Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS): Integrating the gender perspective into the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

18th meeting of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS)

3-5 Dec 2024 (virtual meeting)

Session 1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective into the work of the Statistical Commission
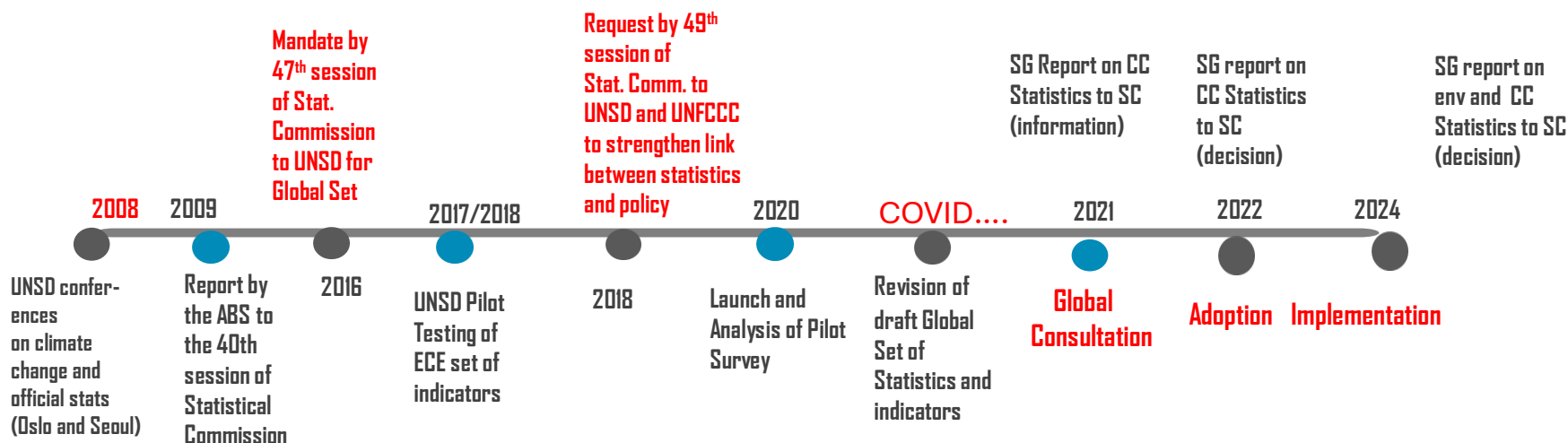
3 December 2024

Environment Statistics Section, UNSD

Outline

1. Background and process

2. Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)

3. Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

4. Implementation support

5. Recent activities: surveys to countries (with highlights), methodological development, involvement of the EG-ECCS

6. Way forward

Background and process:
Collaboration between UNSD, UNFCCC and the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)

Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization 2022

United Nations

2008 — UNSD conferences on climate change and official stats (Oslo and Seoul)

2009 — Report by the ABS to the 40th session of Statistical Commission

Mandate by 47th session of Stat. Commission to UNSD for Global Set

2016

2017/2018 — UNSD Pilot Testing of ECE set of indicators

2018

Request by 49th session of Stat. Comm. to UNSD and UNFCCC to strengthen link between statistics and policy

2020 — Launch and Analysis of Pilot Survey

COVID…. — Revision of draft Global Set of Statistics and indicators

SG Report on CC Statistics to SC (information)

2021 — Global Consultation

SG report on CC Statistics to SC (decision)

2022 — Adoption

SG report on env and CC Statistics to SC (decision)

2024 — Implementation

UNSD programme on climate change statistics supports countries with less developed statistical systems to start and advance work in this area, special attention to SIDS and least developed countries, guidance tailored to their needs.

Background and process:
Collaboration between UNSD, UNFCCC and the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics

Decisions of the Statistical Commission:

- **Decision 47/112 (2016),** UNSD requested to develop a global set of climate change statistics and indicators, applicable to countries at various stages of development: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/Report-on-the-47th-session-of-the-statistical-commission-E.pdf

- **Decision: 49/113 (2018)**, UNSD and UNFCCC to strengthen the link between statistics and policy: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/49th-session/documents/Report-on-the-49th-session-E.pdf

- **Decision 53/116 (2022)**, the Global Set was adopted at the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-41-FinalReport-E.pdf

- **Decision 55/118 (2024)** focuses on implementation of the Global Set including investment in climate change statistics, use of administrative data, and including climate change questions in relevant censuses and surveys: https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_55/documents/2024-36-FinalReport-E.pdf

# Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)

- Annual meetings since 2014, started with focus on the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistic (FDES), international data collection on water and waste (UNSD/UNEP; OECD/Eurostat joint questionnaires) and gradually expanded to cover equally climate change

- Comprises experts on environment statistics and related areas from all geographical regions representing United Nations member States, as well as international and regional organizations.

- With sessions on collaboration and streamlining, methodology development, data collection and capacity development which produce recommendations for the next cycle of work and input actions/decisions to be considered by the next session of the Statistical Commission.

- More info here: UNSD — Environment Statistics

Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

1. The Global Set was adopted at the 53rd session of the Statistical Commission ([Decision 53/116 (2022](#)))

2. Contains 158 indicators (and 190 statistics) which link policy targets (drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, adaptation) and statistical indicator frameworks across:
   - Paris Agreement
   - Sendai Framework
   - Sustainable Development Goals

3. The aim is to contribute to:
   - **independent** national policies evaluation
   - **comparable** reporting to UNFCCC
   - **advance** of climate change and environment statistics

4. The Global Set helps to define the scope and content of:
   - National programmes, countries use the Global Set to develop their own sets
   - Regional approaches, indicators were adapted/selected by ECLAC and ESCWA

5. Helps to frame and steer:
   - further methodology development in prioritized areas such as gender and health
   - capacity development by UNSD, UNEP, Regional Commissions, CARICOM, COMESA

Methodological foundation

- Given that there was no underlying framework linking the reporting requirements stemming from the Paris Agreement and the necessary statistics or indicators to support climate policy action, UNSD worked closely with UNFCCC to develop such a framework explicitly for climate change.

- The Global Set, developed in close collaboration with UNFCCC, is structured according to the IPCC framework and FDES, with a tiering system as in the FDES and the SDG indicators.
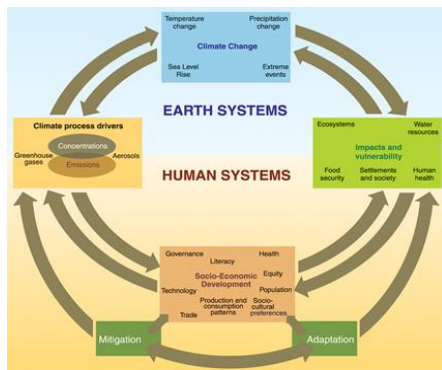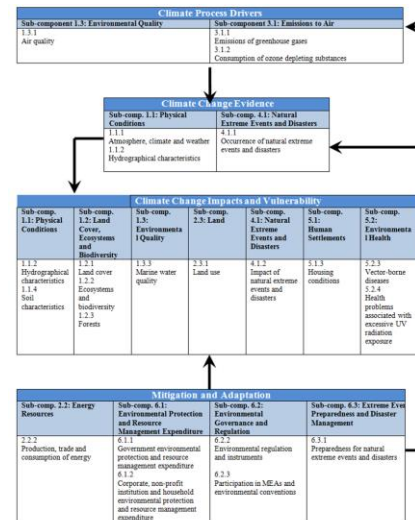

IPCC, 2007, Fourth Assessment Report
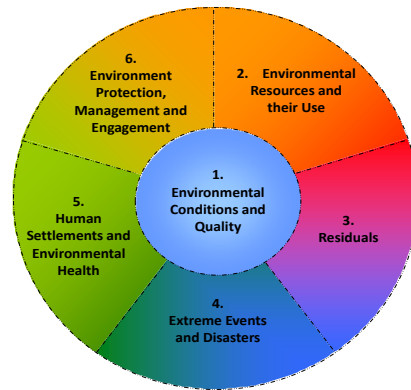
Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013)

Relevant chapters of the Manual of the BSES
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes/manual_bses.cshtml

FDES cross-cutting application
(Chapter 5) links climate change
and environment statistics
based on the IPCC Framework

Goal 13

Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT)

UNSD, in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES), has developed the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT) to support the implementation of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. The CISAT gives United Nations Member States an opportunity to undertake a thorough and detailed assessment of the statistics and indicators in the Global Set which will allow the country to prioritize the nationally relevant indicators and statistics.

Introduction

Part I: Institutional Dimensions of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Part II: Statistics and Indicators Assessment

- Instructions for Part II

- Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators *

- Metadata *

* Each indicator in the Excel file is linked with its metadata in the Word file via hyperlinks. Both the Excel and the Word files need to be downloaded and saved in the same folder for this feature to work; also the name of the Word file should not be changed.
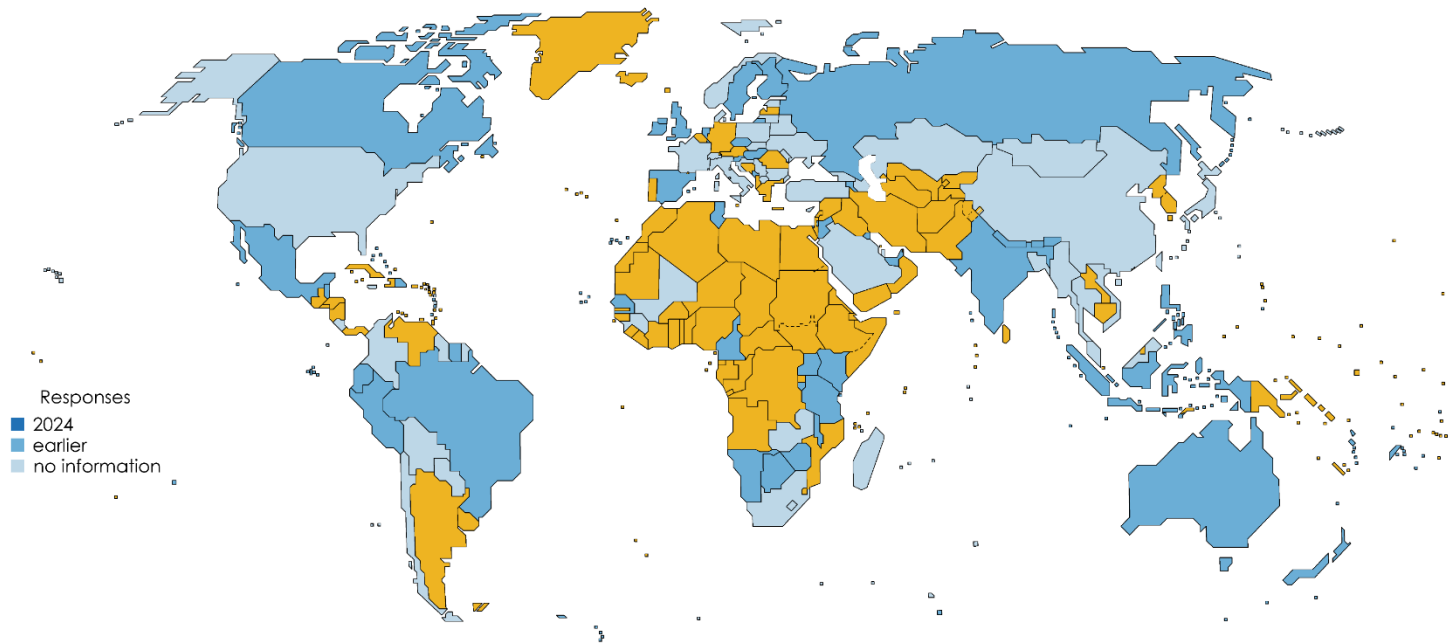
https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/cisat.cshtml

Implementation Guidelines

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/Climate%20Change/Implementation_Guidelines.pdf

Growing engagement of countries and responses to surveys in 2024
(98 out 215 countries and territories)

Responses
- 2024
- earlier
- no information

The boundaries shown and used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

UNSD prepared two short surveys to collect country information on the way climate change and gender data are being collected and used. The first one in 2023 was sent to the IAEG-GS. The second was sent in 2024 to countries in the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) prior to its 11th meeting held in Oct 2024.

Survey sent to EG-ECCS in 2024

The first set of questions inquired who collects climate and gender data independently in the country and the second set of questions were designed to illustrate whether specific mechanisms were put in place for the integration of gender into climate, e.g. via legislation, data analysis and use and the type of instruments applied to collect the data.

- 19 countries responded to the short survey:

Armenia, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Czech Republic, Finland, Ireland, Nepal, Netherlands, Slovenia, Spain, State of Palestine, Suriname, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania.

- 11 countries presented details on integration with strong highlights

Collection of country experiences in integrating a gender perspective into climate change statistics

Highlights from the country responses: Spain

• 	The 2023 report and database on women's green entrepreneurship and women's entrepreneurship in rural areas, make available and analyze sex-disaggregated and gender-sensitive indicators on women's entrepreneurship in the green economy and/or in rural areas. The report highlights gender barriers to women's entrepreneurship in the green economy and/or in rural areas, also from in-depth interviews with experts from women's organizations and the Institute for Women (gender equality mechanism at national level).

• 	The 2023 report Employment of Women in the Just Energy Transition in Spain, led by the Spanish Institute for a Just Transition (MITECO) analyzes quantitative gender gaps on employment in jobs linked to the energy transition (in Spain and the European Union) as well as qualitative recommendations to close these gaps.

• 	The data from the Agricultural Census compiled by INE (INEbase / Agriculture and environment /Agriculture /Agricultural Census / Latest data) can be analyzed, inter alia, as a function of sex of the farmer and type of farming land/livestock (organic vs. conventional). See for instance how these data were applied to analyze the green entrepreneurship of women and the green entrepreneurship of women in rural areas: https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/ministerio/planes-estrategias/igualdad-de-genero/emprendimiento-mujeres-verde-rural-2023.html

Collection of country experiences in integrating a gender perspective into climate change statistics

Highlights from the country responses: Ireland
- conducted climate-related household surveys e.g. https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/social/householdenvironmentalbehaviours/

   - analysed environment-related questions in the Census of Population by socio-demographic characteristics, see https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/social/censusofpopulationfromanenvironmentperspective/

   - matched residential energy performance certificates with Census of Population to examine which types of families lived in very energy-efficient and energy-inefficient dwellings, see https://www.cso.ie/en/statistics/social/domesticbuildingenergyratingsfromasocialperspective/

   - used administrative microdata to examine gender differences e.g. vehicle ownership by type of vehicle; electricity consumption by household composition; etc.

Methodology development, Tier 3 indicators, climate and gender (1)

- The need for stronger gender reflection in the Global Set has been addressed in the last three annual meetings of the EG-ECCS, whereby it was recommended to use the indicators from the Asia-Pacific set of gender and environment indicators (AP-GE indicator set), developed by UN Women and ESCAP through several regional consultations with Member States and international agencies such as UNEP and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

- The Asia-Pacific set (AP-GE indicator set) measures the differentiated interactions of women and men with the environment, to understand their roles in environmental conservation and degradation, their diverse levels of preparedness and capacity to cope with disasters, and the enablers and inequalities that make them vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

- Because of additional requests from countries with highly vulnerable populations to the effects of climate change, UN Women developed a set of 100 Gender and Environment indicators (GES), which is an expansion of the AP-GE set.

Involvement of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)

- Several indicators from the Asia-Pacific sets along with their detailed metadata were proposed for consideration in a future update of the Global Set and consequently, these indicators were discussed during a dedicated groupwork, as part of the 11th meeting of the EG-ECCS.

- Varied national experiences were highlighted such as gender-specific units now promoting gender among various other themes, and the value of household budget surveys which can be used for many cross-cutting issues, including the intersection of environment and gender.

- The EG-ECCS proposed establishing a sub-group on gender and climate to work closely with the IAEG-GS. The sub-group, inter alia, will further test and refine the indicators that require gender and climate change statistics, as outlined in the Asia-Pacific sets and the metadata provided by UN Women.

- This sub-group will also review and provide input on the guidance note being developed by the IAEG-GS at a later stage.

Way forward

- DA17 project led by UNEP offers opportunity to advance this work via extensive methodology and indicator reviews and testing in five selected countries which will participate in the project

- The outcomes will be reviewed by the EG-ECCS, at sub-group, plenary and steering group level which will allow to expand the global relevance of the indicators and their methodology and to be considered for inclusion in the Global Set for its planned revision

- The advances will be presented at the next sessions of the Statistical Commission via the annual report of the Secretary General on Environment and Climate Change Statistics and the biennial report of the Secretary General on Gender Statistics

Thank you for your attention!

For more information please contact the Environment Statistics Section at the United Nations Statistics Division:

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