



D.3.2.1 Best Practice Catalogue Stakeholder Feedback Analysis

Results from the First Round of National
Stakeholder Events

Executive Summary

This report summarises stakeholder feedback collected during the **first wave of National Dissemination Events** organised within the TRANSFER Danube project. The analysis was undertaken to support the development of the **Best Practice Catalogue for climate change impact in agriculture (D.3.2.1)** by identifying farmers' and stakeholders' needs, priorities, practical experience and expectations regarding climate-resilient agricultural practices.

The analysis covers **85 questionnaires from four stakeholder events held in Romania, Austria and the Czech Republic**. As the questionnaires used at individual events were not fully identical, the number of valid respondents varies between questions. The results should therefore be interpreted as descriptive stakeholder feedback rather than as a representative survey of farmers across the Danube Region.

The findings show that stakeholders expect the Best Practice Catalogue to provide **practical information supporting farm-level decision-making**. Information on the benefits of individual practices, their economic aspects and potential risks was particularly important. Respondents also expressed interest in equipment requirements and the suitability of practices for specific soil and climatic conditions. An interactive online presentation, complemented by concise descriptions, photographs, fact sheets and practical examples, was preferred.

The analysis also identified clear thematic priorities. **Drought and heat waves** were perceived as major climate-related challenges, while **improving soil structure and water retention** ranked among the strongest areas of interest. The feedback therefore supports a strong catalogue focus on soil and water management, drought adaptation and efficient use of agricultural inputs.

Current experience with agricultural practices further demonstrates the value of practical evidence. **Cover crops and organic fertilisation** combined relatively high levels of use with particularly positive effectiveness ratings. At the same time, implementation costs, machinery availability and uncertainty about expected benefits were identified as important barriers to adopting new practices. Conversely, training and demonstrations, recommendations from other farmers and opportunities to test practices directly were among the strongest factors encouraging uptake.

Transferability is another important consideration. Respondents particularly emphasised differences in soil and climatic conditions as a limitation to transferring practices between regions. The catalogue should therefore clearly communicate not only what a practice involves, but also

where it is suitable, what resources it requires, what benefits and limitations can be expected, and under which conditions it can be successfully transferred or adapted.

Overall, the stakeholder feedback supports the development of the TRANSFER Danube Best Practice Catalogue as a **practical decision-support and knowledge-transfer tool**, rather than solely as a descriptive collection of agricultural measures. The findings presented in this report provide direct input for determining its thematic priorities, information structure, presentation format and approach to transferability.

Document Content

1. Introduction	4
2. Data and methodology	4
3. Respondent profile	5
4. Stakeholder Expectations Regarding the Best Practice Catalogue	7
5. Climate and Farm Challenges	8
6. Current Practices and Their Perceived Effectiveness	10
7. Barriers and Drivers for Adoption	12
8. Priority Areas and Transferability of Best Practices	15
9. Implications for the Best Practice Catalogue	18
10. Conclusions	24

1. Introduction

Stakeholder conference participants' feedback on the Best Practice Catalogue for climate change impact in agriculture

This analysis summarises stakeholder feedback collected during the first wave of National Dissemination Events organised within the TRANSFER Danube project during Semester 2.

The purpose of the analysis is to support the development of Deliverable D.3.2.1 – Best Practice Catalogue for climate change impact in agriculture by identifying stakeholder needs, preferences, practical barriers and expectations regarding the content, structure and usability of the future catalogue.

The analysis covers four stakeholder events:

- P2-RO – Romania
- P2-AT – Austria
- P2-CZ-M – Czech Republic, Mělník
- P2-CZ-Z – Czech Republic, Znojmo

In total, 85 questionnaires were included in the analysis (Figure 1).

2. Data and methodology

Questionnaires used during the four national stakeholder events were not identical. Their questions were therefore harmonised into a common analytical structure using the project harmonisation table.

Only valid responses were included in percentage calculations. The denominator consequently varies between individual questions depending on the number of respondents who received and answered the respective question.

For multiple-choice questions, percentages represent the share of valid respondents selecting each option. As respondents could select more than one option, percentages may sum to more than 100%.

Text responses were analysed qualitatively and used mainly to complement the quantitative results.

The analysis should also be interpreted in light of differences between the participating stakeholder groups. In particular, the **P2-CZ-Z event was attended predominantly by small farmers**, which provides valuable practical insight into the needs of smaller agricultural holdings but also influences the structure of the combined farm-level sample.

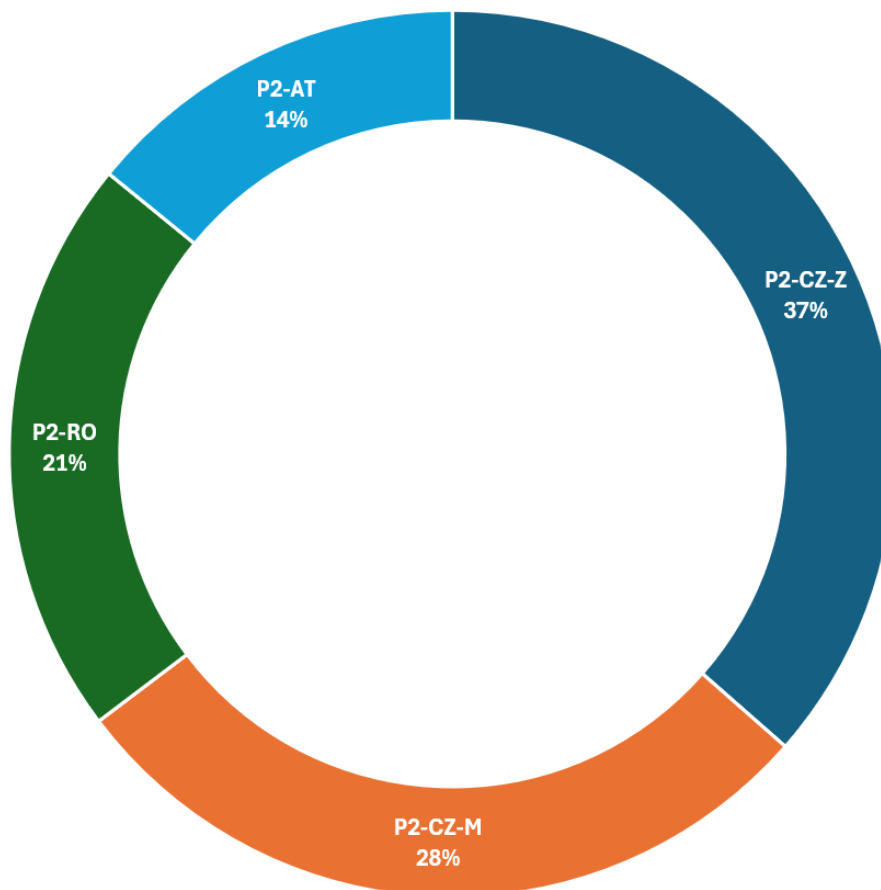


Figure 1. Distribution of stakeholder questionnaires included in the analysis (85 valid respondents)

3. Respondent profile

The stakeholder sample included representatives of agricultural practice, research and education, public authorities, professional associations and other relevant organisations (Figure 2).

For the harmonised stakeholder-group question, valid responses were available from 54 respondents. Farmers represented the largest stakeholder group, followed by research and educational institutions, national authorities and NGOs/associations.

Because respondents could identify with more than one stakeholder category, the total number of selections exceeds the number of respondents.

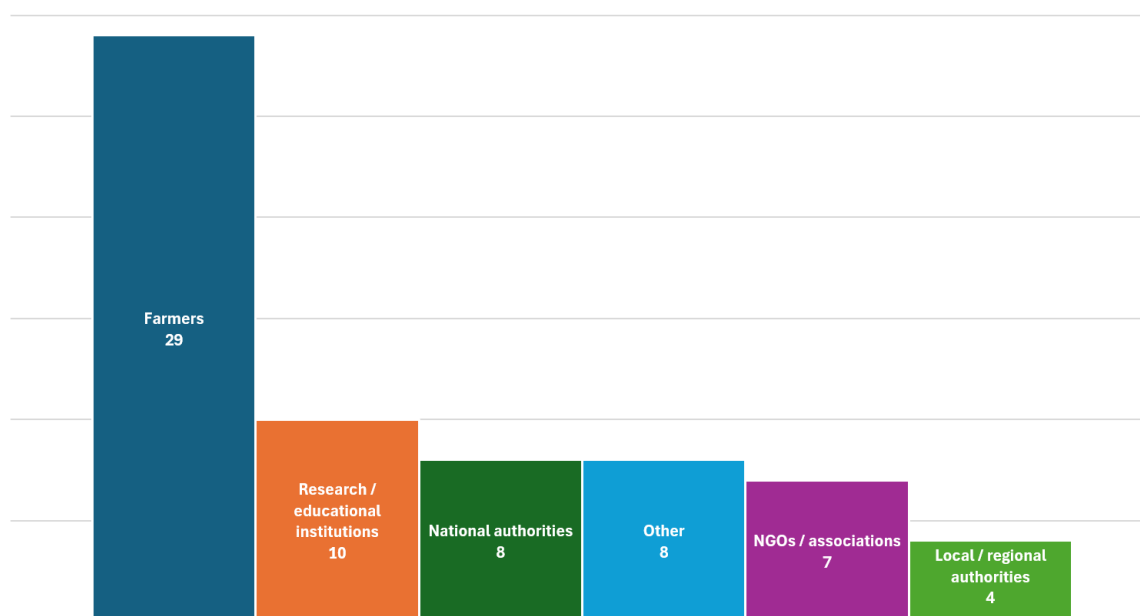


Figure 2. Stakeholder groups represented among respondents to the harmonised stakeholder-profile question (54 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

A particularly important feature of the dataset is the strong representation of farmers. This makes the feedback highly relevant for assessing the practical usability of the future Best Practice Catalogue.

At the same time, the farm-level sample is not homogeneous across countries. The Czech P2-CZ-Z event was attended mainly by smaller farmers. Among the 31 respondents from this event, **22 operated farms below 200 ha and 28 below 500 ha**. Therefore, results concerning barriers, machinery needs, implementation costs and transferability should also be interpreted from the perspective of small and medium-sized farms.

4. Stakeholder Expectations Regarding the Best Practice Catalogue

Stakeholders were asked what information the Best Practice Catalogue should provide and in what form it should be presented. The results show a clear preference for practical, decision-oriented information rather than purely descriptive or technical content.

Preferred content

Among the 61 valid respondents, the most frequently requested information (Figure 3) concerned the **benefits of individual practices (75.4%)**, followed by **economic aspects (70.5%)** and **potential risks (65.6%)**.

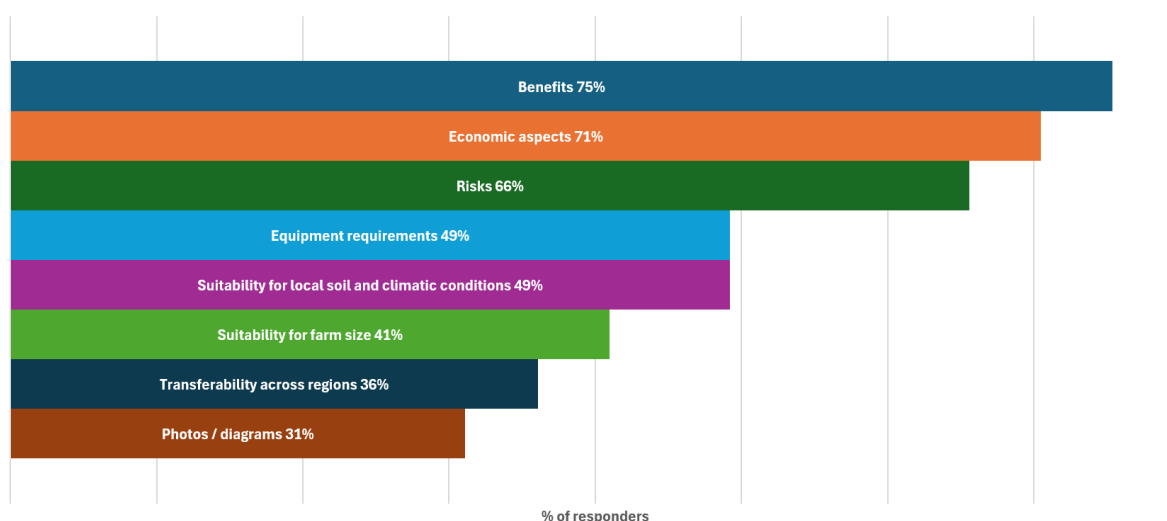


Figure 3. Information stakeholders would like to find in the Best Practice Catalogue (61 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

Almost half of the respondents also considered information on **equipment requirements (49.2%)** and **suitability for local soil and climatic conditions (49.2%)** important. Farm-size suitability was selected by 41.0%, and transferability across regions by 36.1%.

The results suggest that each best practice should be presented not only in terms of **what the measure is**, but also **what benefits it can provide, what it costs or requires, what risks or limitations it involves, and under which farm, soil and climatic conditions it is suitable**.

Preferred format

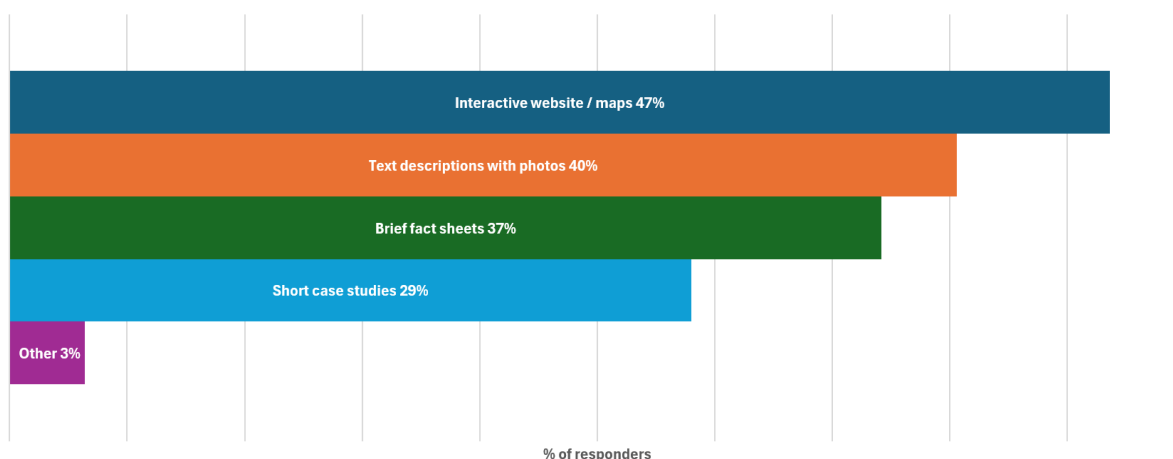


Figure 4. Preferred formats for presenting best practices (62 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

Stakeholders also expressed a preference for easily accessible and practical presentation formats (Figure 4). Among 62 valid respondents, the most frequently selected option was an **interactive website or maps (46.8%)**, followed by **text descriptions with photos (40.3%)** and **brief fact sheets (37.1%)**. Short case studies were preferred by 29.0%.

Key implications for the catalogue

The results support a **concise, practical and visually accessible catalogue**, ideally linked to the project e-platform. Individual practices should follow a consistent structure covering benefits, economic aspects, risks, technical requirements and suitability for specific conditions. Interactive elements can be complemented by short fact sheets, photographs and practical examples.

5. Climate and Farm Challenges

Understanding the climate- and farm-related challenges perceived by farmers (Figure 5) is important for defining the thematic priorities of the Best Practice Catalogue. Respondents were asked to rate the severity of individual challenges on a scale from 1 (lowest severity) to 5 (highest severity).

This question was included in the Austrian and Czech questionnaires, but not in the Romanian questionnaire. The number of valid responses therefore varies by individual challenge. The combined results are also influenced by the relatively large P2-CZ-Z sample, which consisted predominantly of smaller farms.

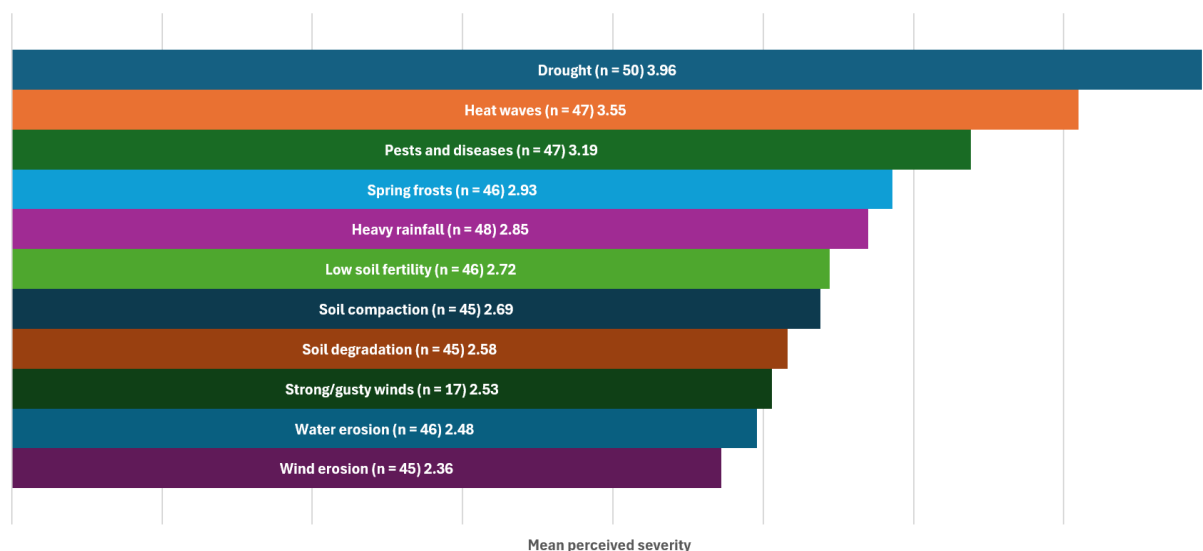


Figure 5. Mean perceived severity of climate- and farm-related challenges
(1 = lowest severity, 5 = highest severity; valid n varies by challenge)

Drought emerged as the most serious challenge, with an average severity score of 3.96/5. It was followed by **heat waves (3.55)** and **pests and diseases (3.19)**. These results indicate that water availability, soil moisture conservation and resilience to high temperatures should be among the main themes addressed by the Best Practice Catalogue.

Spring frosts and heavy rainfall were perceived as moderately important challenges. Soil-related problems, including low soil fertility, soil compaction and soil degradation, also received substantial attention and should therefore be reflected in the catalogue, particularly through practices aimed at improving soil condition and resilience.

Water and wind erosion received somewhat lower average scores in the combined sample. This should not be interpreted as meaning that erosion is generally unimportant across the Danube Region, as the results reflect the specific conditions and composition of the participating farms.

The result for **strong/gusty winds should be interpreted with particular caution**, as only 17 valid responses were available for this item, considerably fewer than for most other challenges.

Two respondents also specified additional challenges under “Other”. The interpretable comments referred to **workforce availability** and **chemical inputs**. Due to the very small number and heterogeneous nature of these responses, they were not included in Figure 5.

Key implication for the catalogue

The results suggest that best practices should be clearly linked to the specific challenge they address, allowing users to identify relevant measures according to their local needs. Particular emphasis should be placed on practices related to:

- drought adaptation and water retention,
- heat stress resilience,
- pest and disease management,
- protection against weather extremes,
- improvement of soil fertility and soil structure,
- prevention of soil degradation and erosion.

Given the diversity of farms and local conditions represented in the survey, the catalogue should avoid presenting individual practices as universally applicable. Instead, each practice should indicate its **suitability for specific climatic, soil and farm conditions**.

6. Current Practices and Their Perceived Effectiveness

Respondents were asked which agricultural practices they currently use and how effective they consider them. Valid responses were available from **43 respondents** from Austria and the two Czech stakeholder events. Romania did not include this harmonised question.

The most frequently used practices (Figure 6) were **mulching, cover crops and organic fertilisation**, each reported by **32 respondents (74.4%)**. **Reduced tillage** was also widely used (**67.4%**). Soil erosion control measures and climate-resilient varieties were used by approximately half of the respondents.

Less frequently used practices included no-till, precision application, soil monitoring and irrigation.

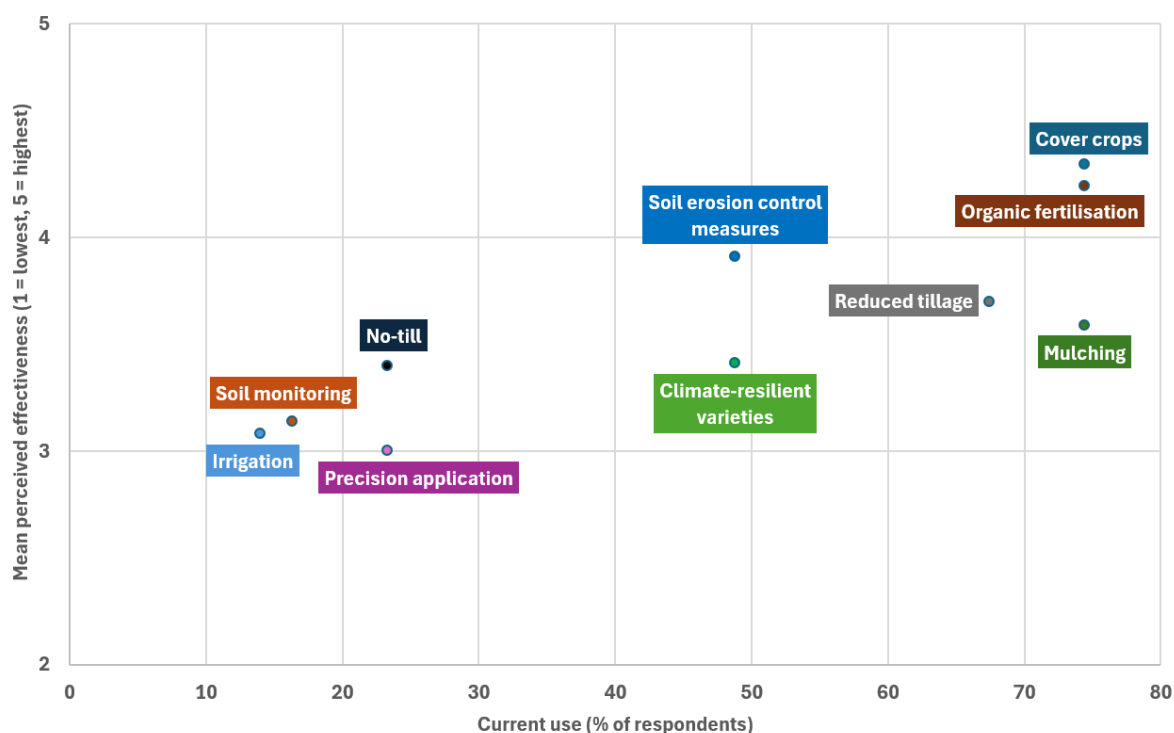


Figure 6. Current use of selected agricultural practices and their perceived effectiveness (use is expressed as the share of valid respondents reporting the practice; 43 valid respondents; effectiveness was rated on a scale from 1 to 5, and the number of valid ratings varies by practice)

Cover crops stand out most clearly, combining a high level of current use (74.4%) with the highest perceived effectiveness score (4.34/5). Organic fertilisation shows a very similar pattern, with the same adoption rate and an average effectiveness of 4.24/5.

Soil erosion control measures were less widespread (48.8%) but received a relatively high effectiveness rating (3.91/5), suggesting that they may be particularly relevant for inclusion in the Best Practice Catalogue even where they are not yet routinely adopted.

Reduced tillage was widely used and moderately highly rated (3.70/5), while mulching was equally widespread but received a somewhat lower effectiveness score (3.59/5).

Practices such as precision application, soil monitoring and irrigation were reported less frequently in this sample and received average effectiveness scores close to 3.0. These results should not be interpreted as evidence of generally low effectiveness, as their relevance depends strongly on farm type, available technology, local climate and water availability.

Key implications for the catalogue

The results suggest that the catalogue should give particular attention to practices that combine **high practical uptake with positive farmer experience**, especially:

- cover crops,
- organic fertilisation,
- reduced tillage,
- mulching.

At the same time, practices with lower current uptake but relatively strong perceived effectiveness, particularly soil erosion control measures, may represent important opportunities for knowledge transfer and wider adoption.

For each practice, the catalogue should therefore distinguish between evidence of practical uptake, perceived effectiveness and conditions for successful implementation, rather than presenting all measures as equally applicable.

7. Barriers and Drivers for Adoption

Understanding both the barriers that limit adoption and the factors that encourage farmers to try new practices is important for designing a Best Practice Catalogue that supports practical decision-making.

Barriers to adoption

Valid responses were available from 44 respondents from Austria and the two Czech stakeholder events. Romania did not include this harmonised question.

The most frequently reported barrier (Figure 7) was **implementation costs (61.4%)**, followed by **availability of machinery (36.4%)** and **uncertain benefits (31.8%)**. Labour shortage and legislation were each selected by one quarter of valid respondents.

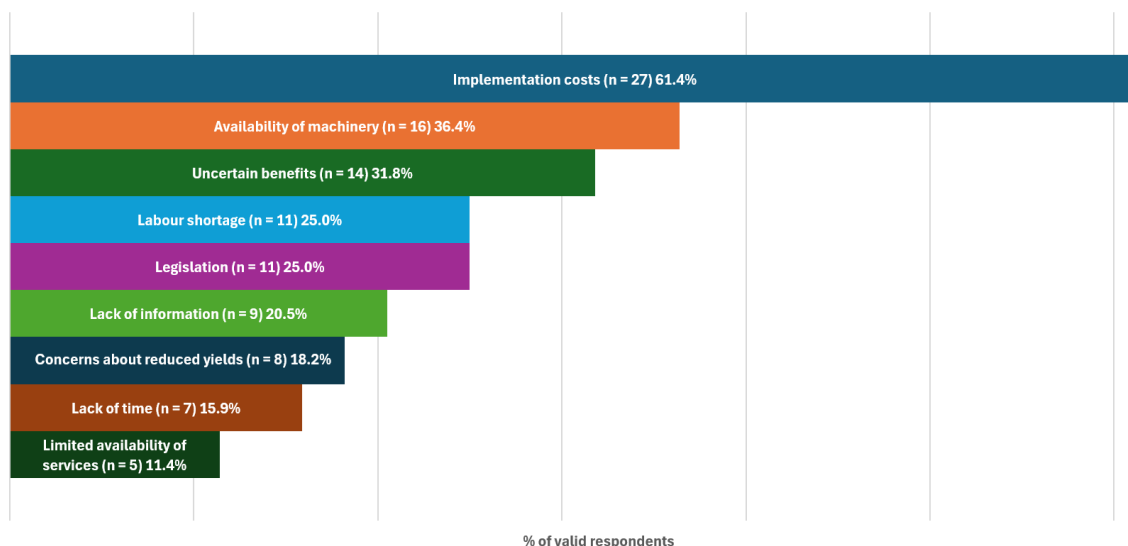


Figure 7. Main barriers to the adoption of new agricultural practices
(44 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

The results indicate that adoption is constrained primarily by **economic and operational factors**, rather than by a general lack of interest in new practices.

Implementation costs clearly represent the dominant obstacle. Access to appropriate machinery is also important, which is particularly relevant for smaller farms that may have limited capacity to invest in specialised equipment.

The relatively high share of respondents reporting uncertain benefits suggests that farmers need clearer evidence of expected outcomes before deciding to adopt a new practice. Concerns related to labour availability, legislation, information gaps and possible yield reduction also influence adoption decisions.

Given the strong representation of smaller farms in the P2-CZ-Z sample, cost and machinery-related barriers should be interpreted with this structural context in mind.

Drivers and motivation for uptake

Valid responses were available from 49 respondents. The strongest driver (Figure 8) was **training or demonstration (61.2%)**, closely followed by a **recommendation from another farmer (59.2%)** and the possibility of **conducting one's own trial (53.1%)**.

Financial support or subsidies were also considered important by almost half of the respondents. One respondent specified "own creativity" under the "Other" category.

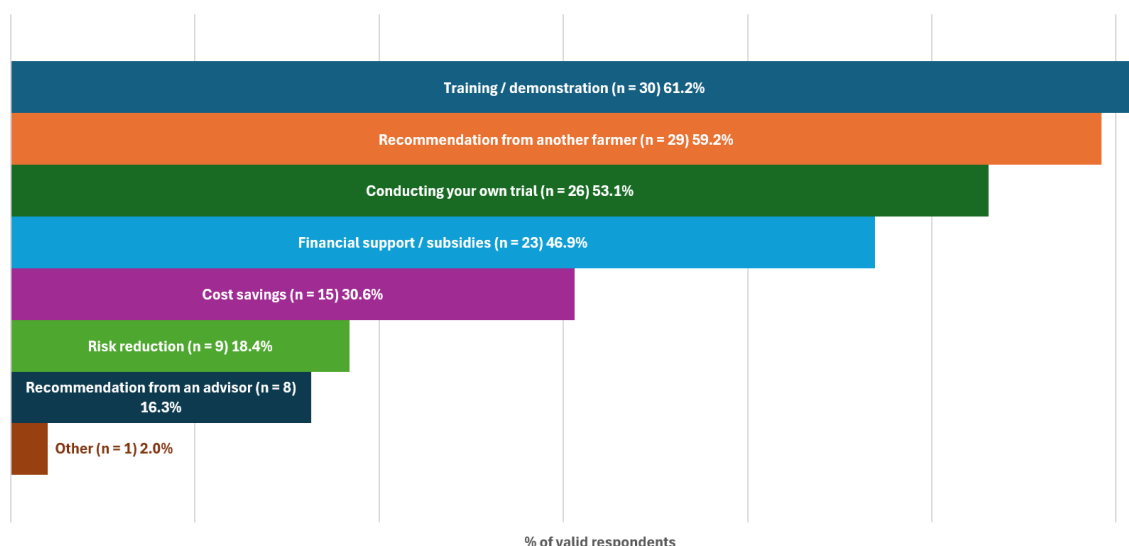


Figure 8. Factors that would motivate respondents to try new agricultural practices (49 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

The results show that farmers are strongly influenced by **practical experience and peer-based learning**. Demonstrations, recommendations from other farmers and opportunities to test a practice independently all ranked higher than formal advisory recommendations.

This suggests that trust and direct observation play an important role in adoption decisions. Financial support is also relevant, but practical evidence appears to be at least as important as financial incentives.

Key implications for the catalogue

Taken together, the results from barriers and drivers suggest that the catalogue should help reduce both **economic uncertainty and practical uncertainty**.

For each practice, the catalogue should therefore provide, where possible:

- indicative implementation costs,
- machinery and equipment requirements,
- expected benefits and potential risks,
- suitability for different farm sizes,
- practical examples from farms,
- demonstration or pilot experience,
- farmer testimonials or peer experience,
- possibilities for small-scale testing before full implementation,
- information on available support or funding schemes where relevant.

A particularly important conclusion is that the catalogue should not function only as a technical reference. It should also help users answer a practical question: **“Has this worked under conditions similar to mine, and what would I need to try it?”**

8. Priority Areas and Transferability of Best Practices

In addition to understanding barriers and drivers for adoption, respondents were asked which areas they considered most important for future agricultural practices and what factors may limit the transfer of successful practices between regions. These findings are particularly relevant for defining both the **thematic focus** and the **transferability information** to be included in the Best Practice Catalogue.

Priority areas of interest

Valid responses were available from 51 respondents. Respondents could select more than one option.

The strongest interest (Figure 9) was expressed in practices aimed at **improving soil structure (80.4%)** and **improving water retention (76.5%)**. These were followed by **reducing inputs (62.7%)** and **adaptation to drought (62.7%)**.

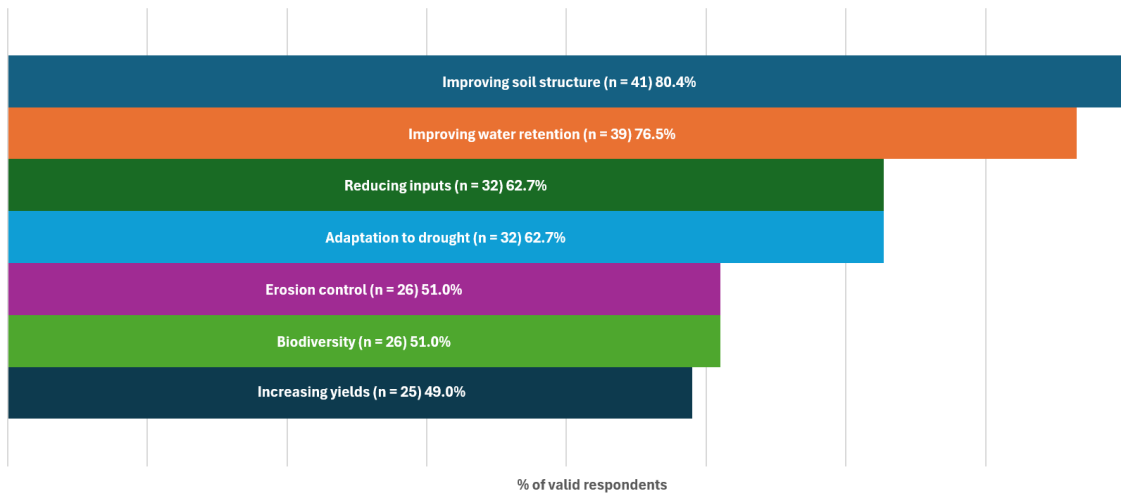


Figure 9. Priority areas of interest for agricultural practices among valid respondents (51 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

The results demonstrate a particularly strong interest in **soil and water management**. More than three-quarters of valid respondents selected improving soil structure or water retention as priority areas.

This corresponds well with the climate-related challenges identified in Section 5, where **drought was rated as the most severe challenge**, followed by heat waves. The high priority assigned to drought adaptation further reinforces the importance of water-related resilience measures.

At the same time, reducing inputs was selected by almost two-thirds of respondents. This suggests that respondents are interested not only in climate adaptation itself, but also in practices that may improve resource efficiency and potentially reduce production costs.

Erosion control, biodiversity and increasing yields were also selected by approximately half of the valid respondents and should therefore remain visible components of the catalogue rather than being treated as secondary topics.

Key implications for the catalogue

The findings provide a useful basis for prioritising the thematic content of the catalogue. Particular attention should be given to practices that contribute to:

- improving soil structure and soil condition,
- increasing water retention,
- adaptation to drought,
- reducing agricultural inputs,

- controlling soil erosion,
- supporting biodiversity,
- maintaining or improving agricultural productivity.

Importantly, these themes should not necessarily be treated as separate categories. Many agricultural practices may contribute to several objectives simultaneously. The catalogue could therefore indicate **multiple benefits or functions for each practice**, allowing users to identify measures relevant to their specific needs.

Transferability between regions

In this section, a different but closely related issue was addressed: **what may prevent a successful practice from being transferred from one region to another?**

Valid responses were available from 47 respondents, with multiple responses possible. By far the most frequently identified limitation (Figure 10) was **differences in soil and climatic conditions (78.7%)**. Other factors were selected considerably less frequently.

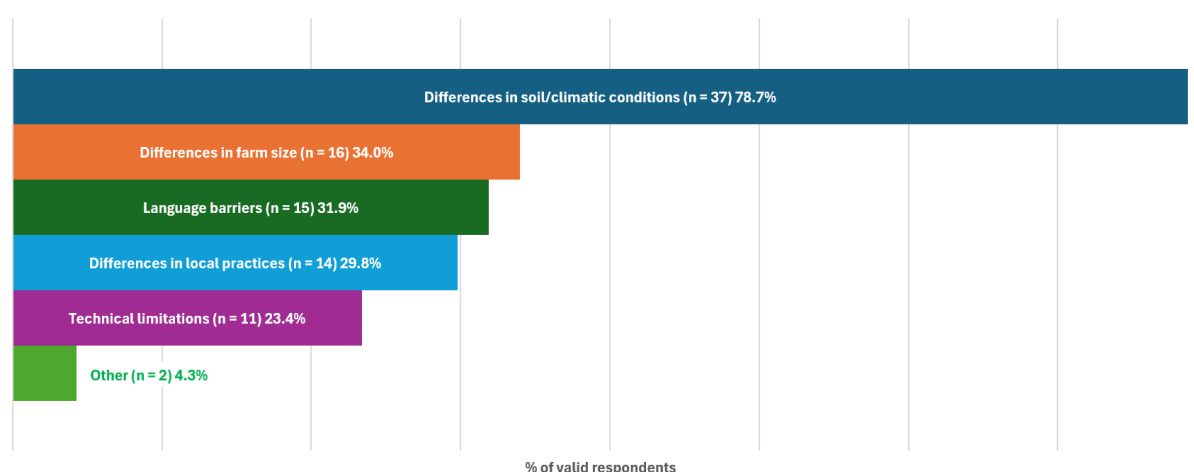


Figure 10. Factors perceived as barriers to transferring agricultural practices between regions (47 valid respondents; multiple responses possible)

The predominance of soil and climatic differences is an important finding for a transnational project such as TRANSFER Danube. Respondents clearly recognise that a practice that performs well in one location cannot automatically be expected to deliver the same results under different environmental conditions.

Farm size was the second most frequently identified transferability constraint. This finding is also relevant in the context of the stakeholder sample, particularly the P2-CZ-Z event, which included a substantial proportion of smaller farms. Practices requiring specialised machinery, high initial

investment or large-scale operation may not be directly transferable to farms with different structural conditions.

Language, local farming practices and technical limitations represent additional barriers that should be considered when communicating good practices across the Danube Region.

Key implications for the catalogue

These findings suggest that **transferability should be explicitly addressed for each best practice**, rather than assuming that practices are universally applicable.

Where sufficient information is available, individual catalogue entries should therefore specify:

- suitable soil conditions,
- relevant climatic conditions,
- farm size or production context,
- machinery and technical requirements,
- important local prerequisites,
- known limitations,
- conditions under which adaptation may be necessary,
- experience from different pilot areas or regions.

This could be complemented by a simple **“Conditions for transfer”** section within each catalogue entry.

The catalogue should therefore communicate not only **what works**, but also **where, under which conditions, and with what adaptations it is likely to work**.

9. Implications for the Best Practice Catalogue

The stakeholder feedback provides a clear basis for shaping the content and structure of the Best Practice Catalogue. Across the analysed questions, respondents consistently emphasised **practical relevance, economic feasibility, local applicability and evidence from real farming conditions**.

Practical and decision-oriented content

The catalogue should go beyond a descriptive presentation of agricultural practices. Stakeholders expressed the strongest interest in information on **benefits, economic aspects and risks**, while equipment requirements and suitability for local soil and climatic conditions were also frequently requested.

Each practice should therefore be presented in a consistent structure, including, where possible:

- the main purpose and climate-related challenge addressed,
- expected benefits,
- possible risks and limitations,
- indicative implementation and operating costs,
- machinery and equipment requirements,
- suitability for different soil and climatic conditions,
- suitability for different farm sizes,
- expected timeframe of benefits,
- practical implementation requirements.

This structure would directly respond to the main information needs identified by stakeholders.

Focus on drought, soil and water management

The survey results indicate that **drought and heat waves are among the most serious challenges perceived by farmers**. At the same time, improving soil structure and water retention ranked among the highest priority areas for future agricultural practices.

The catalogue should therefore give particular attention to measures supporting:

- drought adaptation,
- soil moisture conservation,
- water retention,
- improvement of soil structure and fertility,
- resilience to heat stress,
- reduction of soil degradation and erosion.

These themes should be clearly linked to the individual practices so that users can identify measures according to the specific problem they face.

Highlight practices with strong practical experience

The analysis of current practices and their perceived effectiveness shows that several measures combine relatively high uptake with positive farmer experience. In particular, **cover crops and organic fertilisation** were both widely used and highly rated in terms of effectiveness.

Reduced tillage and mulching were also commonly used, while soil erosion control measures showed relatively high perceived effectiveness despite lower uptake.

These practices could be given particular visibility in the catalogue, especially where practical examples or pilot experience are available.

Address barriers to adoption directly

The strongest barrier identified by respondents was **implementation cost**, followed by machinery availability and uncertainty about expected benefits.

The catalogue should therefore explicitly address these concerns. Where possible, each practice should indicate:

- whether specialised machinery is required,
- whether implementation can be gradual,
- whether the measure is suitable for smaller farms,
- whether implementation is associated with significant initial costs,
- what practical or economic benefits can reasonably be expected.

This is particularly important given the strong representation of smaller farms in the P2-CZ-Z sample.

Use practical examples and peer experience

The strongest drivers for trying new practices were **training and demonstrations, recommendations from other farmers and the possibility of conducting one's own trial**.

This indicates that practical experience and peer-to-peer learning are highly important. The catalogue should therefore include, where possible:

- short case studies,
- demonstration examples,
- farmer experience,

- pilot results,
- photographs,
- practical implementation notes.

The catalogue should help users answer not only *“What is this practice?”* but also *“Has it worked under conditions similar to mine?”*

Consider willingness to participate in case studies

Respondents were also asked whether they would be willing to have their farm included in the Best Practice Catalogue.

Only **9 out of 33 valid respondents (27.3%)** expressed willingness to do so.

This suggests that farm-level case studies should remain an important element of the catalogue, but participation should be voluntary. Where necessary, anonymised examples may be used to increase the availability of practical cases without requiring farms to be publicly identified.

Emphasise transferability conditions

Stakeholders identified **differences in soil and climatic conditions** as by far the most important barrier to transferring agricultural practices between regions.

The catalogue should therefore avoid presenting best practices as universally applicable. Each practice should clearly specify the conditions under which it is most suitable, including:

- soil conditions,
- climatic conditions,
- farm size,
- production system,
- technical requirements,
- local constraints,
- need for adaptation before transfer to another region.

A simple **“Conditions for transfer”** section could be included in each catalogue entry.

Preferred format and accessibility

Stakeholders showed a preference for an interactive website or maps, complemented by text descriptions with photos, brief fact sheets and short case studies.

This supports linking the Best Practice Catalogue closely with the TRANSFER Danube e-platform. A practical structure could therefore combine:

- an online searchable catalogue,
- filters by climate challenge and farm conditions,
- concise fact sheets,
- photos and diagrams,
- practical case studies,
- links to more detailed technical information where needed.

Key recommendation

Overall, the stakeholder feedback suggests that the Best Practice Catalogue should be designed as a **practical decision-support tool rather than a purely descriptive collection of agricultural measures**.

The most useful catalogue entries will be those that clearly explain:

what problem the practice addresses → where it is suitable → what it requires → what it costs → what benefits and risks can be expected → how it has performed in practice → under which conditions it can be transferred elsewhere.

The stakeholder feedback provides direct input for the further development of the Best Practice Catalogue. Table 1 summarises the main findings of the analysis and their practical implications for the catalogue's content, structure, presentation and transferability of the selected practices.

Table 1. Summary of stakeholder findings and their implications for the development of the Best Practice Catalogue.

Stakeholder finding	Implication for the Best Practice Catalogue
Benefits, economic aspects and risks were the most requested types of information.	Each practice should include a concise overview of expected benefits, costs, risks and limitations.
Interactive website/maps, photo-based descriptions and brief fact sheets were the preferred presentation formats.	The catalogue should be concise, visual and closely linked to the TRANSFER Danube e-platform.
Drought and heat waves were perceived as the most serious climate-related challenges.	Practices supporting drought resilience, water retention and adaptation to heat stress should receive particular attention.
Improving soil structure and water retention were the highest-ranked priority areas.	Soil and water management should form core thematic categories of the catalogue.
Cover crops and organic fertilisation combined high uptake with high perceived effectiveness.	Widely used and positively evaluated practices should be highlighted with practical examples and implementation guidance.
Implementation costs were the most frequently reported barrier to adoption.	Economic feasibility and indicative cost requirements should be addressed wherever possible.
Machinery availability and uncertain benefits were also important barriers.	Catalogue entries should include equipment requirements and practical evidence of expected outcomes.
Training, demonstrations, peer recommendations and own trials were the strongest drivers for uptake.	Practical examples, demonstrations, farmer experience and opportunities for small-scale testing should be emphasised.
Only a minority of respondents were willing to have their farm included in the catalogue.	Case studies should be voluntary, and anonymised examples should be possible where appropriate.
Differences in soil and climatic conditions were considered the main barrier to transferability.	Each practice should clearly specify the conditions under which it is suitable and whether adaptation is required in other regions.
Farm size was also identified as an important transferability constraint.	Suitability for different farm sizes should be explicitly indicated, particularly for practices requiring substantial investment or specialised machinery.

10. Conclusions

The analysis of stakeholder feedback from the first wave of National Dissemination Events provides a clear basis for the further development of the TRANSFER Danube Best Practice Catalogue.

The results indicate that stakeholders expect the catalogue to be **practical, concise and directly applicable to farm-level decision-making**. The strongest demand is for information on benefits, economic aspects, risks, technical requirements and suitability under different local conditions.

The feedback also identifies clear thematic priorities. **Drought resilience, water retention, soil structure and resource efficiency emerged** as particularly important areas. At the same time, the analysis shows that the adoption of new practices depends not only on their technical effectiveness, but also on implementation costs, machinery availability and confidence in expected benefits.

Practical experience is especially important. Demonstrations, peer recommendations and own trials were among the strongest factors encouraging uptake, supporting the inclusion of farmer experience, case studies and practical implementation examples in the catalogue.

The results also confirm that transferability cannot be assumed automatically. Differences in soil, climate, farm size and local farming conditions should therefore be reflected explicitly in individual catalogue entries.

Overall, the stakeholder feedback supports the development of the Best Practice Catalogue as a **practical decision-support and knowledge-transfer tool**, closely connected to the Danube transnational e-platform and designed to help users identify practices that are relevant to their specific challenges and local conditions.