

# **Vision 2020**

## **Assessment of Progress on Targets**

**August 2019**

	Blue shading for the latest observed level
	Grey shading to highlight the target closest to 2020

## Greenhouse Gases and Energy

Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions (on 1990 levels) (PfG)				
Target 2020	Level 2017	Level 2015	Level 2014	Level 2011
20%	17.9%	17.8%	18.2%	17.4%

**Source:** EU Energy and Climate Package 2020, Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Inventory (1990-2017).

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-greenhouse-gas-inventory-1990-2017-statistical-bulletin>

**Note:** DAERA projections suggest that we are in line to achieve the 2020 target and a 32% reduction by 2030. Emissions have fallen much more slowly in NI since the CC Act 2008 compared to the UK as a whole; emissions fell by 9% from 2008-2016 in NI, compared to a 27% fall for the whole of the UK.

Electricity Consumed From Indigenous Renewable Sources (SEF)						
Target 2020 (SEF)	Level 2018	Level 2017	Level 2016	Level 2014/15	Level 2013/14	Level 2001/2
40%	38.6%	34.8%	25.4%	19.9%	19.5%	1.5%

**Source:** Strategic Energy Framework for Northern Ireland (SEF) (2010), Programme for Government (2012), Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report (2019)

<https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/articles/electricity-consumption-and-renewable-generation-statistics>

## Biodiversity, Habitats and Water

Maintain or Restore Natural Habitats and Wild Species to Favourable Conservation Status (EC Habitats Directive)				
Status	Number of Habitats		Number of Species	
	2001-2006	2007-2012	2001-2006	2007-2012
Favourable	1	1	20	24
Unfavourable – Inadequate	4	6	3	9
Unfavourable – Bad	42	40	5	4
Unknown	2	2	16	9

**Source:** EC Habitats Directive, DEFRA Second Article 17 Report (2007), DEFRA Third UK Article 17 Report (2013).

**Note:** No recent update. The next report covering the period 2013 to 2018 is due in September 2019.

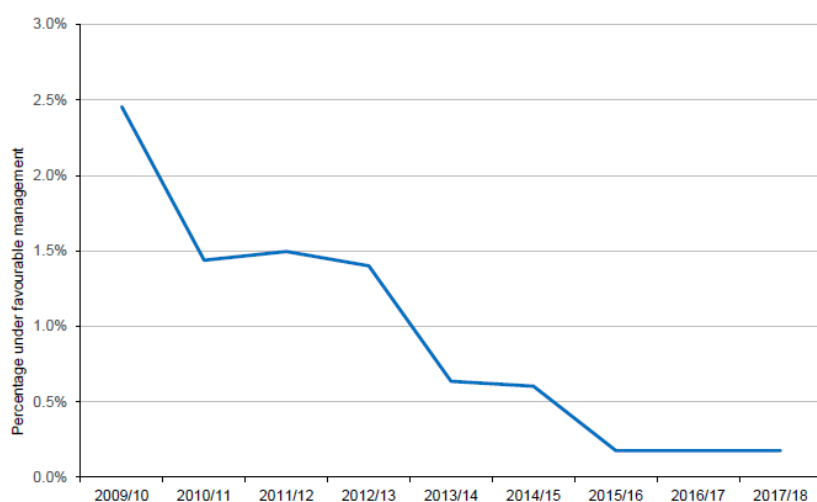
### EU Water Framework Directive Statistical update 2018

- **River status:** In 2018, 31.3% of 450 river water bodies were classified as 'high' or 'good' quality, compared to 32.7% in 2015.
- **Lake status:** In 2018, five of the 21 lake water bodies in Northern Ireland were classified as 'good' status and 16 lake water bodies were classified as less than 'good' status. This is the same as 2015 classification.
- **Marine status:** In 2018, 10 of 25 transitional and coastal water bodies were classified at 'high' or 'good' status and the remaining 15 at 'moderate or worse' status. This compares to nine classified at 'high' or 'good' status in 2015.

### NI PFG Update 2018

#### Land under favourable management

**Figure 6.3 Percentage of protected terrestrial area under favourable management 2009-10 to 2017-18**

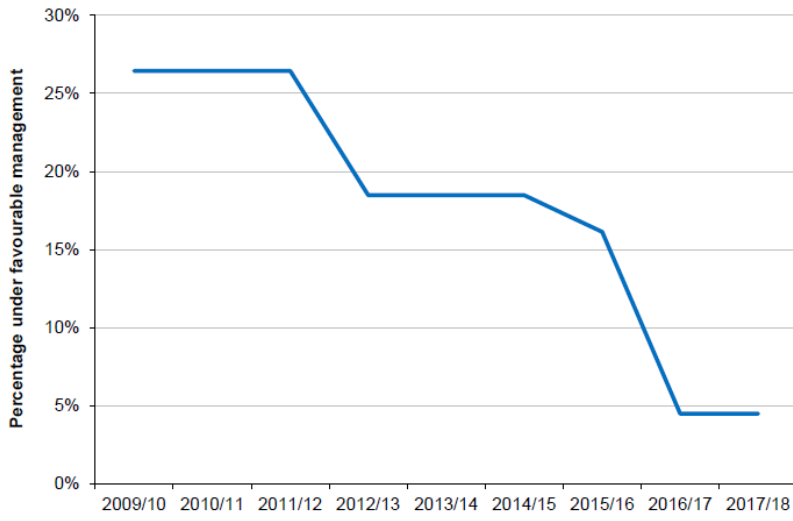


Source: DAERA

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/publications/pfg-2016-21-measurement-annex-biodiversity>

### Marine area under favourable management

Figure 6.4 Percentage of protected marine area under favourable management 2009-10 to 2017-18



Source: DAERA

## Bathing Water

In 2015-18 the overall number of bathing waters classified as ‘excellent’ increased by three compared to 2014-17 with Ballycastle, and Millisle moving from ‘good’ to ‘excellent’ status and two of the three newly designated sites (Kilclief and Ballyhornan) achieving ‘excellent’.

The other newly identified bathing water (Cloughey) achieved ‘good’. Portrush (Curran) East changed from ‘sufficient’ to ‘good’. Ballyholme changed from ‘poor’ to ‘sufficient’ and Castlerock changed from ‘excellent’ to ‘good’. This brings the total number of bathing waters classified as ‘good’ up to 7 in 2015-18, from 5 in 2014-17 and decreases the number of bathing waters at ‘sufficient’ standard by 1 to a total of 4 in 2015-18. There are no bathing waters classified as ‘poor’ in 2015-18.

## Waste

Recycling Rate for Waste from Households (including preparation for re-use) (EC Revised Waste Framework Directive – Target)								
Target 2020	Level 2017	Level 2016	Level 2015	Level 2014	Level 2013	Level 2012	Level 2011	Level 2010
50%	46.3%	43.3%	42.1%	42.6%	41.5%	40.7%	40%	37.8%

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env23-uk-waste-data-and-management>

**Note:** The EC revised Waste Framework Directive waste from households recycling rate (including preparation for re-use) is a UK target.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

Non-hazardous Construction & Demolition Recovery Rate (including preparation for re-use and recycling) (EC Revised Waste Framework Directive – Target)						
Target 2020	Level 2016	Level 2015	Level 2014	Level 2013	Level 2012	Level 2011
70%	79.4%	Not calc.	81.9%	Not calc.	79.1%	78.2%

Source: Revised unpublished data from DAERA to support overall UK submission

**Note:** The EC revised Waste Framework Directive non-hazardous Construction & Demolition waste recovery rate (including preparation for re-use & recycling) is a UK target. The figures shown have been rebased to the NI level using estimations or approximations derived from English data for some aspects of the calculation. These estimated values may appear better than expected but are broadly consistent with those from England. The figures are calculated every two years.

No update scheduled until the end of 2019

UK (pro rata for NI) Landfilled Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) Reduction Targets (EC Landfill Directive – Target)						
Target 2020	Level 2017	Level 2016	Level 2015	Level 2014	Level 2013	Level 2012
35% of 1995 levels	25% of 1995 levels	27% of 1995 levels	25% of 1995 levels	26% of 1995 levels	24% of 1995 levels	32% of 1995 levels
429,000 tonnes	302,000 tonnes	331,600 tonnes	307,000 tonnes	322,000 tonnes	298,734 tonnes	394,000 tonnes

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/env23-uk-waste-data-and-management>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data>

**Note:** The EC Landfill Directive on reducing biodegradable municipal waste landfilled is a UK target. The figures shown have been rebased to the Northern Ireland level without using estimations or approximations

**Reduce the Amount of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) Sent to Landfill  
(Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme Target & Key Performance Indicator (KPI-g) (Waste Strategy)**

Target 2019/2020 (tonnes)	Level 2017/18	Level 2016/17	Level 2015/16	Level 2014/15	Level 2013/14	Level 2012/13
220,000	171,295	204,380	218,898	229,099	251,951	276,702

Source: Northern Ireland LACMW Statistics Annual Reports (2013-14 to 2017-18), Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme Reports (2013-14 to 2017-18)

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/annual-nilas-reports>

**Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) Landfilled as a % of Total Municipal Waste  
Arising's (Key Performance Indicator (KPI-f) (Waste Strategy)**

Level 2017/18	Level 2016/17	Level 2014/15	Level 2015/16	Level 2013/14	Level 2012/13
32.6	37.3%	43.4%	40.3%	48.6%	53.6%

Source: Northern Ireland LACMW Statistics Annual Report (2013-14 to 2017-18)

**Household Waste Sent for Recycling (inc preparation for reuse and composting) as a % of Household Waste  
Arising's (PfG 2012-2015 Target & Key Performance Indicator (KPI-a2) (Waste Strategy)**

Target 2014/15	Level 2017/18	Level 2016/17	Level 2015/16	Level 2014/15	Level 2013/14	Level 2012/13
45.0%	48.1%	44.4%	42.2%	42.0%	41.4%	39.8%

Source: Northern Ireland LACMW Statistics Annual Report (2013-14 to 2017-18)

**Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) Sent for Recycling (inc reuse and preparation) as a % of  
Municipal Waste Arising's - Key Performance Indicator (KPI-e2) (Waste Strategy) & also proposed  
Northern Ireland Recycling Target (proposed NI statutory)**

Proposed target 2019/20	Level 2017/18	Level 2016/17	Level 2015/16	Level 2014/15	Level 2013/14	Level 2012/13
60.0%	47.6%	44.0%	41.8%	41.4%	40.7%	38.8%

Source: Northern Ireland LACMW Statistics Annual Report (2013-14 to 2017-18)

Note: These levels are not exactly comparable with the methodology required to assess progress on a 60% target but they provide the most accurate current indicator.

**Percentage of household waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting by district council and waste management group**

Authority	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Northern Ireland	27.7	31.9	34.4	35.6	37.3	39.7
Authority	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Northern Ireland	39.8	41.4	42.0	42.2	44.3	48.1

Source: Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Notes: Rates calculated by dividing total tonnage of household waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting by total household waste arisings

Waste sent for preparing for reuse has been included from 2012/13 onwards and the impact was small adding less than 0.2 percentage points to the NI rate.

Can also be accessed from <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017> Table 17a

## Transport

Baseline year is 2015: 25% of all journeys made were by walking, cycling or public transport in 2015.

Latest available year is 2018: Findings from the most recent Travel Survey for Northern Ireland data estimate that 24% of all journeys made were by walking, cycling or public transport in 2018. There has been no real change comparing 2018 to the baseline year (25% in 2015).

### Proportion of all journeys taken where main mode<sup>1</sup> of travel is walking, cycling or public transport<sup>2</sup> 2008 to 2018

Year	% of all journeys taken by walking, cycling or public transport <sup>2</sup>
2008	23%
2009	24%
2010	20%
2011	21%
2012	23%
2013	23%
2014	22%
2015	25%
2016	24%
2017	26%
2018	24%

1 Main mode is the form of transport used for the greatest length of the journey. For example, if the journey had 2 stages, walking 1 mile to the train station and then taking a 10 mile train journey, the train would be the main mode and therefore the journey is assigned to the "public transport" category.

2 Public Transport includes Ulsterbus, Metro, Other Bus, Northern Ireland Railways and Black Taxi.



**Air Quality (2018 statistics due to be released in December 2019)**

Pollutant	EU Obligation	Target Date to be achieved and maintained thereafter	Target Date achieved	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Particulate PM10	50µg.m-3 24hr Mean not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	1/01/2005		25 sites 23 compliant 2 non-compliant	20 sites 19 compliant 1 non-compliant	15 sites 15 compliant	13 sites 12 compliant 1 non-compliant	12 sites 12 compliant	12 sites 12 compliant	13 sites 13 compliant	10 sites 10 compliant
	40µg.m-3 Annual Mean	1/01/2005		25 sites 25 compliant	20 sites 20 compliant	15 sites 15 compliant	13 sites 13 compliant	12 sites 12 compliant	12 sites 12 compliant	13 sites 13 compliant	10 sites 10 compliant
Particulate PM2.5	Stage 1 25µg.m-3	1/01/2015	At the moment achieving	4 sites 4 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	4 sites 4 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	2 sites 2 compliant	2 sites 2 compliant	2 sites 2 compliant
	Stage 2 20µg.m-3	1/01/2020									
Nitrogen Dioxide NO2	200µg.m-3 not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1/01/2010		20 sites 18 compliant 2 non-compliant	21 sites 20 compliant 1 non-compliant	20 sites 17 compliant 3 non-compliant	18 sites 16 compliant 2 non-compliant	17 sites 16 compliant 1 non-compliant	15 sites 14 compliant 1 non-compliant	15 sites 15 compliant	16 sites 16 compliant
	40µg.m-3 Annual Mean	1/01/2010		20 sites 12 compliant 8 non-compliant	21 sites 18 compliant 3 non-compliant	20 sites 13 compliant 7 non-compliant	18 sites 13 compliant 5 non-compliant	17 sites 14 compliant 3 non-compliant	15 sites 13 compliant 2 non-compliant	15 sites 11 compliant 4 non-compliant	16 sites 13 compliant 3 non-compliant

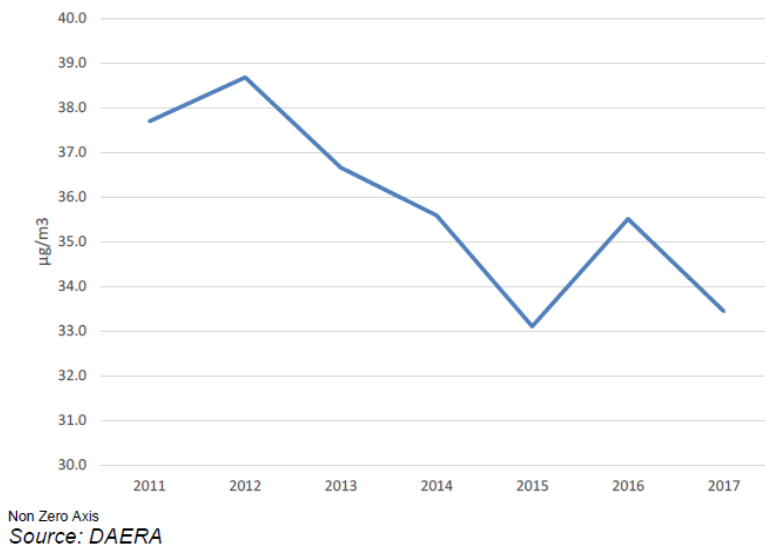
Ozone O3	Target of 120µg.m-3 not to be exceeded more than 25 times a year averaged over 3 years	31/12/2010	Yes	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant
	Target of 100 µg.m-3 (max 8-hr mean) not to be exceeded on more than 10 times each year (UK Air Quality Strategy)	1/01/2010	Currently yes	3 sites 2 compliant 1 non-compliant	3 sites 2 compliant 1 non-compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant	3 sites 3 compliant
Sulphur Dioxide SO2	350µg.m-3 Hourly Mean not	1/01/2005	Yes	11 sites 11 compliant	7 sites 7 compliant	7 sites 7 compliant	7 sites 7 compliant	5 sites 5 compliant	5 sites 5 compliant	5 sites 5 compliant	5 sites 5 compliant

**Source:** Directive 2008/50/EC (Air Quality Directive), Directive 2004/107/EC (4<sup>th</sup> Daughter Directive), NI Air Quality Data Archive

**Note:** Air pollution is monitored at a number of automatic monitoring stations throughout Northern Ireland. The number of sites at which pollutants are monitored changes from year to year depending on Local Authority monitoring priorities. Air pollution levels can be heavily influenced by prevailing weather conditions at any one time. A more in-depth knowledge of trends in air quality for Northern Ireland and the current air quality at monitoring sites can be accessed at

[www.airqualityni.co.uk](http://www.airqualityni.co.uk)

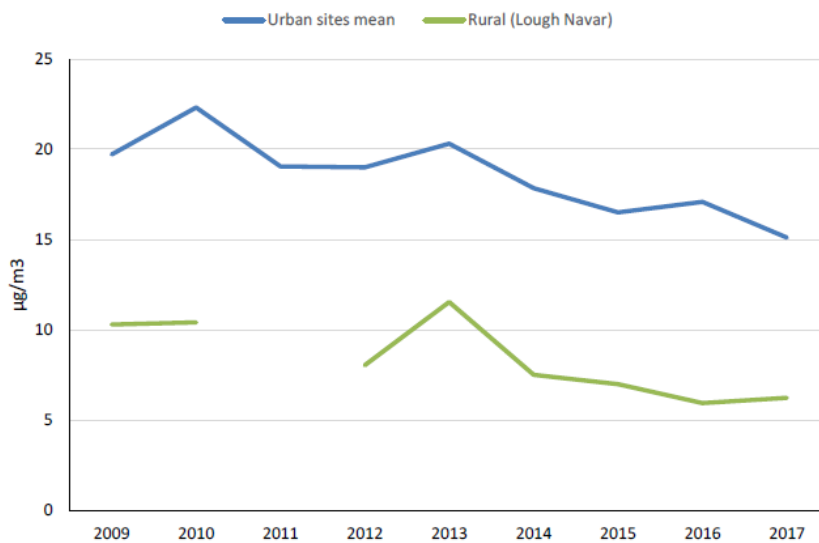
**Figure 2.1c Annual mean concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), 2011 – 2017, 10 sites - Programme for Government indicator**



[https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Measurement\\_Annex\\_PfG\\_2016\\_2021\\_Annual\\_mean\\_nitrogen\\_dioxide\\_concentration\\_at\\_monitored\\_urban\\_roadside\\_locations\\_0.pdf](https://www.nisra.gov.uk/sites/nisra.gov.uk/files/publications/Measurement_Annex_PfG_2016_2021_Annual_mean_nitrogen_dioxide_concentration_at_monitored_urban_roadside_locations_0.pdf)

### Particulate Matter

**Figure 2.2 Annual mean concentration of particulate matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), 2009 – 2017**



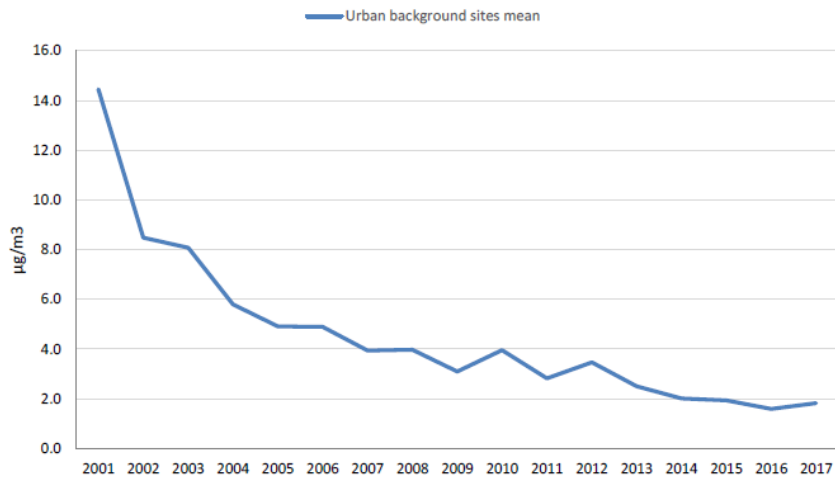
Source: DAERA

Note: There is no value for Lough Navar for 2011 due to low data capture.

Particulate matter in the atmosphere with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>) arises from both man-made and natural sources. Road transport and fossil fuel combustion produce the majority of airborne particulate matter found in the air in urban locations. Fine particles can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of symptoms in people with heart and lung diseases. In addition, they may carry surface-absorbed carcinogenic compounds into the lungs.

## Sulphur Dioxide

Figure 2.5 Annual mean concentration of sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), 2001 – 2017



Source: DAERA

Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) is formed from the combustion of fuels containing sulphur (such as some coals and oils). The sharp, eye-watering smell of coal smoke is partly due to SO<sub>2</sub>. High concentrations of this pollutant, for even short periods, can cause coughing, mucus secretion, and a worsening of symptoms for people with existing breathing problems such as asthma.