



EEA (and JRC) activities on HNVF updating

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Vilm

Karina Makarewicz - EEA

European Environment Agency



EEA activities on HNVF updating

Presentation plan - key questions:

- ❖ What are we doing? (planned output)
- ❖ How? (methodology)
- ❖ Why? (i.a.why do we need a map on a UE scale?)
- ❖ What for? (usefulness - examples and prospects for the future)
- ❖ Final thoughts - time for reflection





Methodology & data improvement for HNVF identification

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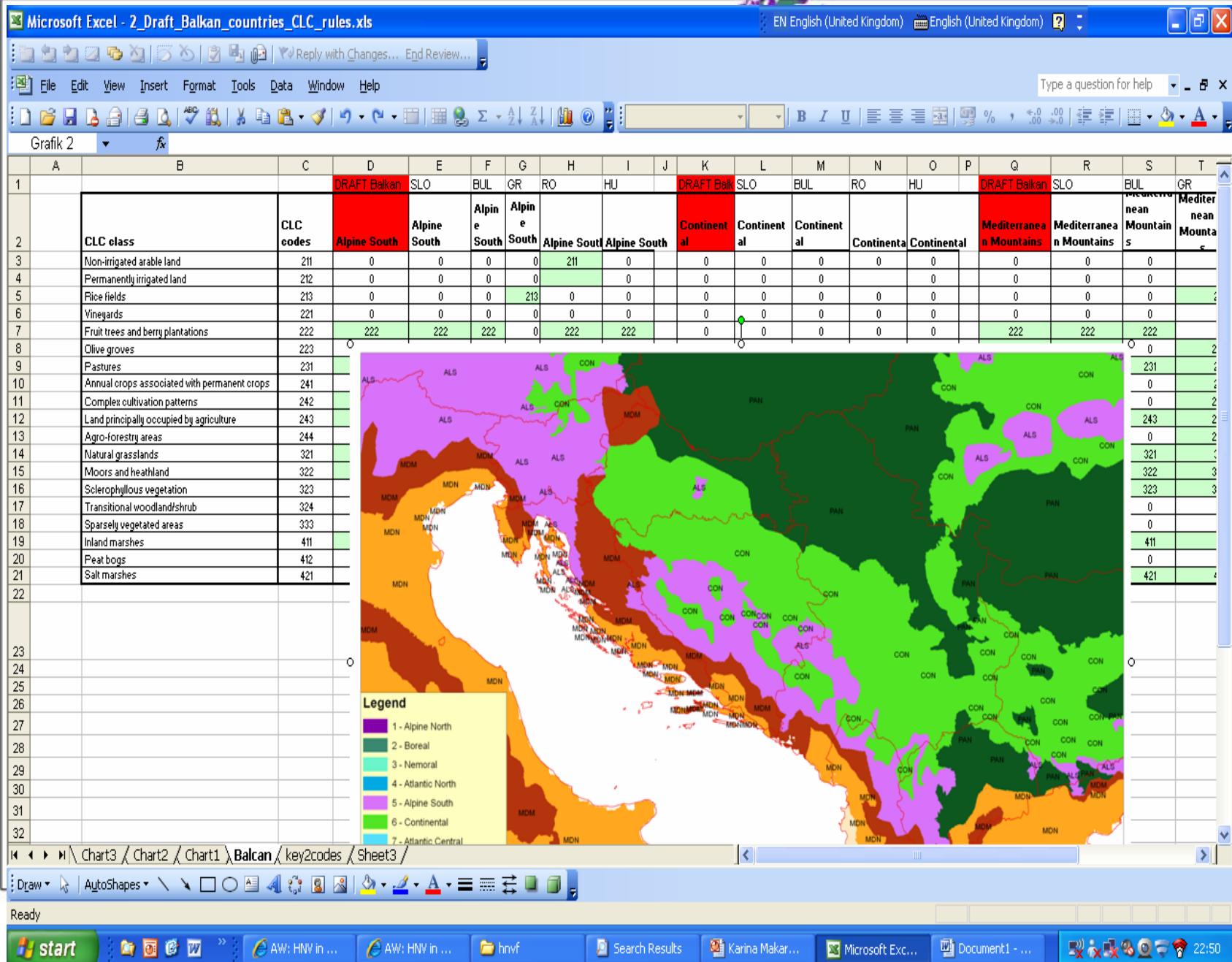
planned output



- ❖ Update of HNVF indicator according to EEA/JRC method based on new CLC 2006 data, new Natura 2000 data, new PBA, new IBA
- ❖ Include missing countries - completing the HNVF data layer for Europe

=> result: HNVF complete dataset and maps based on CLC 2006





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methodology cd



- Refinement of the draft land cover map on the basis of additional expert rules (eg. relating to altitude, soil quality) and country specific information
- Addition of:
 - Biodiversity data layers with European coverage
 - National biodiversity data sets
 - Up scaling of original data to a suitable level of detail on order to provide a harmonized result



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methodology cd



=> Permanent contact and constant co-operation with all UE countries is necessary in order to obtain the best possible quality map on HNVF



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why are we doing this?



The EEA is an EU agency established in 1994 to:

- collect data and information on the environment in Europe
- report on main environmental trends and underlying (socio-economic) driving forces
- by these means lay the basis for environmental decisions by policy makers

32 member countries



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why are we doing the map on EU level?



Information function =>

There is a need for information on EU level! on a proxy distribution and extent of biodiversity hotspots on farmland to:

- Gain insight into the current status and to enable analysis on spatial and time trends



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why are we doing the map on EU level?

- ❖ **Evaluation function =>**

Without spatial/time trends we cannot analyse the impact of the CAP on HNVF farming systems

- ❖ **Policy decision making support function =>**

but only in aspect of reviewing suitability of policy measures for supporting HNVF systems



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why are we doing the map on EU level?

The EEA map is not intended and not suitable for evaluating the impact of RD measures at national or regional level



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why are we doing the map on EU level?



Adjust existing
policy tools?

New policy tools?

Change the policy?

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usefulness - examples

Update HNVF 2010 - based on a joint JRC/EEA report
2008 will serve as a analytical tool for further:

-  **Policy analysis - specifically CAP (prospects for the future after 2013)**
 - EEA 2009 Technical report "Distribution and targeting of the CAP budget from a biodiversity perspective" updating - early 2011
-  **Agri-environment indicators review and updating**



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usefulness – examples

Distribution and targeting of the CAP budget from a biodiversity perspective
EEA Technical report No 12/2009



Key questions:

- Is the current distribution of CAP funds likely to favour the maintenance of HNV farmland?
- To which extent are CAP funds likely to support the long-term economic and ecological sustainability of HNV farming systems?
- Which CAP measures can provide targeted economic support to maintain HNV farmland?





Methodology

- a) Qualitative analysis: objectives of CAP regarding biodiversity, in particular HNVF
- b) Quantitative analysis: comparing distribution of CAP support with distribution of HNVF; both spatial and statistical analysis
- c) Case studies: The Netherlands, Czech Republic, Estonia, Extremadura (Spain), France



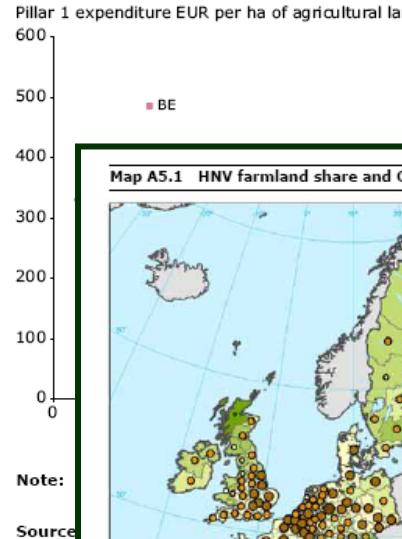
Distribution and targeting of the CAP budget from a biodiversity perspective

EEA Technical report No 12/2009

1st pillar
 - MS level website, f
 - NUTS 2 from CAP

2nd Pillar
 - MS level website; R
 - AEM at region level (EEA comp)

Figure 6.1 Pillar 1 expenditure per ha of agricultural land CLC

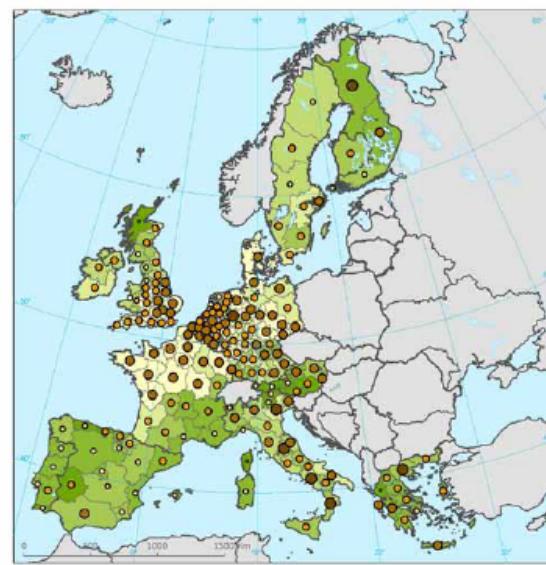


Proxy distribution of HNVF

Table 3.1 HNV farmland – estimated shares per country

Country (*)	HNV farmland area, JRC/EEA study	Agricultural land (CLC agricultural classes) HNV	Utilised agricultural area (EUROSTAT) UAA	Agricultural land CLC compared to UAA	Area share of HNV farmland
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)/(3)	(5)=(1)/(2)	
1 385 580	129	129	19 %	17 130 350	
2 729 290	247	247	37 %	2 707 690	
3 557 770	139	139	21 %	3 583 160	
2 707 690	127	127	5 %	26 085 390	
17 130 350	126	126	15 %	27 056 320	
2 729 290	235	235	22 %	13 062 260	
4 443 070	130	130	20 %	151 500	
3 583 160	255	255	59 %	1 432 680	
26 085 390	130	130	56 %	2 792 040	
27 056 320	127	127	22 %	127 510	
13 062 260	141	141	33 %	4 555 110	
151 500	420	420	54 %	1 958 050	
1 432 680	199	199	20 %	2 215 970	
2 792 040	149	149	15 %	3 192 440	
127 510	112	112	9 %	13 174 690	
4 555 110	150	150	28 %	13 096 700	
1 958 050	134	134	14 %	485 880	
2 215 970	130	130	68 %	14 754 480	
3 192 440	137	137	24 %	3 736 140	
13 174 690	147	147	27 %	171 277 570	
13 096 700	104	104	34 %		
485 880	155	155	78 %		
2 215 970	115	115	22 %		
3 192 440	134	134	45 %		
13 174 690	149	149	24 %		
171 277 570	136	136	32 %		

Map A5.1 HNV farmland share and CAP Pillar 1 expenditure EU-15 (EUR/ha)



Source: Statistical analysis and graphic solutions were performed by ETC/LUSI partners, under EEA guidance, in the framework of project 2.8.1-IP2009 'Agri-environment indicators and policy analysis' and based on previous work during 2008 within project 8.2.4-IP2008 'Regional and territorial development of rural areas – data analyses and spatial assessments for evaluating the targeting of CAP payments on rural land (CAPRI data, Natura 2000, high nature value farmland)'.





Key outcomes

- Considerable variations between MS, no consistent relationship between support and HNVF; however, EU-12 MS show a more balanced situation than EU-15
- Great divergence in the implementation of CAP measures: the design of CAP measures is a critical issue
- Overall, favourable management of HNVF farmland is insufficiently supported
- Scope for improving the targeting of CAP support towards environmental (biodiversity) objectives.



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usefulness - examples

Agri-environment indicators review and updating

RESPONSE	PRESSURE
<p>1 Area under AE commitments SEBI</p> <p>2 Area under nature protection N2000 SEBI</p> <p>3 Farmers training level and use of environmental advisory services</p> <p>4 Area under organic farming SEBI</p>	<p>15 Gross nitrogen balance SEBI</p> <p>16 Risk pollution of phosphorus</p> <p>17 Pesticide risk</p> <p>18 Ammonia emissions</p> <p>19 Greenhouse gases emissions</p> <p>20 Water abstraction</p> <p>21 Soil erosion</p> <p>22 Genetic diversity SEBI</p> <p>23 HNV farmland (CLC part, FADN part) SEBI</p> <p>24 Production of renewable energy</p>
DRIVING FORCES	STATE/IMPACT
<p>5 Mineral fertiliser consumption</p> <p>6 Consumption of pesticides</p> <p>7 Irrigation</p> <p>8 Energy use</p> <p>9 Land use change SEBI</p> <p>10 Cropping/livestock patterns</p> <p>11 Farm management practices: tillage; soil cover; manure storage</p> <p>12 Intensification/extensification</p> <p>13 Specialisation</p> <p>14 Risk of land abandonment</p>	<p>25 Population trends of farmland birds SEBI</p> <p>26 Soil quality</p> <p>27 Water quality: nitrates & pesticides pollution SEBI</p> <p>28 Landscape - State and diversity</p>



Agri-environment indicators review and updating



- Publication early 2011 (EUROSTAT coord.)
- EUROSTAT website on Agri-environment indicators (under construction)
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/agri_environmental_indicators/introduction
- Input to biodiversity indicators/reporting: SEBI
- Input to thematic chapters SOER & other integrated assessments
- ...



Agri-environment indicators review and updating



- ✿ Matching HNVF AEI with RDP HNVF indicator welcomed!
- ✿ Key challenge is how we can develop as much synergy as possible between them



Matching HNV AEI and RDP

AE indicator

- ❖ Comparative across the EU-27
- ❖ Status and trends of HNV resource
- ❖ HNV 'farmland' or 'systems'
- ❖ Geographic focus
- ❖ European standard
- ❖ Longer term trend acceptable

CMEF impact ind.

- ❖ National/regional focus
- ❖ Impact of RD measures
- ❖ HNV 'systems'
- ❖ Farm level changes
- ❖ National/regional flexibility
- ❖ Has to be responsive within the timeframe of RD programmes



Matching HNV AEI and RDP

Requirements for HNV AE indicator:



1. Comparability across EU Member States - need operational standards
-> what qualifies as HNV area or farm?
2. Availability of data sets for all (or most) EU Member States
3. Does it deliver meaningful trends and geographic patterns at EU level?
4. As simple as possible..
5. 100% accuracy is not required



Final thoughts – time for reflection



- ❖ What should be one single HNVF indicator (approach) that could serve all purposes. Is there any?
- ❖ Long term perspective for harmonized data accessibility on EU level - the proxy map as an analytical tool is still needed.
- ❖ All approaches at national/EU level need to be improved and streamlined - it cannot be done without co-operation.



