Introduction

The first meeting of the Focus Group on “How to make HNV farming more profitable without losing the HNV characteristics?” was held in Madrid on 12-13 June 2014. During this first meeting the scope and purpose of the Focus Group was questioned and it was pointed out that focusing only on improving the “profitability of HNV farming” was a rather narrow perspective, and was actually part of a bigger question of “how to ensure the social and economic sustainability of HNV farming?”

The Focus Group members therefore agreed that they should work with the broader perspective of how the socio-economic sustainability of HNV farming can be improved – and this approach continued in the second meeting.

The second meeting of the Focus Group meeting was held on 21-22 October 2014 and was hosted in the Biodiversity Research Centre of the University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine (UASVM) in Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

Apologies for absence were received from Aine Macken-Walsh, Miroslava Plassman and Rainer Luick.
Day 1: Tuesday, 21 October 2014

The rector of the UASVM, Dory Pamfil, welcomed participants and briefly introduced the university – one of the most active in Romania. Iman Boot thanked Mr Pamfil for the excellent meeting room facilities provided by the university and then explained the objectives of the second meeting:

1. To synthesise, review and ground-truth (as much as possible) the mini-papers;
2. To highlight the importance of, and opportunities for, setting an “HNV research and development agenda” based on identified research needs;
3. To develop a simple check-list for helping guide the development of integrated HNV farming projects – including for example practical projects, innovative projects using available policy tools, and research-orientated or experimental projects;
4. To agree the next steps for dissemination of the outcomes of the HNV Focus Group.

Mini-papers Session

In the first section of the meeting, Mark Redman (Key Expert of the Focus Group) gave a brief recap of the first meeting in Madrid and presented a review of the draft mini-papers prepared in preparation for the second meeting.

The themes for the mini-papers were proposed by members of the Focus Group following discussions around 3 key questions in Madrid:

- What are relevant elements of “sustainable HNV farming”?
- What are the acceptable development pathways for making HNV farming more sustainable?
- What are the fail factors limiting / constraining these pathways?

Rainer Oppermann (invited speaker to the meeting) from the Institute for Agroecology and Biodiversity (IFAB), Mannheim, Germany also prepared a mini-paper.

For the purpose of review, the draft mini-papers were clustered into 3 main groups.

1. Two mini-papers clearly sit together as offering new perspectives on HNV farming – namely:

   i) “Empowering Farmers operating on High Nature Value Farmland” – a novel and creative discussion paper that explores the concept of empowering HNV farmers as a key principle for underpinning any approach to promoting the sustainability of HNV farming. Four main elements of empowerment are identified:

   - Participation – meaningful engagement, personal development, generating motivation
   - Conscientization – knowledge and learning (farmers + consumers)
   - Solidarity – collaboration, networking, cooperation
   - Support – advice and capacity building to strengthen farmer engagement

   The mini-paper continues with examples of best practice for each element of empowerment, some key learning points and suggestions for practical Operational Groups and other project formats to test the principles and practice of empowering HNV farmers.
ii) “Research needs for HNV systems to improve their profitability”– a comprehensive mini-paper that highlights the need to:

- better understand all THREE dimensions of HNV farming – ecological, economic and social
- better understand the role of innovation in HNV farming systems
- develop better solutions to overcome the specific challenges faced by HNV farming systems

Research is defined in the mini-paper as not only including basic and applied research, but also market research, information management and technology development. Some practical recommendations for specific research needs are included.

2. Three mini-papers then focus upon key elements of the HNV farming business:

   i) “Increasing farm household income”– this mini-paper clearly highlights that discussions about income and HNV sustainability should be at the level of the household, not at the level of the farm. More cash in the hands of the household is the goal! Various pathways for improving household income are identified (farm diversification, increase selling price, increase productivity / efficiency etc.), but policy actions – and payments – remain paramount. There is no magic bullet for increasing farm household income!

   ii) “Selling HNV products”– a concise mini-paper stressing the need for new perspectives on a range of issues relevant to the selling of HNV products, including co-operation, various business choices (e.g. on-farm processing), different marketing strategies and appropriate use of available technologies. The paper identifies that relevant examples of good practice exist, but these need to be disseminated.

   iii) “Innovative HNV farming machinery”– a comprehensive and well-structured mini-paper that provides a useful insight into the small-scale, unsophisticated “HNV appropriate” technologies that are available. These technologies are very effective and can also contribute to promoting the concept of modern HNV farming (including the pride and self-esteem of HNV farmers!). Possibilities for new technologies also exist and several directions for further research and priorities for innovative action are identified in the mini-paper.

3. The two remaining mini-papers tackled the big institutional challenges facing HNV farming:

   i) “Payment rewards for ecosystem services”– this mini-paper highlights the continued burden on HNV farmers of the “market failure” in ecosystem services and the long incremental process of policy reform to address this issue. But many questions remain in the paper. How can this critical debate be refreshed? More good examples of successful payments for ecosystem services need to be included.

   ii) “Creating a more favourable regulatory framework”– an important mini-paper tackling the broad regulatory framework of the CAP plus food hygiene and environmental regulations. The paper includes an assessment of the specific problems created for HNV farming by the existing regulatory framework, whilst noting that many problems are also created by the way in which Member States choose to interpret / use the regulations rather than the regulations themselves.

The paper identifies that several examples of innovative actions to overcome regulatory restrictions do exist and there is scope to develop more.
Focus Group HNV FARMING
DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING

There was a general discussion of the scope, relevance and potential audience of the draft mini-papers amongst the whole group before dividing into smaller groups (according to the three clusters above) to discuss in more detail the next steps / actions with the individual papers.

The action points agreed for finalising the mini-papers are summarised in Annex 1.

Research Needs

Rainer Oppermann from the Institute for Agroecology and Biodiversity (IFAB) was invited to the meeting as a guest speaker to talk about the state of art regarding HNV farming research.

His presentation (see Annex 2 for PPT slides) included:

1. An overview of what has been done in HNV research so-far - some excellent pan-European research has been completed and there is scope for more HNV policy work, but a multitude of smaller-scale projects “on the ground” would now be very welcome

2. Future solutions for viable HNV-farming - he stressed that research and practical HNV projects must consider the complex and inter-woven range of factors that influence the sustainability of HNV farming

3. The different levels of needs – project level, research level and network / organisation level
4. The specific needs for research and integrated projects – he reinforced the conclusions of the mini-paper (see above) and highlighted the importance of: a) continuing to develop understanding of HNV farming; b) exploring and understanding the role of innovation within HNV farming systems, and; c) developing better solutions for HNV farming systems

5. Some thoughts on the specific instruments needed for further work with HNV farming, including:
   - small-scale integrated projects at EU-level;
   - a big research project at EU-level (Horizon 2020);
   - regional projects (e.g. involving co-operation under LEADER);
   - actions to promote greater overall appreciation of HNV farming in society and policy, and;
   - an HNV farming network.

Overall, Rainer Opperman stressed that a variety of projects on different levels should be encouraged and that the establishment of a network linking projects, actors and research would be very useful. But public funding is essential.

**Integrated HNV Farming Projects**

During the first meeting in Madrid a total of 17 case studies were presented and discussed (see Annex 1 of the report of the first meeting). The majority of these case studies involved some form of action / project initiated by an organisation or individual acting as a local animator or “catalyser”.

This issue was returned to in the second meeting in order to try and identify some form of check-list for guiding the development of an “integrated HNV farming project”.

Discussions were kicked-off by Katrin McCann who described her work as part of an award-winning team of advisers employed by the County Administrative Board of Västra Götalands län in Sweden – see case study Sweden: ‘Co-operation Model for HNV Management’ from the Madrid meeting.

Ms McCann and her colleagues collaborate with landowners, farmers, local authorities, municipalities and other interested parties to support the maintenance of HNV farmland in the historic / cultural landscapes of their local area. Currently they have put together restoration and management plans for 500 hectares of HNV farmland which are currently being implemented and are preparing plans for an additional 1,000 hectares of land.

Next Guy Beaufoy described the very specific challenges of an extensively grazed upland area of Extremadura in Spain where he identifies “a critical need for animation and empowerment” of local HNV farmers - see case study Spain (Extremadura): ‘Uplands grazing’ from the Madrid meeting.

Guy gave a brief overview of the area: good touristic opportunities; extensive goat grazing; partly Natura 2000 area (but without management plans!); large areas of common land; much abandoned land; olive groves; tradition of transhumance; livestock numbers have declined significantly and rapidly; complex land management issues (erosion, overgrazing, non-compliance with subsidy eligibility criteria etc.); no agri-environment support or LEADER Local Action Group; farmers have no political interest in the region; tobacco business is rapidly growing and farmers are well subsidized for that; no active environmental NGOs in the area/region.
Focus Group HNV Farming
Draft Report of the Second Meeting

The task for the Focus Group members was to identify a check-list of potential actions for animating an HNV area such as that described by Guy.

The outcomes of group discussions can be clustered / synthesised in the following **10 Point Checklist**:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| **1** | Identify, raise awareness, develop knowledge and promote appreciation of the VALUES of the area  
• Use the media (local and national) – be creative – develop stories, look for celebrity support |
| **2** | Lobby as necessary e.g. about Natura 2000 |
| **3** | Identify the actors present  
• Contact / engage with the leaders in the community  
• Look for the “catalysts” with contacts, knowledge and trust  
• Work at many levels – build trust!  
• Audit the authorities – seek the positive and the effective |
| **4** | Aim to understand the system you are working with – what are the risks and opportunities?  
• Investigate the possibilities |
| **5** | Be clear about your goals – what are you trying to do? |
| **6** | Start something - the power of example!  
• Do **not** wait for funding  
• Show examples from elsewhere  
• Exchange farmers with other areas |
| **7** | Go with the flow! |
| **8** | Encourage collaboration and partnership  
• Promote community action  
• Foster open discussion, creativity, innovation and change |
| **9** | Link HNV farming with the local economy – add value to local products and / or add products to local values  
• Look for alternative sources of income |
| **10** | Look for investment |
Field Visit

Day 1 concluded with a field visit to a sheep farm on the outskirts of Cluj-Napoca.

This was not a typical HNV farm in the region - it was too big (100 ha of rented common land and 450 sheep)! However it did provide a very useful opportunity to appreciate the range of typical challenges faced by local farmers. These include:

1. Available farm infrastructure is poor – farms are either very small or very big. Medium-sized farms must establish their own infrastructure e.g. construct new roads and buildings, bring electricity and water - but this is expensive.

2. Due to competition and other pressures (e.g. ploughing for arable crops) on the community-owned grazing land near the city there is less grazing land available and it is difficult to make a rational grazing system.

3. The opportunities for a new livestock enterprise to get access to high altitude mountain pastures are limited. Costs are high and investment is needed to clear access roads, develop better infrastructure for grazing etc.

4. There is no authorized slaughterhouse in the Cluj-Napoca region (150 km radius).

5. The direct marketing of sheep products is not legally possible – farmers cannot meet the necessary EU hygiene requirements. Producing and preserving cheese on a farm is also not viable.
due to Romanian interpretation of EU hygiene standards. No market for wool. Many farmers survive via the black / grey market of informally selling unregulated products.

6. Opportunities for alternative economic activities are often very limited - farm diversification is a nice idea in principle, but not feasible in many cases (e.g. areas of low touristic potential).

7. Shepherds are an essential part of the system, but it is difficult to find and keep good shepherds - they tend to come and go. Many are attracted abroad.

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**Day 2: Wednesday, 22 October 2014**

**Recap**

Iman Boot summarised the main outcomes of the first day and brief feedback was given by experts regarding the field visit and main subjects for further research.

Iman summarised the main needs for research as follows:

- **Better understanding of HNV systems with a particular emphasis upon the socio-economic dimension** - Guy Beaufoy pointed out that data on the “trends” in HNV farming systems are missing. Big changes are taking place and reliable information is needed, but there is no robust data available at EU level. Maybe this information could be collected most appropriately via local case studies?

- **Role of innovation in HNV farming systems** - Jordi Pietx stressed that research should consider the multiple dimensions of innovation - for example, there are existing examples of social innovation in HNV farming and many other possibilities to develop this further. He also highlighted the importance of using case studies as a participatory research methodology - looking for commonalities, extracting tendencies etc.

- **Technical issues** - lots of potential issues to address, technological (e.g. small-scale processing facilities) and non-technological (e.g. marketing). Clunie Keenleyside also reminded that basic issues of land tenure and local governance continue to restrict the development of HNV farming systems and which justify further research.

- **Evaluating ecosystem services (ESS)** - there are plenty of studies on public goods, but none specifically on the economic value of the ESS associated with HNV farming. This should be included as part of our general understanding of HNV farming - it should not be studied separately, but integrated with other work to provide an objective basis for discussing / comparing systems. According to Irina Herzog there are existing examples of how the calculation of such values can be used at local level.
Disseminating the HNV Focus Group results

Potential next steps (including available formats and type of audience) for the dissemination at EU / national / local level of the Focus Group results were discussed via a matrix of “Outputs and Tools” against “Target Groups”.

Iman Boot identified the main dissemination tools available as:

- **PUBLICATIONS** – well-written and well-designed printed publications remain a powerful tool for raising awareness, highlighting opportunities, clarifying technical issues etc. Potential publications based on Focus Group outputs include: mini-papers, summary report, check list and some form of Factsheet / guidance note.

- **WEBSITE** – in addition to publishing electronic copies of outputs, there is also the possibility to create an HNV discussion group / on-line community. This possibility is somehow limited at the moment due to the fact that collaborative areas of the website are not fully functional. It is expected that future website updates will overcome the technical problems so the forums become available for Focus Groups members of each collaborative area.

- **EVENTS** – there is potential for contributing to workshops, seminars and conferences, both at EU level (organised by the EIP-AGRI Service Point) and national events (organised by Focus Group experts). It is possible that events can be created via the EIP network, European Network for Rural Development (ENRD) or the National Rural Networks (NRNs). More direct engagement with active NGOs would be good. Some examples of good practice in organising events exist e.g. the Ireland national event for HNV area actors and media that was organised in October 2014.

An EU level event for Managing Authorities and Operational Groups on a theme such as ‘Innovation and the Socio-economic Sustainability of HNV Farming’ could be a possibility.

Focus Group experts could also organise national events themselves, with input from the EIP-AGRI Service Point if necessary (e.g. presentation and translated materials).

- **HORIZON 2020** – the call for 2016 is being prepared and priority themes from this Focus Group will be amongst others considered. The current 2015 call for thematic networks may also be a more immediate opportunity.

- **NETWORKS** – there are lots of possibilities for networking HNV projects and interested organisations, including an “educational network” linking lecturers, students, trainers, facilitators, animateurs etc. with an active interest in preparing future generations of HNV farmers.

Discussions are summarised in Annex 3, whilst Annex 4 includes a list of homework and follow-up actions for Focus Group members.

One clear opportunity for Focus Group experts to follow-up is by taking an active role in setting-up of EIP-AGRI Operational Groups. The time-frame will vary according to the approval / implementation of
individual regional / national Rural Development Programmes, but a lot of relevant information is already available on the EIP-AGRI website: [http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/](http://ec.europa.eu/eip/agriculture/)
ANNEX 1: Action points for finalizing mini-papers

General action points:

1. The final mini-papers will remain as ‘stand-alone’ documents - they will not be merged into a single paper / report. There will be some editing of the mini-papers to ensure consistency of presentation / language used.

2. A short introductory section will be prepared as a preface to all the papers explaining the origin of the mini-papers and the huge diversity of HNV farming systems that the papers attempt to relate to.

3. Case studies are very important to show that things can work! If possible, all experts should provide more examples to enhance the mini-papers. Co-ordinators of papers should also check the case studies presented / discussed provided in the first meeting, as well as cross-check with the additional examples used by other mini-papers.

4. Some work is needed to improve the content of specific mini-papers taking into account the final audience e.g. Managing Authorities of Rural Development Programmes.

5. Repetition of content between mini-papers is not a problem. Indeed, more cross-referencing / linking between papers would generally be good.

6. Highlight diverse conditions and needs of HNV farming systems and “one size doesn’t fit all” concept in introductory part of mini-paper synthesis.

7. If possible, combine text with illustrative photos!

8. Deadline for finalising mini-papers is the end of December 2014.

Specific action points:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mini-paper title</th>
<th>Action points for improvement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Empowering Farmers operating on High Nature Value Farmland</td>
<td>Following themes could be included/further covered: • Catalyst’ role - Katrin agreed to elaborate that part • Understanding the role of innovation • Empirical analysis of case studies provided by experts (Irina)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research needs for HNV systems to improve their profitability</td>
<td>Meaningful research is needed! Connections with other forms of family farm - interaction between economic and social part should be more highlighted Perhaps mention the need for “whole farm system/household” approach to research too, data missing in MS about status of households. Need to investigate traditions in modern context “retro-innovation”) Include more practical examples for research needs (the livestock part needs some revision)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Mini-paper theme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Increasing farm household income</strong></th>
<th><strong>Action points for improvement</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It was decided to merge those 3 papers whilst taking account of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Including more concrete examples for different areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Need to ask farmers acceptance to include their data in paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some research and innovation parts are missing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Selling HNV products</strong></th>
<th><strong>Action points for improvement</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The following themes could be included/further covered:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• How can we get a good price for HNV product?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What’s the market potential for HNV products?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• How to solve the issue of distance to market?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• What are innovative farm machinery options for bigger HNV farms (relevance to farmers in North-West Europe)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Innovative HNV farming machinery</strong></th>
<th><strong>Action points for improvement</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All experts are invited to think and propose practical examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highlight that HNV farms are providing different services, also that HNV is missing in policy debates</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Include PhD study results of Kurt’s farm, stress the importance to have monitoring systems for ESS with real farms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Related “health” issue missing?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Simplification of paper’s language needed (try to engage NGOs and civil groups too)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Payment rewards for ecosystem services (ESS)</strong></th>
<th><strong>Action points for improvement</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All experts are invited to think and propose practical examples (good and bad)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Creating a more favourable regulatory framework</strong></th>
<th><strong>Action points for improvement</strong></th>
</tr>
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</table>
Focus Group HNV FARMING
DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING

ANNEX 2: Presentation by Rainer Oppermann

What has been done in and how could research and integrated projects contribute to future solutions for viable HNV-farming

Dr. Rainer Oppermann
Institute for Agroecology and Biodiversity (IFAB) Marneheim
presentation on 21st October 2014 in Cluj, Romania
in the Focus Group HNV Farming

Overview

1. Introduction
2. What has been done in research so far?
3. Future solutions for HNV farming – what’s needed?
4. Different levels of needs
5. Concrete examples – results of the mini-paper on research
6. Needed instruments for future work
7. Discussion

What has been done in research so far?

   - Analyses of data, HNV farming and income, CAP-support, legislative needs, funding needs, etc.
5. Project Alterra 2014: “Aspects of data on diverse relationships between agriculture and the environment”
   - Data availability, grassland, afforestation, riparian buffer strips, etc.
6. Conclusions
   - Gaps in data and HNV funding are identified
   - More HNV policy could be done
   - Multitude of projects on the ground and a pushing network would be fine...

What has been done in research so far?

Future solutions for viable HNV-farming

Several key factors are involved:

- Sustainability
- Knowledge
- Socio-economy of HNV farmers
- Motivation
- Public appreciation
- Economy/profitability
- Community/identity of HNV farmers

Future solutions for viable HNV-farming

Several key factors are involved:

- Sustainability
- Knowledge
- Socio-economy of HNV farmers
- Motivation
- Public appreciation
- Economy
- Community/identity of HNV farmers

All these factors are key drivers:

- If one of these factors isn’t favourable, the whole HNV-farming concept can fail

Research and all practical projects have to consider this woven system of key factors
Focus Group HNV FARMING
DRAFT REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING

What's needed on the ground for HNV Farming?
→ for maintenance, enhancement and further development...

1. Project level
→ Economy and attractive solutions under local / regional conditions can deliver positive messages and enable positive HNV thinking
→ Synergy-effects between different projects working on the same issues: network, exchange, economical synergies, etc.

2. Research level
→ Research can support the functioning of HNV farming projects
→ Research can address and link different issues and different key factors: important is sustainability of research in supporting future work

2. Network and organisation level
→ Different networks are needed: between HNV farmers and HNV farming organisations, trade, tourism, ... all kind of actors and researchers

Needs for research and integrated projects

develop better solutions for HNV: specific research needs, for example:

Grassland and livestock issues:
→ Animal surveillance for grazing animals
→ Management of grassland / pasture) weeds
→ Improving the genetic potential of the livestock breeds
→ Automation in grazed grassland
Issues for the promotion of HNV farming and products:
→ Better statistical data on the characteristics of HNV farming
→ Classification systems: a) for HNV farms and b) for HNV communities
Other issues:
→ Development of low input viable systems
→ HNV training and education units
→ Mobile processing units
→ Development and promotion of low cost nature sensitive machinery

Discussion
→ Research
→ Projects
→ Instruments
→ Network
→ Future cooperation

Needed instruments for further work with HNV Farming

1. Small scale integrated projects on EU level
→ Many issues apply in a similar way in different regions – they require small scale regional projects which are connected on European level in order to use synergy effects (small organisations / institutions can't apply for big Horizon 2020 projects)

2. Horizon 2020: a big research program on EU level
→ This program could act as a program which enables to cover many issues in different countries and achieving synergy effects
→ However, not easy to apply: many issues to consider, administrative efforts, financial risks
→ Big organisation is needed to manage this

3. Regional projects
→ Under EAFRD many regional projects are possible: LEADER, Cooperation (in principle possible, if wished and supported by Ministries and regional authorities)
→ Interreg projects are an opportunity

funded by
### ANNEX 3: Dissemination matrix of Focus Group results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTPUTS and TOOLS</th>
<th>Operational Groups</th>
<th>Managing Authorities (MA)</th>
<th>Catalysers (inc. NGOs - brokers, trainers)</th>
<th>Research funders (inc. private funders and NGOs)</th>
<th>Farmers groups</th>
<th>Consumers</th>
<th>Local authorities</th>
<th>Advisers, innovation support services</th>
<th>Retailers (supply chain)</th>
<th>Media</th>
<th>Educators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PUBLICATIONS</strong></td>
<td>Check-list/guidance note (national languages!)</td>
<td>Check-list/guidance note, potential for use of NRNs</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EIP-AGRI WEBSITE</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>Multiplier toolkit</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVENTS</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>EU/national level</td>
<td>EU/national level</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x?</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HORIZON 2020</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>NETWORKS</strong></td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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*Note: x represents dissemination avenues.*
## ANNEX 4: List of homework and follow-up actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of activity</th>
<th>Involved parties, concrete action points</th>
<th>Deadline</th>
<th>Comments, recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giving feedback and comments on draft report of second meeting</td>
<td>All experts</td>
<td>7th January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finalising mini-papers</td>
<td></td>
<td>By end of Dec 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing feedback about participation in HNV FG</td>
<td>Online form will be sent by Service Point</td>
<td>Available at the collaborative area on EIP AGRI website</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing examples of relevant projects, innovative actions, funding opportunities via EIP-AGRI network and website</td>
<td>Registering yourself at EIP-AGRI website</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing synthesis of mini-papers, drafting final report</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>16th January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commenting final report</td>
<td>All experts</td>
<td>28th January</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing contacts/content for dissemination plan (matrix)</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be made available at the collaborative area on EIP AGRI website</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FG experts start and continue to lobby for and take an active role in facilitation setting up EIP-AGRI Operational Groups</td>
<td>Service Point sends FG experts the “EIP-AGRI multiplier’s toolkit”</td>
<td>Sent with the website information</td>
<td>Make use of existing materials and contacts available already (National Rural Networks, NRNs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>