

# European Environment Agency



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**GMES Coordinator**



*The EEA is the EU body dedicated to providing sound, independent information on the environment*

*We are a main information source for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating EU environmental policy, and also the general public*



# EEA member and collaborating countries



-  32 Member countries
-  5 Collaborating countries

# Main responsibilities

Assessments of Europe's environment, the drivers and pressures, impacts and responses

Provision of information & knowledge for policy makers and the general public

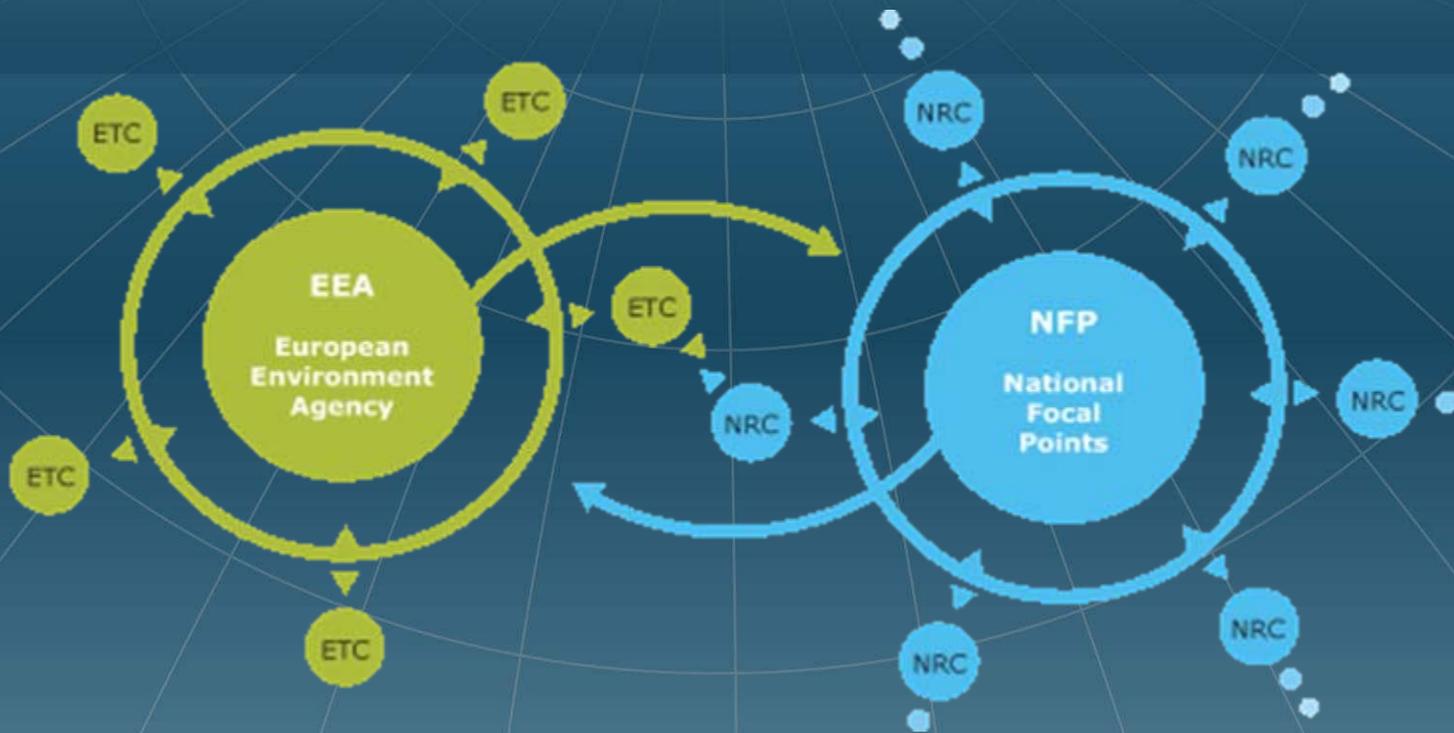
Analysis of policy effectiveness and member country environmental performance

Analysis of changes over space and time

Disaster prevention & management



# EEA-Eionet structure



**Eionet** = A network of around 900 experts from 37 countries in more than 300 national organisations, consisting of:

European Environment Agency

National Focal Points

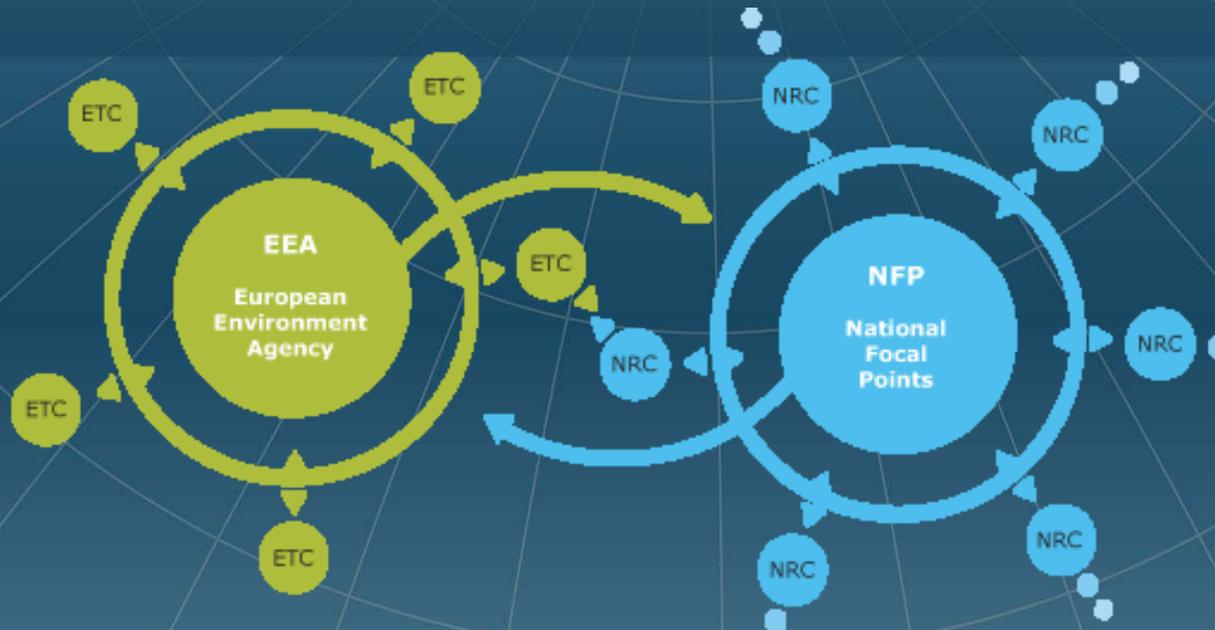
Centres

European Topic Centres

National Reference



# Eionet structure - NFP



National Focal Point = An expert or group of experts in national environmental organisations nominated and funded by the country and authorised to be the main contact point for the EEA. The NFP coordinates the national network consisting of numerous National Reference Centres (NRCs) in order to support the implementation of the EEA work programme

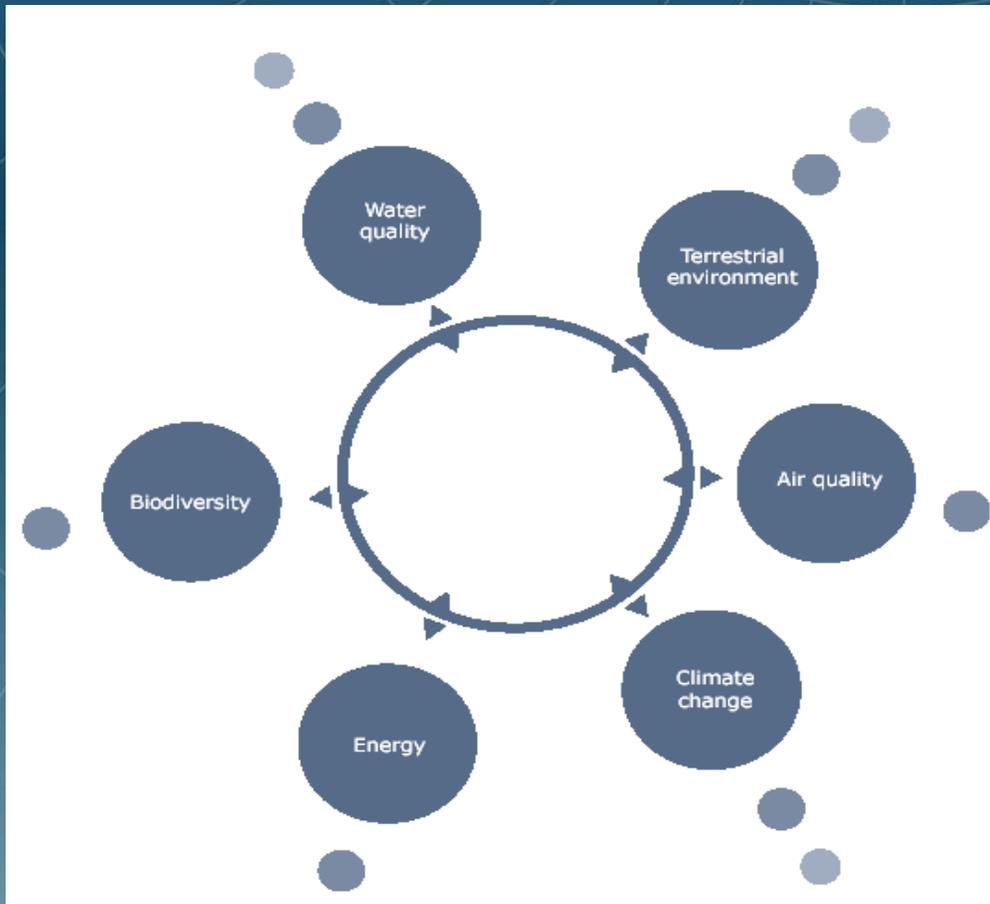


# Eionet structure - ETC



European Topic Centre =  
A consortium of organisations from EEA member countries with expertise in a specific environmental area and contracted by the EEA to support the EEA work programme

# Eionet structure - NRC

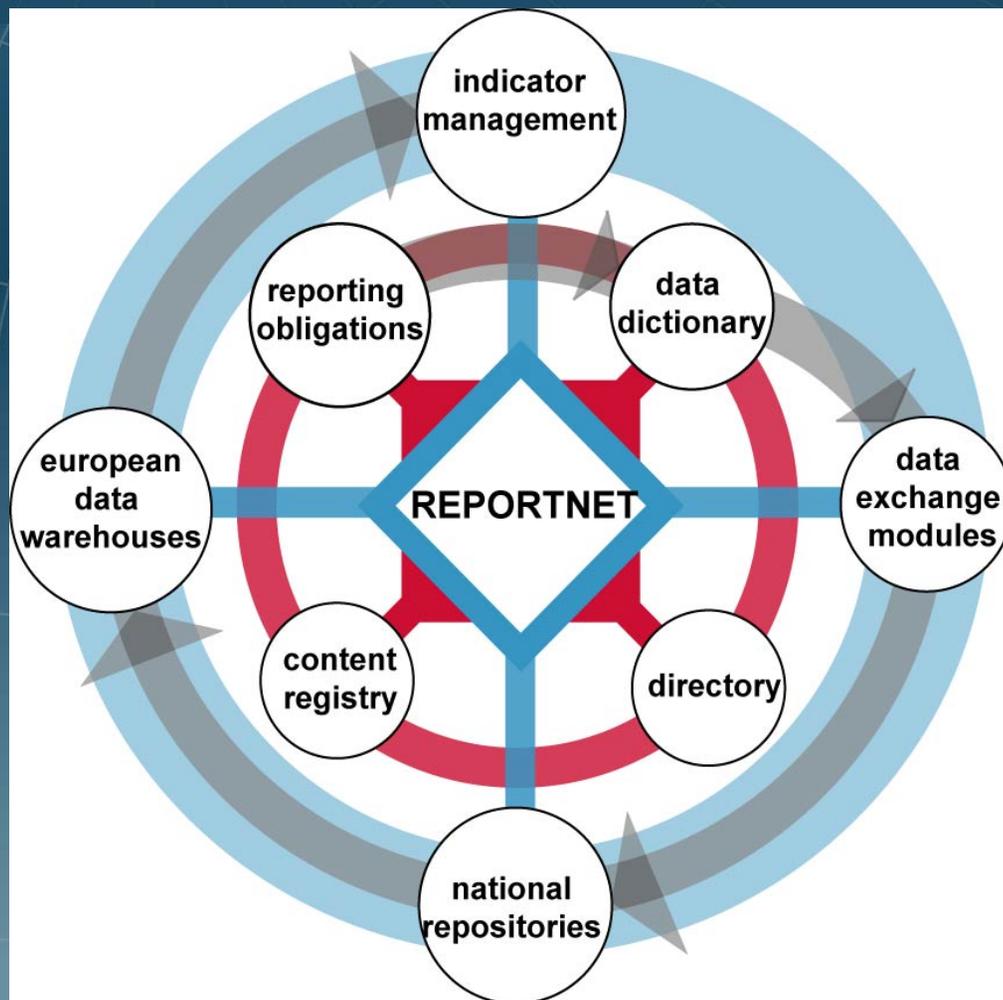


National Reference Centre =  
An expert or group of experts in national environmental organisations nominated and funded by the country to work with the EEA and the relevant European Topic Centres in specific environmental areas related to the EEA work programme

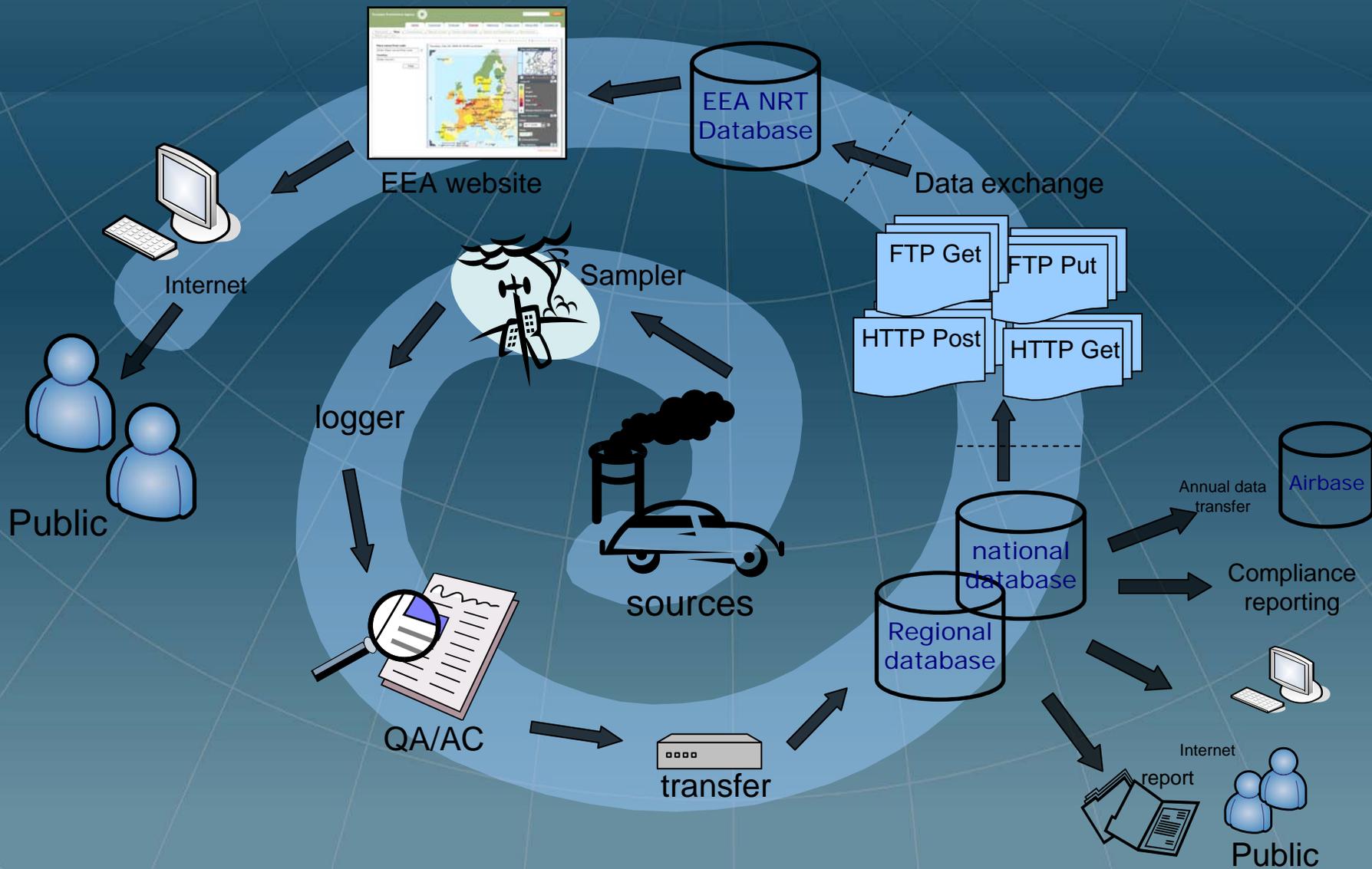
# Reportnet

## Infrastructure & tools

Reportnet is a system of integrated IT tools and processes creating a shared information infrastructure to support the reporting of environmental data and information within Europe and to international bodies



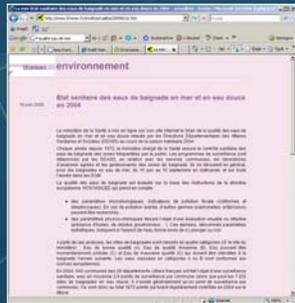
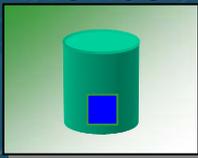
# Where do all the data come from?



# Sharing & redistributing information systems & services

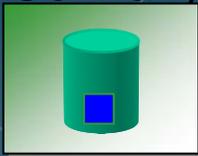
Potential 800,000 web pages

France



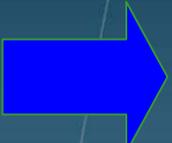
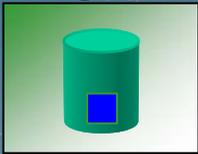
Potential 408,000 web pages

Germany

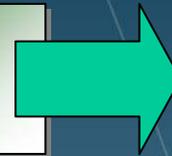
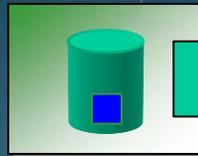


Potential 362,000 web pages

UK



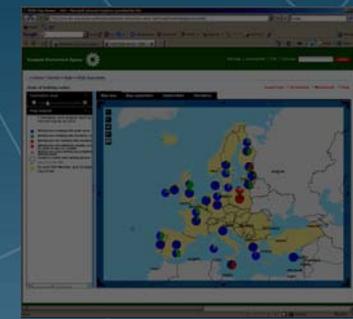
EEA



web service

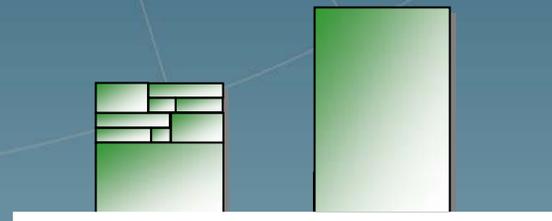


One European Website

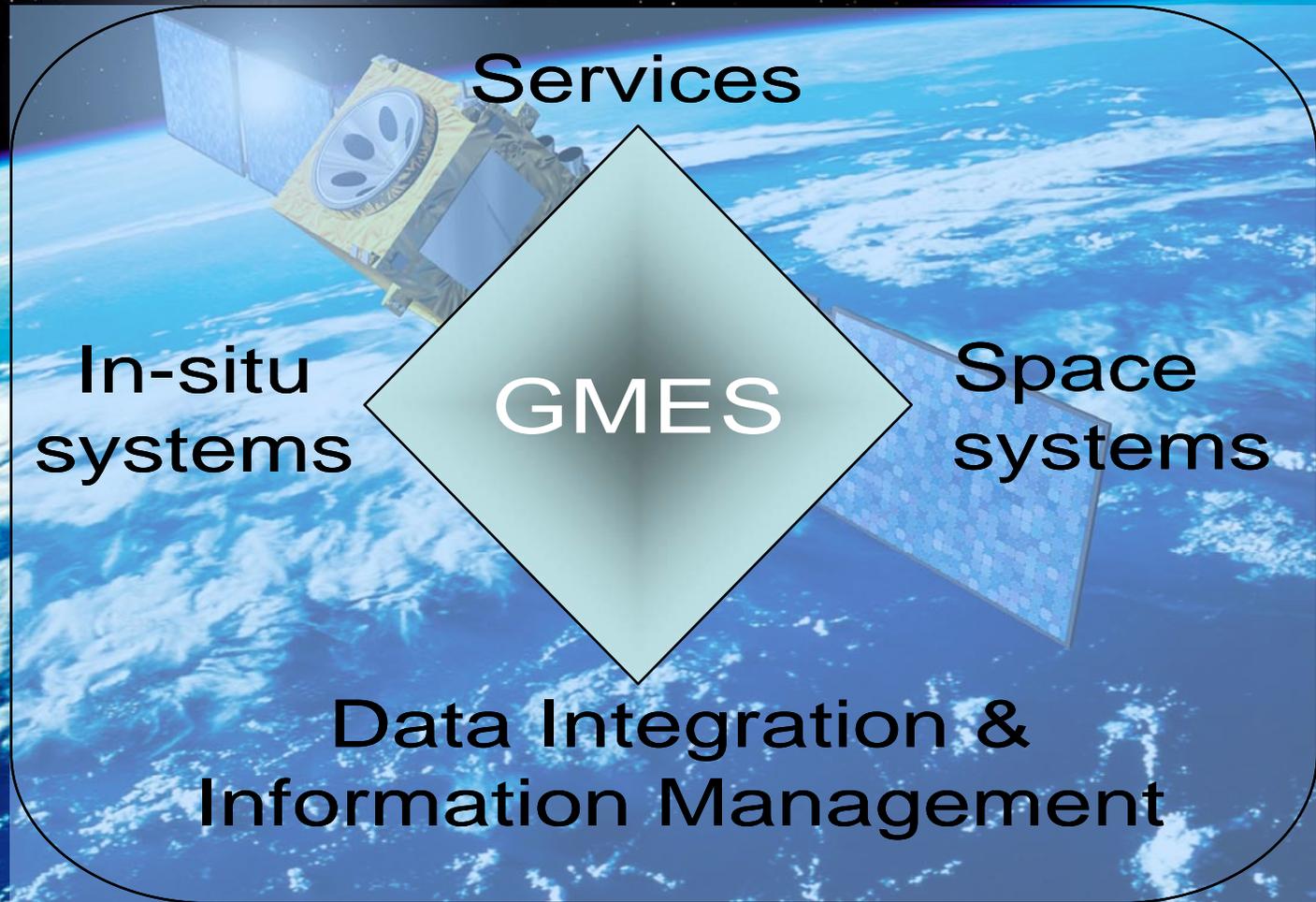


Investment

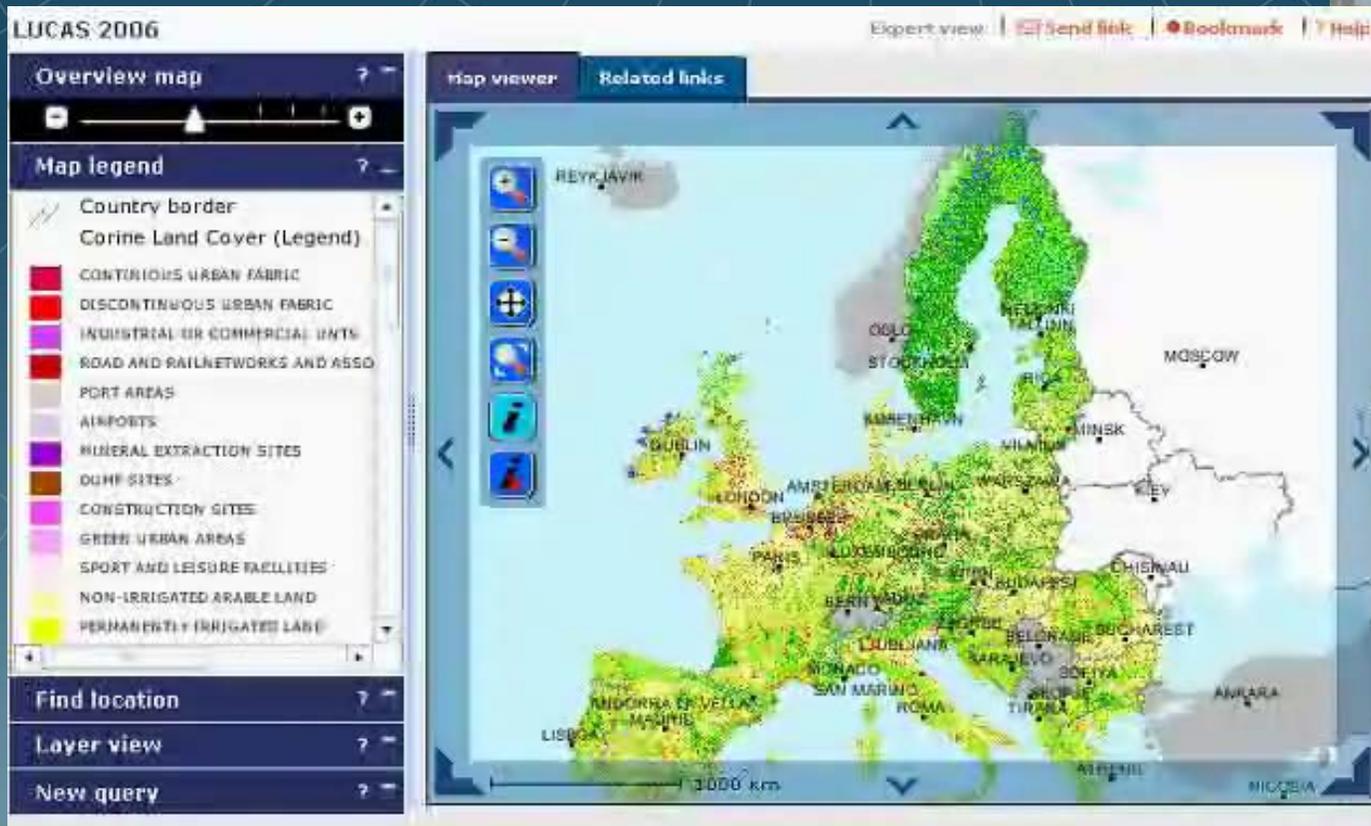
Return



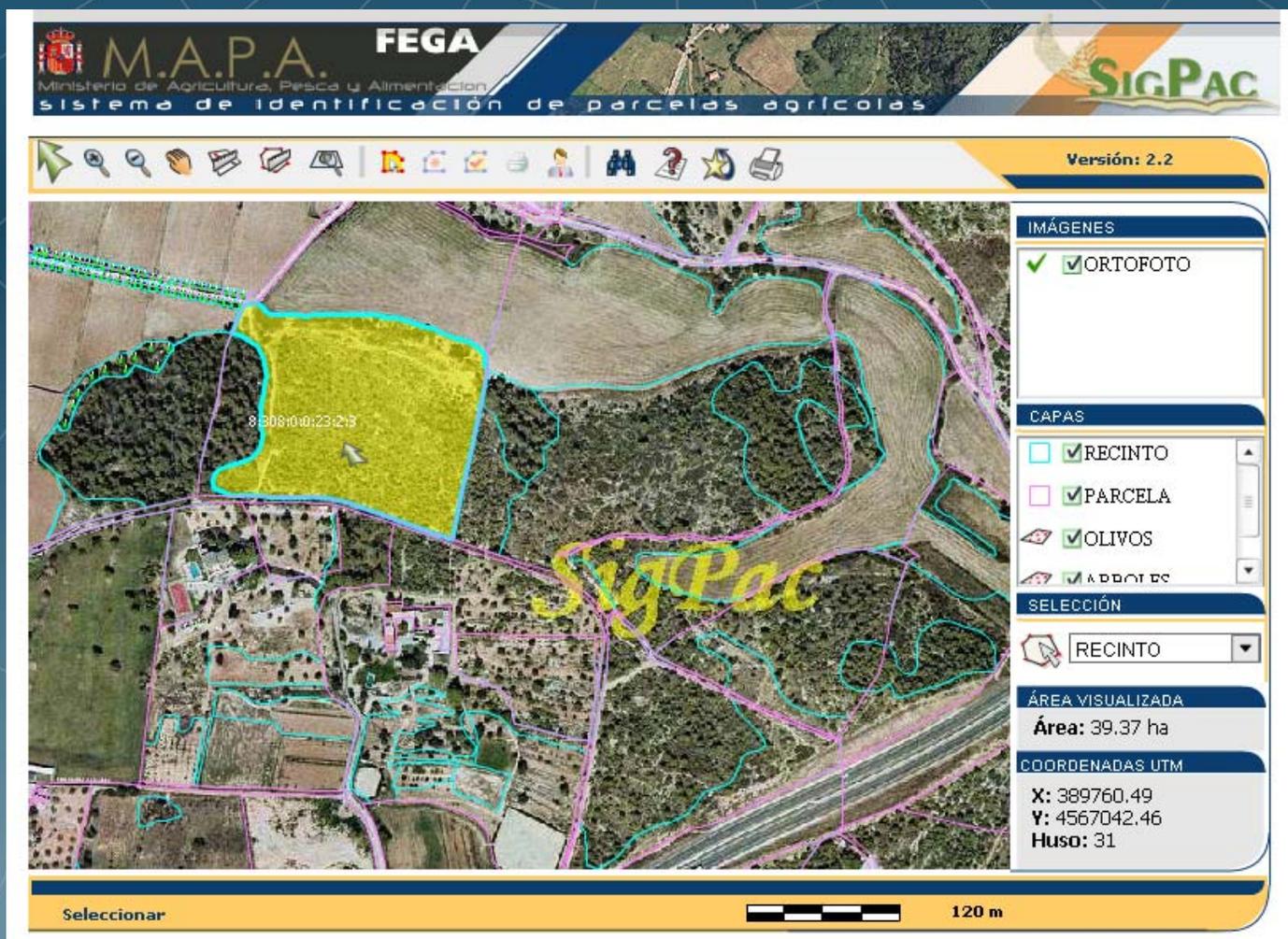
# Global Monitoring for Environment and Security

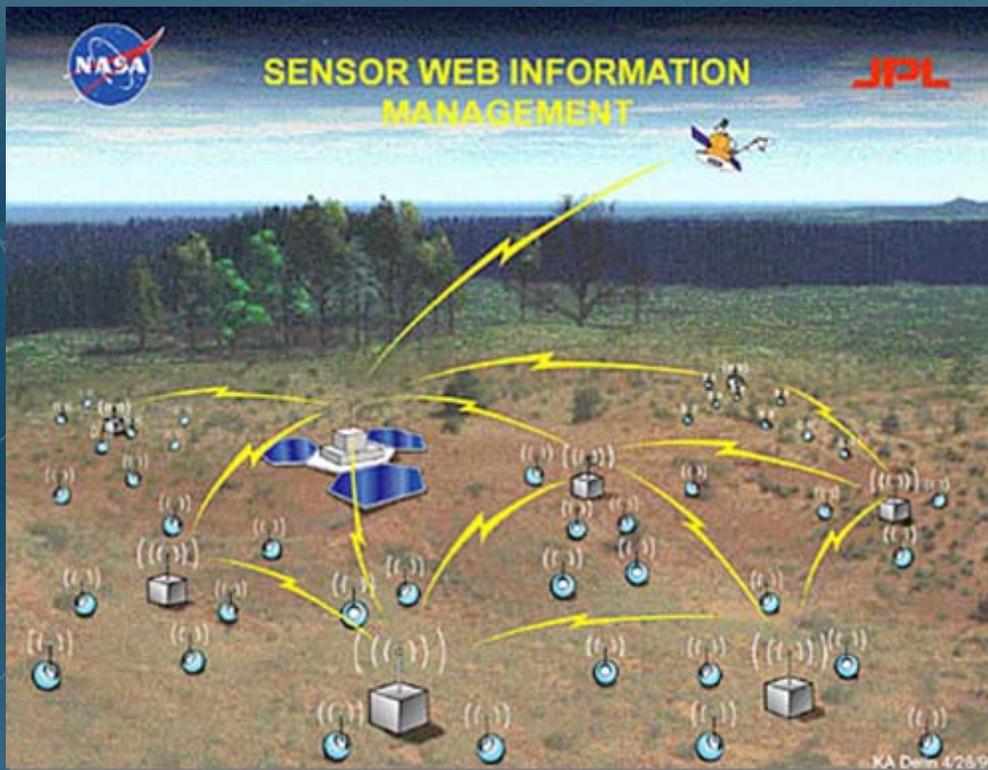


# Integrating space and *in-situ* monitoring



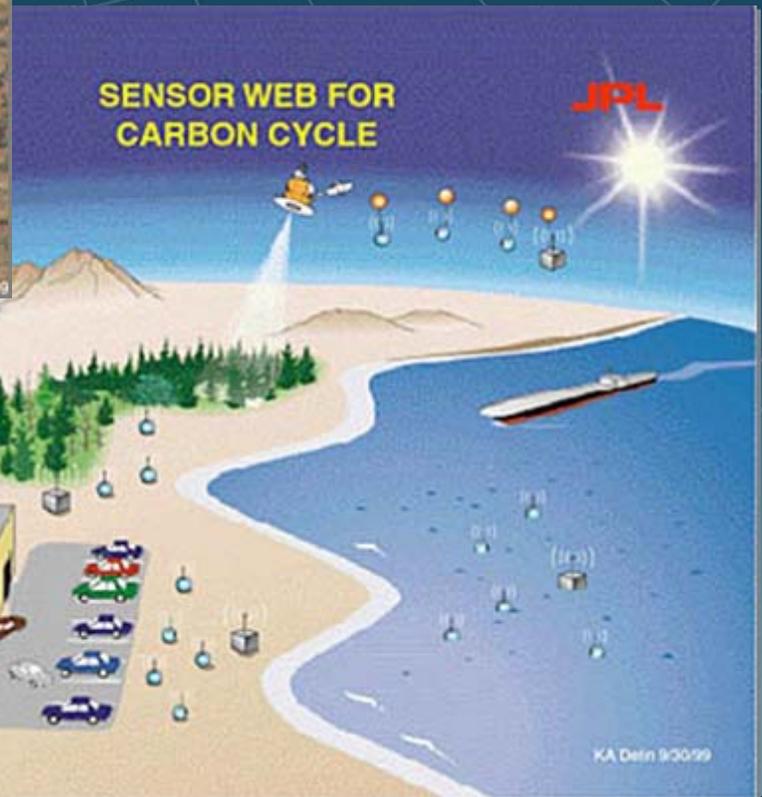
# Involving a wide range of partners and civil society





# New technologies in *in situ* and space

## Sensor Webs



# Europe's Environment fourth assessment: environment & security



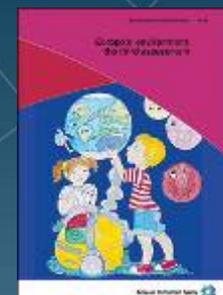
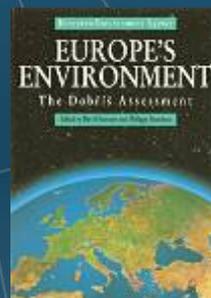
# From Kiev to Belgrade

The 'Environment for Europe' process:  
environmental challenges and their  
relationship to society

53 European countries, USA, Canada and  
Israel

The European Environment Agency  
prepared assessments for ministerial  
conferences in

- Sofia 1995, Århus 1998, Kiev 2003,  
Belgrade 2007



# 53 countries and over 870 million people



# Main messages on:

1. Environment, health and the quality of life
2. Climate change
3. Biodiversity
4. Marine and coastal environments
5. Sustainable consumption and production
6. Sectoral drivers of environmental change
7. Major conclusions relating to environment and security



# Key conclusions for security

Unsustainable patterns of production and consumption are leading to increased resource needs in the region and a heightened vulnerability

Regional GDP 28% of global, but EECCA and SEE only account for 1%; poverty has increased markedly in SEE & EECCA 1990-2002

Trade flows have increased but are highly asymmetric: eastwards, manufactured goods and main commodities westwards

*Resource conflicts are inevitable*



# Key conclusions for security

Current patterns of migration in the region are significant; account for one-third of all global emigration and immigration. High emigration from CA and Caucasas(>10% 2000 -05)

Large numbers of displaced people & refugees

Net migration needed to hold working population at 1995 levels in 2050 e.g. >75 million for EU & >35million for Russia

*Educational and capacity gaps in the EECCA region seem inevitable*



# Key conclusions for security

Demographic trends amongst the 870 million people vary considerably from declines of  $>5\%$  (EE and CE since 1990s) to 140 -60% increases (CA and SEE and Caucasus since 1960). Densities vary from 110 to  $< 20$  pkm<sup>2</sup>

Life expectancies range from 62 – 81; balance of young to old varies considerably CA  $<15$  yrs is  $>20\%$ ; in WE and CE  $>60$  yrs  $> 20\%$  plus low fertility

Locally environment-related health concerns remain, especially atmospheric pollution; 100 million people still do not have access to safe drinking water



# Key conclusions for security

Land abandonment has increased the risk of degradation especially in mountain areas where anti-erosion measures have been discontinued

Inefficient irrigation schemes, industrial activities and mining operations have caused contamination and major physical degradation of the soils in south eastern Europe

Energy demands from biomass are increasing across the region

*Sectoral priorities need to be examined in light of energy security and climate change*



# Key conclusions for security

Dramatic reductions in the use of agrochemicals and the cessation of cultivation of some agricultural lands have reduced the pressures on soil and water

But as economies recover, the intensification of the impacts on soil can be expected to increase again if proper measures are not taken



# Key conclusions for security

A lack of awareness by policy makers on the effects of their actions on the environment

Limited access to efficient equipment, cleaner technology and adequate knowledge

*Declines in environmental quality and sustainability seem inevitable*



# Overall conclusion

Emerging economic and social instability will lead to asymmetric threats to security that cannot be resolved by military force or within traditional domains of security policy such as defence, foreign relations and strategic planning but could benefit from partnerships to deal explicitly with these transformations and environmental concerns



# Options for future action on environment and security

- Promote implementation of **regional environmental agreements** (e.g. Black Sea, Caspian, Carpathian)
- Put in place **community programmes for disaster prevention and management plans** especially in areas at **risk from climate change**
- Set clear, **realistic social, economic and environmental targets** and **monitoring** mechanisms
- Strengthen governmental support for **education** on **sustainable development**



# Options for future action on environment and security

- Strengthen governmental support for **public participation in community and volunteer programmes** and **awareness raising** on environmental issues especially climate change
- Expand existing **pan-European partnerships**;
- Continue regular assessments and policy evaluations through a shared **environmental information system**
- Further develop **sustainable development indicators**



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