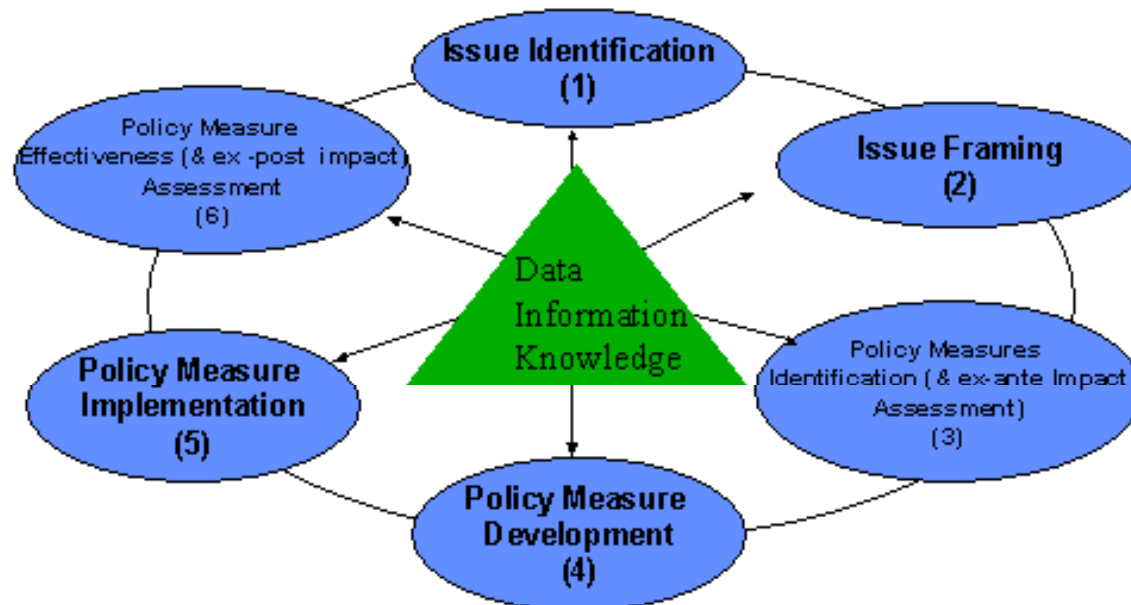


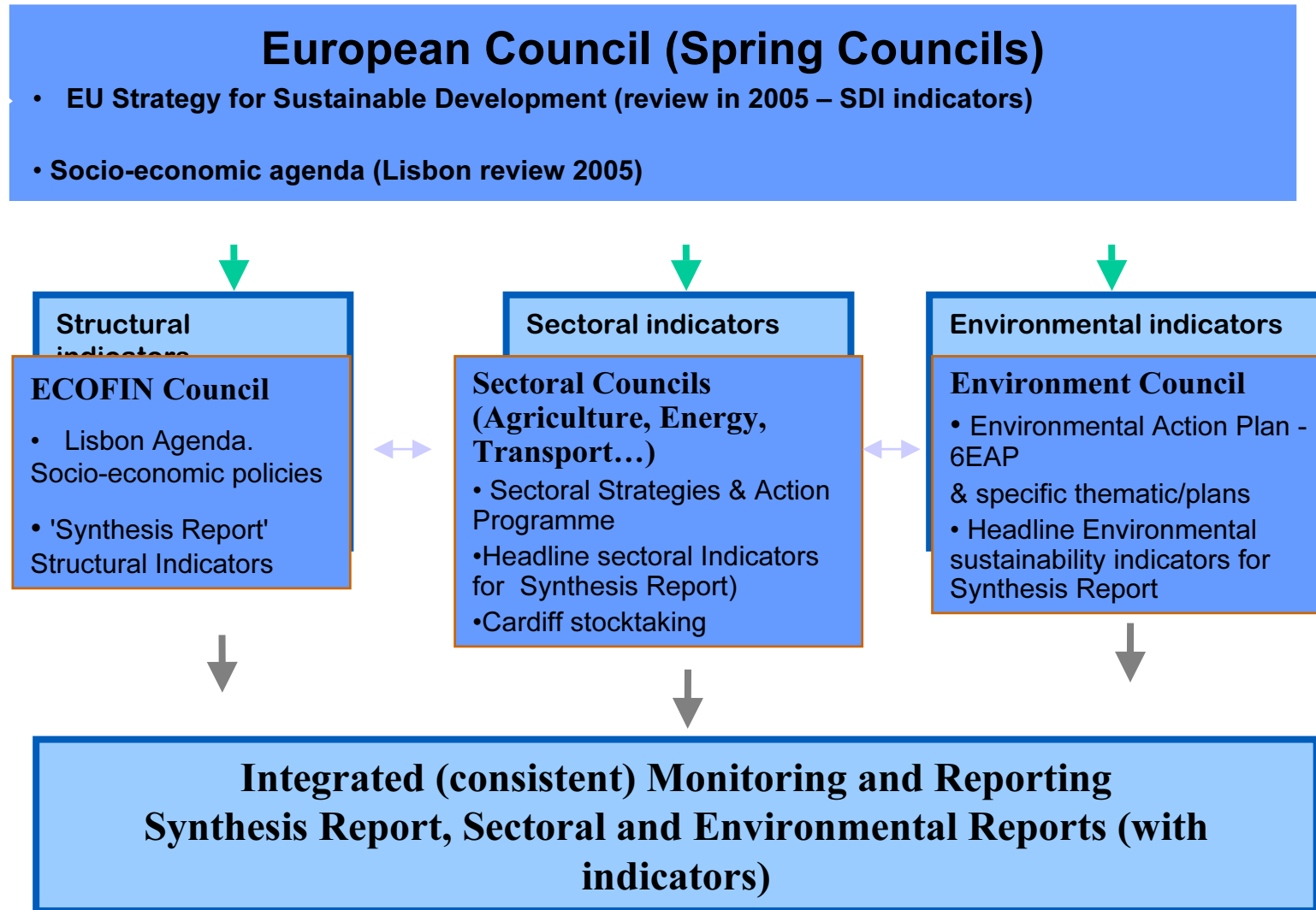
EEA indicator activities in context of SD



Conference on SD and indicators,
Oslo, 22 June 2004

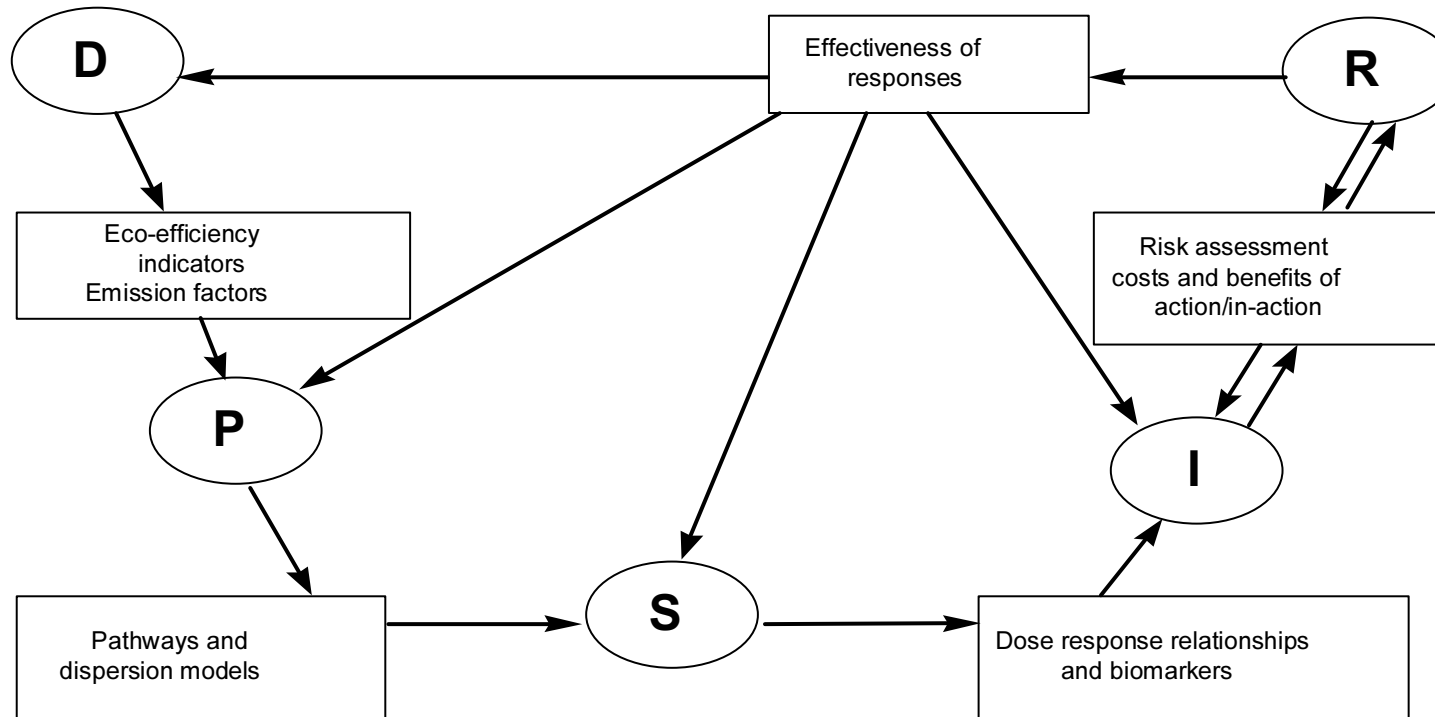
Ann Dom
European Environment Agency

The 'three corridors model'



EEA indicator frameworks

- DPSIR



A, B, C, D typology

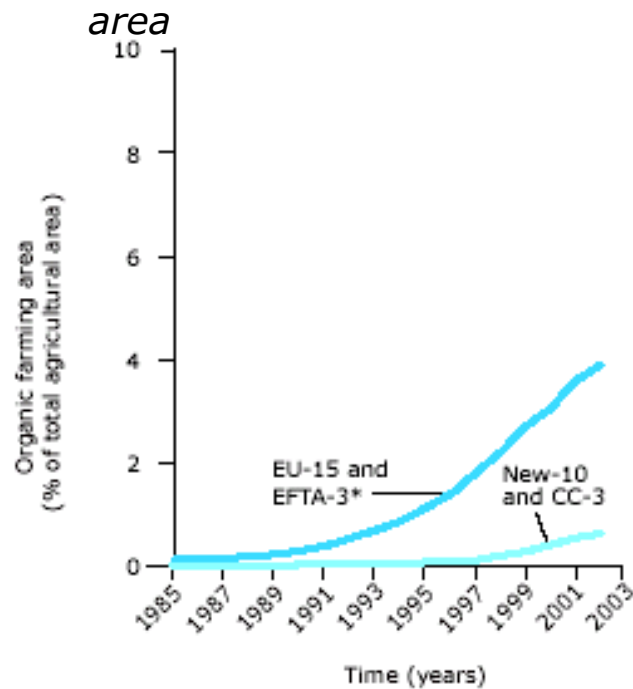
A: descriptive: what's happening?

B: performance: does it matter?

C: efficiency: are we improving?

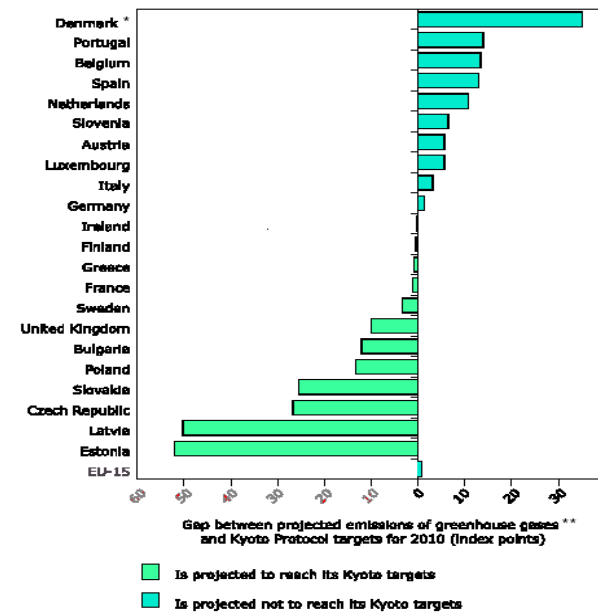
D: policy effectiveness: are the measures working?

A indicator: Share of organic farming in total agricultural area



* EFTA-4 without Switzerland

B indicator: Progress to Kyoto target

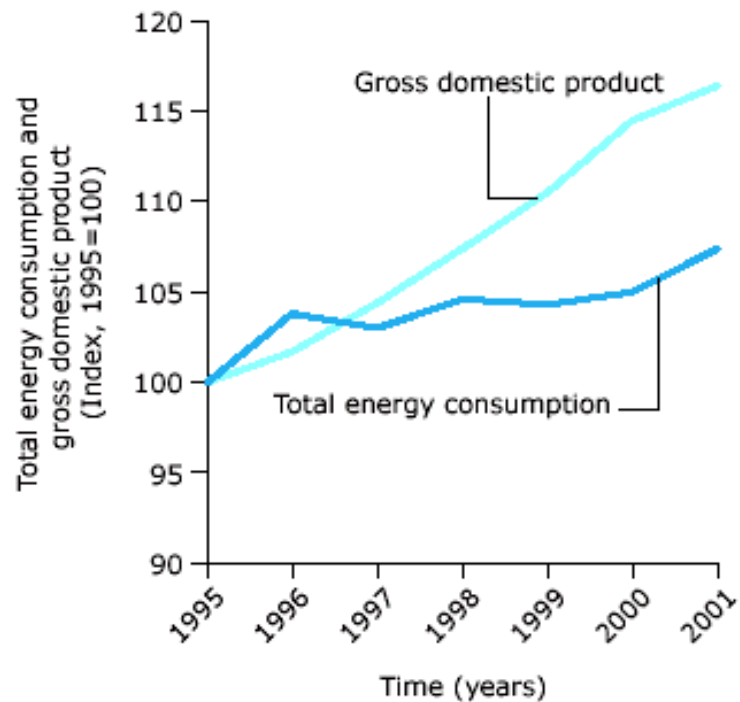


* Denmark adjusts emission data for the year 1990 for electricity trade. In this indicator however unadjusted data are presented for Denmark.

** All countries should provide updated projections in 2004 to the European Commission

C indicator: Eco-efficiency: energy and GDP

D indicator: Reduction of emissions of sulphur dioxide in the electricity sector, EU



Managing indicators: the **Core Set of Indicators (CSI)**

- to provide a stable and manageable basis for indicator reporting by EEA (EEA Signals)
- to prioritise improvements in data quality from countries to European level
- to streamline contributions to other indicator initiatives (eg structural indicators)
- in doing so, to strengthen environmental dimension alongside economic and social dimensions

<http://eea.eu.int/coreset>

The history of the Core set of indicators

1st phase → July 2002:	400 indicators relevant to policy objectives and distributed across DPSIR
2nd phase. → May 2003:	350 indicators relevant to policy objectives and distributed across DPSIR
3rd phase. → February 2004:	37 indicators relevant to policy targets and data availability

Wide consultation with EIONET community

Less engagement by policy community

Getting from 350 to 37

The criteria

- Be ***policy relevant*** - support EU policies' priority issues of increasing policy relevance (on the basis of available EU policy documentation, DG environment work programme..)
- Monitor ***progress toward the quantified targets*** (if there is no targets, then use thresholds)
- Be based on ***ready available and routinely collected data*** for EEA countries within specified timescale (to be determined country by country) at reasonable cost-benefit ratio

- Be consistent in **space coverage** and cover all or most of EEA countries
- **Time coverage** – sufficient/insufficient time trends (exemptions of general nature to be verified – e.g. situation of candidate countries)
- Primarily be **national** in scale and **representative for countries** (countries benchmarking)
- Be **understandable** and simple
- Be conceptually and **methodologically well founded** and representative (to be used by at least one community or international organization) and on the bases of well established consultation with countries
- Be of **priority** in EEA management plan
- Be **timely** (be produced in reasonable and “useful” time)
- Be **well documented** and of known quality

Number of indicators per topic

- Air quality (6)
- Ozone depletion (1)
- Climate change (4)
- Biodiversity (4)
- Terrestrial (2)
- Water (7)
- Waste (2)
- Agriculture (2)
- Energy (5)
- Fishery (3)
- Transport (3)

Total: 37

The future evaluation of the **Core set of indicators**

- CSI will be stable not static - 1st review scheduled June 2005
- MS demands for more indicators on topics like noise, chemicals, health
- MS demands for better indicators for example on biodiversity and water
- Many initiatives to drive improvements eg BIOIMPS, WFD implementation
- Links to thematic strategies?

Monitoring transport and environment integration

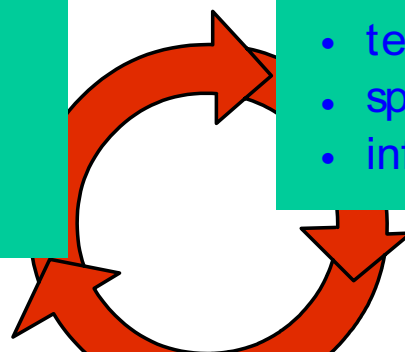
CTP, 6EAP, sustainable development strategy, security of energy supply

Objectives and SMART targets:

- stabilisation modal split;
- decoupling transport and economic growth;
- Kyoto, National emissions ceilings directive, Natura 2000
- Promotion of renewable energy...

Implementation measures & targets

- fair and efficient pricing
- investments
- technology standards
- spatial planning
- information...



Measuring and evaluating progress to targets
Measuring effectiveness of measures

TERM

7 policy questions

1. Is the environmental performance of the transport sector improving?
2. Are we getting better at managing transport demand and at improving the modal split?
3. Are spatial and transport planning becoming better coordinated so as to match transport demand to the needs of access?
4. Are we optimising the use of existing transport infrastructure capacity and moving towards a better-balanced intermodal transport system?
5. Are we moving towards a fairer and more efficient pricing system, which ensures that external costs are internalised?
6. How rapidly are improved technologies being implemented and how efficiently are vehicles being used?
7. How effectively are environmental management and monitoring tools being used to support policy and decision-making?

Outputs

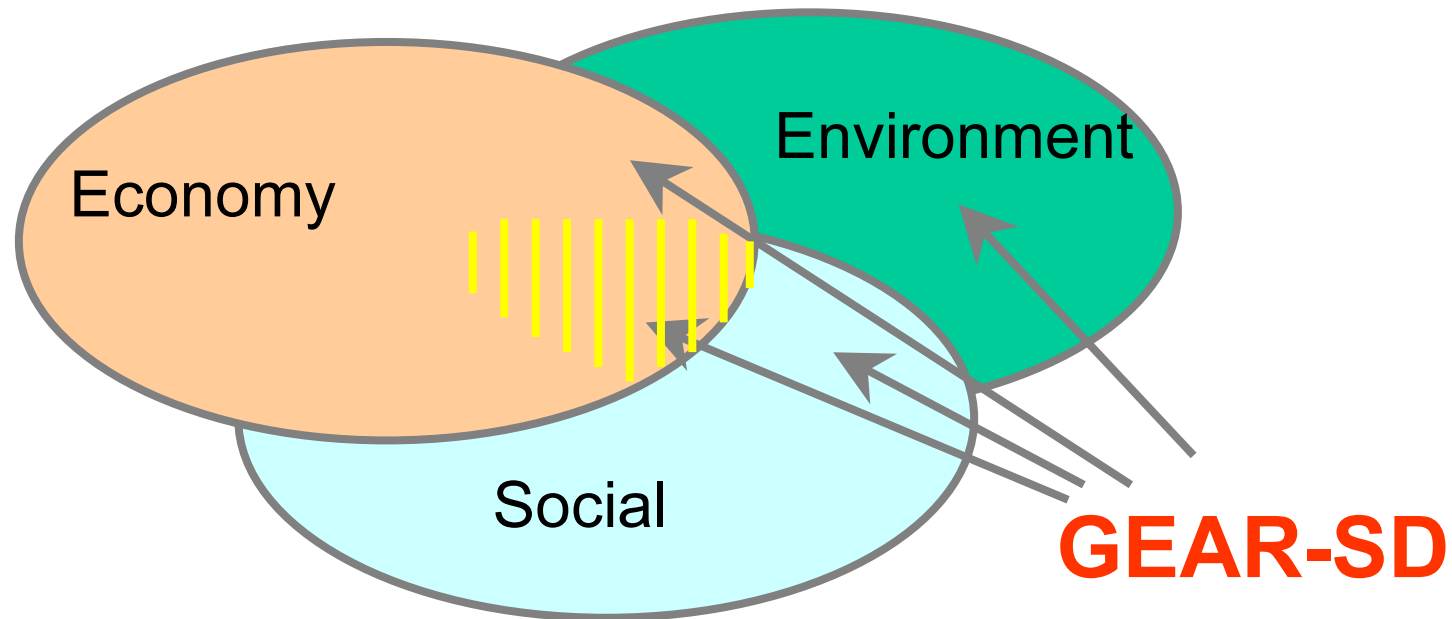
- TERM 2000: Are we moving in the right direction? Indicators on transport and environmental integration in the EU (27 indicators)
- TERM 2001: Indicators tracking transport and environment integration in the European Union (33 indicators)
- TERM 2002: Paving the way for EU enlargement - Indicators of transport and environment integration (27 indicators)
- TERM 2003: There will be no report but approximately 25 indicators should be soon available from the EEA website.
- TERM 2004: Expected publication end of 2004. Approximately 35 indicators will be covered; some of which will be hereafter updated every two years.

- In parallel: similar indicator development for energy and agriculture

Environmental policy integration: draft evaluation criteria

Type of response	Examples of key responses that could be used as evaluation criteria [most promising ones highlighted in bold]
Mechanisms to support environmental policy integration	
1. High level political commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Constitutional commitment ✓ Sustainable Development Strategies and/or integration strategies ✓ Public statements
2. Governance: organisational changes to break down walls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Clearly defined roles and responsibilities ✓ Core executive responsible for SD and environmental integration ✓ Linkage to multi-annual planning, budgetary and auditing processes ✓ Internal communication structures and feedback mechanisms ✓ Political and administrative inter-departmental committees/structures
3. Resources and capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Integration/SD staff and resources ✓ Training and awareness raising, including inter-departmental exchange programmes
4. Tools to improve decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ex-ante assessment of policies (impact assessment, SIA, strategic environmental assessment, regulatory impact assessment, etc) ✓ Public participation/consultation processes
5. Policy instruments to implement EPI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Funding ✓ Financial instruments ✓ Voluntary Agreements ✓ Legislation ✓ Spatial planning ✓ Trade measures ✓ Research
6. Monitoring, reporting and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitoring against indicators ✓ Regular review and evaluation systems ✓ Information on future implications of integration
Results of environmental integration	
7. Greening of sector policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Minimising conflicts between sector and environmental objectives ✓ Maximising synergies ✓ Application of the polluter pays, precaution, prevention principles
8. Changes in drivers, pressures, state and impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improved eco-efficiency ✓ Distance from targets

Guidelines for environmental assessment in the context of SD



... a guideline to help identify and recognise SD relevant issues, to help compensate for (unconscious?) biases & blind-spots

... a tool and common language to help communicate about SD concerns

GEAR-SD

1. We want to provide future generations the same environmental potential as the current one (**'inter-generational equity'**)
2. We want our economic growth to be less natural resource intensive and less polluting (**'decoupling'**)
3. We want a better integration of sectoral and environmental policies (**'sector integration'**)
4. We want to maintain and enhance the adaptive capacity of the environmental system (**'adaptability'**)
5. We want to avoid irreversible and long term environmental damage to ecosystems and human health (**'avoid irreversible damage'**)
6. We want to avoid imposing unfair or high environmental disbenefits on vulnerable population categories (**'distributional equity'**)
7. We want the EU to assume responsibility for the environmental effects it has outside the EU geographic area (**'global responsibility'**)
8. We want rules, processes and practices to ensure the uptake of sustainable development goals and implementation of cost-effective policies at all levels of governance (**'SD governance'**)

SCOPE - Assessment of Sustainability Indicators (<http://www.icsu-scope.org>)

- **Aim:**
 - to subject sustainability indicators to rigorous scientific assessment through agreed, transparent, and sufficiently broad criteria
 - to develop criteria for determining whether a given indicator (or set of indicators) can evaluate or measure sustainability in a realistic, reliable way
 - review 10-12 sets of existing, highly integrated sets of indicators
- **Expected output by spring 2005**
 - a science-based assessment of existing sustainable development indicators,
 - a set of criteria for testing SD indicators for a variety of purposes and at different geographic scales.
 - a science-based monograph volume published commercially in the SCOPE series

