

Joint Partner Search Seminar
**Needs and expectations of existing
networks, authorities....**

**Challenges and opportunities from an
EEA perspective**

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What do we need from you!

- Reliable & valid data / information.
- Closer cooperation.
- Comments / reflections to EEA ex post effectiveness evaluations.



Why policy effectiveness evaluations?

Parliament	Demand to analyse policy implementation and effectiveness.
Commission	Is legislation being implemented effectively?
Member countries	Have past policies worked?
EEA	Complement SoE information with analysis on policy implementation and effectiveness.



What will we get out of it?

Ex post effectiveness assessment of SF & CF:

- Assessment approach / methodology.
- SF & CF implementation of environmental policies.
- Integration of environment into non-environmental policies / objectives.
- SF & CF regional programmes impact the environment.
- Potential imbalances....
- 2008 EC budget review / 2010 mid-term review of financial perspective.
- EC stock taking of results delivered by the programmes 2000-2006.

Collection of data / information about SF & CF:

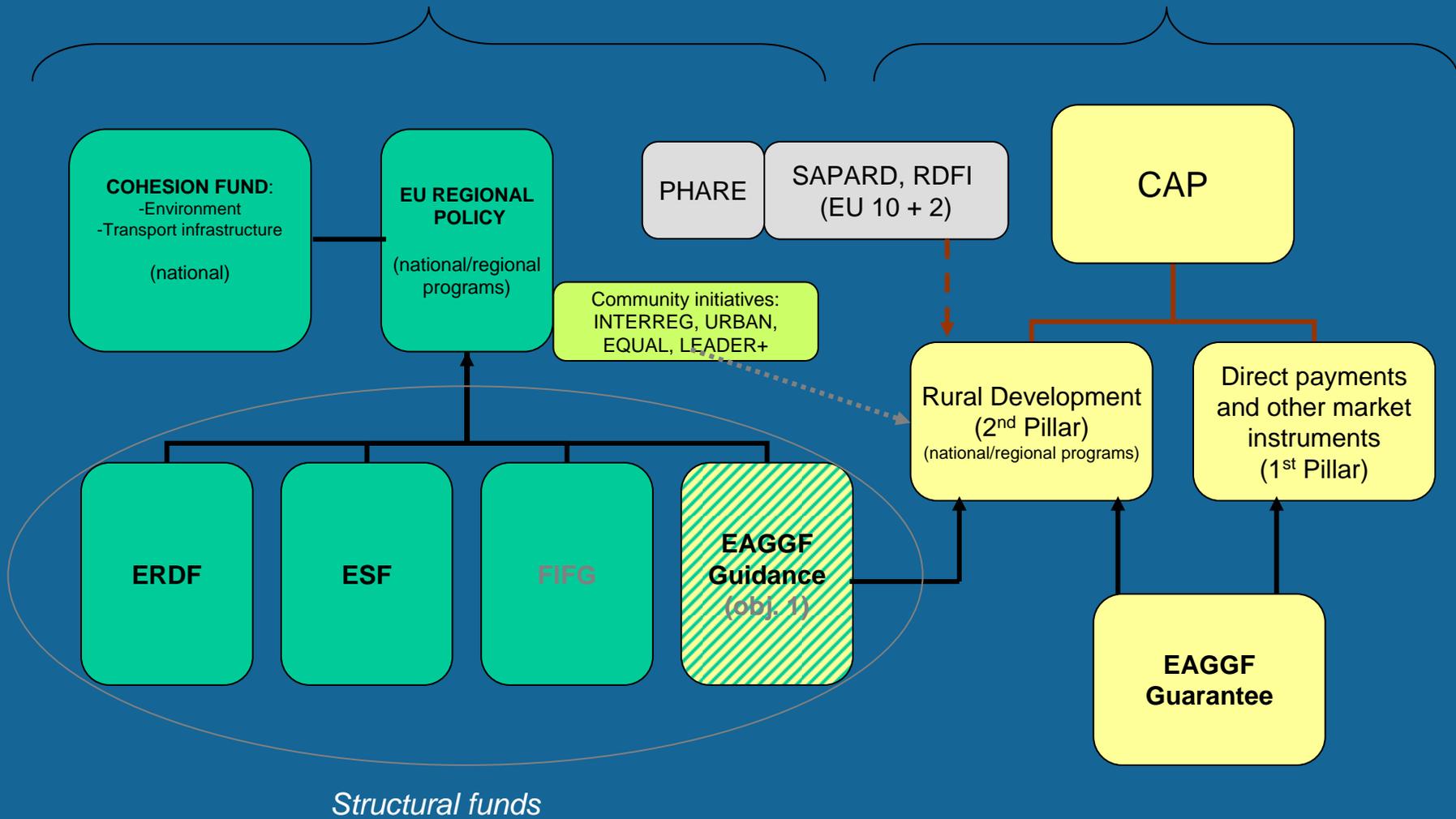
- Where?
- What for?



Programming period 2000-06

EU Regional Policy

EU Common Agricultural Policy



Structural funds



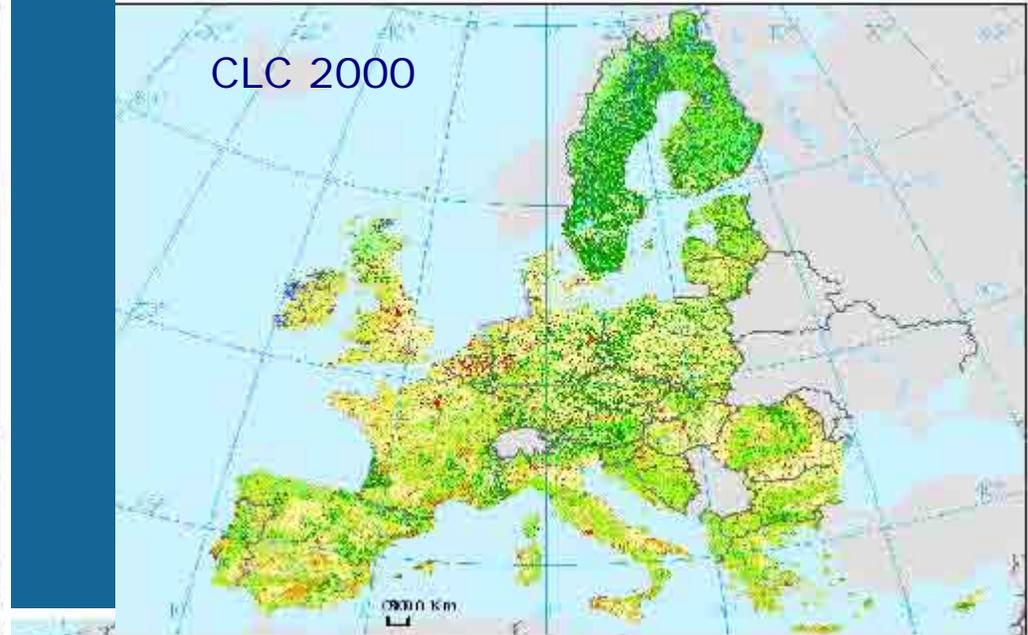
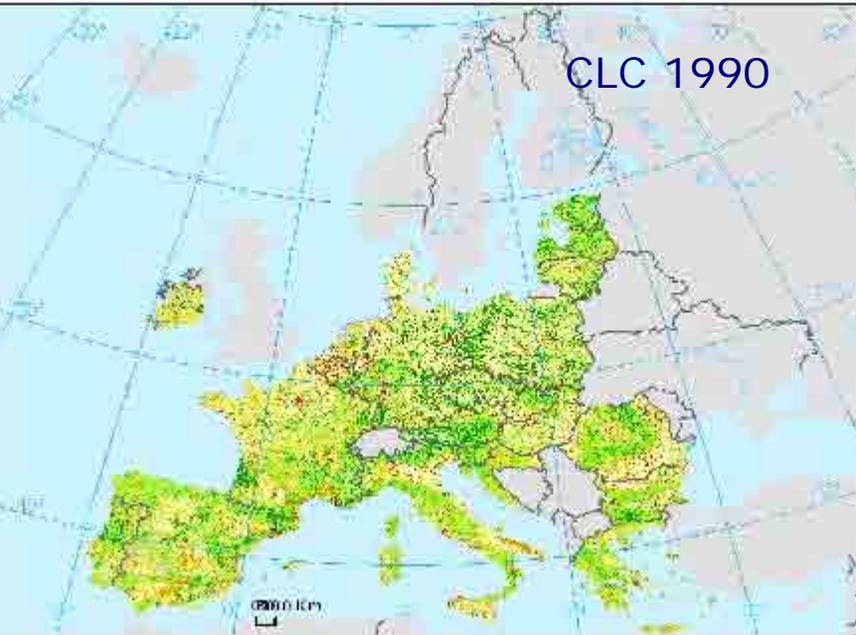
Partners

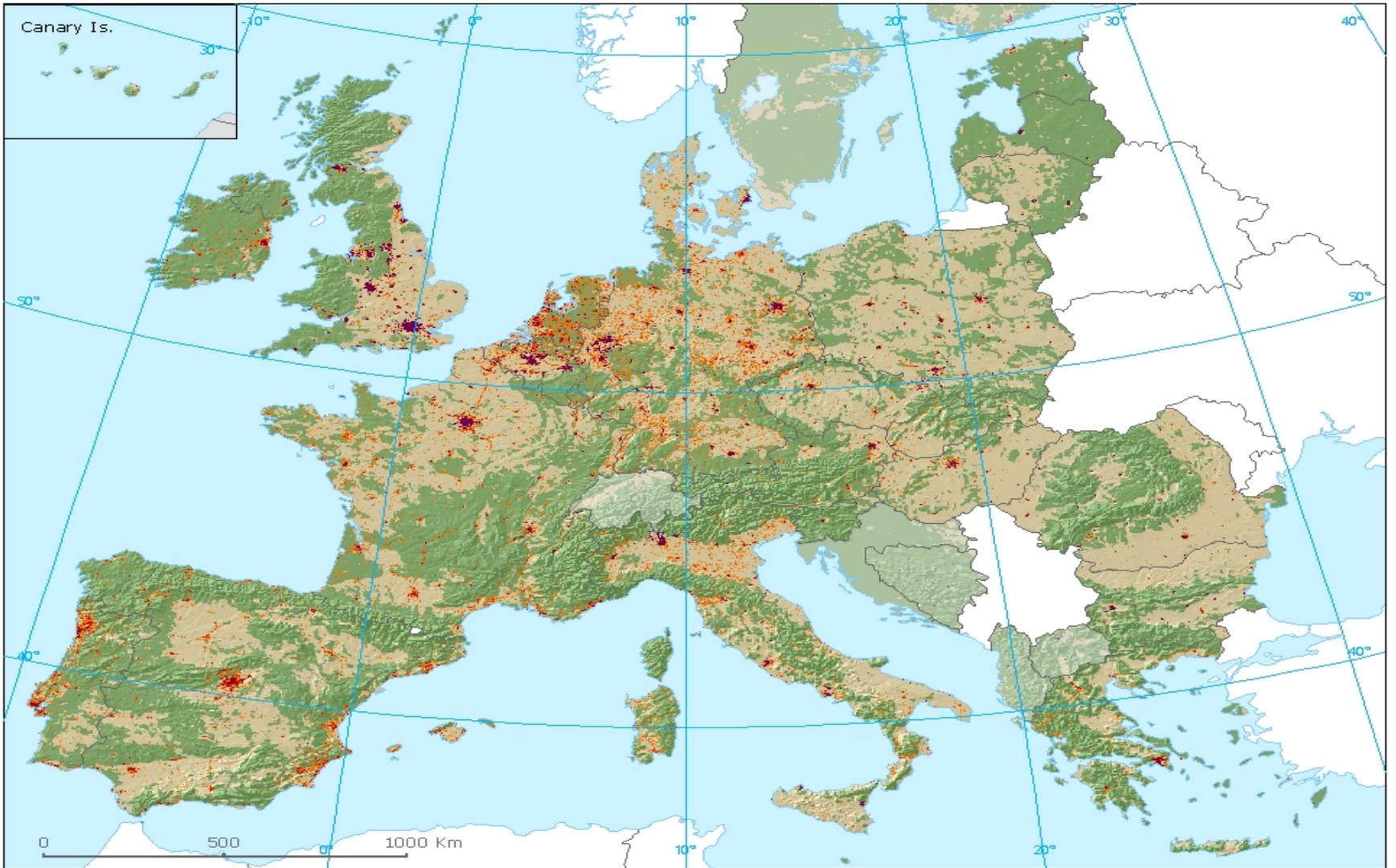
- DG Env and DG Regio
- ENEA advisory committee / working group
- EEA / ETC-LUSI
- ESPON
- WWF –European Policy Office
- EFTA
- REC



What have we currently done to support regional policy evaluations?







Urban and infrastructure development

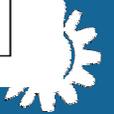
- 1 to 5 %
- 5 to 10 %
- more than 10 %

Urban zones 1990

- > 50000 people

Green background index (%)

- 0-60
- 61-100



e.g. Agriculture landscape differentiation,
NW Europe & New member countries

Intensification:
conversions
pasture to arable

Important
conversions
arable to pasture &
withdrawal of farming

Fast
agriculture
restructuring

Delayed process ?

Legend
Color
F5

Net
46M41N4.SUMOFAREAH

Net increase of set aside/fallow land >30%
Net increase of set aside/fallow land 5% to 30%

Net conversion of pasture to arable 5% to 30%
Net conversion of pasture to arable >30%

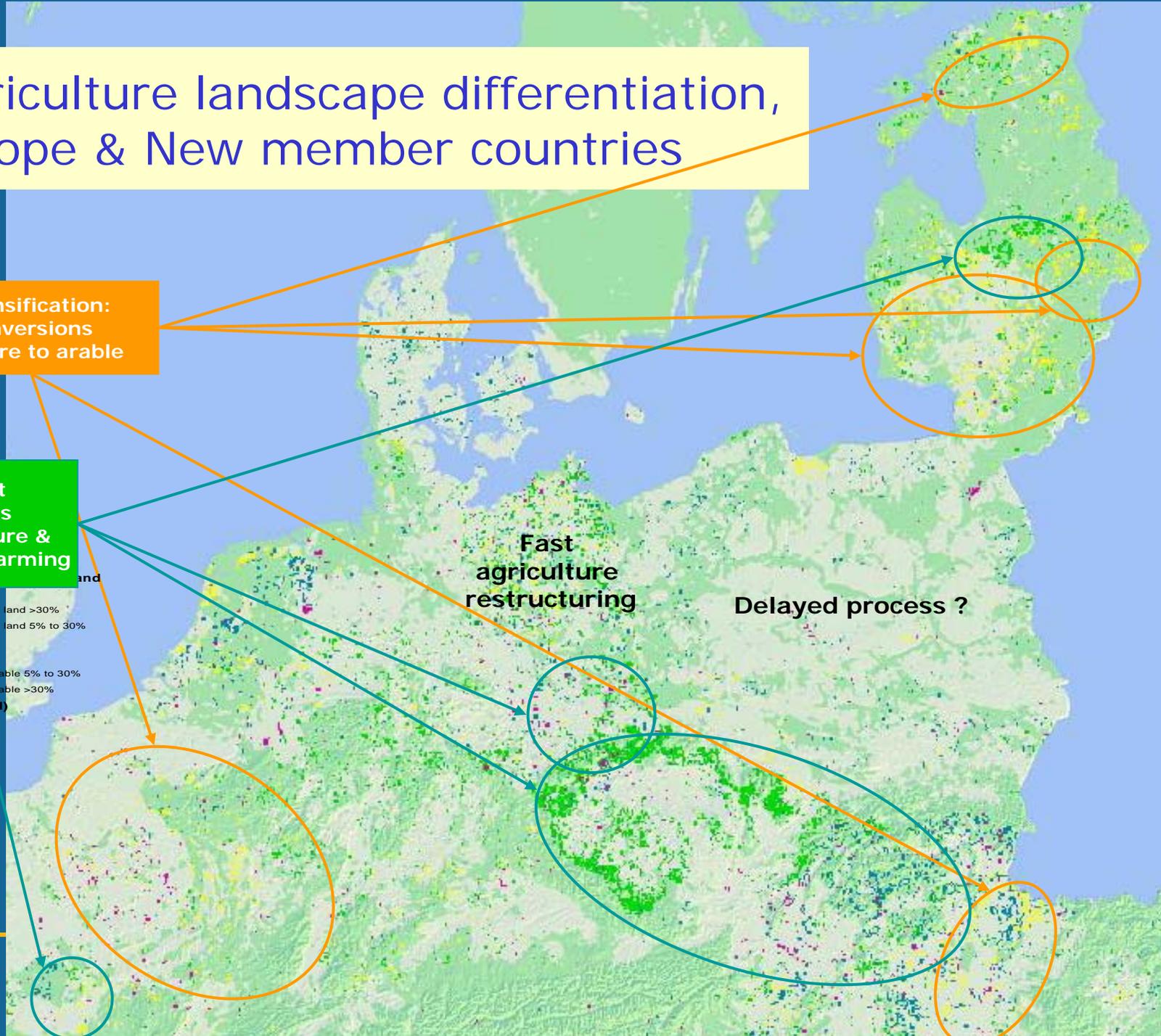
Withdrawal of farming (total)
F6_N4.SUMOFAREAH

2 to 5%
5 to 10%
10 to 30%
more than 30%

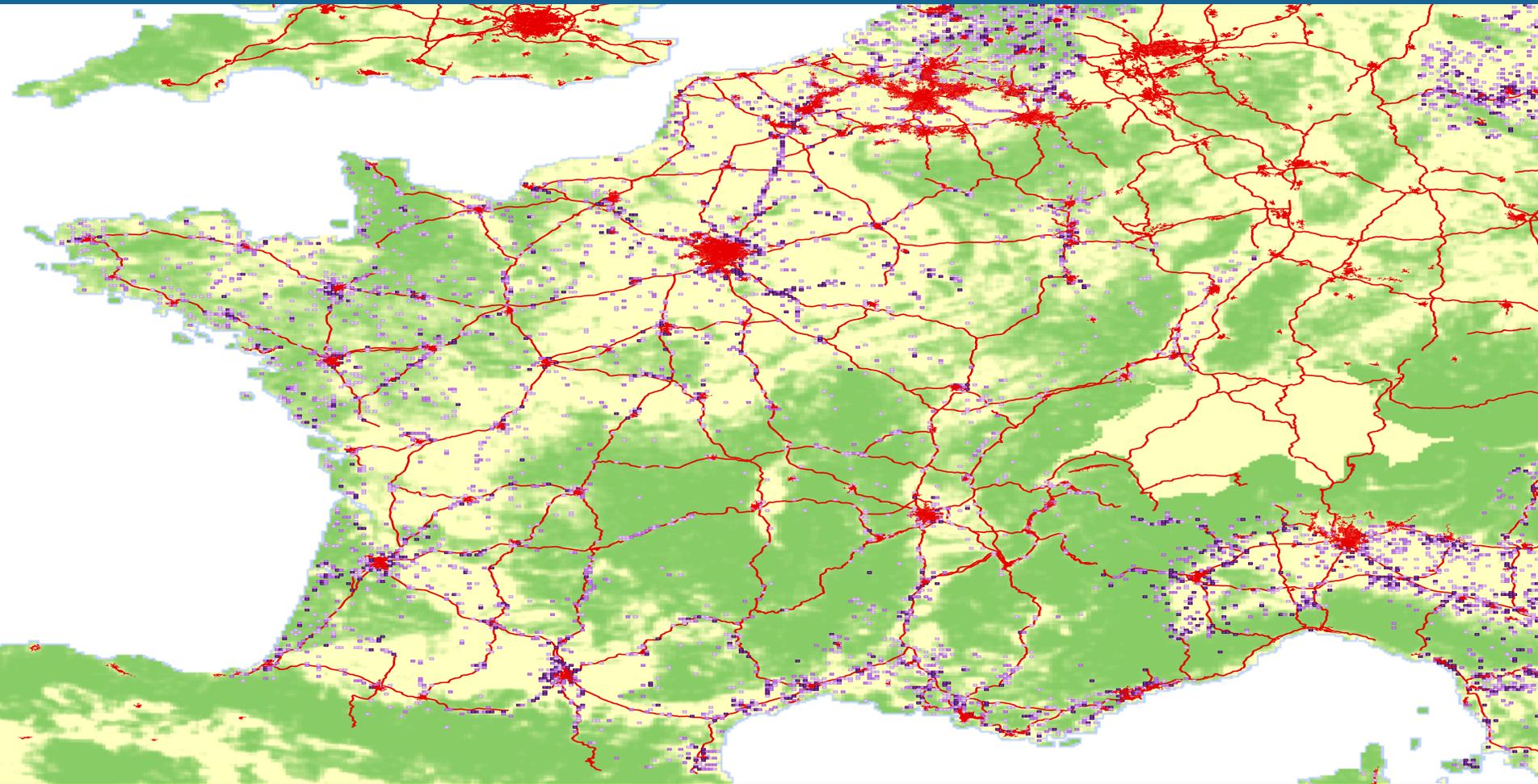
Landscape Natural
Potential

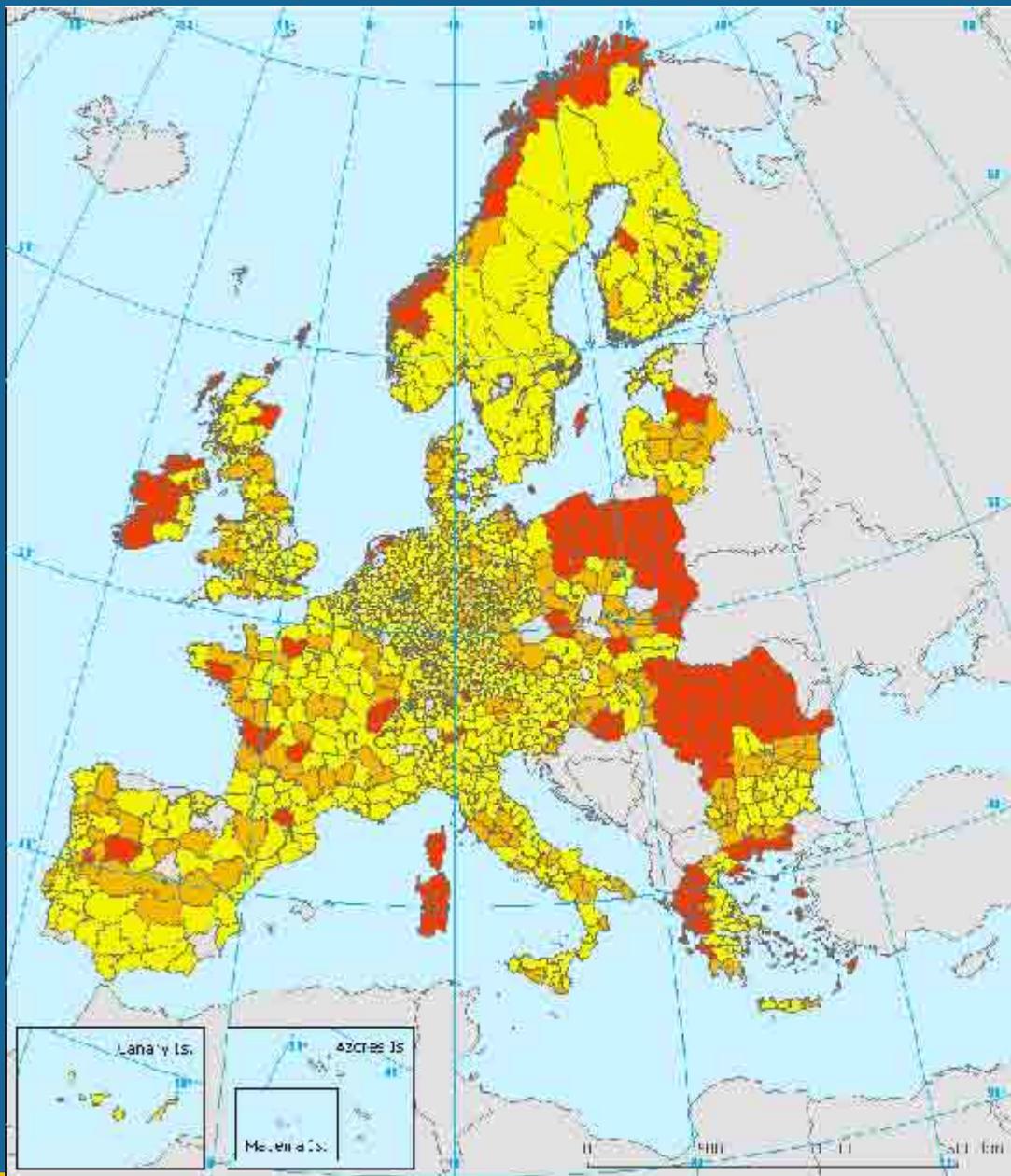
High natural potential: 100
Low natural potential: 0

10



...as transport infrastructures attract urban sprawl...





Transport
Time to the nearest motorway access
by car 2001 (in hours)
NUTSS
2001

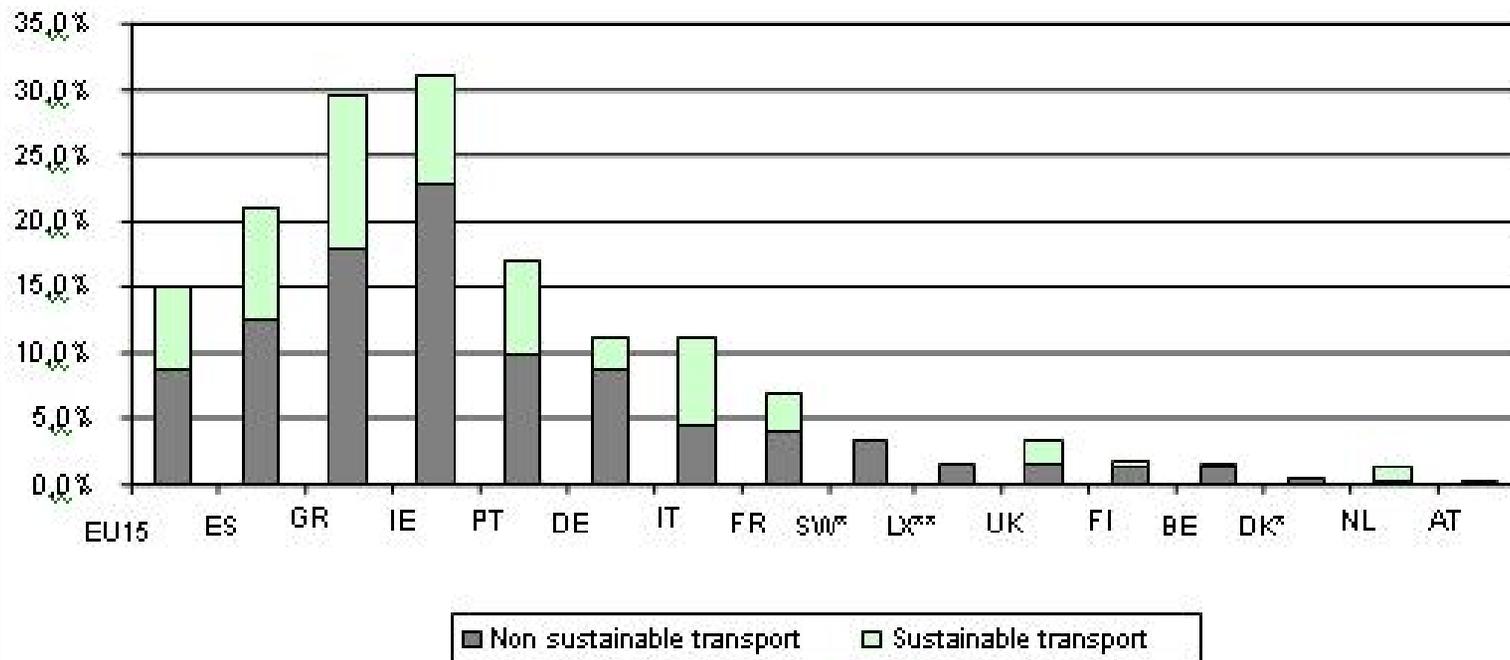
- < 1 hour
- 1 hour
- 2 hours
- 3 hours
- No data



Source: ESPON



Transport investment - % of total SF – EU 15



Source: The contribution of Structural and Cohesion Funds to a better environment, February 2006, Report of WG ISFE



Impact of TEN-T on the environment



TEN-T potential impact

Consumption of 'green background landscape'

Sources:

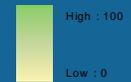
Axes: DGTREN / TEN-T HLG

Background maps: EEA, ETCTE, ETCBD

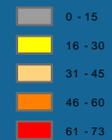


Legend

Green Background Landscape Value



Green consumption Index Value



Example: The cities of Dresden and Prague

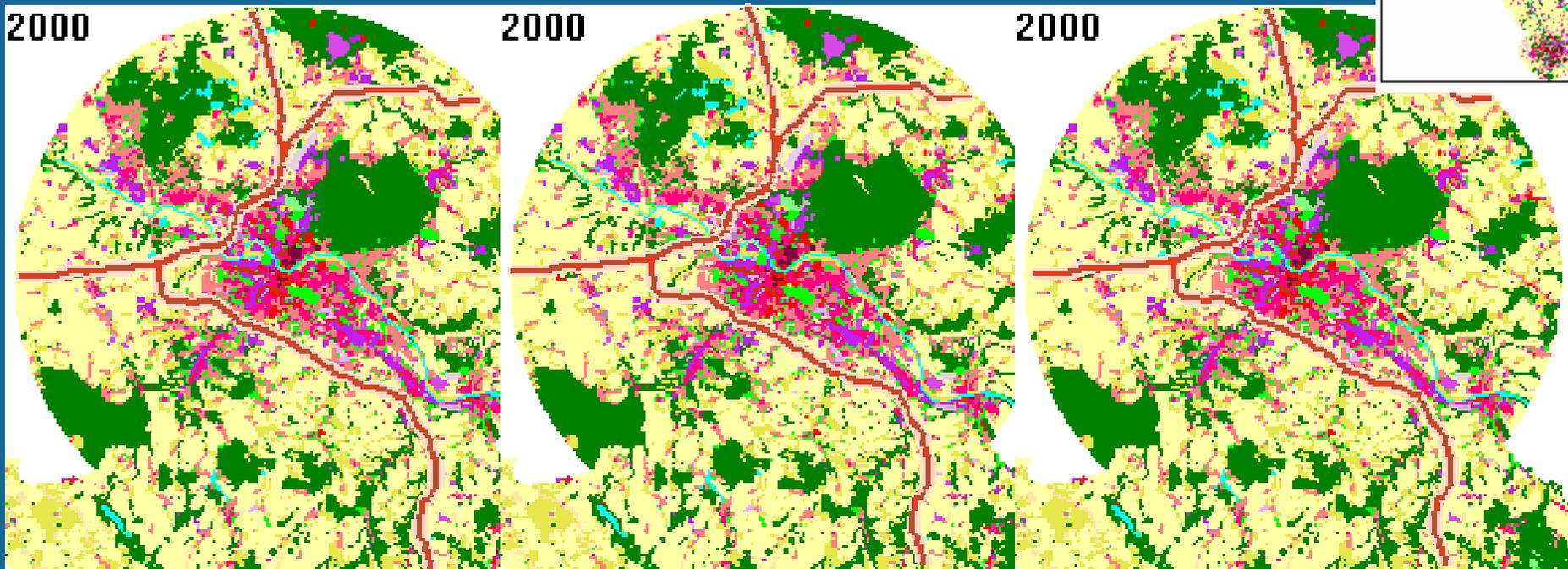
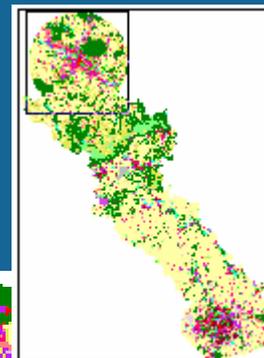


- the Transport Corridor
- Problems and processes:
 - New development axis – motorway Dresden-Prague
 - Metropolitan and regional development
 - Elbe River basin – flood risk and growing exposure



Scenarios for urban development in Dresden area

Modelling of Corine map by Moland project of JRC



“Business as usual”

Built-up expansion

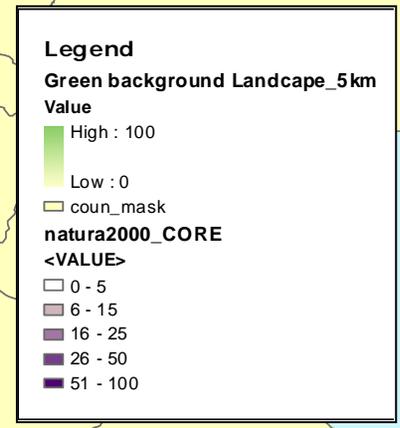
Motorway impact



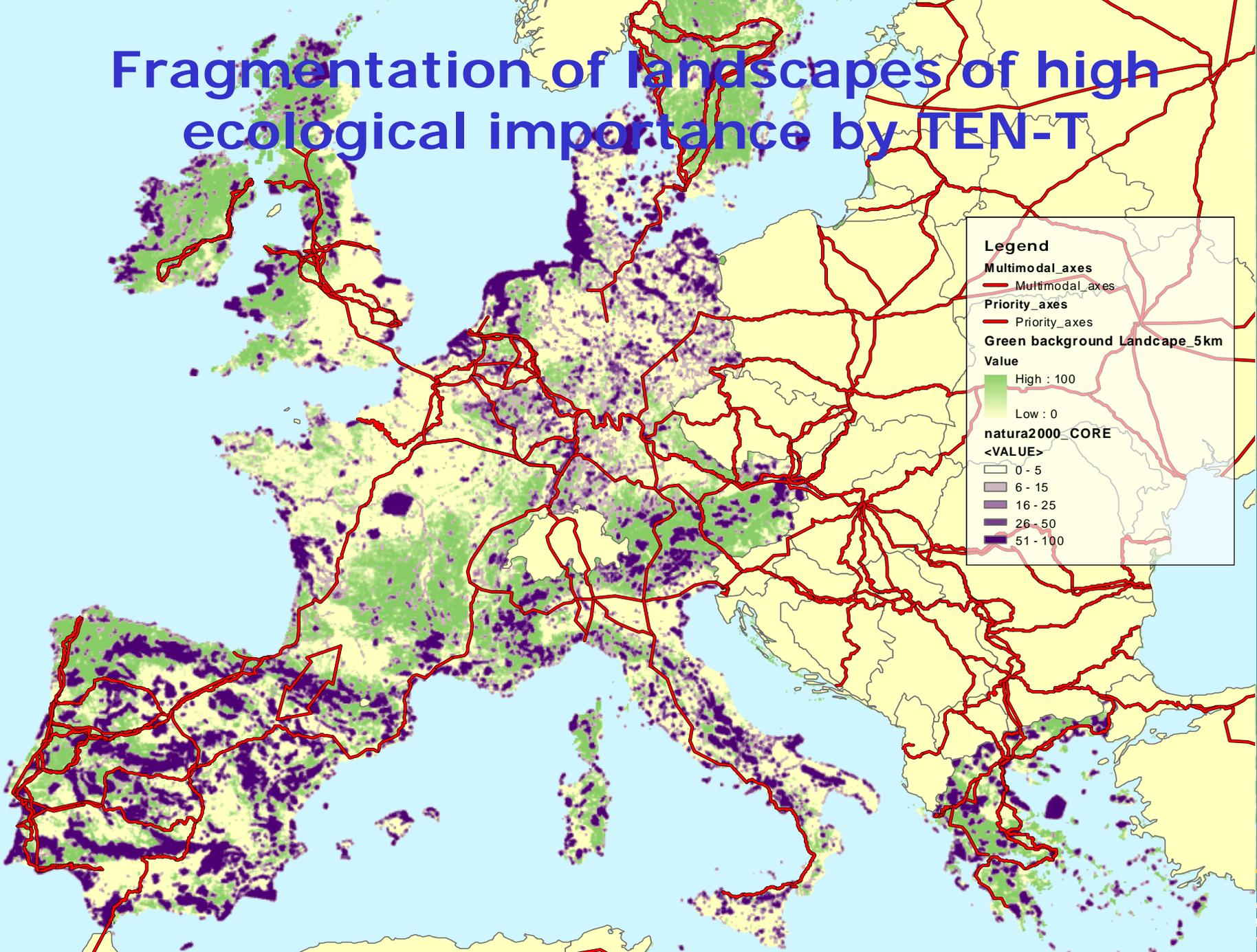
Risks of impacts of TEN-T on N2000



Intensity of nature protection (N2000):
core areas in purple
and landscape potential
connectivity



Fragmentation of landscapes of high ecological importance by TEN-T



Risks of TEN-T at N2000: probability of being closer than 3 km from a designated site (axes are conventionally 10 km wide)

Legend

Green background Landscape_5km Value

High : 100
Low : 0

coun_mask

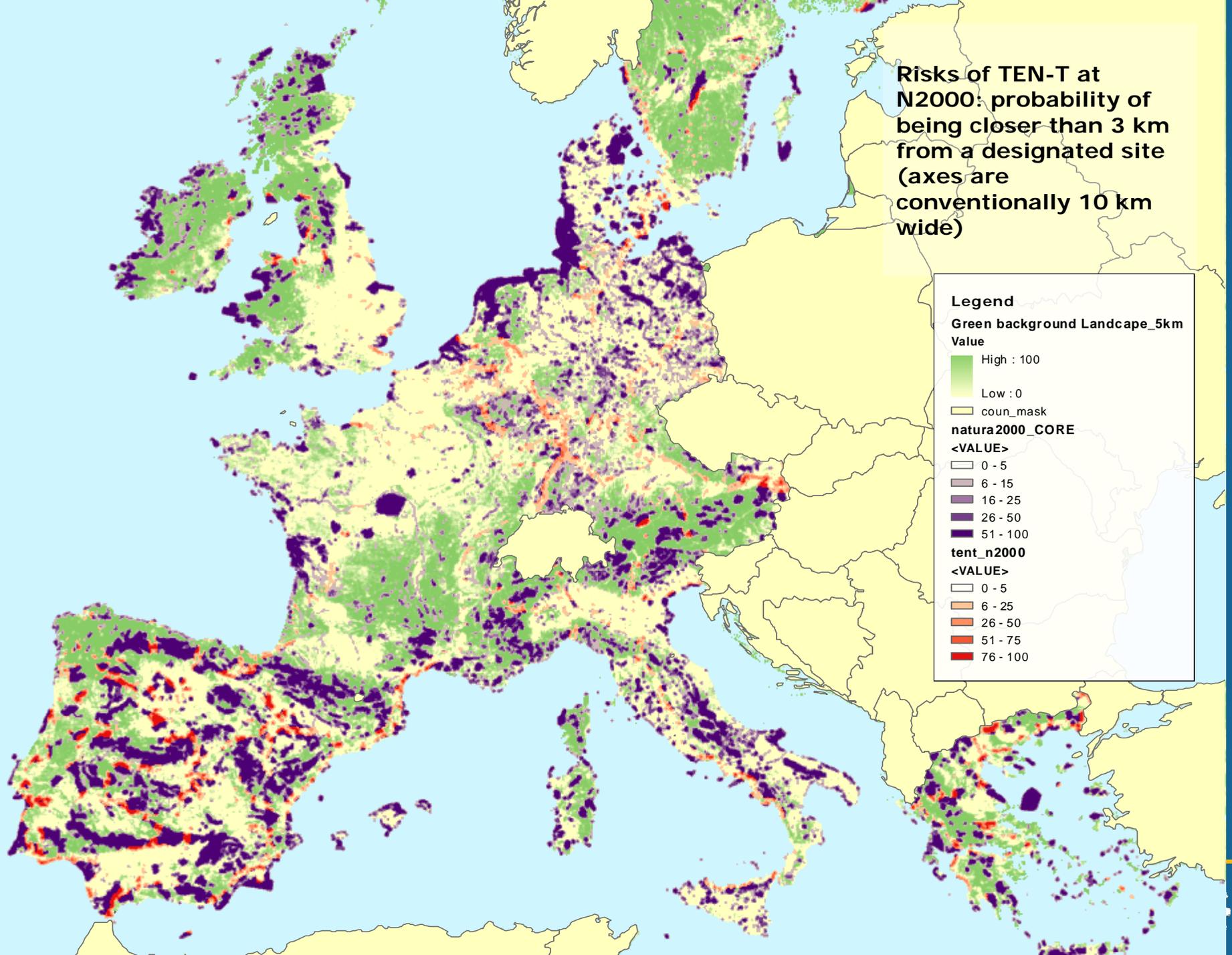
natura2000_CORE

<VALUE>

0 - 5
6 - 15
16 - 25
26 - 50
51 - 100

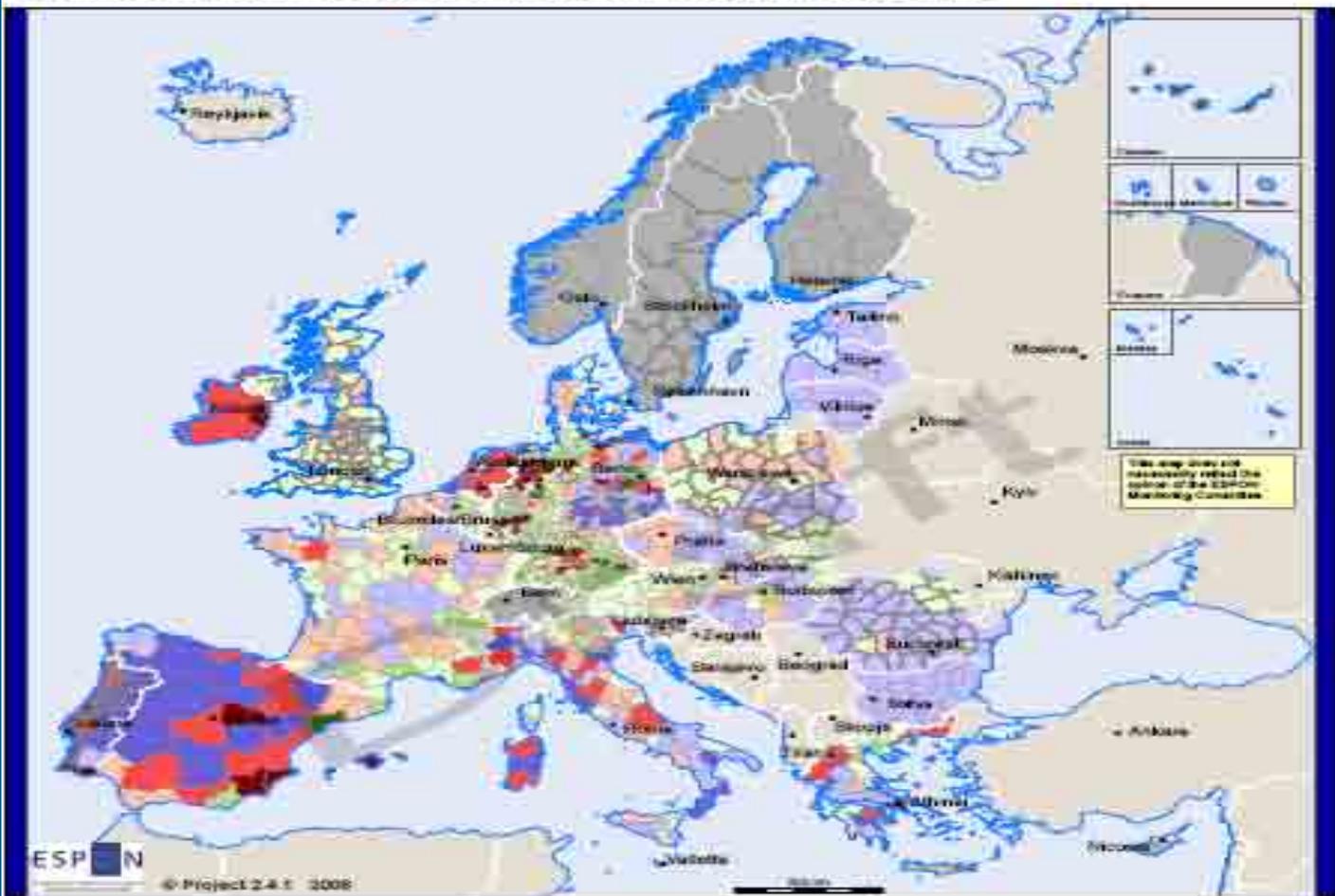
tent_n2000

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26 - 50
51 - 75
76 - 100

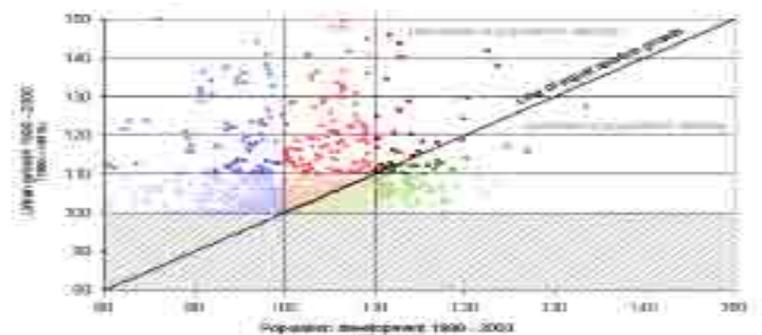


Example of Spain



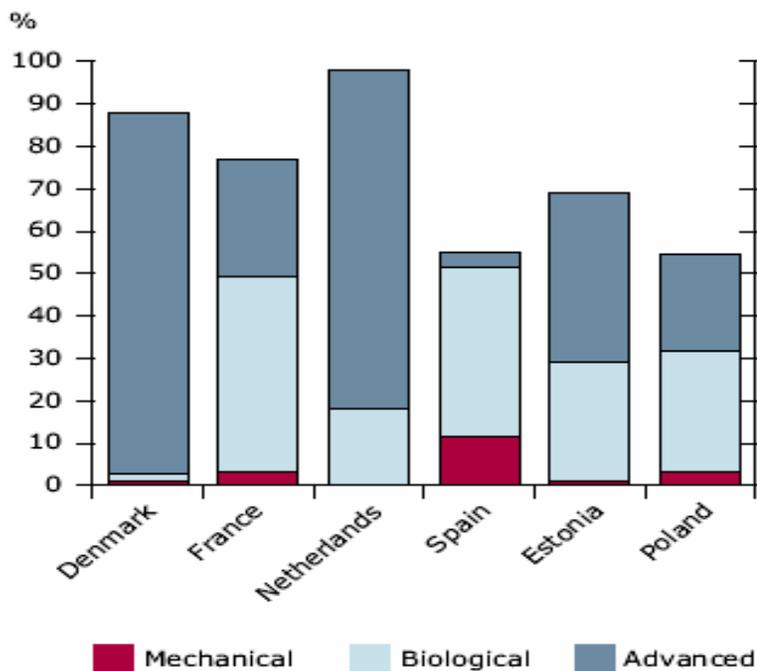


Origin of data: CORINE 1990 & 2000; European Environment Agency
 Geographical base: Eurostat GISCO
 Statistical data: ESPON Data Base, Eurostat
 Regional level: NUTS 3



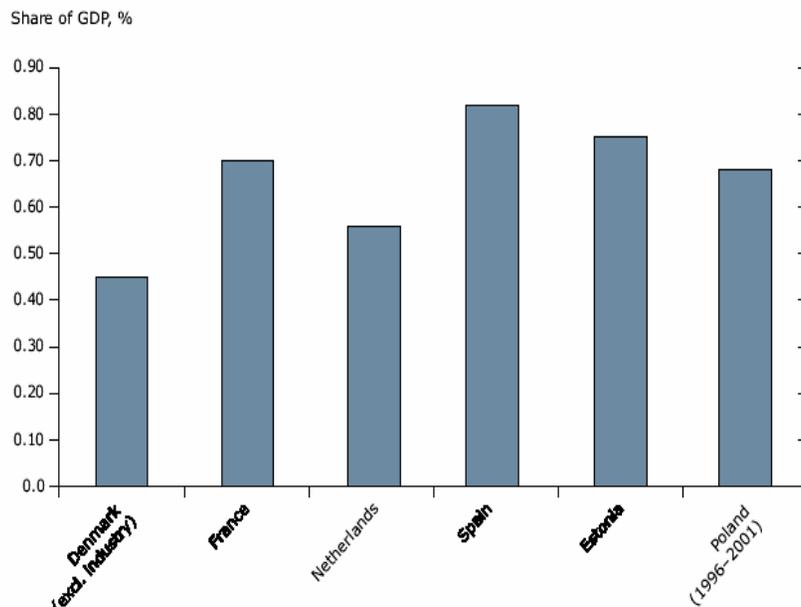
Progress with urban waste water treatment

Figure 9 Share of population served with public sewage treatment, and type of treatment offered. Latest year available



Sources: EEA, OECD, Eurostat.

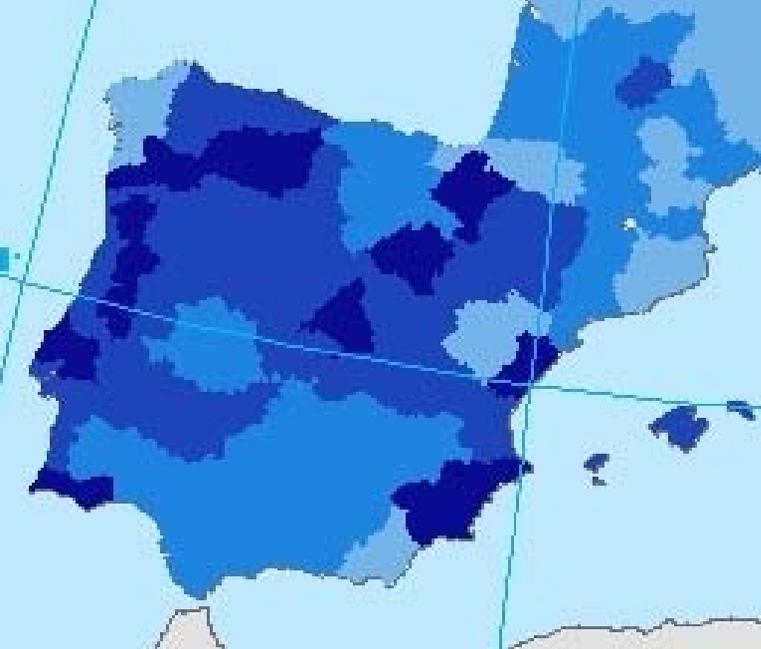
Figure 13 Total expenditures on water pollution control (point sources) since 1992 as a share of gross domestic product. Data covers available years in the 1990s



Sources: Eurostat and national statistical services.



Annual urban sprawl by NUTS 3 (1990 and 2000)

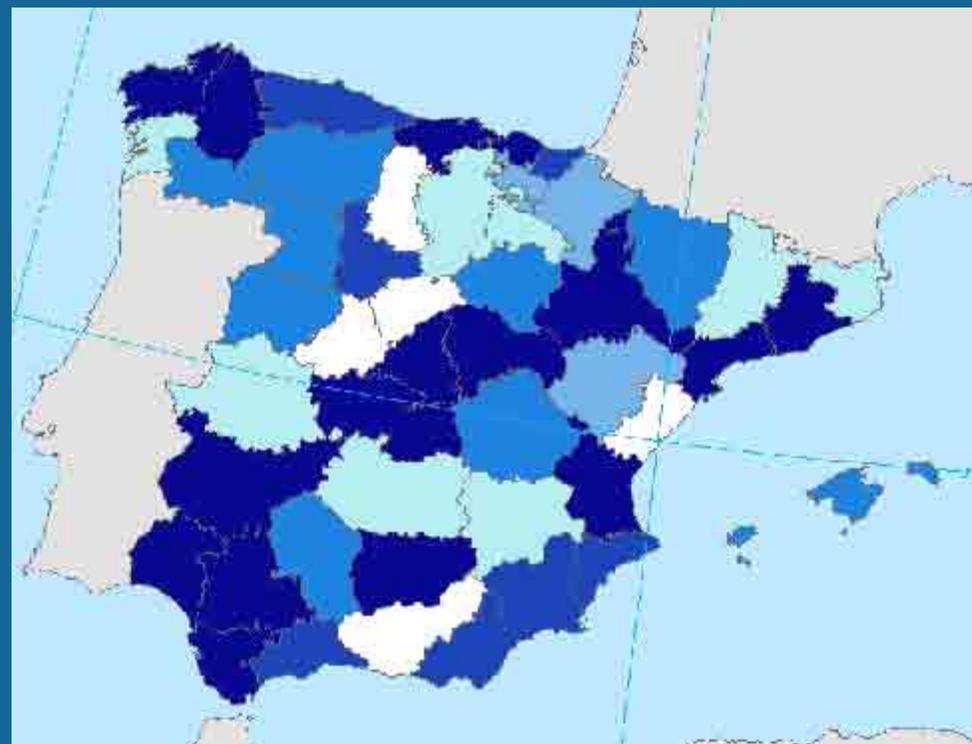


SPAIN

Distribution of Cohesion Funds spent in Sewerage and purification (Environmental Projects) by NUTS 3

Period 2000-2006 (*) (**)

(*) Data available until 2005
 (**) Projects from the previous period extended or executed during the period 2000-2006 are also included.



Thank you for your attention!

