

Twentieth session of the Joint Task force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators

The Sector Review of Environment Statistics

Republic of Armenia

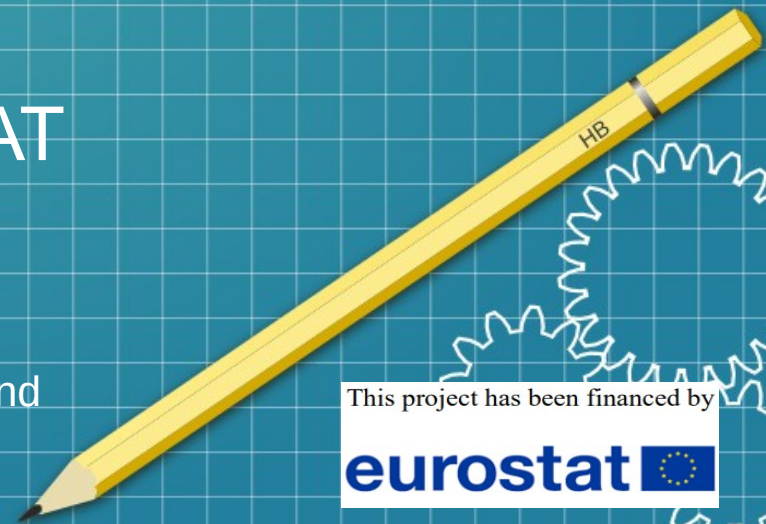
Eurostat and ARMSTAT

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Palais des Nations, Geneva Switzerland
16 October - 17 October 2023

This project has been financed by

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Sector Review of Environment Statistics Outline

European Statistics Code of Practice

For the National Statistical Authorities
and the European Union Statistical Authority

Adopted by the
European Statistical System Committee

16th November 2017

Sector Review of Environment Statistics

Statistical Committee of the
Republic of Armenia

Report

July 2022

This report has been financed by Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the
European Union) and prepared in cooperation with external experts and
ARMSTAT, the Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia

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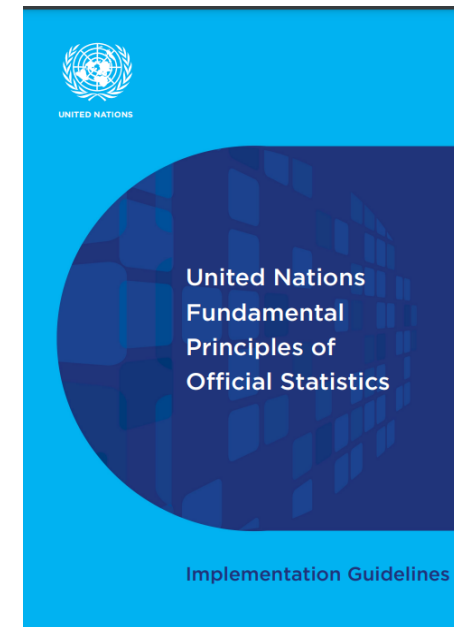


https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/52535/10844196/SR_Environment+statistics_Armenia_FINAL.pdf/3166227c-1f7a-7370-d3da-93093379c77?t=1687418757085

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*“There is an ocean of information,
facts and statistics out there. How
can you be sure that this information
is accurate, the facts are not fake and
the statistics have not been
manipulated...” (EUROSTAT)*

*Environment Statistics Review is a
tool box that help statistical
authorities to further improve and
develop their statistical systems.*



E/1992/32
E/ECE/1266
(page, 17 page 35-36)

Economic Commission for Europe, Annual Report
(18 April 1991 - 15 April 1992)

123. At its eight meeting, the Commission adopted its decision C(47) on the fundamental principles of official statistics in the region of the Economic Commission for Europe:

C(47) THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN THE REGION OF
THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

Sector Review of Environment Statistics in Armenia

Objective

Compliance of Environment Statistics of the National Statistical System of Armenia with the European statistical standards set up by the European Statistics Code of Practice (ESCoP), guided by the Quality Assurance Framework of the European Statistical System (ESS QAF).

Motivation

Assess Environment Statistics System's strengths, weaknesses, good practices and areas for future oriented development:

Institutional environment (ESCoP principles 1 to 6);

Statistical processes (ESCoP principles 7 to 10);

Statistical outputs (ESCoP principles 11 to 15).



Main findings: institutional environment, statistical processes and statistical outputs



- 1) Existing of legal mandate to carries out statistical activities in line with UN FSOP and ESCoP:
2018 Law on Official Statistics, 5 Year Statistical Programme, Annual Working Plan, Environmental Laws, MoU with Ministry of Environment ...
- 2) Confidence of stakeholders in objectivity, impartiality and quality: Consultation and feedback on the 5 Year Statistical Programme, Annual Working Plan, Working Expert Group on Environment Statistics on methodology and technical issues, 2016 ARMSTAT Quality Policy, ARMSTAT Handbook on Data Quality Assessment and Tools...
- 3) Resources (human, IT and finance) adequacy is a persistent challenge: Financial sustainability uncertain, high staff turnover, IT infrastructure outdated.
- 4) Environment Statistics are largely compliant with international statistical standards, such as the UN FDES 2013 and the SDGs indicators frameworks, concepts, definitions and procedures.
- 5) Relevant outreach and dissemination of statistical products of good quality, considering users requirements and needs. Outcomes available and accessible in a suitable and user friendly format with guidance and metadata (User Satisfaction Survey results online, key users meetings...).
- 6) The Review recognises the strengths of the ARMSTAT Environment Statistics production process and brings to light areas where improvement is still needed to align the sector with European statistical standards.

Main recommendations on institutional environment, statistical processes and statistical outputs regarding:



- Legal mandate, regulations that national statistical system operate to develop, produce, coordinate, cooperate and share activities in Environment statistics – in changing data landscape to strengthen role as a data steward.
- Committed to quality, sound methodology, objectivity by broad integration and application of EUROSTAT methodologies, and practices. European Environmental Indicator Catalogue, EU practice in SEEA accounts, EU statistical Classifications, ...Environmental Protection Activities and Expenditure (CEPA).
- Efficient use of national financial resources and the efficiency of the Environment Statistics production process right from its inception at data collection, and exploration of new and alternative data sources, such as: administrative data (for environmental taxes); earth observation data; and climate change data.
- Response to relevant environmental and societal concerns such as water scarcity, climate change, deforestation, waste management, and soil degradation, in statistics on water, forestry, waste, soil and climate change with primary focus to development and reforms. Continue application of UN FDES, SEEA, and SDGs frameworks,....
- Integration of social and economic statistics to measuring environmental footprint of business and households, and well-being.
- Regular contacts with key users and stakeholders on methodology development, interpretation and dissemination format. User orientation and designed statistical products, accessible and available on the ARMSTAT website.



Recommendations to Countries interested a Review

For the Review of national Environment Statistics System to assess the compliance with the principles and indicators of the ESCoP based on the UN FPOS and practical utility of aligning with European statistical standards, consider:

- Future improvements in administrative and technical capacities, statistical production and dissemination processes.
- The use by statistical and environmental agencies of international concepts, classifications and methods to promote consistency and efficiency.
- The need to retain trust in Environment statistics, in particular by using scientific and transparent methods and procedures and the contribution of recognizing international statistical standards.
- Reinforcing the benchmark status of the National Environment Statistics System in providing its stakeholders with impartial, relevant and accurate information to guide decision-making.

Recommendations to International Organisations and to Experts involved in Reviews



Quality is the trademark of European statistics and makes them more trustworthy than other data that are readily available through many channels. Guidance is provided by the 2017 EUROSTAT common quality framework - the European Statistics Code of Practice (ESCoP), based on the 1992 Fundamental principles of official statistics in the region of UNECE.

- Review of Environment statistics based on a set of principles ESCoP ensure impartiality, relevance, and accuracy and it is a public good available for all users.
- Coordination among statistical and environmental agencies, other agencies e.g. forestry, fisheries, water, agriculture, transport and energy, within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the environmental statistical system at all levels.
- Bilateral and Multilateral Cooperation in Environment Statistics Reviews contribute to the improvement of official statistics systems (institutional environment, statistical processes and outputs) in all countries.
- Contribution to reporting data and indicators to the UNECE 'Environment for Europe', UNECE Environmental indicators and SDGs processes, international and UNECE environmental conventions and agreements is important outcome.
- Adequate technical assistance and financial support should be provided to the review process and to the implementation of the recommendations.

