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WORKING DOCUMENT

HNV FARMING INDICATOR IN RDPS 2014-2020: OVERVIEW FROM A SURVEY

NOVEMBER 2017

The Evaluation Helpdesk is responsible for the evaluation function within the European Network for Rural Development (ENRD) by providing guidance on the evaluation of RDPs and policies falling under the remit and guidance of DG AGRI's Unit C.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of the European Commission (EC). In order to improve the evaluation of EU rural development policy the Evaluation Helpdesk supports all evaluation stakeholders, in particular DG AGRI, national authorities, RDP managing authorities and evaluators, through the development and dissemination of appropriate methodologies and tools; the collection and exchange of good practices; capacity building, and communicating with network members on evaluation related topics.

Additional information about the activities of European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development is available on the Internet through the Europa server (http://enrd.ec.europa.eu).

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FINAL VERSION

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TABLES, FIGURES AND MAPS

1 INTRODUCTION

HNV farming is included in the Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework in the 2014-2020 programming period as both an impact indicator and a context indicator. These indicators are used to define the RDP strategies for 2014-2020[1].

Baseline data on the Context Indicator (CI) no. 37 has been included in the rural development programmes (RDP) 2014-2020 before programme approval. In many cases, the values provided at the beginning of the programme start were, however, outdated and therefore only a temporary solution has been provided which is not adequate for a future robust assessment of HNF farming. In line with Article 110(4) of Regulation 1306/2013, Member States should provide DG AGRI with detailed information on the specific HNV farming approaches taken. In light of evaluating HNV farming at EU level, this information will allow DG AGRI to establish an overview of the robustness of the chosen approaches.

A fiche on the CI 37 HNV farming has been published in 2014, and updated in 2015 and 2016[2]. Initial figures were based on EEA estimates of the HNV farmland area in each Member State, showing the likely spatial distribution of HNV farmland across the EU-28 and giving a rough indication of the shares of HNV farmland in the agricultural land in the EU-28 Member States[3]. Based on the fiche Member States have provided baselines to DG AGRI for the RDPs 2014-2020 as a %-share of UAA farmed to generate HNV. However, these values have not been substantiated with adequate information regarding their methodological background.

As a continuation of the work performed in 2016[4], the Evaluation Helpdesk has in 2017 developed a Methodological Factsheet which was distributed to all Managing Authorities. The Methodological Factsheet has been conceptualised as a tool for the European Commission and the Member States to collect the approaches used for HNV farming indicators in a comparable format. This factsheet contains: 1) key RDP contact information; 2) expert feedback on the RDP's HNV-related information (2016); and 3) detailed sections describing the RDP's approach for identifying, monitoring and assessing the HNV farming indicator.

At the time of writing this Working Document, info on HNV approaches have been provided by 52 Managing Authorities. The following map illustrates the RDPs that have provided information on their HNV farming approaches.

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[1] Annual updates of the context indicators are published by DG AGRI each year in December http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-indicators/context/index_en.htm.
[2] https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-indicators/context_en
[3] See http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/cap-indicators/context/2014/c37_en.pdf.
[4] See https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/evaluation/publications/practices-identify-monitor-and-assess-hnv-farming-rdps-2014-2020_en.

Table 1.   **State of play of information provided by the RDPs on HNV farming approach (October 2017)**
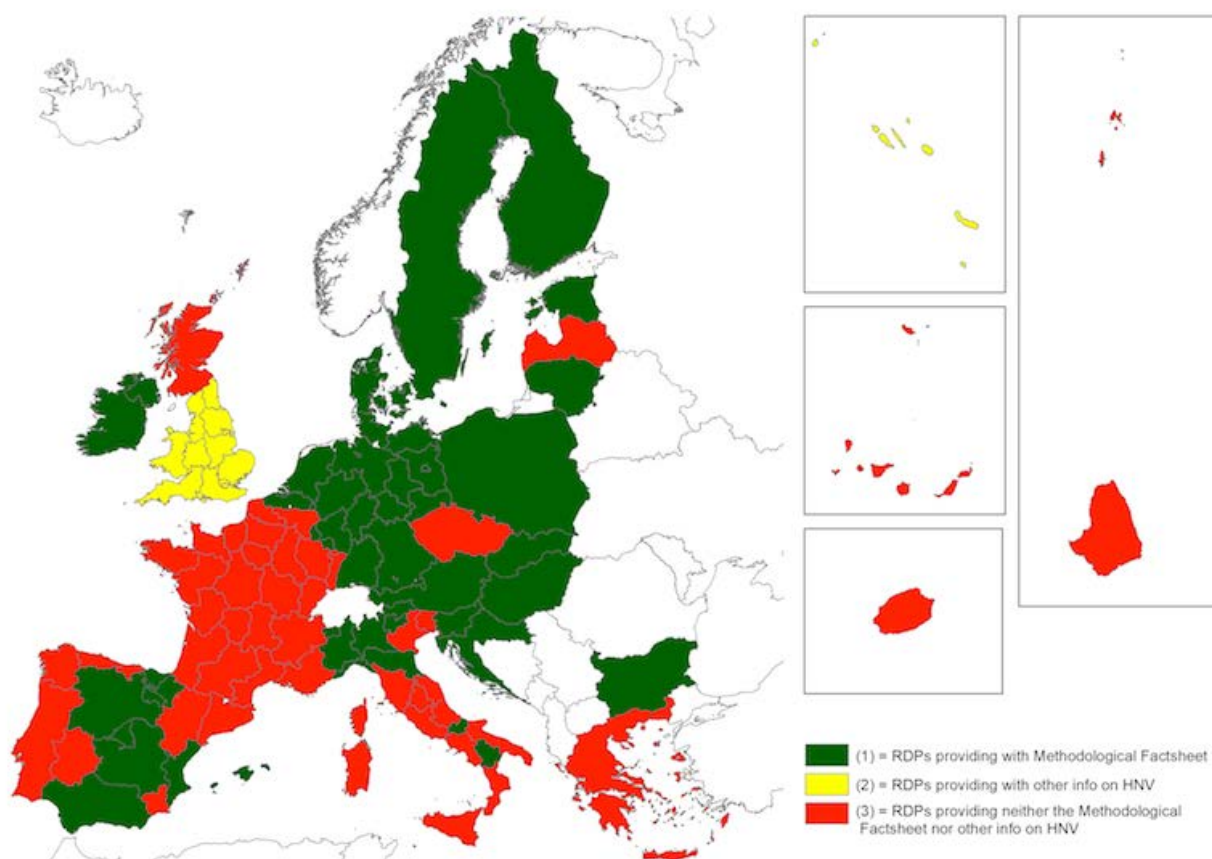
This Working Document has been drafted by a team of experts from the European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development (Gerald Schwarz, Žymantas Morkvėnas, Vincenzo Angrisani and Hannes Wimmer). This Working Document provides an analysis of the information submitted in the Methodological Factsheets or provided in other documents.

2 SETTING THE BASELINE FOR HNV FARMING (CI37) IN RDPS 2014-2020

2.1 Establishing the baseline

To robustly assess the changes in HNV farming, an up to date baseline value is a crucial precondition. For the RDPs 2014-2020 the baseline values from the year 2013 are considered to be appropriate for measuring the trends of HNV farming related to the implementation of the CAP's Pillar II.

The following graph illustrates for the 52 analysed RDPs the respective baseline years as reported in the approved RDPs or their subsequent modifications[5].

Table 2.   **Baseline years**
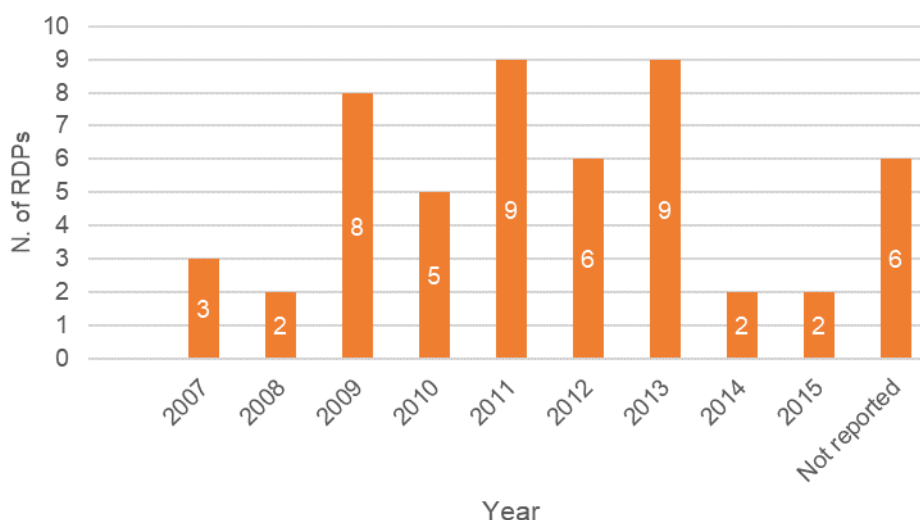
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

A significant number of RDPs in 2017 are still using outdated baselines in their given RDP and in the SFC. Although 13 RDPs have defined their baselines with 2013 data or later, in fact the majority of the responding RDPs have reported earlier baseline years ranging from 2007 to 2012.

A high number of RDPs refers to the baseline years 2009 and 2011. This is predominatnly because of regionalised RDPs (Germany and Italy), who have defined a common methodology at the national level, which was later applied in almost all regional RDPs and therefore exhibit either a lack of updated values or a lack of resources for updating their calculation. Spain, instead, has a more fragmented approach with each RDP, allowing each RDP to develop its own methodology.

Reasons reported for outdated baseline values include the lack of resources (human and financial) and data availability, as well as more serious methodological limitations[6].

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[5] For detailed information on the distribution of values see 8.2
[6] For a complete overview on the restrictions for calculating the baseline value see 8.2

2.2 Updates to the baseline

The ex post evaluations of RDPs 2007-2013 have provided important updates to the baseline values of various RDPs 2014-2020.15 of the 52 analysed RDPs have updated their baseline values. However, 37 RDPs still do not have an up to date value. These RDPs report that the methodology is still under development (e.g. Poland and Castilla La Mancha), that the updates are planned (e.g. several Italian RDPs) or that no updates are foreseen due to financial constraints (e.g. Croatia).

Table 3. **Baseline updates timeline**
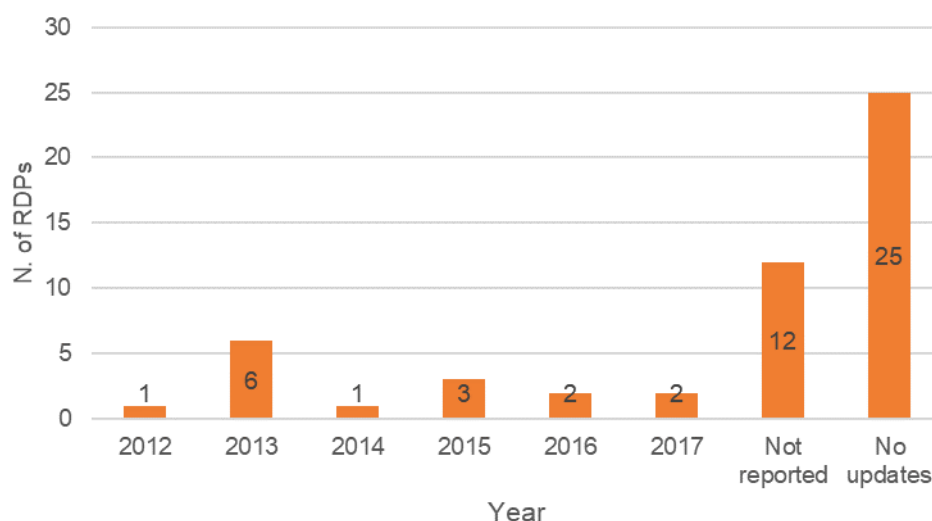
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

2.3 Frequency of planned updates

The Indicator Fiche[7] developed by DG Agriculture and Rural Development for the HNV farming indicator specifies that baseline values should be updated 3 times between 2013 and 2022. It suggests a baseline assessment at the start of the 2014-2020 period (ideally for 2012-2013), an assessment at the end of the period (to coincide with the ex post evaluation of the RDP territory), and one additional update during the period (ideally for 2017 or 2018).

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[7] For the fiche see *https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/cap-indicators/impact/2016-impact-indicators-fiches.pdf*.

Table 4.   **Frequency of HNV monitoring during the Programming Period**
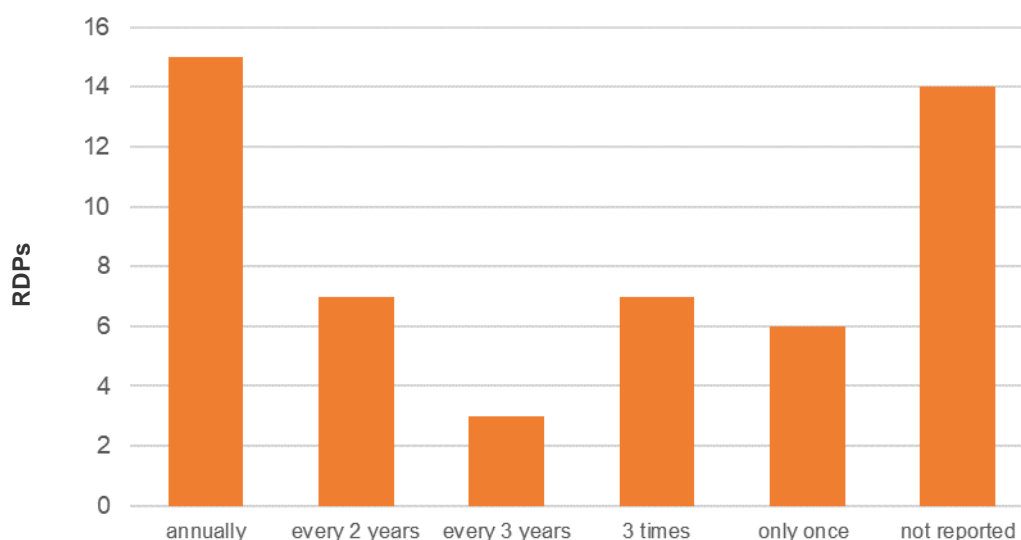
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

The majority of RDPs plans a regular update of the baseline values. 32 out of 52 analysed RDPs have planned a regular (primarily annual, every 2 years, every 3 years or 3 times) monitoring of the CI 37. In Germany, Denmark, Estonia, Slovakia and Luxembourg annual monitoring is planned. Where as 6 other RDPs have planned only one update between 2013 and 2022 (Austria, Flanders, Bulgaria, Castilla y Leon, Pais Vasco, Bolzano). 14 RDPs have not reported any plans for updates.

Box 1.   **The Danish and German approaches for regular updating**

DK – Having developed an HNV map based on a clear rule-based system, the regular updates are guaranteed and make use of different sources of information and of volunteers for collecting primary data.

DE - According to an agreement between the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Federal Ministry for Environment and the Federal States, it is the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation that collects the data for regular updates. This data is collected through a robust survey method, which has been further improved by increasing the sample size in the federal states.

3   APPROACHES TO IDENTIFY HNV FARMING IN THE MEMBER STATES

3.1   The approach according to Andersen vs. other approaches

The proper identification of HNV farming is the first step in the process of monitoring and assessing the related CAP indicator. The approach of Andersen et al.[8] is commonly used, but not the only approach used by Member States.

Table 5.   **RDP's approach for HNV farming identification**
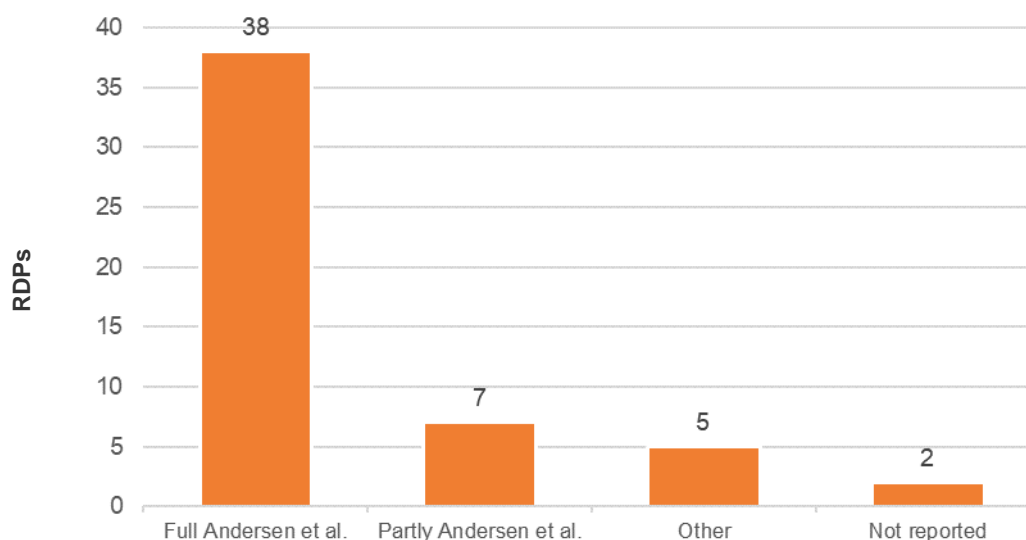
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

A majority of RDPs use the approach of Andersen et al. 38 out of 52 analysed RDPs use this methodology to identify HNV farming.

12 RDPs have, instead, opted for a different approach, which is based either on the partial use of the Andersen et al. approach (e.g. Bulgaria, Estonia, Castilla y Leon, Bolzano, Sweden and Slovenia) or on ad hoc approaches, which are developed independently from Andersen et al. (e.g. Baleares, Castilla La Mancha). In the latter cases, this more tailor-made approach is the result of methodological/procedural limitations.

Box 2.   **The tailored approach of Finland**

> FI - Finland uses a streamlined and pragmatic approach for identifying HNV farming, which only takes into consideration Type 2 of Andersen's typology. The overall design and workflow of the assessment are cross checked with specific studies, which ensure a robust logical path. This approach could be used as a learning point for other countries.

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[8] Andersen's classification groups HNV farming into 3 types: 1 farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation; 2 farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements; 3 farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World population. See Andersen, E., Baldock, D., Bennet, H., Beaufoy, G., Bignal, E., Brower, F., Elbersen, B., Eiden, G., Godeschalk, F., Jones, G., McCracken, D.I., Nieuwenhuizen, W., van Eupen, M., Hennekes, S., and Zervas, G. [2003].

3.2 Sources for identification: static or dynamic approach?

The ability of the chosen HNV approaches to monitor specific characteristics distinguishes static approaches (mainly using static data focusing on elements related to HNV farming area extent, e.g. Baleares) from more dynamic ones (which try to capture variables especially related to the changing practices and the quality trends of the measured HNV farming area, e.g. Denmark).

An interesting snapshot on the state of play of identification approaches is given also by the following graph.

Table 6. **Sources used for identification of HNV farming**
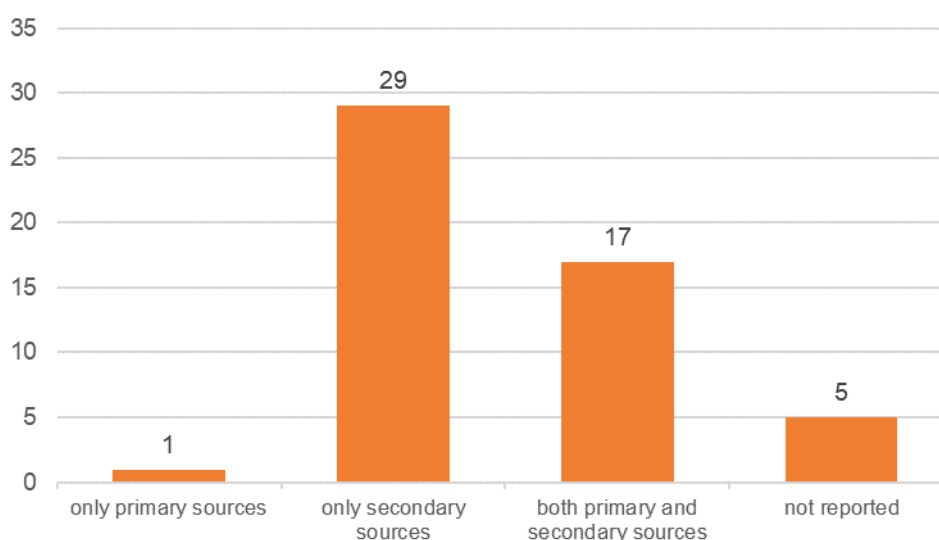
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

The **majority of RDPs** have reported either the **use of both primary and secondary** sources[9]. (17) or of exclusively secondary data for identifying HNV farming (29). Only 1 RDP relies exclusively on primary source data (Emilia Romagna uses the database of the Refresh Project[10]).

In several cases, the reported secondary sources have shown **some limitations** (e.g. resolution, adequateness of data entry, etc.).

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[9] A primary source provides direct or firsthand evidence about an event and/or an object: primary sources can be e.g statistical data and results of a survey. On the contrary, secondary sources describe, discuss, interpret, comment upon, analyze, evaluate, summarize, and process primary sources. They can be e.g. scientific articles and/or studies.
[10] For more information on the REFRESH project see http://eu-refresh.org.

4 MONITORING AND ASSESSING HNV FARMING

4.1 Changes monitored in HNV farming

The large majority of analysed RDPs have chosen to monitor 3 different elements related to HNV farming. 30 RDPs monitor changes in land cover, changes in farming practices and changes in the number of species.

Table 7. **Changes monitored in RDPs' HNV farming**
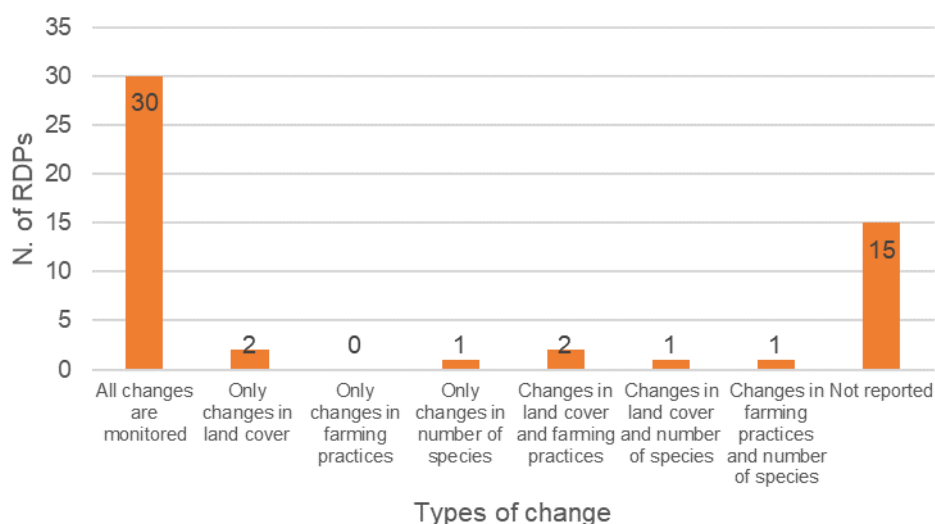
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

The remaining RDPs have adopted a different approach, which could potentially be related to the state of implementation of their methodology and/or its actual limitations. **2 RDPs monitor only changes in land cover** (La Rioja and Luxembourg), **1 RDP monitors only the changes in the number of species** (Estonia), while **4 RDPs monitor 2 out of the 3 aspects** (Madrid measures those related to land cover and number of species, Slovenia and Lithuania measures those related to land cover and farming practices, and Ireland measures those related to farming practices and number of species).

Monitoring of HNV farming should reflect the complexity of the HNV definition/identification chosen by the Member States. Using a variety of different data sources can make the assessments more robust.

Box 3. **The pragmatic approach for measuring changes of Slovenia**

SI – Slovenia adopted a practical approach to monitor HNV farming, which covers Type 1 and 2 and is based on a single database that integrates data on land cover and farming practices. This can be considered a pragmatic methodological starting point to further develop the approach.

4.2 Sources for monitoring HNV farming

Concerning the data sources used for monitoring HNV farming, there is a clear distinction between RDPs using only primary data sources and RDPs using only secondary data sources. Only 2 RDPs (Navarra and Sweden) have reported the use of both primary and secondary sources in their monitoring approaches.

Table 8. **Sources selected for monitoring HNV farming**
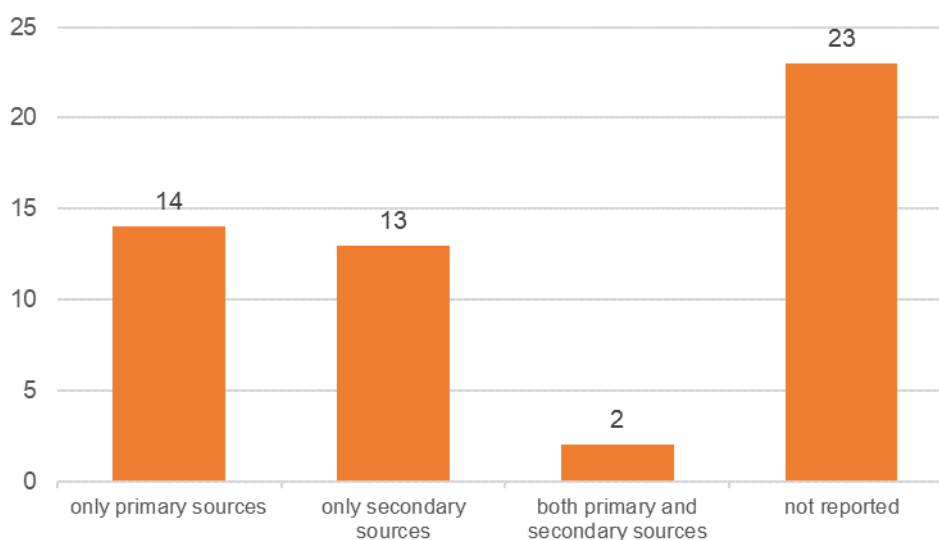
European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

It is important to highlight that in order to overcome data availability limitations, some RDPs are experimenting with the **use of data from other projects** in their HNV farming monitoring approach (e.g Trento, Emilia Romagna, Ireland).

Those approaches suggest the attempt of some **Managing Authorities to access to regularly updated and robust primary source data** (such as specific national and local statistical datasets) so as to **achieve regular monitoring of their HNV farming.**

Box 4. **Monitoring synergies with other projects from Trento**

> IT Trento – Trento has introduced information from their LIFE+ TEN project into their HNV farming approach in order to solve data gaps and have more frequently available data.

Information on trends reported in the survey[11] appears to reinforce the assumption that a lack of suitable data sources for monitoring HNV farming has been encountered by many Managing Authorities. In most of the cases only the changes in the extent of the HNV farming areas is reported. There are still a number of RDPs, which have **not measured any trend** thus far. It appears that in general those who have not reported direct monitoring activites have reported on the use of secondary data sources for the monitoring of the HNV farming indicator.

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[11] For a detailed overview of trends reported please see Annex 8.2

4.3   Assessing HNV farming

As far as the assessment of CI37 is concerned, it must be highlighted that only 36 RDPs have reported on the fitness of the methodology they have developed for measuring the impacts of their RDPs on HNV farming.

This situation may depend on the fact that the assessment of HNV farming is highly reliant on the **availability of monitoring data** covering changes in land cover, land use and species of conservation interest (see section 4.1).

It is important to highlight that a high number of RDPs have reported on planned improvements related to the methodologies in place (including data) in order to improve their approaches (see section 5). Concerning the approaches, a clear distinction can be made between those which simply assess the **extent** of HNV farming and those which have developed a methodology able to measure **changes in the quality** of HNV farming (e.g. Sweden, Slovakia and Piemonte).

Box 5.   Example of data sources from Sweden

SE - The use of a combination of secondary data sources and surveys in Sweden to assess changes in quality is an interesting and worthwhile practice, which could be transfered to other countries.

Many RDPs, it would appear, still need to develop a fully consistent method to be carried out with solid parameters, which can be used for the evaluation of RDPs and for measuring the contribution of Pillar II to the environmental impacts of the whole CAP[12].

4.4   Experiences of the assessment of HNV farming: the AIR submitted in 2017

Regulation (EU) no. 1305/2013 includes as one of its 18 Focus Areas the following: *"[r]estoring, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including NATURA 2000 areas, and in areas facing natural or other specific constraints, and HNV farming as well as the state of European landscapes"*.

Indeed, HNV farming is included under Priority 4 (Focus Area 4A) of the rural development policy, and to this extent the indicator is relevant for answering the related Common Evaluation Question (CEQ) 8, "*To what extent have RDP interventions supported the restoration, preservation and enhancement of biodiversity including in N2000 areas, ANC and HNV farming and the state of European landscapes?*" which has been answered in the enhanced Annual Implementation Reports (AIRs) submitted in 2017 and will be answered again in 2019. Though CEQ 8 is not only related to HNV farming, it is interesting to observe how some Managing Authorities have used **different evaluation elements** in order to measure the effects of their RDP on HNV farming and biodiversity.

Out of the 110 RDPs analysed, **90** have provided either a full or partial answer to CEQ 8, and only 9 **RDPs** have reported, at this stage, the use of CI37 to answer the CEQ 8 (Belgium Wallonia, Estonia, Finland - Manner Suomi[13], France Guyane, Italy Abruzzo, Bolzano and Umbria, Portugal Mainland, and UK England)[14].

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[12] In the current programming period the HNV farming concept has become relevant for the whole CAP with the establishment of the HNV farming context and impact indicators, covering both Pillar I and II.
[13] Please note that Finland uses the same approach for both Programmes (Manner Suomi and Åland).
[14] Please note that Belgium Wallonia, France Guyane and UK-England have, however, not quantified the HNV farming indicator yet. See table 9.

Table 9.   **RDPs using CI 37 for assessing CEQ n. 8**

Member State	Quantified CI37 in AIR 2017 (% of UAA farmed to generate HNV)
BE – Wallonia	-
Estonia	4,78
FI – Manner Suomi	6,8
FR – Guyane	-
IT – Abruzzo	64,02
IT – Bolzano	2,27
IT – Umbria	52
PT – Mainland	51,8
UK – England	(1)

Regarding the different indicators used it must be observed that in the AIR 2017, **6** RDPs (BE – Wallonia, Estonia, IT Bolzano and Umbria, Portugal Mainland, and UK England) have used both Common Result indicators R6 and R7[15], while the remaining **3** (FI – Manner Suomi, FR – Guyane and IT – Abruzzo) have opted for using only Common Result indicator R7[16].

As far as additional Result Indicators are concerned, 7 out of the 9 RDPs have developed those elements to better define the contributions of their RDPs' effects on Focus Area 4A.

Those indicators can be clustered according to 3 categories: programming related (budget allocated/spent), extent related (maintainance of the area) and quality related (number of species/practices).

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[15] The use of the following Common Result indicators were suggested in the Guidelines "*Assessment of RDP Results: How to Prepare for Reporting on Evaluation in 2017*": R7/T9 - % of agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity and/or landscapes and R6/T8 - % of forest or other wooded areas under management contracts supporting biodiversity.
[16] Please note that IT Bolzano, FR Guyane and BE Wallonia have not quantified the Common Result Indicators.

Table 10. **RDPs using additional result indicators for assessing CEQ n. 8**

Member State	Additional Result indicators		
	Programming related	**Extent related**	**Quality related**
BE - Wallonia	Number of projects and local initiatives (LAGs, municipalities) aimed at biodiversity issues (bank fencing, natural park actions, etc.) with the support of the RDP.	Variants of R6-T8 eliminating measures of doubtful relevance (M13).	Proportion of habitats of Community interest in poor condition at Natura 2000 sites.
	Percentage of expenditures for FA4A versus total expenditure for P4		Trends (% annual change) of an index constructed on the basis of a weighting of the methods and measures (with variants according to the weighting system)
	Percentage of FA4A expenditures versus total RDP expenditures		
EE		A56 Change in the share of land under organic farming support from the UUA A57 Change in the share of area under semi-natural habitat management support	A60 Change in the number of Estonian Heavy Draft horse supported with RDP support for breeding endangered animal breeds
			A61 Change in the number of Estonian native cattle supported with RDP support for breeding endangered animal breeds
			A50 Change in the share of average bumblebee abundance (%) of the contracted land from the average bumblebee abundance in the not-contracted land arable fields and their edges
			A51 Change in the share of the average bumblebee Shannon diversity index (%) of the contracted land from the average bumblebee Shannon diversity index in the not-contracted land arable fields and their edges
			A52 Change in the share of the average number of breeding farmland bird couples (%) of the contracted land from the average number of breeding farmland bird couples in the not-contracted land arable fields
			A59 Change in the number of Tori horse supported with RDP support for breeding endangered animal breeds in Estonia
			A54 Change of the average number of perennial species (vascular plants) in the grassland strips at the field edges
			A55 Change of the average number of other herbaceous species in the grassland strips at the field edges

Member State	Additional Result indicators		
	Programming related	**Extent related**	**Quality related**
FI – Manner Suomi	Meeting the areal and contract targets for the agri-environmental and climate measures	Areas under 'Biodiversity in arable land environments' and 'Management of biodiversity in agricultural environment and landscape' sub-measures	Development of the stock of local varieties
		Areas under pastures outside arable land (natural meadows and pastures, semi-open meadows, permanent pasture) supported through 'Payments to areas facing natural constraints' measure	Increase in the population of local breeds
		Share of HNV areas out of agricultural area	
FR - Guyane		Proportion of agricultural land in zones at stakes that have contractualized measures with an effect on biodiversity and landscapes	Proportion of beneficiaires that have modified their practices to practices in favor of biodiversity after the subscription of one or several measures
			Proportion of beneficiaries that have kept some practices in favor of biodiveristy and/landscapes' preservation thanks to the subscription of one or several measures
IT - Abruzzo		Areas under 8.1-8.5	Surfaces M 11.1 e 11.2 (Decrease input pesticides)
			(RA06) Number of organic farms
IT - Bolzano		(RA12) Areas subject to agreement for mantainance of landscape (Operation 10.1.4)	(RA05) Perrcentage of animal farms beneficires of M 13
		(RA01) Pasture areas in Bolzano	(RA07) N. of cows in Alto Adige
		(RA02) Soils for natural pastures and prairies	(RA08) N. of cow breeds Grigio Alpina in Alto Adige
		(RA03) Permanent meadow areas in Bolzano	(RA11) N. of sheeps in Alto Adige
		(RA04) Soils for stable meadows (ha)	(RA10) N. of cow breeds Pusterer Sprinzen in Alto Adige
			(RA09) N. of cow breeds Pinzgauer in Alto Adige
IT - Umbria		Areas under M 10 (SM 10.1.2, 10.1.6, 10.1.7, 10.2), M 11, M 12 e M 13	Evolution of intensive agiculture surfaces: continuous cropping areas
		Increase and enhancement of forestry areas given to the RDP M 8.1, 8.2 and 8.5	

The results of the analysis suggest that certain Member States (e.g. Estonia and Italy) take a rather advanced approach in assessing the effects of biodiversity, due to their use of additional indicators related to measuring not only the extent of HNV but also its quality.

Box 6.   Additional indicators for measuring effects on biodiversity in Bolzano and Guyane

> IT Bolzano – A specific approach regarding the measurement of the effects on biodiversity of the RDPs is used, where as for the assessment of FA 4A, the MA has defined additional result indicators related to indigenous breeds
>
> FR Guyane – For the assessment of HNV farming and of the effects on biodiversity of the RDP, qualitative additional result indicators measuring the proportion of beneficiaries that kept/changed their practices in favour of biodiversity are used.

Finally, due to the late start of the implementation of RDPs 2014-2020 in many Member States and therefore the consequently low uptake, the reported results related to HNV farming are mostly based on the **analysis of the Intervention logic**, the **allocation of budget** to the Focus Area and the **projects financed**.

However, in the RDPs taken into consideration for this analysis, some more advanced achievements were reported[17]:

Table 11.   **Extracts of reported results for CEQ 8 in AIR 2017**

Member State	Judgement criterion	Achievement/s reported in AIR 2017
BE - Wallonia	Biodiversity on contracted land has been restored, preserved and enhanced	*M7.6 comprises about forty (37) projects, for relatively small amounts and areas, but high qualitative potential since it is a question of restoring and maintaining Natura 2000 sites. This measure is growing in power compared with its equivalent of the previous RDP.*
	CJ 2. Areas under relevant contracts for FA4A are significant and growing.	*The rate of membership of farmers to M10, which reached 57% in 2012, fell to 48% according to first estimations.* *Concerning the biodiversity-oriented AECMs, the MC4 ""high biological value grassland"", remains well (especially in Natura 2000 zone) but the MB2 ""natural grassland"" is in decline (10 948 ha In 2014, 8,576 ha in 2016), as well as MB9 ""forage autonomy"" (replacing and extending the AEM5 ""low load"": 30,573.38 ha in 2014, 26,437 in 2016).* *M11 also shows a decrease in area between 2014 and 2015 but the areas under organic farming continue to increase (but at a lower pace).* *In 2015 – 2016 M12 covered 22647 ha and 14 039 ha in forest areas, including 689 ha of conservation areas. The amounts are close to the forecasts in the agricultural zone, but significantly below in the forested area, due to the reluctance of small forest owners to take another commitment.* *M13 showed a large increase in area between 2015 (69,943 ha) and 2016 (183,761). This increase in paid areas follows the increase of the ceiling per farm from 14 to 75 ha without any expected extension of the environmental impact of the measure. On the contrary, the impact mechanism explained in the RDP as being the support given to small farms at risk to otherwise intensify or be absorbed by larger ones, the modification introduced goes in the direction of reducing this effect".*
FI – Manner Suomi	Biodiversity of agricultural areas (species and nature types) has been promoted through measures	*HNV indicator has a decreasing trend: the RDP actions are not enough to promote HNV*
EE	Biodiversity on contracted land has been restored, preserved and enhanced	*Especially high was the increase in the share of the bumblebee abundance and number of species: from 154% to 193% and from 134% to 154%, respectively. The increase is moderate for Shannon diversity index: from*

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[17] The table contains non-official translation of what reported into their respective official language by the Managing Authorities in the Annual Implementation Reports 2017.

Member State	Judgement criterion	Achievement/s reported in AIR 2017
		123% to 129%. Bumblebee indicators were higher in the contracted land than in the not-contracted land already during the period of 2010-2013, but during RDP 2014-2020 the difference has increased even more.
		Two indicators were used for farmland birds, out of which one has increased and the other decreased. Share of the average number of breeding farmland bird couples (excl sky lark) of the contracted land from the average of the not-contracted land increased from 2010-2013 average 113% to 121% of 2015-2016 average. Farmland bird Shannon diversity index decreased from 109% to 108%. This means that even though the abundance indicators of farmland birds during the RDP period 2014-2020 has increased, the number of species has decreased.
		Both indicators for grassland strips vegetation increased in 2016 compared to the averages of 2011 and 2013: the average number of perennial species from 14,2 to 16,3 and other herbaceous species from 14,9 to 16,0. Increase of the indicators refers to the improvement of quality of the grassland strips.
		Area under RDP semi-natural habitat management support has increased, all the area is contributing to preservation and enhancement of biodiversity.
		Area under RDP organic farming support has increased: change is positive for biodiversity.
		Another level of biodiversity is genetic diversity, including preservation of local endangered breeds. The total number of Estonian native horses has increased as the average of 2015-2016 compared to 2009-2013, but number of tori horses and estonian native cattles has decreased in Estonia. RDP support aims to support farmers to breed these breeds. Compared to the average of the period of 2009-2013 to the average of 2015-2016, numbers of all 4 supported breeds have increased.
		For measure M12.2 Natura 2000 support for private forest land the average area is 58 391 ha, which is already meeting the measure target objective to support preserving biodiversity in at least 2,48% of Estonian forest land.

The reporting of achievements is highly **dependent on the state of implementation** of the RDPs, therefore a more comprehensive analysis of achievements with the purpose of comparing results, and eventually impacts, (also in qualitative terms) should be performed in 2019.

5   FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

Improvement to HNV farming approaches planned by RDPs in terms of further finetuning their approaches for a sound assessment of CI37 concerns various areas.

Table 12.   **Improvements planned**
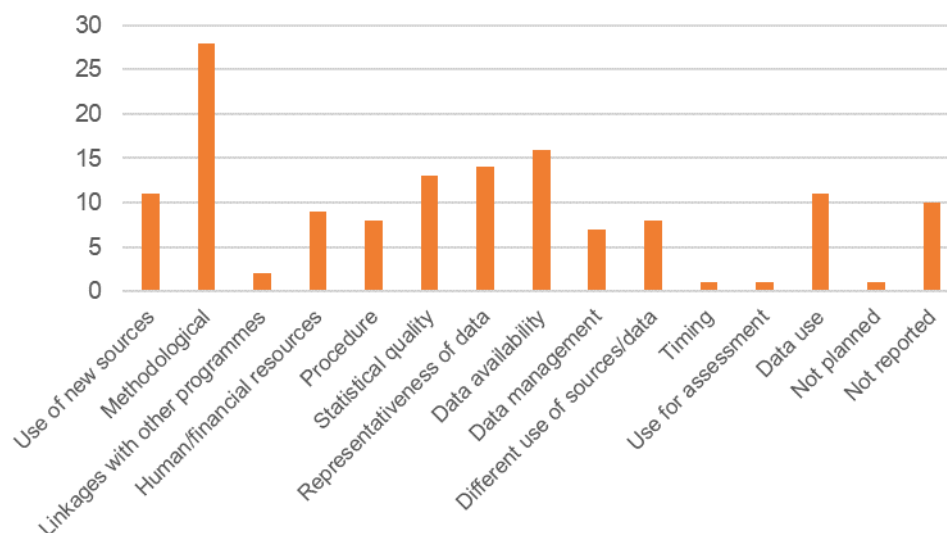
Eurpean Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development, 2017

The main area of planned improvements to the monitoring and assessment of HNV farming concerns data related issues. 79 different areas of improvement are mentioned by the analysed RDPs (cumulative number across different categories). Particularly relevant are the improvements on data availability, representativeness of data and statistical quality of data. Significant are also the improvements on the use of new and previously collected data.

Improvements on methodological issues are reported in **24 RDPs** as future adjustments. These improvements are interlinked with all other issues related to data. In several cases, data issues (availability quality) still limit the application of more advanced methods.

6 THE STATE OF PLAY OF THE APPROACHES

Finally, given the analysis of the information provided by the Managing Authorities, the European Evaluation Helpdesk has developed a **synthetic assessment** for each of the analysed approaches.

The following table illustrates how each synthetic assessment has been constructed in relation to the given criteria[18]. These criteria are based on the Helpdesk experts' conclusions on the analysis of the Methodological Factsheets and other information on HNV provided by the Member States.

Table 13. **Synthetic assessments and related criteria**

Synthetic assessment	Criterion/a for assessment
1. Fully established approach for monitoring and assessing CI 37	The information provided demonstrates a robust approach based on sound data sources, regular monitoring of quality and extent and a reasonable methodology for assessment
2. Established approach which needs further development	The information provided demonstrates an approach which recognises its limits and possibly foresees improvements in the near future regarding: e.g. regular monitoring of extent and/or quality of HNV farming, use and availability of data, and methods for assessment
3. Limited approach which needs major adjustments	The information provided demonstrates that the approach lacks substantial clarity or shows major gaps regarding: e.g. robustness/clarity of data used, capability of regularly monitoring extent and/or quality of HNV farming, and a sound method for assessing CI 37
4. Approach under development	Premature to be assessed as the information provided demonstrates that the approach is still under development in the RDP
5. No or insufficient info provided to classify the approach	Premature to be assessed given the level of information provided

The following map illustrates the state of play of the above mentioned approaches across Europe.

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[18] For the basis of the assessment see Annex 8.2.

Table 14.   **State of play of HNV farming approach in the Member States**

(1) = fully established approach for monitoring and assessing CI37

(2) = established approach which needs further developments

(3) = approach which needs major improvements

(4) = approach under development

(5) = no or insufficient info provided
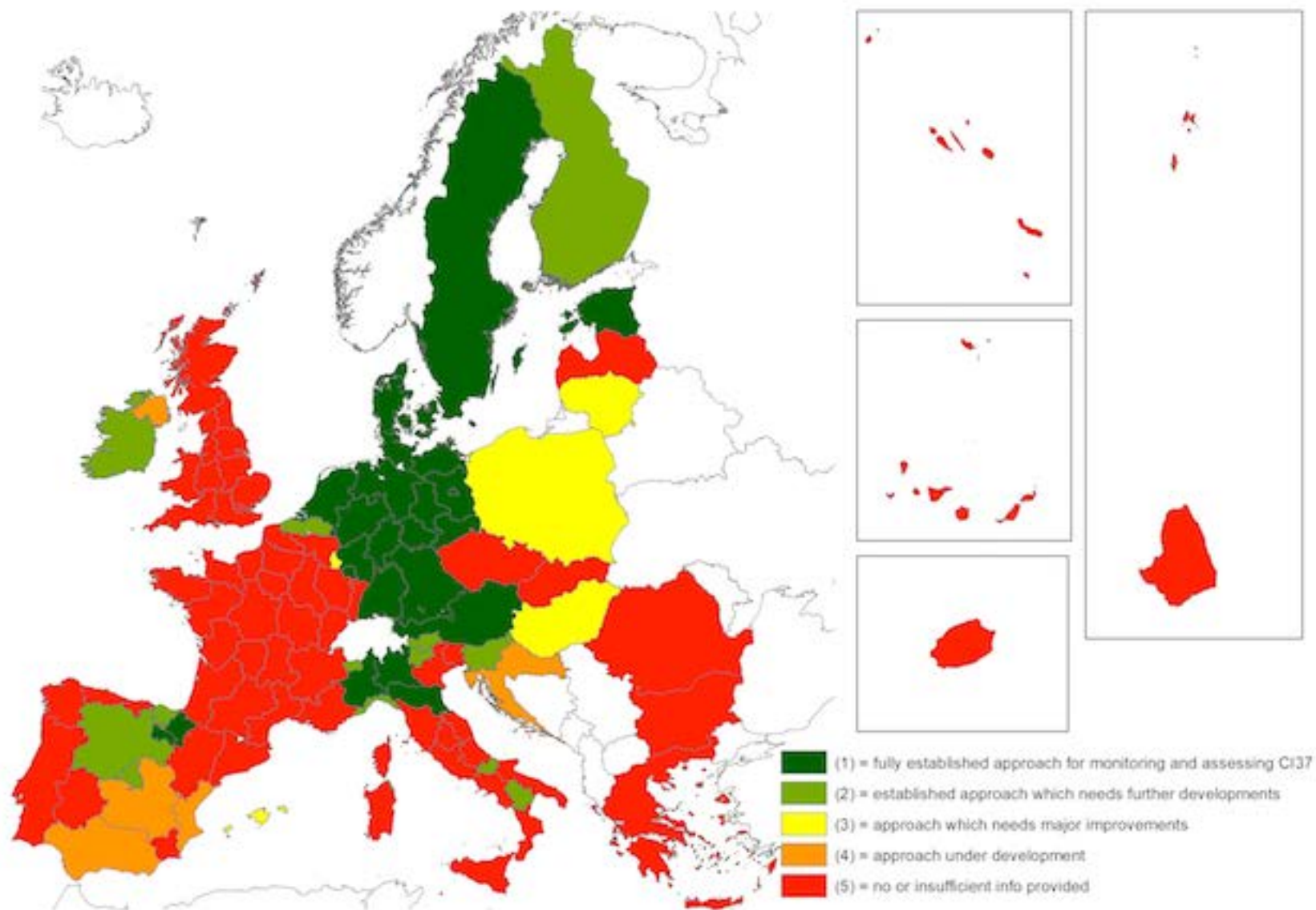
7   CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of the main findings of the information provided on HNV-farming approaches the following tentative conclusions can be drawn:

- **Robust methodologies in place**. Due to a variety of different reasons, such as data availability or methodological constraints, only 23 RDPs (as shown (1) in the table 14) seem to have established a sound approach for the monitoring and assessment of CI 37. 13 RDPs, instead, established an approach which recognises its limits and possibly foresees improvements in the near future. The dissemination of practices that proved to be reliable can enable the development of accurate and effective improvements, also for those approaches which showed major gaps.

- **Data availability and use of robust data sources**[19]. A lack of robust and available data has often been reported as a bottleneck towards the implementation of a sound methodology. Robust data is not only a prerequisite to monitor regular changes in HNV farming, but also enables to assess the CAP impacts on HNV farming. Gathering robust data is highly dependent on the availability of adequate human and financial resources. Data collection should be improved from an ad hoc basis (contracting of the RDP's evaluator) towards a long term sustainable cost effective practice. A good approach could be an agreement between different bodies involved in the monitoring of biodiversity (e.g as used in Germany) or the use of other means of financing (e.g. Life + TEN in Trento).

- **Use of basic approaches to comply with EU requirements**. A lack of data profoundly affects the selection of the approach used to identify and monitor HNV farming. Most Member States tended to take a more conservative approach, which guarantees compliance with the requirements rather than designing a more tailored and more useful approach for measuring HNV, which would take into consideration a broader spectrum of HNV farming elements.

- **Assessment methodologies and use of counterfactuals**. At present, only a few RDPs have developed a methodology that enables to gauge the changes in quality of HNV farming. The majority of Member States must still design methodologies for assessing CI 37 in a relevant way. Though the use of counterfactuals were never reported as a future methodological improvement by Member States in the Methodological Factsheet, the use of counterfactual methods would enhance the assessment of impacts of RDPs on HNV farming and is therefore highly recommendable.

- **Trends monitored.** Trends monitored and reported generally refer to the extent of the HNV farming rather than to its quality. This is often due to both the limited number of fully developed methodologies and the lack of relevant available data for measuring it. The development of a sustainable monitoring process, which is not dependent on ad hoc funding is vital for gaining a better picture of the quality of HNV farming.

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[19] For a comprehensive approach on data management see also "**Targeted Data Management for Evidence Based Evaluation of Rural Development Programmes 2014-2020**", a report from the Good Practice Workshop held in Bordeaux on the 5-6 December 2016.

8   ANNEXES

8.1 Methodological Factsheet submitted for the 2017 survey on HNV farming

1.   KEY INFORMATION

Member State			
Rural Development Programme			
Contact person/s	Managing Authority	Name	
		Organisation	
		E-mail-address	
		Telephone	
	HNV expert/s related to the RDP	Name	
		Organisation	
		E-mail-address	
		Telephone	
		Name	
		Organisation	
		E-mail-address	
		Telephone	
Date of submission			

2. EXPERT'S FEEDBACK ON REPORTED HNV FARMING APPROACH

The text summarizes the European Evaluation Helpdesk's observations, remarks and questions concerning the RDP's approach for identifying, monitoring and assessing HNV farming. This feedback relates exclusively to information that had been reported in previous years (e.g. HNV survey 2016[20]) and does not take into account any further information sources. The feedback may be helpful when complementing and filling this methodological factsheet.

Example from Greece

From a preliminary analysis of the available information sources (i.e. extracts of SFC values and answers to HNV survey 2016) the following observations can be made:

(a) Context Indicator no. 37 HNV farming (source SFC): The baseline value uploaded on SFC refers to 2008 data and therefore needs updating to 2013 data. Overall, clarifications on the data collection level for the monitoring of the indicator is needed;

(b) Methodology for the establishment of the baseline value (source: HNV survey): The methodology has been described, but with insufficient detail.

(c) HNV farming identification approach (source: HNV survey): Major information gaps have been identified and need clarification.

(d) Use of a dynamic approach for the monitoring and assessment of HNV farming indicator (source: HNV survey): A dynamic approach based on biophysical characteristics and farming systems of the territories does not appear to have been applied. Further clarifications are needed;

(e) Data and information sources used for the monitoring and assessment of the HNV farming indicator (source: HNV survey): though Greece has provided basic information on this topic, several information gaps need to be filled in order to analyse the relevance of the data and sources used.

To summarize the following information should be provided:

1. Detailed information on the approach used to identify HNV farming and to establish the baseline value;
2. Information on the different data sets (including the geographical data collection level and the quality of these data) and information sources used for identifying and assessing the HNV farming indicator;
3. Frequency of monitoring: How often is it foreseen to monitor the data in order to assess changes and detect trends?
4. What approach has been/will be chosen for monitoring the HNV farming indicator?
5. What methodology has been/will be chosen for assessing the HNV farming indicator?

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[20] Overview of the outcome of the 2016 Survey is provided in the Working Document *Practices to Identify, Monitor and Assess HNV Farming in RDPs 2014-2020.*

3. APPROACH OF THE MEMBER STATE FOR IDENTIFYING, MONITORING AND ASSESSING HNV FARMING

3.1 Baseline value for Context Indicator no. 37[21]

In order to robustly assess changes in HNV farming, an up to date baseline value is a crucial requirement. To this extent, values from 2013 are considered to be appropriate.

a. Methodology designed

Please describe in the box below the methodology that was used to calculate the baseline of the HNV farming context indicator and indicate potential limitations or further improvements.

b. Baseline value

In case the HNV farming baseline has been updated, please insert the value and the year in the table below.

CI 37	Value [%]	Numerator[22]	Denominator[23]	Year
Baseline from approved RDP				
Updated baseline in SFC[24]				

c. Rationale for baseline update

In case the baseline has been updated, please explain the changes introduced with the update (e.g. improved data availability or methodological improvements of baseline calculation]).

In case the baseline has not been established and/or updated in 2013 or later, please explain the reasons for the non-update (e.g. data availability) indicating by when the baseline update is planned

d. Evolution of Context Indicator no. 37

Please insert in the table below the yearly updated value/s for CI 37, if any, and/or when future updates of value are planned.

*Insert %, **numerator** and **denominator** for the updated value and **P** when the updates of the value are planned*

	2014	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
%											
Numerator											
Denominator											
Planned											

---

[21] For the HNV Farming indicator fiche, please see Working Document Practices to Identify, Monitor and Assess HNV Farming in RDPs 2014-2020, *page 51.*

[22] Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) farmed to generate High Nature Value.

[23] Extent of UAA.

[24] As updated baseline value must be considered only the updated value that is uploaded in SFC.

3.2 IDENTIFICATION OF HNV FARMING

A proper identification of HNV farming is the first step along the process of monitoring and assessing the related CAP indicator.

a. Approach for identifying HNV farming

Please specify the approach for identifying HNV farming in your RDP by ticking the relevant checkbox. Add additional information below, necessary to illustrate the specifics of your HNV identification.

☐ HNV farming identification according to classical HNV farming definition (defined by Andersen[25] et. al. 2003) making use of

☐ Type 1 (land cover and farming practices)

☐ Type 2 (land cover and farming practices)

☐ Type 3 (number and density of species)

If a Type has not been used, please explain why:

☐ Other HNV farming identification approach

Please explain the specifics of the identification approach:

b. Data sources used for HNV identification inventory

Please specify what kind of data has been used to identify different types of HNV within your RDP.

Type of HNV	Type and name of source	Characteristic /s[26] assessed	Territorial level	Spatial resolution[27]	Number of data entries[28]	Year / period	Limitations
[1/2/3 and/or other]	*[Survey, statistical database, study, map, report or other] [Name]*		*[e.g. European, National Regional]*	*[e.g. 10 km^2]*			*[e.g. data availability, data management, statistical quality, representativeness of data used, procedure, methodological, human/financial resources, etc.]*

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[25] Andersen's classification groups HNV farming into 3 types: 1 farmland with a high proportion of semi-natural vegetation; 2 farmland with a mosaic of low intensity agriculture and natural and structural elements; 3 farmland supporting rare species or a high proportion of European or World population. See Andersen, E., Baldock, D., Bennet, H., Beaufoy, G., Bignal, E., Brower, F., Elbersen, B., Eiden, G., Godeschalk, F., Jones, G., McCracken, D.I., Nieuwenhuizen, W., van Eupen, M., Hennekes, S., and Zervas, G. [2003].

[26] As characteristic should be considered all sub indicators used to measure different features of each farmland type [e.g. those related to abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species, coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas, genetic biodiversity of species, pressures from unsustainable agriculture and forestry, etc.].

[27] Resolution is the accuracy at which a given map scale can depict the location and shape of map features. E.g. 10 km^2.

[28] A data entry is considered as direct input of data in the appropriate data fields/layer of a **database**. As for the **survey** the information needed will be n. of respondents, while for a **map** this refers to the number of pixels considered (i.e. the data completeness). For **report** no info is to be inputted.

				29			

c. Future improvements

Please summarise in the box below the main limitations/problems (e.g. major gaps) in identifying HNV farming and the solutions undertaken or planned to overcome them.

3.3 MONITORING OF HNV FARMING INDICATOR

Monitoring of HNV farming should reflect the complexity of HNV definition/identification chosen by the Member States. Using a variety of different available data sources that can be effectively applied makes the assessments more robust.

a. Approach

Please describe for each of the boxes below how the changes which impact on the extent and quality of HNV farming are monitored (specifying elements monitored, actors involved, etc.).

1. *Changes in land cover:*

2. *Changes in farming practice and land use:*

3. *Changes in the numbers and density of species important for conservation:*

b. Trends[29] monitored

Please describe in the box below the trends monitored in the extent and quality of HNV type 1, 2, 3 and/or other. Specify if only the extent or also trends of specific elements reflecting quality changes are monitored.

c. Future improvements

Please describe in the box below the problems encountered/current weaknesses (e.g. major gaps) in monitoring HNV farming and the solutions undertaken or planned to overcome them. (Example: monitoring system in place, human/financial resources, etc.)

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[29] Trends could be linked to the status of components of biological diversity, threats to biodiversity [e.g. nitrogen deposition, invasion of alien species, etc.], ecosystem intensity, etc.

3.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED

Please fill the table below illustrating the sources of information used to monitor and/or assess HNV farming indicator. Add rows, if necessary.

Type of HNV	Type and name of source	Year / period	Characteristic/s monitored	Spatial resolution	Territorial level	Number of data entries	Frequency of monitoring[30]	Use for assessment of HNV farming indicator	Identifies participants & non-participants to related RDP measures[31]
[1/2/3 and/or other]	[Survey, statistical database, study or other] [Title, description]			[e.g. 10 km²]	[European, National, Regional]	[sample / population size]		[Yes / No]	[Yes / No]

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[30] Please indicate how often the data are monitored or planned to be monitored.
[31] This information helps understanding if and how the data used can enable the establishment of counterfactuals required to assess the contribution of RDP to HNV indicator trends.

3.5 ASSESSING HNV FARMING INDICATOR

The assessment of HNV farming is highly dependent on the availability of monitoring data covering changes in land cover, land use and species of conservation interest. However, an assessment of HNV farming carried out with solid parameters, and using a method that is acknowledged as justifiable, can be used at the EU level to assess CAP impacts.

a. Methodology designed

Please describe in the box below what method has been used/planned to assess changes in HNV farming indicator (extent and condition) making use of data under section 3.4. Please specify: a) overall methodological approach; b) linkages with other monitoring data not listed in section 3.4; c) timing and d) actors involved.

b. Future improvements

Please describe in the box below the major methodological problems in particular for assessing the quality of HNV farming and the solutions undertaken or planned to overcome them. (Example: lack of data, methodological limitations, human/financial resources, etc.)

3.6 FURTHER INFORMATION ON HNV FARMING IN THE RDP

Please list in the table below any further studies, reports and/or websites which provide information on HNV farming in your RDP and which could be of interest for other RDPs. Add rows if necessary.

3.7 ANY OTHER COMMENTS/OBSERVATIONS

8.2 Overview table on HNV farming approaches in the Member States

MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
AT	34,8	2011	31,3	2013	Improved data availability methodological improvements of baseline calculation	Fully			✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	Extent Negative Type 1 Positive Type 2	2016	✔	Use of new sources methodological linkages with other programmes human/financial resource
BE - Flanders	675.757	2007	14,3	2015	RDP ex post evaluation	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔	Not monitored	2018	✔	Use of new sources
BE - Wallonia																		
BG	32,4	2007	36,86	2015	Improved data availability methodological improvements of baseline calculation	Partly (type 1 and type 3)			✔			Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	2016	Not reported	Not reported
CY	54,5	2012	34-53	2014	Improved data availability Methodological improvements	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔		Not reported	✔	Linkages with other programmes Procedure Methodological
CZ																		
DE - Baden-Württemberg	15.0	2013	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mostly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Bayern	11,2	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent Mainly positive	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Berlin + Brandenburg	19.7	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	2019, 2021, 2023	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Hessen	16,3	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	2019, 2021, 2023	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological

MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
DE - Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	13,8	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Niedersachsen + Bremen	11,3	2009	9,1	2016	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Nordrhein-Westfalen	12,8	2011	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Rheinland-Pfalz	12,6	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Saarland	26,5	2013	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly positive	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Sachsen	12.5	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent Mainly negative	2019, 2021, 2023	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Sachsen-Anhalt	13.9	2009	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Schleswig-Holstein	9,8	2010	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly negative	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DE - Thüringen	16,6	2013	No updates	No updates	Rationale baseline application	Fully		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly stable	annually until 2024	✔	Statistical quality Representativeness of data Methodological
DK	9,7	2015	10,3 10,5	2016 2017	Data update		✔		✔			✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality	annually until 2020	✔	Not assessed

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MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
EE	4,78		59% [of Natura2000]	2013	Methodological improvements of baseline calculations	Partly (Type 1)			✔					✔	Extent and quality	annually	✔	Data availability Methodological Use of new sources
EL																		
ES - Andalucía	41,8	2010	No updates	No updates	Data availability	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔		every 2/3 years	Not reported	Use of new sources
ES - Aragón																		
ES - Asturias																		
ES - Baleares	18,6	2013	No updates	No updates	Not reported		✔		✔			Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Compulsory dates	Not reported	Not planned
ES - Canarias																		
ES - Cantabria																		
ES - Castilla y León	31,6	2013	No updates	No updates	Data availability	Partly (Type 1 and 3)			✔			✔	✔	✔	No trends are monitored	2018	Not reported	Different use of used sources Data management
ES - Castilla La Mancha	47,2	2013	No updates	No updates	Methodology under development		✔		✔			✔	✔	✔	No trends are monitored	2018, 2020, 2022, 2024	✔	Different use of used soucres Statistical quality Methodological Use for assessment Procedure Timing Data availability Data use
ES - Cataluña																		
ES - Extremadura																		
ES - Galicia																		

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MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
ES - La Rioja	135.711	2011	131.021	2013	Data update	Fully			✔		✔	✔			Extent	2016, 2019, 2024	✔	Use of new sources overall methodology methodological
ES - Madrid	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Updated data sets	Fully			✔		✔	✔		✔	Not monitored.	2015, 2017, 2020	✔	Methodological
ES - Murcia																		
ES - Navarra	23,6	2008	20,82	2013	To fulfill requirement of having a 2013 baseline	Fully			✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Extent	2020, 2021	✔	Different use of used sources on procedure methodological
ES - País Vasco	47,79		47,8	2013	There was no update of the indicator	Fully		✔	✔			Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored	2018	Not reported	Data availability
ES - Valencia	54,4	2012	No updates	No updates	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported			Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
FI - Åland	42,4	2012	No updates	No updates	No planned updates	Partly (Type 2)		✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality	annually	✔	Not reported
FI - Manner-Suomi	7,9	2010																
FR - Alsace																		
FR - Aquitaine																		
FR - Auvergne																		
FR - Basse-Normandie																		
FR - Bourgogne																		
FR - Bretagne																		
FR - Centre																		
FR - Champagne-Ardenne																		
FR - Corse																		
FR - Franche-Comté																		

MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
FR - Guadeloupe																		
FR - Guyane																		
FR - Haute-Normandie																		
FR - Île de France																		
FR - Languedoc-Roussillon																		
FR - Limousin																		
FR - Lorraine																		
FR - Martinique																		
FR- Mayotte																		
FR - Midi-Pyrénées																		
FR - Nord - Pas-de-Calais																		
FR - Pays de la Loire																		
FR - Picardie																		
FR - Poitou-Charentes																		
FR - Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA)																		
FR - Réunion																		
FR - Rhône-Alpes																		
HR	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Data availability	Fully			✔			Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported

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MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
HU	22,5	2010	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Fully			✔		✔		✔	✔	Not reported	Not reported	✔	Use of new sources Methodological
IE	22	2007	43	2017	Improved data availability methodological improvements of baseline calculation		✔		✔				✔	✔	Extent.	2014, 2017	Not reported	Data availability representativeness of data used
IT - Abruzzo																		
IT - Basilicata	42,97	2011	Not reported	Not reported	Planned	Fully			✔		✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored. Foreseen in the future	2019, 2021	✔	Different use of used sources data availability data management on procedure human/financial resource data use
IT - Calabria																		
IT - Campania																		
IT - Emilia-Romagna	42,1	2013	Not reported	Not reported	Planned Financial restrictions	Fully		✔				Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored. Foreseen in the future	2019, 2021	✔	Use of new sources different use of used sources data management methodological human/financial resource data use
IT - Friuli-Venezia Giulia																		
IT - Lazio																		
IT - Liguria	80.73	2011	Not reported	Not reported	Planned	Fully			✔		✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored. Foreseen in the future	2018, 2019, 2021	✔	Different use of used sources data availability data management on procedure human/financial resource data use

MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
IT - Lombardia	46,38	2011	60,8	2016	Specific regional approach	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔	*Not monitored. Foreseen in the future*	2019, 2022	✔	Methodological Data availability
IT - Marche																		
IT - Molise		2011	Not reported	Not reported	Planned	Fully			✔		✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored. Foreseen in the future	2018, 2019, 2021	✔	Different use of used sources data availability data management on procedure human/financial resource data use
IT - Bolzano	2,64	2012	2,64	2012	No update-baseline year is close to 2013	Partly (Type 3)			✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality Mainly stable	2015	Not reported	Data availability use of new sources human/financial resource
IT - Trento		2011	Not reported	Not reported	Planned	Fully			✔		✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored. Foreseen in the future	2018, 2019, 2021	✔	Different use of used sources data availability data management on procedure human/financial resource data use
IT - Piemonte	24	2013	No updates	No updates	Data availability	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔	*Trends will be monitored from 2017*	2017, 2020, 2023	✔	Data availability Linkages with other programmes Use of new sources Methodological Data use
IT - Puglia																		
IT - RRN																		
IT - Sardegna																		
IT - Sicilia																		
IT - Toscana																		
IT - Umbria																		
IT - Valle d'Aosta		2011	Not reported	Not reported	Planned	Fully			✔		✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not monitored. Foreseen in the future	2018, 2019, 2021	✔	Different use of used sources data availability data management on procedure

MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
																		human/financial resource data use
IT - Veneto																		
LT	20,8	2012			The baseline update is planned.	Fully		✔	✔			✔	✔		Extent Mainly negative for Type 3	Not reported		Data availability Data use Use of new souces
LU	Not reported	2010	27	2013	Data availability	Fully			✔		✔	✔			Based on weak evidence. No quantitative data	yearly	✔	Use of new sources Data use Methodological
LV																		
MT																		
NL	15	2013	No updates	No updates	No update has been carried out	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔	Not monitored	Not reported	✔	Data availability Data management Simplification of the methodology
PL	23,8	2008	No updates	No updates	Methodology under development	Fully			✔			Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
PT - Açores	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported		"Partly								Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	
PT - Continente																		
PT - Madeira																		
RO																		
SE	23,8	2014	No updates	No updates	No update has been carried out	Partly (Type 1 and 2)	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	Positive, but no data are reported	2019, 2021	✔	Methodological Human/financial resources Data availability
SI	75,6	2012	No updates	No updates	Data availability Planned	Partly (Type 1)			✔			✔	✔		Extent and quality Mainly negative	2016, 2018, 2023	✔	Not reported

MS_RDP	Baseline value	Baseline year	Updated value	Update year	Rationale for update or non-update	HNV approach		Type of data used (Identification)		Type of data used (Monitoring)		Monitoring of HNV farming			Trends measured	Frequency of monitoring	Capability of designed methodology for assessing HNV farming	Future improvements
						Andersen et al.	Other	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Changes in land cover	Changes in farming practices and land use	Changes in number of species				
SK	22,1	2014	No updates	No updates	Not reported	Fully			✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	Extent and quality	2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020	Not reported	Not reported
UK - England	1	Not reported	25	2015		Fully			✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Use of new sources Methodological data availability data use
UK - Northern Ireland	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported
UK - Scotland																		
UK - Wales	19,1	2015	No updates	No updates	Not reported	Fully			✔			✔	✔	✔	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported