The right data?

- for what?

The use of monitoring data for indicator based assessments linked to the DPSIR-framework on EU-level

Beate Werner





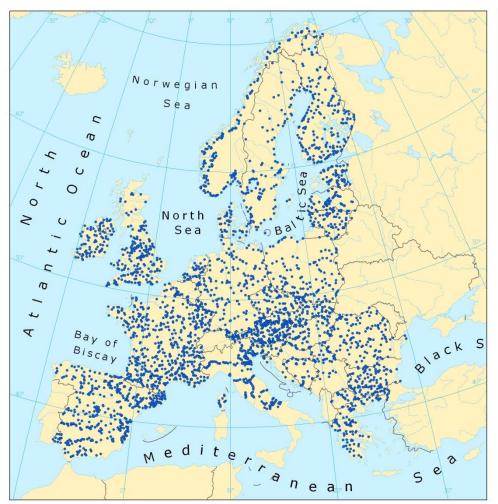
Content

- Use of monitoring data and indicators in EEA products, EU network = MS network
- EEA information and indicators in the policy cycle – using the DPSIR
- The SOE –reporting a success
- SOE information and water directives (WFD+)
- Assessing interrelations and policy relevant information





Eionet-Water - River Stations in end 1990ies





Number of river station increased from 3000 to over 10 000



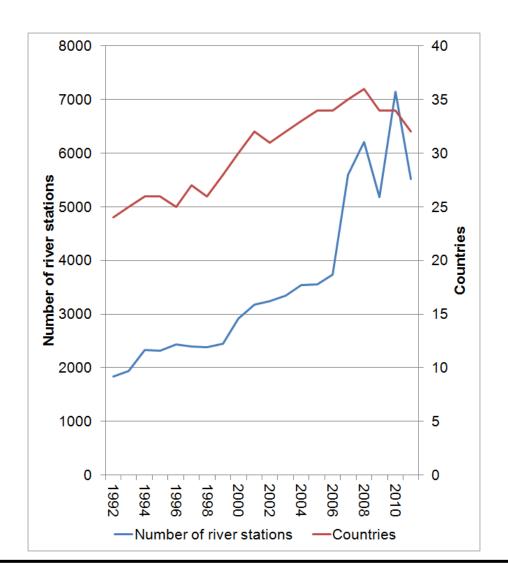


WISE-SoE dataflow - a success

- Over the last 20 years countries have reported
- More than 11 000 river stations (38 countries) –
 only Malta has not reported rivers
- More than 3200 lake stations (36 countries)
- More than 1500 groundwater bodies
- For rivers there are around 1000-1500 time series covering the last 20 years 1992 to 2011.



Number of river stations and countries reporting per year





CountryCo	Total R_St	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
AL	54	52	52	22	22	20
AT	290	65	60	66	66	
BA	66	18	19	20	16	31
BE	98	57	59	60	61	90
BG	115	107	98	92	95	96
CH	24	15	11	6	10	
CY	31	23	18	24	29	25
CZ	73	69	69			
DE	267		253	255	255	257
DK	42	42	41	41	41	40
EE	122	60	60	60	64	58
ES	2965	652	1244	1317	1605	905
FI	230	138	137	130	128	125
FR	1873	1380	1522	1441	1567	1567
GB	1235	400	392	465	1185	1140
GR	133	115	107			
HR	52	45	45	45	45	44
HU	150	96				
IE	209	156	159	179	172	172
IS	3	1	2	3	3	3
IT	2075	1336	1024	195	1134	
LI	18	15	15	15	12	15
LT	118	53	53	53	54	59
LU	4	4	4	3	4	3
LV	119	49	40	32	5	5
ME	36					36
MK	20	20	20	20	20	19
NL	31	16	15	14	14	14
NO	46	46	46	46	46	44
PL	344	129	118	113	34	282
PT	64	56	56	51	42	43
RO	132	118	118	117	120	118
RS	77	76	76	76	76	76
SE	127	119	119	117	120	118
SI	33	19	20	15	15	21
SK	124	51	85	43	32	37
TR	5	5	5	5	5	5
XK	48	_	45	47	47	47

River stations

Most countries report every year

Hungary, Greece and Czech Republic have not reported river data since 2007/2008

Austria, Switzerland and Italy had late/no 2012 reporting

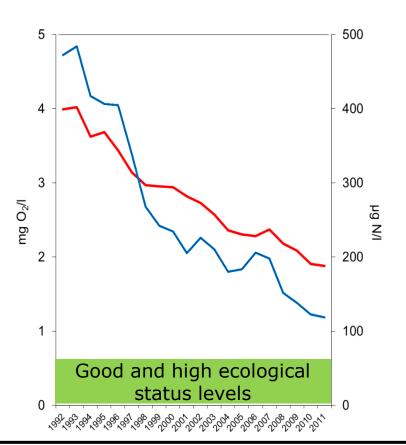




SOE data on river quality (1992-2011)

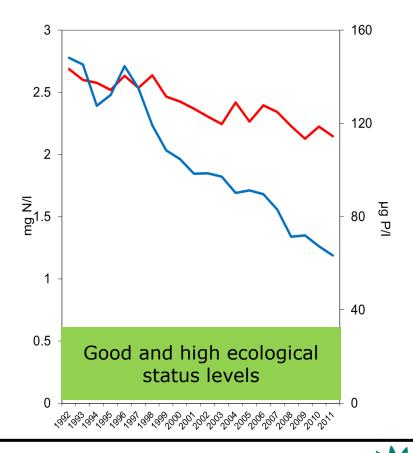
BOD

Total ammonium



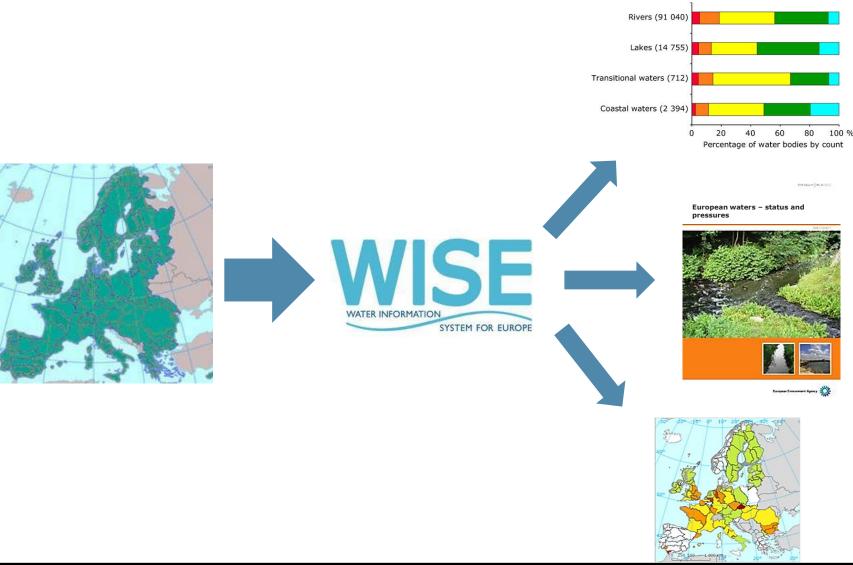
— Nitrate

Orthophosphate





WFD information and EEA State of Water assessments







The DPSIR Water Cycle - in the policy cycle

- Agriculture and forestry
- Fisheries
- Energy
- Industry
- Recreation
- Urbanisation
- Public Water Supply/Sanitation
- Navigation
 - Water pollution
 - Water use
 - Kanalisation
- Flow interruption

Driving forces **P**ressures

State

Impacts

Responses

- Stocks/flow of water bodies
- Chemical, biological and hydromorphological status of water bodies
- Catchment ecosystems structure + resilience

Integrated water resource management (IWRM)

- Institutional innovation
- Transboundary agreements
- Water use efficiency measures
- Water economics River + Wetland restoration
- 'Clean production'
- Catchment control and management
- Water scarcity
- Drought
- Floods

Monitoring

Effectiveness

evaluations of

responses and

policy measures

Reporting

- Wetland loss
- Salination
- Sedimentation
- Diseases
- Species/habitat loss
- Invasive alien species
- Eutrophication



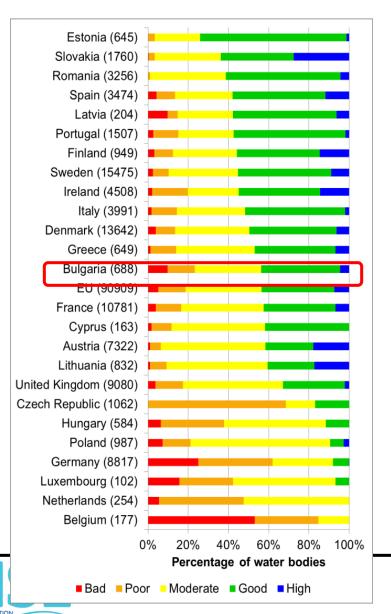






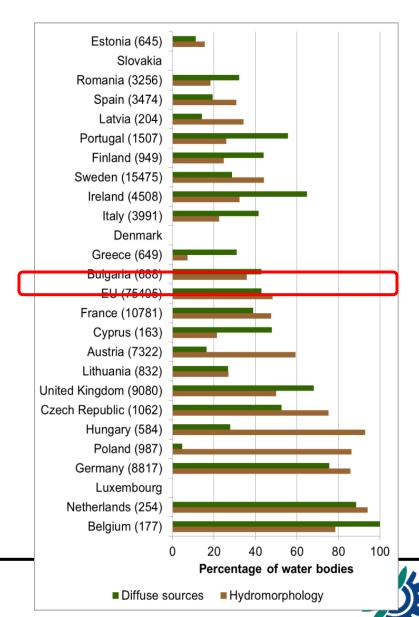
WFD Rivers ecological status and pressures per country

Ecological status/potential

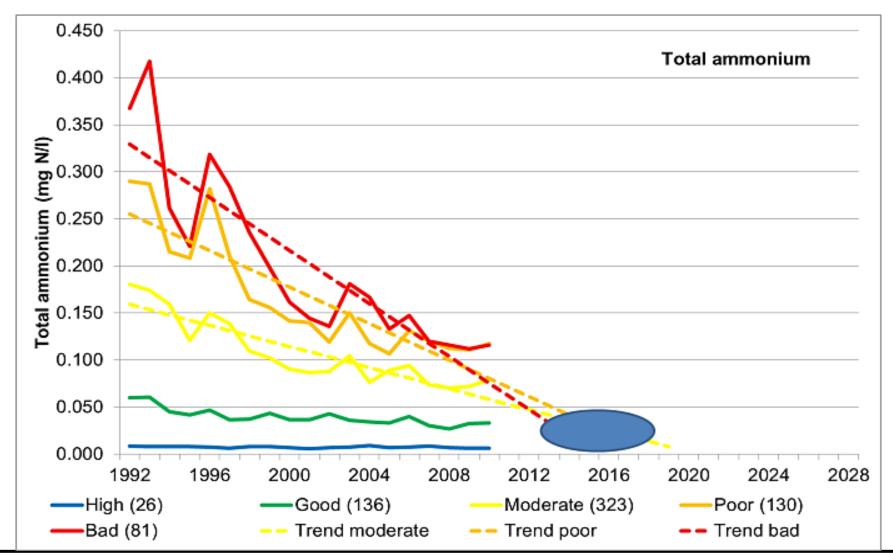


SYSTEM FOR EUROPE

Pressures

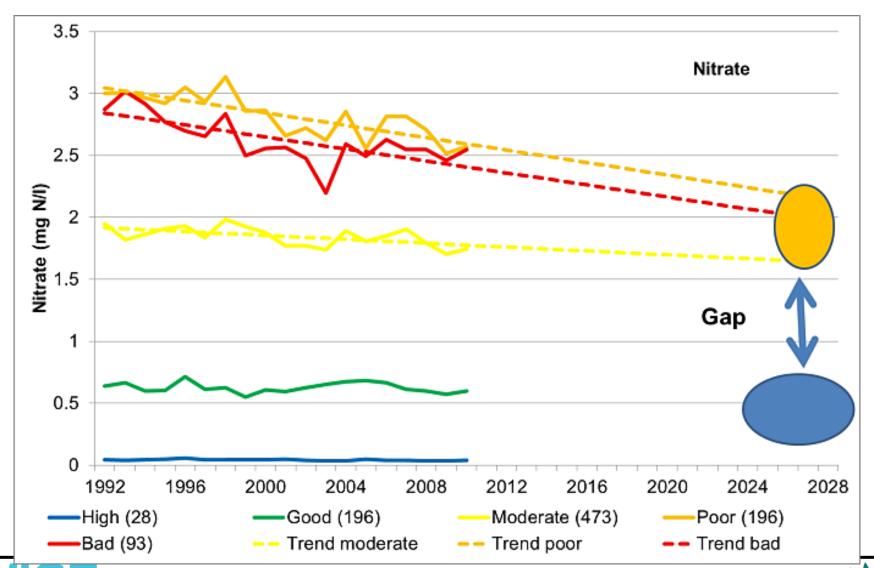


Point sources pollution reduction





Pollution reduction from diffuse sources





Sources of pressures

Driving forces

Agriculture

Urban

Industry

Hydropower

Navigation

Flood Protection

Climate change

Pressures

Water pollution From wastewater and diffuse sources

Water storage, and abstraction

Barriers (dams, weirs etc.)

Bank inforcements channelisation and straightening

State

Poor water quality

Altered and degraded river habitats

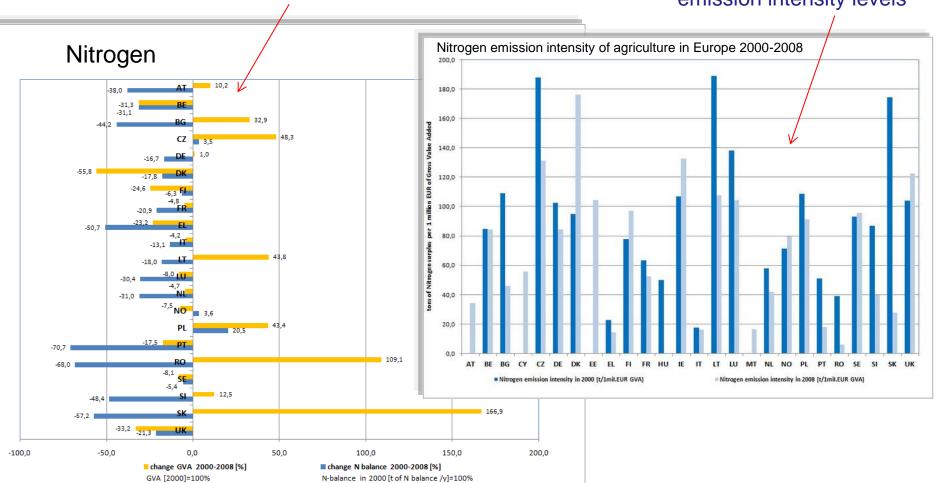


Emission intensity of agriculture in Europe (WREI 001, draft)

Several countries have absolute decoupling of emission intensity

- Decreasing emission intensity and increasing GVA

But arising from different emission intensity levels





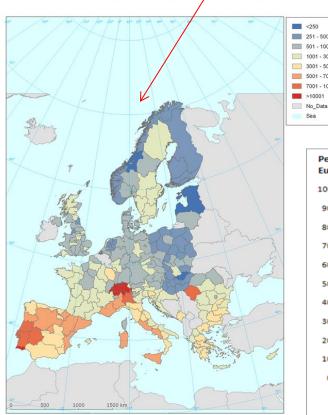
Economic Water Productivity of irrigated crops (€/m3) – <u>ECWP</u>

- indexed by Purchase Power Standard (PSS)

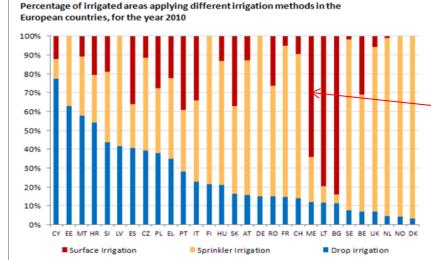
Map 3 - ECWP (in € PPS/m3) for maize (green and grain) across EU NUTS2 areas 1.01 - 2.00 0.51 - 1.00

Based on water use for irrigation and crops grown

Map 1 - Water Used for Irrigation in Europe per NVTS2 Regions (m3/ha)



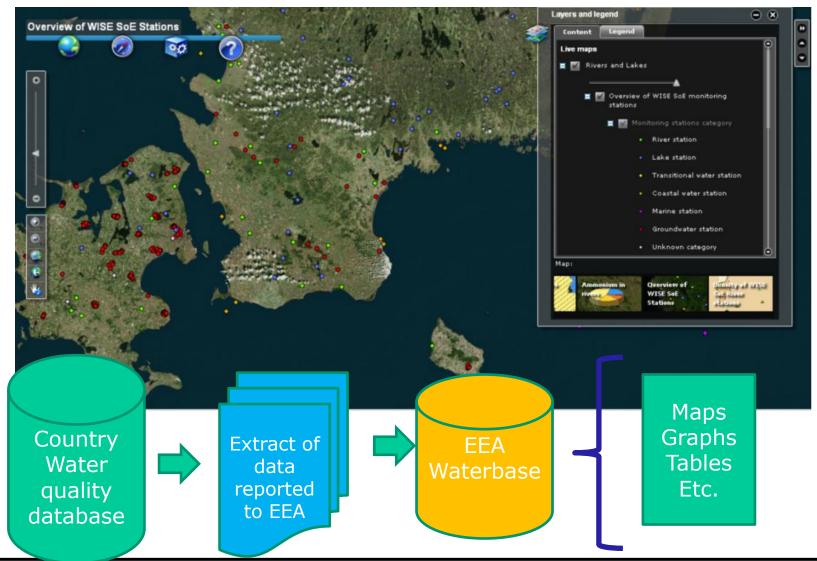
and GVA for various crops: Calculates ECWP



Irrigation methods may improve ECWP



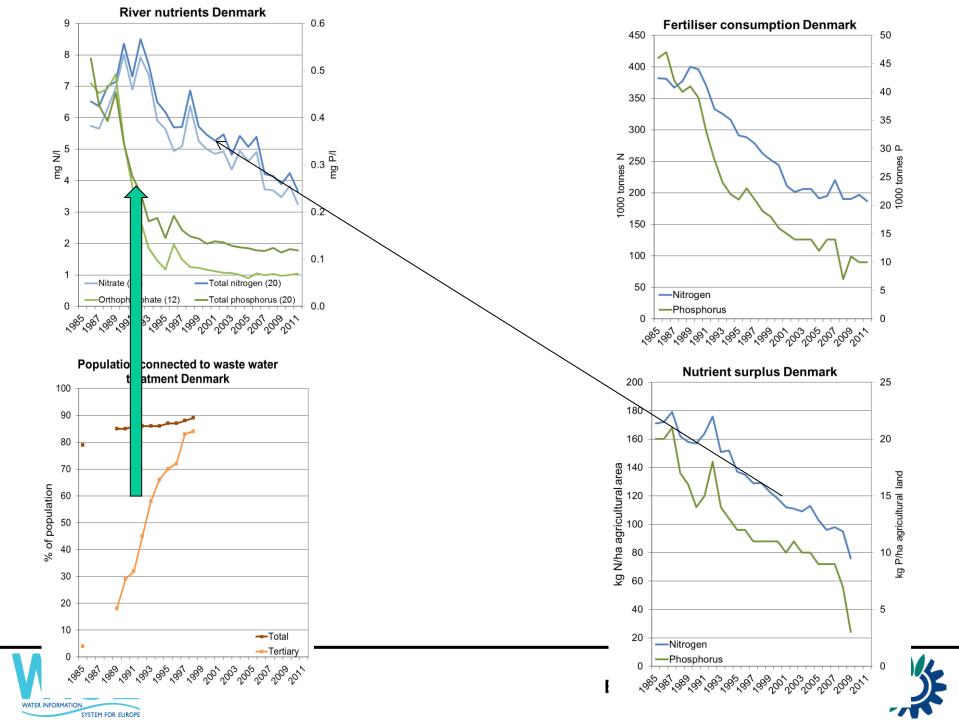
Water quality based on national information





Nitrate trend in European rivers **Nitrate in River Basin Districts** 3,0 Nitrate in rivers 2,5 2,0 1,0 0,5 "88, "88, "88, "88, "40, "40, "40, "40, "40, "40, Based on 1200 river time series Based on 10 000 river stations (27 time series from Belgium) Concentration moyenne en nitrates dans les cours d'eau en 2011 gemiddelde nitraatconcentratie (mg NO₃/I) 20 Moyenne en 2011 par point de mesuri (mg/t) Plus de 50 Entre 40 et 50 Entre 25 et 40 Entre 10 et 25 Moins de 10 Observed River Concentration **Environment Agency Data** Germany **France England & Wales Belgium Flanders**





right questions - right data - right quality - right resolution - right answers

- Keep on following the DPSIR as far as data available
- Focus the monitoring on policy relevance on MS and EU level
- WFD, water industry directives (UWTD, DW, BaWa) & NiDi to be assessed towards consistent RBMplanning
- Regular water quality (and quantity) monitoring for SOE purposes (annual) and WFD (6 yearly) need to integrate pressures and impacts from different drivers → focus needs to extend to all water policies
- Data quality and consistency (between countries & between directives) is key



Thank you



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