

A. Gheorghe | 25-26 January 2016 |
OSCE Forum

EEA – A key player at European and international level in sharing environmental information and knowledge

European Environment Agency 

EEA - The mandate

The European Environment Agency (EEA) is an agency of the European Union and the main task is to provide sound, independent information on the environment.

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/>

European Environment Agency 

EEA members and cooperating countries

- EEA has currently 33 member countries organised in a well-defined and stable network (EIONET);
- EEA cooperates with Balkans, ENI and Central Asia countries on project basis funded by EU and promoting the EIONET model and its core activities & principles;
- Ministries of Environment, EPAs and other env. related institutions are key components of EIONET;
- EEA/Eionet network- all contacts publicly available:
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/about-us/countries-and-eionet>

EEA data policy

Provides guidelines about EEA's handling of data and ensures that **data is handled in a consistent and transparent manner.**

EEA aspires to promote the sharing of environmental data. In agreeing to share, data providers need to have assurance that their data are properly handled, disseminated and acknowledged following similar principles and rules across countries and stakeholders.

Publicly available at: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/legal/eea-data-policy>

Shared Environment Information System Key Principles - applied by EU/EEA and Eionet

- Information should be managed as close as possible to its source;
- Information should be collected once, and shared with others for multiple purposes
- Information should be readily accessible to end-users;
- Information should also be accessible to enable end-users, both public authorities and citizens, to make comparisons at the appropriate geographical scale;
- Information sharing and processing should be supported through common, free open standards.

Access to information, tools and products: EEA indicators and annual updates

EEA currently maintains 136 indicators from 13 themes:

- Core Set Indicators (CSIs), supporting EU policy priorities
- other indicator sets (SEBI, TERM, etc.), developed for specific processes such as supporting sectoral targets or reporting on progress with sectoral integration

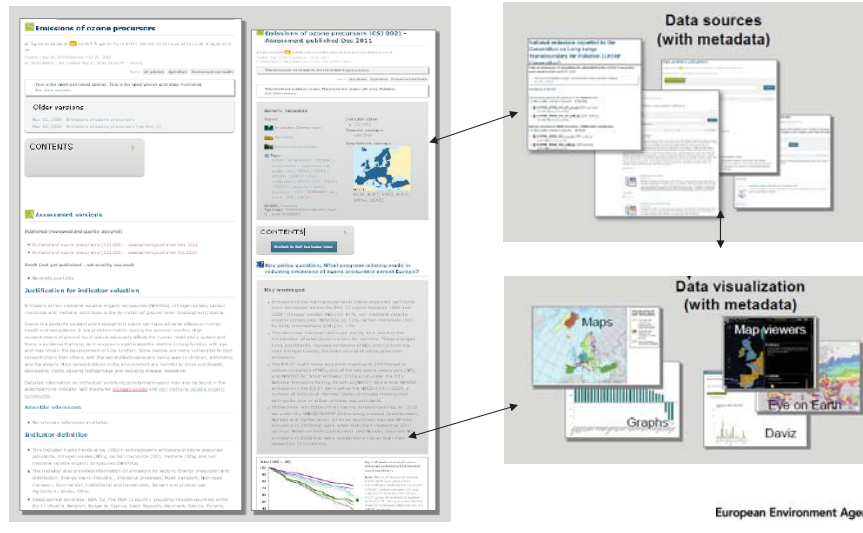
Most indicators are based on statistics from international organisations and EU partners as well as on national data

53% of EEA indicators updated every year

www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators

Example: EEA Indicator Management System

Indicator = methodology + story (assessment) + visualisation

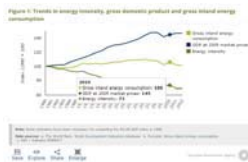


From reports to data: The traceability of data ...

1) STORY / ASSESSMENT



2) INTERACTIVE GRAPHS

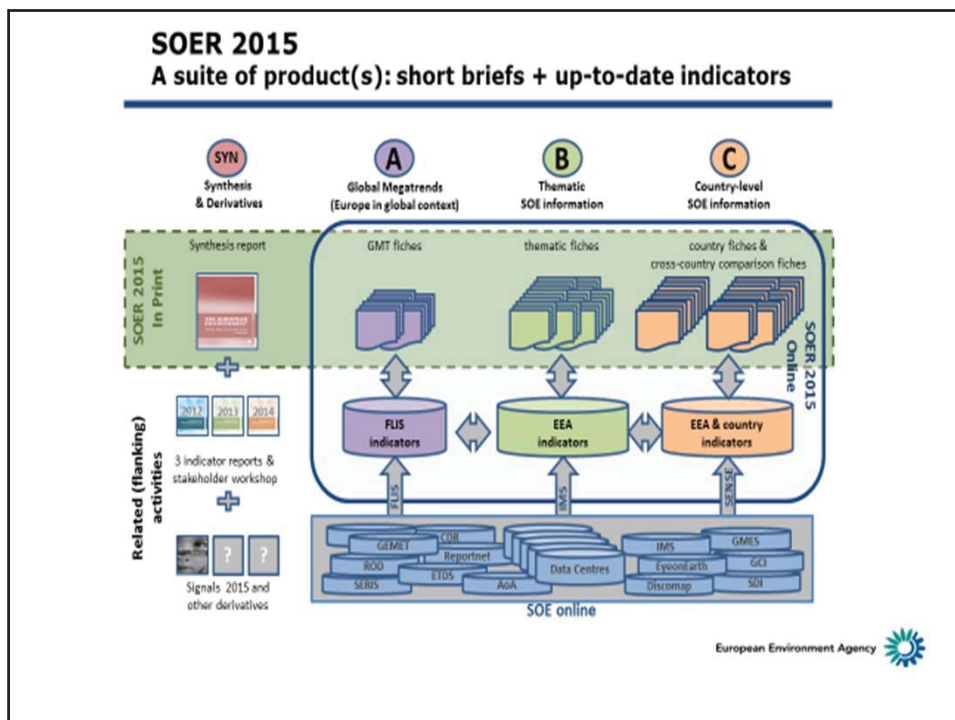


3) INDICATOR MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



4) ACCESS TO DATA

A screenshot of a data table showing various indicators and their values. The table has columns for 'Indicator', 'Value', and 'Unit'. The data is presented in a clear, organized manner, with a blue header and a white background.



Access to information, tools and products:

- EEA developed IT tools - using open-source code, available for public use
<http://www.eionet.europa.eu/software/>
- EEA reports and publications – available for public use & in various languages
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/#tab-publications>
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer>
- EEA Subscription service : notification on new releases
- Other channels :Twitter (EEA news or re-tweeting), Facebook, RSS Feeds
- EEA - YouTube channel: video and other multimedia products

Major environmental processes 2016 - 2020

- UNEP – UN Environmental Assembly, 23-27 May, Nairobi
- UNECE Ministerial conference Environment for Europe 8-10 June, Batumi, Georgia
- WHO/UNECE – Ministerial conference Environment and Health for Europe, 2017

Some reflections for future OSCE work

- Enhanced partnership with other key players and donors in the European region (EU/EEA, UNECE, UNEP, WHO, OECD)
- Contributions to cross-cutting assessments (GE/GG) and current international debates (SDGs, streamlining reporting)
- Contribute to key pan-European processes (EfE, E&H, Forest Europe) and to implementation of existing international commitments (regional and international conventions);
- Promote the SEIS principles beyond environmental networks and governmental structures for better use and sharing of available information and knowledge



Thank you !

Adriana Gheorghe

Visit: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/>