



ENV/GGGR WORK ON ENVIRONMENTAL DATA, GREEN GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS IN SUPPORT OF A GREEN TRANSITION IN EASTERN EUROPE, CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA

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- Supporting **greening the economic development** in the region of **Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia**
- Under **GREEN Action Task Force**: a platform for OECD and EECCA countries for policy dialogue, exchange of experience and mobilising technical support
- **Several substantive areas**: green finance, green infrastructure, compliance promotion and enforcement, water management
- All these include **monitoring and the use of indicators to assess progress**
- **Previous work**:
 - GGIs based reports in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Kazakhstan (also in OECD.Stat)
 - Review of environmental expenditure in Kazakhstan and Ukraine
 - Co-operation with UNECE on environmental data and indicators (incl. SEIS)

Current work:



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EU4Environment – Green Economy (2019-2024)

Five Results:

- Result 1. Greener decision making
- Result 2. Circular economy and new growth opportunities
- Result 3. Environmental level playing field
- Result 4. Ecosystem services and livelihoods
- **Result 5. Monitoring progress at environment-economy nexus (green growth indicators)**

EU4Environment – Water and Data (2021-2024)

Two pillars:

- Water resources: support a more sustainable use of freshwater resources
- **Environmental data: extend and improve the use of sound environmental statistics**

Action implemented by:



Implementing partners



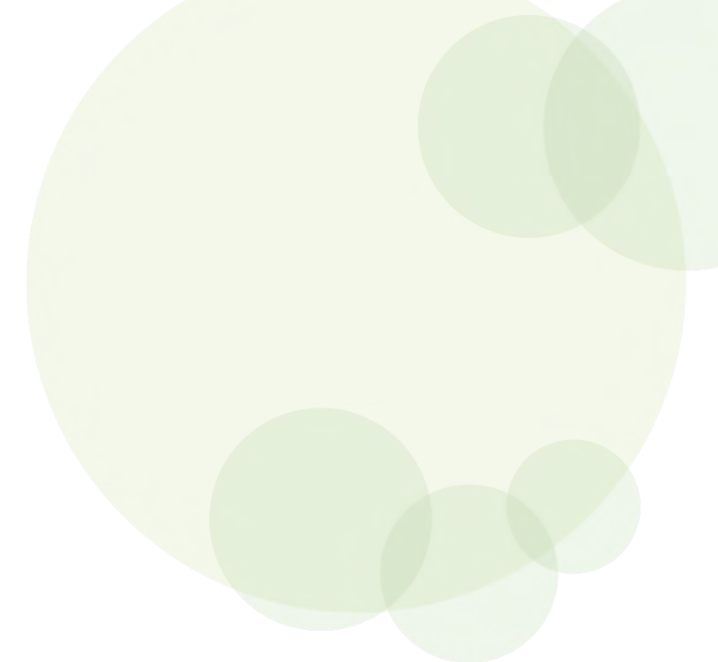
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EU4Environment – Green Economy

Action implemented by:



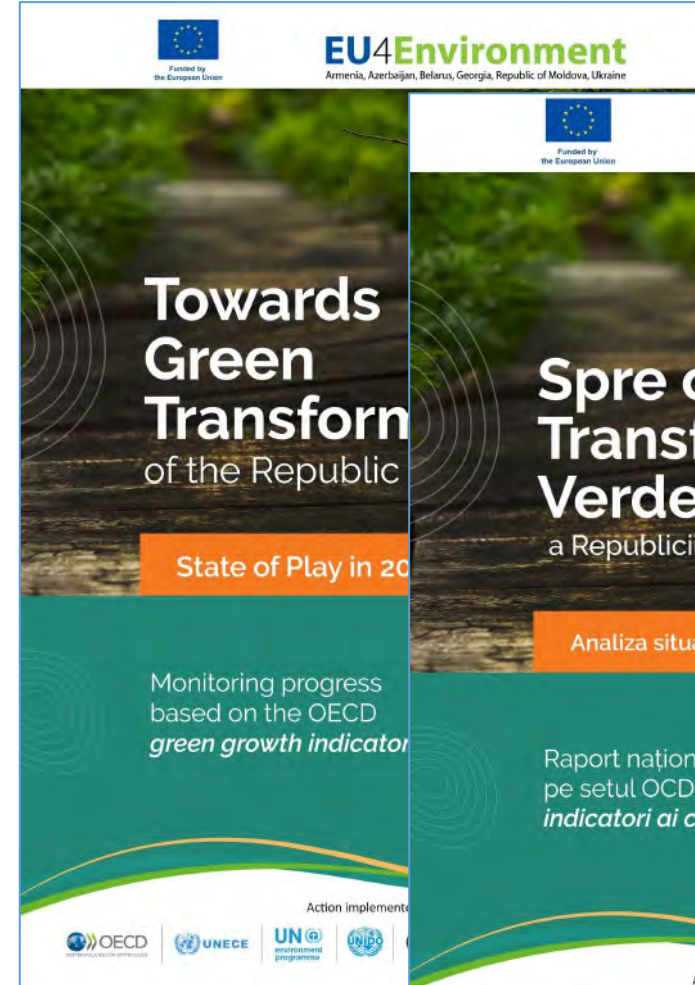


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NEW report Green growth indicators in the Republic of Moldova in English and Romanian

 <https://eu4environment.org/resource-library>



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Selected highlights - Moldova

- Snapshot of **progress towards green economy** in 2021 (2nd report), covering the 5-year period 2015-20
- Evaluation of the **Green Economy programme 2018-20** & contribution to developing a new **GE programme 2022-24, its Action Plan and Environmental Strategy 2030**
- The report covers 33 categories indicators, with 7 new indicators. It also 1) presents international comparison on 21 dimensions; 2) suggests other 20 indicators to be calculated in order evaluate the situation; 3) assesses the situation from a quantitative and qualitative perspective.
- Unveils **positive trends** (increase in carbon, energy and water productivity) & **areas for improvement** (increase the forest share, improve waste management, reduce water pollution, promote eco-innovation, enhance energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, unlock green investment)

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NEW policy brief Green growth indicators in the Republic of Moldova in English and Romanian

 <https://eu4environment.org/resource-library>



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NEW web platform
First of its kind
among EaP countries



 available in Romanian and English on the Ministry of Environment website

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NEW report Green growth indicators in Ukraine in English and Ukrainian

 <https://eu4environment.org/resource-library>



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Selected highlights - Ukraine

- Snapshot of **progress towards green economy** in 2021 (3rd report), covering 5-year period 2015-20
- Contribution to **Association Agreement** (Article 360: SD & GE) & **EU Green Deal**
- Chapter on **National Environmental Policy Strategy 2030**: an attempt to carry out a pilot monitoring of its implementation
- Main part covers 51 indicators and special part (National Environmental Strategy till 2030) covers 30 indicators
- Unveils **positive trends** (raise in carbon, energy, water productivity & share of protected areas) & **areas for improvement** (decrease in forest cover, degradation of agricultural lands, high mortality caused by air pollution & economic cost, low green R&D expenses)

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Highlights Green growth indicators in Ukraine in English and Ukrainian

 <https://eu4environment.org/resource-library>



EU4Environment
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine

In a nutshell:
Environmental and resource productivity
of the Ukrainian economy in 2021

Carbon productivity



Source: Eurostat (2021), EEA (2020), CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, non-fluorinated

In Ukraine, the carbon and energy productivity of the economy has increased over the past ten years. In 2010-18, the carbon productivity of the economy increased by 36% with a steady upward trend in 2014-18. As of 2019, energy productivity in Ukraine was USD 6 047 (PPP 2017) per tonnes of oil equivalent. This is 14% more than in 2015. At the same time, energy productivity grew by 19% in 2010-14. Average energy productivity in OECD countries is twice as high as in Ukraine, and 2.5 times as high in the European Union.

The share of renewable energy sources (RES) has been growing rapidly over the last five years. The share of RES in the total primary energy supply nearly tripled in 2007-19 from 1.7% to 4.9%, its growth in 2015-19 was especially fast due to increased use of biofuel and energy generated from waste, as well as increased capacity from wind and solar energy. In 2020, RES accounted for 12.4% of electricity production, which is twice as much as in 2016. Although the share of RES in final energy consumption was 8.1% in 2020, it is still far below the EU average (18.9%).

In 2018-19, multifactor productivity (MFP) became the most influential factor in economic growth in Ukraine. During 2001-13, the growth rate of MFP in Ukraine was quite significant and grew steadily (except for 2005). The contribution of MFP to gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates during 2001-19 (except for the crisis years of 2008, 2014-15 and 2020) was positive and often the highest (compared to labor and capital). MFP in 2018-19 became the most influential factor of economic growth in Ukraine and added 2.0-2.3 percentage points to the index for GDP.

Over the last ten years, water productivity in Ukraine has increased by 28%. The use of fresh water has decreased statistically over the last ten years due to the temporary occupation of parts of Ukraine. Combined with GDP growth over the past five years, this has led to a 28% increase in water productivity of the national economy over the last ten years.

The use of mineral fertilisers in Ukraine per unit of area is gradually increasing, but the balance of nutrients remains negative. The use of mineral fertilisers has increased by 2.5 times over the last ten years and today is 2.3 t/ha. The EU average is more than double this amount. Due to excessive ploughing, and insufficient application of mineral and organic fertilisers, the soil continues to degrade.

The generation of household and similar waste in Ukraine has remained at the level of 280.6 kg per capita.

Municipal waste generation



Source: Ukrstat

Use of fertilisers



Source: Ukrstat

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Action implemented by:



OECD

POLICY RESPONSES: UKRAINE

TACKLING THE POLICY CHALLENGES

oecd.org/ukraine-hub

**OECD Policy Responses on the Impacts of the War in Ukraine:
Environmental impacts of the war in Ukraine and prospects for a green
reconstruction**

<https://www.oecd.org/ukraine-hub/policy-responses/environmental-impacts-of-the-war-in-ukraine-and-prospects-for-a-green-reconstruction-9e86d691/>)