Background

The concept of HNV farming originated in the early 1990s from a number of academics and NGO groups concerned about land use change and the recognition that, in general, lower farming intensity tends to support the greatest range of wildlife species and greatest potential for conservation.

In the 2014-2020 period the monitoring and evaluation framework has been extended to cover the CAP as a whole, and HNV farming is included as an impact indicator, and it is also one of the context indicators used in drawing up the territorial analyses around which RDP strategies for 2014-2020 are based. #

HNV farming is the only CAP impact indicator for which there is no common methodology explicitly provided at the EU level. Each Member State uses data and methodologies appropriate to their specific situation. This flexible system allows Member States or regions that have more sophisticated data series, collection methods or capacity to use them, and takes into account different physical, historical and political specificities.

Read More:

IEEP, High Nature Value farming throughout EU-27 and its financial support under the CAP, Final Report, 2014
Pepiette, Z.E.N., The challenge of monitoring environmental priorities: the example of HNV farmland, 2011
European Evaluation Helpdesk, Guidance documents concerning the application of the High Nature Value impact indicator, 2009

Good Practice Workshop

Preparing the assessment of High Nature Value Farming in Rural Development Programmes 2014-20

Practices and solutions

Bonn (Germany), 7-8 June 2016

Please register by filling the following online-form by 20 May 2016 >>>
https://form.jotformeu.com/61224550302340

Participation is subject to confirmation via e-mail.
Objectives
This Good Practice Workshop aims to provide a forum for the discussion and exchange of useful practices in identifying and monitoring the extent and quality of HNV farmland. This includes:

- Stocktaking of the methodologies used by Member States to identify HNV farming (extent and condition).
- Exploring the systems in place for monitoring HNV farming in the Member States: What systems are in place? How often is the monitoring done? What kind of data is used?
- Identifying advanced methods to assess HNV farming. What criteria indicate an advanced method? What needs to be in place to apply advanced methods for the assessment of HNV farming consistently?

Main target audience
Evaluators, researchers, Managing Authorities and data providers concerned with monitoring and assessing HNV farming.

Method
Presentations and group work. Working language: English

Outcome
The workshop documentation will be published on the website of the European Evaluation Helpdesk for Rural Development and presented to the Expert Group on Monitoring and Evaluating the CAP.