



National State of Environment Reports: Background, Overview & Benefits

Inception workshop and training on the National State of the Environment Report (NSoER) development in Uzbekistan 1 February 2023

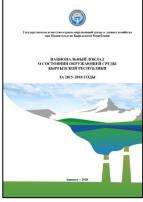
Katherine Hall, Regional Air Quality Consultant in Central Asia, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Central Asia Office



National State-of-the-Environment Reports

- Information on quality of the environment and environmental pressures, in the context of economic development and policy responses
- Provides timely information for decision-makers and the public
- Continuous process: setting targets, monitoring, data analysis, reporting, setting targets...









Guiding methodological principals:

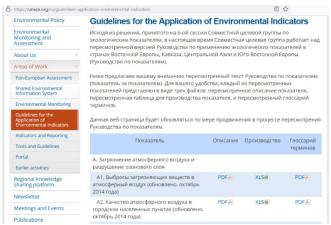
- 1. Identifying linkages between drivers and pressures
- Quantitative indicators to assess trends
- 3. Qualitative trends assessment
- 4. Understanding relevant national planning frameworks and policies and identified priorities
- 5. Outlining main conclusions and future outlooks, offering recommendations



Indicators and reporting:

- Environmental indicators support collection of objective analytical information about the state of the environment
- Indicators track progress and support evaluation
- Indicators can be tied to policy goals
- Environmental indicators have been developed by UNECE
- UNECE Guidelines for the preparation of governmental reports on the state and protection of the environment



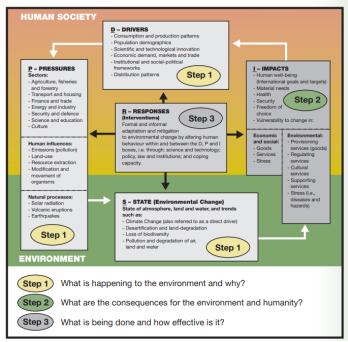


https://unece.org/guidelines-application-environmental-indicators



Benefits of regular National State-of-the-Environment Reports

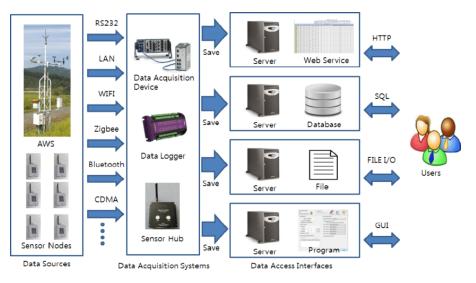
 Providing an evidence base for informing national environmental policy and decisionmaking





Benefits of regular National State-of-the-Environment Reports

- Providing an evidence base for informing national environmental policy and decision-making
- Development of robust systems supporting data collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of environmental information





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- Development of robust systems supporting data collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of environmental information
- Raising public awareness and engaging the public in environmental action at the national level

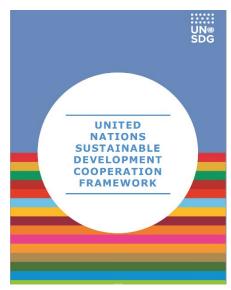




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Informing national development planning exercises (government and UN system)

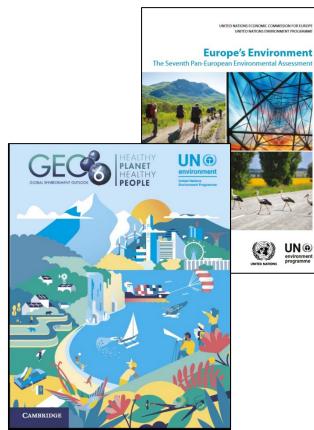






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- Raising public awareness and engaging the public in environmental action at the national level
- Informing national development planning exercises (government and UN system)
- Informing broader regional and global integrated environmental assessment processes and prioritising funding directions





The Aarhus Convention & National State-of-the-Environment Reports

Aarhus Convention:

- Adopted in 1998, entered into force in 2001
- Protects every person's right to live in an environment adequate to their health and well-being
- Links environmental rights and human rights
- Links government accountability and environmental protection



I. Access to
information
National State-of-theEnvironment Reports (Art. 5, para



II. Public participation in decision-making



III. Access to justice



The Aarhus Convention & National State-of-the-Environment Reports

National State-of-the-Environment Reports

- Information on quality of the environment and environmental pressures
- Must be published regularly (minimum 3-4 years)
- Many ECE countries produce annual NSoERs
- Must be publicly disseminated
- Must progressively become available in electronic databases







Thank you!

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