Third Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics
New York, 20-22 April 2016

Final Report

1. The Third Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics (EGES), organized by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), was held in New York from 20 to 22 April 2016.

2. The meeting was attended by 26 experts from Belize, Botswana, Brazil, Chile, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, India, Italy, Jamaica, Mexico, New Zealand, Philippines, Suriname, Sweden, Togo, Zimbabwe, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE), the European Environment Agency (EEA), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). One of the 26 experts attended remotely via a Skype connection.

3. Ms. Iva Ritschelova, Chair of the EGES, opened the meeting. Ms. Reena Shah, UNSD spoke about the background and objectives of the meeting and reported on the status of the ongoing methodological work in support of the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013). She thanked all experts who contributed to the work and emphasized the continued need for these contributions to implement the work programme and produce the expected output of the EGES.

4. The meeting was organized in four sessions as follows:

Session 1:	Environment Statistics Toolbox
Session 2:	Environment Statistics Data Collection and Surveys
Session 3:	Other Work in Environment Statistics
Session 4:	Ongoing and Planned International, Regional and National Activities

5. The discussions were based on documents and the corresponding presentations prepared by EGES members and UNSD.

6. The main conclusions of the meeting are summarized in the following paragraphs 8-64. A table detailing agreed responsibilities and timeline is attached as Annex A. The agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex B, and the list of participants is attached as Annex C.

7. The Expert Group expressed its appreciation to UNSD and to all experts who contributed to the work done since the First Meeting of the EGES in March 2014 with respect to the drafting and review of the methodology sheets for the Manual on the Basic

Set of Environment Statistics, the development and the finalization of the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT), the submissions of environment statistics surveys and censuses, and other work in environment statistics.

I. Conclusions with regard to Session 1: Environment Statistics Toolbox

8. Much discussion took place with regard to the Manual on the Basic Set of Environment Statistics and its draft chapters.

9. In cases where the statistics are used for building Tier I Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators, it was proposed to wait until the metadata for the indicators are finalized to promote better alignment between the chapters and the SDG indicator metadata. However for Tier II and Tier III indicators, waiting for the metadata was not considered necessary as it would delay the finalization of the chapters concerned.

10. Where relevant and appropriate, references to other chapters should be included to show the relationship between them, such as the chapters on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Statistics and Crops and Livestock Statistics.

11. Section two of each chapter, "Definitions and description of the statistics", should be separated into two distinct sub-sections since the current mix of definitions of terms and concepts and definitions of statistics can be confusing. Splitting this section into two sub-sections has already been done for some chapters, such as the one on Energy Resources Statistics. Having a first sub-section focused on the definitions of terms and concepts, and then a second sub-section focused on definitions of statistics is a good way to avoid confusion for the user. Moreover, this method leads to less repetition, since each concept is explained only once throughout the document.

12. In Section two of each chapter, only one definition per term or concept should be presented as far as possible. Moreover, definitions should be obtained from the same source when available, thus promoting consistency among the different chapters. The only exception to this recommendation is when the content of the chapter is from a new or emerging field. For example, regarding the chapter on Ecosystems and Biodiversity Statistics, there is still a need for more internationally recognized definitions. Therefore, the use of multiple definitions per term or concept may be necessary to help the user choose which definition is the best fit. When multiple definitions are presented, it is necessary to explain the differences.

13. Comment was made regarding the sources used in these draft chapters, and that it is acceptable to use a variety of sources. However, the use of definitions and classifications in the chapters should align with the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA) Central Framework to the extent possible.

14. The use of national examples in Section two of each chapter can be useful. However, these examples should be based on international classifications to be applicable in other countries.

15. The title of Section four, "Transforming data into environment statistics", should be changed to "Data collection and compilation", given that for many chapters statistics are available through existing data collection processes, such as in energy statistics.

16. The compilation of Sub-section 4A ("Data collection and sources of data") may be undertaken on a somewhat ad-hoc basis depending on the nature and contents of each chapter.

17. Sub-section 4B ("Data compilation (procedures and instruments) and transformation into environment statistics series") does not need to be the same in all chapters. It may vary depending on the role of the National Statistical Office (NSO) in a country. There is no need for content on processing of data into statistics and validation when the statistics are already available through existing data collection processes.

18. A new Sub-section 5D should be added to the chapters which will deal with the links to the SDG indicators only, and should also contain an explanation about building SDG indicators from the statistics contained in the chapter.

A. Specific conclusions on new draft chapters

A.1. Draft chapter on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Statistics (presented by Denise Kronemberger, Brazil)

19. Since the role of the NSOs for the production of these statistics varies greatly from country to country, the insertion of a new section explaining the institutional aspect is recommended. In this context, the relationship between the NSO and the national statistical system should also be outlined. The chapter should be targeted more to the user (in most cases, the NSO practitioner). It should explain how to use the data produced by other statistical areas, such as energy or transport. This chapter should encourage the environmental statistician to collaborate with and convince colleagues from the above stated areas of the benefits of sharing their data.

20. The focus of the document should be reframed. Currently it mainly focuses on producing inventories, which is already covered by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines. The main concepts and challenges regarding the production of GHG statistics should be explained in a separate section before starting with the definitions of the statistics. Moreover, an explanation of CO_2 and CO_2 equivalents should be provided. In addition, the difference between the IPCC reporting categories and the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) should be included, and bridge tables should be provided or referenced.

21. The description of the residence and the territory approaches is currently not included in the chapter and should be. The difference between the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Annex I and Non-Annex I reporting requirements should also be explained.

22. In summary, the methodology sheet should be written as a guideline to explain to non-experts what should be avoided when producing these types of statistics. The scope of the target audience should be clearly stated at the beginning of the chapter, which, like all methodology sheets should be environmental statisticians and environmental specialists responsible for data analysis and reporting.

23. Denise Kronemberger will continue to work on the document. She will insert the comments already received from the experts and then circulate the document by mid-September 2016. Michael Nagy will contribute to the revision of the document. Leo Kolttola and Anand Sookun will also make some comments after the revision.

A.2. Draft chapter on Human Settlements Statistics (presented by Janet Geohagen-Martin, Jamaica)

24. In the introduction there are references to the impact of disasters on human settlements, however they are not included in the statistics. The text should define in more detail the link between disasters and human settlements, as well as the effects of human settlements on biodiversity loss. This methodology sheet should also be related to the one on water statistics, especially as pertains to access to water and wastewater collection and treatment within human settlements.

25. Janet Geohagen-Martin will revise the document according to the comments and send the updated document by the end of July 2016. Angela Ferruzza will also contribute to the revision of this chapter. It was also suggested that UNSD consult UN-Habitat on this chapter.

A.3. Draft chapter on Crops and Livestock Statistics (presented by David Rausis, UNSD)

26. Since the scope of the methodology sheet is not very well defined, it should have the same classification throughout. The definitions should also be from the same institution rather than a mix of many sources. This chapter should be compiled bearing in mind that across countries, it could be the NSO, the Ministry of Environment or another ministry responsible for these statistics.

27. Within this chapter, the issue of nutrient balances should be addressed. Furthermore, although the amount of fertilizers and pesticides may be of interest, in terms of environment statistics, the amount of active ingredients is also useful.

28. UNSD will insert the comments submitted before and during the meeting into the chapter. It will also use FAO as the source for definitions. Pal Boday and Francesco Tubiello will also contribute to the methodology sheet once UNSD updates the document in July 2016.

B. Specific conclusions on more advanced chapters

B.1. Draft chapter on Natural Extreme Events and Disasters Statistics (presented by Reena Shah, UNSD)

29. The UN-ECE Task Force on Measuring Extreme Events and Disasters is working on this subject. One of their tasks is to define the role of NSOs in this area. Terminology problems are also an object of discussion in the Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction. Moreover, the Working Group is working on the links between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and official statistics, that is between the concepts of politics and statistics. Other multidimensional issues are also being taken into account. The Working Group hopes to reach decisions on some of the substantive questions at the end of November.

30. This chapter is one of the most demanded by countries, therefore it should be finalized as soon as the Working Group concludes its work. To accelerate the revision prior to finalization of the document, UNSD will incorporate experts' comments in September 2016 and provide the methodology sheet to Michael Nagy and Angela Ferruzza to revise it. Rayen Quiroga will also contribute to this chapter.

B.2. Draft chapter on Ecosystems and Biodiversity Statistics (presented by Reena Shah, UNSD)

31. The definitions of some terms of this chapter should be updated. It is important to make a distinction between the definitions of the concepts and of the statistics as in other chapters. Even though having many definitions per concept can be confusing for the reader, it is very hard to come up with a single definition for this chapter as much of the topic is new and emerging. Therefore, for this chapter it is fitting to keep more than one definition per concept. However, the presentation of the definitions should be improved to gain clarity.

32. The links to the SDGs and information on ecosystem services are currently missing and should be added. These are important since many projects take them into account.

33. A national example is useful, but when applied it should be within the confines of international classifications so that other countries can apply it.

34. UNSD will make the revisions and then send it to the experts in October 2016. Jillian Campbell and Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava will also contribute to this chapter once UNSD makes the initial revisions.

B.3. Draft chapters on Energy Resources Statistics and Mineral Resources Statistics (presented by David Rausis, UNSD)

35. It was agreed that Sub-section 4A ("Data collection and sources of data") appear as is to avoid unnecessary repetitions, as there are many types of statistics presented in these chapters. Therefore, instead of having many paragraphs for each step of data collection and sources of data, there is one paragraph per type of statistics. This is the most rational way to present it.

36. For these two chapters, Sub-section 4B ("Data compilation and transformation into environment statistics series") does not need to be similar to the other chapters. It depends on the role of the NSO. Here there is no need to mention the processing of data into statistics and validation as the statistics are already available through existing data collection processes.

37. Classifications and groupings were discussed. It was raised that this chapter in particular has many variables, hence the reference to multiple classifications which helps avoid repetition throughout. The UN Framework Classification for Fossil Energy and Mineral Reserves and Resources 2009 was discussed. Experts confirmed that the use of this classification is suitable and has been used as a basis for the classification contained in the SEEA Central Framework.

38. As these chapters (Energy Resources Statistics and Mineral Resources Statistics) are at an advanced stage, they do not require as much work as the others. UNSD will include the comments made before and during the meeting, and then send both chapters for a final review in June 2016.

B.4. Draft chapters on Water Resources Statistics and Generation and Management of Waste Statistics (status presented by Reena Shah, UNSD)

39. Drafts of these two chapters were presented at last year's Expert Group meeting but they were not yet finalized due to resource constraints. It was explained that the Waste chapter is currently focused on more European practices and regulations. Consequently, UNSD will look into this aspect and globalize the chapter accordingly. It was also noted that the terminology in the Waste chapter needed to be reviewed more closely. UNSD will update these chapters and circulate them in July 2016.

C. Specific conclusions on other chapters

C.1. Draft chapter on Land Cover and Land Use Statistics (status presented by Anand Sookun)

40. Experts confirmed agreement that these two topics (Land Cover and Land Use) should be merged within one chapter since the two concepts are better understood in

relation to one another, and that the methodologies to compile their statistics are to a great extent similar. Francesco Tubiello and the Denise Kronemberger offered to be part of a peer review since their organisations are quite advanced in geospatial statistics. UNSD will contact the various collaborators and the dates for completion of the chapter will be determined in due course.

C.2. Forest Statistics (presented by Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava, Mexico and Alvaro Shee, Chile)

41. The presenters shared the importance and relevance of the FDES to other frameworks and indicators such as the SEEA Central Framework, the SDGs, and the OECD Green Growth Indicators. Currently, work is being undertaken including on, inter alia, the selection and application of appropriate formulae, matching FDES topics to appropriate sources and institutional partners, disaggregation techniques, etc. Experts mentioned the importance of keeping the concepts of this chapter consistent with those in the Land Cover and Land Use Statistics chapter, and that this chapter should refer to work being done by FAO, IPCC and UNFCCC.

42. For definitions within this chapter, it was agreed to use FAO as the preferred source. Coherence between this chapter and SEEA Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries should also be promoted.

43. Work is currently being undertaken in Spanish. The presenters expressed their desire to complete this chapter, in collaboration with Rayen Quiroga, and make it available in English by November 2016. They would like to formally present it at the next meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics in 2017.

C.3. Air Quality Statistics (status presented by Rayen Quiroga, UN-ECLAC)

44. At the Expert Group meeting in 2014, Chile offered to draft the chapter. Currently, it is only available in Spanish, and an English translation is necessary. As many definitions are taken from national institutions, the chapter would not currently be useful to all countries. Rayen Quiroga will consult with Chile on the process for the continuation of the work and the dates for completion of the chapter will be determined in due course.

C.4. Environmental Protection Expenditure Statistics (status presented by Rayen Quiroga, UN-ECLAC)

45. A draft of this chapter was presented by Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava at last year's Expert Group meeting but due to resource constraints not much work has been done to review it. UNSD will contact potential collaborators (Ms. Iva Ritschelova, Czech Republic; Mr. Pal Boday, Hungary; Ms. Kristina Taboulchanas, UN-ECLAC) to contribute to this chapter and the dates for completion of the chapter will be determined in due course.

Implementation of the FDES 2013 and the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)

46. Marcus Newbury delivered a presentation on the Implementation of the FDES 2013 and the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT). Manasa Viriri presented on the Implementation of the FDES 2013 and the ESSAT in Zimbabwe. Anand Sookun presented on the Implementation of the FDES 2013 in the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Region, and specifically in Zambia.

47. Manasa Viriri's presentation emphasized the importance of a committee or similar forum where members of key stakeholder institutions could collaboratively work on the ESSAT with the NSO as the key coordinator. Application of the ESSAT was found to help identify institutions responsible for collecting statistics. In Zimbabwe's case, the ESSAT, a national assessment on environment statistics, a data collation and entry exercise by committee members, and a workshop on data validation helped lead to the future dissemination of an Environment Statistics report.

48. Anand Sookun described the work being undertaken in the COMESA region in the implementation of the FDES and in the use of the ESSAT. He explained in more detail the case of Zambia where a national stakeholders' workshop had been carried out and subsequent data collection and validation were being conducted.

49. Several experts expressed their appreciation of the ESSAT and described the ways in which they had used it for assessment at the national level. Expert comments included a request towards UNSD to add a feature to Part II of the ESSAT which would be auto-filled when a country enters data into the ESSAT tables. In this way a summary of the output results could be generated automatically.

II. Conclusions with regard to Session 2: Environment Statistics Data Collection and Surveys

50. Robin Carrington presented on UNSD's Environment Statistics Data Collection (the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics), Reena Shah presented on an Inventory of Regular, International Environmental Data Collection, Reporting and Dissemination from Countries. This was followed by a presentation on Environment Statistics Surveys and Censuses by Marcus Newbury, and a presentation on Assessing Data Quality in Official Environmental Statistics by Adam Tipper.

Environment Statistics Data Collection and Dissemination

51. Regarding the inventory of regular, international environmental data collection, experts expressed appreciation that this is a very useful resource and will help alleviate reporting burden on countries. Countries made comment that they often provide responses to surveys soliciting for very similar data and the inventory could serve as a framework for improved collaboration.

52. Experts praised UNSD for the compilation of the inventory, and suggested that the current alphabetical order could be changed to reflect a different order, such as by starting with the legally binding conventions, followed by other institutions in terms of importance. UNSD informed the meeting that the ordering of the institutions could be looked into but that it was not straightforward to list them in terms of importance as specific criteria to determine importance would have to be chosen. One suggestion was that the list could be divided at least into international and regional institutions.

53. The Expert Group confirmed that the inventory serves as a useful reference and requested that UNSD maintain it on-line with support and contributions from the institutions and experts. It was noted that this mapping exercise is a first step towards developing a full scale inventory of environmental data collection. It was agreed that UNSD will continue to obtain more details for each institution, such as on: the type of national institution that provides the data and the focal point; whether the institution has primary or secondary data; methodological guidance used for the data collection; the data validation process; an assessment of the data quality; and information on whether data are collected/reported on regularly or only when an occasion occurs (such as a natural disaster or declaration of a protected area), etc.

Environment Statistics Surveys and Censuses

54. Upon the invitation of UNSD, several experts expressed their willingness to contribute to a proposal to create a repository of environment-related surveys and censuses. Such an inventory will be made available on the UNSD website for use of interested parties. This proposal follows UNSD's solicitation for examples of environment-related surveys and censuses from experts in the field of environment statistics over the course of 2015 from which many good examples have been received. One possible benefit of undertaking this exercise may be the transparency of surveys and censuses which could potentially decrease overlap in data collections. An additional benefit is that the sharing of these surveys may help countries analyse good practices in survey design, estimation procedures and data analysis.

55. Some experts explicitly stated that although their country does not have an environment-specific survey or census, a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is used and may be suitable for sharing. Furthermore, with an increased emphasis on the environment within the SDG indicator framework, it is expected that environment and related questions will be added to several countries' MICSes.

56. The sharing of surveys which feature a module specifically focused on environment statistics is also encouraged. Some experts mentioned cases where industrial surveys have a module with questions on pro-environment behaviours added to them.

57. As pertains to the sharing of surveys and censuses on its planned on-line repository, UNSD will make every possible effort to include surveys in at least English and in their original languages. Experts offered to translate their surveys into English and provide

them to UNSD to share with other countries. Resources permitting, UNSD will make every attempt to make these surveys available in the official United Nations languages as well.

58. As a starting point UNSD is actively compiling and analysing surveys on waste and water statistics, given that many countries still face a challenge in obtaining these data at the national level and that these two topics are part of the biennial UNSD data collection exercise from non-European Union and non-OECD member States. Representatives from the Czech Republic, Sweden and Finland were invited to make presentations on national surveys of waste statistics. Anand Sookun and the representative from Hungary were invited to make presentations on national surveys of water statistics. The representative from Mexico made presentations on country surveys on water and sanitation, and on Big Data.

59. These country presentations on national surveys were received with great interest and generated a very rich discussion on best practices, data source types, challenges faced, temporal/spatial considerations, response rates, etc. It was felt that this is a very important topic and should continue to be discussed in the future by the Expert Group.

Assessing Data Quality in Official Environmental Statistics

60. Much interest was aroused with regard to the topic of data quality. Given that environment statistics depends on so many different types of data sources, much of the discussion centred on the data quality obtained from these different sources. The presenter explained that in New Zealand they were trying to develop a classification of data quality organized into tiers, like in the FDES. He also offered that they could develop a data quality assurance manual and would be pleased to share this with the Expert Group.

III. Conclusions with regard to Session 3: Other Work in Environment Statistics

61. Reena Shah delivered a presentation on Climate Change Statistics and the FDES, and Michael Nagy presented on Climate change statistics. Michael Nagy and Angela Ferruzza then presented on Measuring Extreme Events and Disasters, and Anand Sookun presented on Climate Change Statistics with Emphasis on GHG Emissions. Reena Shah then presented on Strengthening Environment Statistics for Monitoring the SDGs, and Anjali De Abreu-Kisoensingh presented on Suriname's Experience in Data Collection in Environment Statistics and its relationship to the SDG indicators.

62. All presentations were well received and generated a rich discussion among experts especially with regard to the important involvement of NSOs for the measurement of climate change statistics and the SDG agenda. With regard to climate change statistics, it was stressed that it would be prudent for NSOs to be involved in preparing the national communications to UNFCCC, or at least to identify the basic statistics necessary for inclusion in these communications. It was also noted that without statistics, nothing could

be done in terms of reporting, that is for emissions, mitigation etc. It was emphasized that for the calculation of GHG emissions close collaboration was necessary between NSOs and other institutions. The decisions of the 47th session of the Statistical Commission, inter alia, encouraging climate change statistics to be developed at the national level, recommending that the FDES be used to guide the development of climate change statistics and indicators, and requesting UNSD to review and globalize the work being undertaken by UN-ECE on their efforts to develop a set of climate change-related statistics and indicators, were very much welcomed by the Expert Group.

63. Regarding the SDG indicator presentations, several experts expressed interest in the activities of UNSD in relation to the SDG indicators and of Suriname in trying to match environment statistics data collection to the environmental SDG indictors. Experts, in particular, Kaia Oras from Estonia expressed her willingness to collaborate with UNSD in its ongoing work on developing a comparison document between the FDES Basic Set of Environment Statistics and the environmentally-related SDG indicators. UNSD will coordinate and finalize this comparison document which will serve as a useful tool to match the growing demands of environment statistics emanating from the SDG indicators and provide a clearer picture on exactly which environment statistics would be needed.

IV. Conclusions with regard to Session 4: Ongoing and Planned International, Regional and National Activities

64. All experts were invited to brief the plenary on recent, current and future activities. The following experts provided brief statements about such activities: UN-ECLAC, the African Development Bank, Jamaica, Fanta Kaba, Togo, UN-ECE, Brazil, Mexico and FAO. The activities described by countries and agencies were many and varied and included, inter alia, those related to: capacity building, a focus on climate change statistics and SDG indicators, country level environment statistics evaluations, projects on agricultural, environment and gender statistics, FDES implementation, the forthcoming Oslo Group on Energy Statistics, and the relationships between environment statistics and environmental-economic accounts.

Work programme for the EGES for 2016-17

65. Based upon the progress made by experts in the preceding 12-month period, presentations at this meeting, and on opinions expressed by experts throughout the meeting, UNSD presented to the experts the priorities for 2016-2017 and the agreed work assignments for continued compilation of methodology sheets.

66. The next face-to-face meeting of the EGES will be held in April 2017. Exact dates will be discussed and agreed on electronically.

ANNEX A

Table 1: Status and responsibility for compilation of methodology sheets

Proposed drafter and contributors	FDES sub-components, topics to be covered	Status as of April 2016 EGES	Date for final draft submission
Mr. Anand Sookun, Mauritius; Ms. Denise Kronemberger, Brazil; Mr. Francesco Tubiello, FAO	Sub-component 1.2, Topic 1.2.1: Land cover; and Sub-component 2.3, Topic 2.3.1: Land use	Being drafted.	To be determined.
UNSD; Ms. Jillian Campbell, UNEP; Mr. Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava, Mexico	Sub-component 1.2 Topic 1.2.2: Ecosystems; Topic 1.2.3: Biodiversity	Pending finalization.	October 2016
Mr. Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava, Mexico and Mr. Alvaro Shee, Chile; Ms. Rayen Quiroga, UN-ECLAC	Sub-component 1.2 Topic 1.2.4: Forests; Topic 2.3.2: Use of forest land; and Topic 2.5.1: Timber resources	Being drafted in Spanish. English translation pending.	November 2016 (first draft in English – to be presented at the 4th meeting of the EGES)
Mr. Alvaro Shee, Chile; Ms. Rayen Quiroga, UN-ECLAC	Sub-component 1.3 Topic 1.3.1: Air quality	Being drafted.	To be determined.
UNSD	Topic 2.1.1: Stocks and changes of mineral resources Topic 2.1.2: Production and trade of minerals Topic 2.2.1: Stocks and changes of energy resources Topic 2.2.2: Production, trade and consumption of energy resources	Pending finalization.	July 2016
UNSD; Mr. Pal Boday, Hungary; Mr. Francesco Tubiello, FAO	Sub-component 2.5 Topic 2.5.3: Crops Topic 2.5.4: Livestock	Under revision.	July 2016
UNSD	Sub-component 2.6 Topic 2.6.1: Water resources Topic 2.6.2: Abstraction, use and returns of water	Pending finalization.	July 2016
Ms. Denise Kronemberger,	Sub-component 3.1 Topic 3.1.1: Emissions	Under revision.	mid-September 2016

Brazil; Mr. Michael Nagy, UN-ECE; Mr. Leo Kolttola, Finland and Mr. Anand Sookun	of greenhouse gases		
UNSD	Sub-component 3.3 Topic 3.3.1: Generation of Waste Topic 3.3.2: Management of Waste	Pending finalization.	July 2016
UNSD; Ms. Angela Ferruzza, Italy; Mr. Michael Nagy, UN-ECE; Ms. Rayén Quiroga, UN-ECLAC; *Ms. Kristina Taboulchanas, UN-ECLAC (tbc)*	Sub-component 4.1 Topic 4.1.1: Occurrence of natural extreme events and disasters; Topic 4.1.2: Impact of natural extreme events and disasters	Pending finalization and recommendations of Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction (November 2016).	Imminently after Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group on Indicators and Terminology Relating to Disaster Risk Reduction concludes (November 2016).
Ms. Janet Martin, Jamaica; Ms. Angela Ferruzza, Italy; *UN-Habitat (tbc)*	Sub-component 5.1 Topic 5.1.1: Urban and rural population Topic 5.1.2: Access to selected basic services Topic 5.1.3: Housing conditions Topic 5.1.4: Exposure to ambient pollution Topic 5.1.5: Environmental concerns specific to urban settlements	Under revision.	End of July 2016
Mr. Francisco Javier Jiménez Nava, Mexico; Ms. Iva Ritschelova, Czech Republic; Mr. Pal Boday, Hungary; *Ms. Kristina Taboulchanas, UN-ECLAC (tbc)*	Sub-component 6.1 Topic 6.1.1: Government environment protection and resource management expenditure Topic 6.1.2: Corporate, non-profit institution and household environment protection and resource management expenditure	Draft received October 2015 (only government environment protection expenditure).	To be determined.
Ms. Roberta Pignatelli, EEA	All chapters: peer review		Continuous

ANNEX B

Agenda

Wednesday 20 April

09:00 – 09:30 Registration

09:30 – 10:00 Opening

Objectives of the meeting

Adoption of the Agenda

Session One: Environment Statistics Toolbox

10:00 – 10:30 **The FDES 2013**

Status of progress: printing and translation - UNSD

10:30 – 12:30 **The Manual on the Basic Set of Environment Statistics**

Status of progress of the Manual - UNSD

a) Presentations and discussion of **new** draft chapters

Draft chapter on GHG Emissions Statistics - Brazil

Draft chapter on Human Settlements Statistics - Jamaica

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch break

14:00 – 17:30 a) Presentation and discussion of **new** draft chapters (continued)

Draft chapter on Crops and Livestock Statistics - UNSD

b) Discussion of **more advanced** chapters - UNSD

Draft chapter on Energy Resources Statistics

Draft chapter on Mineral Resources Statistics

Draft chapter on Natural Extreme Events and Disasters Statistics

Draft chapter on Ecosystems and Biodiversity Statistics

18:00 – 20:00 Reception DC2 14th floor

Thursday, 21 April

09:00 – 11:30 b) Discussion of **more advanced** chapters - UNSD (continued)

Draft chapter on Water Resources Statistics
Draft chapter on Generation and Management of Waste Statistics

c) Discussion of **other** chapters - to be determined

Draft chapter on Land Cover and Land Use Statistics
Draft chapter on Forest Statistics
Draft chapter on Air Quality Statistics
Draft chapter on Environmental Protection Expenditures Statistics

11:30 – 12:30 Timetable for finalization of all chapters and new chapters to be developed (e.g., wastewater, water quality, technological disasters, environmental health)

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch break

14:00 – 15:30 **Implementation of the FDES 2013 and the Environment Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT)**
Presentation of the ESSAT and its use - UNSD
Country presentation - Zimbabwe
Regional presentation - Anand Sookun

Session Two: Environment Statistics Data Collection and Surveys

15:30 – 17:00 **Environment Statistics Data Collection and Dissemination**
UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics - UNSD

Inventory of regular, international environmental data collection, reporting and dissemination from countries undertaken by the United Nations, its specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations and conventions - UNSD

Environment Statistics Surveys
Compilation of environmentally-related questions in censuses and surveys and specialized environmental surveys (e.g., waste and water) - UNSD

17:00 – 17:45 **Data Quality**
Assessing data quality in official environmental statistics - New Zealand (via skype)

18:30 – 20:00 Dinner

Friday, 22 April

09:00 – 12:00 **Environment Statistics Surveys** (continued)

Country examples on waste statistics - Czech Republic, Sweden, Finland

Country examples on water statistics - Anand Sookun, Hungary

Other examples on water and sanitation, and Big Data - Mexico

Session Three: Other Work in Environment Statistics

12:00 – 12:30 **Climate Change Statistics**

Climate change statistics and the FDES - UNSD

12:30 – 14:00 Lunch break

14:00 – 15:00 **Climate Change Statistics** (continued)

Climate change and official statistics - UN-ECE

Presentation on climate change with emphasis on GHG emissions - Anand Sookun

15:00 – 15:30 **Extreme Events and Disasters**

Presentation - UN-ECE/Italy

15:30 – 16:30 **Environmentally-related SDG indicators**

Strengthening environment statistics for monitoring the SDGs - UNSD

Country presentation - Suriname

Session Four: Ongoing and Planned International, Regional and National Activities

16:30 – 17:00 **UNSD**

Experts

17:00 Closing of the meeting

Evaluation

ANNEX C

List of Participants

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