ISSUE 58
December 2025

envstats News and Notes

Environment Statistics Section

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)/DESA

IN THIS ISSUE

CONTACT US

ENVSTATS
DC2-1728
2 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
E-mail: envstats@un.org

Table of Contents

FOCUS: Climate change and environment-related statistics in the United Kingdom

(Contributed by Myer Glickman, UK Office for National Statistics)

In the United Kingdom (UK), a range of central and devolved government departments and related bodies collect and publish official environment, climate and nature statistics. The Government Statistical Service connects these bodies together through cross-cutting theme groups, with more information on and links to relevant key statistics in the recently published Environment, Climate and Nature theme workplan. Priorities for 2026 include:

- improving the availability of information on domestic battery storage, access to green and blue spaces, and indicators of species abundance and distribution
- making progress towards official statistics status for the Natural Capital Accounts
- including environmental questions in public and business surveys

Examples of the many environment, climate and nature statistics published include Public Opinions and Social Trends, Energy Trends and Prices, Clean Energy Jobs Plan (Technical Annex) and the National Adaptation Programme Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Framework. The 2025 release of UK Biodiversity Indicators was on 2 December, the UK's Natural Capital Accounts on 5 December and Inclusive Income and Wealth Accounts on 23 December.

The Met Office monitors the UK's climate, including temperatures and severe weather events, summarised in their annual State of the UK Climate report, and their dashboard also tracks global climate observations.

Looking at a key area for climate change policy, UK greenhouse gas emissions statistics are published on three bases: territorial, residence (or production) and footprint (or consumption). Information on these measures - including definitions, producers and figures over time - can be found in the recently updated Measuring UK greenhouse gas emissions, while this page brings together official statistics on emissions and related publications.

The UK is a leading advocate of the global Beyond GDP initiative, seeking to integrate measures of social wellbeing and environmental sustainability along with traditional economic measures through publications such as Beyond GDP insights: environment, climate and nature. Another important area of international engagement with environment statistics is with the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Disaster-related Statistics which is co-chaired by the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and UNESCAP.

The UK, including the Office for National Statistics (ONS), engages actively in international discussion and decision-making forums on classifications and statistical concepts relevant to environment, climate and nature statistics. For example, the ONS is a member of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental Economic Accounting and is involved in the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Central Framework review. The ONS is also an active member of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS).

An area of rapid development has been indicator methodologies for monitoring the impacts of climate on health, which has been advanced by the Standards for Official Statistics on Climate-Health Interactions (SOSCHI) project led by ONS and financially supported by Wellcome Trust. The SOSCHI project, initiated in late 2022, is a collaboration between the UK, Ghana and Rwanda with the additional involvement of experts from many other countries. The project has produced more than 30 technical papers, and an online platform is in development.

The SOSCHI team in ONS has contributed to the work of the EG-ECCS in 2025 including chairing a Subgroup on climate and health along with the World Health Organization (WHO). The team has also engaged closely with UNECE, leading the first dedicated climate and health session at the annual Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics.

The ONS and UKHSA hosted the 12th meeting of the EG-ECCS in London in September 2025. Based on the results of the SOSCHI project, this 12th meeting endorsed a proposal to update the metadata of three indicators of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (Global Set) to incorporate new definitions and methodologies:

- Indicator 44 - Incidence of cases of climate-related diseases
- Indicator 45 - Incidence of heat- and cold-related illnesses or excess mortality
- Indicator 46 - Climate-induced air pollution

The methods developed by the SOSCHI project introduce clearly defined statistical measures based on substantial expert consensus and state of the art in climate research. These developments, also taking into account the discussion by delegates at the EG-ECCS, will be presented to the 57th session of the Statistical Commission in March 2026.

Important though the introduction of new indicators is, there are many obstacles to practical implementation, especially in developing countries. The climate and health Subgroup of the EG-ECCS has begun discussing these problems and will consider them further in 2026. To promote implementation in the African region, the SOSCHI project held a successful conference in Kigali, Rwanda in December 2025 which was attended by delegates from 65 institutions across 23 countries in the region. This conference showed a high level of interest from NSOs, health and environment ministries in taking forward the climate and health indicators, and more broadly commitment to use the whole range of statistics represented in the Global Set to inform their national policies and adaptation strategies.

UNSD NEWS:

The 12th Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics

The Twelfth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) was held in London (UK) from 23-25 September 2025. The Meeting was organized by UNSD and funded by the United Kingdom Office for National Statistics and the Wellcome Trust, an independent, global charitable foundation. Approximately 45 experts attended in-person joined by 60 experts virtually, with representation from all parts of the globe.

The main achievements were advancements of the work related to the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. This includes implementation support for the Global Set via countries applying the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT).

In the area of climate change statistics, the focus was on the advancements in climate and health, climate and gender, and the inclusion of climate change questions in censuses and surveys. Intense methodological research was discussed, including proposed updates to Global Set indicators related to climate and health, in line with advancements in the SOSCHI project. The importance of using the Global Set to bridge the gap between climate data/statistics and policy (Nationally Determined Contributions and National Action Plans under the Paris Agreement of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)) and reporting through the Biennial Transparency Reports was also emphasised.

The EG-ECCS agenda also included data collection and capacity development, with further details about both topics available in the Final Report of the meeting.

Another important aspect was discussion on how the Global Set can feature in national reporting to UNFCCC. The discussions and outcomes of this meeting will inform UNSD's work programme and the report to the 57th session of the UN Statistical Commission in 2026.

Subgroup on Climate and Health Statistics

The Subgroup was established to review and refine climate-health indicators for the Global Set. Its objectives include assessing the scope of climate-health indicators, technically reviewing and testing the SOSCHI-proposed indicators, identifying further indicator needs and data or capacity gaps, and recommending indicators, metadata, and guidance that were reviewed by the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS). The Subgroup is led by the UK Office for National Statistics (UK-ONS), with co-leadership from the World Health Organization (WHO) Climate and Health Team, and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), Environment Statistics Section, serves as the Secretariat. It consists of members from 11 countries and several UN organisations, with additional national experts contributing as needed. It met five times between March and October 2025, with further meetings planned.

Across its meetings, the Subgroup adopted its Terms of Reference and workplan, reviewed the SOSCHI project, and arranged ongoing engagement with national experts. It highlighted challenges faced by low-income countries, including limited statistical capacity and barriers to data access. Subsequent meetings examined specific indicators in detail. These included indicators on water-borne diseases linked to extreme precipitation and temperature; mortality attributable to non-optimal temperature using context-specific minimum-mortality temperatures; suicides linked to extreme heat; and mortality from wildfire-smoke $PM_{2.5}$. For each indicator, the SOSCHI team presented data needs, causal pathways, methodologies, and example outputs.

By its fifth meeting, the Subgroup concluded that the proposed indicators were broadly relevant for national contexts, though applicability varies across climate zones. Although most countries can obtain the necessary climate and health data, reaching the needed level of detail is still challenging. Members emphasized the need for strengthened statistical capacity and technical expertise to implement the indicators within national statistical systems.

Subgroup on Climate Change Questions for Surveys and Censuses

The Subgroup was established to develop a set of climate change questions which can be included in censuses and surveys for countries to collect data on. With representatives from various parts of the world, the group comprises experts from both countries such as Botswana, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Grenada, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Nepal, Philippines, Suriname, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, United Arab Emirates, Uganda and Zimbabwe and regional and international agencies such as AfDB, SPC, UNFCCC and UN Women. The Subgroup met thrice in 2025 where the Terms of Reference (ToR) were prepared and discussed for the Subgroup's work which will help to update the ToR of the overall Expert Group to determine the scope and comprehensively reflect the planned activities. During this time internal consultations were also held to collect inputs from other sections in UNSD including on Populations and Housing Censuses, Surveys, Gender, and Migration. A few meetings have been planned for 2026 where it is expected to advance this work.

The Subgroup is working in support of a repository of climate questions, which countries can apply in censuses and surveys to address their specific needs. The questions, largely from Population and Housing Censuses, and also other sources such as agricultural censuses and specialized surveys, are being considered for their applicability to serve as inputs for data collection by countries on the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (Global Set). This follows the Statistical Commission adoption of the Global Set in March 2022, and discussions at the 12th meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) in September 2025.

Based on the outputs produced so far UNSD, along with the Subgroup, are currently focusing efforts on the preparation of a background document accompanying the Report of the Secretary-General on Environment and Climate Change Statistics to be submitted to the 57th session of the Statistical Commission in March 2026.

Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics Surveys

To facilitate and support users' needs UNSD has compiled over 100 specialized environment statistics and climate change surveys from countries which are available on the website (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/censuses/) and these can be filtered by country, theme and year. Recent additions include instruments from Cabo Verde, Guyana, Italy, Kiribati, Mongolia, Nepal, Nauru, Samoa, Suriname, Tonga and the United Kingdom. Languages in which surveys or censuses are available include Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. Interest in including environment and climate related questions in censuses and surveys has increased and this was discussed extensively at the Eleventh and Twelfth meetings of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics and also featured in the Report of the Secretary General on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (E/CN.3/2025/25) to the 56th and upcoming 57th session of the Statistical Commission in 2025 and 2026 respectively (https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/57). The Statistical Commission at its 56th session in 2025, Decision 56/124 (f) supported work on compiling a core set of environment and climate change questions for censuses and surveys.

Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics Reports

Many countries are continuing to compile environment statistics compendia and similar publications which apply the FDES 2013 which UNSD makes available on its website at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdescompendia.cshtml so far in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese and Spanish. Country reports were added recently for Bermuda, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mozambique and Peru. Countries (and agencies) have started producing separate climate change statistics publications for which UNSD has established a dedicated website at: https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange_reports.cshtml.

UNSD continues to welcome contributions of both country compendia that apply the FDES 2013, other environment statistics compendia and specialized reports such as on climate change statistics, as well as surveys or censuses on environment statistics or climate change statistics. They can be shared with the Environment Statistics Section (contact: envstats@un.org) where they can be made available on UNSD's website for users.

UNSD's participation in the Net-Zero Statistics Sprint of the United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians

UNSD has been participating in the Net-Zero Statistics Sprint of the United Nations Network of Economic Statisticians whose focus is on measuring net zero initiatives and their impact. One of the key outputs is a Net Zero Storybook for national statistical offices (NSOs) and national statistical systems (NSS). The storybook explores the potential role of NSOs in measuring the Net Zero transition, set in the broader NSS. It presents an inventory of relevant indicators, frameworks and global policies, highlighting data gaps; identifies a set of indicators and statistics for telling the net zero emissions story and progress; and presents examples of current country approaches, including collaboration across Government and storytelling. Two webinars were organized, one on "The Net Zero Narrative: Country experiences in Measuring, Managing, and Making a Difference" (21 August 2025) in which UNSD presented the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and the other on "Mastering Net Zero Measurement: Frameworks, Key Indicators and Good Practices" (15 October 2025). More detailed information, including the presentations and video recordings, is available here.

Climate change and gender statistics

The 12th meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) highlighted that national statistical offices need to guide other data providers to properly address gender considerations in their statistical production processes. This can help to address some of the challenges to have gender inequality better reflected in climate change statistics.

Key activities that took place in the second half of 2025, in support of climate and gender statistics included: review of the Guidance Note on Integrating Climate and Gender Statistics which was developed by Colombia with inputs from the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) and the EG-ECCS; start of the UNEP led Development Account project 'Measuring Climate Change with a Gender Dimension for Better Adaptation and Mitigation Policies' (2025-2028).

Integrating gender into climate statistics is essential to address data gaps, reveal unequal impacts, and support equitable policy responses. EG-ECCS experts also acknowledged the role of the Expert Group, in close collaboration with the IAEG-GS, to steer and support further work on indicators and metadata as well as provide adequate data collection support via various instruments, including administrative sources, specialized surveys and regular surveys and censuses.

UNSD/UNEP Data Collection and Dissemination 2024

UNSD has finalized the data collection for the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire 2024 on Environment Statistics on water and waste. These files were created from the Questionnaire which was sent out in October 2024 to more than 160 countries and territories, excluding OECD and European Union members, to both National Statistical Offices and Ministries of Environment and asked for coordination within the country. They have since been validated and uploaded into a specifically designed database. In order to comply with policy demand and to maintain relevance, a few substantive changes were implemented for this data collection round.

For the first time, the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire collected data on food waste generation. This effort is taking place with a view of satisfying demand for SDG indicator 12.3.1(b): food waste index.
These additions included:

- Total food waste generated

Amounts generated by:

- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (ISIC 47)
- Food Service (ISIC 49-52, 55, 56, 84, 85)
- Households

- Total food waste generated: edible parts

Amounts generated by:

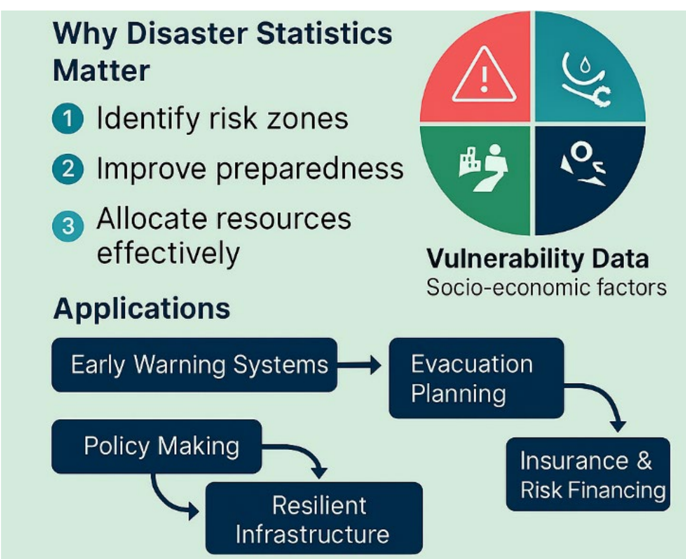
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles (ISIC 47)
- Food Service (ISIC 49-52, 55, 56, 84, 85)
- Households

Although the response rates for the above-mentioned variables were modest, it is planned that these variables will be collected again in the next round.

All Questionnaire responses have been through a thorough data validation process. Selected water and waste statistics with relatively good quality and geographic coverage compiled from the Questionnaire, complemented by data from OECD and Eurostat, will be published by UNSD through the UNSD Environmental Indicators webpage and the Country Snapshots webpage. The complete data and footnotes received from each respondent country have been uploaded to the Country Files webpage. Also, selected water and waste statistics will be updated on UNData. UNSD appreciates countries' continuing support on the improvement of timely and reliable global environment statistics and anticipates sending out the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics once more in 2026 in what will be its 13th cycle.

UNSD continues to support the work of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-Related Statistics (IAEG-DRS)

Reliable, harmonized and high-quality disaster statistics are the foundation for informed decision-making and building resilience against future hazards. Disaster-related statistics are crucial for effective preparedness, response, and recovery efforts. These data provide insights into the frequency, severity, and impact of disasters, enabling governments to allocate resources strategically and develop evidence-based policies. Accurate statistics help identify vulnerable populations and high-risk areas, guiding targeted interventions that can save lives and reduce economic losses.



The UN Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-Related Statistics (IAEG-DRS) was established by the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2019 under Decision 50/116 to advance a common statistical framework on disaster-related statistics. The overarching objective of the Group is to sustain cooperation across a network the expert communities, coordinate and fundraise to enhance statistics related to hazardous events and disasters. The Group's core functions include taking into consideration regionally agreed-upon statistical frameworks, schemas, systems and practices for disaster-related statistics to inform the disaster-related statistics framework and regularly organize an expert forum for peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange. The work of the IAEG-DRS is coordinated by a core group comprising representatives from UNESCAP, UNECE, UNECLAC, UNESCWA, UNECA, UNDRR and UNSD.

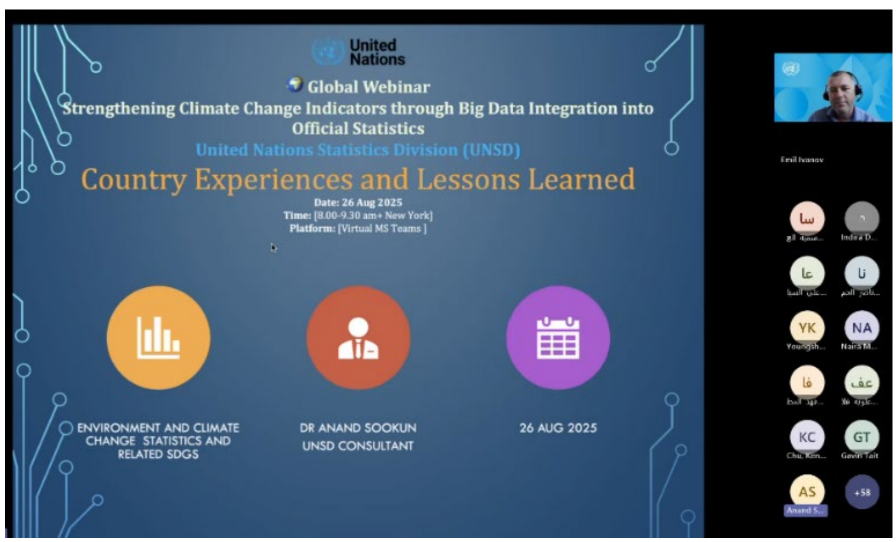
To achieve its objectives, the IAEG-DRS has conducted comprehensive reviews of existing guidance, such as ESCAP's Disaster Related Statistics framework, UNECE recommendations, and Hazard Information Profiles. The Group has also prepared issue papers and convenes an annual expert forum that brings together producers and users of disaster statistics to share experiences, discuss challenges, which fosters capacity-building. Importantly the Group's work promotes close collaboration among national statistical offices, disaster risk reduction agencies, geospatial, climate, and environmental communities.

Notwithstanding its limited resources UNSD remains committed to enhancing interlinkages between climate change and disaster-related statistics. This is evidenced by their participation in the Group's activities. For 2025, UNSD has participated in coordination meetings, the fifth Global Expert Forum which was held virtually from the 6 to 8 October and the global consultation on the draft Global Disaster-related Statistics Framework, conducted between August and October. UNSD also provided guidance on the preparation of the Group's report to the upcoming 57th session of the Statistical Commission.

It is important to note that the draft Global Disaster-related Statistics Framework will be presented to the Statistical Commission at its 57th session in March 2026 for endorsement. The G-DRSF provides a consistent statistical foundation and recommendations for measuring the components of risk, occurrences and impacts of hazardous events and disasters, and expenditures for disaster risk reduction. Additional information on the G-DRSF is included in the article. Further detailed information on the preparation of the G-DRSF, its structure, contents and global consultation will be available in the report and background document of the Group, on the website of the 57th Statistical Commission in January 2026. Please also see the Disaster-related statistics activities summary by UNDRR in this issue of ENVSTATS.

Global Webinar: Strengthening Climate Change Indicators through Big Data Integration into Official Statistics

UNSD organized a virtual global webinar on 26 August 2025, entitled 'Strengthening Climate Change Indicators through Big Data Integration into Official Statistics' which introduced capacity development support for climate change data collection in countries interested to use big data and novel data collection sources. The webinar was attended by about 80 participants primarily representing national institutions from all regions. The webinar introduced the [Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators] as a harmonized framework for countries to collect, compile, and report climate change data. The participants were then informed on the details of big data sources, data collection instruments, methodologies, challenges, and illustrative case studies.



The webinar also offered a deeper exploration of big data applications for climate change monitoring, including advanced analytical approaches and practical guidance. Interactive question-and-answer segments enabled participants to provide feedback, discuss experiences, and clarify concepts, fostering knowledge exchange. The concluding discussions highlighted the growing interest in this subject with further efforts needed to strengthen the use of big data for official statistics which require more national examples and agreed guidance to support streamlined and efficient data access, data processing and data quality assurance.

Fourth World Statistics Day: Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone

On 20 October 2025, UNSD held a 24-hour Webinar Marathon Celebrating the 4th World Statistics Day. This Webinar featured live and recorded sessions from each UN Regional Commission and UNSD, showcasing national and regional initiatives in official statistics. The Environmental Statistics and Geospatial Information Branch contributed with its own 20-minute segment introducing its work with highlights on the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting, Energy statistics, the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

UNSD expands outreach of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics conclusions to UNECE member states (Geneva and virtual, 3-4 November 2025)

As is normal per the long-standing and close collaboration that the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and UNSD share, UNSD presented an update on Global Work in Environment and Climate Change Statistics to the 22nd session of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators on 3 November 2025 to colleagues in Geneva. The presentation focused upon conclusions of the recent Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) from September 2025, which included the potential for future updates and the inclusion of new topics, indicators and statistics to feature in the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

Colleagues present were also made aware of the importance of linking their country's application of the FDES and the Global Set to reporting obligations to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change for purposes such as Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation Plans, and Biennial Transparency Reports. Linkage between the EG-ECCS conclusions and the forthcoming Report of the Secretary-General on Environment and Climate Change Statistics for the 57th session of the UN Statistical Commission was made to draw countries' attention to this report, and to welcome any comment they may have on it, in due course. The presence of UNSD at this meeting allows a direct flow of information between UNSD and member states in the UNECE region, while bearing in mind that it is only possible that a limited number of UNECE member states participate in the EG-ECCS.

UNSD participation in the 2nd Meeting of the United Nations Environment Programme/ European Commission Working Group project to develop a toolkit on plastic pollution sources

UNSD, along with approximately 20 experts worldwide, participated at this 2nd expert meeting for the project being jointly led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the European Commission (EC), held in Brussels, Belgium from 3 to 4 July 2025. The two lead organisations seek the input of the statistical community, and UNSD's experience in collecting statistics on both waste and water from UN member states via the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics, is of value to the project. Progress on the tool kit for UN member States in identifying sources of plastic pollution to the marine environment is now well advanced and the toolkit is at a peer review stage, with implementation in pilot countries planned for 2026.

Throughout the meeting, UNSD was able to contribute expertise regarding international standards and classifications in statistics, countries' capabilities to compile statistics on waste and plastic waste to the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire, and to further identify evolving and key policy demands for which the Questionnaire provides inputs. The degree to which the Questionnaire may serve as a suitable data source in conjunction with other sources was elaborated upon during the meeting.

UNSD participates in Western Africa Workshop on Waste Management and the Circular Economy

The UN Statistics Division participated in this workshop organised by the UN Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) of the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), the Green Growth Knowledge Platform (GGKP), UN Economic Commission for Africa and UNEP held in Accra, Ghana, 26-28 August 2025. Services were provided to 14 UN member states from the Western Africa subregion, where, among others, the main objectives were to: enhance knowledge on waste management and resource circularity; and strengthen data collection, monitoring and evidence-based decision making. During the workshop UNSD was able to engage in rich dialogue with each member state, all of whom presented the status of their work compiling environment statistics, including their efforts to provide responses to the biennial UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics (waste section). In turn, UNSD was also able to present how country-owned data used in this Questionnaire are made public and made into data visualisations to meet policy demand for circular economy analysis and the Sustainable Development Goals.

During the workshop, participants (either from national statistical offices (NSO) or ministries of environment) demonstrated their technical expertise on how waste statistics are being applied to inform circular economy analysis. Further, participants emphasized how steps may further be taken to form task forces or working groups with multiple stakeholders focusing on waste statistics for circular economy analysis purposes. The need for high quality data on waste management was stressed throughout, as was the importance of the NSO in playing a role in such a task force or working group.

EC and UNEP plan to continue to rely upon UNSD's involvement for the continuation of the project until its planned conclusion in 2026.

UNFCCC - Global Progress of BTR Submissions under the Paris Agreement - Snapshot from December 2025

(Contributed by Vlad Trusca, UNFCCC Secretariat)

The Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) submitted by Parties are the cornerstone of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, designed to foster trust, accountability, and ambition in global climate action. As of 1 December 2025, the international community has witnessed a significant milestone: 120 Parties across all regions have submitted their first BTRs, reflecting a broad commitment to transparency.

This achievement is particularly notable given the diversity and complexity of the reporting requirements. The BTRs encompass greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, information on the progress towards achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), information on adaptation efforts, and information on support provided or received. From the 120 countries that submitted their first BTR, 103 Parties included the Common Reporting Tables (GHG inventories), 103 also submitted the Common Tabular Format tables for NDC progress, and 76 provided the Common Tabular Format tables for finance, technology transfer and capacity building, alongside their BTRs (narrative). Undoubtedly, in most countries, the National Statistical Office has played a key role in supporting the authorities responsible for climate change reporting in providing this information.

It is important to note that 11 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 11 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) have submitted their BTRs, demonstrating that nations with limited resources are also engaging in the global transparency efforts. Furthermore, adaptation - a critical aspect of climate resilience - is addressed in the majority of reports: 108 out of the 120 BTRs submitted include a dedicated chapter on adaptation. This highlights the growing recognition of adaptation as an integral part of climate action, alongside mitigation. The technical scope of the reports is also expanding. Seven Parties have included a REDD+ technical annex, reflecting efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

Regional analysis provides further insight into the global landscape of BTR submissions. Western European and other States group lead with a submission rate of 96.7%, followed by Eastern Europe at 78.3%, Latin America and the Caribbean at 60.6%, Asia and the Pacific at 53.6%, and Africa at 43.4%. These figures reveal challenges of some regions often due to capacity and resource constraints and technical obstacles.

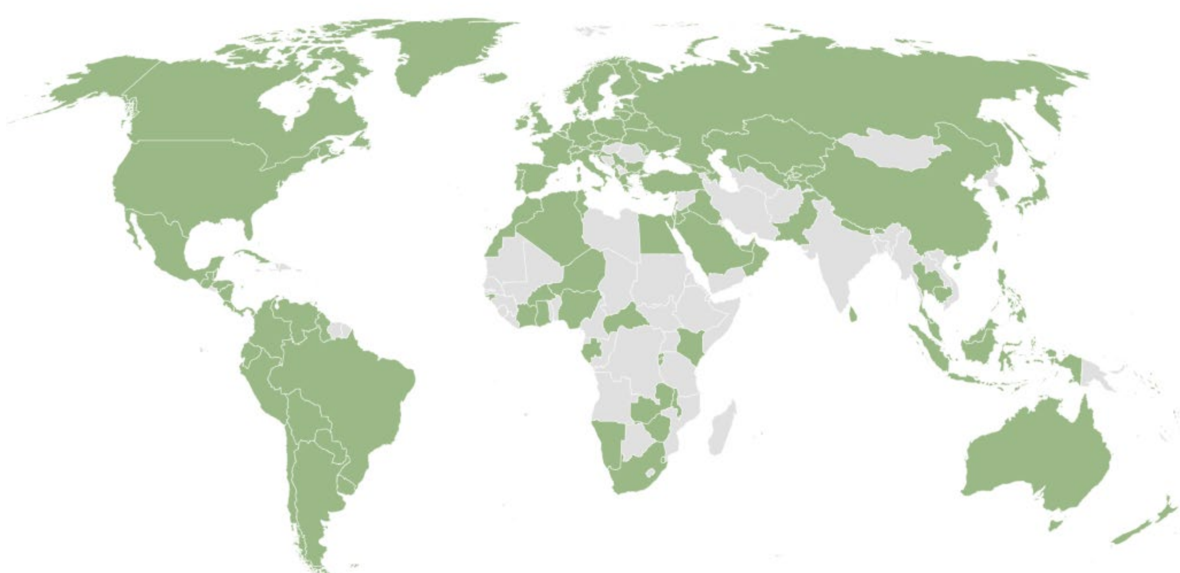


Fig. 1 Submitted BTRs worldwide

In summary, the December 2025 snapshot of BTR submissions illustrates both the progress and the work that still needs to be done in implementing the ETF. The high rate of submissions, the inclusion of adaptation and REDD+ components, and the participation of LDCs and SIDS all point to a strengthening global commitment to transparency. Nevertheless, regional differences remind us that continued support, capacity-building, and innovation are essential to ensure that all Parties can fully participate in - and benefit from - the transparency framework. As the process evolves, these lessons will inform future cycles, driving continuous improvement and deeper international cooperation in the fight against climate change.

UNOSD News

Capacity Development for Results in Environmental and Climate Statistics – Lessons Learned from UNOSD

(Contributed by Sara Castro Hallgren, Team Lead/Sustainable Development Officer, United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD))

The United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD) under UNDESA's Division for SDGs continues to play a pivotal role in strengthening national capacities for environmental and climate statistics, with a strong focus on developing countries and the growing demand for high-quality, policy-relevant data. The Office's work is increasingly essential for countries striving to meet reporting requirements under the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, and evolving national planning needs.

In 2024 alone, UNOSD delivered 12 training events reaching over 540 participants across regions, demonstrating the scale and demand for capacity support. The Office applies the Kirkpatrick Model to track training results, moving beyond knowledge gains to emphasize behavioural and institutional change. This approach helps countries embed new knowledge and methods, strengthen institutional norms, and improve long-term data collection and data governance—key gaps identified in global statistical forums.

A central area of UNOSD's work is training on greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories. Through seven iterations since 2018, these courses have supported more than 24 countries in using IPCC software, improving institutional arrangements, and understanding new reporting tools associated with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Feedback consistently underlines the value of hands-on exercises, peer exchange, and follow-up support, with countries requesting more sector-specific and advanced technical sessions.

UNOSD is also addressing significant data gaps in waste and water statistics—areas where many countries lack reliable, up-to-date information. The Waste Management and Circular Economy Policy Support System (whttps://wastepolicysupport.org/), developed with UNSD, UNEP and GGKP, helps selected "champion countries" improve national reporting and share expertise regionally, supporting SDG targets SDG 11, 12 and 14.1. With the average age of waste statistics in low-income countries estimated at 15 years, these interventions are crucial for evidence-based planning and financing. UNOSD and UNU-INWEH have a similar data and policy support system dedicated to SDG 6 which has been used by more than 60 Member States to strengthen data on SDG6.

Similarly, the **National Wetland Inventories Training Programme** delivers multi-year support combining QGIS tools, global datasets and local validation. Survey results highlight persistent institutional challenges, from coordination to funding, but also demonstrate how long-term training can build stronger data ecosystems and inter-ministerial collaboration.

Finally, **UNOSD's Climate–SDG Synergies training** brings together dual delegations from planning and climate ministries to strengthen integrated policymaking, knowledge sharing and data governance. After the training governments such as Ecuador and Liberia took immediate action to synergize national budgets and government structures for more coordinated planning and finance on climate action.

Taken together, these efforts illustrate UNOSD's growing contribution to global statistical capacity. By improving data systems, enhancing data quality, and supporting institutional change, UNOSD helps countries build the statistical foundations necessary for evidence-based policy making and data-driven decision-making in a rapidly evolving climate and development landscape.

For more information contact: sara.castrohallgren@un.org

Measuring what we waste - regional strategies and diagnostic tools for waste management and resource circularity in Latin America and the Caribbean

(Contributed by Sara Castro Hallgren, UNOSD/DSDG/DESA and Luiz Krieger Merico, ECLAC and Constanza Berron, Inter-American Development Bank)

Circular economy strategies at different levels of government are essential to ensuring a transition towards circularity. Measuring progress and impacts towards a circular economy is, therefore, an important part of these public policies. Currently, there is no agreed-upon measure to assess how circular an economy is, making it difficult for countries to compare peer-to-peer progress.

Additionally, there is no harmonized framework to monitor progress towards a circular economy or to support more circular solid waste management. The UN Statistics Division/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics on waste has shared measures on quantitative waste indicators and composition in the region covering non-OECD countries, with increasing reporting trends and 38 Member States or territories reporting from the region.

In this context, to foster concerted regional progress on circular economy enabling conditions, ECLAC, UN-DESA (UNOSD) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) jointly organized a regional workshop and an Accelerator Session at the World Circular Economy Forum 2025 (wcef2025.com) on 14-15th May 2025 in São Paulo, Brazil. The events facilitated key discussions on national data collection, data quality challenges, certainty levels of regional data on waste and resource circularity capacity gaps to better measure regional progress and ensure evidence-based policymaking. The cooperation stems from activities in 2024 to develop the capacity of regional member states on Waste management and Circular economy to benchmark their progress on circularity through a new global platform.

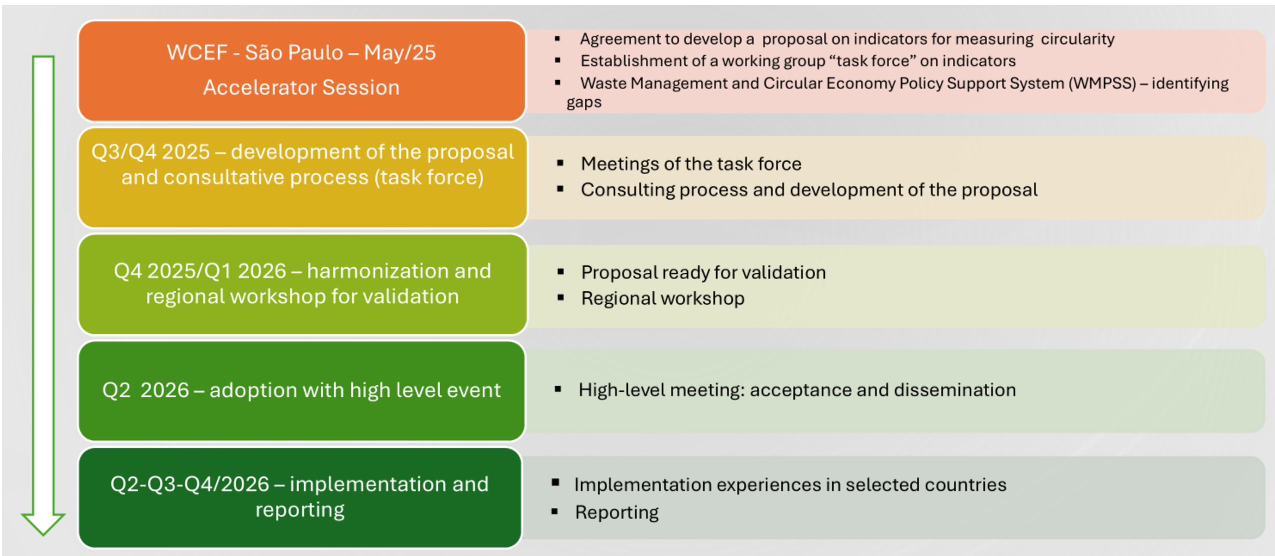
The new global platform was developed with the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP) and in cooperation with the UN Statistics Division called the Waste Management and Circular Economy Policy Support Platform. This platform enables countries to self-assess national capacity, bridge data gaps, and strengthen technical cooperation in waste management and circularity. It aims to bridge data gaps, enhance technical capacity, and facilitate evidence-based policymaking in solid waste management across developing countries. Complementing these global efforts, the Solid Waste and Circular Economy Hub, led by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) provides a regional platform for consolidating and visualizing waste and circular economy data across Latin America and the Caribbean. The partners cooperate on capacity building of member states in the region to strengthen their knowledge and skills for improved data collection and governance on waste.

The May 2025 events convened over 40 representatives from Latin America and the Caribbean on waste management and circular economy. The result was agreement on a regional roadmap and exchange on improving national data collection, data quality challenges, certainty levels of regional data on waste and resource circularity capacity gaps to better measure regional progress and ensuring evidence-based policymaking.

From Dialogue to Action: A Regional Roadmap and Task Force Established

The adoption of the regional roadmap and creation of the Circular Economy Task Force will directly support this effort. The regional roadmap (see figure above) aims to convene actors to enable harmonized data collection, peer learning, and the development of a regional circular economy measure.

The May 2025 events convened 42 participants from 17 countries, plus the Metropolitan City of Buenos Aires, bringing together national government representatives and technical experts working in waste management, circular economy, and statistical data collection. The convening organizations will continue to develop partnerships and next steps to implement the roadmap with regional consensus. Partners like UNDESA, ECLAC and IADB are supporting the region to strengthen the task force and its work to develop indicators for measuring circularity in the region.



Quantitative Highlights from the May 2025 training activities in Latin America and Caribbean

Indicator	**Result**
Countries participating	17
Total participants	42
Regional Countries with UNDESA Statistics Division / UNEP Environment Statistics questionnaire waste data submissions	38
Circular Economy Task Force established	Yes (co-led by Colombia and partners)
Co-financing partners	Republic of Korea, Germany, IADB

For any questions or interest in cooperating on these activities please email Sara.CastroHallgren@un.org

WMO - Modernizing Climate Data Systems: Strengthening National Climate Reporting

(Contributed by Claire Ransom, World Meteorological Organization)

For more than three decades, the annual State of the Climate reports have synthesized key climate indicators and extreme-event data from across the globe. These reports draw heavily on national contributions submitted by National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and have become central reference points for media reporting, scientific research and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations.

To improve the consistency and usability of national submissions, a modernized data collection approach has been introduced using Survey123 — an online, geospatial survey tool powered through ArcGIS. This platform enables NMHSs to provide statistics on temperature anomalies, record-breaking heat events and extreme weather, alongside contextual and location-specific information. In 2024, 103 countries contributed, resulting in 615 reported extreme events, a quarter of which were classified as unprecedented. Reported impacts ranged from widespread displacement and injuries to substantial economic losses — from drought-related declines in agricultural production to severe weather disruptions affecting infrastructure and tourism in several regions. These data can be explored online, with an updated version expected soon for the 2025 cycle.

Work is now underway to develop a State of the Climate Hub — a public, integrated platform designed to make WMO's climate data more accessible and usable. Beyond publishing figures, the broader goal is to bring the State of the Climate reporting framework down to the national level, enabling countries to produce actionable national climate reports. Guidance is being developed to support NMHSs in preparing such reports in ways that align with established global and regional standards — not only documenting observed climate trends, but translating them into practical information for development planning, risk management and resilience building.

For the statistical community, this evolution presents a timely opportunity. As countries strengthen their climate information systems, there is growing demand for rigorous, interoperable and policy-relevant climate statistics that link physical climate trends with socioeconomic outcomes. National Statistical Offices are uniquely positioned to support this integration, drawing on established statistical standards, methodologies and governance practices.

WMO is eager to hear from those already working at the intersection of meteorology and impact statistics — where data sharing is effective, where climate and socioeconomic information are combined, and where national initiatives are already demonstrating good practice. If your office has experiences to share, or sees potential for collaboration, please get in touch with Claire Ransom at cransom@wmo.int. By working together, we can create robust, interoperable national reporting systems that reflect not only changes in the climate, but their tangible impacts on societies and economies.

We look forward to collaborating with the statistical community at national, regional and global levels in advancing this agenda.

UN Women - Gender and Environment Survey data informs Cambodia's climate plans

(Contributed by Sara Duerto Valero, UN Women)

In 2024, Cambodia conducted its first Gender and Environment Survey (GES). The survey was the country's first to capture the differentiated impacts of climate change, disasters, biodiversity loss and pollution on women and men. It also generated estimates on how women and men contribute to environmental conservation and degradation differently. The Survey, which was administered using a nationally-adapted questionnaire in line with UN Women's Model Questionnaire on Gender and the Environment and developed in close consultation with FAO, ILO, IUCN, SPC, UNEP, UNDRR and UNESCAP, was nationally representative and generated the country's first estimates on these topics. The report was released in 2025.

As various rounds of consultations were conducted prior and after data collection, including consultations with key government partners across all relevant ministries (e.g. Environment, Agriculture, Fisheries, Energy, Women, Labour, National Disaster Management, etc.), the National Institute for Statistics (NIS) was able to generate important insights that responded directly to information needs for key government and non-government partners. These were critical, among other purposes, to inform Cambodia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), submitted on 8 August 2025 to the UNFCCC. The country's new NDC, led by the Ministry of Environment with support from UN agencies, development partners, NGOs, civil society, gender experts, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and persons with disabilities, was evidence-informed, including from Gender and Environment Survey data.

The NDC includes a series of ambitious targets, some of which respond directly to Cambodia's key environmental challenges highlighted by the GES data, among other sources. For instance, according to the new NDC, Cambodia aims to reduce GHG emissions by 55% by 2035 with international support, or 16% without it. GES data revealed that under 4% of Cambodians are currently engaged in green jobs, and thus the NDC proposes youth-focused training (especially for women) in grid technology to address this gap. On climate change mitigation, the NDC focuses on numerous areas, including waste management. GES data showed women's overrepresentation in waste work in Cambodia, with consequent vulnerabilities associated with their safety and livelihoods. The NDC responds with three gender-responsive waste policies. On adaptation, the GES showed that 12% of women and 9% of men (especially single parents, most of whom are women) reduced their food intake in favour of feeding family members to cope with climate change. It also highlighted that women faced disproportionate barriers to access health care and hygiene products. New priorities included in the NDC include enhancing social protection, child welfare, food systems, and health – aligning with these findings. Overall, the NDC includes gender and other forms of social inclusion substantively, and has a dedicated chapter on the topic. It also includes a monitoring and reporting framework with key indicators on gender and social inclusion, several of which can be monitored using GES data.

The GES planning and implementation, which was led by NIS and UN Women, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Ministry of Environment, provided timely, participatory data that, together with informed GHG modeling and other data sources, informed scenario analysis and policy design for the NDC. The findings will also be useful to monitor implementation of the country's Circular Strategy (2023–2028), and Climate Change Strategic Plan (2024–2033), both of which reflect gender issues.

Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) News

(Contributed by by Karina Cázarez, Yuqiao Kang, PARIS21)

PARIS21 organized a training workshop in Gaborone from 6 to 9 October 2025, in collaboration with Statistics Botswana and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, to strengthen the capacity of national statistical system (NSS) participants' ability to access, interpret, and apply climate change-related statistics in their work. The main outcomes of this training included development of communication products on key priority areas for Botswana, such as energy transition, electricity and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions.

Under the framework of this collaboration, Statistics Botswana and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) Environment Statistics and Geospatial Information Branch organized a virtual session on the *Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators*. In this session, participants learned about the indicators and the use of the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT). Thanks to this engagement, Botswana identified their priority climate change indicators and started the implementation of the CISAT.

Launching PARIS21's New Policy Brief on Strengthening Statistical Capacity

In October 2025, PARIS21 released the policy brief "*The Road to Statistical Capacity: Learning from the Past, Acting for the Future*". The brief outlines three core foundations of statistical capacity: leadership, strategic planning, and user–producer engagement. A key theme of the brief was the **integration of climate change data into national statistical planning**. As climate information needs intensify in recent years, the brief shows how the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) processes help countries identify priority climate indicators, strengthen coordination across the NSS, and mobilize resources for climate change and environment-related statistics.

Advancing Climate Change Data Collaboration Through International Conferences

In September 2025, *the 13th Expert Forum on Climate Change-Related Statistics* *(EFCCRS 2025)* convened in Geneva to advance the measurement of climate change impacts, adaptation, and mitigation. PARIS21 presented "*NSO Contributions to BTRs and COPs: Insights from a Peer Learning Exchange and Case Studies*", underscoring the critical role of NSOs in providing accurate and timely data to inform climate action. The presentation and discussion highlighted the various roles that NSOs can play when collaborating with Ministries of Environment on the preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). These roles range from serving as key data providers, to acting as collaborators in the drafting process, to co-coordinating the overall development of the BTR. The specific role of each NSO varies by country and depends on existing legal mandates and institutional frameworks.

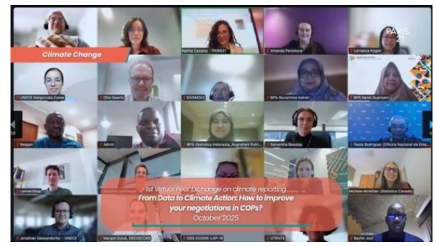
From 23 to 25 September 2025, PARIS21 participated in the *12th Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS)* in London, convened by UNSD and the UK Office for National Statistics. PARIS21 shared insights from ongoing work, highlighting the importance of capacity development and collaborations to strengthen environment and climate change statistics.

Launching the Online Course "Data-Driven Advocacy for Climate Change Action"

PARIS21 is launching the online course *"Data-Driven Advocacy for Climate Change Action"*. The course consists of six modules aimed at strengthening participants' practical skills in interpreting and applying climate change data to create social media communication products for climate advocacy. It empowers data users to trans form statistics into actionable tools for evidence-based advocacy and policy-making, ensuring that climate action is guided by reliable data.

The online course has already been implemented in Belize on 2nd October 2025. Through the course, participants used national official statistics to develop social media communication products to promote climate action. The best communication products were presented during Belize Statistics Week held from 14 to 17 October 2025, which promoted the use of national climate change data and showcased how data can inspire change for a more sustainable future.

Strengthening the Role of Statistics in Global Climate Negotiations: PARIS21 virtual peer learning series



PARIS21 launched *Virtual Peer Learning Exchanges for NSOs and Ministries of Environment to strengthen Paris Agreement reporting*. The first session on 1 October 2025 brought together 48 participants from 20 countries across Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia, and Europe, including UNSD, UNFCCC, UNECE, and OECD. Participants shared experiences on using data to inform climate negotiations, including at COPs.

The second session, held on 9 October 2025, focused on interinstitutional collaboration to improve Paris Agreement reporting, and featured panelists from UNFCCC, Dominican Republic, and Finland. These peer exchange sessions underscored the growing need for closer collaboration between statisticians and negotiators to ensure data continues to shape global climate decisions.

As a follow-up to these sessions, PARIS21 will organize an open webinar in early 2026 to showcase key highlights from the peer learning activities and share the main lessons learned.

Developing a Climate Change Data Ecosystem at the Regional Level with IGAD

PARIS21 is supporting the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) with the development of a regional Climate Change Data Ecosystem (CCDE) strategy to strengthen statistics and address key data and capacity gaps. A regional climate change data assessment has been prepared, including a comprehensive data gap assessment of climate change and climate-gender nexus data gaps as well as main statistical capacity needs to produce and use climate change data.

In November 2025, IGAD with the support from PARIS21, convened workshops in Djibouti and Nairobi to validate the climate change data assessment report and develop a costed action plan for the climate change data strategy. The strategy will be integrated into the Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS).

Upcoming: FAO and PARIS21 Regional Workshop in Food Security

From 4 to 5 December 2025, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in collaboration with PARIS21, will host a regional workshop in La Antigua, Guatemala. The workshop takes place under the framework of the Training of parliamentary advisors in food security and nutrition (FSN) statistics and progress on the Ibero-American and Caribbean Parliamentary Pact “Food First”.

The training will strengthen the capacity of parliamentary advisors to use official statistics for policymaking, with a strong focus on integrating climate change, food security, and gender-related data into legislative processes. Around 20 participants from 13 national parliaments and five regional parliamentary bodies are expected to attend. Through practical exercises and hands-on sessions using official datasets, the workshop aims to highlight the importance of evidence-based policymaking and demonstrate how collaboration with NSOs is essential to meet policymakers’ data needs.

Upcoming: Launching of Dominican Republic Case Study on 12 December 2025

PARIS21, in collaboration with the National Statistics Office (ONE), the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Climate Change National Council of the Dominican Republic, is preparing a case study to highlight good practices in collaborative climate reporting processes. The study highlights practical approaches, lessons learned, and good practices that can inspire other countries, promote effective data collaboration globally, and amplify the NSO's voice in international climate discussions. The case study is scheduled to be launched in December 2025.

PARIS21 is also developing a similar case study in Namibia to be released next year. Together, these case studies contribute to sharing good practices and increasing the visibility of national statistical systems in global climate policymaking.

UNITAR - Pilot Testing of the Global E-waste Statistics Guidelines Edition 3 Paragraph

(Contributed by Oliver Lysaght, Galina Shila and Kees Baldé, UNITAR-SCYCLE Programme and Therese El Gemayel, UNEP)

As part of the UNEP project *Enhancing countries' capacities for measuring progress on the transition towards a circular economy*, preparation of the third edition of the *E-waste Statistics* guidelines began in 2024, coordinated by UNITAR-SCYCLE with input from leading bodies and experts in the field of e-waste statistics. Key updates in this edition of the guidelines include: introduction of the UNU-KEYs Version 2 to capture evolving markets for electronic products; the outline of newly developed methodologies to measure areas such as transboundary e-waste flows; updated illustrative questions for use in surveys; refreshed technical parameters including correlations to trade and production classifications, product lifespans and weights; and updated case studies showcasing implementation of e-waste statistics production across countries and regions.

Following a global public consultation launched in October 2024, pilot testing of the updated guidelines has been underway since January 2025. Testing has been conducted at multiple levels—globally (by country), within the European Union, and through detailed pilot studies in Kenya, Jamaica, and Thailand. These country-level pilots form part of the *2025 International Workshop Series on E-waste Statistics*, an in-person training programme delivered by UNITAR and UNEP to strengthen national capacities for regular e-waste data production. Workshops have been held in Kenya (April), Jamaica (July), and Thailand (October), with follow-up activities ongoing, including as part of producing a national E-waste Monitor and inputting to country SDG Voluntary National Reviews upon request. Country reports from the trainings can be found at the UNEP project website. The pilot testing has led to refinements of the guidelines document, including alterations to the UNU-KEYs classification revisions to better capture servers, and the addition of new content on mapping Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in e-waste for use in Stockholm Convention national source inventories. The guidelines are planned to be published in 2026.

UNITAR-SCYCLE, in cooperation with The Basel Convention Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the South American Region, is currently implementing a project in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Suriname aimed at strengthening national capacity for plastic waste management. The project focuses on enhancing national capacity to monitor and analyze plastic waste flows by providing guidance and tools. National authorities have been trained on the use of BRS Plastic Waste Inventory Toolkit to quantify plastics placed on the market and the amount of waste generated. The collection and analysis of data on national plastic production, plastic imports and exports, as well as data on plastic waste, are ongoing.

UNEP News

UNEP's Activities on Circular Economy related Statistics

(Contributed by Therese El Gemayel (UNEP))

As part of the European Commission (EC)-funded project on Enhancing countries' capacities for measuring progress on the transition towards a circular economy (2024-2026), Jamaica national training on circular economy indicators was delivered in July 2025 with a total of 64 participants from NSOs and line ministries, of which 62% were females and 38% were males. The training focused on multiple indicators related to material flow accounts, waste, water and emissions that are part of the Guidelines for Measuring Circular Economy.

The main objectives of the trainings are to empower officials with knowledge and know-how to collect information and develop relevant SDG indicators; strengthen inter-institutional coordination to invigorate production of SDG indicators and data flows through hosting data producers and users together; and share and discuss country challenges in measuring specific indicators. Multiple presentations were prepared to assist countries by presenting detailed information on the background, rationale as well as calculations of indicators related to circular economy. Thirteen indicators were covered during national trainings, of which many are Sustainable Development Goals indicators. Presentations are now available in English, French and Spanish.

UNEP published the Measuring Circular Economy Statistical Guidelines for "Material life-cycle and value chain" and "Interactions with the environment" indicators guidelines. This is a tool to enhance institutional technical capacities to regularly produce circular economy datasets with the intent to inform and develop evidence-based policies. The indicators included in these guidelines are based on the core set of indicators of the Guidelines for Measuring Circular Economy, part A: Conceptual Framework, Indicators and Measurement Framework, published in 2023. There are 13 total indicators covered as part of these guidelines and are digitally accessible.

The guidelines are accompanied with calculation tools to facilitate the calculations of the headline indicators. These tools are available in English and can be accessed here.

UNEP published the Circular Physical Material Flow Diagram that allows users to visualize, based on their imputed data, the material flow within a specific economy. Users can (i) upload their data and generate a downloadable diagram, or (ii) download the code, integrate in their statistical softwares, and edit as needed. No sign up is needed. The Diagram can be accessed here.

UNEP's Capacity Building Activities on Environment Statistics, Accounting and Environmental Data Governance

Pilot Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts in Namibia

(Contributed by Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP), Patryk Guenther (UNEP))

In July 2025, the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) and UNEP organised a national workshop on Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA). The workshop, held in Windhoek, Namibia, brought together 27 participants from national and international organizations to present the results of the EW-MFA in Namibia and discuss how the EW-MFA can inform policies related to responsible consumption and production, as well as support national reporting on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This workshop followed a year of collaboration between NSA and UNEP. The work was carried out under the Statistics and Data Project "Resilient and agile National Statistical Systems to meet post-COVID-19 data needs to recover better" under the 14th tranche of the United Nations Development Account (DA14 project).

During the national workshop: (1) Stakeholders were informed of the findings and progress made in compiling Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts for Namibia; (2) Participants gained a clearer understanding of how EW-MFA supports evidence-based policymaking for sustainable resource use and responsible consumption and production; (3) The workshop explored how EW-MFA data can inform national policies, contribute to SDG reporting – especially SDG 8 (Decent work and Economic Growth) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) – and guide sustainable development strategies; (4) National institutions and stakeholders strengthened their technical knowledge and institutional capacity to apply EW-MFA in their work; (5) Improved collaboration is expected among the National Statistical System (NSS) – national agencies involved in environmental and economic data collection, policy planning, and sustainable development monitoring; and (6) Insights from the workshop will help shape future strategies, reporting mechanisms, and policy frameworks aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The participants also agreed on eight next steps, which are reflected in the Workshop Report.

Environmental Data Governance in West Asia
(Contributed by Dany Ghafari (UNEP), Mohamad Najibeddine (UNEP))

As part of a multi-session regional initiative to strengthen environmental data governance, the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia carried out a regional workshop on “Advancing Environmental Data Governance to Support Decision-Making in West Asia” from 21 to 23 September 2025 in Manama, Bahrain. The workshop brought together participants from 11 countries, including Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The workshop aimed to foster a shared understanding among national stakeholders of the importance of effective environmental data governance, its role in enabling evidence-based policymaking, and the ways it can be enhanced through coordinated action. The workshop introduced the core concepts, frameworks, and good global practices in environmental data governance, provided a space for countries to reflect on current governance challenges related to data custodianship, accessibility, standards, and institutional coordination, facilitated peer exchange and regional dialogue on real-world approaches, barriers, and opportunities, and initiated a collaborative process of identifying national priorities and regional pathways for improving environmental data systems that are trusted, interoperable, and policy relevant.

Ocean-related SDG Indicators for the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME) Member States
(Contributed by Dany Ghafari (UNEP))

On 10 November 2025, UNEP, in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC and ESCWA, carried out a capacity building webinar for the Regional Organisation for the Protection of Marine Environment (ROPME) Member States, including Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The session focused on the methodology, compilation and collection of data for indicators on SDG 14 "Life Below Water" under UNEP custodianship, including Indicator 14.1.1 (a) Index of coastal eutrophication, and (b) plastic debris density, Indicator 14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas, and Indicator 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas. ROMPE’s work is built around the Kuwait Regional Convention for Cooperation on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Pollution and its protocols, and marine data is a key aspect of its work.

Regional Workshop on Ecuador’s experience in EW-MFA and knowledge exchange
(Contributed by Javier Neme (UNEP), Ekaterina Poleshchuk (UNEP))

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Ecuador co-organized a regional workshop in Quito, Ecuador (1-2 December 2025) to strengthen technical capacities and promote peer learning on the development of Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts (EW-MFA). The event, which gathered government experts from Ecuador, Mexico, Chile, Argentina, Panama, Uruguay and the Dominican Republic, built on the methodological work initiated in 2024 and highlighted Ecuador's progress in constructing its first national EW-MFA using UNEP's methodology and compiler tools. Mexico, the only country in the region that has produced EW-MFA consistently for more than a decade, provided crucial peer support alongside national institutions from across government, academia and civil society.

Discussions throughout the workshop addressed challenges in data availability, inter-institutional coordination, governance of environmental information, and the use of emerging technologies such as AI and remote sensing to improve data quality. A high-level segment brought together more than 100 participants, including statistical offices, central bank, sectoral agencies, and subnational representatives. Countries reflected on the policy value of MFA for circular-economy planning, resource-efficiency strategies, and SDG targets 8.4 and 12.2 tracking. The workshop concluded with a forward-looking dialogue on structural gaps, future skills, opportunities for regional cooperation, and the role of academia, NGOs and the private sector in strengthening national environmental information systems.

As a key outcome, countries agreed to consolidate a regional community of practice on EW-MFA, deepen institutional collaboration, and work with UNEP to prepare a set of practical follow-up actions for 2026—including strengthened data-governance arrangements, improved methodological harmonization, and support for Ecuador's next compilation cycle—to advance toward a coherent regional vision for sustainable material management.

FAO News

(Contributed by Francesco Tubiello, Griffiths Obli-Laryea, Nidal Ramadan, Nathan Wanner, Alessandro Flammini, and Stefania Bacci)

FAOSTAT dissemination of agrifood systems greenhouse gas emissions datasets

FAO released in November 2025 its annual updates of the FAOSTAT. These datasets contain information on greenhouse gas emissions generated within the farm-gate by crops and livestock production activities; by land-use change processes such as deforestation and peatland drainage caused by agricultural expansion; and linked to supply chain activities, including food retail, manufacturing, household consumption and food waste disposal. Data is available for over 200 countries and territories, over the period 1990-2023 with information on the underlying activity data, emissions from carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and fluorinated gases (F-gases) – as well as their cumulative carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2eq). Additionally, FAO disseminates indicators on emissions per capita, per area of agricultural land, per value of agricultural production and on shares in total emissions, as well as measures of emissions intensity for a set of agricultural commodities.

FAO. 2025. Greenhouse gas emissions from agrifood systems – Global, regional and country trends, 2001–2023. FAOSTAT Analytical Brief Series, No. 115. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd7300en

SDG 2.4.1 training for the Africa Region (RAF) and the Europe and Central Asia Region (REU)

FAO conducted two regional virtual trainings on SDG Indicator 2.4.1 in September and October 2025 as part of its ongoing country support on monitoring agricultural sustainability. One training was held for the Africa Region (RAF) on 23–26 September, bringing together 92 participants from 12 countries. A second training was held for the Europe and Central Asia Region (REU) on 20–23 October, with 61 national staff from 19 countries among participants. Across both regions, trainees received comprehensive guidance on the SDG 2.4.1 methodology, data collection tools, analytical procedures, and reporting mechanisms, with simultaneous interpretation provided in French and Russian. The training enabled countries to assess national data gaps, prepare stocktaking files and action plans, and strengthen technical capacity to support national reporting on sustainable agriculture.

FAOSTAT dissemination of cropland nutrient balance dataset
FAO released in November 2025 its annual updates of the FAOSTAT cropland nutrient balance domain, covering inputs and outputs of the three main plant micronutrients nitrogen (N), potassium (K2O) and phosphate (P2O5). Nutrient inputs are those applied on a farm's cropland soils, whereas nutrient outputs are those exported in crop and livestock products as they leave the farm gate. The FAOSTAT data covers 200 countries and territories, over the time series 1990-2023.

FAO. 2025. Cropland nutrient balance – Global, regional and country trends, 1961–2023. FAOSTAT Analytical Briefs, No. 117. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd7827en

FRA 2025: Forest Emissions and Removals
FAO published new estimates of its FAOSTAT emissions from forests domain, drawing on newly released forest area and biomass data from the 2025 FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment. Covering 220 countries and territories over the period 1990–2025, the update provides insights into forest area dynamics and related carbon stock changes, composed of carbon emissions from net forest conversion (a proxy for deforestation) and carbon removals on forest land. The new data highlighted important global trends, showing that forest overall acted as a net carbon sink over period considered, with important reductions in carbon loss from deforestation. Regional and country trends were also analyzed in detail.

FAO. 2025. Forest emissions and removals – Global, regional and country trends 1990–2025. FAOSTAT Analytical Briefs, No. 114. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd7163en

FAOSTAT dissemination of bioenergy data
Global bioenergy data are now available through the new FAOSTAT bioenergy domain, offering the most complete picture to date of production trends from 1990 to 2022. The new dataset shows that global bioenergy output has almost doubled over the period, reaching 51.7 exajoules in 2022, with solid biofuels remaining dominant while liquid and gaseous biofuels expanded rapidly due to renewable energy policies. Asia and Africa emerged as the largest producing regions, and India, Nigeria and Brazil were among the top countries. The release highlights the growing role of modern biofuels and provides an essential evidence base for countries working to advance renewable energy strategies and reduce emissions.

Trends in bioenergy are discussed in: FAO.2025. Bioenergy statistics – 1990–2023. FAOSTAT Analytical Briefs, No. 105. Rome. https://doi.org/10.4060/cd5520en

Update on national reporting and indicators under the Convention on Biological Diversity

(Contributed by Jillian Campbell, Kieran Mooney and Lisa Janishevski, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity)

The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, through its decision 16/31, endorsed technical updates to the headline and binary indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, adopted a list of binary indicator questions and welcomed guidance, including metadata, on the monitoring framework provided by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The Conference of the Parties, through its decision 16/32, also agreed mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, including the global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. In so doing it endorsed revisions to the national report template for the seventh and eight national reports, of which the headline and binary indicators are a key component.
The Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are currently in the process of preparing their seventh national reports which are due on 28 February 2026. Parties are requested to use the headline and binary

indicators in their national reports and to supplement these by component and complementary indicators and other national indicators as appropriate. The seventh national reports are one of the key sources of information for the global review of the collective implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework which will take place at COP-17 in Yerevan, Armenia in October 2026. The seventh national reports are also a key source of information to the preparation of a global report of progress implementation which will help to inform the deliberations at COP-17. At its twenty-seventh meeting, through its recommendation 27/1, the Convention's Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice approved the annotated outline of the global report. An ad hoc scientific and technical advisory group to provide scientific, technical and technological recommendations, including on traditional knowledge, for the preparation of the global report has also been established.

Given the importance of the national reports to the review of progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the Convention on Biological Diversity generally, the Secretariat with its partners, including the Technical and Scientific Cooperation support centres[1], has been organizing a series of regional dialogues to support national reporting efforts. These dialogues, among other things, have addressed the use of the headline indicators, the development of monitoring systems and links to other relevant reporting and monitoring processes. During the dialogues support for the development of monitoring systems and the use of indicators have been consistently highlighted as an area where more support and capacity development is needed.

UNDRR - Disaster-related statistics activities summary

(Contributed by Animesh Kumar and Xuan Che, UNDRR)

Global Disaster-related Statistics Framework (G-DRSF)

Hazardous events and disasters are growing worldwide in intensity and frequency, posing high risk to countries and communities. Reliable statistics are essential for evidence-based disaster risk reduction, climate action and sustainable development. Under the preview of the UN Statistical Commission, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics (IAEG-DRS) has drafted the Global Disaster-related Statistics Framework (G-DRSF) to meet the global need for harmonized and high-quality disaster-related statistics.

The G-DRSF provides a consistent statistical foundation for measuring the occurrences and impacts of hazardous events and disasters, and disaster risk reduction expenditures. It aligns with relevant standards including the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and builds upon existing statistical and disaster risk reduction frameworks and indicator lists, such as the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the Global Set for Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

The IAEG-DRS has developed the G-DRSF through a consultative and substantive process over the past two years. More recently, from August to October 2025, the draft G-DRSF underwent a global consultation. Responses were received from 78 respondents from 54 Member States, including consolidated responses from national statistical offices (NSOs) and national disaster management offices (NDMOs). In total, nine responses were consolidated inputs, 32 were submitted by NSOs, 14 submitted by NDMOs, and 23 were from other key stakeholders and experts.

The global consultation demonstrated broad appreciation and support for the framework, particularly in relation to its relevance and comprehensiveness, as well as the measurement scope and guidance. Respondents highlighted the strong need and urgency of this structured, inclusive, internationally comparable global disaster-related statistics framework. Key issues of the G-DRSF, including its measurement scope of exposure, vulnerability, and coping capacity statistics, the coverage of sub-population groups; strong emphasis on data

[1] For more information see https://www.cbd.int/tsc/tscm

disaggregation; and a closer interlinkage between the Global Set and other relevant statistical frameworks to the G-DRSF, were also presented at the Twelfth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS).

The technical comments received through the consultation provided a valuable foundation for finalizing the G-DRSF. The IAEG-DRS is working on the revision and refinement of the G-DRSF and has submitted the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-related Statistics to the 57th Session of the Statistical Commission to endorse the G-DRSF as the global statistical framework underpinning the production of disaster-related statistics.

5th Global Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics

The Fifth Global Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics was held virtually from 6 to 8 October 2025. It was hosted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), and the United Kingdom Health Security Agency (UKHSA).

For three days, more than 60 countries represented by government entities, international organizations, specialists, and academics shared national and regional experiences, explored technical advances, and discussed next steps toward the G-DRSF. Conceptual, methodological, and practical considerations were addressed during the Global Expert Forum, highlighting the importance of timely, comparable, and disaggregated data to guide disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery policies. Emphasis was placed on the need to strengthen institutional coordination, harmonize definitions and methodologies, and promote integration between statistics, geospatial information, and administrative data.

Among the main commitments made, participants agreed to:

- Advance toward national implementation and adaptation of the G-DRSF, strengthening technical capacities and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms.
- Improve the quality and coverage of data on loss, damage, vulnerability, and exposure, incorporating innovative sources such as artificial intelligence and geospatial systems.
- Promote regional and international cooperation for the exchange of good practices, conceptual harmonization, and joint training.
- Promote open and sustainable information systems, essential for transforming data into useful evidence for decision-making.

The G-DRSF and the Report of the IAEG-DRS will be submitted to the 57th Session of the Statistical Commission to be held in March 2026. The IAEG-DRS seeks to continue to advance the operationalization of the G-DRSF, and to further expand the global community of disaster-related statistics.

Environment and Climate Change Statistics in CARICOM

(Contributed by Faustina Wiggins, CARICOM Secretariat)

CARICOM has been steadily advancing its work in environment and climate change statistics to support evidence-based decision-making and sustainable development across the region. These efforts align with the CARICOM Regional Strategy for the Development of Statistics (RSDS) and global frameworks such as the UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013).

The Regional Statistics Programme (RSP) of the CARICOM Secretariat continues to strengthen data compilation and harmonization of environment and climate change indicators in Member States and Associate Members with support from development partners. Since 2019, the European Union, under the statistics component of the 11th EDF *Strengthening the Framework for CARICOM Integration and Cooperation Process Programme* (SFCICPP), provided support for various interventions in statistics including reinforcement of capacity building through support for the reduction of data gaps, support to activities related to the Action Plan for Statistics in the Caribbean and support to the regionally-coordinated actions of the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Census in Member States. As a result of these interventions, Member States have improved reporting on CARICOM's core environment indicators, with ten countries disseminating more than sixty percent (60%) of the agreed indicators. Air emissions reporting increased from one to six countries, largely due to engagement with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The RSP has also integrated data from the 2020 Population and Housing Census and collaborated with regional and international organizations to fill gaps, including tourism data from the Caribbean Tourism Organisation and responses to UNSD/UNEP questionnaires on waste and water statistics.

In addition to data compilation efforts, the RSP placed strong emphasis on strengthening the institutional framework for environment statistics. This included encouraging Member States to adopt internationally recognized standards such as the UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013), ensuring that national publications are consistent and comparable at the regional and global levels. The RSP also advanced governance structures by reconstituting the Technical Working Group (TWG) on Environment and Climate Change Statistics and establishing the TWG on Innovation and on the Integration of Statistical and Geospatial Information, which serve as key platforms for technical guidance and knowledge sharing among countries. Furthermore, the Programme actively promoted inter-agency collaboration within National Statistical Systems (NSS), recognizing that effective environmental data production requires coordination among multiple stakeholders, including ministries, environmental agencies, and statistical offices. A notable example of this approach is Grenada's establishment of an Environment Statistics Advisory Committee (ESAC), which formalizes partnerships and strengthens national capacity to produce high-quality, harmonized data.

Moreover, on capacity-building, the Statistics Programme will spearhead as well as collaborate with development partners on several projects for the benefit of its Member States and Associate Members. RSP will lead the Regional Public Good project on **"Building the Statistical Framework to Measure Vulnerability in CARICOM"**, funded by the IDB and supported by partners such as OECS, CDB, ECLAC, FAO, UNWOMEN and the World Bank. The initiative aims to strengthen NSO capacity through training and resources to harmonize and use data for monitoring SDGs, promoting climate resilience, and supporting sustainable growth. It will also improve data collection for better decision-making on poverty, inequality, and climate change. The Bahamas, Belize, Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago are primary beneficiaries, with other Member States receiving training and technical assistance. The RSP will also lead the project on "Strengthening the Statistical Capacity to Implement an Interoperable ICT Infrastructure to Automate and Enhance Statistics Production and Dissemination in CARICOM", which was recently approved by the Republic of Korea. This project aims to promote data sharing as well as the development of a common NSO repository which will house structural and referenced data and metadata used within the NSS of Member States and Associate Members.

Likewise, the CARICOM Secretariat has been invited to collaborate in capacity-building projects that would improve data compilation and dissemination in the NSS in the CARICOM Region. These include the project on Evidence-based Climate Action through Artificial Intelligence and Data Innovation for Caribbean SIDS, executed by Statistics Division (UNSD) of UNDESA and UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in collaboration with CARICOM and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which leverages artificial intelligence to monitor maritime trade, fisheries, and coastal ecosystems. The CARICOM Secretariat is also involved in the United Nations Environment Programme within the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) led project on “Strengthening national biodiversity monitoring systems for enhanced implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”. This UNEP project aims to assess and enhance national capacities, tools and systems to monitor national implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).

Finally, environment and climate change statistics are critical for tracking progress toward the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. CARICOM monitors 125 core SDG indicators, including 21 environment-related indicators. However, reporting on these indicators remains limited despite the availability of data to compute them. Strengthening national capacity to produce these indicators will enable effective monitoring of climate-related SDG targets and support regional sustainability goals.

CARICOM’s commitment to advancing environment and climate change statistics reflects the region’s recognition that reliable data is the cornerstone of sustainable development. By harmonizing standards, strengthening governance, and investing in innovation and capacity building, the Regional Statistics Programme is equipping Member States to monitor environmental trends, meet global reporting obligations, and track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals. Continued collaboration among national agencies, regional bodies, and international partners will be essential to ensure that CARICOM countries have the tools and information needed to build climate resilience and foster inclusive, sustainable growth.

ECLAC Activities in Latin America and the Caribbean

(Contributed by the Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC))

Statistical Conference of the Americas

The Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA-ECLAC) contributes to the advancement of statistical policies and activities in the countries of the region, and promotes international, regional, and bilateral cooperation among national statistical offices and international and regional organizations.

The Thirteenth Meeting of the SCA-ECLAC, held in Santiago from 25 to 27 November 2025, was organized by the Economic Commission for Latin Am erica and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Government of the Dominican Republic, through its National Statistics Office (ONE). During this meeting, participants reviewed the results of the Conference’s 2024–2025 Biennial Program of Regional and International Cooperation Activities and presented and approved proposals for the creation of Working Groups for the 2026–2027 biennium. The new Executive Committee for the 2026–2027 period was also elected.

For the 2026-2027 biennium, ECLAC will serve as Secretariat for two working groups on environment statistics. The first working group, led by Guatemala's National Statistical Institute (INE) and in collaboration with UNEP and UN-Women, will focus on regional indicators on gender and climate change. The second working group, jointly led by Colombia's National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) and the Dominican Republic's National Statistical Office (ONE) and in collaboration with UNEP, will center on environmental indicators in relation to the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

For more information, kindly click here: [Conferencia Estadística de las Américas | CEPAL]

Fifth Global Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-Related Statistics
The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean virtually hosted the Fifth Global Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-Related Statistics from 6 to 8 October 2025. This marked the first time the Forum was convened in the region and generated exceptional participation, with more than 250 attendees over the three days, with over half of the attendees being from Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Forum provided a platform to showcase progress by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Disaster-Related Statistics (IAEG-DRS), with particular emphasis on the Global Disaster-Related Statistical Framework (G-DRSF) during its global consultation period. Sessions were organized around the G-DRSF chapters, featuring country case studies and technical presentations that demonstrated practical applications. The event successfully raised awareness of the G-DRSF and gathered valuable feedback from participants.

The Forum's success, both globally and within the LAC region, was made possible through support from the other regional commissions, UNSD, UNDRR Bonn, and the UK Health Security Agency.

For further information, kindly click here: [Fifth Global Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Disaster-related Statistics | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean]

Workshop on Environment Statistics for the Agricultural Sector
ECLAC partnered with the FAO Regional Office for Latin American and the Caribbean to deliver a three-day workshop on environment statistics for the agricultural sector from 9 to 11 September 2025.

During the workshop, ECLAC representatives from the regional headquarters in Santiago and the sub-regional office in Mexico presented on the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) and the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). FAO contributed presentations on measuring indicators for fertilizers and pesticides, land use, and greenhouse gas emissions. The sessions addressed key technical and methodological aspects, internationally standardized concepts, specific analytical tools, and collaborative work strategies to support the production and use of high-quality environment statistics.

For more information, kindly click here: Workshop on Environmental Statistics for the Agricultural Sector

Technical Assistance: Introduction to Environment Statistics. Webinar Series, August 2025, National University of Rosario

ECLAC delivered a virtual training program to the National University of Rosario (UNR) in Argentina, based on ECLAC's existing online course "Introduction to Environment Statistics." Participants progressed through the course materials independently, while ECLAC facilitated weekly webinars to elaborate on key concepts, address questions, and engage directly with students.

The participants were primarily doctoral researchers with advanced technical skills in environmental fields but limited familiarity with international statistical frameworks. The training successfully bridged this gap, connecting high-level academic researchers with intergovernmental standards and methodologies.

For further information, kindly click here: Curso sobre estadísticas ambientales en la Universidad Nacional de Rosario de Argentina | CEPAL

Planned activities for supporting the development of climate change and disaster statistics:

- Providing technical assistance to Guatemala through a national workshop on environmental protection expenditures.
- Collaborating with the Global Ocean Accounts Partnership (GOAP) to deliver a webinar aimed at advancing ocean accounting in the region.
- Publishing the ECLAC Statistical Yearbook, which will feature updated data for key environmental indicators in the region.
- Serving as the Secretariat for the two new working groups established by the Thirteenth Statistical Conference of the Americas, focused on climate change and SEEA-related environmental indicators.
- Contributing to the Technical Committee of the UN Big Data Hub in Brazil, with a focus on monitoring advances in big data methods for estimating climate change indicators.

ESCWA's contribution to the IOM Sub-Regional Workshop on Strengthening Data for Climate Resilience in the GCC (Manama, Bahrain, 1-3 December 2025)

(Contributed by Wafa Aboul Hosn, Statistics Division, ESCWA)

High-quality, disaggregated data on climate change is essential for addressing the growing nexus between climate change and migration and is a cornerstone for advancing both the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). Climate change is increasingly recognized as a driver of human mobility, whether through sudden onset disasters triggered by extreme weather events like floods or slow-onset processes such as desertification and sea-level rise. Reliable climate and migration data allows governments and stakeholders to anticipate risks, map vulnerable areas and population groups, strengthen early warning systems, reduce potential disaster impacts through anticipatory action, make targeted climate resilience building measures, and plan for mobility such as temporary evacuations and relocations in a way that protects lives and livelihoods.

This directly supports SDG targets such as Goal 13 (Climate Action), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and

Communities), and Goal 10 (Target 10.7 - facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration).

Furthermore, it is aligned with the global goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), especially target B “substantially reducing the number of affected people”. Without robust data systems, climate-induced migration remains poorly understood and inadequately addressed, limiting the capacity to design inclusive, forward-looking migration and climate policies. SDG Target 17.18 is directly relevant when discussing the importance of data in linking climate change and migration. SDG Target 17.18 calls for enhancing capacity-building to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

ESCWA presented 1) the relevance of the Statistical Frameworks: FDES-Climate Change; the SEEA CF and the upcoming Global Disaster-related Statistics Framework to guide the data collection on climate change and extreme weather events 2) the integration with Population and Housing Data Census, and 3) the use of the new data sources on satellite imagery and social media while demonstrating pilot projects on floods in Egypt, and damage to buildings in Gaza.

The Evolution of Environmental Statistics and Accounts in the GCC (2015–2025): From UN Questionnaires to Integrated Regional Indicators for Sustainable Decision-Making

(Contributed by Ibtihaj Alsiyabi, GCCStat)

Since 2015, the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have gradually produced environmental statistics and reports. Adopting the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) water and waste questionnaires, creating a standardized framework for environmental data collection, and improving comparability among GCC member nations were the main goals of the initial initiatives.

Environment statistics became more comprehensive in the years that followed. The adoption of the IPCC Guidelines for air emissions reporting made it easier to establish regional and national systems to track greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions in accordance with globally accepted practices. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) framework, which allows reporting on plant and animal species and protected areas and harmonizes GCC practices with multilateral environmental agreements, has strengthened biodiversity data.

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) was implemented, which facilitated the integration of economic and environmental data. This includes the creation of waste, land use, and water accounts (SEEA-Water). Leading this effort, Saudi Arabia has tailored international frameworks to the unique environmental features of the GCC, including water scarcity and climate-related indicators. This method supports evidence-based policymaking by improving the integration of environment statistics and economic accounts.

Additional advancements included land-use and land-cover statistics based on the SEEA-Land Use framework and Eurostat methodology, enabling GCC nations to monitor environmental pressures from urbanization and economic activity, as well as spatial changes.

Climate change indicators have become more critical in recent years. Alongside the COP28 conference in the United Arab Emirates, the GCC nations adopted the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators. The DPSIR framework (Drivers–Pressures–State–Impact–Response) was used by the GCC Statistical Center to develop an Environmental Statistical City that presents indicators across sectors and clearly shows how human activity, environmental pressures, and policy responses interact. The GCC has translated the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT) into Arabic for use by Member States and it will soon be made available on UNSD's website.

The GCC Environmental Performance Index is currently being developed as a comprehensive analytical tool to evaluate environmental performance, support decision-making, and enhance the region's appeal to sustainable investment.

SDG monitoring, national and regional reporting, and the creation of environmental and climate change indicators are all now supported by the GCC's usage and distribution of environment statistics and accounts. This represents 10 years of development (from 2015 to 2025) in creating an integrated, harmonized, and policy-relevant environment statistics system in the GCC that accounts for regional specificity while adhering to international norms. The GCC Statistical Centre offers comprehensive access to publications, analytical reports, and more extensive environmental data via the following portal: https://www.gccstat.org/dataportal.

For Environmental Statistics Reports: https://www.gccstat.org/en/statistic/publications/tag/environment; See https://www.gccstat.org/ar/statistic/analytical-visions for analytical reports and statistical insights.

UNECE News

(Contributed by Michael Nagy and Malgorzata Cwiek, UNECE)

Past events and ongoing activities

Technical missions to Georgia and Moldova on the implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and related environment statistics

UNECE successfully carried out two capacity-building missions supporting the development of environmental statistics and accounts in Moldova and Georgia.

Moldova – Waste Statistics and Waste Accounts

In July 2025, a technical assistance mission, including a national workshop and follow-up consultations, supported the implementation of waste statistics and the development of pilot waste accounts.

The work reviewed the national waste information system SIAMD, assessed institutional arrangements, and provided recommendations for improving data coverage, validation procedures and alignment with Eurostat Waste Statistics Regulation requirements as well as with the UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics and the SEEA Central Framework.

A roadmap was proposed for the improvement of waste statistics and the development of regular waste accounts, alongside recommendations on coordination mechanisms, dissemination and methodological harmonisation.

Georgia – Physical Energy Flow Accounts and Air Emissions Accounts

In October 2025, UNECE conducted a mission to Tbilisi to support Geostat and national partners in advancing Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA) and initiating work on Air Emissions Accounts (AEA) in line with the SEEA Central Framework and EU requirements.

The mission included a multi-stakeholder workshop, technical sessions, and follow-up remote assistance. The draft PEFA 2022 was reviewed and publication before end of 2025 was recommended. A phased roadmap for the further development of PEFA and starting AEA compilation was developed.

Data for Climate Action: 13th Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics (1-3 September 2025, Geneva)

For the 13th time, experts in climate change-related statistics held their annual Forum in Geneva to share experiences and practices and to discuss future directions for producing climate change-related statistics.

Reliable, fit-for-purpose data is necessary for informing climate action – from measuring achievement of global targets through emission drivers, mitigation and adaptation actions and their effects on the economy and society to climate change vulnerabilities and impacts. NSOs have a key role to play in unlocking the potential of existing data on the environment, economy and society to guide climate action and in building a sustainable climate data system for years to come.

Presentations and papers at the 2025 Expert Forum illustrated how the statistical community is already stepping up to deliver data for climate action:

- NSOs evolve from data providers to data stewards and coordinate across complex data systems to deliver high-quality, interoperable statistics. Their unique expertise, including on quality protocols, metadata, microdata integration and data linking across different domains, is particularly useful.
- Combining meteoclimatic data with spatially explicit social and economic data enables assessment of climate change vulnerabilities and impacts at the regional and local levels.
- Statisticians have been contributing to the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation and are preparing for the decision to be adopted at COP30.
- Some NSOs play a role in preparing Biennial Transparency Reports beyond providing activity data, and governments use indicators from the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators to track the progress of NDCs.
- Key methodological gaps are being addressed, such as measuring the health impacts of climate change.
- International frameworks and initiatives are being developed and updated to become more fit-for-purpose for addressing climate change data needs – SEEA, wood fuel statistics, G20 Data Gaps Initiative 3, Disaster-Related Statistics.
- Global datasets, such as those on energy consumption or emissions for international transport, can be used by countries as benchmarks to catalyze stakeholder involvement and jump-start national statistics production.

All meeting documents are available on the meeting website, including the 2025 Climate Change-Related Statistics in Practice report, presenting recent achievements and plans of NSOs in this domain.

The UNECE Expert Fora have been organized since 2012 and:

- Serve as a platform for discussions between producers and users of data, and exchange of experience and innovative approaches on new topics.
- Make new policy issues understandable for statisticians.
- Help statisticians connect with users and better meet their data needs.
- Identify new and emerging areas and facilitate both high-level and in-depth discussions about the measurement of these topics and related policies.

The next Expert Forum is planned for 31 August-2 September 2026 – please save the date!

22nd Session of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators (3-4 November 2025, Geneva, Switzerland)

The 22nd session of the Joint Task Force on Environmental Statistics and Indicators (JTFESI) took place from 3–5 November 2025, convening 45 participants from 21 countries, alongside representatives of the European Environment Agency, the CBD Secretariat and the UNEP Europe Office.

Amongst other issues, delegates reviewed progress under the *UNECE Guidelines on the Application of Environmental Indicators*, agreed on new indicator metadata sheets, and discussed proposed indicators for the upcoming 8th Pan-European Environmental Assessment.

Participants showed particularly strong interest in expanding activities related to **environment–health linkages** and **measuring sustainable and resilient infrastructure**. Demand for harmonised methodologies and data in both areas is rapidly increasing. Participants welcomed the presentation of a *draft in-depth review of measuring sustainable and resilient infrastructure* and the planned establishment of a dedicated expert group.

This session was probably the last one under its current mandate, before its expected transformation into a "Joint Working Group on Environmental Statistics and Indicators" (JWGESI), a standing body jointly governed by the CEP and CES.

The conversion is expected to significantly broaden the Group's reach and impact. As a permanent intergovernmental platform, the new JWGESI would be open to all CES member countries, including those from the OECD and beyond, promoting greater inclusivity and knowledge exchange across countries.

All presentations and other meeting documents are available at https://unece.org/environmental-policy/events/twenty-second-session-joint-task-force-environmental-statistics-and

Regional training event on the production and use of biodiversity statistics and indicators (hybrid, 5-6 November 2025, Geneva)

UNECE held a regional training workshop on 5–6 November 2025 to strengthen national capacities in the production and use of biodiversity statistics and indicators across the pan-European region. The event was organized within the framework of the UNECE Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Programme jointly with the UNECE Statistical Division and with financial support of the European Union through the EU4Green Recovery East project, Portugal and Switzerland and organized in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the European Environment Agency and the Austrian Environment Agency.

The workshop brought together experts from national statistical offices, environment ministries and agencies, research organisations and international partners, reflecting the growing demand for robust biodiversity information to monitor progress under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and other international commitments.

The training focused on practical tools and shared experiences for compiling important biodiversity indicators (species-related, ecosystem-related and finance-related). It explored both the use of traditional and non-traditional data sources such as remote sensing and eDNA.

Participants discussed methodological approaches, challenges related to data availability and interoperability, and opportunities for strengthening collaboration between statistical and environmental authorities.

Countries shared lessons learned from national implementation work, highlighting innovative techniques and policy applications. Presentations were delivered by Armenia, Austria, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Kazakhstan, Spain, Uzbekistan, the European Environment Agency, the European Space Agency, IUCN, OECD, and UNEP-CBD, among others. Interactive sessions stimulated peer-to-peer exchange and helped identify priority areas where targeted support could accelerate progress.

The workshop forms part of UNECE's broader programme to advance environmental statistics and indicators, supporting countries in developing high-quality, harmonised information systems that can feed into evidence-based policymaking and international reporting. The strong engagement and technical dialogue over the two days demonstrated a clear commitment in the region to scale up biodiversity monitoring efforts and to integrate biodiversity considerations more systematically into national statistical frameworks.

Materials and presentations are available at: https://unece.org/environmental-policy/events/regional-training-production-and-use-biodiversity-statistics-and

Upcoming Events

2026 Joint UNECE/OECD Expert Meeting on Implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA), 24-26 March 2026, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The Joint OECD/UNECE Expert Meeting (formerly called "Seminar") on the Implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) will be held from 24–26 March 2026 at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, Switzerland. The Organising Committee consists of representatives from the National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of Canada, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland (Chair), Germany, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Sweden (Vice-Chair), and the United States as well as from the Institut de Conseil et d'Études et Développement Durable (ICEDD). Eurostat, IMF, UNEP and UNSD in addition to OECD and UNECE.

This annual event serves as a regional platform for the exchange of knowledge, experience and good practice on SEEA implementation, and aims to strengthen cooperation across the OECD and UNECE regions. It supports the long-term integration of SEEA into national statistical systems and promotes wider use of environmental-economic accounts in policymaking.

Documents for the meeting, including a more detailed draft programme, will be available on the webpage at https://unece.org/statistics/events/UNECE/OECD/SEEA2026.

The Eleventh Expert Meeting will focus on advancing monetary accounts, Air Emissions Accounts (AEA), Physical Energy Flow Accounts (PEFA), as well as water and waste accounts, highlighting their role in informing key policy areas such as climate change, the circular economy, and biodiversity conservation. Sessions will also explore how SEEA can support the development of policy-relevant indicators and effective communication of results, and provide updates on the SEEA Central Framework revision, including implications of new classifications such as the Classification of Environmental Purposes (CEP).

Interpretation will be available in English, French and Russian. One lunch break may be used for informal small-group exchange, for example through a "World Café" discussion format.

Experts interested in presenting are invited to contact Michael Nagy (michael.nagy@un.org) or Santaro Sakata (santaro.sakata@oecd.org) no later than 14 January 2026. Suggestions for topics—particularly related to compilation challenges—are welcome.

Participants are kindly asked to register by 12 March 2026 at https://indico.un.org/event/1018873.

Recent Eurostat activities

(Contributed by Christine Mayer, Eurostat)

An overview of Eurostat activities on environmental statistics and accounts can be found here: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/environment/overview. The key findings of the most recent Eurostat monitoring of the EU's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as information and data on the EU SDG indicators can be found here: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/overview
The following is a summary of developments in the last 6 months.

Environmental statistics
The main entry points for Eurostat environmental statistics are the dedicated sections in its website for environment, waste statistics, forest statistics and climate change related statistics.

The results of the OECD/Eurostat Joint Questionnaire on municipal waste are published in this online article.

The data collections on waste streams (packaging waste, waste electric and electronic equipment, end of life vehicles and batteries) were completed in September-October 2025 and the data are published here. Also updated were the online articles on electrical and electronic equipment, waste packaging and batteries. The results of the data collection on inland waters, including regional information, are published in this online article (data for 2023).

SEEA environmental accounts

Eurostat updated the digital publication 'Statistics on climate change mitigation'. The articles analyse greenhouse gas emission accounts, energy accounts, greenhouse gas emission footprints and investments in climate change mitigation. A new article on climate-related taxes was published beginning of December. Each article features interactive graphs and maps that allow users to explore data from the environmental accounts on their own. The online publication is complemented by the environmental accounts dashboard, which includes 24 indicators giving insights into climate change, environmental economy, circular economy and environmental footprints.

Following the amendment of the legal basis for the European Environmental Accounts, forest accounts are published for the first time in December 2025. Environmental subsidies and similar transfers accounts will be published in the first half of 2026 and data collection for ecosystem accounts will start in 2026.

By 2026, Eurostat will prepare feasibility studies regarding energy subsidies, including fossil fuel subsidies, monetary valuation of ecosystem services, climate change adaptation and water accounts.

Eurostat also produces quarterly estimates of greenhouse gases based on SEEA, and with a timeliness of 4 ½ months. In February 2026, Eurostat will publish for the first time seasonally adjusted quarterly estimates of greenhouse gases. In addition, Eurostat publishes greenhouse gas footprints and two datasets with material footprints (aggregate and detailed).

Eurostat facilitates training courses on environmental statistics and SEEA for European compilers. Those courses are free of charge and also open to participants from outside the European Union, provided free places are available. Material from past courses is available here. Eurostat also organises annually online workshops where European countries present results of pilot projects on environmental statistical and accounts, co-financed with Eurostat grants.

News from the Pacific Community

Gender and Environment Statistics Training in Kiribati and Tonga

(Contributed by Lisa Green, Pacific Community (SPC))

The Pacific is on the frontline of climate change with profound impacts across the community. The Gender and Environment Survey (GES) developed by UN Women generates high quality high-quality, nationally representative, sex-disaggregated data on how women and men experience and respond to environmental change, climate impacts, and disaster risks. The data provides a unique evidence base for gender-responsive climate action and policy design.

In 2025 the Pacific Community (SPC) partnered with UN Women and country national statistical organizations to run three-day workshops to maximize the use of the GES for country environmental and climate change policies. These workshops had a focus on both data producers and data users and the different roles they play in developing data informed policy.

The workshops were run in Tonga and Kiribati, two of the Pacific countries that have implemented the GES. By bringing together a range of data producers and data users from government ministries, technical

departments, and civil society organizations the aim was to explore how GES data can inform the design, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of national climate and environment frameworks.
Across the three days there were both joint and targeted sessions – discussion forums to strengthen collaboration between data users and producers, and hands-on training to build capacity in generating, interpreting, and applying gender and environment statistics. By reinforcing the link between gender data and climate policy, the workshops aimed to promote evidence-based, inclusive, and coordinated action toward a resilient and gender responsive policy in both Tonga and Kiribati.

For further information please see:
Tonga GES report: Gender and Environment Survey Report: Kingdom of Tonga | UN Women Data Hub
Tonga Workshop article: Workshop to Strengthen the Use of Gender and Environment Data | Tonga Statistics Department

ESCAP News

Strengthening and Climate Change Evidence in Bhutan
(Contributed by Richard Tonkin and Sharita Serrao, Statistics Division, ESCAP)

Bhutan has continued to make substantial progress in developing a coherent national system for disaster-related and climate change-related statistics. Building on the momentum generated during a 2024 ESCAP–UNEP Training and Multi-Stakeholder Workshops on SEEA Land and Forest Accounting and Disaster-Related Statistics (more information is available at: https://www.unescap.org/events/2024/training-and-multi-stakeholder-workshops-seea-land-and-forest-accounting-and-disaster#), the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) has developed a draft Strategic Plan for Disaster-Related Statistics (DRS), setting out a nationally owned roadmap for strengthening data integration, coordination and indicator production across government agencies. The plan identifies priority indicators covering hazard exposure, vulnerability, coping capacity and disaster impacts, aligned with the ESCAP Disaster-Related Statistics Framework (DRSF). It proposes a phased

implementation approach focused on achievable short-term outputs that align closely with Bhutan's 13th Five-Year Plan, including the compilation of an initial set of 14 core indicators using existing datasets.
To review and refine the draft plan, ESCAP and NSB convened a National Workshop on Disaster-Related Statistics and Improved Evidence for Climate Action from 26–27 November 2025 in Thimphu, Bhutan. The workshop brought together key producers and users of disaster and climate-related data, including the Department of Local Governance and Disaster Management (DLGDM), the National Land Commission Secretariat (NLCS), the National Centre for Hydrology and Meteorology (NCHM), the Department of Geology and Mines, and several sector ministries. Participants validated the draft recommendations and roadmap, and provided input on establishing a Technical Working Group to guide implementation.

The workshop also helped situate disaster-related statistics within Bhutan's broader climate change priorities. The Department of Environment and Climate Change (DECC) outlined current national policy frameworks in place and related priorities. These discussions marked the starting point for the next phase of ESCAP's support (2025–2028), which will help Bhutan develop a wider set of multidimensional climate change-related statistics (drawing from the Global Set and other resources), enhance collaboration between NSB and DECC, and ensure stronger links between climate action and official statistics.

More information is available at: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/national-workshop-disaster-related-statistics-and-improved-evidence-climate-action

Advancing Climate Change-Related Statistics in Fiji
(Contributed by Richard Tonkin and Sharita Serrao, Statistics Division, ESCAP)

In October 2025, the Fiji Bureau of Statistics (FBoS), with support from ESCAP, published Fiji's first Climate Change-Related Statistics Release, together with a Data Brief on the Gender–Climate Nexus. These publications represent Fiji's first nationally coordinated climate-change statistics, providing experimental indicators on climate drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation that draw upon the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, while also reflecting Fiji's policy priorities.

Building on these milestones, ESCAP and FBoS co-organised a two-day national multi-stakeholder workshop on 28–29 October 2025 in Suva, bringing together ministries, state-owned enterprises, civil society organisations, academia, and development partners, to help take Fiji's climate change-related statistics to the next level. The workshop focused on reviewing feedback on the new publications, reconfirming national priorities for multidimensional climate-change statistics, and exploring user needs and expected applications.

Participants also engaged in discussions to refine indicator coverage, assess potential data sources, and identify requirements for disaggregated and inclusive data, as well as barriers related to data sharing and access. The discussions fed directly into the development of an updated list of priority indicators, a summary of data-source and quality issues, and initial inputs for an updated national implementation plan, including national coordination mechanisms. This work will continue under ESCAP's new three-year project on 'Strengthening capacity to produce and use statistics for effective climate action in Asia and the Pacific (DA17)', implemented jointly with FBoS and the Department of Climate Change.

Fiji's publications are available at: https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/experimental-climate-change-related-statistics-for-fiji-2025/ and https://www.statsfiji.gov.fj/fijis-experimental-gender-climate-change-nexus-data-brief-2025. Coverage of the launch and workshop are available here: https://www.fijitimes.com.fj/stats-on-climate-change/

Technical Training on GIS and SEEA Land Accounts in Bhutan
(Contributed by Piyapat Nakornchai, Statistics Division, ESCAP)

ESCAP conducted an in-person technical training for the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) of Bhutan, from 27-30 October 2025, to strengthen capacity in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and the compilation of a pilot System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Land Account for 2016–2020. The training introduced key GIS concepts and practical applications using QGIS, followed by hands-on sessions to harmonize land cover datasets from the National Land Commission Secretariat (NLCS) and compile land cover change maps and matrices. Participants also learned SEEA principles, methods for quality assurance, and interpretation of land account outputs, including identifying improbable transitions and addressing data inconsistencies. This training represents a significant step toward integrating geospatial and statistical data to support environmental-economic accounting and Bhutan's sustainable development and climate resilience goals. NSB are now working to finalise their initial land accounts for publication, as well as planning work for the development of forest accounts.

For more information on the workshop, please visit: https://www.unescap.org/events/2025/national-workshop-disaster-related-statistics-and-improved-evidence-climate-action

COUNTRY NEWS

Advancing Water and Climate Change Statistics in Armenia through Data Exchange and Integration

(Contributed by Naira Mandalyan, Statistical Committee of the Republic of Armenia (Armstat))

The Statistical Committee of Armenia (Armstat) continues to strengthen the production and integration of environment and climate change-related statistics, with a particular focus on water resources. Armenia's experience highlights the importance of inter-institutional collaboration and data sharing in compiling reliable and policy-relevant statistics in line with the SEEA Central Framework, SDG and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators requirements.

Armstat is now updating established formal data exchange agreements and Memorandums of Understanding with key partner institutions, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Hydrometeorology and Monitoring Center and the State Revenue Committee. The latter, as an administrative register, provides databases on environmental taxes and payments for nature use in accordance with the established data exchange agreement. These partnerships enable regular access to administrative data on water abstraction and use, as well as data on wastewater treatment and discharge, waste management and air emissions. The integration of these datasets has significantly improved data completeness and consistency, particularly the SDG indicators on Armstat SDG platform and SDG Dashboard.

A recent milestone was the development of Water Accounts at the River Basin Level, piloted for the Qasakh River basin under an EU4Environment – Water Resources and Environmental Data Programme in 2023-2024. This work contributed to making SEEA accounts spatially explicit and to strengthening the analytical link between statistical and hydrological information (EU4ENV_A1.2.1_AM_Water Quantitative Management Plan for the Kasakh sub-basin in Armenia-Executive summary_ENG_VF.pdf). Currently, within the on-going EU4Green Recovery East Programme (https://www.eu4greenrecoveryeast.eu/) it is planned to develop water accounts for the Southern River Basin District of Armenia.

In parallel, Armstat is expanding the coverage and methodological basis of climate change and gender related indicators, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. This work supports Armenia's efforts to improve the evidence base for climate action and to ensure regular and high-quality reporting under the global SDG indicator framework. For more information, visit: https://armstat.am and ArmStatBank.

Environment and Climate Change Statistics in Belize

(Contributed by Lesley Cruz, Statistical Institute of Belize)

Over the past year the Statistical Institute of Belize (SIB) continued to advance the agenda for environment and climate-change statistics as part of the country's growing national statistical system. Building on earlier efforts to strengthen the National Statistical System and to coordinate environment statistics across agencies, SIB, in close collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment, the National Climate Change Office and other stakeholders, has made tangible progress in disseminating data, fostering engagement and embedding climate change indicators into the country's analytics and policy-support frameworks.

Key milestones and activities in 2025

During Statistics Week 2025, SIB hosted two flagship events that reinforced the Institute's leadership in environment and climate data dissemination and user engagement. First, in partnership with PARIS21, the Climate Change Advocacy Training brought together government agencies, civil-society organisations, academia and media partners to sharpen awareness of climate change statistics, how they are generated, analysed and used. Participants learned about key climate change indicators, how to interpret and communicate them, and the role of national statistics in driving adaptation and mitigation policy. Second, the Data Users Conference served as a forum for national data producers, data users and policy-makers to engage around environment and climate-related datasets. Panels explored how Belize's environment and climate change statistics can support the country's adaptation planning and monitoring obligations, how data gaps remain and how the SIB is responding via capacity building and improved dissemination strategies.

Highlights from the Director-General's presentation at EG-ECCS

At the 12th meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) in London, held in September 2025, Belize delivered a presentation titled *"A Small NSO Perspective: Capacity Development and Funding Challenges."* The presentation brought attention to several issues of particular relevance for small island developing states (SIDS) and development partners.

- The presentation emphasized the need for strong institutional commitment and sustained financial and human resources to effectively integrate climate change statistics into national reporting frameworks.
- It also highlighted the benefits of SIB's digital infrastructure and in-house dissemination systems, which support the integration of climate change indicators into core statistical outputs. At the same time, it underscored the substantial coordination costs, the growing burden of disaster-related data needs, and the challenges of maintaining up-to-date metadata within a small NSO context.
- Belize's experience implementing the Environmental Statistics Self-Assessment Tool (ESSAT), along with plans to administer the Climate Change Statistics and Indicators Self-Assessment Tool (CISAT), was showcased as part of an ongoing effort to systematically identify capacity gaps and guide targeted interventions.
- Finally, the presentation called for stronger collaboration across the National Statistical System (NSS), including environment, climate, disaster-risk and statistical agencies, and encouraged partner organisations to support mechanisms that better recognise the central role of NSOs in national climate data ecosystems.

Recent accomplishments and strategic priorities

In the course of 2025, SIB has progressed several important initiatives:

- The reactivated Environment Statistics Advisory Committee (ESAC) is now working to finalise the country's first Climate Change and Environment Statistics Action Plan under the forthcoming National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In addition, the Department of the Environment has submitted a Cabinet Paper seeking formal endorsement of the ESAC and the FDES 2013 as the official national framework for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of environment and climate change statistics. This endorsement is expected to significantly strengthen coordination, institutional backing, and long-term sustainability for environment statistics in Belize.
- Strengthened data-sharing arrangements: SIB has recently negotiated MOUs with various NSS agencies, enabling improved flows of geospatial, disaster loss and climate impact data into the national statistics system.
- Operationalisation of the Geo-Belize report and enhanced GIS-based outputs now sit alongside the traditional environment statistics compendium, providing stakeholders with more dynamic dashboards and interactive visualisations.

Looking ahead: risk, opportunity and next steps

While Belize has made encouraging strides, several challenges remain. Supply chain disruptions for remote sensing acquisitions, budget constraints for regulating environmental monitoring, and evolving data security requirements present persistent risks. On the other hand, opportunities abound: partnerships with regional SIDS under the CARICOM and PARIS21, and enhanced data-user engagement through annual conferences and advocacy training will help SIB deliver better climate change statistics. Over the next year SIB will pursue updating the ESSAT baseline, conducting a full CISAT, launch a climate indicator portal for public use, and advance the capacity building of SIB's staff through targeted workshops. As Belize continues to align its environmental and climate change statistics systems with global standards, SIB's renewed emphasis on dissemination, user engagement and institutional coordination will help strengthen evidence-based decision-making for climate resilience and sustainable development.

Cabo Verde - Application of Modular Questionnaires on Environment and Climate Change in the 2024 Continuous Multi-Objective Survey

(Contributed by Ulisses Lima da Cruz, National Water and Sanitation Agency, Cabo Verde)

Cabo Verde, as a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), presents high vulnerability to climate change and an urgent need to adapt to its impacts. The social, economic, political, and environmental development of the country will not be achieved or will not be sustainable if climate change and the effects of natural disasters are not understood and taken into account. For this, reliable and high-quality data on them is necessary. Also in this context, statistical information on the interrelationship between the population and the environment is needed. Thus, the collection of statistical information on environmental awareness, habits, adoption of environmental measures, and perception of climate change among families is fundamental in order to have a clearer understanding of their behaviour and thus contribute to the formulation of better public policies.

One of the activities planned in the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) 2022-2026 for 2024 was "to carry out a survey of the environment and climate change among the population/households". As the National Institute of Statistics of Cape Verde (INE-CV) was unable to secure sufficient funding to carry out this survey, this institution decided to include three modular questionnaires in the Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (IMC), which is carried out semi-annually. The IMC is a statistical data collection operation in households, which harmoniously integrates a set of modules, based on the labour market module. This statistical operation replaces the various surveys that were carried out independently and provides public authorities, decision-makers, and other users with indicators for macroeconomic analysis, planning, policy formulation, evaluation, etc.

The three modules that were introduced in the IMC 2024 – 2nd semester are: "Living Conditions and Characteristics of the Household", "Disasters and Extreme Weather Events", and "Environment and Climate". The last two modules mentioned were created from scratch and were integrated into an IMC for the first time.

The "Living Conditions and Characteristics of the Household" module had the main goal of collecting the following data from households:

- Characteristics of the exterior and interior of the dwelling, access to and expenses for basic services such as water, electricity, and sanitation;
- Coverage of waste collection and disposal;
- Type of energy sources used for cooking;
- Expenses for the purchase and/or transport of firewood;
- Ownership of automobiles and respective fuel expenses;
- Inventories of goods and equipment.

The methodology chosen to develop the "Disasters and Extreme Weather Events" module was based on the document "Natural Disasters and Climate Change Survey - Module Sourcebook," prepared by the Pacific Community (SPC). Essentially, this module allowed the collection of the following data:

- Households affected by disasters and extreme weather-related events;
- Types of goods, equipment, and services damaged, destroyed, or affected by these events;
- Measures adopted to address the negative effects of these events.

The "Environment and Climate" module made it possible to collect data relevant to the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators as well as to design of public policies related to:

- Environmental problems that concern or affect the population;
- Practices used by the population to reduce the consumption of electricity, water, fuel, etc.;
- Knowledge and perception of the population about climate change.

On 14 April 2025, INE-CV published the results of these three modules in the report "Environment and Climate Change - Continuous Multi-Objective Survey (IMC) 2024", which can be found on the INE-CV website, only in the Portuguese version: https://ine.cv/publicacoes/ambiente-e-mudancas-climaticas-imc-2024/

India's compilation of EnviStats India in alignment with the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics

(Contributed by the National Statistical Office, Government of India)

Since 2018, the National Statistics Office (NSO), Government of India is publishing "EnviStats India" in alignment with the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES) 2013. The data presented in the publication are compiled based on the various Ministries, Departments, and Organizations of the Government of India. Following the structure of FDES 2013, the data presented in "EnviStats India 2025: Environment Statistics" are organized into six components, each corresponding to the components of FDES 2013. Related topics under each component have been grouped together to facilitate easier understanding and use. An expert group comprising representatives from line Ministries/Departments and domain experts in the field of environment was constituted to consult on potential improvements to the publication, including expanding its scope, identifying potential data sources, and suggesting refinements in its design and presentation.

At international level, India has also participated in the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics in September 2025, and presented on Advancing Environment Statistics in India.

Recent Developments in the Climate and Environment area, CSO in Ireland

(Contributed by Jacqueline Kirrane and Orla McCarthy)

The Climate and Environment area within the CSO in Ireland has undergone an important restructuring, with the division now separated into two focused units. One of these units is dedicated exclusively to environment-related statistical and analytical work, with a core mandate to deliver high-quality Environmental Accounts in line with Eurostat regulatory requirements and the voluntary modules of the UN System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA).

Our recent work programme has centred on the Environmental Goods and Services Sector (EGSS) and the Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA). A key strand of this work has examined how administrative data source could replace elements of existing survey collections. Through this assessment, we have identified clear opportunities to streamline processes and strengthen the evidence base for environmental policy.

In addition, a significant area of focus has been the continued development of emissions related statistics which can inform the [Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators](). This includes the publication of an Economic Activity in High-emitting Sectors, which provides insights into the relationship between greenhouse gas emissions and economic activity across sectors, supporting climate policy needs.

A major focus this year has also been the development of the Forest Accounts. This work required extensive methodological development and represents a significant milestone in Ireland's progress toward comprehensive natural capital accounting. In parallel, we have continued to play an active role in the Eurostat Working Group on Potential Environmentally Damaging subsidies (PEDs), contributing to the development of a harmonised European methodology and applying insights gained from our own experience.

The new Climate and Energy division continues to use administrative data such as metered electricity and gas consumption data to produce detailed statistics on consumption by households and businesses, including a topical annual release on electricity consumption by Data Centres. These data also inform the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

In addition, this year the CSO has released an anonymised Research Microdata File (RMF) combining information from the Census of Population with housing energy ratings and metered energy consumption. This data has been warmly welcomed by researchers and government agencies as a valuable resource to enable modelling and analysis of household energy consumption and factors affecting energy poverty.

On Climate related data, the CSO continues to work with Met Éireann, the Irish meteorological service, to digitise historical weather records back to 1829. Once the data cleaning process is complete, the data will be made available to the public along with reports on key climate change indicators from 1829 to the present.

Environmental Statistics, updates from Italy

(Contributed by Raffaella Chiocchini, Simona Ramberti, Giovanna Tagliacozzo and Donatella Vignani - Istat, Italian National Institute of Statistics)

In Italy, Istat produces and disseminates environmental statistics across several domains, through surveys, integration of different sources, and estimation models, to provide reliable, high-quality, and harmonized information aligned with national priorities and international standards.

For Water Statistics Istat boast a pivotal role over 75 years. This long-standing activity has constantly evolved to address new challenges. Key indicators are released for reporting, including Eurostat–OECD data collections, SDGs Goal 6, as well as Istat's Well-being report (BES), Fao-Aquastat and - through the National Institute of Health - GLAAS and WASH, and WISE - through the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA).

A cornerstone is the *Istat Urban Water Census*, which biennially collects detailed information on over 37,000 drinking water withdrawal points, supply networks, sewage systems, and more than 18,000 urban wastewater treatment plants.

In recent years, inter-institutional collaboration has been intensified. Within Permanent district observatories for water uses, Istat supports methodological guidelines aimed to harmonize River Basin District-level assessments of water severity. The institute also contributes to the National Commission for the Forecasting and Prevention of Major Risks - especially for forest fires and water deficit risks - and to the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive Expert Group.

Recent achievements include the calculation of SDG 6.4.2 on water stress at national and river basin district level, carried out with ISPRA and FAO and presented at a 2023 UN Water conference in New York (https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/25820cb1-26e7-46c0-b009-5c077840d81e/content). In cooperation with ISPRA, Istat is improving the Water Exploitation Index plus at seasonal and river basin district level. Other recent activities include the first calculation of total wastewater volumes treated in urban plants, and the analysis with National Research Council-Water Research Institute (CNR-IRSA) on the role of treated wastewater in sustaining river flow; besides, in collaboration with ISPRA, as well as the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change (CMCC), and universities the production of the new Hydrogeological Map of Italy.

Further insights are provided annually on the criticalities of water services in major cities, with data from the Istat *Urban Environmental data* which focus on different environmental sectors, while household perceptions on water-related issue - climate change, water services, hydrogeological risk, and mineral water consumption – are regularly collected from the *Multipurpose Surveys on Households*. A dedicated Report is released annually on the occasion of World Water Day (https://www.istat.it/en/press-release/water-statistics-years-2020-2024/).

Since 2017, Istat has been carrying out annually the *Survey on Meteoclimatic and Hydrologic Data*. Daily measurements on temperature and precipitation are collected from about 500 meteorological stations mostly located in urban areas of the 109 Italian Provincial Capital Municipalities (main Italian cities). Such thermo-pluviometric stations are managed by 55 National Institutions and Bodies (both public and private), Reseach Centres, Italian River Basin Authorities, National Air Force Weather Service, CREA Institute, ISPRA, and Universities. Data from each station referred to individual monitored areas, technical and geographic information on gauging stations are collected to update annually the Istat Meteoclimatic Georeferenced Database. Collecting daily data on minimum, mean and maximum temperature, precipitation and humidity and a wide time series (1971-2024) of elementary data, allows to produce robust meteoclimatic statistical indicators on climate variability in urban areas at seasonal, annual, medium, and long-term scale. Urban areas, defined *climatic hotspots* by International Scientific Organisms, are under particular observation due to their vulnerability and exposure to Climate Changes (CC), density of people, infrastructures, economic activities, and cultural heritage. At the same time, cities are at the centre of policies to face climate changes negative effects.

Istat releases yearly Meteoclimatic Statistics and 21 Indices of Extremes of temperature and precipitation for the 109 Provincial Capitals and referred to different reference periods (year, ten-year and thirty-year). *Meteoclimatic anomalies* are calculated comparing annual values with 1971-2000 and 1981-2010 average values (Climatic Normals) with a methodology aligned with international standards (World Meteorological Organization of United Nations).

Istat Meteoclimatic Statistics and Indices of Extremes are released annually through Tables of data and Statistical Reports with analysis on Cities Climatic Profiles as well. Further insights are developed integrating different sources, data from Istat *Urban Environmental data* (on greenery and urban forestry, air pollution, vehicular traffic) and *Istat Urban Water Census*, published in recent Statistical Reports *Climate Changes: Statistical Measures* (2022) and *Statistical Measures for Climate Change Adaptation: Realities in Urban Settings and New Geographies for Agriculture* (2025) (https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/268615; https://www.istat.it/en/press-release/statistical-measures-for-climate-change-adaptation-realities-in-urban-settings-and-new-geographies-for-agriculture/).

Key indicators contribute to the integrated analysis for the previously mentioned Water statistics Report on World Water Day, as well as reporting under SDGs Goal 11, with context indicators for cities (https://www.istat.it/en/statistical-themes/focus/well-being-and-sustainability/). Since 2018 Istat has been participating at UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics and in 2025 Forum presented the analysis *Climate Change and Italian Cities. An Integrated Reading of Meteoclimatic* *and Urban Environment Indicators* (https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2025-08/Session%202%20-%2002%20-%20Italy.pdf).

For years, through the publication of databases relating to census sections, Istat has contributed to the updating of data produced by ISPRA for the implementation and dissemination of indicators relating to hydrogeological risk (landslides and floods). These indicators play a key role in the Istat territorial database for development policies and contribute to SDGs Goal 11 and Goal 13 as well as the Istat's BES Report. The cooperation with ISPRA include the geolocation of residential and industrial buildings (Istat Register of Places) to provide more consistent and accurate data on areas prone to landslides and floods.

Istat has started a collaboration as well with the National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology (INGV) with a project aimed at identifying and producing data and indicators on seismic and volcanic risks, extreme events that directly affect the population and infrastructures that have a significant impact on the country's settlement and production dynamics. Considering the risk components (Hazard, Vulnerability, and Exposure), INGV produces a seismic hazard map of Italy based on a probabilistic approach, which expresses the level of seismic shaking with a defined probability of exceedance. In the context of seismic and volcanic risk, Istat can provide a significant contribution in identifying and refining indicators that highlight how seismic and volcanic phenomena can impact exposed areas and how the geolocation of residential and industrial buildings can contribute to improving data and indicators associated with volcanic and seismic natural risks.

Moreover, to evaluate energy efficiency considering the expanding role of the residential sector in total energy consumption, a triennial *Household Energy Consumption Survey*, at its 3rd edition in 2024, provides data on household energy equipment, its usage patterns and domestic energy consumption by type of source (https://www.istat.it/comunicato-stampa/dotazioni-energetiche-delle-famiglie-anno-2024/).

Istat indeed continues its active engagement in initiatives aimed at strengthening the role of official statistics for Climate Action, with attention to the statistical information needs derived from National and European policies and internationally defined targets. Indeed strong attention is now on the statistical requirements deriving from Paris Agreements on the Global Goal on Adaptation presented at COP30, which pose challenges for measurements and operationalization of indicators, encouraging engagement with official statistical institutes to play their part and contribute to provide technical guidance on methodologies, support and improve capacities for measuring and monitoring data, ensuring comparability.

Istat is a long-standing member of the UNSD Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) and boast a strong participation in the UNECE Task Force on Climate Change related Statistics since 2011. It recently contributed to the publication on Data for Climate Action: How National Statistical Offices can contribute, providing also relevant practical examples from different statistical domains - as well as leading the UNECE Task Force on Measuring Hazardous Events and Disasters since 2014. Currently the office is working on the upcoming practical implementation guidelines for disaster-risk-related indicators.

Evolution du CDSE-2016 au CDSE-2024 de Madagascar

(Contribué par Hanta Ravololonirina, INSTAT, Madagascar)

Depuis de nombreuses années, les besoins en statistiques environnementales se sont accrus. Pour suivre l'état de l'environnement, évaluer les pressions exercées par les activités humaines et mesurer leurs impacts, il est indispensable de disposer de données fiables, harmonisées et actualisées. En 2016, Madagascar, par le biais de la Direction de la Comptabilité Nationale et de la Modélisation (DCNM) de l'Institut National de la Statistique (INSTAT), avait publié son premier **Cadre pour le Développement des Statistiques de l'Environnement (CDSE-2016)**, fondé sur les normes des Nations Unies de 2013 (CDSE-2013). Cependant, ces informations étant désormais obsolètes, rendant indispensable une révision.

La relance du **Service des Statistiques de l'Environnement** au sein de la DCNM en 2023 a constitué une étape importante, sa mission principale s'étant focalisée sur la **mise à jour du CDSE**. Dans ce cadre, en 2024, le projet **CCCD – Conventions de Rio**, financé par le Fonds Mondial pour l'Environnement (FEM) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD), et piloté par le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable, a intégré la révision du CDSE dans son volet, **reconnaissant ainsi l'importance capitale de cette mise à jour**.

La confection du CDSE-2024 a permis d'améliorer la méthodologie utilisée et a **révélé une augmentation du nombre d'indicateurs**, qui est passé de 105 en 2016 à 158 en 2024[2]. Des analyses thématiques ont été réalisées, accompagnées de commentaires statistiques détaillés. L'étude souligne également les liens entre ces indicateurs, les trois Conventions de Rio (biodiversité, changement climatique, désertification) et les Objectifs de Développement Durable (ODD)[3].

Concernant les **déchets**, les données de la Société Municipale d'Assainissement (SMA) indiquent qu'à partir de 2015, les volumes de déchets gérés ont augmenté, atteignant un pic de **737 274 m^3 en 2017**[4]. Toutefois, une baisse de **29% en 2018** révèle que des défis persistent dans la gestion des déchets malgré les efforts entrepris.

Le CDSE-2024 (https://instat.mg) constitue un document de référence pour les décideurs et utilisateurs, leur permettant de mieux orienter les politiques environnementales et de suivre l'évolution des pressions et impacts sur l'environnement à Madagascar.

For further context on the compendium, and for a direct link to the compendium in full, refer: https://instat.mg/p/cadre-pour-le-developpement-des-statistiques-de-lenvironnement-cdse-2024

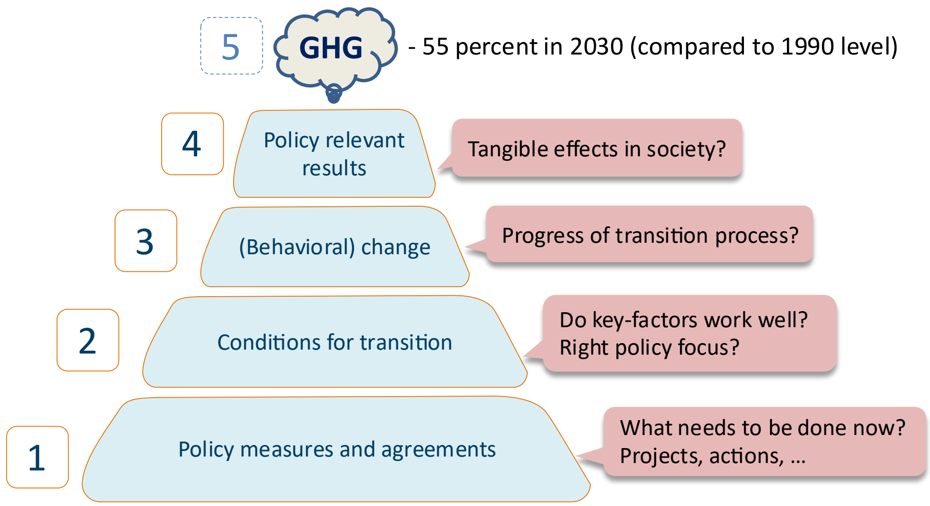
https://instat.mg/documents/upload/main/INSTAT__Rapport_CDSE-2024.pdf

Role of National Statistical Offices in Paris Agreement reporting

(Contributed by Arthur Denneman, Statistics Netherlands, a.denneman@cbs.nl)

A key element of Paris Agreement reporting is the mandatory submission by countries of their Biennial Transparency Reports. In the preparation of these BTRs the contributions of National Statistical Offices can be of much greater value than is currently the case. First, NSOs can play a crucial role in the development and standardization of BTR indicators by promoting the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (UNSD). NSOs can also play a central role in the implementation of an energy statistics roadmap (IEA) to strengthen the monitoring of the energy transition in their country. In addition, NSOs can play a coordinating role in the development of road maps for climate change-related statistics (UNECE), especially in the countries with a less mature statistical system.

[2] CDSE-2024, page XXI
[3] CDSE-2024, page XXI
[4] CDSE-2024, page 235



Monitoring of progress towards NDC targets in the Netherlands

An increasingly important In the Netherlands there are five monitoring levels. At the highest level, greenhouse gas emission reductions are monitored, including the projections of future emissions based on known and established policies (annual report: [Climate and Energy Outlook]). The fourth level oversees tangible effects visible in society, such as local charging stations for electric/hybrid cars, solar panels, and wind turbines (and associated congestion of the electricity grid). The three lowest levels are particularly important for long-term innovation projects (climate investments; for example, the projects pipeline in industry and potential bottlenecks therein) and other factors that enable successful transitions (such as the training of a skilled workforce and the availability of critical raw materials). Awareness and behaviour of households, companies and governments can also be monitored. It is a complex playing field, in which a recent report provides useful guidance: [Data for Climate Action: How National Statistical Offices Can Contribute (UNECE)].

Environmental Indicators Dashboard in Spain

(Contributed by Antonio Martinez, INE Spain)

The Environmental Indicators Dashboard of the Spanish National Statistics Institute (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, INE) constitutes a structured statistical framework designed to monitor the state of the environment and evaluate the interactions between socioeconomic activity and ecological systems in Spain. Developed in accordance with international statistical standards, mainly the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) and Eurostat's guidelines for sustainable development indicators, the panel provides an integrated, comparable, and methodologically robust dataset for research, policy assessment, and long-term planning.

The primary objective of the Environmental Indicators Dashboard is to offer the users with a selection of the main environmental indicators, not only produced by INE Spain but other Spanish Statistical Authorities. In addition, the dashboard supports evidence-based policymaking, environmental impact assessment and evaluations of compliance with European and international commitments such as the EU Green Deal, the Paris Agreement, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Finally, the panel also aims to facilitate communication between technical experts, decision-makers, and the general public by providing accessible indicators that condense multidimensional information into interpretable formats.

The dashboard is built on a combination of direct measurement, administrative records, and model-based estimations. Data sources include atmospheric monitoring stations, hydrological networks, waste management registries, land-use databases, and energy consumption records. The INE harmonizes heterogeneous inputs through standardized classification systems such as NACE (ISIC) for economic activities, CORINE Land Cover for spatial data, and IPCC methodologies for emissions accounting. Time series consistency is ensured through periodic revisions, back-casting techniques, and alignment with the National Accounts framework. The methodological approach detailed metadata and estimation procedures, enabling users and researchers to evaluate data quality and comparability over time.

The dashboard is structured around six thematic domains: climate change, circular economy, energy, biodiversity, water and footprints. It allows users to monitor the various objectives related to climate change, consumption and productivity of materials, waste, energy, emissions, environmental taxation, green employment and biodiversity, among others. To this end, indicators are published that can reflect the national position with respect to the limits set and in comparison with the trends of the European average.

The dashboard is a living tool so the information is renewed when new data becomes available.

Overall, the INE Environmental Indicators Dashboard functions as a comprehensive and methodologically rigorous instrument for understanding Spain's environmental trajectory and supporting the transition toward sustainability.

Latest data, results, methodology, infographics, videos, audiovisual material and the technical project is available at:
https://ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736177113&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735976603

Recent and Ongoing Activities in Environment and Climate Change Statistics in Togo

(Contributed by Feyssal G. Moumouni, Ministry of Environment, Togo)

Over the past year, Togo has focused on strengthening national capacity for the production, coordination and strategic development of environment and climate change statistics, with a particular emphasis on institutionalizing the implementation of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013), advancing the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) framework, and improving the integration of climate-related data into national statistical systems. A key priority has been supporting countries—especially in Africa—in assessing their environment statistics readiness, developing tailored methodological guidance, and expanding the use of geospatial and administrative data sources.

Significant progress has been made in accompanying national teams through the evaluation and updating of environment statistics programmes, including activities to mainstream climate change indicators in the Action Plan for the Development of Environment Statistics (PSDSE 2020-2025). Work has also been carried out to strengthen regional cooperation through technical exchanges and peer-learning mechanisms, recognizing that many countries face similar methodological, institutional and resource-related challenges.

Summary of Presentation at the 12th Meeting of the EG-ECCS (London, September 2025): "Funding and Developing Capacity at Global, Regional and National Levels"

At the 12th meeting of the EG-ECCS, an overview of current financing trends and opportunities for the production of environment and climate change statistics, highlighting both persistent gaps and emerging solutions, was presented. The following three priorities were underscored:

1. <u>Global Level – Aligning Financing with Standards and Frameworks</u>
   Funding mechanisms should explicitly support implementation of the FDES, SEEA, the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, and the broader climate-data commitments under the Paris Agreement. Increased coordination among development partners and multilateral funds is essential to avoid fragmentation and ensure sustainable statistical capacity.
2. <u>Regional Level – Leveraging Centres of Excellence and Peer Learning</u>
   Regional statistical bodies and thematic centres play a central role in amplifying technical expertise,

harmonizing approaches and scaling good practices. The presentation highlighted the importance of regional training programmes, South–South cooperation, and context-specific technical guidance.

3. National Level – Institutionalization, Ownership and Long-Term Sustainability
Sustainable financing must be linked to national budget cycles, sectoral integration and clear institutional mandates. The presentation stressed the need for countries to develop costed environment statistics programmes, strengthen coordination bodies, and establish monitoring systems that connect statistical outputs with policy needs (e.g., Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), biodiversity strategies, climate-finance tracking).

The session concluded with recommendations to establish structured funding pipelines, promote multi-year capacity-development strategies, and strengthen the role of national statistical offices as coordinators of climate data ecosystems

Upcoming Workshops, Seminars and Related Events
Planned activities for 2025–2026 include:

- **National Workshop on Environment Statistics and the FDES Implementation**
  Q1 2026, Lomé Togo
  Focus on institutional assessments, indicator prioritization and data-source mapping.

- **Recruitment of an individual international consultant for the development of the methodological framework and dissemination of environment and climate change statistics for Togo**
  Q2 2026, Lomé Togo
  The overall objective of the consultation is to support Togo in improving the methodological framework for the production and dissemination of environmental and climate change statistics in accordance with the standards of the FDES and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.

- **Training on Climate Change Statistics and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators**
  Q3 2026 – In collaboration with UNSD and regional partners
  Emphasis on methodological guidance, metadata development and harmonized reporting.

- **Capacity-Development Seminar on Climate Finance Tracking Systems**
  Q3 2026 – Regional event
  Exploring statistical methodologies for monitoring mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting finance.

- **Technical Exchange Series on Data Integration for Climate Adaptation Indicators**
  Rolling 2026 – Virtual
  Peer learning on combining administrative, survey, satellite and observational data.

- **National Workshop on Updating Environment Statistics Programmes and Budgeting**
  Scheduled 2026 – To support countries preparing costed national environment statistics plans.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- 57th session of the Statistical Commission, New York, 3-6 March 2026
  (https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/57)

envstats is produced by the Environment Statistics Section of the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations.

Comments and contributions for inclusion in future issues should be sent to:

ENVSTATS

DC2-1728

2 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017

E-mail: envstats@un.org