**KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO TURN EUROPEAN FARMING SYSTEMS MORE RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE**

**Resilience integrated assessment across 11 farming systems in Europe reveals:**

1. Accumulating challenges cause farming systems to approach critical thresholds.
2. The resilience of the farming systems is perceived as low to moderate, with robustness prevailing over transformability.
3. Past strategies mainly focused on remaining economically viable, leading to a decline in the provision of public goods.
4. Strategies should improve multiple functions and attributes at once.

**Policy recommendations to support risk management:**

1. Assessing resilience to deal with specific challenges and the “unknown unknowns”.
2. Studying interwoven processes (risk management, demographics, policies and agricultural practices).
3. Considering that farming systems provide multiple functions (provision of private and public goods).
4. Going beyond robustness and distinguishing the adaptability and transformability capacities.
5. Deploying a mixed methods (quantitative and qualitative) approach.

**Policy recommendations to support farm demographics and generational renewal:**

1. Targeting the policy instruments on the stage preceding farm take-over, when successor identity develops.
2. Increasing the attractiveness of farming and rural areas as both an occupational and a lifestyle choice.
3. Giving high priority to facilitate access to land and labour.
4. Developing alternative business and ownership models.

**Guiding principles for an enabling environment fostering resilience**

1. The enabling environment should: Provide temporary resources to cope with the adverse consequences of the shock.
2. Assist farming system to detect and address long-term trends.
3. Foster a diversity of responses, rather than focusing on a limited set of actions.
4. Shift resources towards building capacities of adaptability and transformability when shocks are reoccurring.
5. Find a balance in putting resources in immediate versus future challenges.
6. Conduct more systemic in-depth analysis of the drivers of challenges and vulnerabilities.

**How the CAP can enable resilience capacities of European agriculture**

1. Phasing out area-based direct payments.
2. Using eco-schemes to foster public services and adaptation to climate change.
3. Defining points-based payment systems to enable regional differentiation and flexibility.
4. Acknowledging equivalent certification schemes that meet eco-scheme requirements.
5. Supporting cross-sectoral cooperation and learning in RDP, LEADER and EIP-Agri.
6. Providing more project-type funding instead of predefined measures in RDP.
7. Strengthening AKIS and advisory services to integrate ecosystem services in production systems.
8. Replacing young farmers’ premium with support for start-ups in rural areas.

**The enabling environment and farming system should:**

1. Enabling long-term strategies.
2. Strengthening learning and sharing of risks strategies.
3. Following a multi-actor approach targeted beyond the farmer.
4. Supporting the development of a wide and diverse set of innovative insurance solutions.

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