

Report on Sharing and Use of Environmental Data and Indicators for Environment – Health Assessments in the Target Countries of the UNDA Project

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Background and scope

Two environmental issues
of health relevance:

- Air Quality;
- Climate Change –
 - Extreme weather events ->
Heat waves

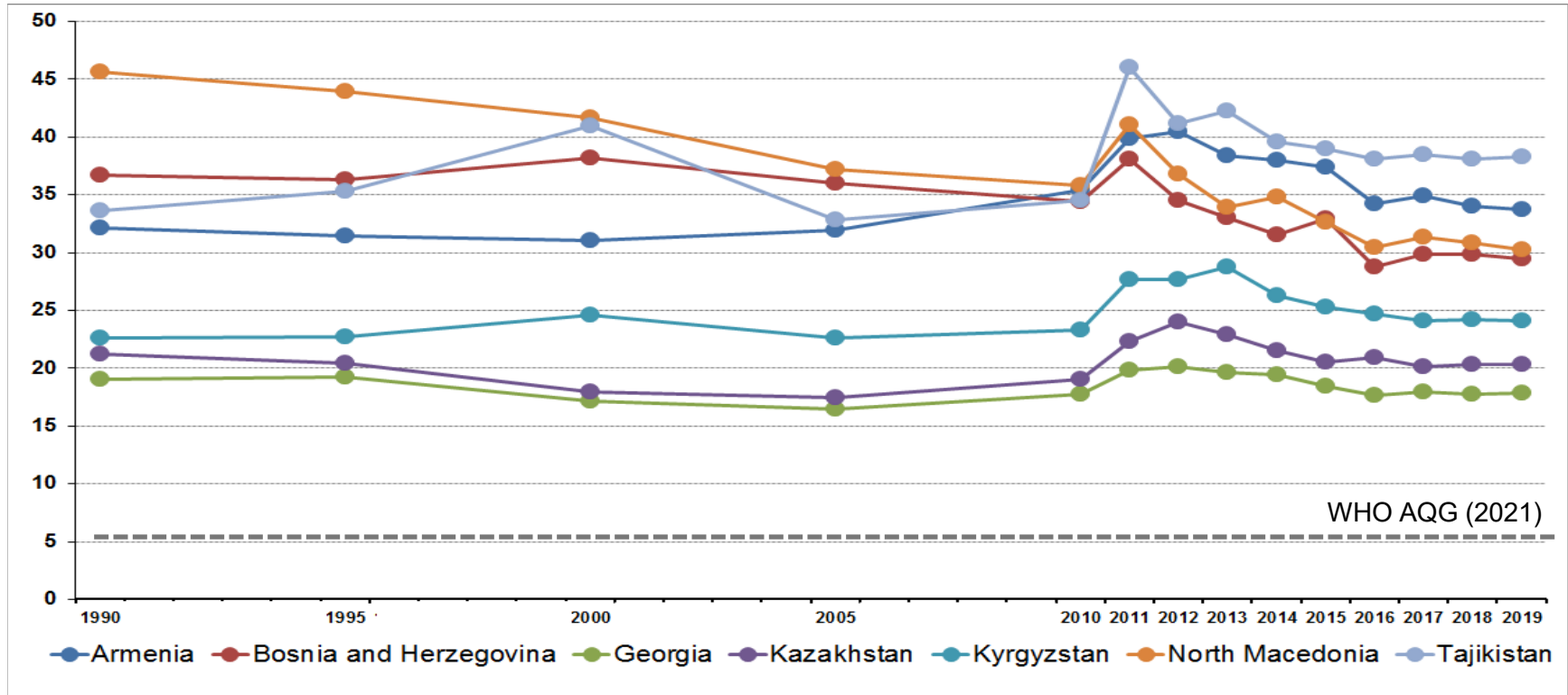
Impact (DPSIR framework) ->
Environmental exposures (“At risk”)

UNDA Countries:

- Armenia
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- North Macedonia
- Tajikistan

PART I. Ambient Air: Annual Average Population-Weighted PM_{2.5} Concentrations (ug/m³)

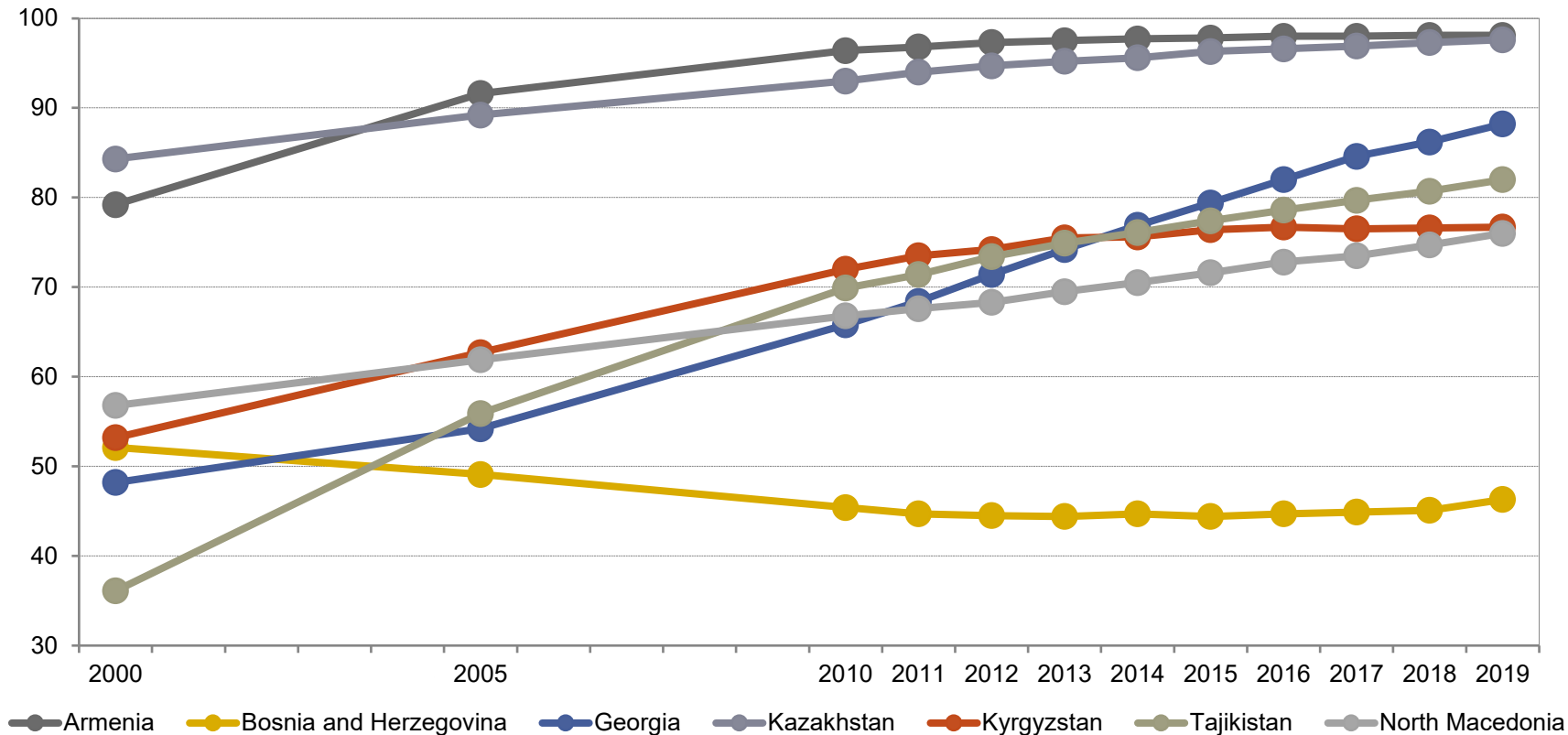
SDG 11.6.2




Source: Health Effects Institute (2020) State of Global Air Database

Household Air: Proportion of population with reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (%)

SDG 7.1.2



Climate Change: the CES Set of Core Indicators

No.	CES Core Set Indicator	Relevant for CC-Env - Health Assessments	Notes
25.	Population with destroyed dwellings attributed to hydro-meteorological disasters (Number)		
26.	Incidence of climate-related vector-borne diseases	<i>Lyme disease incidence (annual, seasonal)</i>	(ii)
27.	Excess mortality related to heat	<i>Excess mortality due to heat-waves</i>	(i), (ii)
		<i>Exposure: person-days in heat waves (number, rate)</i>	(i), (ii)

(i) Requires daily mortality, maximum daily temperatures

(ii) Climate, Environment and Health Action Plan and Information System (CEHAPIS). WHO Europe, 2011

PART II. Sharing and Use of Data and Indicators in the Countries: Positive Developments

Air quality monitoring has advanced -> data availability and its use for health-relevant assessments; sharing and use in the countries less than reporting at international scale;

Online accessibility has increased -> ready-for-use downloads;

The SDG -> country platforms for online reporting of national data for the global SDG indicators, meta-data, and data-holders.

SDG Indicator 11.6.2 is in exploratory phase!

Information on air quality to public has improved -> AQ Portals: AQ Index and pollutant levels by monitoring station; information about air pollution sources, related health effects; advice on measures for protection of air and of health;

Early warning systems: alerts in high air pollution episodes and extreme heat.

Sharing and Use of Data and Indicators in the Countries: Shortcomings and Challenges

Datasets on the state of environment from the monitoring: exceedances of pollutant levels vs. national standards driven by the legal reporting obligations for compliance -> limitations for population exposure;

Data sharing and use: data-flows spread among multiple institutions/ sectors with different IT infrastructures, operating procedures and regulations;

A uniform framework which integrates environmental data, indicators and assessments for regular use across geographical levels and thematic issues is lacking;

Systematic use of indicators for monitoring the progress of policy implementation is missing.

Sharing and Use of Data and Indicators in the Countries: Shortcomings and Challenges

Reports per indicator: in the format of numerical tables complemented with graphs.
Assessment/ interpretation, e.g. developments over time, is lacking;

Use of contextual information (policy measures, health effects) in the indicators reports is missing;

Simple indicator-based analyses and reporting tools using harmonised approaches are necessary to advance indicators' communication and dissemination.

Some Recommendations on Sharing and Use of Environmental Data and Indicators

National processes on the establishment of environmental data-flows and on the regular use of indicators in support to policy-making and informing citizens should run in parallel;

Guidelines/ tools for indicator-based assessments and reporting should be available in the countries for effective communication and information dissemination;

Advances in the process of nationalisation of the Global SDGs and targets;

Technical activities involving countries across the Region on the use of environmental data in indicator assessments on specific health-relevant issues:

- SEIS principles to real-life on data sharing, use and re-use in the countries;
- Country capacity in production and use of data and indicators;
- Enhance public demand for policy-relevant monitoring in the countries.

THANK YOU!

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