



# EEA (and JRC) activities on HNMF updating

**23<sup>rd</sup> September 2010**  
**Vilm**

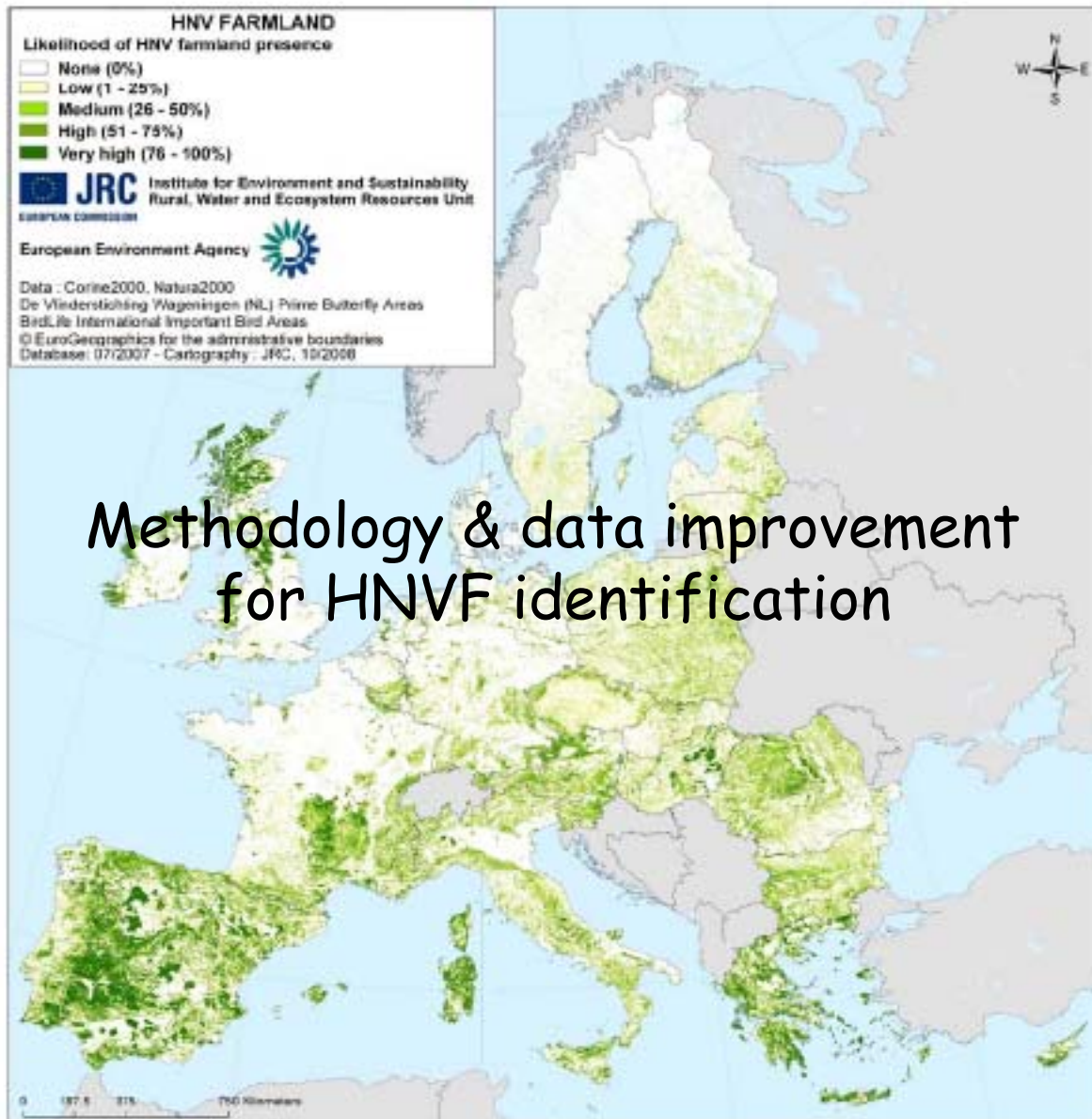
Karina Makarewicz - EEA

# EEA activities on HNMF 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



# EEA activities on HNVF updating

## 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**



Reply with Changes... Egd Review...

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Type a question for help

B I U

Grafik 2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1				DRAFT Balkan	SLO	BUL	GR	RO	HU		DRAFT Balkan	SLO	BUL	RO	HU		DRAFT Balkan	SLO	BUL	GR
2		CLC class	CLC codes	Alpine South	Alpine South	Alpine South	Alpine South	Alpine South	Alpine South		Continental	Continental	Continental	Continental	Continental		Mediterranean Mountains	Mediterranean Mountains	Continental	Continental
3		Non-irrigated arable land	211	0	0	0	0	211	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
4		Permanently irrigated land	212	0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0
5		Rice fields	213	0	0	0	213	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
6		Vineyards	221	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
7		Fruit trees and berry plantations	222	222	222	222	0	222	222		0	0	0	0	0		222	222	222	0
8		Olive groves	223																	223
9		Pastures	231																	231
10		Annual crops associated with permanent crops	241																	0
11		Complex cultivation patterns	242																	242
12		Land principally occupied by agriculture	243																	243
13		Agro-forestry areas	244																	0
14		Natural grasslands	321																	321
15		Moors and heathland	322																	322
16		Sclerophyllous vegetation	323																	323
17		Transitional woodland/shrub	324																	0
18		Sparsely vegetated areas	333																	0
19		Inland marshes	411																	411
20		Peat bogs	412																	0
21		Salt marshes	421																	421
22																				
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32																				

Legend

- 1 - Alpine North
- 2 - Boreal
- 3 - Nemoral
- 4 - Atlantic North
- 5 - Alpine South
- 6 - Continental
- 7 - Atlantic Central

Chart3 / Chart2 / Chart1 / Balkan / key2codes / Sheet3

Draw AutoShapes

Ready



AW: HW in ...

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hmv

Search Results


Karina Makar...

Microsoft Exc...

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22:50

# EEA activities on HNVF updating 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



# EEA activities on HN VF updating methodology cd

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



# EEA activities on HNMF updating

## 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**





# EEA activities on HNVF updating

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



# EEA activities on HNVF updating

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



# EEA activities on HNMF updating

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



# EEA activities on HNMF updating

## why are we doing the map on EU level?



Adjust existing  
policy tools?



New policy tools?



Change the policy?

# EEA activities on HNMF updating

## usefulness - examples

Update HNMF 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





# EEA activities on HNVF updating 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 HNMF
- b) Quantitative analysis: comparing distribution of CAP support with distribution of HNMF; 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

### Proxy distribution of HNMF

#### 1st pillar

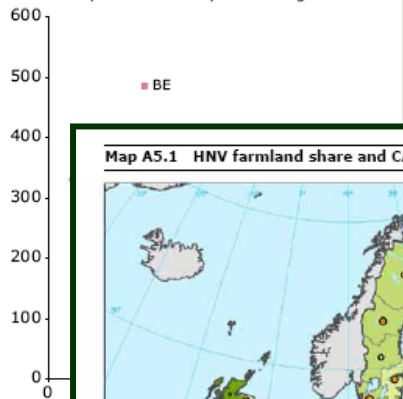
- MS level website, f
- NUTS 2 from CAP

#### 2nd Pillar

- MS level website; R
- AEM at regional level (EEA comp

**Figure 6.1 Pillar 1 expenditure per ha of agricultural land CLC**

Pillar 1 expenditure EUR per ha of agricultural land



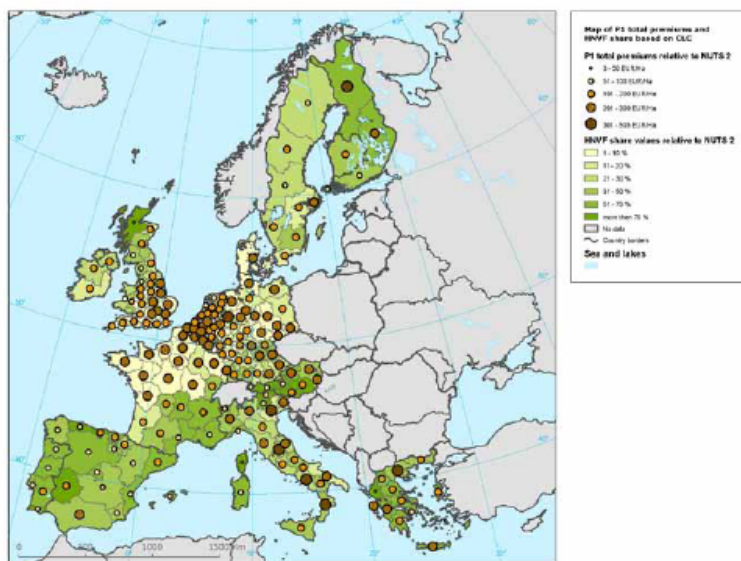
Note:  
Source:

**Figure A6.1 Correlation between HNMF area (%) and AEM expenditures (EUR/ha).**

tot\_aem\_2005haCLC\_HNV

250

**Map A5.1 HNMF 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)'.

**Table 3.1 HNMF farmland - estimated shares per country**

Country (*)	HNMF farmland area, 2007/EEA study	Agricultural land (CLC agricultural classes + HNMF areas)	Utilised agricultural area UAA (EUROSTAT)	Agricultural land CLC compared to UAA	Area share of HNMF farmland
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(2)/(3)	(5)=(1)/(2)	
Belgium	1 365 540	129 %	19 %		
Denmark	2 729 390	247 %	37 %		
France	3 557 770	130 %	21 %		
Germany	2 707 690	127 %	5 %		
Greece	17 127 350	126 %	15 %		
Ireland	408 930	205 %	22 %		
Italy	4 443 970	130 %	20 %		
Netherlands	3 583 180	255 %	39 %		
Portugal	26 085 390	130 %	56 %		
Spain	27 856 320	127 %	22 %		
Sweden	13 062 260	141 %	33 %		
United Kingdom	151 500	420 %	54 %		
Austria	1 432 540	195 %	20 %		
Finland	2 792 040	149 %	15 %		
Poland	127 510	112 %	9 %		
Czechia	4 355 110	150 %	28 %		
Slovakia	1 958 050	134 %	14 %		
Slovenia	3 266 250	110 %	68 %		
Hungary	14 754 880	137 %	24 %		
Romania	3 736 140	135 %	58 %		
Bulgaria	13 906 700	104 %	34 %		
Croatia	485 880	155 %	78 %		
Malta	2 159 900	115 %	22 %		
Lithuania	2 215 970	134 %	45 %		
Latvia	3 192 440	149 %	24 %		
Estonia	13 174 690	147 %	27 %		
Average	171 277 570	136 %	32 %		

Note: The distribution patterns on the basis of land cover and biodiversity (agribios). Source: EEA, based on data from the EEA database.



## Distribution and targeting of the CAP budget from a biodiversity perspective

EEA Technical report No 12/2009



### Key outcomes

- Considerable variations between MS, no consistent relationship between support and HNMF; 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 HNMF farmland is insufficiently supported
- Scope for improving the targeting of CAP support towards environmental (biodiversity) objectives.



# EEA activities on HNMF updating

## usefulness - examples

### Agri-environment indicators review and updating



RESPONSE	PRESSURE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 Area under AE commitments <b>SEBI</b></li><li>2 Area under nature protection N2000 <b>SEBI</b></li><li>3 Farmers training level and use of environmental advisory services</li><li>4 Area under organic farming <b>SEBI</b></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>15 Gross nitrogen balance <b>SEBI</b></li><li>16 Risk pollution of phosphorus</li><li>17 Pesticide risk</li><li>18 Ammonia emissions</li><li>19 Greenhouse gases emissions</li><li>20 Water abstraction</li><li>21 Soil erosion</li><li>22 Genetic diversity <b>SEBI</b></li><li>23 HNV farmland (CLC part, FADN part) <b>SEBI</b></li><li>24 Production of renewable energy</li></ul>
DRIVING FORCES	STATE/IMPACT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>5 Mineral fertiliser consumption</li><li>6 Consumption of pesticides</li><li>7 Irrigation</li><li>8 Energy use</li><li>9 Land use change <b>SEBI</b></li><li>10 Cropping/livestock patterns</li><li>11 Farm management practices: tillage; soil cover; manure storage</li><li>12 Intensification/extensification</li><li>13 Specialisation</li><li>14 Risk of land abandonment</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>25 Population trends of farmland birds <b>SEBI</b></li><li>26 Soil quality</li><li>27 Water quality: nitrates &amp; pesticides pollution <b>SEBI</b></li><li>28 Landscape - State and diversity</li></ul>





## 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](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 HNMF AEI with RDP HNMF 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

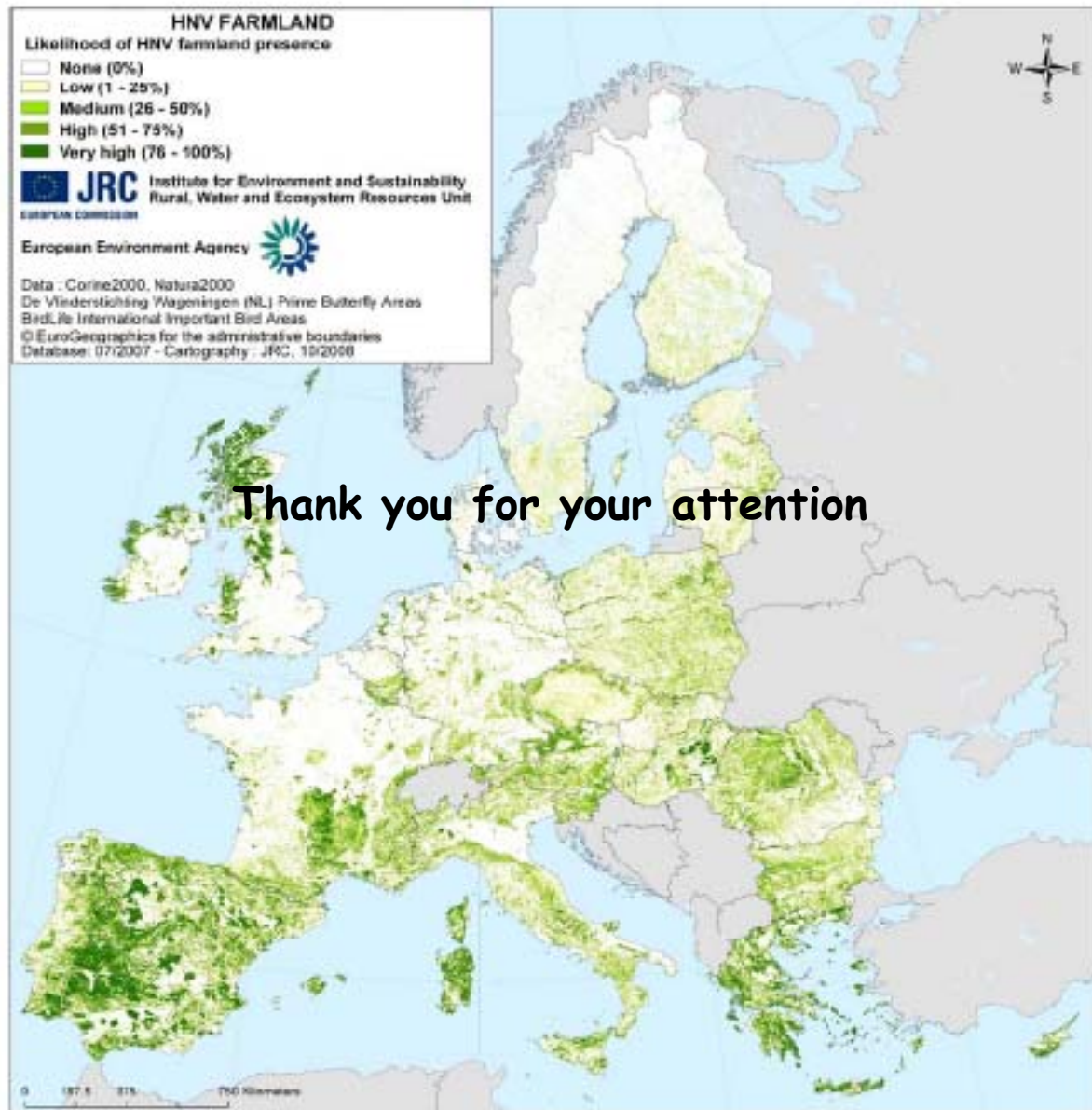


# Final thoughts – time for reflection

- 
- ☀ 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.







Thank you for your attention

