Report on 2nd FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting

Final version 2019.08.02

FACCE ERA-GAS receives funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research & Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement No. 696356

Table of Contents

Document Description

Deliverable number:	5.6
Deliverable title:	Research Programming Meeting report
Actual Date of Delivery:	02-08-2019
Authors:	Brenda Kuzniar-van der Zee
Work Package:	WP5 Communication, Exploitation and Dissemination of the results
Distribution:	Public
Version/Revision:	2019.08.02
Status:	Final

1. Introduction

The second FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting "Progress presentation of the running projects & Valorisation Workshop" was held in Amsterdam, The Netherlands on 12 June 2019. It brought together coordinators and partners of the 10 research projects funded through the first FACCE ERA-GAS call in 2016, as well as funders and stakeholders, and participants of the FACCE ERA-GAS Summer School. In total more than 70 persons participated in the meeting. Prior to the Meeting a brochure was published giving an overview of FACCE ERA-GAS, its activities, calls and the funded research projects.

The objectives of this 2nd Research Programme Meeting were to present the mid-term results of the 10 research projects co-funded by FACCE ERA-GAS; to discuss value creation of research results and stakeholder engagement in the FACCE ERA-GAS programme; and to address short and long term strategy for agri- and forestry GHG monitoring and mitigation in relation to the FACCE ERA-GAS Strategic Research Agenda.

This 2nd Research Programme Meeting was also in line with objectives of the FACCE Communication & Valorisation Strategy. Valorisation workshops are one of the tools FACCE-JPI uses to make researchers of funded projects aware of value creation of research results and to engage more active interaction with stakeholders.

The 2nd Research Programme Meeting was organised by Wageningen University & Research, lead of the Communication Work Package in FACCE ERA-GAS, with support from Teagasc (FACCE ERA-GAS Coordinator). The one-day programme was integrated in the 8th International Symposium on Non-CO_2 Greenhouse Gases https://www.ncgg.info/ which was held 12-13-14 June. Together with the organisers of NCGG8, an interesting itinerary for ERA-GAS consortium partners, researchers and stakeholders was put together, incorporating plenary sessions, parallel sessions, workshops and networking opportunities. The objective of the NCGG8 is to bring together scientists, experts, decision makers and stakeholders in the field of Climate Change with a view of supporting the development of efficient and effective technologies and policies aimed at decreasing the radiative forcing due to non-CO_2 greenhouse gases and indirect gases and aerosols. Around 280 participants, including more than 70 related to FACCE ERA-GAS, were attending this international symposium.

Furthermore, the 2nd RPM constitutes the first day of the FACCE ERA-GAS Summer School "GHG Monitoring and Mitigation in Agriculture and Forestry" for early career researchers was organised by FACCE ERA-GAS partner FNR on 12-13-14 June integrated in NCGG8. The Summer School offered an invaluable opportunity for learning and networking during the Research Programme Meeting and dedicated sessions at the NCGG8, discussing GHG methodologies and inventory development with leading scientists and benefitting from interactive sessions focused on career development and funding opportunities. Most of the 19 participants were early career researchers from the FACCE ERA-GAS funded projects. Participants came from Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden and New Zealand. Each of the participants received either a Platinum or Gold award, covering a part of their traveling and accommodation costs. All received a certificate from FACCE ERA-GAS coordinator Frank O'Mara.

This report focusses on the 2nd Research Programme Meeting in detail on the following pages.

2. 2nd Research Programme Meeting

The 2nd Research Programme Meeting (from here on referred to as RPM) took place on Wednesday 12 June 2019 from 11:00 to 22:30h at Hotel Casa in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The RPM was organised by Wageningen University & Research, partner in FACCE ERA-GAS, leading WP5 (on behalf of the Dutch Ministry) and leading WP7. The full programme can be found in Annex I.

In total 71 persons participated in the RPM, including 32 from FACCE ERA-GAS funded projects, 14 FACCE ERA-GAS Consortium Members, 19 Summer School participants. Other participants were from various backgrounds.

2.1. Plenary opening session of the NCGG8 Symposium

The Non-CO_2 Greenhouse Gas Symposium was opened by Rachel Heijne from VVM and Arjan Hensen from TNO, the main organisers of the Symposium. Rachel Heijne thanked all being there and gave special thanks to the organisations and networks sponsoring and co-organising. FACCE ERA-GAS was thanked as co-organisers of the event.

Arjen Hensen put the Symposium in perspective and showed the conclusions of the NCGG7 (November 2014). Large reduction of GHG emission is needed to limit warming of planet Earth to 2° and the window for action is rapidly closing. The focus of climate research and policy is largely on CO_2. Non-CO_2 GHG emission reduction is very needed and possible and deserves more attention. People do see the need to change, all over Europe marches also held for climate. Around 35,000 people marched in Amsterdam in March 2019.

This conference has 196 presentations in 47 sessions and on 28 different subjects, all relating to non-CO_2 GHGs.

A link to all presentations, posters and abstracts was provided by the organisation of NCGG8 by email to all participants.

2.2. Opening of the FACCE ERA-GAS 2nd Research Programme Meeting "Progress presentation of the running projects & Valorisation Workshop"

Frank O'Mara, Director of Research, Teagasc and Coordinator of FACCE ERA-GAS

Frank O'Mara, Coordinator of FACCE ERA-GAS, welcomed all to the 2nd FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting (presentation). He thanked the organisational teams at WUR and Teagasc who prepared the programme and logistics for the meeting. He spoke about the specific goals of FACCE ERA-GAS (Cooperation, Alignment, Impact) and how the funded projects were a direct result of enhanced cooperation and alignment between partner countries in order to achieve greater impact in terms of GHG mitigation and improved monitoring. Also he presented the 2018 Joint Transnational Call, which was launched October 2018 and is a joint call of ERA-GAS with ERA-NET SusAn and ICT-AGRI. This call focusses on three themes: a holistic, a technical and a societal theme. The outcomes of this call will be announced soon. Furthermore he mentioned that at this meeting also an additional activity of FACCE ERA-GAS is organised by FACCE ERA-GAS partner FNR. Participants of the FACCE ERA-GAS Summer School are taking part in the 2nd Research Programme Meeting and will attend the rest of the NCGG8 conference. Most of the 19 participants are early career researchers from the FACCE ERA-GAS funded projects. Participants came from Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden and New Zealand.

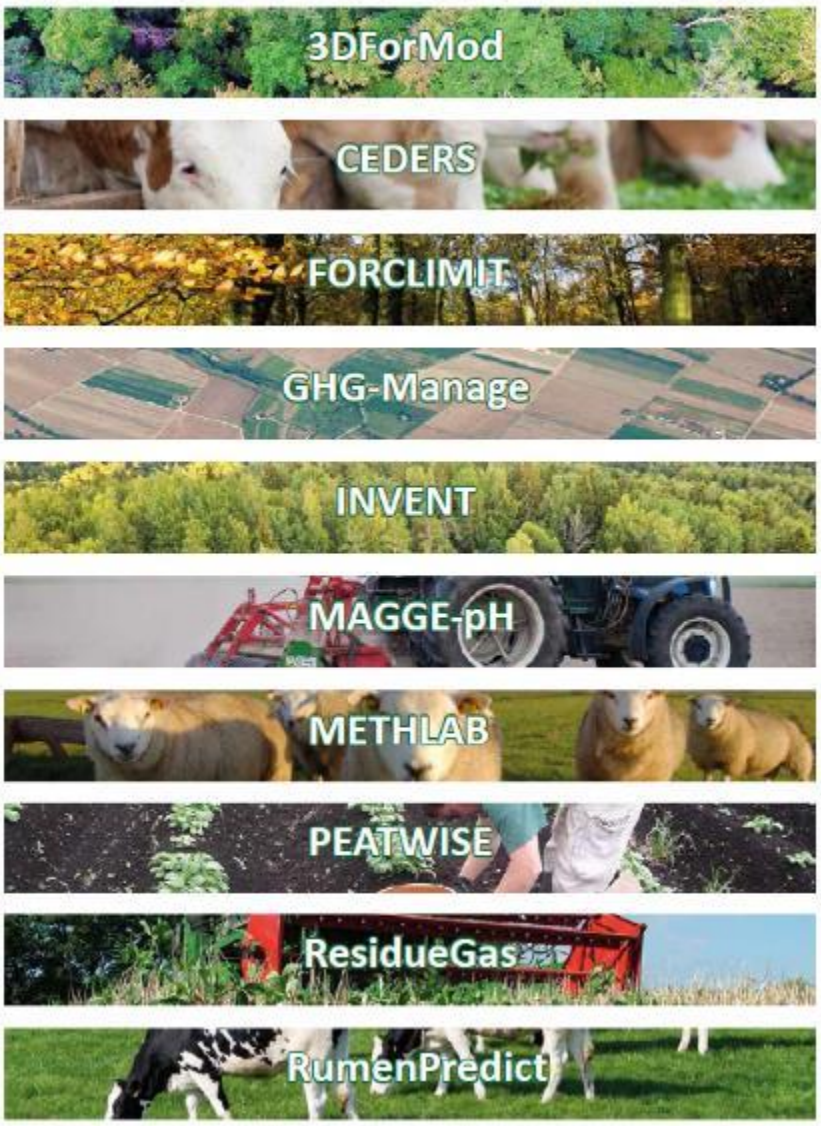
2.3. Project Roundtables

Brenda Kuzniar-van der Zee (Communication Lead FACCE ERA-GAS – Wageningen University & Research)

Brenda Kuzniar outlined the objectives of the Project Roundtables to the participants and described the format (presentation). In advance of the meeting each project had been asked to prepare a poster addressing the following questions:

- Key scientific findings
- Key policy relevant findings
- Key practical findings
- Innovative solutions

The posters were used during the roundtables to facilitate discussion. There were in total four sessions of 20 minutes for the roundtables. In the first two sessions (1a & 1b) the following five projects were hosting a table: 3DFor Mod, CEDERS, GHG-Manage, Peatwise, FORCLIMIT. In the second two sessions (2a & 2b) the following five projects were hosting a table: METHLAB, MAGGE-pH, INVENT, RumenPredict, ResidueGas. Most projects were represented by two or more researchers. One representative hosted the roundtable of their project, the others chose a different roundtable to participate in discussion. RPM participants could choose the project of their preference to listen to the update and join the discussion. The roundtable would start with a ~5-minute introduction by the project representative, followed by 15 minutes of discussion on the project. Participants had lively discussions on the details of the project and shared experiences.



The roundtable discussions were followed by a set of presentations on translating research results into policy and practice. Value creation (also called valorisation) is getting to be considered more and more important. In today's fast changing society and challenges we are looking for solutions of global issues. The European Commission is stimulating funded research projects to disseminate and exploit the results with a view to optimising their value, strengthening their impact, transferring them, integrating them in a sustainable way and using them actively in systems and practices at local, regional, national and European levels. FACCE-JPI is organising a series of Valorisation Workshop to make scientist aware of value creation and widen the perspective on the utilisation of research results and their benefits for society. FACCE-JPI Valorisation Workshops also aim to engage more active interaction with stakeholders.

2.4. Presentation: Providing independent scientific advice and support to EU policy

Richard Sikkema (Researcher – Wageningen University & Research; prev. post.doc and policy advisor at Joint Research Centre)

Richard Sikkema shared his personal experiences when working as a post.doc and policy advisor for the Joint Research Centre.

2.5. Presentation: Impact of Teagasc research results an policies on agricultural gas emissions

Dominika Krol (Research Officer Agricultural Gaseous Emissions – Teagasc)

Dominika Krol presented her work on the refinement of Irish GHG inventory by producing country-specific emission factors for N_2O from fertilisers and animal excreta (presentation).

2.6. Interactive session on value creation: translating research results to policy and practice

Brenda Kuzniar-van der Zee (Communication Lead FACCE ERA-GAS – Wageningen University & Research)

A short introduction on value creation, or also called valorisation was presented. To facilitate the discussion an online interactive tool, Mentimeter, was used. Participants were asked to take out their mobile phone/laptop/tables and to go www.menti.com and fill in the code (shown on screen). Questions were shown on the screen and read out loud by Brenda and the participants were asked to answer them via their device. The words and sentences entered appeared on the screen. Then the attendants engaged in a discussion moderated by Brenda to elaborate further on this.

Q: What does value creation from research results mean from your perspective?

A:

- Use of research results by end-users (e.g. farmers) or policy makers
- Informing policy makers, informing public
- Research makes evidence based policy possible
- Policy may be in the way of practice
- Impact, benefits to society
- Transfer of knowledge
- Money, higher profit margins in the private sector, economy
- Publications and patents

Q: What are the challenges in translating research results into policy or practice?

A:

- Lobbyism by the food and beverage industries
- Different understanding about the problem
- Lack of understanding between researchers and policy maker
- Difference in language between scientists and policy makers
- Different agendas
- Common understanding of science and nature
- Consensus on answers
- Tradeoffs that politicians have to make
- Lack of training how to do it, need for education
- Money to do research needed for solutions
- Multi levels (animal, in farm, chain) involved, costs
- Make research accessible
- Long term understanding of the problem
- Quality of the research and it's the impact of its communication
- Variability in results vs generic policies
- Uncertainty about the utility of the results
- Collaboration between industry and research
- Complex and many processes and effects on environment
- Opposition to moving away from common practice and reducing profit
- Communication between researchers, society and policy makers
- Conflicting multiple goals
- Resistance to change
- Policy too pragmatic
- Representativeness of research does it cover enough
- Cost
- Simple messages needed to complex questions
- More interaction needed
- Lack of incentives, especially for young scientists
- Scale
- One size does not fit all
- Efficient technology transfer needs good communication between researchers and industry with the knowledge for uptake
- Difficult to change habits/behaviors (ex: changing consumption behaviors).
- Conflict of interest.
- There is always some uncertainties on scientific results. Policy makers want definite scenarios
- Who is setting the research questions
- When research findings or certainties collide with established policies - or established economic systems - that would lead the need for significant changes
- Missing economic and social components of scientific results

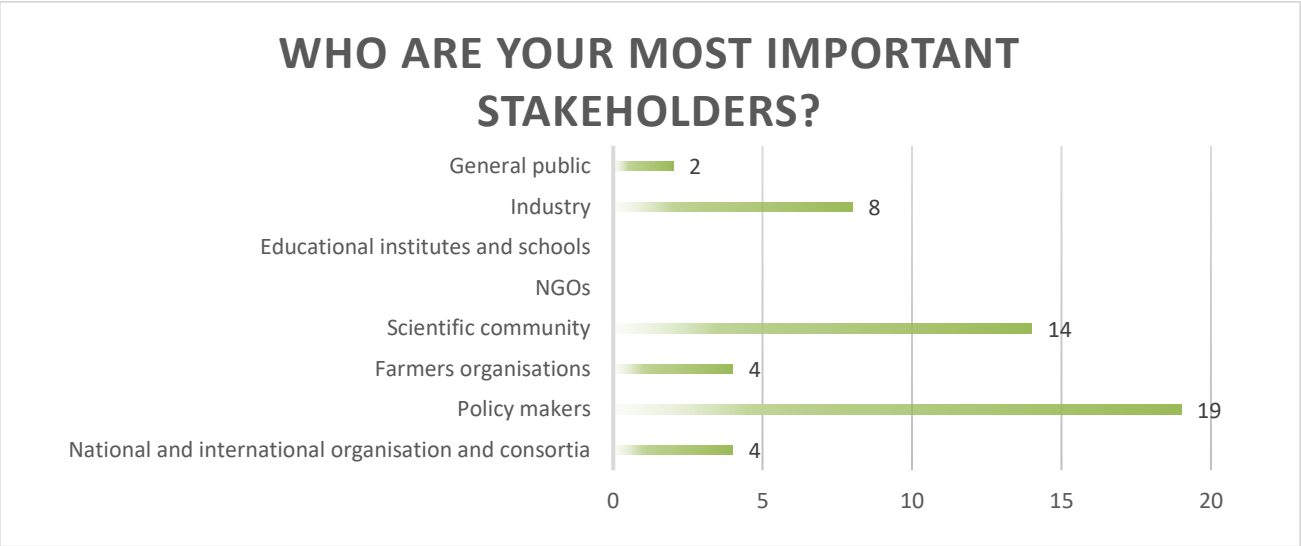
2.7. Interactive session on stakeholder engagement

Brenda Kuzniar-van der Zee (Communication Lead FACCE ERA-GAS – Wageningen University & Research)

Same format as the interactive session above.

Q: Who are your most important stakeholders?

A:



Q: What are the benefits from involving stakeholders?

A:

- Better quality research
- Satisfaction
- Better engagement and understanding of issues that might lead to change
- Relevance
- Mutual understanding
- Solutions are grounded in reality
- Efficiency
- Learn the requirements of your analysis
- Focus on relevant questions
- Real impact
- Different point of view, more experts involved
- Getting funding
- Adoptability of outcomes
- Shared ownership
- Seeing issues from different perspective
- More impact
- Smooth transition from results to policy or practices
- Better dissemination
- Better understanding of the work done
- Understand their needs
- More likely to see results taken into practice
- Feedback and perspectives to improvise
- Research quality and impact
- Better understanding what should be done
- Co-learning
- Impact, implementation
- Improved application of the research
- Easier dissemination/ implementation of research
- New questions
- Researchers need to understand the priorities and perspectives of stakeholders
- Practical, informed questions asked which depict real life
- Impact
- Broadened perspective on issues and solutions
- More funding

- Better communication
- The quality of the answers
- Policy formulation and implementation
- Different views
- Avoid unexpected influence on your project/work
- Better use of results in practice
- To get the coordinates of relevant viewpoints
- Implementing the results
- Getting relevant experience perspective into the research
- Funding
- Possibility to influence policy maker
- Understanding needs of farmers as stakeholders but also understanding context for policy needs as well
- Practical answers
- Relevant research
- Commitment increased
- More informed research
- Implement output of research into practice
- More acceptance of research findings
- Know where a knowledge gap is.
- Getting new ideas for research
- Direct interaction
- Are there any disadvantages?
- Sharing ideas, good practices

Q: What are your experiences when involving stakeholders? Please start your answer with a "+" or "-" for positive or negative experiences, respectively

A:

+ direct implementation of the research done
+ profoundly helped my own understanding, so I did a better job
+ increased mutual understanding
+ better understanding of results
+ broadened horizons
+ friendship
+ shared knowledge
+ it broadens my horizon
+ more practical solutions
+ learning new aspects
+ gave relevance and increased understanding from different aspects
+ impact on national policy, e.g. change in incentives
+ increased understanding
+ balancing conflicting priorities (food security and reducing GHG emissions)
+ sparking interest in topic of research
+ new ideas, not from a researcher point of view
+ understanding of long term goals
+ connection and new job offer
+ higher implementation of results into practice
+ common agenda
+ practical relevance
+ different models perspectives help towards consensus
+ new insights
+ increase collaboration (including between stakeholders with different interests)
+ friendship
+ explaining / setting agendas

− pushing own agenda
− scientific curiosity vs practical relevant
− increasing difficulty
− useless meetings
− time
− increased complexity
− different models perspectives can complicate decisions
− negative attitude to research
− requires more funding
− time consuming

2.8. Presentation: The importance of the agriculture and land use sector in climate change

Sekai Ngarize (Programme Officer – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – Task Force on Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC-TFI))

Sekai Ngarize presented the GHG inventories and gave overview of relevant methodologies in IPCC 2006 Inventory Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance in estimating greenhouse gases in Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector (presentation).

2.9. Presentation: Introduction to Strategic Research Agenda of the Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate Change (FACCE-JPI)

Jorgen Eivind Oleson (FACCE-JPI Scientific Advisory Board – Aarhus University)

Introduction by Jorgen Olesen about the FACCE SRA in which 5 core themes are mentioned, from which one Core Theme on Mitigation of Climate Change the process of the making of the revised SRA published in 2016 and the current process towards the 2020 FACCE SRA (presentation).

2.10. Interactive session on contributions to FACCE SRA implementation

Raymond Kelly (FACCE ERA-GAS executive team, Teagasc)

The 2016 FACCE Strategic Research Agenda defined five priorities for mitigation of climate change (Core Theme 5 of the FACCE SRA) (page 39 of the FACCE SRA).

These five priorities are:

P1 Alternative land use systems (agroforestry, hedges, mixed farming systems) and land and soil management systems (soil conservation, legumes and soil biology) for building above and below ground carbon stocks and increasing biomass production for food and non-food uses.

P2 Technical and economic potential of GHG abatement, including enhanced soil carbon storage, in livestock and crop systems and in integrated systems.

P3 Lifecycle analysis of products and of typical diets. Alternative food systems with low carbon footprint.

P4 National inventories improvement; Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) options.

P5 Research forest fires: Smart forest management to decrease forest fire recurrence and increase forest resilience. Preservation of biomass and soil, avoiding CO2 emissions. Study of future scenarios due to spreading risk of forest fires in Europe due to climate change.

Q: What are the (expected) contributions the ERA-GAS projects will deliver for these five priorities?

A:

Table with contributions that the ERA-GAS projects expect to be deliver to the five FACCE SRA Core Theme 5 priorities

PROJECTS	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5
3DForMod	3DFORMOD focus on forests: its contributions will be for forest management, by providing improved methods and tools to estimate forest carbon stocks or various spatial scales.	N/A	N/A	Advances the integration of: - 3D forest modelling - HD remote sensing to improve AGB estimates and monitoring	Indirectly provide a method to produce mapping using R.S.
CEDERS	Comparison of farming systems.	Focus on technical solutions, ruminant systems, dietary effects, including management.	On-farm GHG integral assessment. Comparison of farming systems not really LCA (no off-farm).	Improved methodology, including trade-offs, accounting/inventory, indicating elements for refinement	N/A
GHG-Manage	Will provide information on how mixed farming systems including afforestation as mitigation options. This will contribute to increased soil C / overall C stock.	Providing both technical and economic assessments of GHG abatement potential in mixed farming landscapes, including livestock production systems.	Will contribute to the development of alternative production systems with a low GHG footprint	Contribute to improved inventories through more refined emission factors and the development of standard methods	N/A
INVENT	N/A	N/A	N/A	Invent is concerned around this using auxiliary covariates (geospatial).	Invent outreach: forest fires from satellites can help the monitoring.
METHLAB	Known probiotic effect of LAB -> more productivity in less land. Enhanced productivity for same energy input. Improved quality of grass and feed systems.	Technical: easy to administer into currently existing farming system. LAB has G.R.A.S. status. Reduced emissions = reduced fines.	Aim is to modify typical diets with a CH4 reduction benefit.	N/A	N/A
ResidueGas	New data and synthesis of biomass input to soils, primarily in above and below ground residues	Scenarios of potentials for reducing N2O from crop residues in characteristic cropping systems	Emission factors that are differentiated between crops, which may change climate footprints of food products	Improved activity data and emission factors for N2O emissions from crop residues.	N/A
RumenPredict	N/A	Better understanding can improve diet choices. Inform breeding programmes. Strategies involving feed supplement relations to mitigation.	Seaweed as novel feedstock. Durable mitigation options. How to prevent microbial adaptation.	Better estimates of genotype – emission relationships. Biomarkers to verify genotype-diet-emissions.	N/A

2.11. Interactive session on Research Needs

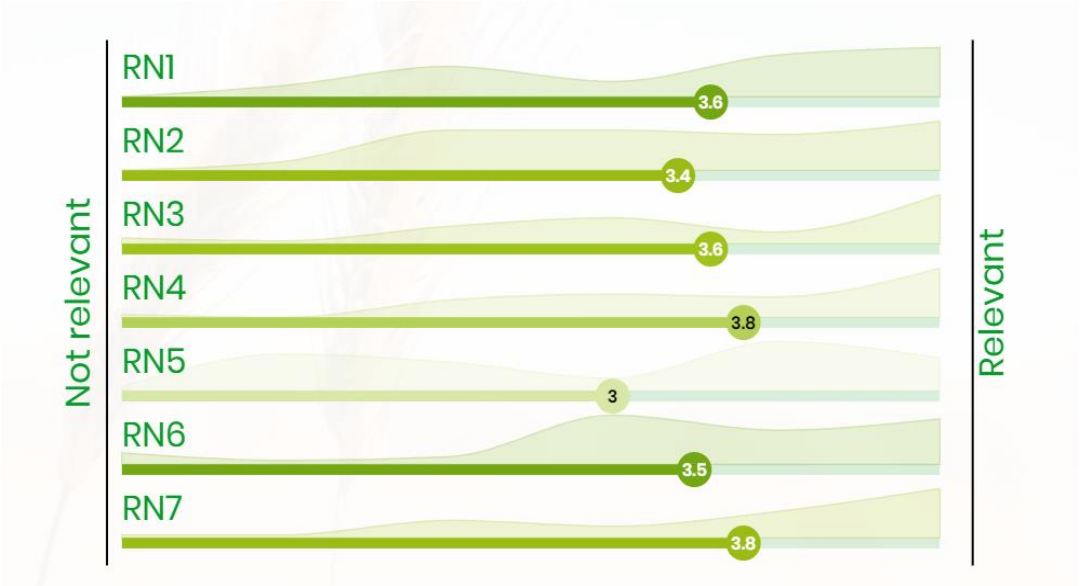
Raymond Kelly (FACCE ERA-GAS executive team, Teagasc)

The 2016 FACCE SRA highlighted research needs for mitigation of climate change (page 37 of the SRA).

RN1 The consideration of agriculture, forestry and land use change in an integrated fashion when looking at biophysical and economic estimates of mitigation potential (e.g. marginal abatement cost curves).
RN2 Mitigation options focusing on soil carbon sequestration in crop and pastoral soils.
RN3 Mitigation options focusing on the nitrogen cycle.
RN4 Reduction of emissions by livestock, in particular through nutrition, animal breeding and manure management systems.
RN5 Developing biogas and other technologies to generate energy from animal wastes and crop residues.
RN6 Protocols and certification for methods to assess greenhouse gas emission.
RN7 Barriers to taking up mitigation actions need to be elucidated when addressing the technical, economic and market potentials of mitigation options.
OTHER Sub-topics that do not fall under the Research Needs headers above

Q: Are the current Research Needs still relevant? (scale to 1-5)

A:



Q: What are now the most pressing themes under the 7 RN areas?

A:

RN area	Pressing themes in this RN area
RN1	Make trade-offs between land uses, maybe when using different crop varieties (such as high yielding crops)
RN1	More clear methods for neutrality Carbon in Agriculture sector
RN1	Need integrated approach to minimize GHG at low cost (not more loads, questions or technical/economical cost) for farmers taking into account agriculture, forestry and land use change
RN1	Introduction of agro-silvo-pastoral systems
RN1	Addressing the research needs of RN1 : need a more landscape based approach at GHG mitigation and their economic consequences
RN1	more global perspective what's the land use outside Europe as imported biomasses. What would be climate wise
RN1/RN7	Considering mitigation options within a global techno-economic framework to assess market impacts and economic trade-offs.
RN1/RN7	Should be considered together rather than in isolation. There's a need for farm scale that will provide targeted on farm solutions
RN3	Nitrogen in interaction with carbon
RN3	Reduce dietary nitrogen input
RN4	As diet-related emissions increase in media coverage / public awareness (particularly emissions associated with meat) put pressure on for action in livestock sector
RN4	Better link to emissions during feed production.
RN4	Which mitigation options through nutrition are durable, and which are only working until microbial systems have adapted?
RN4	Demonstrably big success(es) with regard to RN4, particularly nutrition & efficiency & biodiversity inclusiveness
RN4	More experimental trials and case studies data
RN5	What do we do with all the bio rests and digestates coming from the circular bioeconomy? How do we mitigate GHG emissions when returning the rests to soil?
RN6	You need to have reliable and repeatability methods that allow to measure GHG emissions accurately
RN6	Independent information oriented apps for a new age of empowered consumers, apps with accurate information about EF and who is producing in which amount and from what source, so they can directly and severely affect the demand
RN7	Deep understanding of the barriers that limits the implementation actions
RN7	How to get climate smart consumption real fast, e.g. focus on local recreational values
RN7	Putting mitigation strategies that have proven to be effective into place despite barriers.
RN7	We need to take action now, so need to know why existing technologies are not adopted, even if they would save farmers money
Other	A clear definition of carbon neutrality from both an agricultural perspective and for a food perspective
Other	Microbes and their involvement in soil carbon sequestration.
Other	Mitigation options that focus on both the N cycle and C sequestration. A more integrated approach.
Other	Evaluation of possible achieved improvements in abatement of GHG over time.

2.12. Keynote: Public agricultural research in an era of transformation: The challenge of agri-food system innovation.

Jeroen Dijkman (Senior Officer – New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre)

Jeroen Dijkman focussed in his keynote presentation on the SDGs call for society to drastically and urgently overhaul the performance of all production and consumption systems including agri-food systems (presentation).

2.13. Closing

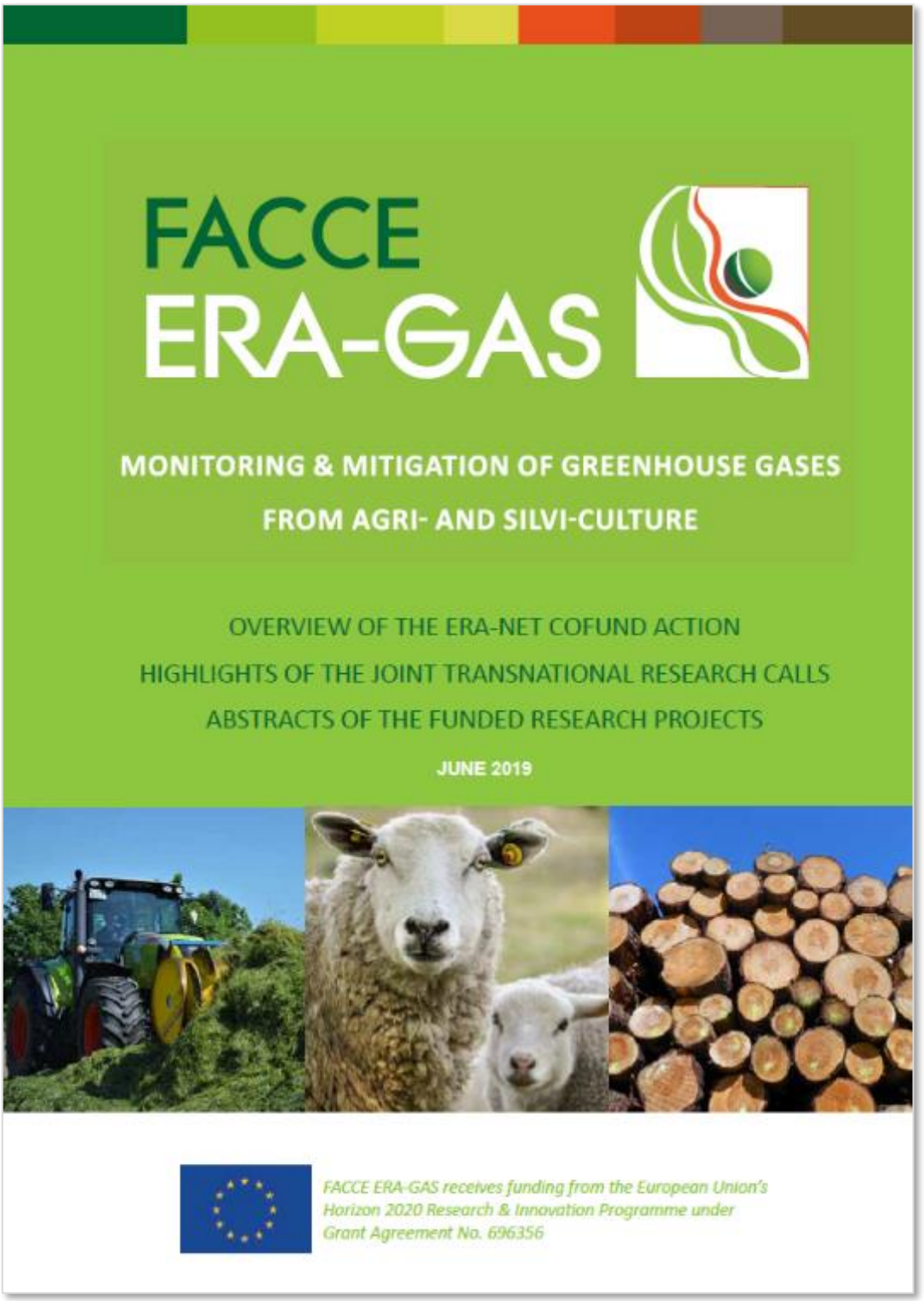
Frank O'Mara shortly looked back on the day and presented some of the outcomes of the interactive session on the FACCE-SRA. Furthermore, certificates were handed out to the FACCE ERA-GAS Summer School participants.

2.14. Social dinner

The social dinner was together with the other participants of the NCGG8 in Restaurant 'De Kas', which provided a good networking and mingling opportunity.

2.15. FACCE ERA-GAS Brochure

Each participant received a copy of the newly-published brochure with details on the FACCE ERA-GAS network, calls and funded projects from the 2016 Joint Call. The brochure was compiled and edited by WUR and Teagasc and is available to download online at: www.eragas.eu.



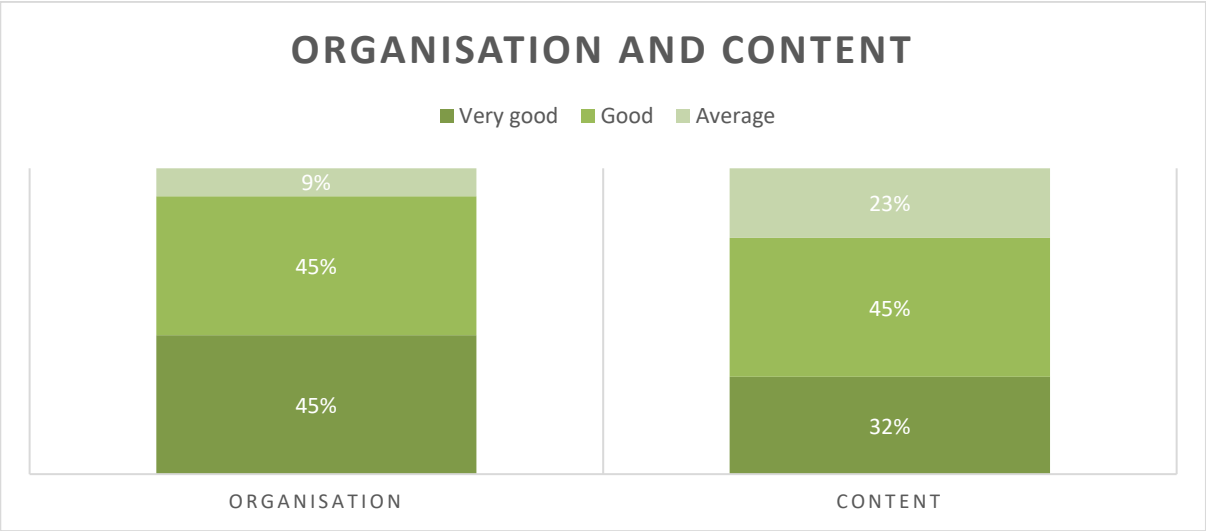
3. 2nd FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting – Feedback Evaluation

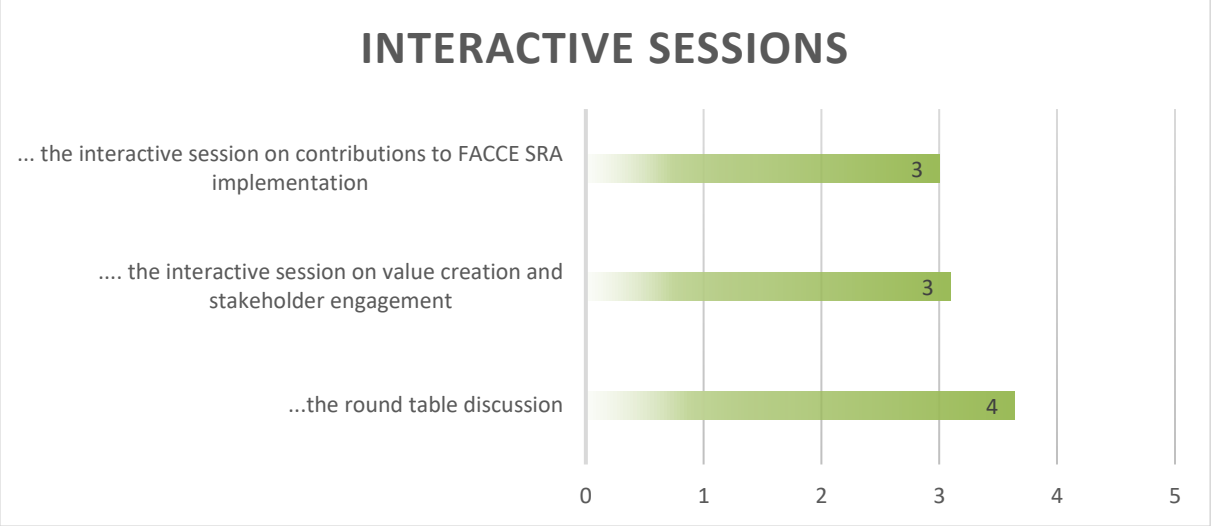
3.1. Meeting participation

Attendance at 2nd FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting	
Total attendees	71
No. research project members	32
No. consortium members	12
No. Summer School participants	19
Other	8
No. of Evaluation Forms completed	25 (35%)

3.2. Meeting organisation and content

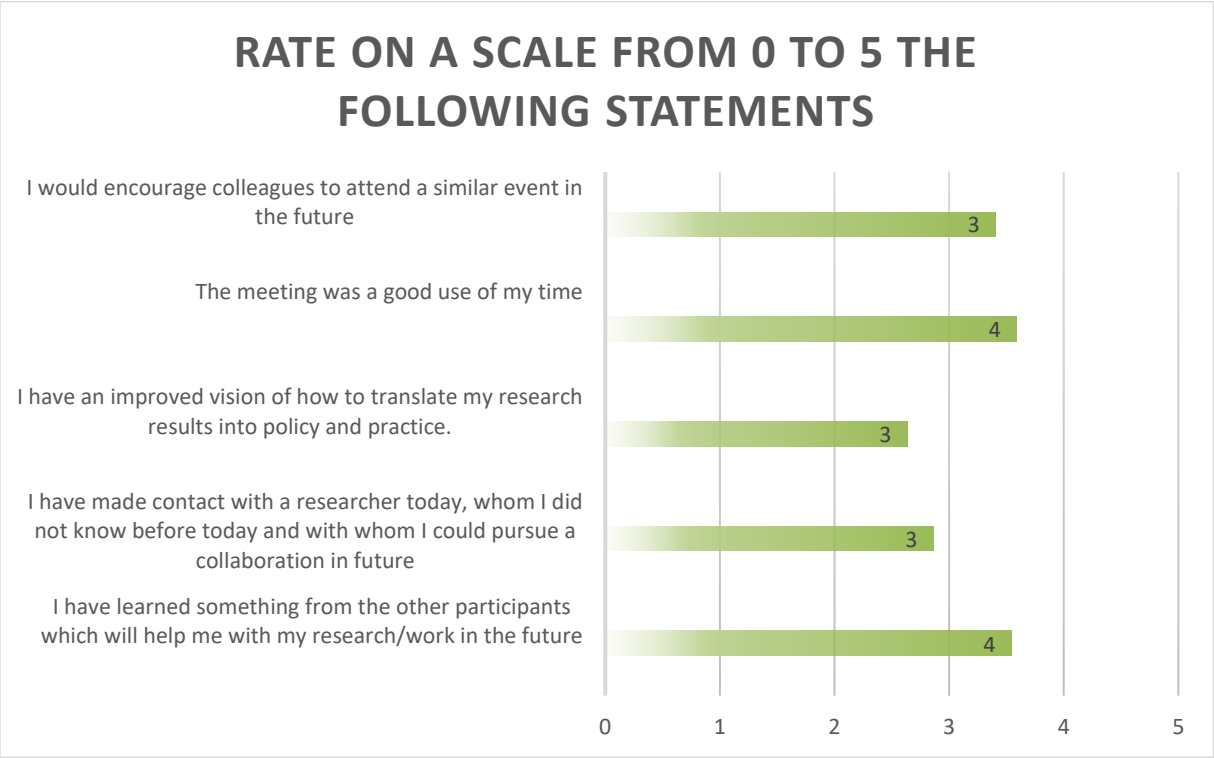
The participants were asked about the organisation and the content of the meeting. The organisation was considered 'very good' or 'good' by 90% of the participants that filled in the evaluation. The content of the meeting was considered 'very good' or 'good' by 68%. The interactive sessions in the programme were rated 3 or more on a scale of 0-5.





3.3. Impact

The objectives of the meeting were to provide opportunities for learning between participants and to allow for networking which may lead to future collaborations. The meeting's impact was evaluated through five questions:



95% of participants indicated that they had learned something from attendees that will help with their future work.

87% of participants said that they had made a new contact with a researcher during the RPM which could potentially lead to collaboration in the future.

91% of participants agreed that the meeting was a good use of their time.

91% of participants said they would encourage their colleagues to attend a similar event if organised in the future.

3.4. Best aspects of the meeting

One of the most positive aspects of the meeting listed by participants was the Project Roundtable format and also the opportunity the meeting provided for discussion and networking. Participants also listed the meeting with stakeholders, policy makers, ministries and IPCC reviewers as a positive aspects.

3.5. Room for improvement

Suggestions for aspects of the meeting that could be improved included increasing the time for discussions at the project Roundtables as time was quite short. Other suggestions were to include short project presentations in the plenary and more breaks for mingling.

Aspects of the meeting that could be improved
More interaction within different projects
More focus on scientific content; level of complexity might be higher
Keep the time
Interactive sessions
It was hard to hear discussions at round tables. Groups might need to be spread more next time
Interactive sessions limited
A little bit longer to hear about the projects - it was a bit rushed. Also the opportunity to hear about more of the projects. Perhaps coffee in the room to encourage networking between projects
Schedule of activities with more breaks
More time for round tables
Discussions sessions
Workshop interaction with other researchers
Discussions should be better moderated and longer
More interaction within different projects
Pre- meeting communications - confusion over what was happening when and what had been signed up for. Also had issues booking conference rate at hotel
Would be good to have had some limited info beforehand on intention of discussions, so people were better prepared. Discussions were too shallow now

3.6. Other comments

Other comments from participants	
+	I liked the combination of the different elements.
	Liked use of Mentimeter
	Keep on going!
	Thanks for organizing it :)

4. Conclusions

The 2nd FACCE ERA-GAS Research Programme Meeting was well attended and received positive feedback from the participants in terms of content, overall organisation, use of their time and whether they would recommend a colleague to attend a similar event in the future. The presentations with a focus on value creation were well received. The results of the interactive part of the FACCE SRA will feed into the writing of a FACCE ERA-GAS deliverable.

One further Research Programme Meeting is planned during the lifetime of FACCE ERA-GAS. The next RPM will take place at the end-term stage of the funded projects, provisionally set for October 2020. The final RPM for the presentation of project results and recommendations on GHG mitigation and monitoring in agriculture and forestry is planned to take place in Brussels combining the RPM with a high-level outreach event.

FACCE ERA-GAS
MONITORING & MITIGATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES FROM AGRI- AND SILVI-CULTURE

FACCE ERA-GAS is funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 696356

NCGG

Integrated in the 8th Non-CO_2 Greenhouse Gas Symposium (NCGG8) on 12-13-14 June 2019, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

FACCE ERA-GAS 2nd Research Programme Meeting

"Progress presentation of the running projects & Valorisation Workshop"

12 June 2019, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Venue: Hotel Casa | Eerste Ringdijkstraat 4 |NL-1097 BC Amsterdam | The Netherlands

Objectives

- Present the mid-term results of the 10 research projects co-funded by FACCE ERA-GAS
- Discuss value creation and stakeholder engagement of the FACCE ERA-GAS programme
- Address short and long term strategy for agri- and forestry GHG monitoring and mitigation in relation to the FACCE ERA-GAS Strategic Research Agenda

PROGRAMME d.d.2019.06.07

Tuesday 11 June

18:00 – 19:30 **Registration**

Wednesday 12 June

7:30 **Registration**

9:00 **Plenary opening session of the NCGG8 Symposium**

Presentations by:

- **IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C and emissions from non-CO_2**
  Thelma Krug (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change - IPCC)
- **Challenges in government-science communication**
  Paul de Krom (Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research - TNO)
- **Mission driven innovation for AWF**
  Kees de Gooijer (Chief Inspiration Officer – Top consortium Knowledge and Innovation - TKI Agri & Food)

10:30 – 11:00 **Coffee break**

AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY GHG
11:00 – 18:10h | Room UvA 2-3-4 | Chair: Frank O'Mara
(one of the parallel sessions of the NCGG8 Symposium)

11:00 **Opening of the FACCE ERA-GAS 2nd Research programme Meeting - "Progress presentation of the running projects & Valorisation Workshop"**

- Welcome & presentation on FACCE ERA-GAS
  Frank O'Mara – (Coordinator of FACCE ERA-GAS – TEAGASC)
- Introduction to the Project Roundtables
  Brenda Kuzniar-van der Zee – (Communication Lead FACCE ERA-GAS – Wageningen University & Research)

11:20 **FACCE ERA-GAS Project Roundtables – session 1a**

- 3DForMod – Combining remote sensing and 3D forest modelling to improve tropical forests monitoring of greenhouse gases emissions
- CEDERS – Capturing effects of diet on emissions from ruminant systems
- FORCLIMIT – Mobilising and monitoring climate positive efforts in forests and forestry
- GHG-Manage – Managing and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration in different landscape mosaics
- PEATWISE – Wise use if drained peatlands in a bio-based economy: Development of improved assessment practices and sustainable techniques for mitigation of greenhouse gases

11:40 **FACCE ERA-GAS Project Roundtables – session 1b**
Continuation of session 1a – participants can choose to sit at a different project roundtable

12:00 **FACCE ERA-GAS Project Roundtables – session 2a**

- INVENT – Improving national forest inventory-based carbon stock change estimates for greenhouse gas inventories
- MAGGE-pH – Mitigating agricultural greenhouse gas emissions by improved pH management of soils
- METHLAB – Refining direct fed microbials (DFM) and silage inoculants for reduction of methane emissions from ruminants
- ResidueGas – Improved estimation and mitigation of nitrous oxide emissions and soil carbon storage from crop residues
- RumenPredict - Predicting appropriate GHG mitigation strategies based on modelling variables that contribute to ruminant environmental impact

12:20 **FACCE ERA-GAS Project Roundtables – session 2b**
Continuation of session 2a – participants can choose to sit at a different project roundtable

12:40 – 14:00 **Lunch break**

14:00 **Providing independent scientific advice and support to EU policy**
Richard Sikkema (Researcher - Wageningen University & Research; prev. post.doc and policy advisor at Joint Research Centre)

14:20 **Impact of Teagasc research results on policies on agricultural gas emissions**
Dominika Krol (Research Officer Agricultural Gaseous Emissions – Teagasc)

14:40 **Interactive session on value creation: translating research result to policy and practice**
What does value creation from research results mean from your perspective? What are the challenges in translating research results into policy or practice?

15:00 **Interactive session on stakeholder involvement**
Who are your most important stakeholders? What are the benefits from involving stakeholders? What are your experiences when involving stakeholders?

15:20 **The importance of the agriculture and land use sector in climate change**
Sekai Ngarize (Programme Officer – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change-Task Force on Greenhouse Gas Inventories (IPCC-TFI))

15:40 – 16:10 **Coffee break**

16:10 **Introduction to Strategic Research Agenda of the Joint Programming Initiative on Agriculture, Food Security and Climate (FACCE-JPI)**
Jørgen Eivind Olesen (FACCE-JPI Scientific Advisory Board – Aarhus University)
Introduction to the interactive session
Raymond Kelly (FACCE ERA-GAS Executive Team – Teagasc)

16:30 **Interactive session on contributions to FACCE SRA implementation**
The 2016 FACCE SRA defined five priorities for mitigation of climate change (page 39). What are the (expected) contributions from the ERA-GAS projects?

16:50 **Interactive session on Research Needs**
The 2016 FACCE SRA highlighted research needs for mitigation of climate change (page 37). Are these still relevant? What are the most pressing needs now?

17:10 **Keynote: Public agricultural research in an era of transformation: The challenge of agri-food system innovation.**
Jeroen Dijkman (Senior Officer - New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre)

17:50 – 18:10 **Conclusions**

19:00 – 22:30 **Dinner for participants of the FACCE ERA-GAS 2nd Research Programme Meeting & Summer School will be together with the NCGG8 participants at Restaurant De Kas** (Address: Kamerlingh Onneslaan 3, Amsterdam)