

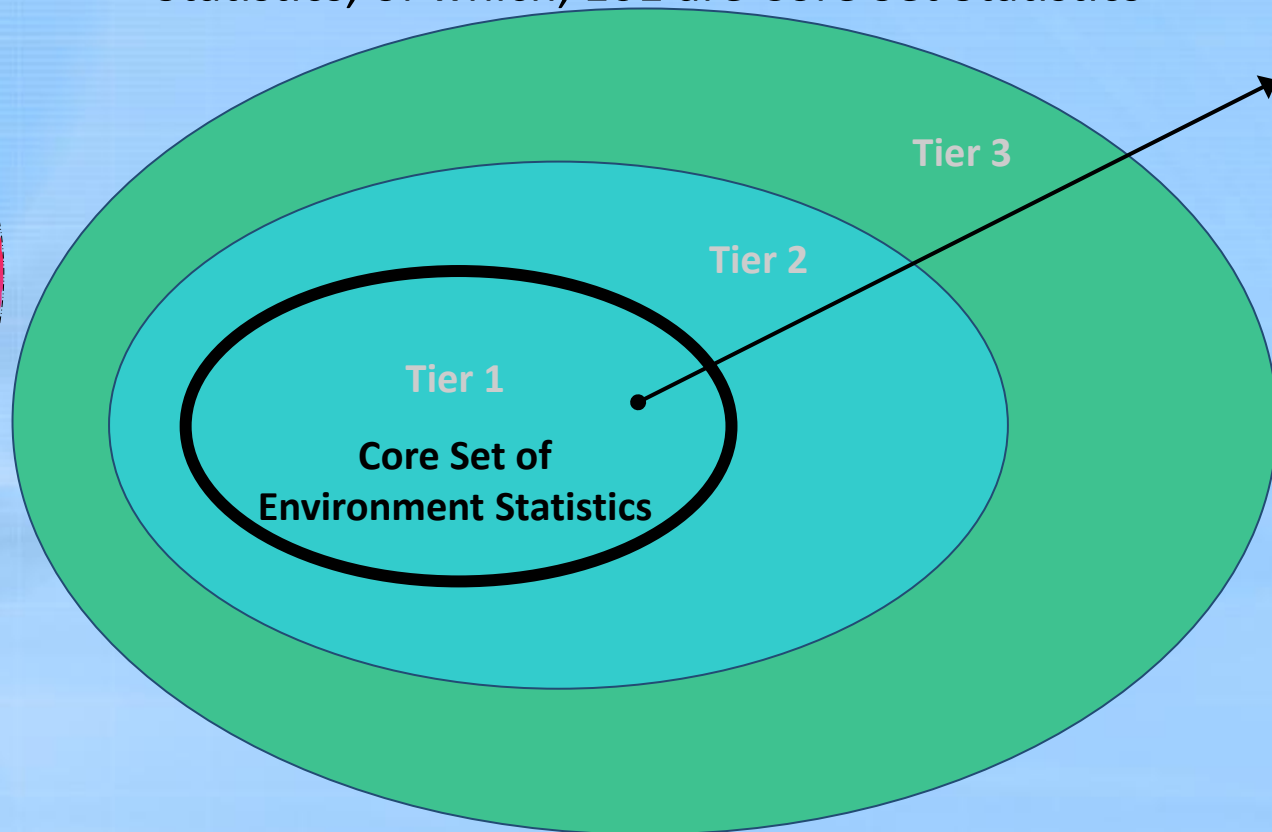
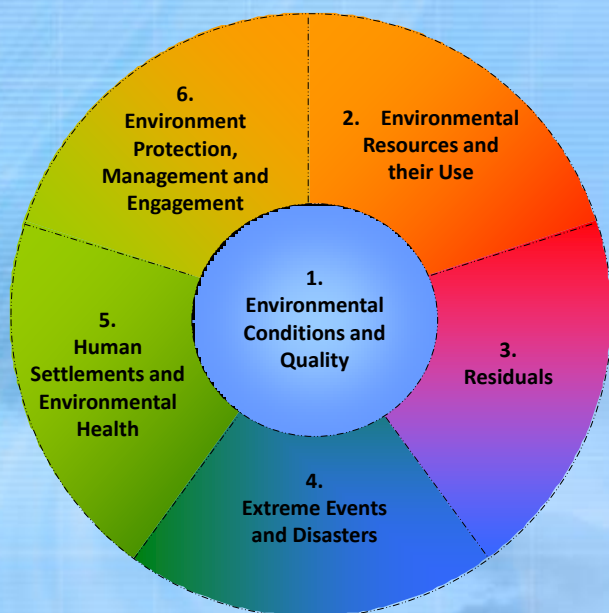
The Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)



Workshop on Environment Statistics in support of the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013) (Calodyne, Mauritius 26-29 January 2015)

There are six components...

= 21 sub-components = 60 topics = 456 Basic Set Statistics, of which, 101 are Core Set Statistics



	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	Component 6	Total
Tier 1	34	30	19	4	12	3	101
Tier 2	67	37	33	13	21	24	195
Tier 3	53	42	5	16	20	23	159
Total	154	109	57	33	53	50	456





Background of ESSAT

- In 2013, the 44th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission approved the work programme of the implementation of the FDES. This included the development of a tool for countries to use in assessing and diagnosing the state of environment statistics in the application of the FDES.
- The Self-Assessment tool was developed through the experience and suggestions of collaborating countries' work in the field of environment statistics, following a process which included assistance from many countries in UNSD's Pilot of the Draft Core Set of Environment Statistics in 2012.



What is ESSAT

- It is a tool containing relevant information on environment statistics at the national level in consistence with the scope of the FDES.
- It consists of an assessment and comparison of the Basic Set of Environment Statistics (approx. 456 statistics) contained in the FDES with available national environment statistics, environmental policy objectives and international reporting requirements.

Objective of the ESSAT

- To improve the capacity of countries to assess their national priorities and data availability at the topic and the statistic level.
- A means for countries to assess their current position and set a basis from which they may develop a strategy to strengthen their environment statistics programmes within the national statistical systems.

Specific Objectives of the ESSAT

- Establishing national environmental policy priorities and identifying the corresponding statistical requirements
- Comparing the relevant elements of the Basic Set of Environment Statistics with those collected in the country in order to identify where the two sets of statistics align and where there are gaps;
- Identifying the primary reasons for any gaps which are identified;
- Develop a strategy to fill in the gaps



From the Pilot to the ESSAT

The Pilot aimed at identifying the Core Set within the Basic Set of Environment Statistics.

Countries that participated in the Pilot:

Developing - Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, Vietnam, United Arab Emirates

Developed – Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, USA

International organizations – Eurostat, UNEP

Countries that have used the Pilot/ESSAT

The Questionnaires that had been used for the Pilot were later modified, improved and developed into the questionnaires of the Environment Statistics Self Assessment Tool (ESSAT).

Countries that have used the ESSAT:

Bhutan, Qatar, Ecuador, Colombia, Indonesia,
Philippines, Botswana, UAE etc

Arab countries (ESCWA and GCC workshops)

Structure of the ESSAT

Currently consists of 2 parts:

Part I: Topic Level Assessment - aims to capture the information at a more aggregated level, specifically up to the environment statistics topic level.

Part II: Statistics Level Assessment - goes in more detail and it captures information concerning the whole Basic Set of Environment Statistics, up to the individual environment statistics level.

Part III – Institutional Dimension of Environment Statistics – under development



Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)

- It is a diagnostic tool, designed to allow nations to assess the status of their own Environment Statistics production/systems.
- The Self-Assessment Tool consists of a set of Questionnaires comparing the statistics in the Basic Set with available national environment statistics, environmental policy objectives and international reporting requirements
- These questionnaires are not intended for international statistic compilation.



Self-Assessment Tool Part 1 Questionnaire: Topic Level

Component 3: Residuals

Sub-component 3.1: Emissions to Air

29	3.1.1	Emissions of greenhouse gases	<input type="checkbox"/> High relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Average relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Little relevance <input type="checkbox"/> No relevance	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Resource constraints <input type="checkbox"/> Methodological/ Technical difficulty in collecting <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient quality <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of institutional set-up/coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Other difficulties in data collection. Please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Environment or equivalent institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other institution(s) Please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> National requirement <input type="checkbox"/> International requirement
30	3.1.2	Consumption of ozone depleting substances	<input type="checkbox"/> High relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Average relevance <input type="checkbox"/> Little relevance <input type="checkbox"/> No relevance	<input type="checkbox"/> Highly satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfactory <input type="checkbox"/> Not satisfactory	<input type="checkbox"/> Resource constraints <input type="checkbox"/> Methodological/ Technical difficulty in collecting <input type="checkbox"/> Insufficient quality <input type="checkbox"/> Accessibility <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of institutional set-up/coordination <input type="checkbox"/> Other difficulties in data collection. Please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> NSO <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry of Environment or equivalent institution <input type="checkbox"/> Other institution(s) Please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/> National requirement <input type="checkbox"/> International requirement

Self-Assessment Tool Part 2 Questionnaire: individual ES level

Do you currently produce the following environment statistics?
 What is the priority of each statistic for national data collection?

Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality			Yes		No	Priority for National Data Collection (Low/Medium/High)
			Identical	Similar		
Topic 1.1.1: Atmosphere, climate and weather	a. Temperature	1.	Monthly average			
		2.	Minimum monthly average			
		3.	Maximum monthly average			
	b. Precipitation (also in 2.6.1.a)	1.	Annual average			
		2.	Long-term annual average			
		3.	Monthly average			
		4.	Minimum monthly value			
		5.	Maximum monthly value			
	c. Relative humidity	1.	Minimum monthly value			
		2.	Maximum monthly value			
	d. Pressure	1.	<i>Minimum monthly value</i>			
		2.	<i>Maximum monthly value</i>			
	e. Wind speed	1.	<i>Minimum monthly value</i>			
		2.	<i>Maximum monthly value</i>			
	f. Solar radiation	1.	<i>Average daily value</i>			
		2.	<i>Average monthly value</i>			
		3.	<i>Number of hours with sunshine</i>			
	g. UV radiation	1.	<i>Maximum daily value</i>			
		2.	<i>Average daily value</i>			
		3.	<i>Maximum monthly value</i>			
		4.	<i>Average monthly value</i>			
h. Occurrence of El Niño, La Niña events, when relevant	1.	<i>Occurrence</i>				
	2.	<i>Location</i>				
	3.	<i>Time period</i>				

Self-Assessment Tool

Objective of the Self-Assessment Tool

Main Objective:

- To improve the ability of nations to assess where they stand with respect to the environmental statistics in their country.
 - It is a means for them to assess their current position and sets a basis from which they may build their capacities to produce environmental statistics.

The Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool should ideally be filled by country teams (NSO, Environmental Ministry, Energy/Water/Mining/Agricultural authorities, etc.)



Self-Assessment Tool

ES Self-Assessment Tool Output

The ESSAT can:

- ✓ Help nations gauge the present state of environmental statistics
- ✓ Assess the relevance of the environment statistics topics of the FDES and the environment statistics within the Basic Set at the national level
- ✓ Identify data and statistical gaps given their own resources, priorities and needs and the primary causes for such gaps
- ✓ Identify current and potential partners for convening inter-agency platforms/committees for ES production
- ✓ Serves as a base of knowledge from which countries may plan their own strategies and programmes of environment statistics



Discussion points on Parts I and II

- General comments on the ESSAT:
 - Is it useful?
 - Does it fulfil its purpose?
- Specific comments on the structure, fields, contents and layout of the Questionnaires:
 - Is the level of individual statistics useful?
 - Are two separate documents helpful – topic level and statistic level?
- Should it contain additional columns, such as: national definition, unit of measurement, periodicity, time lag/latest year, national data source (institution), format of the data.
- Should the questions in Part 1 apply at the statistics level and not just to the topic level?

