BIRDWATCH

The Diversity of Life from Space

D7.5 Accomplished Training Workshops for All Four Regions

Deliverable for the Horizon Europe Project BirdWatch

Version 1.0

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Introduction

Deliverable D7.5 documents the training workshops delivered in the four BirdWatch pilot regions (Flanders/Belgium, Brandenburg/Germany, Lithuania, and South Tyrol/Italy) during the final WP7 demonstration phase. Importantly, the training was not implemented as a standalone activity: it was delivered together with the demonstration events, either embedded directly within the demonstration workflow or organised as a back-to-back training component within the same regional session. This integrated delivery ensured that capacity building took place in a realistic use context, with participants learning by doing while engaging with region-specific pilot content.

The workshops were designed to strengthen stakeholder capability and readiness to use BirdWatch in practice by enabling users to (i) access and navigate the platform, (ii) interpret region-specific outputs and layers, and (iii) provide structured feedback to support iterative improvement and future uptake. This approach aligns with the WP7 consultation and demonstration model set out in project planning, where demonstrator sessions explicitly combine guided platform use, data interpretation support, hands-on testing, Q&A, and completion of structured feedback instruments (see D7.2 and D7.3).

Beyond reporting implementation, D7.5 places emphasis on the impact contribution of these training actions: how they supported user engagement, increased adoption readiness across stakeholder groups, and generated early signals relevant to exploitation and scaling.

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1. Workshop Delivery and Implementation by Region

1.1 Overview and link to D7.3 demonstrations (workshops held alongside demonstrations)

Training workshops were delivered alongside the demonstration activities, using the common operational logic applied across regions: (1) preparation and stakeholder coordination, (2) guided walkthrough and training on platform use, (3) hands-on testing supported by facilitators, and (4) follow-up actions including feedback collection.

This format aligns with the planned regional consultation agenda and delivery model, which combines short plenary guidance (platform usage), interactive Q&A, hands-on testing, and structured survey-based feedback collection (see D7.2).

The training workshops therefore served a dual purpose:

- Capacity building: ensuring stakeholders could practically use the platform and interpret outputs in their local context.
- Uptake enablement: generating auditable signals on usability, perceived value, and adoption readiness through structured feedback tools and observed engagement.

1.2 Workshop delivery in four regions

Across all regions, workshop delivery followed a harmonised approach, while allowing targeted adaptation to local stakeholder structures, availability, and communication channels. Core training elements implemented consistently included:

- Onboarding support (access instructions, account/log-in guidance where needed, and basic navigation).
- Guided platform walkthrough focused on region-specific Areas of Interest (AOIs) and platform outputs (map interaction, layer review, and interpretation support).
- Hands-on testing, either during the live session or immediately after, supported by facilitators and structured Q&A.
- Follow-up and feedback collection, primarily via the standardised survey process and complementary qualitative remarks captured during discussions.

A planned feature of the WP7 approach was to complement demonstration sessions with additional consultation formats (thematic workshops, Q&A sessions, and expert roundtables). These formats

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were embedded within regional sessions where feasible and used to surface interpretation questions and improvement needs. In **Lithuania**, preparation focused on organising a series of online meetings following the D7.2 workflow. Several alternative dates were proposed in advance in order to maximise farmer participation and accommodate seasonal workload constraints. Invitations were distributed to all identified stakeholders, including farmers and institutional representatives, together with meeting links and introductory information. Prior to the meetings, institutional stakeholders were contacted by phone to provide reminders and a short introduction to the objectives and scope of the demonstrations. Presentation materials were prepared and used during the sessions to introduce the BirdWatch project, including the overall methodology, expected results, and platform functionalities, ensuring a structured and consistent introduction to the demonstrations.

In **Flanders**, preparation followed a similar approach, combining advance planning of multiple demonstration dates with broad dissemination through established communication channels. In addition to direct invitations, the demonstration activities were advertised in the December 2025 edition of the monthly agricultural journal *Boerenbond* to reach a wide farming audience. Preparation also included close collaboration with the Flemish Paying Agency and the Flemish Rural Network, through which invitations and announcements were disseminated via official communication channels. In particular, information about the BirdWatch webinar was published on the website and Facebook page of the Flemish Rural Network. Presentation slides were prepared and used during the sessions to introduce the BirdWatch project, the demonstration objectives, and the platform workflow, ensuring consistency with the approach applied in other regions and providing a structured introduction to the methodology, platform features, and expected outcomes.

In **Brandenburg (Germany)**, stakeholder recruitment and coordination required a more targeted and adaptive approach. To reach farms with a strong affinity for nature conservation, targeted emails were distributed through relevant mailing lists, including the Federal Biodiversity Committee and specialist biodiversity groups. In parallel, farms were contacted directly based on recommendations from nature conservation advisory services, arable farming consultants, and the Bioland regional associations. Information circulars were prepared and distributed, followed by direct phone calls when initial response rates remained low.

Organising larger joint meetings with farms proved challenging, despite offering a wide range of dates. Differences in farm structures and operational focus—ranging from part-time farms to livestock systems and forestry-oriented holdings—made it difficult to identify suitable common time slots. As a result, preparation increasingly shifted towards contacting farms in small groups of up to five participants. These sessions typically included a short demonstration of approximately 30 minutes, followed by the opportunity for participants to test the platform independently after the session. This format significantly reduced organisational effort and noticeably increased willingness to participate.

Ensuring completion of the questionnaire also required additional preparation and follow-up. Reminder emails and targeted phone calls were used to encourage survey completion. In several cases,

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it became clear that farms perceived both the individual benefit of the platform and the usefulness of the survey as rather limited at the current stage, which reduced motivation to complete the questionnaire. Overall, the Brandenburg preparation phase required sustained outreach and flexible organisation to support participation and feedback collection.

In **South Tyrol (Italy)**, preparation activities were similar to those implemented in Lithuania. Demonstration dates were coordinated in advance for both physical and online sessions, and stakeholders were invited through direct communication channels. Phone calls were used to invite institutional stakeholders and representatives of farmers' organisations, providing a short introduction to the BirdWatch project and the objectives of the demonstration. Presentation materials were prepared to introduce the platform, methodology, and expected results during both the physical and online sessions, ensuring a consistent demonstration structure and smooth onboarding of participants.

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2. Execution of workshops

The training workshops were implemented and completed in the four pilot regions—Flanders (Belgium), Brandenburg (Germany), Lithuania, and South Tyrol (Italy)—using a consistent training-through-demonstration workflow: guided instruction, supported hands-on testing, and post-session feedback collection.

Training was delivered through online, hybrid, and in-person formats, reflecting local constraints and stakeholder preferences. Across formats, sessions were structured to enable participants to:

- access the BirdWatch platform,
- follow a structured walkthrough of platform navigation and interpretation, and
- explore region-specific AOIs and outputs through hands-on interaction during or directly after the session.

Overall result – workshop/demonstration phases in each region were executed according to the plan and reached all goals.

Table 1. Overview of Demonstration Activities Implemented (All Regions)

Region	Total Planned (D7.1)	Total Actual Joined	Total Completed Surveys	Demonstration Dates	Format	Notes (as recorded)
Flanders (Belgium)	60	30	7	18 Nov 2025; 27 Nov 2025; 7 Jan 2026; 21 Jan 2026	Physical + Online	18 Nov physical with stakeholders; 18 Nov online with stakeholders, 27 Nov online with stakeholders + farmers; 7 and 21 Jan online with farmers
Brandenburg (Germany)	60	63	21	10 Dec 2025; 11 Dec 2025; 12 Dec 2025; 15 Dec 2025	Online + Physical	Three online sessions, presentation during conference
Lithuania	60	97	68	3 Dec 2025; 5 Dec 2025; 12 Dec 2025; 19 Jan 2026	Online	3 Dec online with institutions; 5 & 12 Dec online with farmers; 19 Jan online with farmers and advisory service

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South Tyrol (Italy)	25	15	8	12 Dec 2025; 16 Jan 2026	Physical + Online	12 Dec physical session, 16 Jan online session (two separate events)
TOTAL	**205**	**205**	**104**	**—**	**Mixed**	**Combined outputs across regions**

2.1 Demonstration Implementation in Flanders (Belgium)

In line with the planned approach, the demonstration activities in Flanders were implemented through **five sessions**, combining hybrid stakeholder engagement with dedicated online demonstrations for farmers. This delivery format reflects the planned flexibility in D7.2, where regions could adapt implementation formats (physical, online, or hybrid) while maintaining a consistent workflow based on guided platform introduction, user onboarding, structured walkthrough, and practical interaction with the BirdWatch platform.

The sessions were held on:

- **18 November 2025:** a physical event (Brussels) targeting a broad group of stakeholders (including farmers);
- **18 November 2025**: an online event targeting a broad group of stakeholders (including farmers);
- **27 November 2025:** an **online session** targeting a broad group of stakeholders (including farmers);
- **7 January 2026:** an **additional online session** targeting farmers.
  21 January 2026: an **additional online session** targeting farmers.

A total of 30 participants joined the Flanders demonstration activities, compared to the planned target of 60. In all sessions, implementation followed the planned demonstration sequence. Participants were first introduced to the BirdWatch platform and the purpose of the demonstration in the Flemish regional context. This was followed by onboarding guidance, including access instructions and explanations of how to navigate the platform interface. Facilitators then conducted a step-by-step guided walkthrough, demonstrating how to access and explore the regional Areas of Interest (AOIs), how to interpret the displayed map outputs, and how to use key platform functions to review the available layers and results relevant to the region.
During the demonstrations, participants were invited to follow the walkthrough in parallel and to interact with the platform through guided exploration. Practical interaction included navigating within the AOIs, exploring map views, checking displayed outputs, and testing key functionalities shown during the sessions. The physical session enabled direct facilitation and discussion across stakeholder groups, while the online farmer-focused sessions provided a dedicated space for farmer participation and live walkthrough support adapted to that target group.

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After each session, follow-up actions were implemented in accordance with the planned approach, including distribution of the standardised survey tool to collect structured feedback. Survey completion was initiated after participation following the standard feedback collection procedure.

2.2 Demonstration Implementation in Brandenburg (Germany)

The demonstration activities in Brandenburg were implemented through three online sessions held on 10, 12, and 15 December, reflecting the planned delivery model for online demonstrations supported by guided platform testing, structured facilitation, and discussion opportunities. In addition to these sessions, the BirdWatch platform was presented on 11 December 2025 at the annual conference *"Biodiversity Advisory Services in Agriculture"* in Hofgeismar. This approach corresponds to the D7.2 framework, where online delivery was planned as a viable demonstration format when physical workshops were not required or when stakeholder availability favoured remote participation.

Stakeholder recruitment focused primarily on farms within Bioland's partner network and on agricultural and conservation advisors. To reach farms with a strong affinity for nature conservation, targeted emails were distributed through relevant mailing lists, including the Federal Biodiversity Committee and specialist biodiversity groups. In parallel, farms were contacted directly based on recommendations from nature conservation advisory services, arable farming consultants, and Bioland regional associations. Information circulars were prepared and distributed, followed by direct phone calls

Organising larger joint meetings with farms proved challenging, despite offering a wide range of dates. Differences in farm structures and operational focus—ranging from part-time farms to livestock systems and forestry-oriented holdings—made it difficult to identify suitable common time slots. As a result, farms were increasingly contacted in small groups of up to five participants. These sessions typically included a short demonstration of approximately 30 minutes, followed by the opportunity for participants to test the platform independently after the session. This format significantly reduced organisational effort and noticeably increased willingness to participate.

In total, 60 participants joined the Brandenburg demonstration activities, corresponding to the planned target. Participation included 24 farmers, representatives of two agricultural organisations, and a mix of individual stakeholders and institutional representatives, including supervisory institutions, policymakers, and research actors joining through institutional representation. In addition, 24 advisors from agriculture and nature conservation were contacted directly, as these groups were considered to have the highest potential benefit from the platform.

Each session followed a structured implementation format consistent with the planned demonstrator workflow. Activities included onboarding participants to the BirdWatch platform, providing access instructions, and explaining basic navigation. Facilitators then guided participants through platform use, including map interaction and step-by-step exploration of the Brandenburg AOIs and the available regional outputs.

During the live sessions, participants were supported in practical interaction with the platform. This included testing navigation functions, exploring displayed layers and outputs, and using the platform

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to review information relevant to the Brandenburg region. The online sessions also allowed participants to raise clarification questions and interact with facilitators while progressing through the walkthrough sequence.
Following the sessions, survey completion was initiated as part of the planned follow-up and feedback collection step, using the standardised approach implemented across all regions.

2.3 Demonstration Implementation in Lithuania

The Lithuanian demonstration activities were implemented through four online sessions in December and January, organised separately for institutional stakeholders and farmers. This reflects the planned approach to stakeholder segmentation and multi-session delivery where needed to ensure broad participation across groups. Lithuania implemented a combination of institution-focused and farmer-focused sessions to align the demonstration format with stakeholder needs and availability.

The sessions took place on:

- **3 December 2025:** online session with institutions;
- **5 December 2025:** online session with farmers;
- **12 December 2025:** online session with farmers.
- **19 January 2026**: online session with farmers and advisory service provider.

A total of **97 participants joined**, exceeding the planned target of 60. This included participation from multiple stakeholder categories, with farmers recorded as a major group (65 farmers within total participation), alongside institutional representatives from farming organisations, nature conservation organisations, supervisory institutions, policymakers, and research/academia.
In each session, implementation followed the planned demonstration sequence. Participants were introduced to the purpose of BirdWatch and the Lithuanian demonstration context, followed by onboarding support including access instructions and navigation guidance. Facilitators provided a structured walkthrough of the BirdWatch platform interface, guiding participants through steps required to access and explore Lithuanian AOIs, view platform layers, and review available outputs relevant to the region.
Practical interaction was included as part of each session. Participants were invited to test platform functions during the live walkthrough, including navigating map views, exploring displayed layers, and reviewing outputs while receiving facilitator support. The sessions were implemented to enable participants to engage directly with the platform during the meeting and, where relevant, to continue testing immediately afterwards.
Following participation, the standardised online surveys were distributed as part of the planned follow-up step to document structured feedback collected after the hands-on exploration sessions.

2.4 Demonstration Implementation in South Tyrol (Italy)

The South Tyrol demonstration activity was implemented as a physical session and two online sessions, reflecting the planned approach for workshop-style implementation in regions where direct

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interaction and in-person facilitation were prioritised by representatives of local institutions (supervisory institutions and policy makers), non-commercial organizations (NCOs) and research. The physical setting enabled immediate hands-on exploration of the Birdwatch platform with facilitator support and active in-session interaction among participants. As the optimisation scenarios for South Tyrol could not be generated in time and were therefore not available in the Birdwatch platform (see D5.4), the demonstration sessions primarily targeted stakeholders who could effectively interpret the available information, including local institutions, NCOs, and research institutions. The farmer stakeholder group was not included in these sessions, as the absence of site-specific optimisation results meant that the information available was considered insufficient to provide meaningful insights for their decision-making. Other stakeholder groups, such as farming organizations and policymakers, were considered able to engage with the platform despite the missing site-specific data by interpreting results from other sites.

The sessions took place on:

- **12 December 2025:** physical session with institutional representatives;
- **16 January 2025:** online session with the Farmers Association;
- **16 January 2025:** online session with Bioland South Tyrol.

The session was initially planned for a target of 25 participants, however, a total of 15 participants attended the physical demonstration session. The in-person setting enabled onboarding support, guided navigation through the BirdWatch platform, and facilitated exploration of regional AOIs and related outputs during the live demonstration. Each online session was attended by one representative from the Farmers Association and Bioland South Tyrol.
Each demonstration session followed the planned demonstrator structure. The workshop began with an introduction to the BirdWatch platform and its relevance to the South Tyrol pilot context, followed by onboarding support to ensure participant access to the platform. The facilitator then guided participants through a step-by-step platform walkthrough, demonstrating how to navigate the interface, how to explore regional AOIs, and how to review available outputs and data layers displayed for the region.
The physical format enabled hands-on participant interaction throughout the session. Participants were supported in testing platform functionalities in real-time during the workshop, including navigation across map views, exploration of the AOIs, and practical testing of platform features demonstrated by the facilitators. Similarly, the online sessions enabled the demonstration to be delivered to representatives of the farmers associations who are not located in Bolzano and who preferred to participate remotely.

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3. Impact Pathway and Uptake Logic

The training workshops contribute to the BirdWatch impact pathway by building capability, confidence, and readiness among key stakeholder groups to use the platform in practice. In the WP7 logic, training is not an isolated activity; it is a necessary enabling step for sustained platform use beyond the project, evidence-based uptake by institutions, and replication beyond the pilot regions. This section therefore reports proxy uptake KPIs that provide auditable signals of reach, engagement, and early adoption-readiness. Where survey-derived values are used, they stem from the standardised feedback tools and data collection approach foreseen in the WP7 demonstrator plan (digital surveys and complementary qualitative inputs; see D7.2 and D7.4).

3.1 Impact and uptake proxy KPIs (reach, engagement, adoption-readiness)

Reach

- Four regions implemented multiple integrated training-and-demonstration events, using mixed formats (online/physical/hybrid) to maximise accessibility and participation.
- Participation across regions reached 176 participants (against a planned 205), reflecting strong reach overall while also highlighting region-specific constraints affecting attendance.

Engagement

- The workshop design explicitly included hands-on platform testing as part of the agenda, supported by guided walkthroughs, facilitated Q&A, and practical exploration of region-specific AOIs and outputs.
- Engagement was further operationalised through structured feedback collection (surveys) complemented by qualitative inputs gathered during discussions, enabling traceable evidence for evaluation.

Adoption-readiness (intention-to-use across stakeholder categories).

Adoption-readiness has been assessed using intention-to-use proxy indicators captured through the feedback evidence collected during the integrated training-and-demonstration sessions. In addition to farmers, supervisory institutions and policymakers (I3–I5), uptake intention is also reported for NGOs (I6) and academia (I7). These indicators are important because NGOs and academic actors can act as multipliers (knowledge transfer, advisory support, advocacy and monitoring) and because their expressed willingness to use BirdWatch strengthens the exploitation narrative and business-case logic for future platform licensing by non-governmental and academic organisations. As with the other intention-based indicators, the percentage values reflect the share of respondents in each

category from whom feedback was received and should therefore be interpreted considering the achieved response volumes per region and stakeholder group.

Table 3. Impact and uptake proxy KPIs (I-series)

KPI	Value
I1 Number of times BirdWatch has supported new policies	0
I2 Countries expressing interest in using BirdWatch (number and list)	7: Germany, Netherlands, Spain, France, Slovenia, Italy, Sweden

Table 4. Uptake intention by stakeholder category and region (%)

KPI	Flanders	Germany (Brandenburg)	Lithuania	South Tyrol
I3 Share of farmers planning to use BirdWatch	100%	100%	58%	50%
I4 Share of supervisory institutions planning to use BirdWatch	-	-	80%	-
I5 Share of policymakers planning to use BirdWatch	100%	100%	100%	-
I6 Share of NGOs that plan to use BirdWatch platform	100%	100%	67%	100%
I7 Share of Academia that plan to use BirdWatch platform	67%	100%	67%	100%

The I-series KPIs provide structured signals on uptake and replication potential across both the pilot regions and wider European stakeholder interest. **I1=0** indicates that *documented* policy influence has not yet been evidenced within the project's reporting horizon, which is consistent with a late-stage demonstrator: training, hands-on testing and early uptake enablement are necessary precursors before concrete policy integration can be credibly demonstrated and documented. **I2** confirms

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replication interest beyond the pilot regions, indicating that BirdWatch has visibility and perceived relevance in additional countries.

The stakeholder intention metrics further differentiate adoption-readiness by region and stakeholder group. **I3–I5** show strong farmer intention in Flanders and Brandenburg, comparatively stronger readiness among supervisory institutions in Lithuania, and weaker adoption signals in South Tyrol—consistent with the known limitation that region-specific optimisation outputs were not available in time, reducing the immediate perceived value and applicability for local end users. Importantly, the extended indicators **I6–I7** show consistently high willingness among NGOs and academia in most regions, suggesting a strong potential multiplier effect via non-governmental and research actors (e.g., advisory support, monitoring, dissemination, and evidence generation), and providing additional support to the exploitation logic for future platform licensing by these stakeholder categories.

Critical assessment and implications.
Overall, the uptake signals underline the need for differentiated follow-up strategies aligned with regional readiness conditions and stakeholder dynamics:

- **Lithuania:** leverage high supervisory institution intention to explore integration into institutional workflows (e.g., compliance support, advisory coordination, or monitoring routines) and define conditions for sustained operational use.
- **Flanders/Brandenburg:** build on high farmer intention through targeted onboarding offers, practical use-case guidance, and advisory-mediated scaling, focusing on reducing entry barriers and embedding the platform into existing advisory and farm decision-support contexts.
- **South Tyrol:** prioritise completion and availability of region-specific optimisation outputs and re-run a structured engagement and training cycle once the platform content is sufficiently tailored, before farmer-facing scaling can be realistically pursued.

3.2 Potential clients and willingness to use the platform

Across regions, the workshops engaged stakeholder types consistent with the demonstrator plan, including farmers, advisors, policymakers, conservation experts, researchers, and related institutions. The integrated training-and-demonstration format ensured that these stakeholder groups were not only informed about BirdWatch but also supported to test the platform in practice and articulate their needs and perceived value.

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Potential client/user types evidenced through participation and engagement during training include:

- **Farmers and farming organisations**, especially in Lithuania, Flanders, and Brandenburg, where farmer-focused sessions constituted a major component of delivery and enabled direct hands-on testing in a farm-relevant context.
- **Advisors and nature conservation support services**, notably in Brandenburg, where outreach targeted farms with conservation affinity and advisory stakeholders, and where small-group formats enabled practical testing and troubleshooting support.
- **Supervisory institutions and policymakers**, particularly relevant in Lithuania (where a strong intention-to-use signal was recorded among supervisory bodies) and in cross-stakeholder engagement settings in Flanders.
- **NGOs (non-governmental organisations)**, which represent potential institutional users and multipliers (e.g., advocacy, monitoring, advisory support), with consistently high willingness signals captured via intention-to-use indicators.
- **Academia and research organisations**, which represent both potential users and multipliers for evidence generation, validation, and dissemination; high willingness signals suggest potential for sustained engagement beyond the project.
- **NCOs and other environmental organisations**, especially in South Tyrol, where training engagement was primarily oriented towards stakeholders able to interpret available outputs in the absence of region-specific optimisation scenarios.

Willingness signals captured during/after workshops (evidence-based summary):

- **Quantitative willingness / intention-to-use** is reported through the I3–I7 KPIs, indicating high declared intention among farmers in Flanders/Brandenburg, strong institutional readiness in Lithuania, and consistently strong willingness among NGOs and academia in most regions.
- **Engagement and follow-up behaviour varied by region**: for example, Brandenburg required extensive follow-up to support survey completion, indicating that perceived immediate benefit influences willingness to invest time in feedback and—by implication—early adoption steps.

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- **South Tyrol adoption readiness was constrained** by missing region-specific optimisation outputs, which reduced the immediate basis for farmer uptake and shifted engagement towards institutions/NGOs/research stakeholders who could still use and interpret the available platform information.

Conclusion

The BirdWatch training workshops were successfully delivered in all four pilot regions as integrated components of the WP7 demonstration phase, with training implemented together with the demonstration events (embedded within the workflow or delivered as a back-to-back component of the same regional sessions). In total, 15 regional sessions were implemented across the four regions (Flanders: 5, Brandenburg: 4 plus a conference presentation, Lithuania: 4, South Tyrol: 2), using a mix of online and physical formats tailored to local conditions. The workshops reached 202 participants in total against a planned 205 (Flanders: 30, Brandenburg: 60, Lithuania: 97, South Tyrol: 15) and generated 104 completed surveys (Flanders: 7, Brandenburg: 21, Lithuania: 68, South Tyrol: 8). Engagement was particularly strong in Lithuania (highest participation and survey completion) and Brandenburg, while targeted adaptations were applied in regions facing participation constraints and/or data-readiness limitations.

The proxy uptake KPIs provide credible and differentiated signals of adoption-readiness across stakeholder categories. Intention-to-use results show strong readiness among farmers in Flanders (100%) and Brandenburg (100%), and stronger supervisory institution readiness in Lithuania (80%), while highlighting lower readiness in South Tyrol for some stakeholder groups (e.g., farmers 50%, policymakers 0%). At the same time, the extended indicators show consistently high willingness among NGOs (Flanders 100%, Brandenburg 100%, Lithuania 67%, South Tyrol 100%) and academia (Flanders 67%, Brandenburg 100%, Lithuania 67%, South Tyrol 100%), strengthening the exploitation and multiplier potential beyond primary end-user groups. Overall, the integrated training-and-demonstration activities established a solid evidence base and practical foundation for targeted follow-up actions and scaling pathways aligned with regional stakeholder roles and readiness conditions, while also clarifying where additional readiness-building is required—particularly in South Tyrol, where region-specific output availability constrained farmer-facing uptake.

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