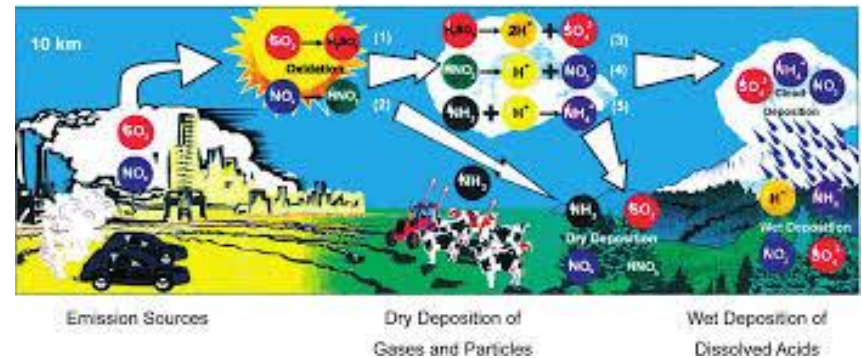# Implementation of FDES 2013 in the Common Market for the Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) region

EGM on FDES 2016

Content

- Initiation and assessment at regional level
- Regional workshop
- National workshop and assessment using ESSAT
  - Phases
- Data templates –e.g.
- Data collections
- Tabulations, etc
- Publication
- National workshop
- Way forward for future publications and data gap filling, etc

Emission Sources   Dry Deposition of   Wet Deposition of
Gases and Particles   Dissolved Acids

COMESA Members

MEMBER COUNTRIES : 19
Burundi
Comoros
Democratic Republic of Congo
Djibouti
Egypt
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Libya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Rwanda
Seychelles
Sudan
Swaziland
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe

**Angola,Botswana,Lesotho, Mozambique Namibia and Tanzania previously members

COMESA Member States

- 19 member states,
- population of over 389 million and
- annual import bill of around US$32 billion with an export bill of US$82 billion
- Its area is impressive on the map of the African Continent covering a geographical area of 12 Million sq km.
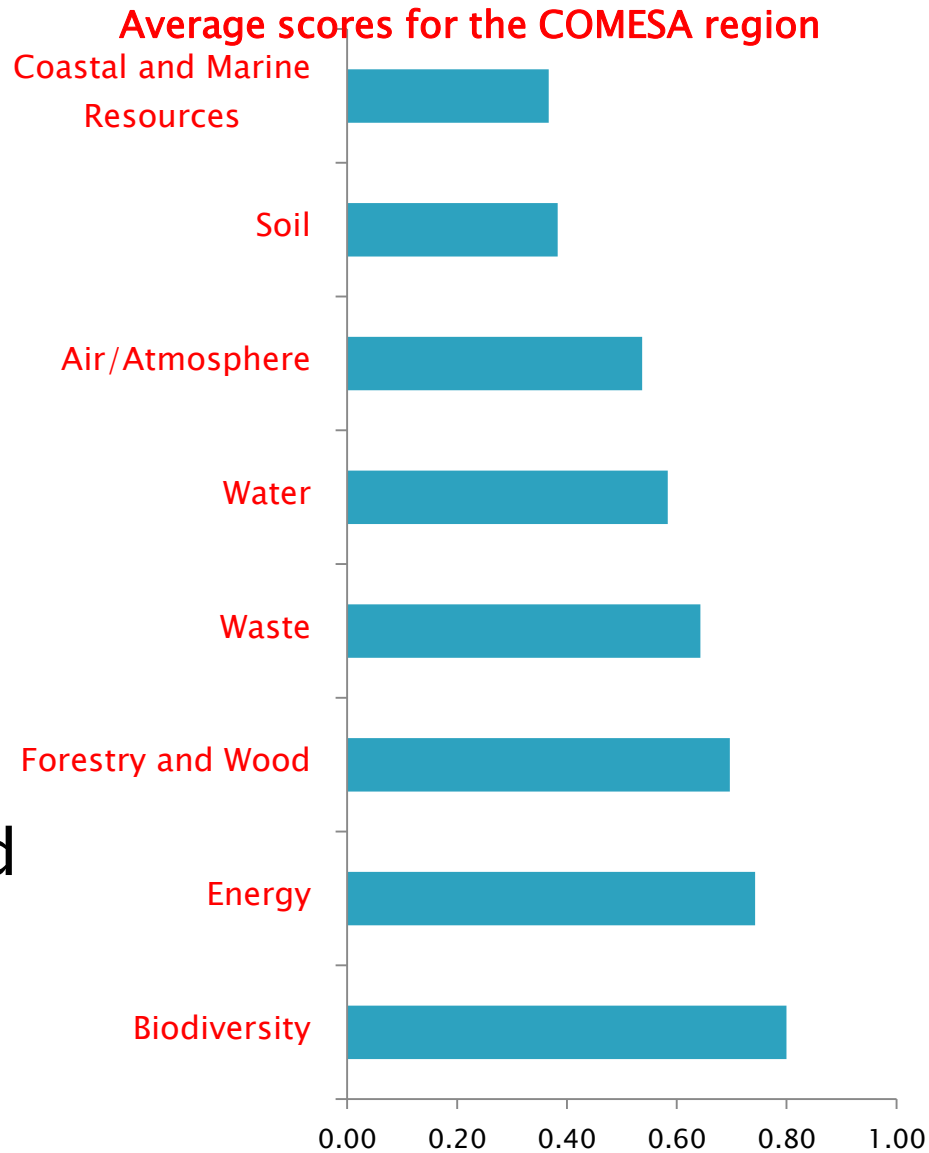
Initiation and assessment at regional level

- The COMESA initiated the assessment of Environment Statistics (ES) in 2014
  - Most countries (93%) have a national poverty reduction or development strategy
  - All countries have a Ministry in charge of environmental issues
  - National environmental statistics validation committee is absent in most countries. Only 27 % have such committees.
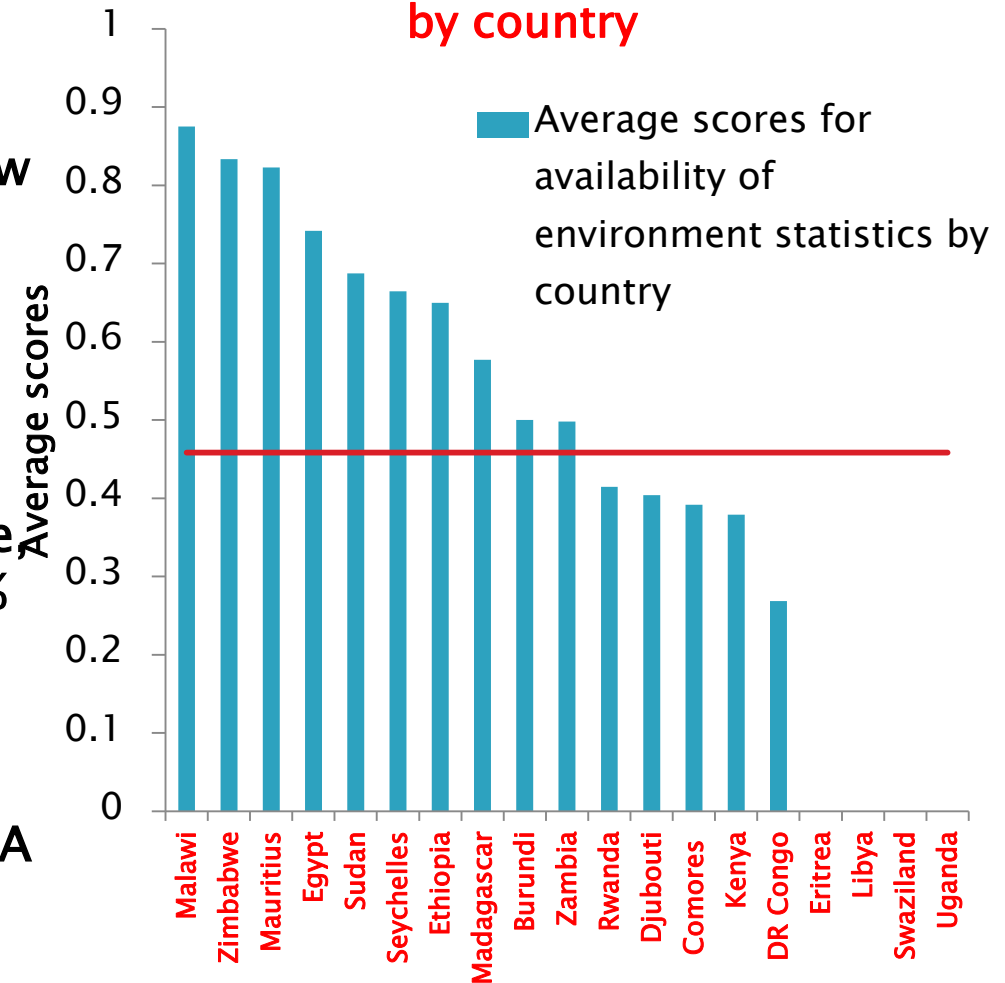
Status of Environment Statistics by Topic

- Biodiversity Statistics are the most commonly available in the countries since they include simple indicators such as protected areas.
- Soil and Air/Atmosphere are the least available.
- Coastal and Marine Resources are not applicable for land locked countries

Environmental Statistics Availability by Theme

Average scores for the COMESA region

Theme	
Coastal and Marine Resources	~0.37
Soil	~0.39
Air/Atmosphere	~0.54
Water	~0.58
Waste	~0.64
Forestry and Wood	~0.69
Energy	~0.74
Biodiversity	~0.80

0.00   0.20   0.40   0.60   0.80   1.00

Status of Environment Statistics by Country

- The average score for the region is 0.43 or 43% for the general availability
- The average score reflects a low availability where nearly half of the reporting countries are below average
- In general, the availability of environment statistics is below 90% in the COMESA region;
- Only three countries, namely Malawi, Mauritius and Zimbabwe, have reported having above 80% availability of the indicators;
- Six countries have above 60% availability
- Around 10 out of the 19 COMESA countries have a paucity of environmental data

Availability of environment statistics by country

Legend: Average scores for availability of environment statistics by country

Y-axis: Average scores

Countries (X-axis): Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Egypt, Sudan, Seychelles, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Burundi, Zambia, Rwanda, Djibouti, Comores, Kenya, DR Congo, Eritrea, Libya, Swaziland, Uganda

Roadmap

- Taking the UN statistical commission's endorsed work programme and the establishment of an Expert Group for the revision of the FDES and the development of a Core Set of Environment Statistics, the <u>institutional dimension</u> of environment statistics is as important as technical capacity,

- Given the <u>multi-disciplinary</u> and cross-cutting nature of environment statistics, the production of environmental data and statistics involve numerous stakeholders, actors and producers. The problems of insufficient institutional development, overlapping mandates and functions, inadequate interagency coordination and other institutional issues are very common in many countries.

- The problems of coordination and heterogeneous development can also escalate to the regional and global levels, where a multiplicity of partner agencies operate with different mandates, work programmes, and production timetables.

Roadmap

- The **legal framework**. In most countries, the legal framework for the production of environment statistics commonly consists of statistical, environmental and other relevant sectoral legislation such as water, energy and agriculture.
- Each of these laws defines the mandate and competencies of the institutions in charge of each sector.
- **Institutional development**: A well defined mandate and a specific unit in charge of carrying out the production of environment statistics is critical for the successful organization of a national environment statistics programme
- This **unit requires a regular budget** for operations and a **minimum number of trained personnel** for the tasks entailed

Roadmap

- **<u>Inter-institutional collaboration</u>**. Environment statistics cover several topics for which the data, whether in the form of administrative records, remote sensing, scientific measurements or survey results, are being generated by NSOs, specialized agencies, ministries, provincial and municipal governments and scientific institutions.
- That necessitates the collaboration of these stakeholders, both at the strategic and technical level

Roadmap

- **Institutional cooperation of national, regional and global bodies.** The institutional challenges common in countries are also faced by international organizations that are involved in the production of environmental data and statistics.
- The operational aspects that are conducive to better coordination and resource utilization among the national, regional and global levels, understanding that all potential partners have different mandates, work programmes and deadlines to meet.
- In addition, reporting requirements for certain international agreements and treaties, which are an important dimension of environment statistics, need to be included in national environment statistics programmes
- **The FDES which COMESA is currently pursuing with UNSD is a key intervention in the development of ES and a first workshop is being held in Mauritius in January 2015….**

Recommendations

- It is noted that **Environment statistics is poor** in several countries despite the availability of many of the indicators. However, many countries can secure the data if proper supports are provided.
- The main challenges reported by the countries are:
  ◦ Lack of Financial resources
  ◦ Lack of human resources
  ◦ Lack of technical capacities
  ◦ Lack of tools/instruments for data collections
  ◦ Lack of institutional coordination
- The main recommendation that follows should cater for addressing the above issues and by adopting the roadmap.

Implementations

- In 2015- Zambia
- Phases
  - 1. Kick off – stakeholders national workshop
    - ESSAT
  - 2. DATA COLLECTION
    - Templates
  - 3 Publication
  - 4 way forward and data gap filling
- In 2016: Seychelles, Madagascar, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi.

EXAMPLE RESULTS FROM ESSAT IN ZAMBIA

COMPONENT 1.   ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND QUALITY

SUBCOMPONENT 1.1   PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

TOPIC 1.1.1   ATMOSPHERE, CLIMATE AND WEATHER

	AVAILABLE STATISTICS 1907 - 2015			SOURCE OF DATA
	CORE SET	NOT CORE SET	TOTAL	
1. TEMPERATURE:	3	0	3	MET DEPT
2. PRECIPITATION:	2	3	5	MET DEPT
3.RELATIVE HUMIDITY	0	2	2	MET DEPT
4. PRESSURE	0	2	2	MET DEPT
5. WIND	0	2	2	MET DEPT
6.SOLAR RADIATION	0	3	3	MET DEPT
7. UV RADIATION	0	4	4	MET DEPT
8.OCCURENCE OF EL NINO & LA NINA EVENTS	0	2	2	MET DEPT
TOTAL	5	18	23	

EXAMPLE RESULTS FROM ESSAT IN ZAMBIA

TOPICS 1.2.2 ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY

	AVAILABLE STATISTICS 1990 - 2014			SOURCE OF DATA
	CORE SET	NOT CORE SET	TOTAL	
1. GENERAL ECOSYSTEM CHARACTERITICS, EXTENT AND PATTERN	1	1	2	FORESTRY DEPT.
2. ECOSYSEMS CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS	0	3	3	FORESTRY DEPT.
3. BIODIVERSITY	1	4	5	FORESTRY DEPT.
4. PROTECTED AREA AND SPECIES	1	1	2	FORESTRY DEPT.
TOTAL	3	9	12	FORESTRY DEPT.

EXAMPLE RESULTS FROM ESSAT IN ZAMBIA

SUBCOMPONENT 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

TOPICS 1.3.1 AIR QUALITY

	AVAILABLE STATISTICS 2008 - 2012			SOURCE OF DATA
	CORE SET	NOT CORE SET	TOTAL	
1. LOCAL AIR QUALITY	6	6	12	ZEMA

TOPICS 1.3. 2 FRESH WATER QUALITY

	AVAILABLE STATISTICS 1995 - 2015			SOURCE OF DATA
	CORE SET	NOT CORE SET	TOTAL	
1. NUTRIENT AND CHLOROPHYLL	2	1	3	DWA
2. ORGANIC MATTER	1	1	2	DWA
3.PATHOGENS	1	0	1	DWA

Data collection phase

▸ Templates sent to country for data collections by topic of FDES

▸ Examples

QUESTIONNAIRE 2014 ON ENVIRONMENT STATISTICS

Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality
Sub-component 1.2: Land Cover, Ecosystems and Biodiversity

Topic 1.2.2: Ecosystems and biodiversity and Topic 1.2.3: Forests

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Data collection phase

- Examples

Section: FORESTS   Back to TOC

Country:	Contact person:	Tel:
Contact institution:	E-mail:	Fax:

Deforestations/reforestations

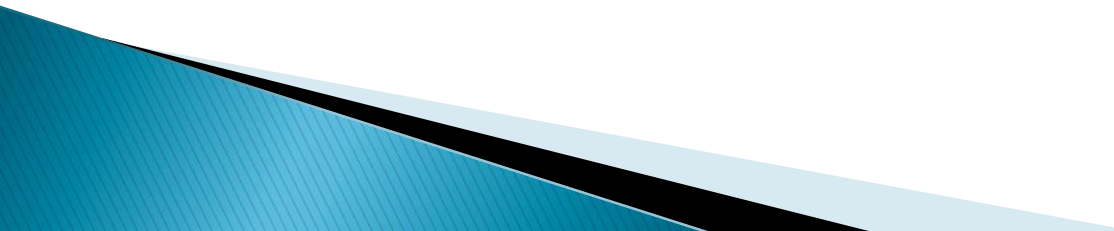| Category	Unit	1990		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
Total Forest Areas (1)	km^2														
Change in forest area from previous year (2)	km^2														
Area reforested (3)	km^2														
Area afforested(4)	km^2														
Area deforested(5)	km^2														
Rate of reforestation (6) = (3) - (2) x 100	%														
Rate of deforestation (7) = (4) - (2) x 100	%														
Leave shaded cells blank															

Notes:

If data are not available for the years stated in each table, please provide the data you might have for other years and add a footnote for the years to which the data apply.

LEAVE SHADED CELLS

Footnotes

Validation and review

- Consultants review
- VALIDATION WORKSHOP
- PUBLICATION
- GAP FILLING IN NEXT PHASE

Conclusions and way forward

- ES statistics are being developed
- Funding from partners
- Implementation by COMESA