Farmer Cluster' is a group of farmers, located in the same region and supported by a facilitator. They share knowledge, support, and motivate each other to improve biodiversity and the ecological health of their connected farmlands.





(insecticide and herbicide) Enhancing farm economic and social





cubiertas vegetales en el olivar.



## **Farmer Clusters**

### **11 Clusters in 9 countries**

### Farming systems

- Arable, extensive grassland and grazing, intensive grassland, orchards, olive groves
- Organic and conventional



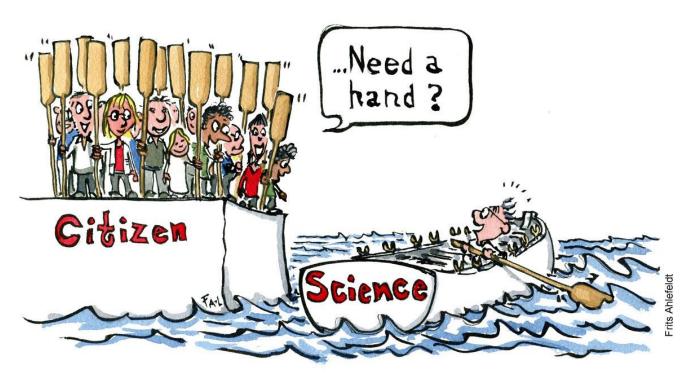
# What is Citizen Science?



# Public participation in science and research.

It is most well-established in the **natural sciences**, particularly in biodiversity research.

Provides well-tested methods and tools for farmer- and citizen-based collection of data on biodiversity.



https://hiking.org/portfolio/giving-a-hand-to-science/

# **Citizen Science as applied in...**



**Observation protocols:** Simple to use, not too time consuming or requiring specialist skills, including earthworm sampling, grassland survey, wildlife cameras.

### Data recording tools, platforms:

iNaturalist.org: global biodiversity observation and data recording platform and community.

**Activity formats:** e.g., BioBlitz: Time- and space-bound public activities to record biodiversity observations, often combined with expert talks and hands-on activities.



# **Projects with farmers**







# **Projects with farmers**

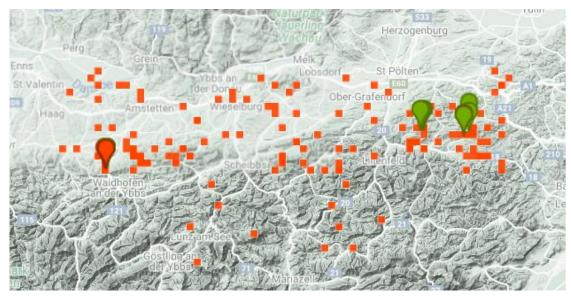


### **Grassland vegetation**



#### Stats





Recent observations View All »

👪 Grid 🗮 List

























Gerid Hager, IIASA

**Observations on iNaturalist in LUX cluster** 



Before BioBlitz (since 2018): 87



During BioBlitz (2 days): 777 10% of all observations taken in Luxembourg during CNC 2022











120 participants

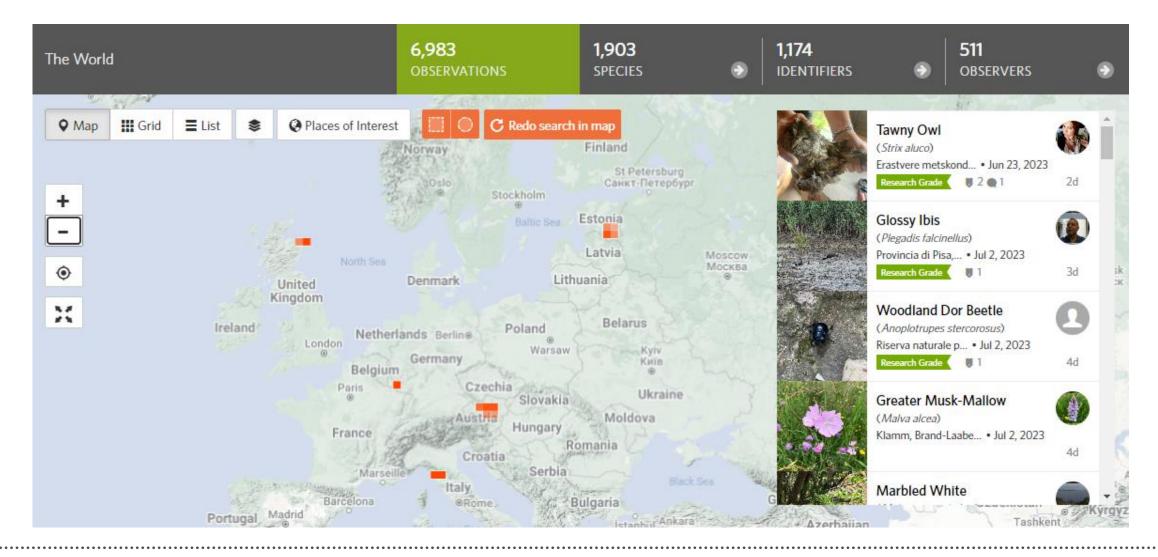
421 observations

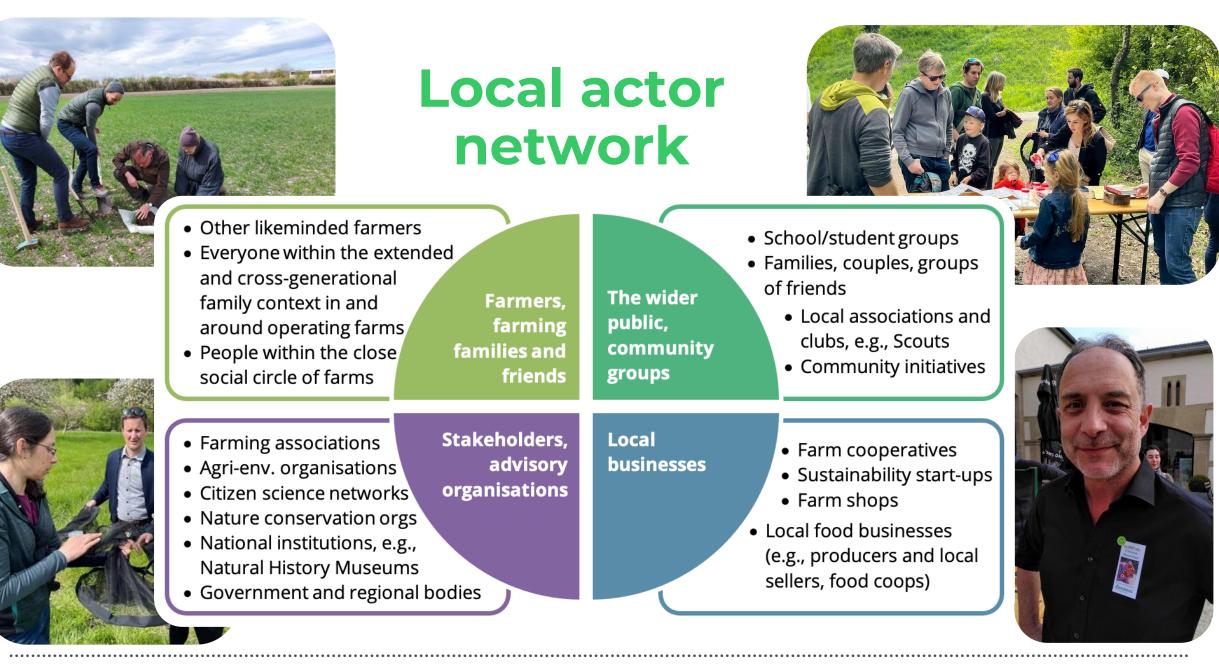
8<sup>th</sup> best BioBlitz out of 16 places in Italy



## Data gathered, people engaged









# **Challenges and opportunities**

#### Time availability and effort for farmers

• Finding the hook, finding the soft spot

### Role and capacity of facilitator/facilitating team is critical

• By-in and leadership

### Increased exposure – vulnerability vs. opportunity

- Within the community
- Access to data, implications of information data as "boundary objects"
  - Effects on farming business and local traditions, ways of knowing
  - Effects on perception of farmers (intra-personal, inter-personal)

Empowering farmer clusters and **strengthen local capacity** to function as local systems in a **self-sustaining way**, including taking ownership of citizen science and participatory monitoring activities.







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