

Implementation of the FDES and production of environment compendia



11th Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment Statistics

Virtual Meeting, via UN headquarters, New York, 14, 15, 16 and 17 October 2024



Outline

1. Background and key uses of the FDES
2. Responses to the survey on 'State of development of environment and climate change statistics'
3. Key messages from the survey
4. Updates on Environment compendia and other dissemination tools
5. Streamlining FDES with other frameworks



Survey on status

Aim:

- Identify & review best practices (current effort to inform the ones most in need so not systematic),
- For more systematic work - establish an instrument for countries to be able to assess and compare progress, there are many subtleties to still address and better define the questions
- Help to streamline further the work on environment and climate change statistics, including closely related frameworks (SDGs, SEEA, Sendai Framework)



Structure:

- 20 substantive questions, formulated in accordance with the implementation steps suggested in Annex 1 of the Implementation Guidelines of the Global Set.
- Similar to Part 1 of ESSAT/CISAT yet also contains questions on the implementation of Part 2. CISAT is for national purposes, while this survey is intended for international review.
- It broadly, enquires about the following 6 stages of developing climate change statistics based on the 14 steps in Annex I of the Guidelines:
 - I. Define responsibilities, legal mandate
 - II. Engage multiple stakeholders
 - III. Secure resources (if missing): human, technical, financial
 - IV. Set up a programme, national set
 - V. Produce and disseminate statistics
 - VI. Prioritize future work



Climate, environment and data collection survey:

Cabo Verde

Slovenia

Armenia

The Netherlands

Grenada

Hungary

Australia

New Zealand

Czechia

Suriname

Luxembourg

Russian Federation

Uganda

Nepal

United Republic of Tanzania

Sweden

Botswana

Brazil

Zimbabwe

United Kingdom

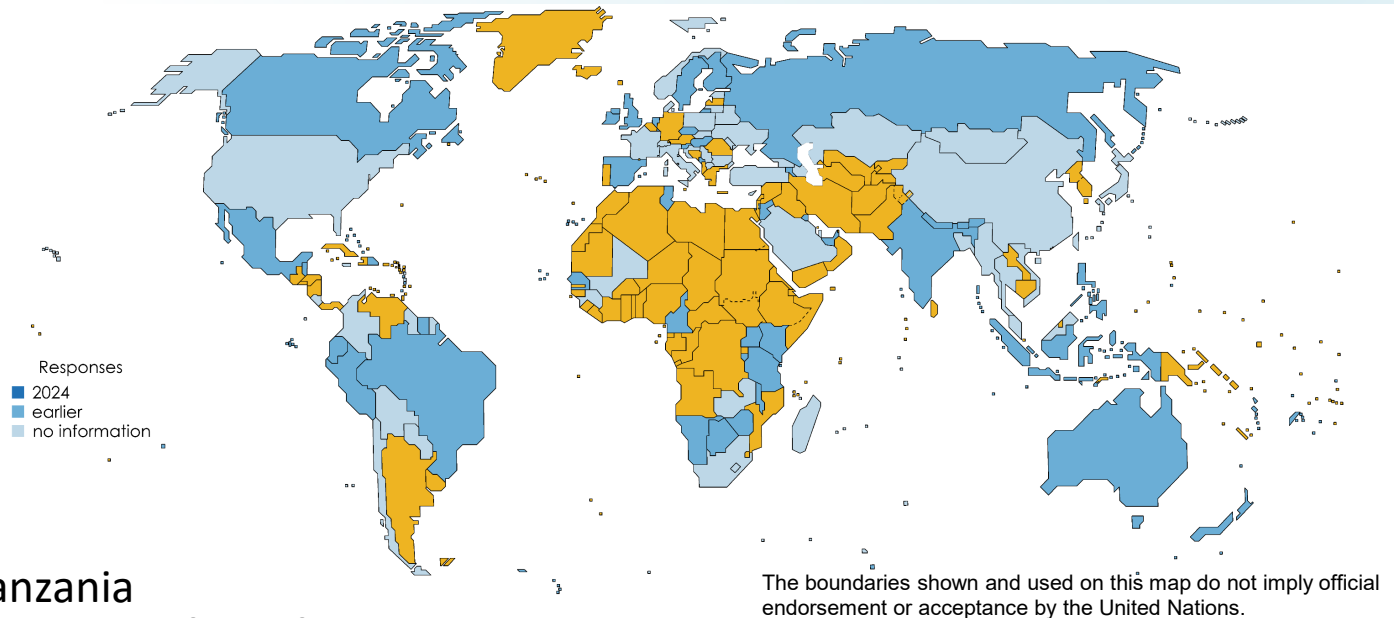
Canada

Finland

India

Mexico

Growing engagement of countries and responses to surveys in 2024 (98 out 232 countries and territories)



Climate and gender survey:

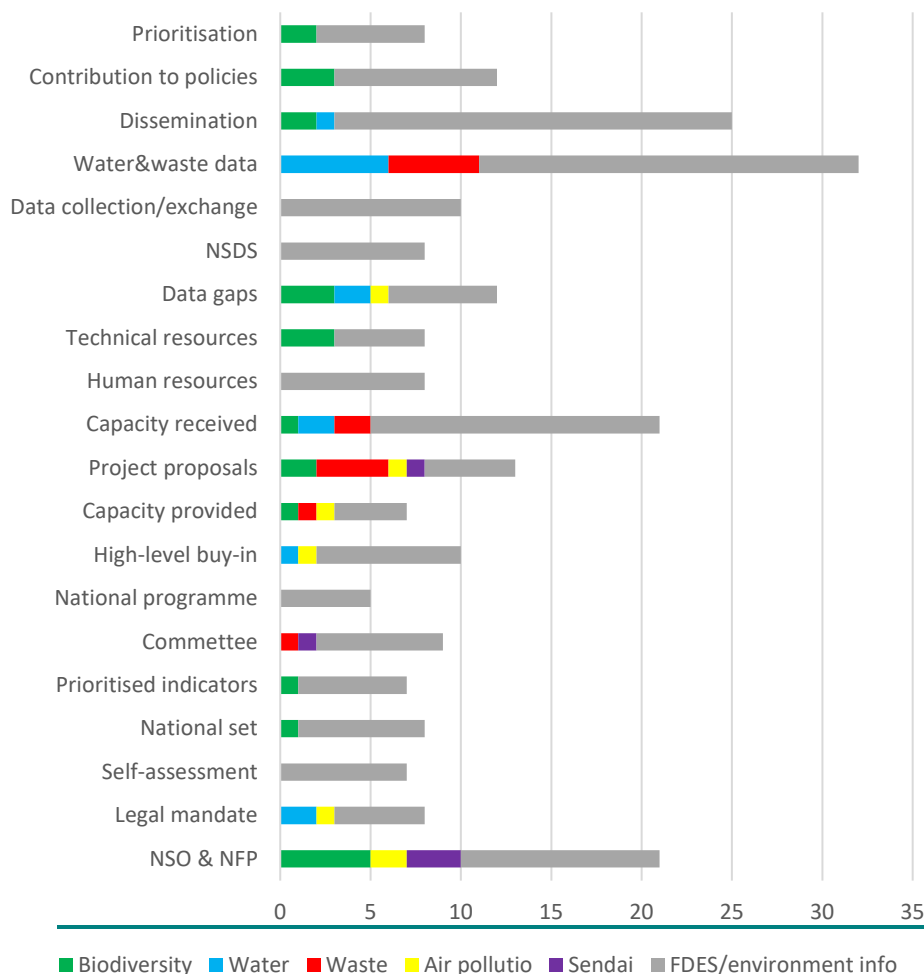
Armenia, Australia, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Czech Republic, Finland, Netherlands, Slovenia, Suriname, Sweden, UAE, UK

Tanzania, Spain, Nepal, Palestine, Ireland, Botswana, Brazil

Survey to international agencies:

Botswana, Zanzibar, Fiji, Indonesia, Philippines, Bhutan; Tonga, Vanuatu, Guam, Senegal, Kenya, Malawi, Botswana, Grenada, Belize, Saint Lucia, The Bahamas, Dominica, Montenegro, Philippines, Kuwait, Namibia

‘Non-climate’ responses to the survey



- Environment statistics in general, following the FDES or other frameworks are well visible in the survey
- Biodiversity also more prominent, including collaboration with CBD focal points (5 countries, technical advances and data gaps addressed for ecosystem services/natural capital, responses to policies)
- Waste, water, air quality and disaster statistics sporadically mentioned



National highlights

- Tanzania, Suriname, Nepal have used the FDES extensively and disseminated statistics accordingly.
- Botswana has developed the prototype of EIS which features the indicators based on the FDES, among others.
- India has constituted an Expert Committee for the annual publication on Environment Statistics based on FDES 2013.
- Canada has prioritized data collection on ecosystems to enable reporting on Extent of Natural Ecosystems, and Services Provided by Ecosystems using SEEA EA; which are relevant in FDES components 1 and 2.
- Stats NZ publishes a broad range of Environment indicators and statistics framed by SEEA and the national Environment Reporting Act, some of which align with the FDES and the Global Set.



Conclusions

1. Several frameworks have been used by countries to produce environment statistics at varying stage of development, including the FDES 2013, SEEA, environmentally related SDGs, the CBD GBF and Sendai.
2. Similarly, as for assessing the development of climate change statistics, the combined survey need to elaborate adequately formulated questions to outline the challenging steps of national advances so that countries can track progress and exchange lessons.
3. The FDES has both very general applications of defining scope and direction and so helping NSOs to get prepared for work in the environment domain and also some specific applications such as the construction of EIS, databases, reports and compendia. More of these applications need to be explored and promoted.



Thank you for your attention!

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