



UNSD



European
Environment
Agency



الاسكوا
ESCWA



United Nations
Environment Programme

Session 2: Regional and National Work on Environmental Information

Environment Live Data and Services

The Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS).

Tue-13-Nov-2018

Session: Time: 11:30 am – 12:30 pm; Venue: UN ESCWA, Beirut, Lebanon

Contact person: Erick Litswa

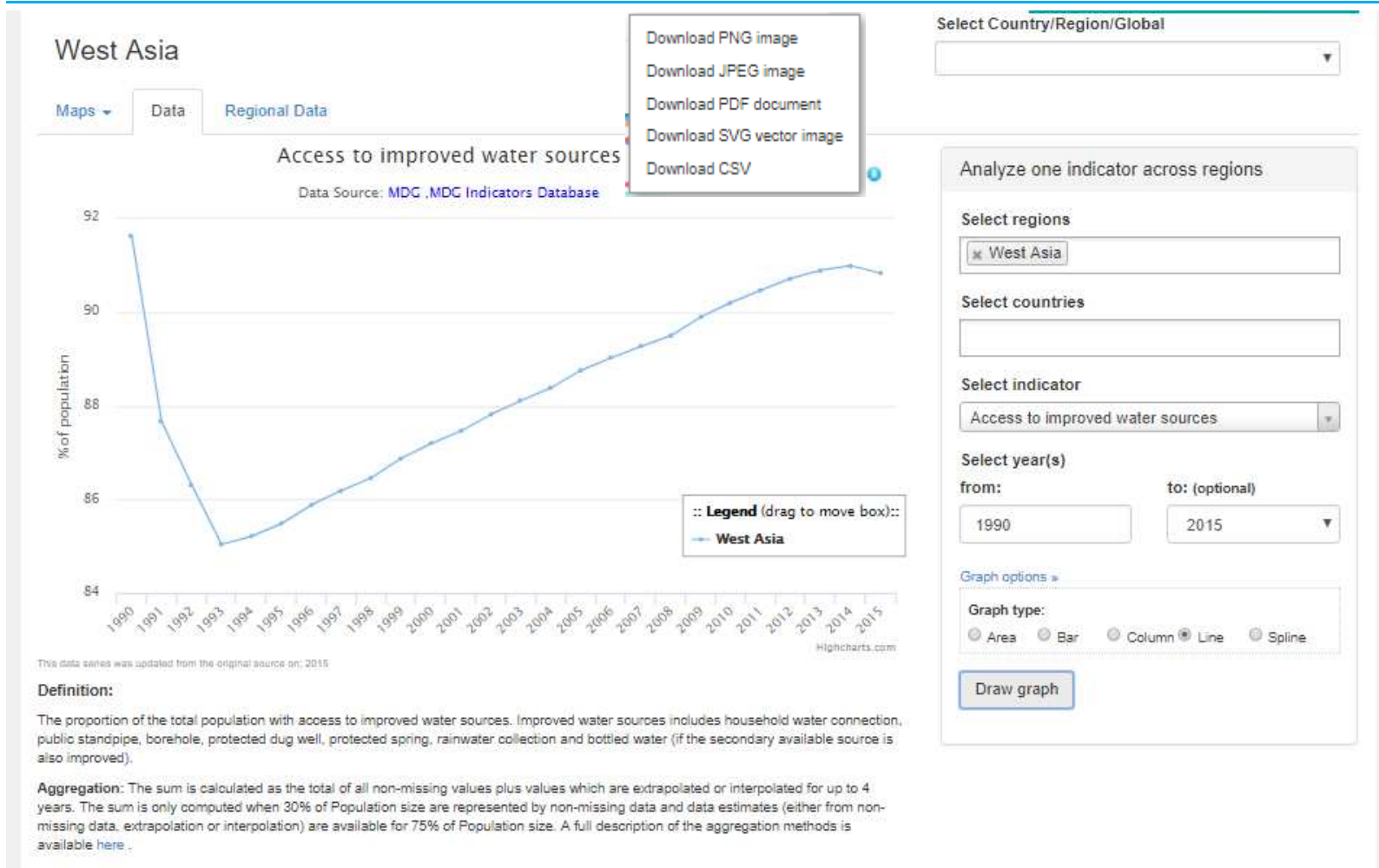
Contact email: Erick.Litswa@un.org;

Science and Data driving our Common Future

“... The availability of quality, accessible, open, timely and disaggregated data is vital for evidence based decision-making and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda and realization of its ambitions of leaving no one behind ...” **SDG Progress Report 2018**

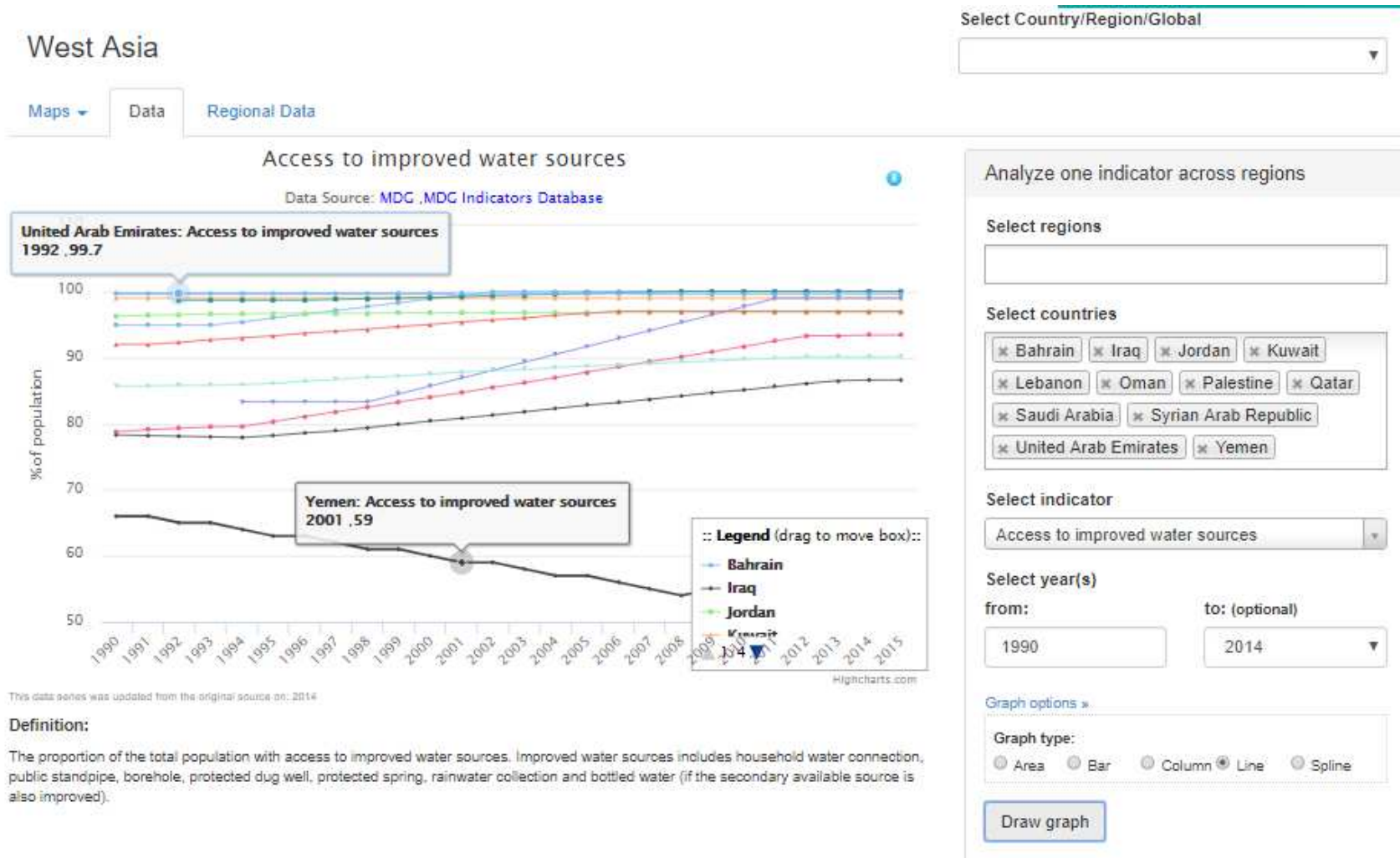
“... to demonstrate how UN Environment Programme of Work 2018 – 2021 integrates the 2030 Agenda using its Strategy to support data collection, analysis and reporting. The UN Environment Live initiative provides baseline data and monitors progress against the Goals ...” **UN Environment Executive Director, 2018 Compact**

Environment Live Data and Services -1/3



<https://environmentlive.unep.org/region/data/WS#charts>

Environment Live Data and Services – 2/3



<https://environmentlive.unep.org/region/data/WS#charts>

Environment Live Data and Services – 3/3

The screenshot displays the Environment Live website interface. At the top, the 'environment live' logo is on the left, and navigation links for 'Data and Statistics', 'Get Involved', and 'Log In' are on the right. A secondary navigation bar includes 'Country Profile', 'Maps and Data', 'Sustainable Development Goals Dashboard', 'Legal Instruments', 'Resources', 'Data Downloader', 'Web Intelligence', and 'Lebanon' (highlighted). Below this, a dropdown menu is set to 'Lebanon'. The main content area is titled 'Legal Instruments' and has tabs for 'InforMEA' and 'Reporting obligations'. A search bar and a 'Show 10 entries' dropdown are present. A table lists reporting obligations with columns for Obligation, Legislative Instrument, Report To, Reporting Format, and Deadline. The first entry is for an 'Annual Report' under the 'Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora', reported to the 'CITES Secretariat' with a deadline of '2015-10-31'. The second entry is for 'Information in support of inscription of a property' under the 'Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage', reported to the 'World Heritage Committee, UNESCO World Heritage Centre' with a deadline of 'Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2013) (Para. 120-168)'. A pagination bar shows 'Showing 1 to 10 of 41 entries' and page numbers 1 through 5, with '1' being the active page.

Obligation	Legislative Instrument	Report To	Reporting Format	Deadline
Annual Report	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	CITES Secretariat	Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of CITES Annual Reports	2015-10-31
Information in support of inscription of a property	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	World Heritage Committee, UNESCO World Heritage Centre	Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention (2013) (Para. 120-168)	
Obligation	Legislative Instrument	Report To	Reporting Format	Deadline

https://environmentlive.unep.org/country/reportingobligations/LB#reporting_obligations

Integrating a variety of services



Services – Technology and Knowledge

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



<p>01</p> <p>European Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)</p> <p>Tool deployed and in use by the 54 pan-European countries to report on progress for pan-European Indicators and reporting to the UN Economic Commission for Europe.</p>	<p>02</p> <p>Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE)</p> <p>Tool being customized to be used for reporting on elephant carcass data for 38 African elephant range States and 12 Asia Pacific elephant range States.</p>	<p>03</p> <p>Development Account Project</p> <p>Tool being customized to be used in Africa for the implementation of the Framework for Development of Environment Statistics by UN Environment, UN Statistics Division, and UN Economic Commission in Africa.</p>	<p>04</p> <p>Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme SPREP/ UN Environment Samoa Office</p> <p>Tool being customized in collaboration with SPREP/ UN Environment Samoa Office as part of the application of environmental dimension of SDG Indicators in the Pacific for the 14 countries.</p>	<p>05</p> <p>DA Air Quality Project</p> <p>IRIS database to be used to capture near-real-time data from the low cost sensor based system from the various air quality monitoring stations around the world. In 2018, regional and national workshops planned.</p>
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Connecting national and regional indicator reporting systems to data monitoring systems to produce among other products:

- State of the Environment Reports
- Data Compendiums based on the Framework for Development of Environment Statistics



<p>06</p> <p>Africa Indian Ocean Integrated Water Resource Management (AIO IWEMA)</p> <p>In 2018, Mauritius expressed interest for further technical support and capacity building. A two-day workshop is planned to enable regular sharing and updating of data and indicators between Ministries/Agencies. Deployed.</p>	<p>07</p> <p>Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina</p> <p>IRIS deployed at the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism in Montenegro. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, IRIS was deployed as part of the GEF funded Cross Cutting Capacity Development (CDD) Project.</p>	<p>08</p> <p>Regional IRIS for Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>Ongoing follow-up on how IRIS could be used to implement the regional (LAC) indicator framework of the 33 countries. Follow-up ongoing on the Dominican Republic IRIS request.</p>	<p>09</p> <p>Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi</p> <p>Tool deployed and currently being customized as an Intranet solution for reporting.</p>	<p>10</p> <p>Capacity building in support of a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS)</p> <p>Output A calls for an assessment of IRIS implementation readiness and the establishment of data sharing agreements (for interested countries) - Burkina Faso endorsed IRIS at their national workshop, May 2018.</p>
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Services – SDGs and Environment Statistics

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



6.3.2, 6.5.1, 6.6.1
Water quality, water resource management and freshwater ecosystems

8.4.1, 8.4.2, 12.1.1, 12.2.1, 12.2.2, 12.3.1, 12.4.1, 12.4.2, 12.5.1, 12.6.1, 12.7.1, 12.a.1, 12.c.1
Sustainable consumption and production, including material flow accounts, chemicals and wastes, environmental policy, food waste and fossil fuels.

14.1.1, 14.2.1, 14.5.1
Ocean related indicators on marine litter, eutrophication, marine management and coverage of protected areas

15.1.2, 15.4.1, 15.9.1, 15.a.1, 15.b.1
Protected areas, including mountains, and national CBD targets, public expenditure on conservation and biodiversity

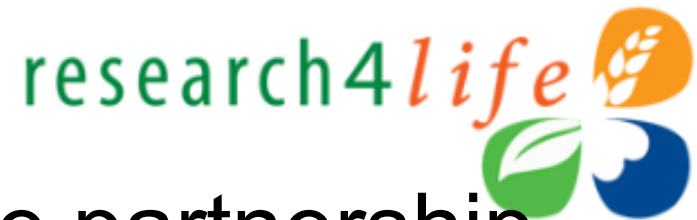
17.7.1, 17.14.1
Environmentally sound technology and sustainable development policy

UN Environment is custodian agency for 26 Sustainable Goals Indicators

11 out 26 are tier I and tier II and their data is reported to the Secretary General Global database.

Services – Scientific information on the Environment

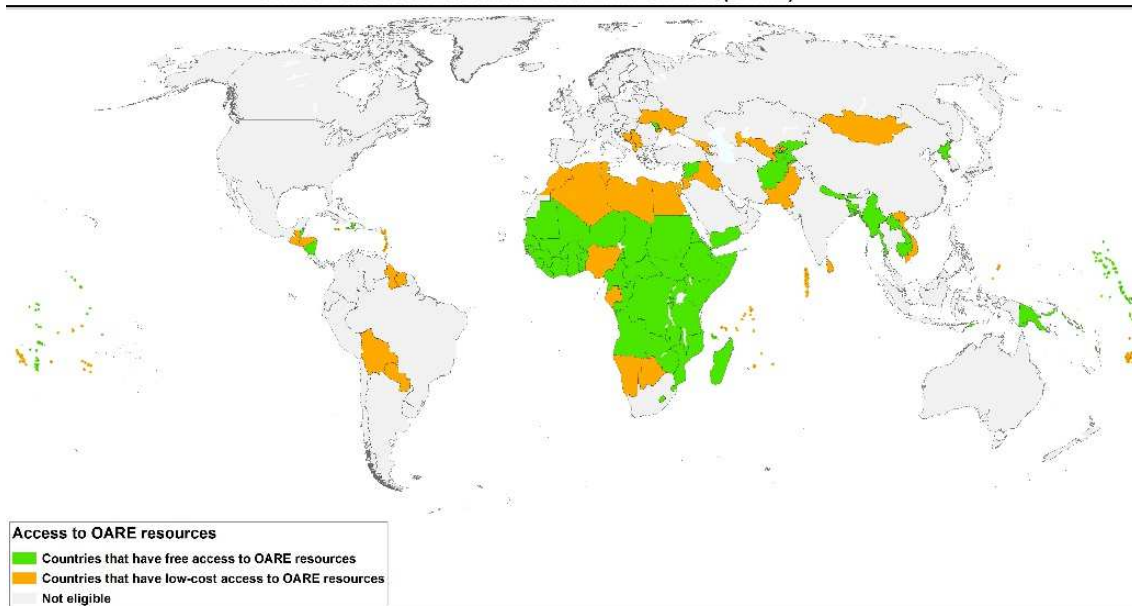
1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Research4Life partnership

-> Online access to research in the environment (OARE)

Online Access to Research in the Environment (OARE)



OARE provides access to a collection of up to

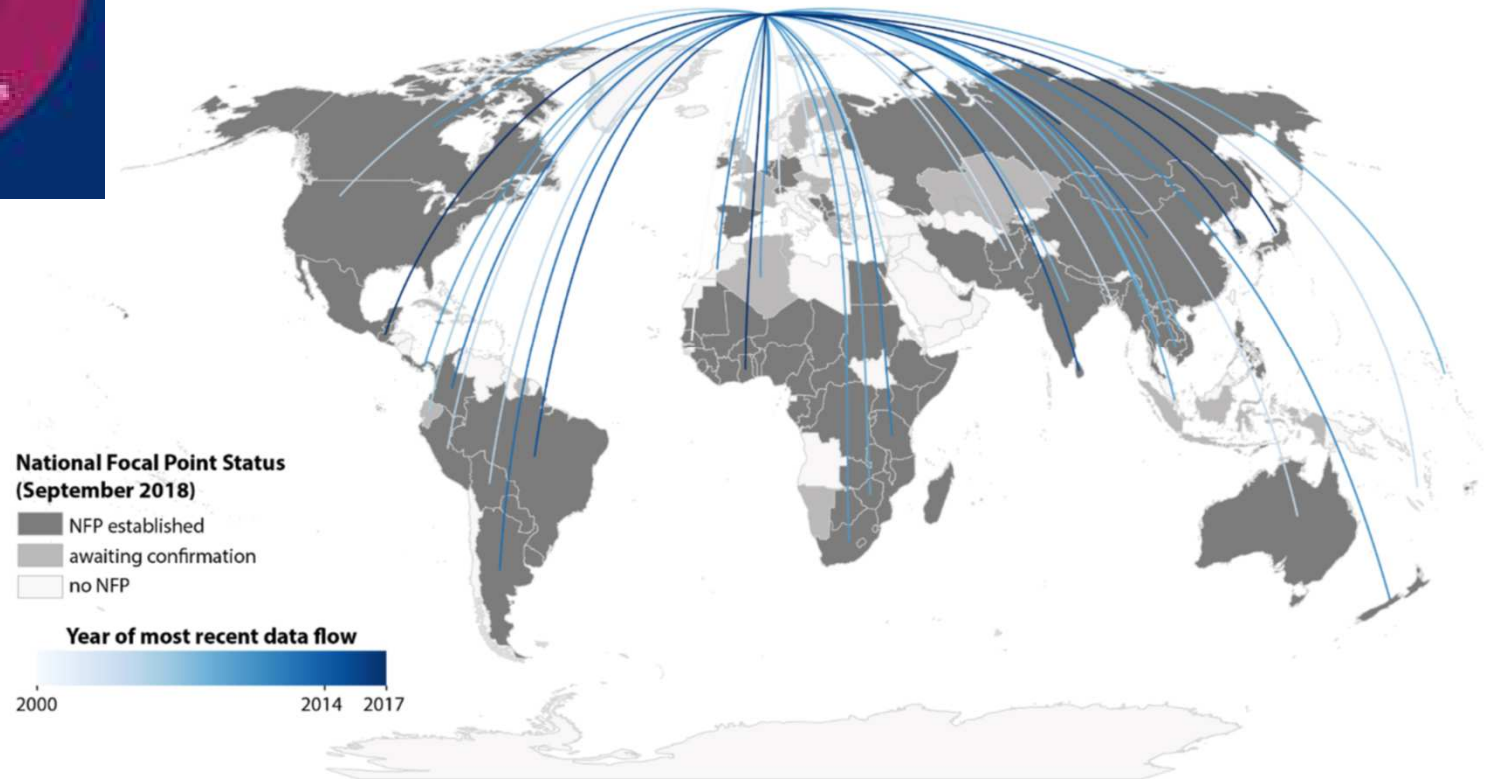
- 11,500 scientific journals,
- 27,000 e-books,
- 40 databases and
- other information resources in 118 countries.

Services – Global Environmental Monitoring

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



GEMStat



Collecting global water quality data since 1978

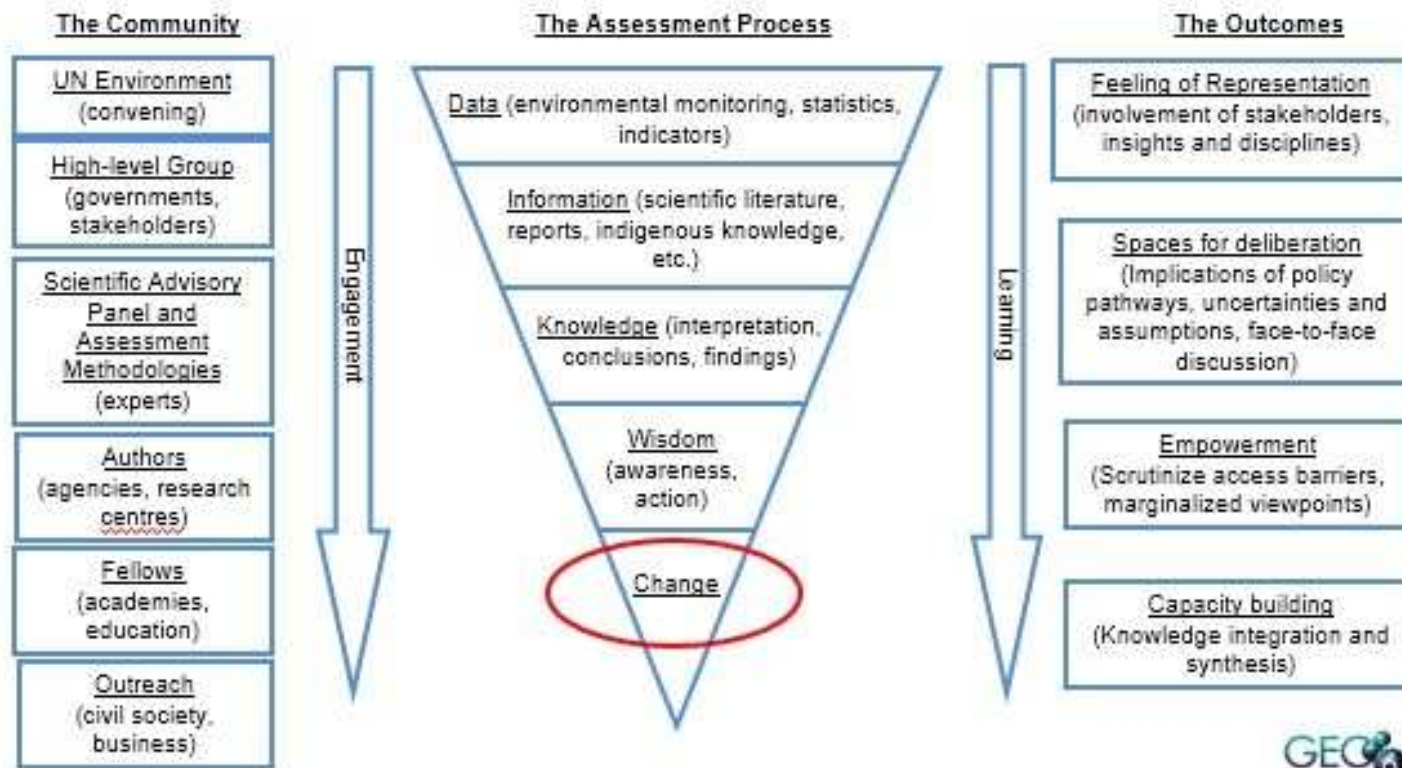
Network of over 4,000 stations in 75 countries

Services – Global Environment Outlook, Scientific Assessments and other Thematic Assessments

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Different groups that are engaged in the process



The full GEO-6 as well as the translated Summary for Policy Makers will be made available to the Fourth United Nations Environment Assembly in March 2019 for endorsement.

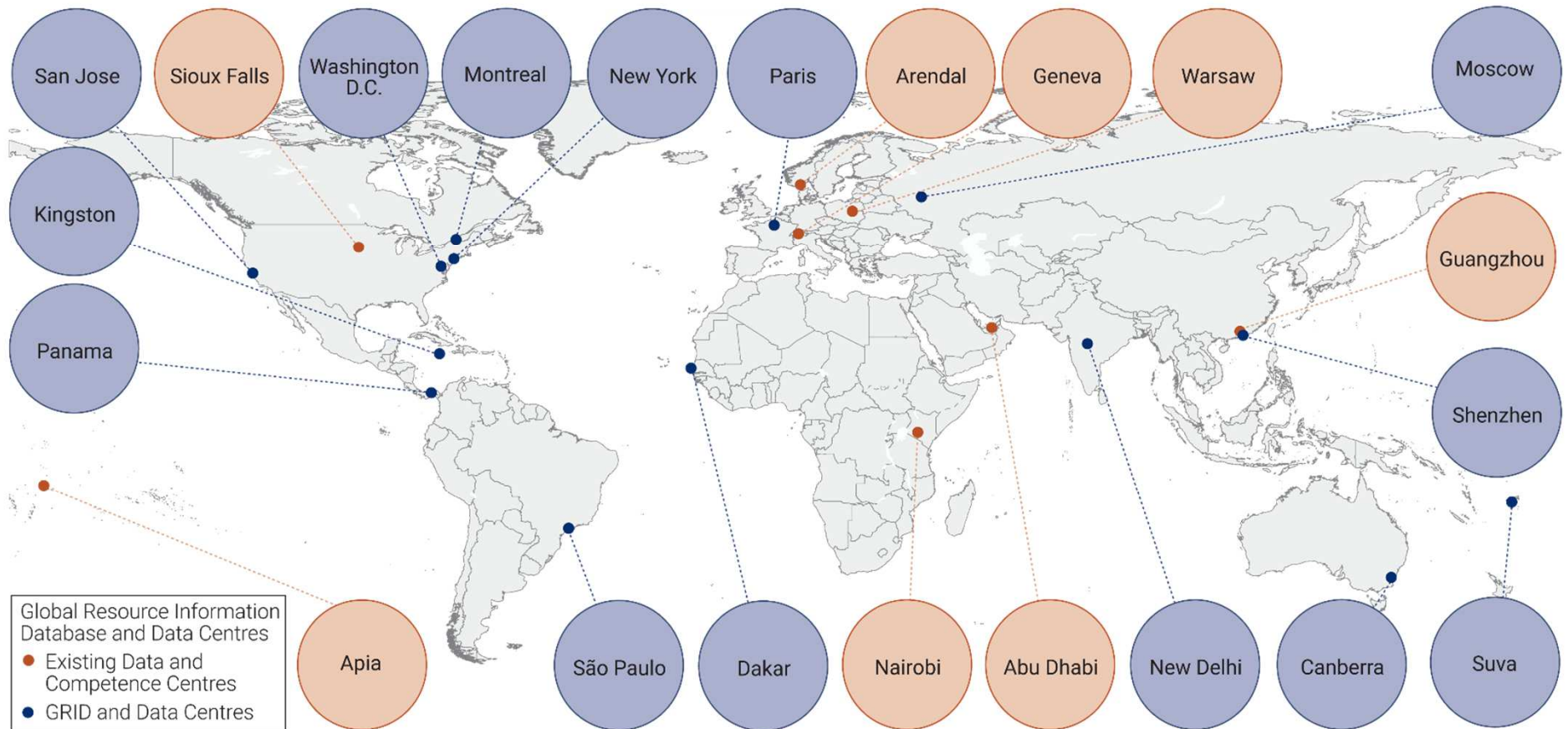
Services – Private and Citizen Science



1 2 3 4 5 6 7



One Global Partnership including the Private Sector



Services – Global Partnership



Services – Foresight, Green and Emerging Issues



1 2 3 4 5 6 7



The public is provided with the opportunity to

- Find out what is happening to their changing environment
- Find out the consequences of everyday choices
- Think about future directions for policy.

FORESIGHT

Brief 009

SCIENCE DIVISION

July 2018

Revisiting ocean acidification, food security and our earth system

Background

The UN Environment Foresight Briefs are published by UN Environment to, among others, highlight a hotspot of environmental change, feature an emerging science topic, or discuss a contemporary environmental issue. The public is thus provided with the opportunity to find out what is happening to their changing environment and the consequences of everyday choices, and to think about future directions for policy.

Introduction

Approximately 40 Gigaton (Gt) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is currently released into the atmosphere every year from fossil fuel combustion, cement production and land-use change. This is known as anthropogenic CO₂. A fraction of this, about 23% or 9 Gt CO₂, is taken up by the oceans. Over the industrialised period, the oceans have absorbed CO₂, corresponding to 27 % of our accumulated emissions, or 620 Gt CO₂.

In this way, the oceans have slowed down the pace of climate change. Without the oceans taking up anthropogenic CO₂, atmospheric carbon dioxide levels would now have been 480 parts per million (ppm) and the global temperature increase since preindustrial times more than two degrees Centigrade (2°C), breaching the limit for 'acceptable climate change', as globally vetted through the Paris Agreement. However, this invaluable service of the oceans comes at a cost. The absorption of the anthropogenic CO₂ decreases the concentration of carbonate ions in the ocean and also lowers its pH. The process of lowering ocean pH is known as ocean

acidification and is likely to have severe impacts on marine ecosystems.

The chemical reaction that gives the ocean its large CO₂ uptake capacity also introduces the problem of ocean acidification:

$$\text{CO}_2 + \text{CO}_3^{2-} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow 2\text{HCO}_3^-$$

(Carbon dioxide + carbonate ion + water → 2 bicarbonate ions)

Through this reaction, 95% of the anthropogenic CO₂ that enters the ocean reacts with dissolved carbonate ions to form bicarbonate. Without it, all CO₂ molecules would remain as dissolved CO₂ in the water leading to a rapid increase in the ocean's CO₂ backpressure to the atmosphere and a stop of the uptake. Instead, only 5% of the anthropogenic CO₂ entering the ocean increases this backpressure, while the rest is transformed to dissolved bicarbonate according to the reaction above. Thus, the consumption of carbonate ions enables uptake of more CO₂ from the atmosphere. However, the ocean's carbonate ion inventory is only replenished very slowly, by the weathering of rocks or dissolution of sediments and these processes cannot keep up with the consumption caused by the recent uptake of CO₂. Therefore, the concentration of carbonate ions in the ocean is now decreasing, while the concentration of bicarbonate is increasing. As bicarbonate is more acidic than carbonate, this acidifies the oceans and hence lowers the oceanic pH. In addition, the 5% CO₂ that remains as dissolved CO₂ in seawater is quite a strong acid, which lowers the pH even further. Hence, the more CO₂ the ocean absorbs, the more it acidifies. This is the nature of ocean acidification.

Why is this important?

Ocean acidification is a global issue, which is affecting all ocean regions. It is important as it may have severe impacts on marine organisms and ecosystems. Loss of biodiversity is a likely result, accompanied by a reduction of harvestable resources, including those associated with human food resources. If CO₂ emissions continue at the same rate, ocean acidification will have a considerable influence on marine-based diets for billions of people worldwide. The only way to stop ocean acidification is to curb emissions of CO₂.

Early Warning, Emerging Issues and Futures

SCIENCE DIVISION

Published monthly to, among others:

- highlight a hotspot of environmental change,
- feature an emerging science topic, or
- discuss a contemporary environmental issue

The Indicator Reporting Information System (IRIS)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7



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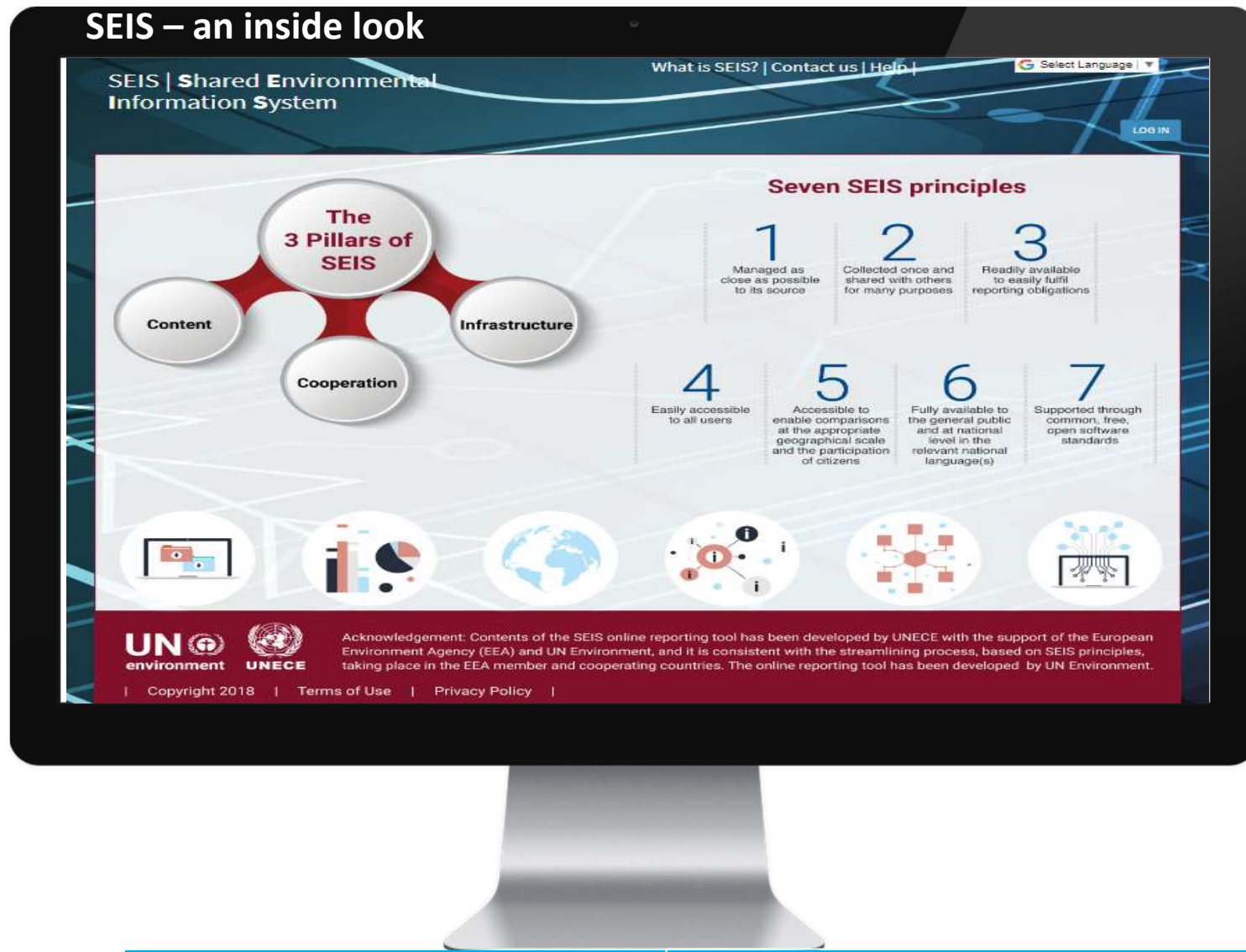
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Indicator Reporting Information System



SEIS Home Page

SEIS – an inside look

The screenshot shows the 'New Dataset' form in the SEIS system. The top navigation bar includes 'Shared Environmental Information System', 'Datasets', 'Results', 'About SEIS', 'Admin', and 'Help'. The user is logged in as 'SEIS Admin'. The form has a breadcrumb trail: 'Home > IndicatorWorkbook > add'. A 'Select Language' dropdown is visible. The form fields are: 'Theme: -- Please Select Theme--', 'Indicator:', 'Dataset:', 'Year of Publication:', and 'Years Reports On'. A blue callout box points to the 'Dataset:' field.

Datasets

Users are be able to select Datasets based on their Theme, Indicators, Year of Publication of the selected dataset, and years the dataset reports on.

Save

SEIS – an inside look

Shared Environmental Information System

Results

Overall National Performance Score – Self Assessment

Show 32 entries

Theme	Environmental Indicator	Data Flow	Year of Publication	Year(s) Data Flow reports on	Self Assessment Score	Country	Download	Actions
Average for Montenegro					83.67 %	Montenegro		edit
Air pollution and ozone depletion	A2.Ambient air quality in urban areas	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide - validated	2017					edit
Air pollution and ozone depletion	A2.Ambient air quality in urban areas	Annual average concentration of PM10 - validated	2017					edit
Air pollution and ozone depletion	A2.Ambient air quality in urban areas	Annual average concentration of ground-level ozone - validated	2017					edit
Air pollution and ozone depletion	A2.Ambient air quality in urban areas	Annual average concentration of	2017		86.67 %	Montenegro		edit
					93.34 %			
					93.34 %			

Results

User can view the overall national score. The calculation is based on the average scores for all assessed datasets

Update Self Assessment

Update Self Assessment

Russian

Name of the institution that is taking the lead in completing the questionnaire:
Individual or organizational contact points for the data or metadata, including information on how to reach the contact points:

Theme: Water
Indicator: C10.BOD and concentration of ammonium in rivers
Dataset: Mean concentration of BOD in major rivers

Relevance Accuracy Timeliness Accessibility Clarity Comparability Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?
 Yes
 No
If the answer to this question is yes, please specify:

D25. Are there any legal or institutional arrangements for regular production and sharing of data between various institutions at national level in place?
 Yes
 No
If the answer to this question is yes, please specify:

Comments on questions in Institutional and organizational arrangements category:

Save and Continue

SEIS – an inside look

Russian

Name of the institution that is taking the lead in completing the questionnaire:

Nature and Enviromental Protection Agency

Individual or organizational contact points for the data or metadata, including information on how to reach the contact points:

Kasim Agovic, Nature and Enviromental Protection Agency; Montenegro, Podgorica, IV Proleterske 19; email: kasim.agovic@epa.org.me

Theme: Water

Indicator: C10.BOD and concentration of ammonium in rivers

Dataset: Mean concentration of BOD in major rivers

Relevance

Accuracy

Timeliness

Accessibility

Clarity

Comperibility

Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?

Yes

No

If the answer to this question is yes, please specify: Data monitoring is compl

D25. Are

Yes

No

If the an

Relevance

Do you actively or passively collect user feedback to assess whether the data flow meets the needs of users? ; Is the data flow used for more than one purpose? ; Do you regularly improve your data to meet the needs of users?

Save and Continue

SEIS – an inside look

Update Self Assessment

Home > IndicatorWorkbook > ed

Select Language

Russian

Name of the institution that is taking the lead in completing the questionnaire: Nature and Enviromental Protection Agency

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Relevance Accuracy Timeliness Accessibility Clarity Comparability Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?

Yes

No

If the answer is no, please provide details in the comment field.

D25. Are there data validation procedures in place?

Yes

No

If the answer is no, please provide details in the comment field.

Comments

Save and Continue

Accuracy

Where do you get the primary data from? ; Are any other data sources available on the same topic? ; If the answer to question above is yes, do you systematically compare the data with data from other sources? ; Are data validation procedures in place? ; Do you carry out revisions to the data? ; If the answer above is regularly or occasionally, please indicate the circumstances in which revisions are carried out

SEIS – an inside look

Update Self Assessment

Home > IndicatorWorkbook > ed

Select Language

Russian

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Relevance Accuracy **Timeliness** Accessibility Clarity Comparability Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?

Yes

No

If the answer to this question is yes, please specify: Data monitoring is compl

D25. Are

Yes

No

If the an

Comments

Save and Continue

Timeliness
What is the frequency of dissemination of the data flow?; When was the data flow released? ; If the answer above is one of the options A-D, what is the punctuality of the data flow online release? ; What is the reference year of the data flow? ; What is the timeliness of the data flow?

SEIS – an inside look

Russian

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Relevance Accuracy Timeliness **Accessibility** Clarity Comparability Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?

- Yes
- No

If the answer to this question is yes, please specify: Data monitoring is compli

Accessibility

- D25. Are
- Yes
- No

If the an... Is the data flow available and accessible online for users on any national platform? ; Is the primary data from public authorities readily available and accessible for users?; In what formats is the information on the data flow presented?

Comm...

Save and Continue

SEIS – an inside look

Update Self Assessment

Home > IndicatorWorkbook > ed

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Relevance Accuracy Timeliness Accessibility **Clarity** Comparability Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?

- Yes
- No

If the answer to this question is yes, please specify: Data monitoring is complete

D25. Are there procedures and guidelines for data quality management exist? ; Are metadata available for the data flow?

- Yes
- No

If the answer is yes, please specify:

Clarity

Do procedures and guidelines for data quality management exist? ; Are metadata available for the data flow?

Comments on questions in Institutional and organizational arrangements category:

Save and Continue

SEIS – an inside look

Update Self Assessment

Home > IndicatorWorkbook > ed

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Relevance Accuracy Timeliness Accessibility Clarity **Comparability** Institutional and organizational arrangements

D24. Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?

- Yes
- No

If the answer to this question is yes, please specify: Data monitoring is compl

D25. Are

- Yes
- No

If the an

Comme

Comparability

Do you apply internationally agreed procedures in the production of the data flow?; What is the length of the time series of the data flow?; Are there any breaks in the time series of the data flow (e.g. owing to a change of methods)? ; Are there any limitations in comparing the data flow across regions and countries?

Save and Continue

SEIS – an inside look

Update Self Assessment

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Yes

No

If the answer to this question is yes, please specify: Data monitoring is compl

D25. Are

Yes

No

If the an:

Institutional and organizational arrangements

Are there national legislation, plans, programmes or strategies in place related to the production of the data flow?; Are there any legal or institutional arrangements for regular production and sharing of data between various institutions at national level in place?

Save and Continue

Value Proposition

- 1. Harnessing Big Data for DECISIONS, POLICY and ACTION
(UN Wide Strategy and Across UN Environment)**
- 2. World Environment Situation Room: UN Environment response to Big Data on the Environment Revolution**
- 3. It is about IMPACT ON PEOPLE and on the GROUND (countries)**
- 4. Based on Solid SCIENCE and building the FUTURE: FORESIGHT**
- 5. A Worldwide HUB PARTNERSHIP including the PRIVATE SECTOR**

**OFFICIAL LAUNCH OF THE WORLD ENVIRONMENT SITUATION ROOM BY THE
UN ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR March 2019**





UNSD



European
Environment
Agency



الاسكوا
ESCWA



United Nations
Environment Programme

THANK YOU