

Using data on HNV farmland and HNV farming systems in environmental + policy analysis

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Structure of presentation

- 1) Policy questions and analytical logic
- 2) Limited comparison of different approaches
- 3) Some practical examples for the use of HNV farming data in analysis

Potential policy questions

- a) Do we have a problem?
- b) How big is it + where is it located?
- c) Which nature values or farming types are particularly affected?
- d) What are the (socio-economic) drivers behind this trend?
- e) Can policy do something about it?
- f) Which policy measures are suitable?

What kind of HNV data/information do we need?

- 1) Insight into nature values and farming systems (a, b, c, e, f)
- 2) Trends and geographic distribution (a, b, c, d, e, f)
- 3) Agro-economic and social trends (a, c, d, e, f)
- 4) Integrated research and analysis (d, e, f)

Scale and other considerations

- EU level, national or regional/local?
- Describe trends or understand impact?
- What's the key unit of analysis?

What are the potential uses of HNV indicators and data at EU level?

- Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (CMEF)
- EU agri-environment indicator set
- Biodiversity indicator sets and analysis (SEBI / Natura 2000)
- Research (farming and/or biodiversity oriented)
- Scenario development and analysis

Requirements for agri-env. indicators

- Policy relevance
- Responsiveness
- Analytical soundness
- Data availability and measurability
- Ease of interpretation
- Cost effectiveness

Characteristics of different HNV indicators

Agri-env. indicator:

- Comparative across the EU-27
- Status and trends of HNV resource
- HNV 'farmland'

- Geographic focus
- European standard

RD indicators:

- National/regional focus
- Impact of RD measures
- HNV 'systems'

- Farm level changes
- National flexibility

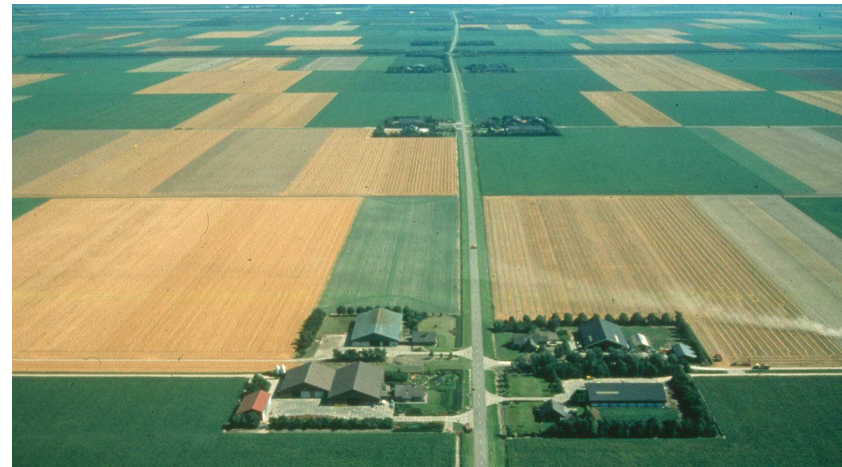
There are interactions..



What are the needs for an HNV EU agri-environment indicator?

- Comparability across EU Member States – need operational standards
-> what qualifies as HNV area or farm?
- Availability of data sets for all (or most) EU Member States
- Does it deliver meaningful trends and geographic patterns at EU level?
- It should be as simple as possible..
- It does not require 100% accuracy (not even 95%...)

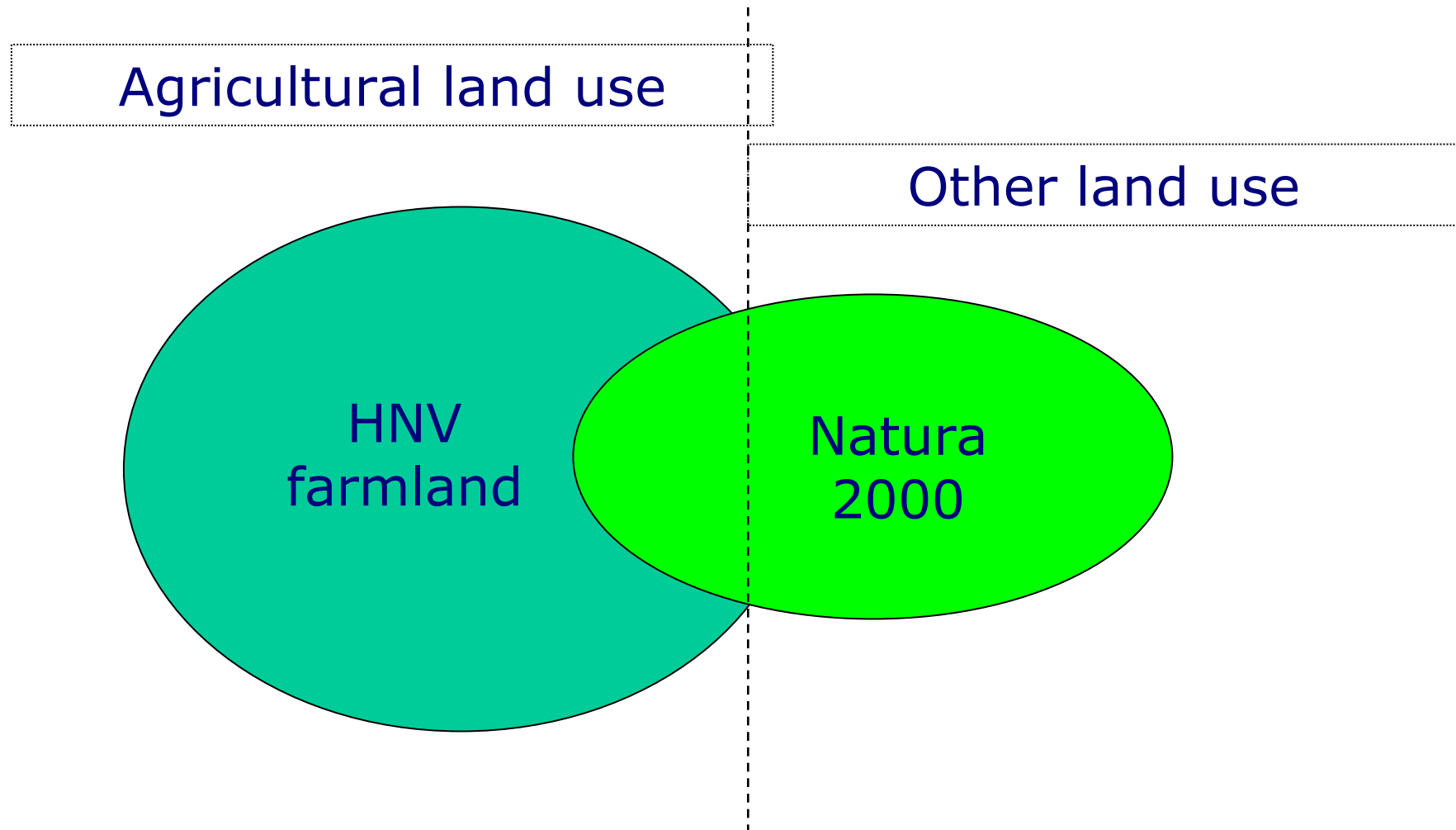
Different types of farmland..



Examples of use of HNV farmland data

- Geographic targeting of policy measures (Natura 2000 related)
- Economic situation of HNV farms (EU MEACAP project using FADN data)

Link between Natura 2000 + HNV



Some results of MEACAP HNV analysis

- Using FADN data for EU-15 (2003)
- Share of HNV farms in the different farm types (compared to FADN total)
- Share of HNV farms that are organic farms
- Importance of pillar 1 and pillar 2 support for HNV versus non-HNV farms
- Dependence of different types of HNV farms on CAP support

Final considerations

- There is not one single HNV indicator (approach) that can serve all purposes
- Key challenge: how can we develop as much synergy as possible between the EU AE indicator and the HNV baseline and impact indicators in the CMEF?
- What is the potential scope and function for applying agricultural statistics and models (e.g. FSS, FADN, CAPRI model) ?

Thank you for your attention!

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Levels of analysis for policy making:

- Assessing trends across time
- Describing spatial patterns
- Comparison between Member States, regions or sectors
- Finding causal links between observations
- Analysing policy targeting and effectiveness
- Building models, scenarios, forecasts