





Indicators related to Water Accounts in the context of communication and awareness raising

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Joint OECD/UNECE Seminar on Implementation of SEEA

13-15 March, Geneva

Environmental Data exchange agreements

ويسالك يستعد الكرميا ومالتحت والأكرميا ومالتحت الأكرميا ومالك ومالك والمتعاد الكرميا

- Inter-institutional protocols
- Inter-sectorial Committee
- Regular official and working meetings with contact persons



Letter of Intent signed (30.08.2017) between the Ministry of Nature Protection, the National Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia and the European Environment Agency by Order of the Minister of Nature Protection of the Republic of Armenia No. 122-A of May 6, 2018





Environmental Data Flows



Aligning with UNECE Indicators 43 assessed UNECE environmental indicators of Armenia (2022)



Environment related publications





- Socio- Economic Situation of RA
- Housing resources and public utility of the Republic of Armenia
- Marzes of the Republic of Armenia and Yerevan city in figures
- Armenia in figures
- Statistics for Schools
- Atlas the Republic of Armenia by the regions and Yerevan city

Other publications

Physical Water Supply and Use Tables

- By types of water sources
- Years
- Indicators
- NACE categories

Formation of the System of Water Satellite Accounts in Armenia (arm. version)



National **Accounts**

Product output and

Intermediate

consumption and use

Physical flows

The Matrix table 3

Physical use table 1 (millions of cubic meters), by NACE categories and households	Physical supply table 2 (millions of cubic meters), by NACE categories and households				
		A. Physical use table (millions	Industries (by NACE)	House holds	Supply of water to other economic
 Total abstraction from the environment (= 1.a + 1.b = 1.1 + 1.2) 	4. Supply of water to other economic units of which:	of cubic meters)			units (row 4 of table 2)
,	4.1. Wastewater to sewerage				
1.a. Abstraction for own use	5. Total returns into the environment	Industries (by NACE)	Х	Х	Х
1.b. Abstraction for distribution	(- 0.4 + 0.5)				
1.1. Surface water	of which: 5.a. Losses in distribution because of leakages	Households	х	Х	x
	5.b.1. Surface water				
1.2. Groundwater	5.b.2. Groundwater				
2. Use of water received from other economic units	5.b.3. Soil water	Use of water			
3. Total use of water (= 1 + 2)	6. Total supply of water (= 4 + 5)	received from other economic X units (row 2 of table1)	Х	Х	Х
3.1. Total abstraction from the environment (= 1.a + 1.b = 1.1 + 1.2)					
	7. Consumption (= 3 - 6)				

Hybrid supply table 4	Hybrid use table 5	Key indicators		
 Total output and supply (billion of drams) 	 Total intermediate consumption and use (billion of drams) 	Water consumption [million m ³]		
of which:	of which:	Water consumption per GVA (gross value added)		
1.a. Natural water (CPC 1800)	1 a Natural water (CPC 1800)	[m ³ per 1000 drams]		
1.b. Sewerage services (CPC 941)		Water consumption per Production Output		
	1.b. Sewerage services (CPC 941)	[m ³ per 1000 drams]		
2. Total supply of water (millions of cubic meters)	2. Total use of water (millions of cubic meters)	Water use [million m ³]		
2.a. Supply of water to other economic units of which:	2.a. Total abstraction of which:	Water use per GVA (gross value added) [m³ per 1000 drams]		
2.a.1.Wastewater to sewerage	2.a.1.Abstraction for own use	Water use per Production Output [m³ per 1000 drams]		
		Water consumption/ water use		
2.b. Total returns	2.b. Use of water received from other economic units	Losses in distribution / total water use		

Water Key indicators



SEEA Water - Key indicators



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SEEA Water - Key indicators

Production (1000 drams per cubic meter)



SEEA Water - Key indicators

Intermediate consumption (1000 drams per cubic m)



Useing infograghs to communicate key messeges



Stakeholder engagement in the process



Stakeholder involvement in indicator selection and application increases the accountability demands to those authorities that implement the key activities

Stakeholder participation in the process of selecting and ultimately applying the indicators is important to ensure transparency.

The diversity of stakeholders involved makes connections across sectors and administrative boundaries on a basin level

The process of co-creating indicator frameworks also allows for the involved parties to build an understanding of the issues to be addressed through the use of indicators and to negotiate priorities among these issues

Involving critical data owners can play an important role in facilitating access to the information that is necessary to calculate indicators, or to spur the collection of new information

indicators represent the information that the users require and deem to be relevant

... next up

Air Emissions Accounts for Armenia – Data evaluation and road map for implementation

Scope of the accounts: Gaseous and particulate substances released to the atmosphere by establishments and households as a result of production, consumption and accumulation processes.



Building Armenia's National Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement UNDP-GEF project

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)

Thanks!

Any questions?

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