

## CONSOLE

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

Research and Innovation action: H2020 - GA 817949

# Guidelines for Community of Practice (CoP) management at local level

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## 1 Summary

The Community of Practice (CoP) is foreseen to play a key role in boosting innovation in the effective and long-lasting delivery of agri-environmental-climate public goods (AECPGs). The CONSOLE CoP will be organized around practitioners experienced in the provision of AECPGs and those interested in it and will be nourished throughout the project lifetime. In line with the definition of Wenger<sup>1</sup> the CoP is defined as a group of people (the community) who share a common interest and who learn how to perform better through regular interaction and exchange of experiences. The idea is to set up a pan-European CoP with national and/or local (regional) sub-groups managed by the CONSOLE partners with the aim of developing improved and novel contract solutions in collaboration with its members.

This document sets out:

- (a) the purpose and objectives of the CoP in CONSOLE,
- (b) the setting up and management of the CoP at European, national and local level,
- (c) the process for motivating individuals to participate.

The CONSOLE CoP is intended to facilitate knowledge exchange and mutual learning, mainly through virtual contacts. Participation in the CoP is based on sharing and reciprocity principle. A core objective of these guidelines is to ensure a sound management and facilitation of the CoP by all CONSOLE partners in view of optimizing the input from CoP members in the project activities. Members within a national or local CONSOLE CoP are: 1) CONSOLE partners; 2) practitioners, mainly farmers and foresters, who test and implement practically the contractual models, and 3) experts, that may have punctual interventions in the CoP. A vibrant CoP with active involvement of its members is crucial for the assessment and testing of improved and novel voluntary measures for the delivery of AECPGs. For each of the CONSOLE countries one national contact person is nominated to take over the role as national focal point for the CoP activities in his country and to serve as facilitator of the CoP. These facilitators are responsible to ensure participation along the various project tasks foreseen within several WPs and to overcome potential language barriers. The national contact person may be supported by other CONSOLE partners from his country for local activities. At local level the CoP benefits from existing contacts of CONSOLE partners to practitioners, including the experts interviewed for the case studies analysis within WP2.

The forming/development of a CoP requires promoting exchanges taking on board the interests and needs of the actors involved and to animate them to share their expertise. Collaborative learning within the CoP supported by dedicated training activities will be crucial to ensure the intended major transition towards smarter AECPGs-related practices in Europe. These guidelines focus on the identification of the various tasks where CoP participation is foreseen at local (regional) level and to provide support for the identification of potential members. In the deliverable D5.2 “Guidelines for testing the solutions catalogue by CoP and partners” further details about the involvement of the CoP will be provided.

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<sup>1</sup> Wenger, E. (1998). *Communities of practice: Learning, meaning, and identity*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511803932>

## 2 Introduction

CONSOLE builds a Community of Practice (CoP) to co-create an empirically validated contractual framework, to design and test effective and efficient contract models and to support their implementation by multiple actors. This document is intended to provide the partners with suggestions and ideas how to launch, run, and maintain the CoP for the benefit of the project. Emphasis is put on how to inform persons and organisations in order to spark their interest in getting actively involved in the CoP, as well as engaging them to contribute throughout project lifetime. In the foreground stands the learning through collaboration. In order to facilitate this process, it is foreseen to use a broad range of information material and pathways and to have dedicated training actions.

The continuous interaction with a wide range of practitioners as well as other stakeholders in an actor-led policy support and development process stays at the heart of CONSOLE. The CoP is to be involved in all practice-oriented tasks and plays a crucial role by enabling the co-construction of the conceptual framework to better design and to test AECPGs contracts in a real-life context.

Therefore the CONSOLE CoP consists of a network of persons actively involved in the practical design and implementation of contracts or interested to do so and that are willing to collaborate. Even though the CONSOLE CoP in a pan-European Community local activities are central for its success. This enables participation of people that don't speak English and allows to better grasp local tacit knowledge. Participants in the CoP are practitioners and other actors, both, from inside and outside of the CONSOLE consortium. The CoP heavily relies on persons from local actor networks connected to AECPGs provision, including initiatives being part of the selected case studies (Local SN). In addition the CoP will have members from networks of actors at country level (Country SN), as well as those involved at pan-European or even international level (EU&I SN). CONSOLE partners that directly work with practitioners or represent those are likely to become core members of the CoP itself while other partners may take the role of facilitator or expert supporting the CoP activities.

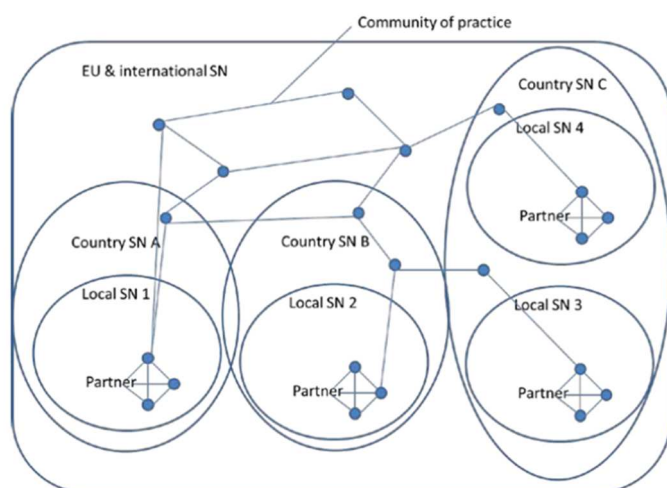


Fig. 1: The setting of the CoP in CONSOLE



The networking takes place through physical and virtual contacts at local or regional, national as well as pan-European level. Amongst them are farmers (and in some countries foresters), representatives from farmers' and foresters' organisations, landowners, public administrations, rural development agencies, chambers of commerce, NGOs, consumers, citizens/residents' associations. As members of the CoP they take an active role.

### 3 The purpose and objectives of the CoP

Even though the idea of learning by practice is nothing new, the concept of “Community of Practice” is a rather recent one and it evolves continuously. Wenger<sup>1</sup> has framed the term in 1991 in the context of situated learning, meaning learning that takes place through (working) practices. The general idea of a CoP is that through the process of sharing information and experiences with a group, members learn from each other and have an opportunity to develop personally and professionally. They do this informally, meaning beyond structural and institutional contexts. A CoP is constituted by a group of individuals that share a common interest in a topic with a high level of self-organization and in doing so build further professional competencies. CoPs enable dialogue among not only like-minded but also diverse people, to explore new possibilities and facilitate innovative steps. The members of the CoP are linked to each other through their involvement in common physical and virtual activities. In CONSOLE the focus is on members that are themselves constructing, testing and implementing new contractual solutions to deliver AECPGs.

A CoP is characterized by three structural elements that are the domain, the community and the practice. The domain is the content dimension. The CoP is focused on a common theme and accumulates expertise and knowledge over time in a specific area. In the case of CONSOLE it is the setting up and testing of effective and efficient contract models alongside with the empirically validation of the contractual framework and improved contract solutions. The second component is the community. In CONSOLE there are 3 categories of members within a national or local CoP: 1) CONSOLE partners; 2) practitioners, who test and implement practically the contractual models, that are farmers/foresters and where relevant business operators like buyers and intermediaries, and 3) experts, that may have punctual interventions in the CoP. For the functioning of the CoP (informal) relationships between the members need to be established that enable them to exchange knowledge and to learn from each other. And finally there is the practice dimension; members produce a shared repertoire of resources (practical and useful tools, experiences, methods for doing things, ways of handling typical problems, etc.). In CONSOLE a key outcome will be the practical solutions catalogue. The three elements together constitute a CoP.



Source: adapted from Wenger et al. (2003)<sup>2</sup>

The CoP in CONSOLE is intentionally nurtured by the CONSOLE project partners and remains open for new entrants throughout the project lifetime (and even beyond), For the CONSOLE success a transdisciplinary and transnational collaboration is key, while the CoP is on purpose managed locally to ensure that the novel contract solutions for AECPGs provision are practicable under various local specificities

The CONSOLE partners and in particular the CoP facilitators therefore have to:

1. promote dialogue and networking among the CoP members with various professional expertises in order to exploit potential for cross-fertilisation and to support knowledge exchange between practitioners and other experts in view of a joint learning about innovative and novel contract solutions;
2. ensure involvement of practitioners from the CoP in project's events and workshops to contribute with their expertise; wherever possible ensuring a broad representativeness of interests at local as well as at EU level;
3. facilitate participation in the process of co-development of the contractual framework ensuring its operability taking into account different environmental needs and production conditions
4. organise testing and promotion of the contract solutions developed in CONSOLE already during the project life and ease diffusion and exploitation within project countries and across the EU;
5. manage and regulate the entrances to the CoP, accompany new entrants to facilitate their integration, define the boundaries of the community (local, national, trans-national) and when necessary manage exits.

## 4 The management of the CoP and facilitation of practitioners' involvement

The integrated transdisciplinary approach of the CONSOLE project aims at initiating a process allowing the exchange of knowledge and joint learning between relevant stakeholders from the local to the (sub-) national level up to the pan-European level. This requires a sound management of the CoP by the national focal points. A list of the designated contact persons per country can be found in Annex A. In CONSOLE the involvement of local sub-groups of the CoP alongside with the project tasks (see 4.1) will be crucial and needs to be carefully managed by the CONSOLE partners. CoP activities will consist of a mix of personal contacts and exchanges through electronic communication means. In addition, CoP members will be invited to regional and national workshops (see 4.2) to strengthen the community and to benefit from mutual exchanges. Selected members can be invited at the expert workshops, namely the EU workshops on legal as well as the one on technical aspects.

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<sup>2</sup> Wenger, McDermott, Snyder (2003): Cultivating Communities of Practices



It is likely that only a limited number of practitioners is willing to engage throughout CONSOLE project lifetime. The degree of involvement of the individual CoP members may vary according to the activities carried out, e.g. practitioners engaging in case study activities may be less interested in the framework than the contract solutions themselves. However, the facilitator has the important role to support the appropriate inclusion of the relevant actors without following a dogmatic approach regarding number and expertise. He is responsible for safeguarding against bias in stakeholder participation as this remains of highest relevance for a well-functioning CoP.

Another important role of the facilitator is to keep momentum high. Only if the interest of the CoP members is maintained, they will engage. This requires a good management of the CoP as well as its sub-groups. Therefore, in each country one designated national partner facilitates CoP participation, also to ensure that potential language barriers can be overcome. He also acts as national focal point to ensure that the CONSOLE tasks with CoP participation are organized similar in the partner countries. Additional facilitators could be nominated at the local level when suitable. The facilitators do not need to be practitioners, they can also be scientific staff supporting the activities and the engagement of CoP members.

For the facilitation of the CONSOLE CoP it is crucial to keep in mind that there are three dimensions (see figure 1): the local and regional sub-groups (Local SN), the networks of actors at country level (Country SN), and the EU or even international level (EU&I SN). Depending on the project tasks the degree of involvement of the persons belonging to one of these three may vary.

**Local SN:** Persons from local actor networks connected to AECPGs provision initiatives, from small territorial units to a regional unit, including those participating in the CONSOLE case studies as well as members from non-academic CONSOLE partner organisations.

**Country SN:** Stakeholders responsible for the setting up of voluntary measures for the provision of AECPGs at the regional level without being directly participating in local initiatives. These are in most cases representatives of NGOs acting at national level, representatives of business interested into the provision of AECPGs and representatives from public institutions in charge of the interface between agriculture, forestry and public goods (e.g. Ministries of agriculture, national rural development networks).

**EU&I SN:** Stakeholders working at international, multi-country or EU level on topics related to AECPGs provision by agriculture and forestry and their regulatory frameworks (environmental, climate and CAP).

Depending upon the specific tasks with involvement of the CoP as well as the timeframe the number of active CoP members will vary within the CONSOLE CoP as well as its sub-groups. For the successful work it is important to have a small rather stable core group and a more or less stable number of active members. In addition, there will be other members that will only engage occasionally. Finally, there are those persons that stay peripheral. CoP members having been active in the phase of setting up the CoP may become peripheral (or even leave the CoP), while others initially staying peripheral or joining the CoP occasionally could actively engage at a later stage. It is crucial for the facilitator to make sure that at least some practitioners become members of the core group as they are the best to motivate their peers.



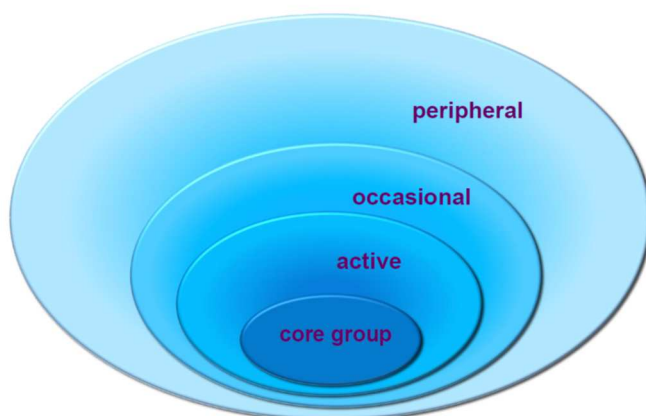


Figure: Levels of participation in CoP

Source: adapted from <https://wenger-trayner.com/resources/slide-forms-of-participation/>

#### 4.1 Core tasks requiring the expertise and feedback from CoP members

In CONSOLE the collaboration with CoP members throughout the project activities is crucial in view of achieving the expected outcomes. The CoP is inextricably linked to the development of the contractual framework itself and the catalogue of contract solutions through the co-construction process (WP1). The case study descriptions require input of local practitioners and other actors involved, all of them being potential CoP members. Their contribution feeds into the diagnostics of existing experiences on AECPGs (WP2). Furthermore, CoP members will be amongst the survey participants (WP3). Two surveys will be conducted to assess the feasibility of new contract solutions, one targeted to farmers and foresters, the second one to other stakeholders. Besides own participation in the surveys, CoP members are expected to foster participation by promoting CONSOLE activities in their respective personal and professional networks. Finally, CoP members will be involved in the dissemination of project outcomes, benefitting from a set of mainly virtual training and communication activities (WP6).

The table below contains an overview of the multiple tasks benefiting from contributions of CoP members, those marked in bold are the ones where the involvement of the CoP is explicitly highlighted in the proposal.

Work Package	Task	Start and end date	Short description of the task	Expected contribution from CoP members
1	1.2	M4-M13 (08/19-05/20)	Co-construction of improved contract solutions	Sharing of practical experiences with the provision of AECPGs (in close connection with WP2)
1	1.3	M12-M22	Development of draft framework practical solutions catalogue	Reflection of lessons-learned at local level (in close connection with WP2 and WP3)
1	1.4	M22-M33	Final AECPG contractual framework and practical solutions catalogue	Participation in the testing of the framework for usability (including technical and legal aspects)

1	1.7	M22-M36	Understanding the potential of each type of solution	Participating in the validation process (in connection with WP4)
2	2.2	M4-M11	Inventory of implemented contract solutions (descriptive factsheets + in-depth diagnosis)	Sharing of experiences from case study participation / involvement
2	2.4	M28-M30	Update of the factsheets	Expert feedback from (in-depth) case studies
3	3.2	M12-M31	Pan-EU survey of farmers and other rural landowners	Participating in the survey; spreading the info to peers
3	3.3	M17-M31	Pan-EU survey of other key actors and stakeholders	Participating in the survey; spreading the info to peers
5	5.2	M15-M33	<b>Testing of the draft contractual framework and solutions catalogue</b>	Providing feedback from practitioners' perspective (connected to WP 1)
5	5.3	M19-M25; M34-M36	<b>Training to facilitate the uptake of new contract solutions</b>	Indication of needs for national/ regional face-to-face and online training; participating in the training activities
6	6.1		<b>Set up of the communication and dissemination strategy</b>	Support in the selection of the communication means and timing

## 4.2 Events foreseen with participation of CoP members

Alongside with the tasks listed above a number of workshops have been scheduled, some of them at local (or regional) level, others at EU level. For each of the workshops to take place at EU level some representatives of the CoP will be invited in addition to external experts. The selection process is under the lead of the partner responsible for the organisation of the respective workshop, but the national focal point of the CoP, where relevant in collaboration with the facilitators at local level, will be asked to provide names in due time. For the local workshops it is under the responsibility of the facilitator at local level to decide about whom to invite as participants giving priority to active CoP members.

The workshops are complemented by two multiplier events (T6.4), an initial one to get the CONSOLE known and to start building up the CoP and its local sub-groups as well as a final dissemination conference. Furthermore CoP members will be invited to roadshows to take place a local level and training activities.

WP / Task	Workshop / event	Date	Short description of the content	CoP involvement	Expected input from CoP members
1 / 1.2	WEU1.1	M11 (03/20) postponed	Framing and structuring of the contractual framework, discussion of WP2 results	XS	Improved solutions selected for further investigation
1 / 1.7	WEU1.4	M29 (09/21)	Derive and reflect key lessons from comparative analysis of proposed contract solutions	XS	View and criteria weighting for comparative analysis of alternative solutions
3 / 3.4	WL3.1	M28-31 (8-11/ 21)	Synthesis of lessons learned about farms and stakeholders	X	Reflect results of the surveys on feasibility



			involvement		by farmers and stakeholders
5 / 5.2	WL5.1	M 25-33 (05/21–01/22)	Feed-back on experiences with using the framework in decision-making context	X	Validation of the framework and lessons learned for final refinement
5 / 5.4	WEU5.2	M29 (09/21)	Gaining insights from framework testing and reflection on outcomes from WPs 2-4	XS	Input to policy recommendation, including aligning the framework to CAP needs
6 / 6.4		M4-M6 (08-10/19); M33-M36 (01-04/22)	Multiplier events	XS	Participation / engagement; spreading info to peers
6 / 6.5		M33-M36 (01-04/22)	Roadshows and demonstration	XS	Participation / to be located at one case study site

WEU= Workshop at EU level; WL= Workshops at local (regional) level; X=full involvement; XS=selected representatives

## 5 Motivating individuals to participate

Attention needs to be paid to the design and implementation in order set up a powerful CoP. Therefore, identifying and engaging persons to built up or join the CoP requires a structured approach. However, there is no "one-size-fits-all" methodology for identifying and activating practitioners and other actors for the CoP and its sub-groups.

Main steps of this process are:

Identification: How to identify possibly relevant persons for the CONSOLE project see 5.1.

Information: How to create awareness and inform (from the local to the national level) about the CONSOLE project, its objectives and activities see 5.2.

Motivation: How to motivate relevant practitioners and other actors to actively participate in CONSOLE and to engage in a process of knowledge sharing and joint learning from the local to the pan-European level see 5.3.

In order to get the CONSOLE project known and to motivate practitioners to participate in the project tasks the two steps information and motivation will generally flow in parallel, e.g. when contacting persons in the course of the identification process, it is important to provide information on the CONSOLE project while at the same time trying to motivate them to engage in the CoP.

### 5.1 Identification of CoP participants

The initiation of involvement of practitioners and other actors which prepares the ground for participation in the CoP along the project lifetime and possibly even beyond is crucial.

Therefore, the national contact points, supported by local facilitators where relevant, investigate who may become CoP members while ensuring a good representation of the various actors involved in the AECPGs provision. In the CONSOLE CoP the focus is put on practitioners alongside with other actors collaborating or advising them for a successful delivery of AECPGs. When identifying potential members of the CoP it is important to cover a range of areas of expertise (e.g. agricultural, ecological, legal, administrative, technical) as well as various roles (e.g. contractors, contracting entity, intermediary). The timelines/schedules/availability of the potential CoP members need to be considered during the engagement process. Sometimes, practitioners refrain from getting more involved not because of lack of interest, but because of lack of time. If the engagement process happens early enough and with a transparent schedule, the potential CoP members may be able to adjust their schedules to the engagement process. It will be crucial to facilitate participation of farmers or foresters preferably within the core group, taking the role of local leader among their peers, and willing to share their knowledge, discover new experiences, co-develop contractual devices etc. .

When setting up the CoP as well as the local and regional sub-groups it is crucial to make a distinction between stakeholders and CoP members. Stakeholders are defined as anyone who can affect, or is affected by a decision and they might be individuals or formal organisations and may span a range of interests and sectors. Stakeholders may have different interests (some may be hidden) and act at different scales. In the CoP collaboration is key and only those stakeholders willing to take an active role and engaging in CoP activities by openly voicing their concerns and interests can become members of the CoP.

In order to make sure to target the right persons the identification process consists of two steps:

- A. Stakeholder analysis: to identify all stakeholders who ‘somehow’ influence what is happening in the case study (at local level) or at national level in regard to contractual relationships and AECPGs.
- B. Establishing a first contact: To gather some background information a questionnaire (see Annex B) has been developed that may be used by the national focal points / the facilitators

Members in the CONSOLE CoP will be (amongst others):

- individuals from project partners + associated organisations (as constituent members; country / case study facilitators)
- people from farming business: farmers, farmers’ organisations, farm advisors, representatives from upstream industry
- people from other business sectors: water industry, tourism, food industry, retail
- representatives of certification bodies
- representatives from nature / resource protection: NGOs, consultancy companies, environmental authorities
- representatives of public administration: local, regional, national, (international?)
- citizen: land owners, consumers
- scientists: researchers doing applied research and / or being involved in case studies (non-partners)

The Snowball Sample methodology (see Annex C) is suggested to be applied to enable participation of CoP members from a broad range of expertise and sectors. Alternatively the CoP activities at national and/or local level may start with a limited number of persons known



by the facilitator and complemented afterwards in order to ensure a good representativeness of practitioners, keeping in mind the crucial involvement of farmers or foresters. National focal points, supported by local facilitators where relevant, are asked to fill out the table provided in Annex B in order to keep track on the CoP members. These lists will help to identify candidates to participate in workshops or to target members with specific expertise for the various project activities. Furthermore, the list will be useful to report the final numbers of CoP members at the end of the project while keeping in mind data protection rules.

## 5.2 Information of (potential) CoP participants

It is important to keep in mind that the channels of information as well as the content to be disseminated at the beginning of the project will not be the same than at a later stage. It will evolve alongside with the achievements within the project. Furthermore, different information channels are required for addressing the participants. It is very important to identify the purpose of the engagement at an early stage and the desired level of engagement when setting up the CoP and its sub-groups.

### 5.2.1 Channels of information for CoP members

Aligned with the various CONSOLE tasks several information channel(s) should be used.

#### a) Multiplier events

A multiplier event has to be organized in each CONSOLE country by the national partners at the beginning of the project. This first round of multiplier events is a key momentum to inform about the CoP. In order to inform further potential CoP members up-coming events where relevant stakeholders meet can be used. Public events may be community meetings, fairs, conferences, etc..

#### c) CONSOLE newsletters

In order to reach more persons, in particular when personal contacts are hampered, a call to join the national and/or local CoP alongside with information on the CONSOLE project can be disseminated through CONSOLE newsletters. While the first CONSOLE newsletter is foreseen to inform about the project itself and the collection of case studies with promising contract solutions, additional editions will inform about further outcomes and provide updates about CONSOLE activities. An English version will be prepared and shared with the partners, in view of allowing translation into national language. In addition, information relevant at national / local level can be included.

#### d) Project flyer

A flyer containing relevant information on the CONSOLE project, as well as contacts at national level (in addition to the coordinator) will be provided to facilitate communication. The project flyer, preferably in the national language, could be disseminated to relevant stakeholders, pinned to information boards, etc.

#### b) Media

Provide the local / regional media - e.g. newspaper, radio, newsletters of farmers' organisations - with information on the CONSOLE project and tasks, including training announcements to be disseminated it (in coordination with WP6).

### 5.2.2 Information to be provided to CoP members

The following list (though not exhaustive) suggests what type of information should be given to persons interested to join the CoP. It is crucial to make them feel that the project need their input and that they can influence project results.

- a) General information about CONSOLE
- b) The CONSOLE objectives
- c) Expected engagement
- d) Benefits for the CoP members (e.g. participation in multi-stakeholder workshops, training activities)
- e) The case study role in CONSOLE (at local level)

## 5.3 Motivation to join the CoP

Participation in the CoP can be initiated in various ways as described above and will depend upon the state of the project and the tasks foreseen to be conducted with the CoP members. Therefore, it will be crucial to ensure that initial CoP members stay motivated and to allow new entrants to join throughout the whole project lifetime. Only if the CoP members consider their engagement having an impact, they are willing to share their knowledge and to spend time for CoP activities. Therefore, it will be of utmost importance to ensure that the members regularly receive feedback about how their involvement benefits the project, in particular regarding the design and refinement of innovative contract solutions. The sharing of experiences cross-border could also be a motivation to join the CoP.

## 5.4 First lessons learned in view of next steps

Initially it was foreseen to publish these guidelines already in month 6, but its finalisation has been postponed in view of better taking on board insights gained from the drafting of the conceptual framework and the collection of existing case studies. This deliverable went through three rounds of review, comments and additions by partners between October 2019 and April 2020. The first version was aimed to support partners in initiating the CoP. Particular attention was given to the questionnaire for identification of individuals to join the CoP (Annex B). The snowball sampling method (Annex C) was explained during the kick-off meeting and all present partners were asked to identify potential CoP members. At that time priority was given to practitioners and experts to be interviewed for the case study analysis. The final version has been prepared under the impact of the Corona crisis, challenging the personal contacts between CoP members.

At the time of finalizing this deliverable the collection of factsheets with a systematic description of over 50 case studies with promising contract solutions from the 13 partner countries has been largely completed. In order to benefit from this outcome, it has been decided



to prepare a brochure with all case studies. This English brochure with the validated factsheets and in some countries also the translations of the national case studies into the respective language is foreseen to be used to attract attention of practitioners and other experts to the CONSOLE project and innovative contract solutions. It's spreading – mainly electronically – will be used to call for joining the national and local sub-groups of the CoP.

Furthermore, input of selected practitioners and other stakeholders (potential CoP members) is required is the ongoing selection of promising contract solutions to be investigated in WP3 as well as for simulations and model calculations under WP4.

CoP members will have a key role in the co-development of the conceptual framework in view of working in practice and as central contacts for identify acceptance and farmer's behaviour towards the contract solutions proposed in WP1. Detailed guidelines for testing the solutions catalogue by CoP members as well as by partners will be prepared as a separate deliverable. D 5.2. is due for month 16 (September 2020).

## 6 Conclusions

The guidelines for the management of the CoP at local level have been prepared to ensure best practice for the involvement of practitioners from a range of areas of expertise (e.g. agricultural, forestry, ecological, legal, administrative, technical) as well as various roles (e.g. contractors, contracting entity, intermediary) to ensure co-construction throughout the project's lifetime.

Participation in the CoP is voluntary, therefore self-motivation and a sense of community are strong driving forces. Trust and commitment contribute to a positive atmosphere enabling joint learning benefitting the CoP members as well as CONSOLE project as a whole.



Figure: Key features of the CoP

Source: <https://medium.com/@d.salnikov23/few-thoughts-about-communities-of-practice-fa5c4ed583f2>

## 7 Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank all CONSOLE partners for their inputs to this deliverable and we thank practitioners, in particular farmers and foresters as well as experts willing to engage in the Community of Practice, the CONSOLE CoP.



## 8 Acronyms

AECPGs agri-environmental-climate public goods

CoP Community of Practice

D Deliverable

NGO Non-Governmental Organisation

WP Work package



## Annex

### A List of national focal points of the CONSOLE CoP

country	contact organisation	name of person(s)	email
Austria	BOKU	Lena Schaller (Theresa Eichhorn)	lena.schaller@boku.ac.at (theresa.eichhorn@boku.ac.at)
Bulgaria	AAEF; IAE	Adriyana Baneva	abaneva@gmail.com
Belgium	ELO	Flora Amery (Alice Budniok)	flora.amery@elo.org (legal@elo.org)
Finland	LUKE	Mikko Kurttila	mikko.kurttila@luke.fi>
France	TRAME	Hélène Paillard (Philippe Desnos)	h.paillard@trame.org (p.desnos@trame.org)
Germany	TI	Tania Runge	tania.runge@thuenen.de
Ireland	UCC	Thia Hennessy	thia.hennessy@ucc.ie
Italy	UNIBO	Stefano Targetti	stefano.targetti@unibo.it
Latvia	ZSA	Inga Berzina	inga@zemniekusaeima.lv
Netherlands	WNF	Anne de Valença Nynke Schulp	avalenca@wwf.nl (nynke.schulp@vu.nl)
Poland	SGGW	Edward Majewski	edward_majewski@sggw.pl
Spain	Evenor	Francisco Jose Blanco Velazquez (María Anaya Romero)	fj.blanco@evenor-tech.com (m.anaya@evenor-tech.com)
UK	UoL	Emmanouil Tyllianakis	e.tyllianakis@leeds.ac.uk

## B Questionnaire for identification of individuals to join the CoP

Date:

Form completed by:

1. Name of the member / person or organisation interested to join the CoP:

2. Defining the interests

2.1 What motivates your involvement in the project?

*Please tick all that apply, and then underline the main topic.*

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Water management      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Research and Development                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Community development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Land use policy and planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental protection and conservation |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:       |  |  |

2.2 What is your role?

*Please tick all that apply, and then underline the primary or most important role.*

- Land owner
- Land manager
- Consumer of produce
- Consumer of other services (recreation, water, etc.)
- Provider of information to the public
- Provider of information / management advice to farmers or foresters, land owners
- Regulation and enforcement
- Equipment and/or tool provision
- Providing finance to land managers/owners/workers
- Assistance in gaining access to public funding for land management
- Campaigning
- Community leaders
- Safety and/or Security provider
- Provider of other services
- Product certification body (e.g. organic, FSC)
- Other, please specify:

2.3 What is your sector?

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Government               | <input type="checkbox"/> NGO                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector: retail |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector: industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector: other | <input type="checkbox"/> Academic               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private individual       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public enterprise     | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:   |  |   |



**2.4 What is the main aim of you regarding contractual relationships and/or agro-environmental public goods in the case study area? (free text)**

*E.g. provides advice to farmers on: production/yield implements, water management, soil managements, products, etc.*

**3. Current Engagement**

**3.1 Are you directly involved in the case study? If your answer is yes, please, indicate if you engaged in a contract?**

Yes  No

**3.2 Which information channels do you already use? Please specify.**

Networks (e.g. farmer organisation, regional working group, etc.):

Newsletters (e.g. quarterly newsletter from public authority, newsletter of the national association of organic farmers, etc.):

Events (e.g. agricultural fair, workshops of extension service provider, village meeting, etc.):

Online communities (e.g. online discussion fora, websites, social media, etc.) :

Clubs, organisations or societies (e.g. Young Farmers Association, Women's Institute):

Others (please explain):

*The WP5 team kindly asks all case study partners to send the questionnaires filled out to [fj.blanco@evenor-tech.com](mailto:fj.blanco@evenor-tech.com). It will help to get an overview of the composition of the CONSOLE CoP as well as its sub-groups and to make use of the right communication channels.*





### Options for Topic

*Chose the most important topic*

Education  
Forestry  
Environmental protection and conservation  
Agriculture  
Research and Development

Product/commodity exploitation  
Water management  
Land use policy and planning  
Community development  
Other, Specify:

### Options for Role

*Chose the most important role*

Land owner  
Land manager  
Land worker (specify tasks)  
Consumer of produce  
Consumer of other services (recreation, etc.)  
Provider of information to the public  
Provider of information to land managers/workers  
Providing finance to land managers/owners/workers  
Other, Specify

Equipment and/or tool provision  
Campaigning  
Community leaders  
Security provider  
Provider of other services  
Product certification (e.g. organic, FSC)  
Regulation and enforcement

### Options for Sector

*Choose one*

Government  
NGO  
Private Sector: retail  
Private Sector: industry  
Private Sector: other

Academic  
Private individual  
Public enterprise  
Civil Society  
Other, Specify

### PROMPTS

Are there some topics listed that you haven't already named persons for? If so, are there any persons/ organisations to add? Or do you feel that there is no-one concerned with those topics that influences your work, or that is affected by your work?

Are there any roles that you haven't already named persons for? If so, are there any persons/ organisations to add? Or do you feel that there is no-one in these roles that influences your work, or that is affected by your work?

Are there any sectors that you haven't already named persons for? If so, are there any persons/ organisations to add? Or do you feel that there is no-one in these sectors that influences your work, or that is affected by your work?