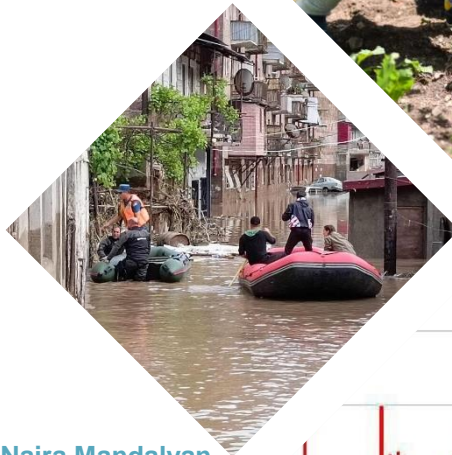


Progress in the Implementation of the Road Map for the Development of Climate Change-related Statistics

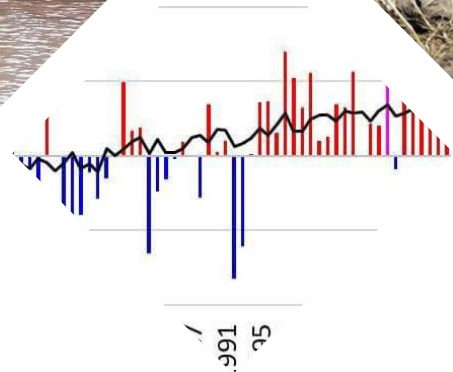
Standardizing Climate Change Indicators for Effective Adaptation and Disaster Management in Armenia



Naira Mandalyan
Statistical Committee of Armenia

Fourth Expert Forum for
Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 28.10-1.11. 2024

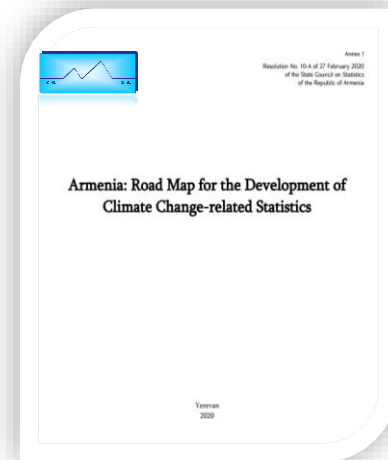


Concerning...

- ❖ The implementation of the "Road Map for the Development of Climate Change-related Statistics" holds significant importance in the monitoring and evaluation of climate actions in Armenia. Adopted by the Statistical Committee of RA in 2020, this roadmap with 5-year timeline serves as a guiding framework for enhancing data collection and analysis related to climate change. To effectively progress with this roadmap, updates are needed in alignment with the newly approved Armenia's Nationally Determined Contributions for a ten-year implementation period (2021-2030).
- ❖ Government Decision on Establishing Procedure for GHG Inventory Preparation indicates official statistical publications as a primary source for activity data leading to the introduction of specific amendments in the Household Questionnaire (HH) and Energy statistics regarding the share of renewable energy production and consumption.
- ❖ The forthcoming Decree of the Minister of Environment on the approval of the "Minimum list of climate change indicators and the procedure for their collection, based on Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators" is expected to play a key role. This decree will establish a standardized framework for monitoring key climate indicators.
- ❖ Considering Armenia's exposure to natural disasters, especially as a mountainous country, assessing loss and damage is crucial to understanding the country's vulnerability. To address this, close collaboration has been established with the Sendai framework Focal Point. Quality assurance measures are being implemented to ensure the accurate data publication.

1. NSOs must improve data and statistics required for GHG inventories

- 1.1 Enhance awareness in the national statistical systems of how official statistics are or could be used for GHG inventories
- 1.2 Ensure that GHG inventory calculations use existing official statistics as much as possible
- 1.3 Improve the quality of official statistics used for GHG inventories, as follows:
 - 1.3.1 Improve coherence of GHG inventories and official statistics where possible
 - 1.3.2 Improving the quality of energy statistics in particular
 - 1.3.3 Fill gaps related to, among others, the agriculture, forestry and other land use sector
 - 1.3.4 Improve data on waste municipal solid waste morphology and on liquid and solid waste generation and disposal
 - 1.3.5 Improve the timeliness of activity data
 - 1.3.6 Build longer and more consistent time series of official statistics
- 1.4 Draft, together with the agencies responsible for GHG inventories, a prioritized list of national data gaps and a road map on data development



2. NSOs, should be proactive in reaching out to national agencies responsible for greenhouse gas inventories



- 2.1 Facilitate collaboration between the statistical system and national inventory system
- 2.2 Create a national working group between the NSO, the GHG inventories agencies and other relevant organizations
- 2.3 Clarify the NSO's role in providing statistics and assist, as needed, in GHG inventory calculations
- 2.4 Support the efforts at strengthening the quality of GHG inventories in line with the IPCC's guidelines on quality control and quality assurance

3. The international statistical community, including national statistical systems and international statistical organizations, should take an active role in contributing to the global GHG inventory system



- 3.1 Seek closer collaboration between the statistical community and international organizations working on climate issues
- 3.2 Actively engage, at national level, with the national representatives delegated to the relevant UNFCCC forums
- 3.3 Follow up on the outcomes of the UNFCCC conferences of the parties to the convention
- 3.4 Involve NSOs at the outset of work when countries need to respond to new data needs from the convention
- 3.5 Existing international networks of NSOs could facilitate the exchange experience

4. NSOs must improve the contribution of official statistics to climate change analysis by, among other things, facilitating access to existing statistics

- 4.1 Create national forums or events for discussions between users and producers of climate change statistics
- 4.2 Provide access to climate change-related statistics and indicators (including scientific data collected by others) using NSOs' dissemination channels
- 4.3 Improve access to microdata for researchers working on climate change



5. Improve the usefulness of existing environmental, social and economic statistics for climate change analysis

- 5.1 Review statistical programs and data collections from the viewpoint of the data needs of climate change analysis and indicators
- 5.2 Address the difficulties in matching data from different statistical domains
- 5.3 Geo-reference all relevant data to support analysis of the spatial dimension of data linked to climate change
- 5.4 Produce statistics for new geographical areas



6. NSOs should consider development of new statistics based on a review of the key data needs of climate change policy makers and analysts in their country

- 6.1 Improve data for analyzing drivers of climate change
- 6.2 Develop statistics on the use of economic instruments
- 6.3 Develop statistics to address climate change related loss and damage
- 6.4 Consider how to contribute to the on-going efforts to monitor biodiversity and ecosystems



7. Existing classification systems, registers, definitions, statistical frameworks, products and services need to be reviewed to see that needs related to climate change analysis are appropriately addressed

- 7.1 Give consideration in future revisions of international statistical standards and classifications to the data needs of climate change analysis
- 7.2 Identify and address the obstacles to linking statistics across domains
- 7.3 Consider new approaches to preserving confidentiality
- 7.4 Consider the inclusion of explicit references to environmental statistics, including climate change-related statistics, in statistical laws



8. Statisticians should gradually develop new partnerships, expertise and ability to adopt new methodologies for producing climate change-related statistics

- 8.1 Build knowledge and understanding of the climate change related information importance within NSO staff
- 8.2 Familiarize NSO staff with GHG inventory methodologies
- 8.3 Develop knowledge, methodologies and tools for producing and using geo-referenced data across the statistical system
- 8.4 Ensure the effective transfer of knowledge and skills among NSOs internationally



9. Organizational changes may be needed in NSOs, the national statistical system and the national system for greenhouse gas inventories to support the production of climate change-related statistics

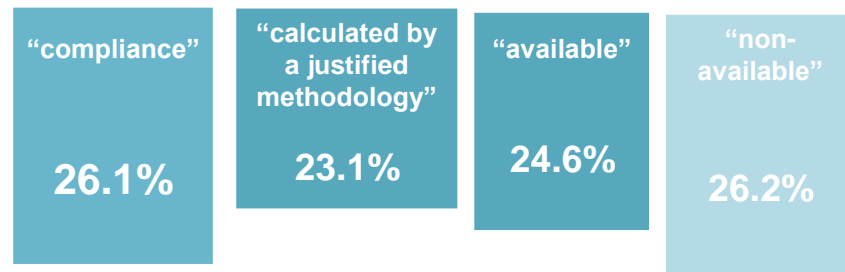
- 9.1 Assign a person or group with the responsibility for ensuring the quality and availability of climate change-related statistics
- 9.2 Modify, in the longer term, the NSO's organizational structure
- 9.3 Define and clarify, if needed, the division of work and responsibilities between the different producers of climate-change related statistics and GHG inventories
- 9.4 Earmark sufficient resources for the development of environmental statistics and climate change-related statistics



Strengthening the “indicator-policy” link in climate change

Armstat, together with international and local experts, were actively discussing the list of CC statistics and indicators based on the country’s CC peculiarities, CC policy priorities, institutional and resource capacities, as well as on national CC reporting requirements.

Expanded list of CC statistics and indicators implemented by the UNECE (158 indicators)



Decree of the Minister of the Environment on approval of:

- The list of newly elaborated 34 climate change indicators and the procedure of their collection have been developed in accordance with the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- The list of the members of permanent international working group on country reporting issues.

UNDER DEVELOPMENT

METHODOLOGY FOR CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING IN STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Climate mainstreaming refers to the systematic integration of climate mitigation and adaptation considerations into decisions, actions and processes in strategic management processes and alignment with the objectives of the document. The aim is to ensure that the financial, legislative and procedural frameworks are organized in such a way that they do not undermine national targets for combating climate change and adapting to its impacts.

Analysis of the strategic planning document's assessment of compliance with national climate change goals should take into account the following principles:

- Climate change is an intersecting, multi-sector or issue.
- Interventions should not inadvertently cause harm to people and the environment;
- GHG emissions should not increase, and the capacity of carbon absorbers should not be reduced;
- Resilience to the effects of climate change should increase and vulnerability should decrease.
- It is necessary to ensure consideration of costs and benefits in the context of long-term developments (to avoid illiquid assets);
- It is necessary to ensure vertical and horizontal coordination with strong leadership on the principle of "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society".
- There is a need to implement a low-carbon policy in all sectors of the economy.

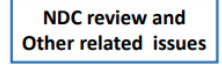
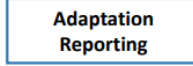
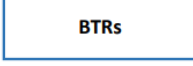
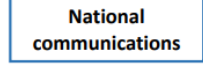
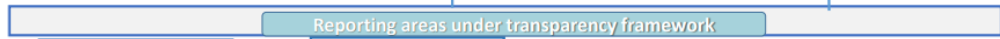
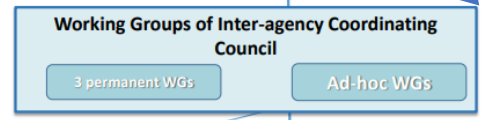
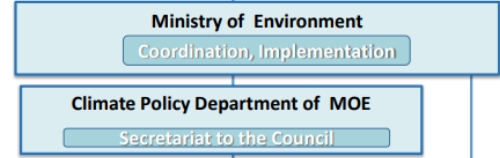
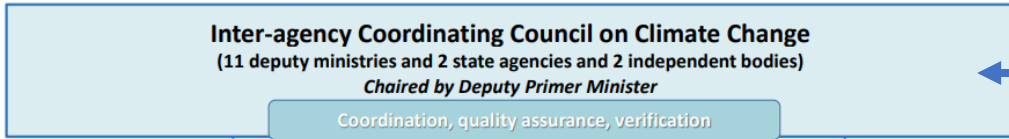
METHODOLOGY FOR CLIMATE MAINSTREAMING IN STRATEGIC PLANNING DOCUMENTS

The climate mainstreaming methodology in strategic planning documents is consistent with the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (SEA-D, 2001/42/EC) as well as the Do Not Significant Harm (DNHS) principle presented in the EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU 2019 /2088).

The climate mainstreaming methodology is implemented in 4 stages:

1. Preliminary study:
2. Substantive evaluation, including alternatives:
3. Documentation:
4. Performance monitoring.

Institutional Framework



1 member of ARMSTAT Council
 2 representatives from Industry and Environment Statistics Divisions



In 2020 the Department of Climate Policy was established with the aim of emphasizing the role of climate policy in the country. The Prime Minister established Inter-agency Coordinating Council for the Implementation of the Requirements and Provisions of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

In 2021 National Action Program of Adaptation to Climate Change and the List of Measures for 2021-2025 approved by the Government guides efforts towards facilitating the integration of climate change adaptation into sectorial and provincial development plans.

In 2023, the Government approved “Long-term (until 2050) low greenhouse gas emissions development strategy of the Republic of Armenia” to achieve ecosystem climate neutrality by 2050. In 2024 the Government approved "The order of inventory of greenhouse gas emissions" by N54-N decree.

Armstat online Platform

Indicators For The... e-reporting Google Переводчик Google Un In Geneva Web... GDP, PPP (constant... Revised Guidelines... View ODS Data Rep... ChatGPT

Exit

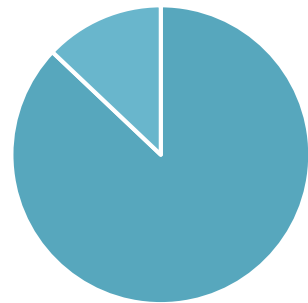
Reference tables

Main / Reference tables

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Showing 1 to 25 of 64 entries

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■ 12.9% environment related

Emergency cases, accidents by classes	Emergency cases, accidents by subclasses	The name of the emergency case or accident	Emergency cases, accidents by the place of occurrence, by type and by the damage caused
X	X.X	X.XX.X	X.XX.X.X
Example			
Man-made (116 subclasses)	Emergency case, accident in transport	Traffic accident	Turn over
A	A.A1	A.A1.4	A.A1.4.1
Natural hazards (85 subclasses)	Geological hazards	Landslides	Damage to vehicles
B	B2	B.B2.21	B.B2.21.3
Socio – biological (65 subclasses)	-	Poisoning among people	Food
C	C.C0	C.C0.46	C.C0.46.1

CLASSIFIER OF EMERGENCY CASES, EVENTS (draft)

Code "X" can be: A, B, C.

"X.X" code can be: A0-A2, B0-B5, C0.

"X. XX. X" code is one-digit and two-digit numbers and can be: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....56.

"X. XX. X. X" code is one-digit and two-digit numbers and can be: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....21.

Lori and Tavush regions, RA - May 26, 2024



Damages and Losses

Working groups were formed in order to carry out a post-disaster needs assessment (based on the PDNA methodology) in the declared disaster zones due to the floods that occurred on May 26, 2024 in the Lori and Tavush regions of the Republic of Armenia. Representatives of Armstat are involved in the working groups of all sectors.

Sectors	Lead Ministry
Housing	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
Business (commerce, industry and tourism)	Ministry of Economy
Agriculture	Ministry of Economy
Transport	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
Community Infrastructure	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
• Water, Energy	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure
• Health	Ministry of Health
• Education	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport
Macroeconomics	Ministry of Finance
Human Impact and Livelihoods	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Gender	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Disaster Risk Reduction	Ministry of Internal Affairs
Environment (and waste management)	Ministry of Environment

PDNA Armenia Sector Report Outline

1. Pre-disaster baseline information/ Sector Overview
2. Assessment (estimation of the value) of disaster effects
3. Assessment of disaster impact
4. The sector recovery strategy
 - 4.1 Sector Recovery Vision
 - 4.2 Reconstruction and Recovery Needs, including Build Back Better
 - 4.3 The Sector Recovery Plan
 - 4.4 The Sector Recovery Needs costing
 - 4.5. Implementation Arrangements



THANK YOU