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Environmental data, Green growth
and UNECE indicators
in support of a green transition
in the Eastern Partnership countries

19th session of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators, 3-4 November 2022

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EU4Environment umbrella

EU4Environment – Green Economy (2019-2024)	EU4Environment – Water and Data (2021-2024)
OECD, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO, the World Bank	UBA, ADA, OiEau, OECD, UNECE
<p>Five Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 	<p>Two pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water resources: support a more sustainable use of freshwater resources • Environmental data: extend and improve the use of sound environmental statistics

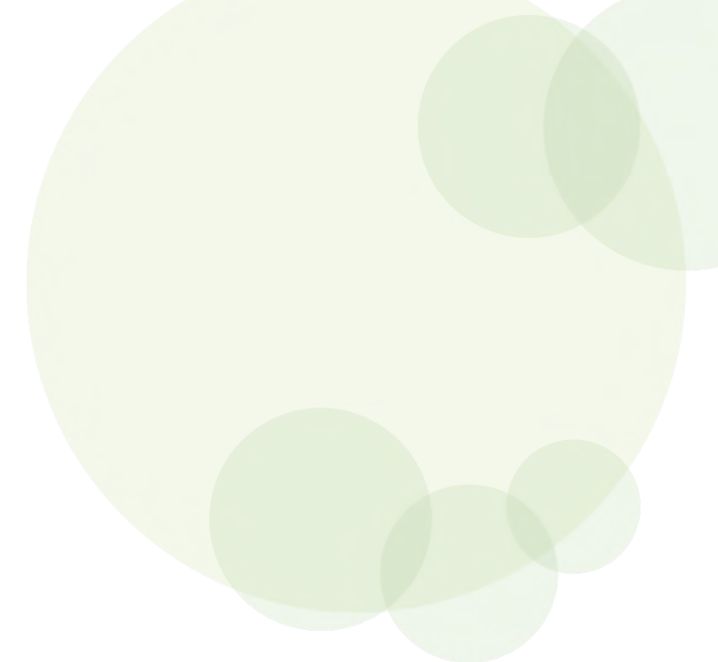
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EU4Environment – Green Economy

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Green growth indicators framework

2009: Green Growth Declaration

2011: OECD Green Growth Strategy



Measurement framework to capture **4 areas of green growth:**

- **Productivity:** Are we becoming more efficient in using natural resources?
- **Natural assets base:** Is the natural asset base of our economies being maintained?
- **Quality of life:** Does greening growth generate benefits for people?
- **Policies:** How does greening growth generate economic opportunities?
- *no “one-size-fits-all” approach, adaptable to national context*

*To pursue
policies designed
to promote
green growth,
governments
need indicators
to measure
progress*

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EU4Environment Activity 5.3

Objective

- Use of green growth indicators to **monitor the green transformation** in the EaP countries

Outputs

- Country and regional reports, policy briefs, country profiles

We are proud of

- Two country projects completed in 2022 – **Republic of Moldova** and **Ukraine**
- Express gratitude to the Ministries of Environment and of Economy, as well as to all experts & stakeholders
- Acknowledge engagement of the Stats Offices in the production of the reports

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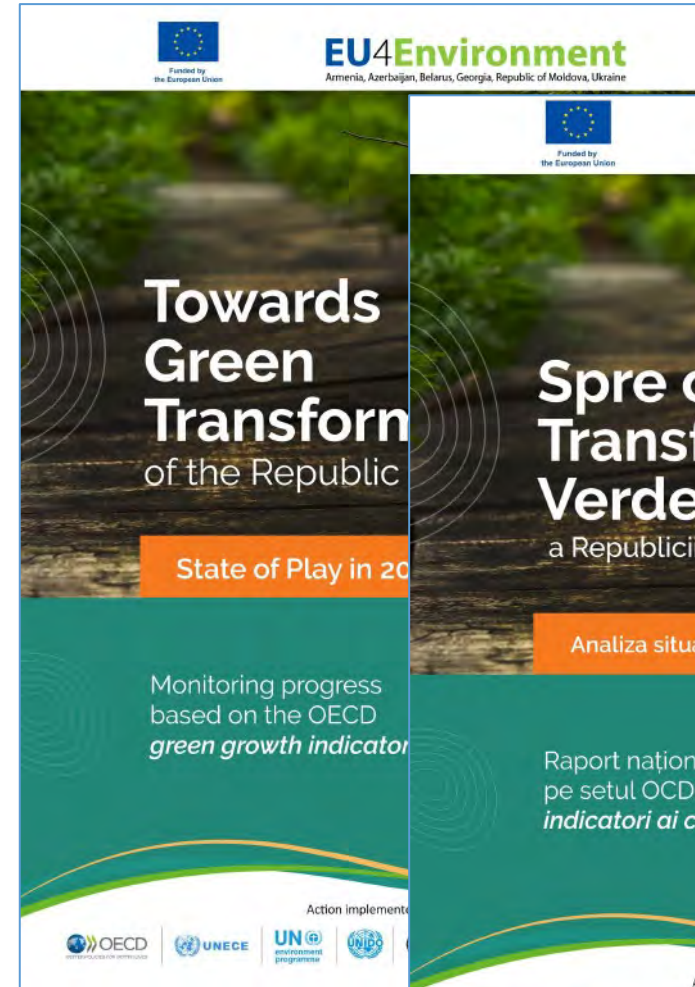


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NEW report Green growth indicators in the Republic of Moldova in English and Romanian

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



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Selected highlights - Moldova

Highlights:

- Snapshot of **progress towards green economy** in 2021 (2nd report), covering the 5-year period 2015-20
- Evaluation of the **GE programme 2018-20** & contribution to developing **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)
- **High-level session** on green growth indicators at WG on GE (18 Feb 2022)

What can be further improved?

- Comparability (national/international indicators, ex. municipal waste, use of fertilizers);
- Access to data (in national sources, ex. energy subsidies);
- Territorial coverage (entire territory of the country, over not, ex. CO2 productivity);
- Lack of data (some indicators are no longer calculated, ex. access to improved sources of water);
- Methodological changes (impossibility to build long time series, ex. population);
- Cooperation (inter-institutional cooperation is needed to facilitate the annual compilation process of indicators)

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NEW report Green growth indicators in Ukraine in English and Ukrainian

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Selected highlights - Ukraine

Highlights:

- 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)

What can be further improved?

- Lack of data, unable to evaluate progress (special part – 1/3 indicators lacking data)
- Some trends to be taken with caution due to change in methodology
- Partial overlaps among national indicators of SDGs, Strategy of State Environmental Policy 2030, and GGIs. Further development of the GGIs monitoring should ensure maximum added value and efficient use of necessary resources

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Communicating to policy-makers & public in general

- Communicating findings to policy makers (policy briefs, nutshells, country profiles)
- Increasing visibility and accessibility (web platform)
- Increasing public awareness (videos, communication campaigns)

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

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NEW nutshells Green growth indicators in Ukraine in English and Ukrainian

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

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

Carbon productivity



CO₂-fixed fuels combustion

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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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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Video on green growth indicators in the EaP countries

*Available in English, Georgian,
Romanian and Ukrainian
languages*



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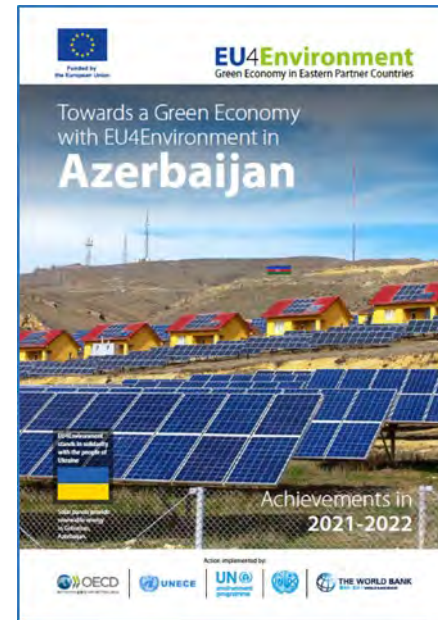
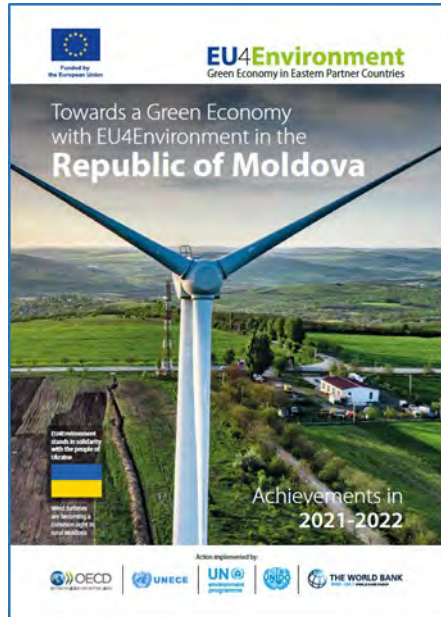




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Country profiles – NEW 2022 edition



National languages (upcoming)



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Special GGIs session at 2022 EU Green Week

- The year 2022 was dedicated to the EU Green Deal
- The event “Towards Green Transformation of the Republic of Moldova” within the EU Green Week (3 June 2022)
- 15 000 Outreach
- High-level participation

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Fossil fuel subsidies

- **OECD Fossil Fuel subsidies database:** update of fossil fuel subsidies for the EaP countries for 2020 and 2021 (*upcoming*)
- **Policy Highlights** “Fossil-fuel subsidies in the EU’s Eastern Partner countries. How governments supported fossil fuels in 2020” (Jan 2022), available [here](#)
- **Pilot SDG-related FFSs report in Armenia:**
 - With FFSs reform turned into an SDG (target 12.c and indicator 12.c.1), all governments are expected to report on progress in meeting the SDGs, including on FFSs phase-out, using a template, developed by UNEP. In the EaP region, **Armenia was selected to be a pilot country** for such reporting.
 - OECD supported Armenia to prepare its **first SDG-related FFSs report** which was shared with UNEP.
 - An **expert meeting** with Armenian government officials to discuss methodological issues and the completion of the Reporting Template was held in November 2021.

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What's next?

- Country projects in **Armenia, Azerbaijan** and **Georgia**
- New (fourth) edition of the **country profiles**
- Inclusion of the EaP countries into the **Environment at a Glance**, *in close coordination with the new EU4Environment Water & Data Programme*
- **International conference** on GGIs (end 2023)

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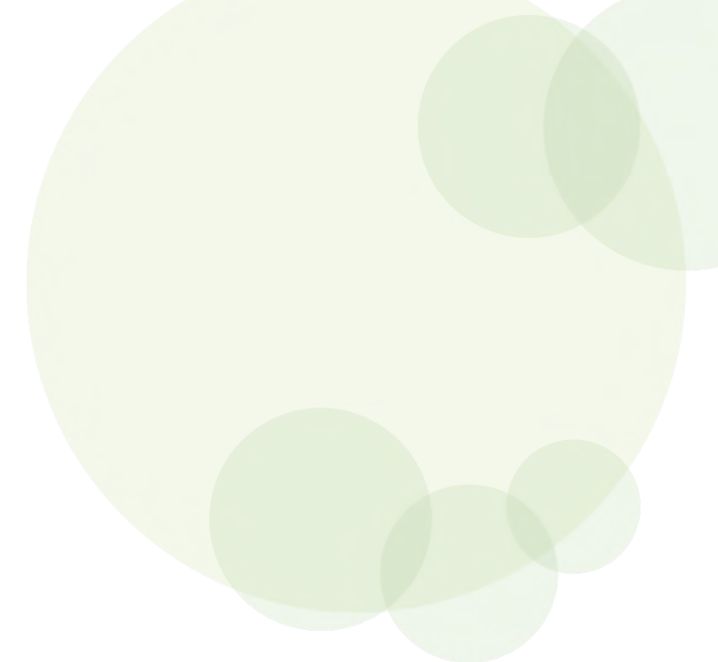




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Water and Data in Eastern Partner Countries



EU4Environment – Water and Data

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Environmental Data action areas

- Water monitoring (output 1.4 – Lead is UBA *Environment Agency Austria*)
- Water accounts (2.1 – OiEau *Office international de l'Eau*, UBA)
- Land monitoring (2.2 – UBA)
- Air and waste management data (2.3 – UBA)
- Open data and data access (2.4 – OiEau)
- International sharing of data and networking (2.5 – UNECE, UBA, OECD)

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Environmental Data action areas

Output 2.5	International sharing of data and networking (UNECE, UBA, OECD)
Activity 2.5.1	Reviewing status and gaps of international reporting obligations (UNECE / UBA)
Activity 2.5.2	Enhance co-operation of EEA/Eionet and UNECE with EaP countries on environmental monitoring and assessment (UNECE / UBA)
Activity 2.5.3	Support SEIS implementation and SDG monitoring in the EaP countries (UNECE / UBA)

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Environmental Data action areas

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Environmental Data action areas

Activity 2.5.3

Support SEIS implementation and SDG monitoring in the EaP countries (UNECE / UBA)

- Support target countries in applying UNECE revised Guidelines for the Application of Environmental Indicators in support of:
 - comparable and harmonized data and indicators across the pan-European region
 - better informing recent global policies (such as 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster-risk Reduction)
 - improving data availability for regular pan-European assessments and reporting
- Support target countries in addressing gaps in implementing all pillars and principles of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)

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Environmental Data action areas

Activity 2.5.3

Support SEIS implementation and SDG monitoring in the EaP countries (UNECE / UBA)

- Upcoming activities and events:
 - Review of the environmental theme air in 2023, by using the SEIS assessment framework while employing the revised UNECE environmental Indicators.
 - **Planned regional training workshop on revised UNECE air indicators and FDES in early 2023 to support reporting on SEIS**
 - 25th session of the UNECE Working Group on Environmental Monitoring and Assessment on 2-3 May 2023

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