

Regional meeting on open data and e-government for the environment  
Kyiv, Ukraine, 5-6 March 2019



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European  
Environment  
Agency

ENI SEIS II EAST Project

# Streamlining reporting and data sharing: some examples from the ENI SEIS II East project

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# The project's expected results

Armenia - Azerbaijan - Belarus - Georgia - Moldova - Ukraine



## EEA and ENI SEIS II East project coverage

- EEA member countries
- EEA cooperating countries
- ENI SEIS II East

The map does not imply any opinion from EEA concerning the legal status of any country or territory, its area of authority or the delineation of its frontiers and boundaries.

\* Collaboration is temporally suspended

1. Implementation of regional/international commitments related to environmental reporting;

Data harmonisation / comparable

2. Improved capacities in the national administrations to manage and use environmental information to support decision-making;

Tools / information systems / indicators

3. Regular "State of the Environment" reports and indicator-based assessments in line with EU and EEA methodologies

Integration, key messages



# “State of the Environment online” - traceability of data

## 1) STORY / ASSESSMENT

### Green economy

Briefing Published 18 Feb 2015 Last modified 05 Mar 2015, 11:54 AM

Topics: Green economy



Europe's resource efficiency has improved in recent years but this has not always translated into improved ecosystem resilience or reduced risks to health and well-being. Creating a green economy will require fundamental changes in the production-consumption systems that meet basic demands, such as for food, mobility, energy and housing. This will depend on better implementation and integration of environmental and economic policies, a broader knowledge base for long-term transitions, and use of finance and fiscal policies to support major investments in innovation and infrastructure.

### THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT STATE AND OUTLOOK 2015

#### SOER 2015

Synthesis report

Global megatrends

European briefings

- Agriculture
- Air pollution
- Biodiversity
- Climate change impacts and adaptation
- Consumption
- Energy
- Forests
- Freshwater quality
- Green economy
- Health and environment
- Hydrological systems and sustainable water management

## 3) INDICATOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### Energy Intensity (CSI 028/ENER 017) - Assessment published Nov 2014

Indicator assessment created 05 Oct 2014. Published 24 Nov 2014. Last modified 24 Nov 2014, 03:09:09

This is the latest published version. See older versions.

Topic: Energy

#### Generic metadata

Topic: Energy (Primary topic)

Indicator codes: CSI 028, ENER 017

Temporal coverage: 1990-2012

EPISIR: Response

Typology: Performance indicator (Type B - Data is mixed)

Geographic coverage: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom

#### CONTENTS

- Key policy question: Has there been an absolute decoupling in Europe between economic growth and energy consumption?
- Data sources
- Justification for indicator selection
- More information about this indicator
- Contacts and ownership
- Related content

[Switch to full indicator view](#)

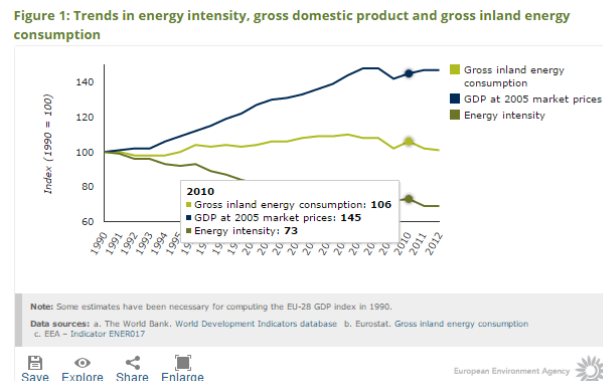
#### Key policy question: Has there been an absolute decoupling in Europe between economic growth and energy consumption?

**Key messages**

Between 1990 and 2012, energy intensity (the ratio of gross inland energy consumption and GDP) in the EU28 decreased by 1.7% per year. In 2012, the energy intensity in the EU28 was 37% below the 1990 level.

During this period, the rate of decrease of energy intensity in the EU28 has been rather constant. The period 1990-2005 is characterised by a relatively high economic growth and a more modest growth of gross inland energy consumption. The period 2005-2012 is characterised by a much smaller economic growth and decreasing gross inland energy consumption. The respective rate of decrease of energy intensity is rather similar in

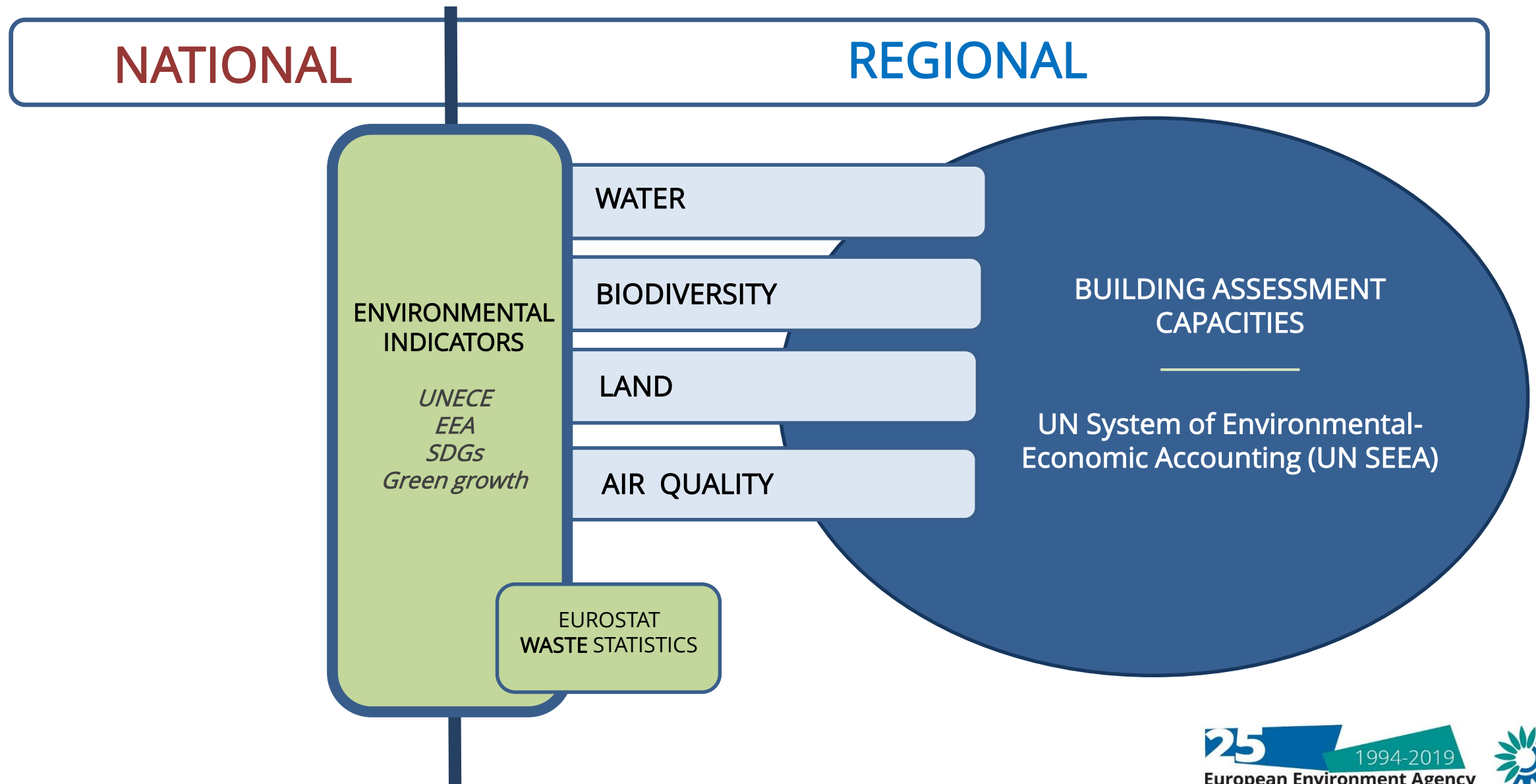
## 2) INTERACTIVE GRAPHS



## 4) OPEN ACCESS TO DATA

Country	1990	2000	2006	2010	2012	Annual average change 1990-2012	Annual average change 2005-2012	Relative energy intensity in 2012	Per capita energy intensity
EEA	100	83	80	75	71	-1.6	-1.7	100	3.1
EU28	100	82	79	73	69	-1.7	-1.9	100	3.3
Austria	100	89	97	91	86	-0.7	-1.7	92	4
Belgium	100	81	75	73	66	-1.9	-1.7	129	5.1
Bulgaria	100	76	62	49	49	-3.2	-3.3	109	2.5
Croatia	100	83	76	71	69	-1.7	-1.4	94	1.9
Cyprus	100	100	80	86	81	-1	-1.6	96	2.9
Czechia	100	78	70	61	58	-2.4	-2.7	105	4.1
Denmark	100	85	79	82	73	-1.4	-1.1	79	3.3
Estonia	100	35	28	30	26	-5.9	-6.6	106	4.6
Finland	100	82	86	89	79	-1.1	-1.2	167	6.3
France	100	83	82	86	82	-0.8	-1.7	111	4
Germany	100	79	77	70	65	-2	-2.4	96	3.9
Greece	100	85	94	101	108	0.4	2	99	2.5
Hungary	100	85	76	72	66	-1.9	-2.1	119	2.4
Ireland	100	68	56	56	51	-3.1	-1.6	79	3
Italy	100	87	89	94	89	-0.5	-1.5	82	2.7
Latvia	100	70	56	60	52	-2.9	-1.1	108	2.2
Lithuania	100	61	52	38	36	-4.5	-4.9	102	2.4
Luxembourg	100	83	70	63	59	-2.3	-2.4	96	6.5
Malta	100	82	93	81	70	-1.6	-4	79	2
Netherlands	100	83	84	83	79	-1.1	-0.9	115	4.9
Poland	100	59	53	46	42	-3.9	-3.3	117	2.5
Portugal	100	104	108	93	89	-0.5	-2.7	84	2.1
Romania	100	31	25	20	19	-7.2	-3.6	102	1.8
Slovakia	100	73	59	44	40	-4.1	-5.6	125	3.1
Slovenia	100	81	87	78	77	-1.2	-1.6	126	3.4
Spain	100	102	101	87	87	-0.6	-2.1	87	2.7
Sweden	100	84	77	70	66	-2	-1.8	124	5.3
United Kingdom	100	81	71	63	60	-2.3	-2.5	87	3.2
Turkey	100	101	90	96	97	-0.1	1.1	90	1.6
Iceland	100	116	105	109	102	-2.2	6.4	403	18.3
Norway	100	86	79	93	81	-0.9	0.4	93	6.1

# The project structure



# Environmental indicators

Indicator = methodology + story (assessment) + visualisation

**Emissions of ozone precursors**

Older versions

Assessment versions

Published (reviewed and quality assured)

- Emissions of ozone precursors (COI 002) - Assessment published Dec 2011
- Emissions of ozone precursors (COI 002) - Assessment published Dec 2010

Draft (not yet published - not quality assured)

- No drafts available

**Justification for indicator selection**

Emissions of ozone precursors (nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and methane) contribute to the formation of ground-level (tropospheric) ozone. Ozone is a powerful oxidant and toxic irritant. It can act as an irritant to human health and ecosystems. It can also contribute to global warming. High concentrations of ground-level ozone adversely affect the human respiratory system and there is evidence that long-term exposure accelerates the decline in lung function with age and may impair the development of lung function. Some people are more vulnerable to high concentrations than others. At the top of the list of pollutants being seen in children, asthma and the elderly. High concentrations in the air system are harmful to crops and forests, ecosystems, lakes, causing leaf damage and reducing climate resilience.

Updated information on individual good long pollutant emissions can also be found in the accompanying indicator fact sheets for [air quality](#) (EN) (CS), [methane](#) (EN) (CS) (EN) (CS).

**Scientific references:**

- No scientific references available

**Indicator definition**

- This indicator tracks trends since 1990 in anthropogenic emissions of ozone precursor pollutants: nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>).
- The indicator also provides information on emissions by sector: energy production and distribution, energy use in industry, residential (households), road transport, non-road transport, construction, international aviation and shipping, and other sources, by country/region.
- Geographical coverage: EEA 28. The EEA-28 authority groupings included countries of the EU-27 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland,

**Data sources (with metadata)**

National emissions reported to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP)

Includes emissions of pollutants included in the CLRTAP Annex B list, reported to EEA under CLRTAP.

Downloaded data is not available for the following countries:

- Albania (2000-2009)
- Azerbaijan (2000-2009)
- Belarus (2000-2009)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (2000-2009)
- Bulgaria (2000-2009)
- Cambodia (2000-2009)
- China (2000-2009)
- Georgia (2000-2009)
- Iceland (2000-2009)
- India (2000-2009)
- Indonesia (2000-2009)
- Kazakhstan (2000-2009)
- Kyrgyzstan (2000-2009)
- Latvia (2000-2009)
- Lithuania (2000-2009)
- Luxembourg (2000-2009)
- Macedonia (2000-2009)
- Maldives (2000-2009)
- Mexico (2000-2009)
- Mongolia (2000-2009)
- Myanmar (2000-2009)
- Nepal (2000-2009)
- North Macedonia (2000-2009)
- Oman (2000-2009)
- Pakistan (2000-2009)
- Palau (2000-2009)
- Papua New Guinea (2000-2009)
- Romania (2000-2009)
- Serbia (2000-2009)
- Singapore (2000-2009)
- Sri Lanka (2000-2009)
- Tajikistan (2000-2009)
- Thailand (2000-2009)
- Timor-Leste (2000-2009)
- Turkey (2000-2009)
- Turkmenistan (2000-2009)
- Uzbekistan (2000-2009)
- Viet Nam (2000-2009)
- Yemen (2000-2009)

**Data visualization (with metadata)**

Maps

Map viewers

Eye on Earth

Graphs

Davis

# Water quantity and water quality

## Water quantity

- C1. Renewable freshwater resources
- C2. Freshwater abstraction
- C3. Total water use
- C4. Household water use per capita
- C5. Water supply industry and population connected to water supply industry

## Water quality

- C10. BOD and concentration of ammonium in rivers
- C11. Nutrients in freshwater



### Capacity building

- Water accounts
- Water quality indicators
- Water information systems

### Indicator and indicator-based assessment

- 42 indicator pages developed
- Regional state of water report

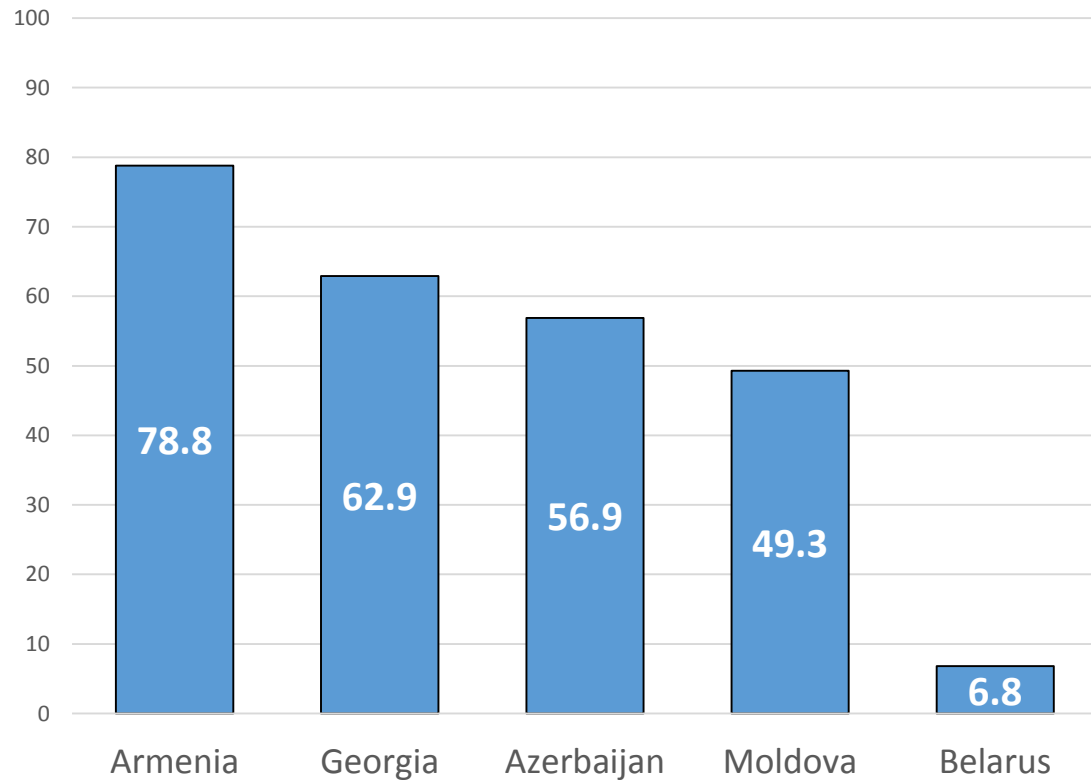
### Data and information management

- Water information systems
- Environmental portals

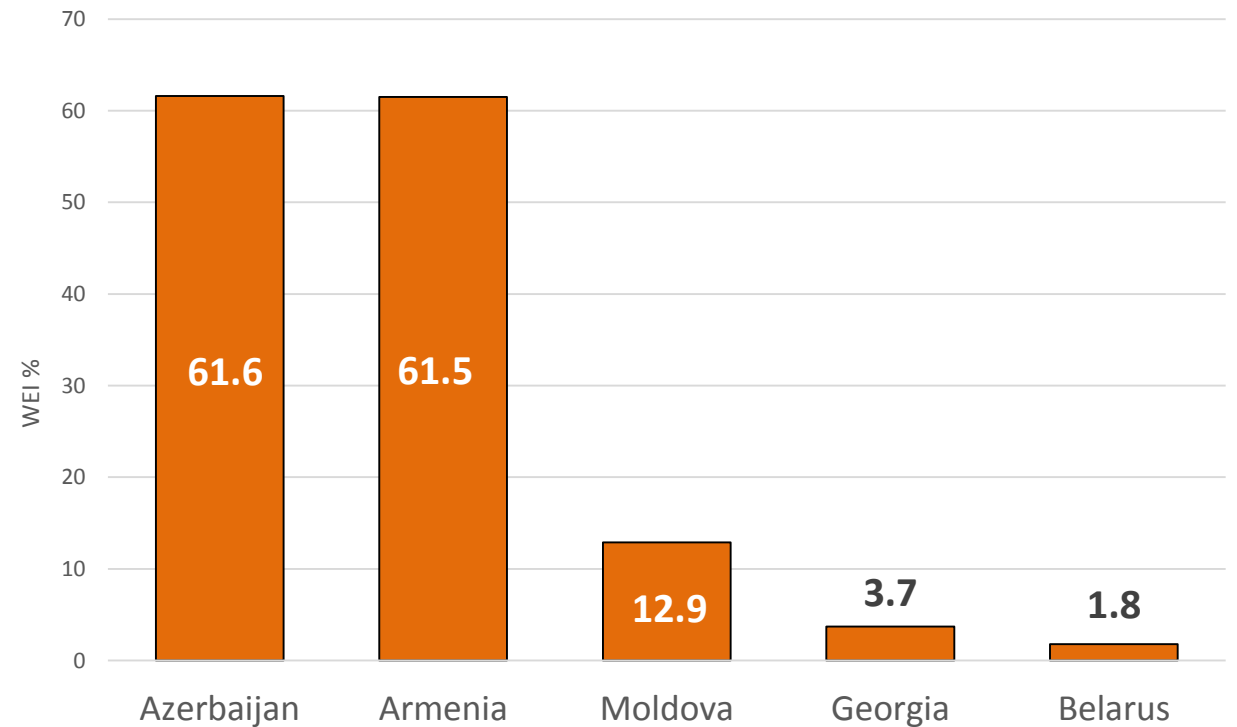


# Some results on water accounts ....

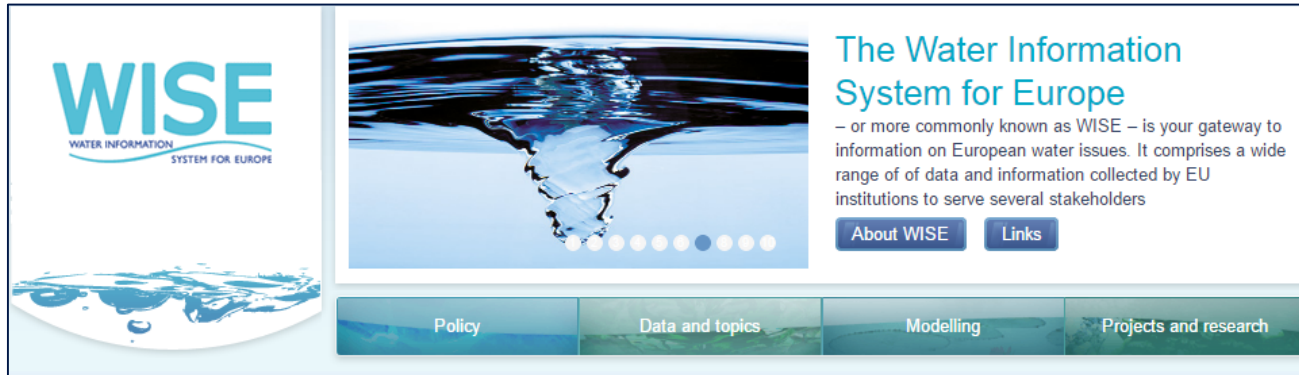
## % of water losses in water supply network (2017)



## Annual water exploitation index (2017)



# Data and information management



The screenshot shows the top part of the WISE website. On the left is the WISE logo with the tagline 'WATER INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR EUROPE'. To the right is a large image of water splashing. Below the image is the title 'The Water Information System for Europe' and a short description: '- or more commonly known as WISE - is your gateway to information on European water issues. It comprises a wide range of data and information collected by EU institutions to serve several stakeholders'. There are two buttons: 'About WISE' and 'Links'. Below this is a navigation bar with four tabs: 'Policy', 'Data and topics', 'Modelling', and 'Projects and research'.

WISE is a partnership between the European Commission (DG Environment, Joint Research Centre and Eurostat) and the European Environment Agency, known as "the Group of Four" (Go4). The main roles and responsibilities of the partners are:

- **DG Environment**, leads the policy and strategic aspect of WISE. It liaises with Member States, especially on official reporting requirements of EU water legislation.

For more information: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/index.html>

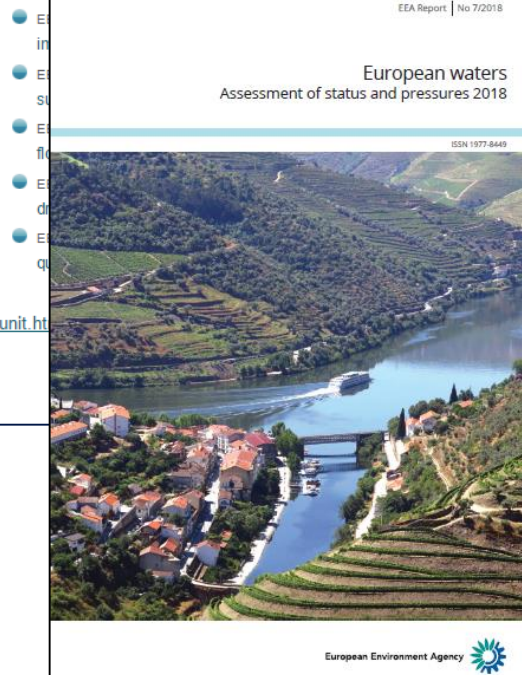
- The **European Environment Agency** hosts the Water Data Centre and the thematic WISE webpages.

For more information: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/dc>  
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water>

- The **Joint Research Centre** conducts environmental monitoring and water resources modelling including nowcasting and forecasting services.

For more information: <http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu/the-institute/units/rural-water-and-ecosystem-resources-unit.html>  
<http://floods.jrc.ec.europa.eu>  
<http://desert.jrc.ec.europa.eu>  
<http://fate.jrc.ec.europa.eu>

## News



The screenshot shows the cover of an EEA report titled 'European waters Assessment of status and pressures 2018'. The cover features a photograph of a river flowing through a valley with terraced fields and a small town. The EEA logo is visible in the bottom right corner.

## Project outputs per country: guidance and technical assistance

1. Implementation of Water Information System
2. Step-by-step implementation



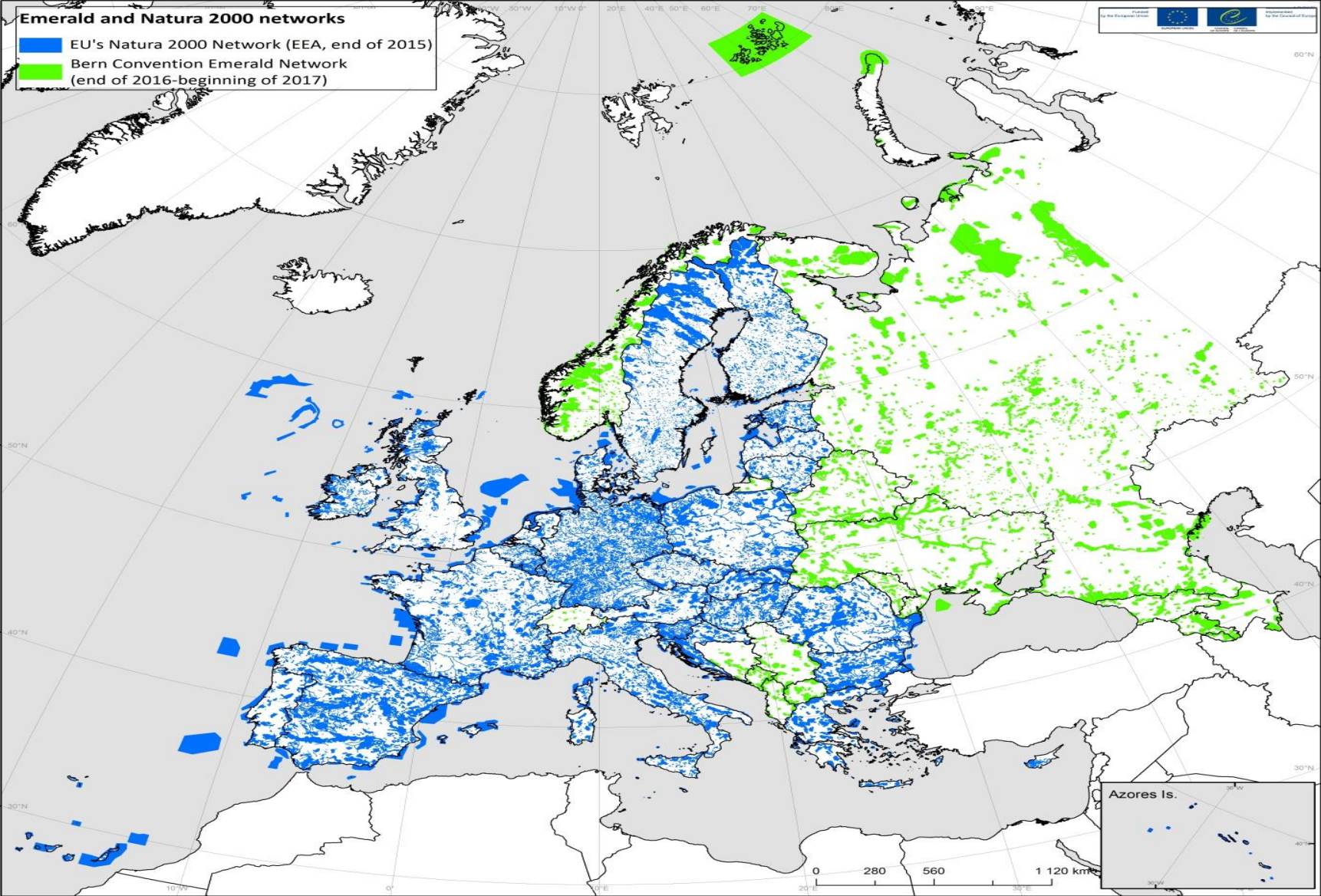
# Area of biodiversity

## Main objectives:

1. Improved coverage of the **Emerald Network of protected sites** as response to the Aichi Strategic Goal C target 11 and SDG Goal 15
2. Improved capacity to **report data on species and habitats** (1<sup>st</sup> exercise of data reporting to Bern Convention in 2019)
3. Production of regionally **comparable biodiversity indicators** in accordance to EEA and UNECE.

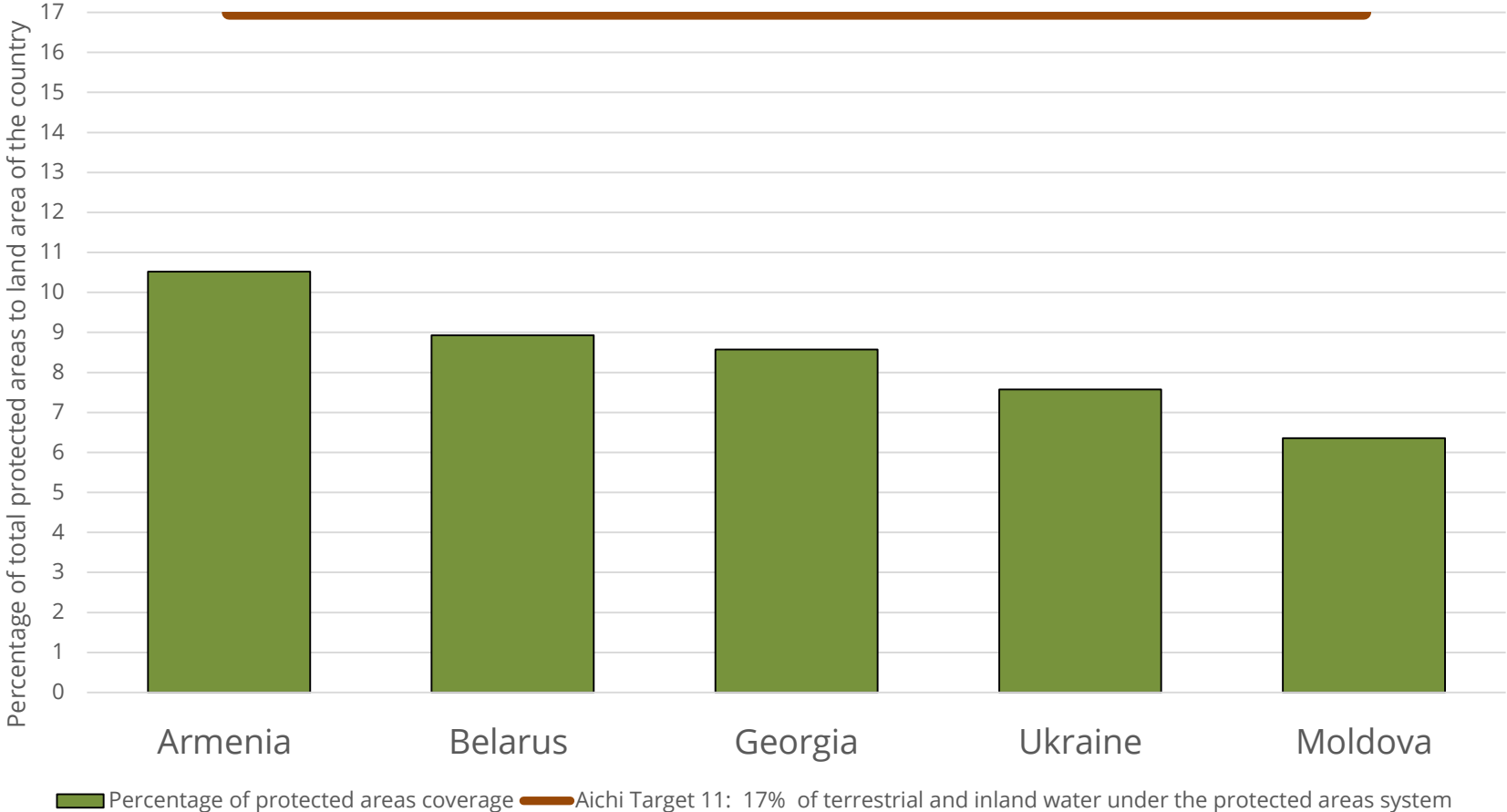


# Emerald and Natura 2000 networks

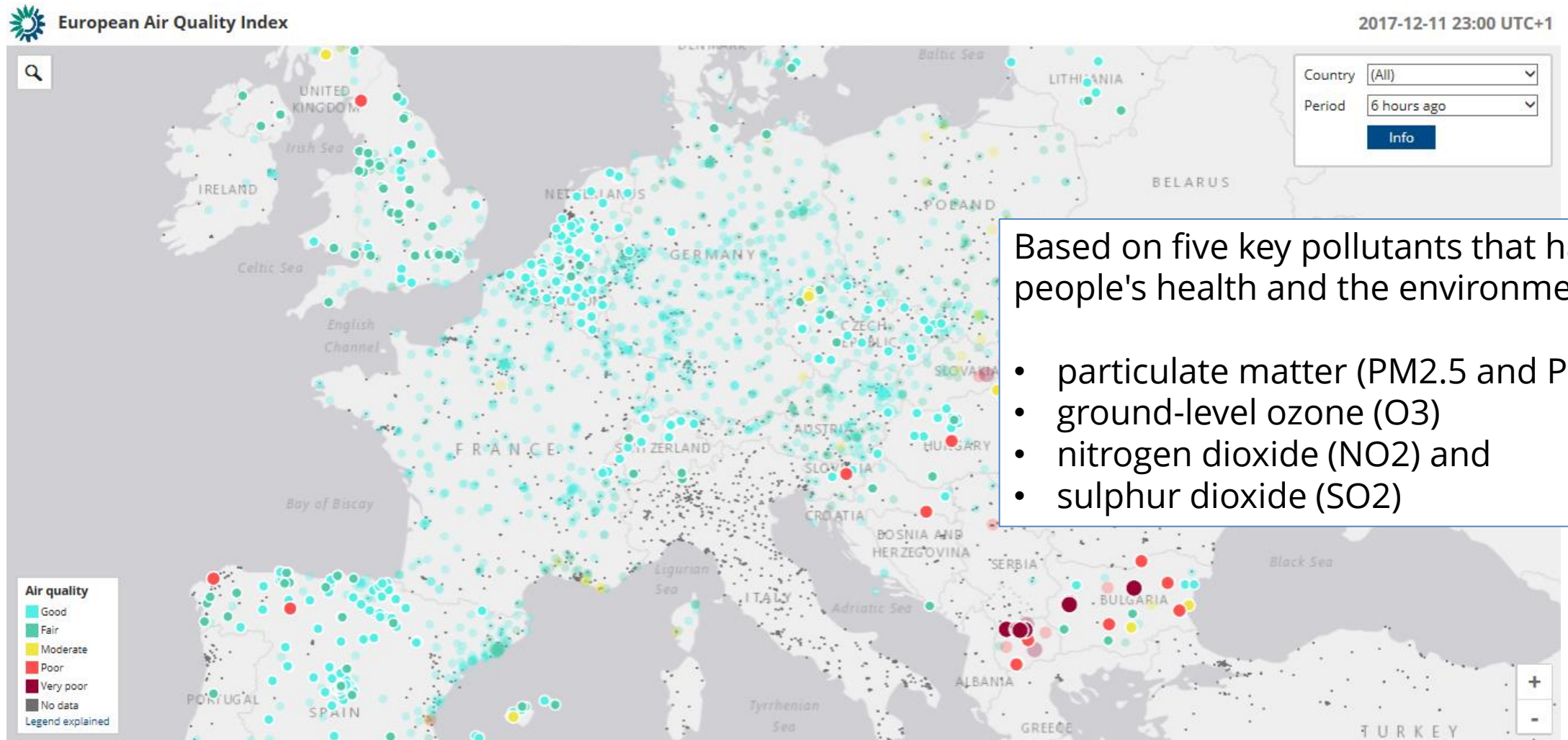


# Protected areas in the ENI East countries

Distance to Target 11 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2018)



# New European Air quality Index (November 2017)



<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/air-quality-index>



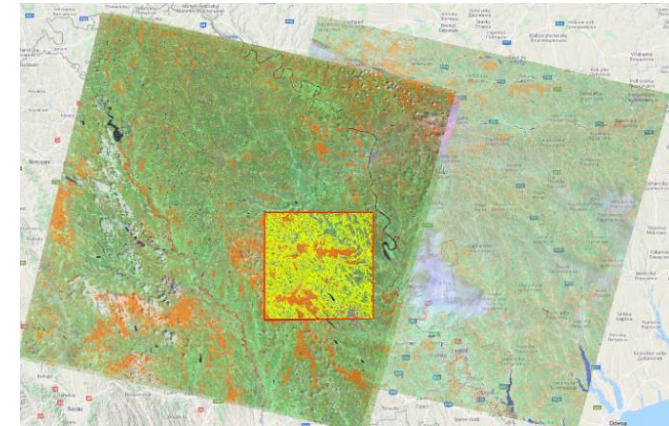
# Project activities – air quality

## Overall objective:

Increase the use and public accessibility of air quality measurement data in the countries



# Corine land cover – national pilot projects



# Use of environmental assessments in the countries



English and national language for:

- Azerbaijan
- Armenia
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Republic of Moldova
- Ukraine

**Implementation of the principles and practices of the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the Eastern Partnership countries**Regional View | [Country Perspectives](#) | [Upcoming Events](#)**Regional View****Project governance: Third steering committee meeting****Tbilisi, 13-14 November 2018**

The steering committee reviewed the results of the project in 2018 and set priorities for 2019. This third meeting was hosted by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia, and the National Statistics Office of Georgia.

[Read more](#)

© Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia

**Regional workshop on air quality monitoring and reporting****Copenhagen, 19-21 September 2018**

This workshop evaluated the air quality monitoring and reporting status in the Eastern Partnership countries and shared examples from the EEA and Eionet (the European Information and Observation Network) and the EU policy context and discussed plans in the Eastern Partnership countries.

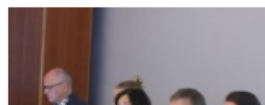
The workshop is a part of a new project activity that aims to increase the use and public accessibility of air quality measurement data in the Eastern Partnership countries, and it was attended by 25 experts from the region and the EEA.



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**Special session on environmental information during the OECD GREEN Action Task Force****Bratislava, 22 October 2018**

The special session on environmental information focused on the



# THANK YOU!

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<https://eni-seis.eionet.europa.eu/east>

