

Session 1.3: Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)



Regional Workshop on Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Region

St. George's, Grenada, 4-8 November 2019

United Nations Statistics Division



Outline

1. What is ESSAT?
2. What is it useful for?
3. Aim of the assessment
4. Identifying stakeholders
5. Data availability
6. Data needed
7. How to manage the consultation



What is it?

- We cannot review the full ESSAT, only introducing it and its uses
- The full ESSAT is composed of two parts
 - I. Institutional Dimension of Environment Statistics
 - II. Statistics Level Assessment

Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)

Part I: Institutional Dimension of Environment Statistics

in support of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)



Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division
27 June 2016
Version 1.0

Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)

Part II: Statistics Level Assessment

in support of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)



Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division
28 August 2018
Version 1.1

United Nations Statistics Division



ESSAT Part I

Institution

of Env

Start date (dd/mm/yyyy):

Completion date (dd/mm/yyyy):

Country:

G. Inter-institutional collaboration for the production of

K. The way forward in environment statistics

- A. Identification of institu
- B. Existing national polici
- C. Mandate and organiza
- D. Mandate and organiza
- E. Production of environ
- F. Uses of environment s
- G. Inter-institutional colla
- statistics
- H. Existing and required r
- I. International and regio
- J. Technical assistance ar
- K. The way forward in en

K1. In which areas are there plans to strengthen and develop environment statistics programmes, units and/or activities in the country?

Legal framework <i>(describe)</i>	
Institutional set up <i>(describe)</i>	
Budgetary resources <i>(describe)</i>	
Human resources <i>(describe)</i>	
Technical assistance and training <i>(describe)</i>	
Advocacy <i>(describe)</i>	
Other <i>(describe)</i>	

K2. What are the main vehicles through which the country requires technical assistance and capacity building to develop environment statistics?

- Manuals/technical guidance in the language used in the country
- Regional/sub-regional workshops
- National workshops
- Country visits/study tours
- Bilateral consultations
- E-learning
- Networking
- Other *(describe)*

ESSAT Part II: Statistics Level Assessment

Contains:

Index of FDES 2013 Components, Sub-components and Topics

Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality

Sub-component 1.1: Physical Conditions

Component 1: Environmental Conditions and Quality

Statistics and Related Information Bold Text - Core Set/Tier 1 Regular Text - Tier 2 Italicized Text - Tier 3	Category of Measurement	Potential Aggregations and Scales	Relevance of Statistic at the National Level (High /Medium /Low/Not Relevant/Not Applicable)	Priority for National Data Collection (High /Medium /Low/Not a Priority)	Availability of Statistic at the National Level (Identical/Similar/Not Available)	Primary Institution(s) Responsible for Collecting Statistic Check all that apply		Requirements or User Requests for Collection/ Reporting on this Statistic Check all that apply	Periodicity (Annual/Monthly/Daily/Hourly/Other [specify])	Earliest Year Available	Latest Year Available	Format of Statistic (Publication/Excel/Database/Website/Individual records)	Unit of Measurement	Main Reasons why Statistic is not Available Check all that apply	
						NSO	Other (specify):							Methodological/Technical difficulty in data collection	Insufficient quality
Sub-component 1.1: Physical Conditions															
Topic 1.1.1: Atmosphere, climate and weather															
a. Temperature	1. Monthly average 2. Minimum monthly average 3. Maximum monthly average	Degrees Degrees Degrees				• National • Sub-national									
b. Precipitation (also in 2.6.1.a)	1. Annual average	Height													
	2. Long-term annual	Height													
	3. Monthly average	Height													
	4. Minimum monthly value	Height													
	5. Maximum monthly value	Height													
c. Relative humidity	1. Minimum monthly value	Number													
	2. Maximum monthly value	Number													
d. Pressure	1. Minimum monthly value	Pressure unit				• National • Sub-national									

Examples of countries conducting or initiating ESSAT

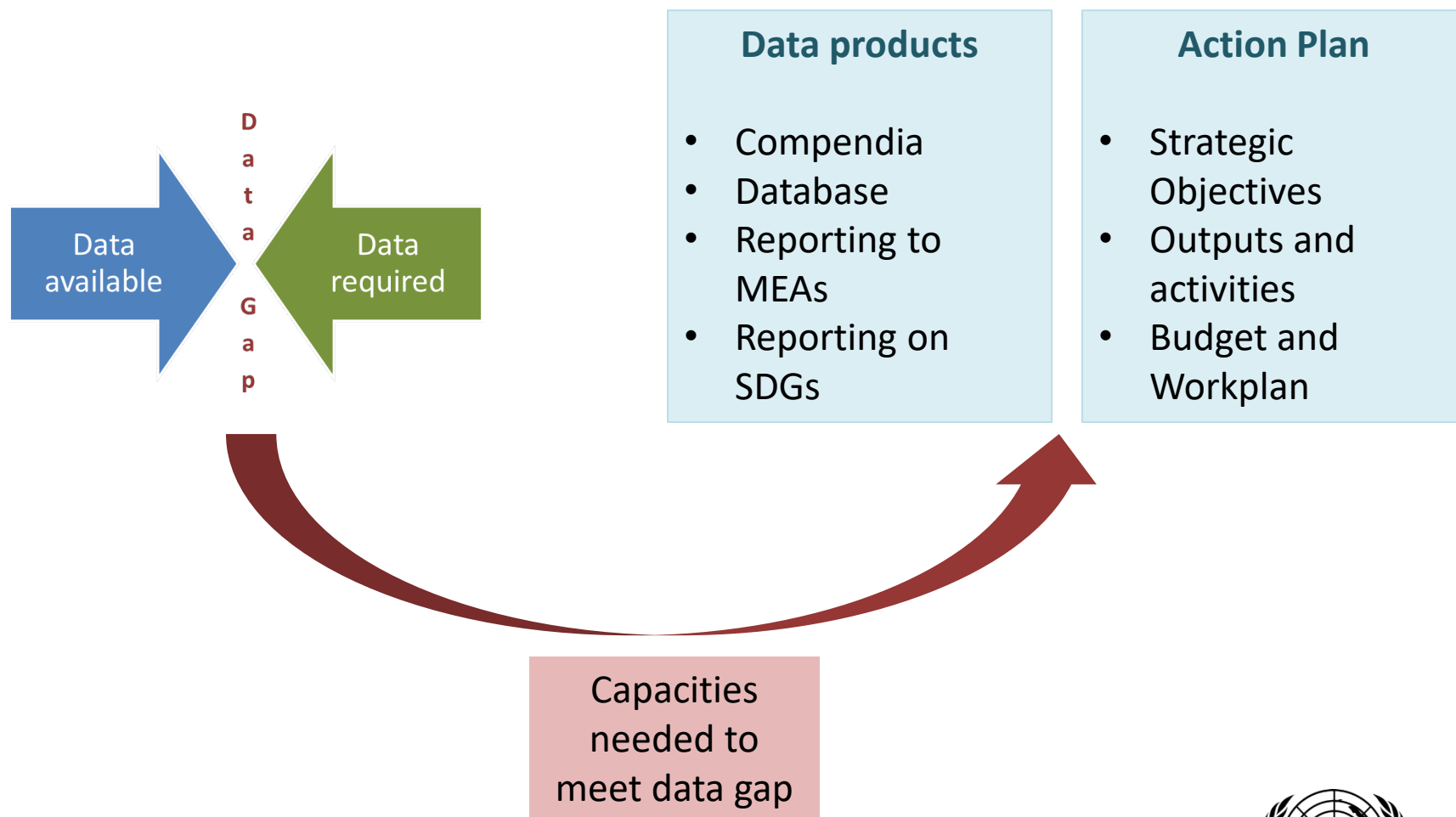


1. Aim of the assessment

- Which **institutions** are involved
- What data is **available** (ESSAT Part II)
- What data is **needed**
 - For national environment policies
 - Reporting for Multilateral Environment Agreements and SDGs
- To **identify the data gaps**/additional data needed by comparing data availability with need
- To **identify the capacity development needs** to meet existing needs and fill data gaps
- To **prioritize** data needed



1. Aim of the assessment



2. Identifying and engaging stakeholders

- Data producers & statistics users
- ESSAT Part I: **identify institutions** (also suggested in the manual sheets per theme, section 5)
- ESSAT Part II: sub-components and topics used as a **checklist**
- Consider all potential data providers and users
 - not only Min. of Environment
 - Consider also producers related to GIS, EO and new technologies
 - Data may be produced by district authorities, municipalities, scientific research etc
 - Academics



3. Data availability

- Existing compendia, year-books are good to start with
- Producers should identify which statistics they produce and record on ESSAT
- Statistics can go beyond those listed if related to the environment and nationally relevant
 - E.g. some countries include tourism related statistics



4. Data needed

- Start with review of policy documents to identify important areas and necessary indicators
 - National Environment Policies and Plans, SDGs important to country, MEAs signed up to, SEEA
- Identify these statistics on the ESSAT
- User needs and priorities change over time. Consultation and dialogue with users needs to be ongoing



4. Data needed

Data quality and user satisfaction

- Questions are included on the ESSAT addressing quality criteria
 - Disaggregation, periodicity, time series, format and reasons for non-availability
- Potentially time consuming
- Can be conducted only for priority statistics if time does not allow a full assessment for all statistics



5. How to manage the consultation

- Often starting point for further coordination
- Encourages dialogue between producers and users
- Useful in sensitizing stakeholders to importance of statistics and raising awareness of new issues needing data
- Process should include policy and decision makers as well as technical staff in user institutions
- Users' demand will outstrip potential to supply, so prioritization necessary
- Workshops can help bring together data compilers and data users
- After identifying data available and establishing priorities – detailed criteria of the ESSAT completed individually as participants may need to consult further within their own agencies



Thank you for your attention!

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