

# Water Statistics Panel and Discussion on advancing harmonization of international data collection processes, following evolving policy demand



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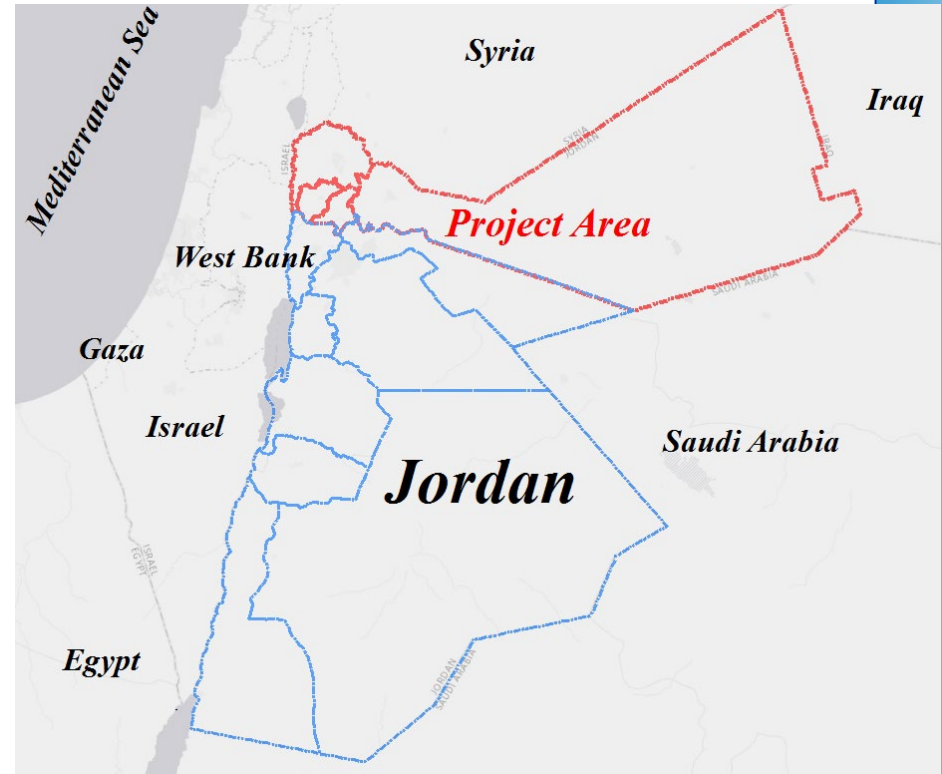
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دائرة الإحصاءات العامة  
Department of Statistics

# Background: Water and Energy in Jordan

- Jordan is a water and energy poor country.
- Water consumes 20% of country's energy to only meet the minimum water use requirement.
- Population grew 26 folds in the past 80 years
- The world's third refugee host
- Energy Intensity of water is 10x US rate



# Challenges to sustainable development indicators

- ❑ Difficulties in the implementation of some surveys on the provision of indicators ;according to Shortages of financial
- ❑ The need for coordination to assess the development of indicators and determine performance indicators for each indicator
- ❑ Data level represented
- ❑ Metadata and Methodology

# the FDES helps us to develop water statistics

- Statistical quality standards
- Statistical classifications (Environment statistics uses specific classifications, e.g., FAO Land Cover Classification System, Classification of Environmental Activities (CEA), UN Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources (UNFC),
- Can be integrated with other statistics (e.g. economic and social statistics)
- Cost of collecting such data is significantly less than creating and conducting a survey.
- A framework provides common tools (definitions, classifications) that bring the different data together in an integrative manner.
- Sources of data can be statistical surveys, administrative records, measurements from monitoring stations and networks, remote sensing and field surveys, or scientific research.

# Open source data for AWA



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

WaPOR

The FAO portal to monitor Water Productivity through Open access of  
Remotely sensed derived data



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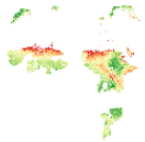
WaPOR 2.1

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[CONTINENTAL \(250m\)](#) [NATIONAL \(100m\)](#) [SUB-NATIONAL \(30m\)](#)

☒ Water Productivity ☒ Water ☒ Land ☒ Ancillary

## Gross Biomass Water Productivity (Seasonal)



WATER PRODUCTIVITY

The seasonal Gross Biomass Water Productivity expresses the quantity of output (total biomass production) in relation to the total volume of water consumed (actual EvapoTranspiration) during the growing cycle of the vegetation.

## Actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (Annual)

The actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (ETIa) is the sum of the soil evaporation (E), canopy transpiration (T), and evaporation from rainfall intercepted by leaves (I).

WATER

## Actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (Monthly)

The actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (ETIa) is the sum of the soil evaporation (E), canopy transpiration (T), and evaporation from rainfall intercepted by leaves (I).

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## Actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (Dekadal)

The actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (ETIa) is the sum of the soil evaporation (E), canopy transpiration (T), and evaporation from rainfall intercepted by leaves (I).

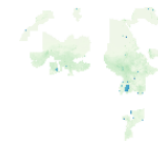
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## Transpiration (Annual)

The Transpiration (T) data component is the actual transpiration of the vegetation canopy.

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## Evaporation (Annual)



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The Evaporation (E) data component is the actual evaporation of the soil surface.

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## Classification of Environment Statistics (FDES) Jordan

The Framework of Environment Statistics consists of six components structured in a simple, flexible, in addition to sub-component, statistical subjects and individual statistics using a multi-level approach as follows:



Applications of the FDES to cross-cutting issues component. 5 (of FDES 2013)

The FDES can be applied to inform about cross-cutting policy issues important to countries at any given time.

Examples:

- Water and the environment
- Energy and the environment Climate change
- Agriculture and the environment



Thank you!!

